

## Supplementary Information

### **Fast Beam Photofragment Translational Spectroscopy of the Phenoxy Radical at 225 nm, 290 nm, and 533 nm**

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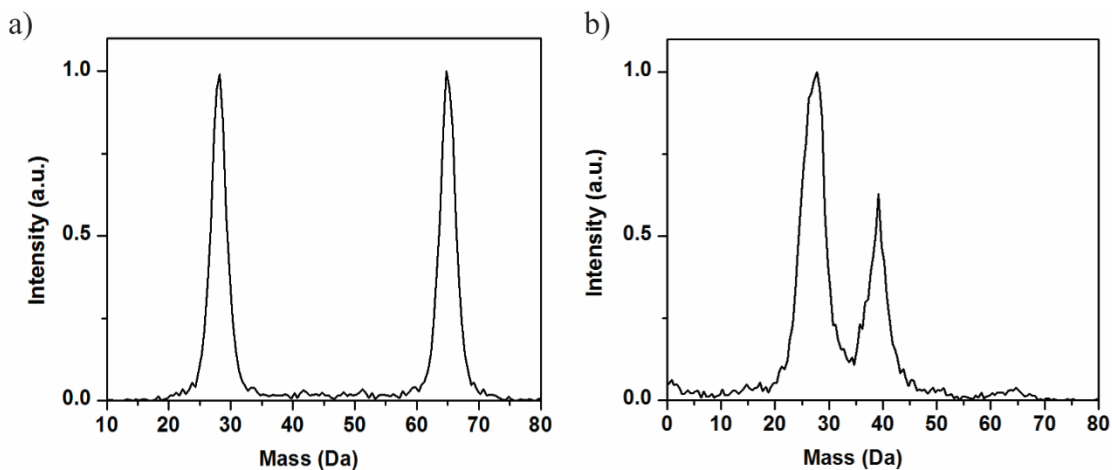
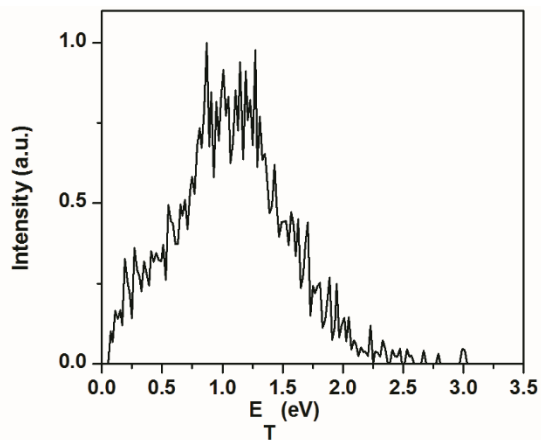
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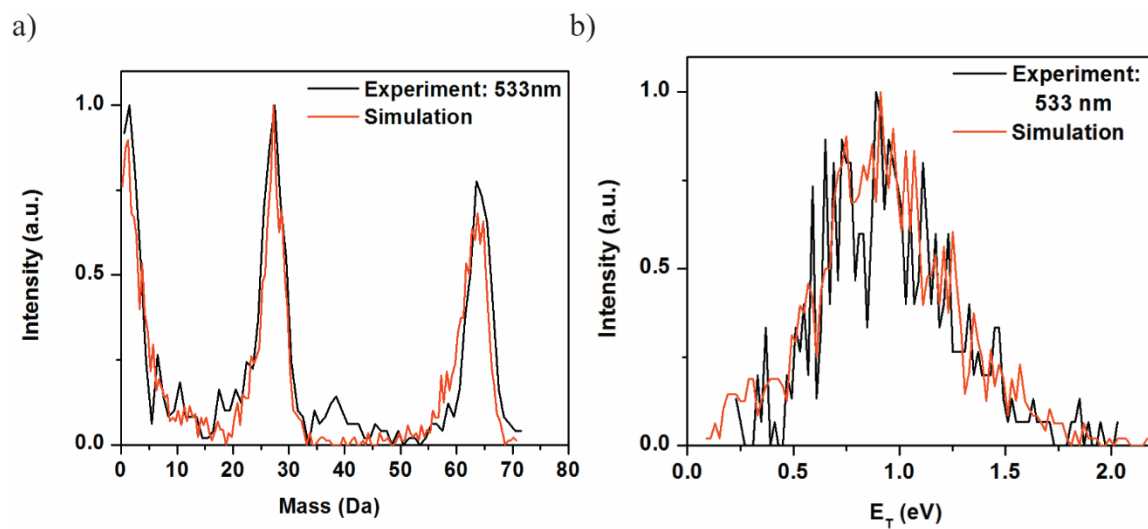
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**Table S1: Anion Photoelectron Spectrum Peak Assignments**

Peak Label	Energy (eV)	Assignment*
A	0.081	$14_1^1$
B	0.077	$0_0^0$
C	0.018	$11_0^1 14_1^1$
D	0.012	$11_0^1$

\*Assignments correspond to notation provided in Kim et al.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure S1:** Two- and three-body mass distributions for  $C_6H_5O$  dissociation at 193 nm**Figure S2:** Translational energy distribution of  $C_6H_5O$  photodissociation to channel 1( $CO + C_5H_5$ ) at 193 nm



**Figure S3:** Comparison of experimental and simulated three-body mass (a) and translational energy distributions (b) of  $C_6H_5O$  at 533 nm. The simulations use the translational energy distribution of channel 1 formation with some probability of accepting a third fragment.

**Table S2: RRKM Rate Constants ( $s^{-1}$ )**

Available Energy ( $h\nu - D_0$ ) <sup>a)</sup>	$C_6H_5O \rightarrow CO + C_5H_5$ (channel 1)	$C_5H_5 \rightarrow C_2H_2 + C_3H_3$ (channel 4) <sup>b)</sup>	$C_5H_5 \rightarrow H + C_5H_4$ (channel 5) <sup>b)</sup>
<b>532 nm</b> (2.33 eV/ 1.29 eV)	1.5	N/A	N/A
<b>290 nm</b> (4.27 eV/ 3.23 eV)	$2.8 \times 10^7$	N/A	N/A
<b>225 nm</b> (5.51 eV/ 4.47 eV)	$6.0 \times 10^8$	$3.2 \times 10^6$	$4.3 \times 10^3$
<b>225 nm – <math>E_T</math> (1.0 eV)</b> (4.51 eV/ 3.47 eV)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>532 nm + 533 nm</b> (4.66 eV/ 3.62 eV)	$8.9 \times 10^7$	N/A	N/A
<b>532 nm + 290 nm</b> (6.60 eV/5.56 eV)	$3.3 \times 10^9$	$1.8 \times 10^8$	$3.7 \times 10^7$
<b>532 nm + 225 nm</b> (7.84 eV/ 6.80 eV)	$1.3 \times 10^{10}$	$1.4 \times 10^9$	$1.1 \times 10^9$

<sup>a)</sup> $D_0$  refers to 0 eV for channel 1 formation and 1.04 eV for channels 4 and 5. Values in the parentheses next to each wavelength present the available energy in the following format ( $h\nu - 0$  eV/  $h\nu - 1.04$  eV)

<sup>b)</sup>The energy required for secondary dissociation of  $C_5H_5$  to channels 4 and 5 is 3.25 eV and 3.92 eV, respectively. The minimum energy required to traverse all barriers to yield channel 4 is 3.65 eV.<sup>2</sup>

**References:**

1. J. B. Kim, T. I. Yacovitch, C. Hock and D. M. Neumark, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **13**, 17378-17383 (2011).
2. M. Shapero, I. A. Ramphal and D. M. Neumark, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **122**, 4265-4272 (2018).