Supporting Information

Microhydrated Dihydrogen Phosphate Clusters Probed by Gas Phase Vibrational Spectroscopy and First Principles Calculations

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Label	Exp.	n	Harmonic	140K	180K	Assignment
G	1666	2	1700-1800	1600-1700	1600-1700	Water scissoring
	1673	3				
	1664	4				
	1670	5				
	1661	6				
	1649	8				
	1652	10				
	1663	12				
Н	1284	2	1305(2-4)	1200-1300	1241	Antisymmetric P=O
	1268	3	-			stretching
	1249	4	1235(4-3)	1167	1161	
	1216	5	-			
	1207	6	1210(6-2)	1197	1141	
			1182(6-4)			
			1156(6-5)			
	1216	8	-			
	1231	10	-			
	1234	12	-			
H'	1138	6	1121(6-1)	1064	1084	Antisymmetric
			1119(6-3)			P=O stretching mode
	1132	8	-			of (m,m) type
	1132	10	-			isomers
	1123	12	-			
Ι	1089	2	1065(2-1)	1024	1047	Symmetric
			1059(2-2)			P=O stretching
			1058(2-3)			-
			1081(2-4)			
	1084	3	-			
	1086	4	1049(4-1)	1041	1021	
			1071(4-2)			
			1058(4-3)			
			1065(4-4)			
	1084	5	-			
	1077	6	1054(6-1)	1004	1017	
			1063(6-2)			
			1060(6-3)			
			1060(6-4)			
			1057(6-5)			
	1071	8	-			
	1074	10	-			

Table S1. Assignment of the low frequency spectra for n=2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12.

1072	10				
10/5	12	-	774	751	A ati ay manatri a
837	Z	800(2-1)	//4	/34	Anusymmetric D.O.U. stratshing
		839(2-2)			P-OH succining
		830(2-3)			
052	2	833(2-4)			
853	3	-	001	017	
885	4	844(4-1)	821	817	
		850(4-2)			
		865(4-3)			
	_	857(4-4)			
912	5	-			
924	6	937(6-1)	887	851	
		901(6-2)			
		950(6-3)			
		856(6-4)			
		930(6-5)			
962	8	-			
968	10	-			
979	12	-			
812	2	781(2-1)	730	727	Symmetric P-OH
		793(2-2)			stretching
		780(2-3)			
		788(2-4)			
816	3	-			
827	4	801(4-1)	760	747	
		777(4-2)			
		813(4-3)			
		782(4-4)			
835	5	-			
842	6	840(6-1)	807	777	
		824(6-2)			
		842(6-3)			
		799(6-4)			
		839(6-5)			
-	8	-			
-	10	-			
-	12	-			
550-	6-12	550-1000			Water wagging and
1000					rocking
	1073 837 853 885 912 924 962 968 979 812 816 827 816 827 835 842 816 827	1073 12 837 2 853 3 885 4 912 5 924 6 962 8 968 10 979 12 812 2 816 3 827 4 835 5 842 6 $ 8$ $ 10$ $ 12$ $550 6-12$ 1000 $-$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table S2. Populations of each isomers in $H_2PO_4^-(H_2O)$ at 140 and 180K with different hydrogen bond distance threshold. The identification of a configuration as with a certain isomer depends on the threshold value. But it does not change the overall trend.

Cutoff(Å)	2.4		2.5		2.6		
T(K)	140	180	140	180	140	180	
1-1:	6	1	7	1	8	2	
1-2:	66	45	72	51	76	55	
1-3:	28	50	20	44	15	38	
1-4/5:	1	3	1	4	1	5	



Figure S1. Four 0 K structures at n = 4, optimized at the MP2/aug-cc-pVDZ level. The relative energies listed in the square brackets are in kJ/mol and the hydrogen bond distances are in angstrom.



Figure S2.Eight 0 K structures at n = 6, optimized at the MP2/aug-cc-pVDZ level. The relative energies listed in the square brackets are in kJ/mol and the hydrogen bond distances are in angstrom.



Figure S3. The harmonic peaks for P=O stretching and POH bending, calculated at the MP2/aug-cc-pVDZ level, for (0,0) and (0,1) structures with n = 2, 3, 4 and 6. The same solvation pattern for the POH groups produces very similar spectra, regardless the value of n.



Figure S4. Comparison of the harmonic spectra, calculated at the MP2/aug-cc-pVDZ level, for three isomers at n = 4, 4-2 (0,0), 4-4 (0,1), and 4-3 (0,m). The blue arrows in the right show the magnitudes of the displacement vectors for a harmonic mode. Notice for 4-3 (0,m), the al peak is due to the bending of the solvated POH, decoupled from P=O stretching.