

Supporting Information

The Role of Dispersion and Anharmonic Corrections in Conformational Analysis of Flexible Molecules: the Allyl Group Rotamerization of Matrix Isolated Safrole

Hongli Zhang, Justyna Krupa, Maria Wierzejewska and Malgorzata Biczysko

C3C10C13C15		C6C5O18C20		Conformer name	
-119.6	AC-	-10.5	D-	SF1a	AC-D-
-119.8	AC-	10.4	D+	SF1b	AC-D+
120.2	AC+	-10.8	D-	SF2a	AC+D-
120.4	AC+	10.6	D+	SF2b	AC+D+
1.9	SP	-10.4	D-	SF3a	SPD-
1.8	SP	10.8	D+	SF3b	SPD+

AC-anticlinal, SP- synperiplanar, D- distorted.

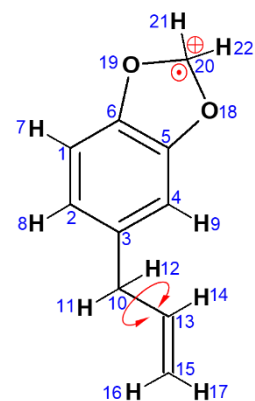


Figure S1. The key torsional angles and alternative names for SF conformers.

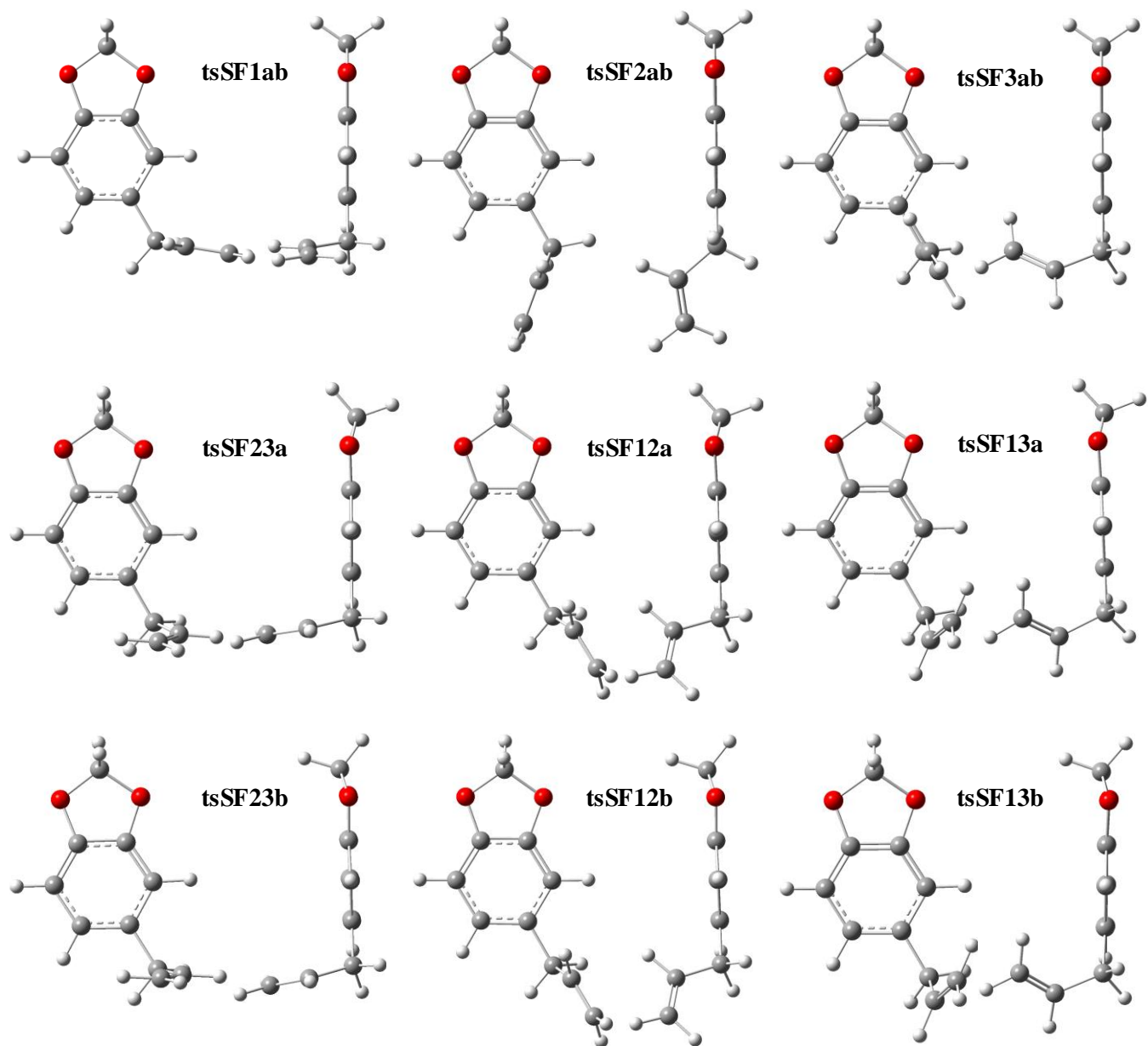


Figure S2. B2PLYP-D3/SNSD optimized structures of the SF transition states.

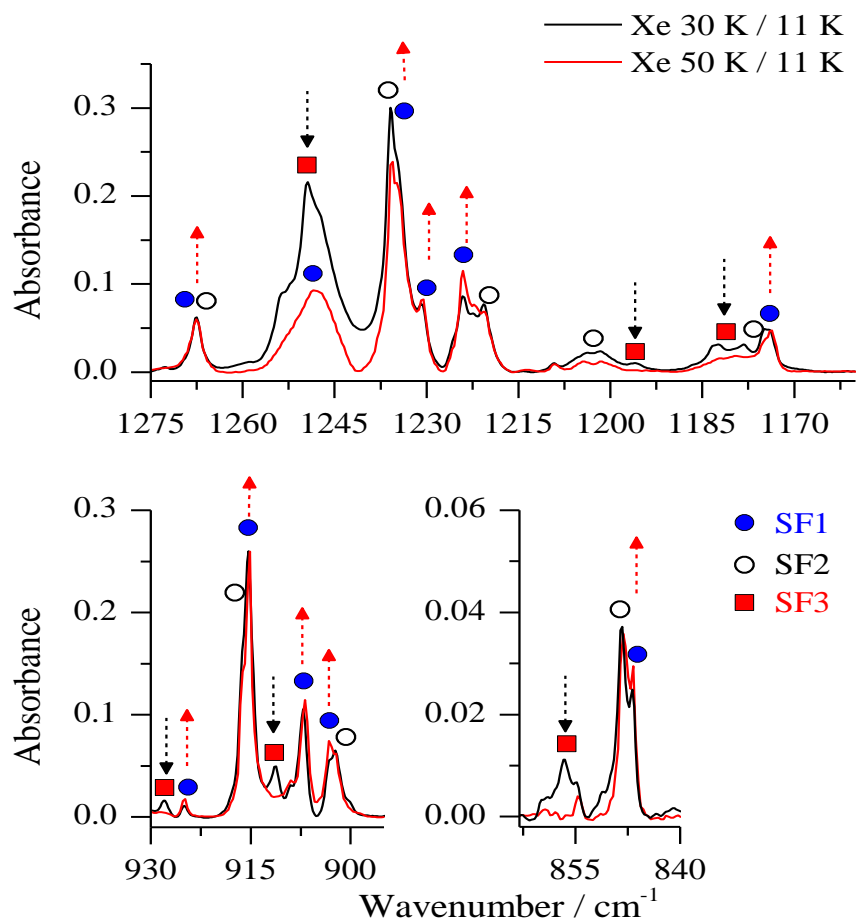
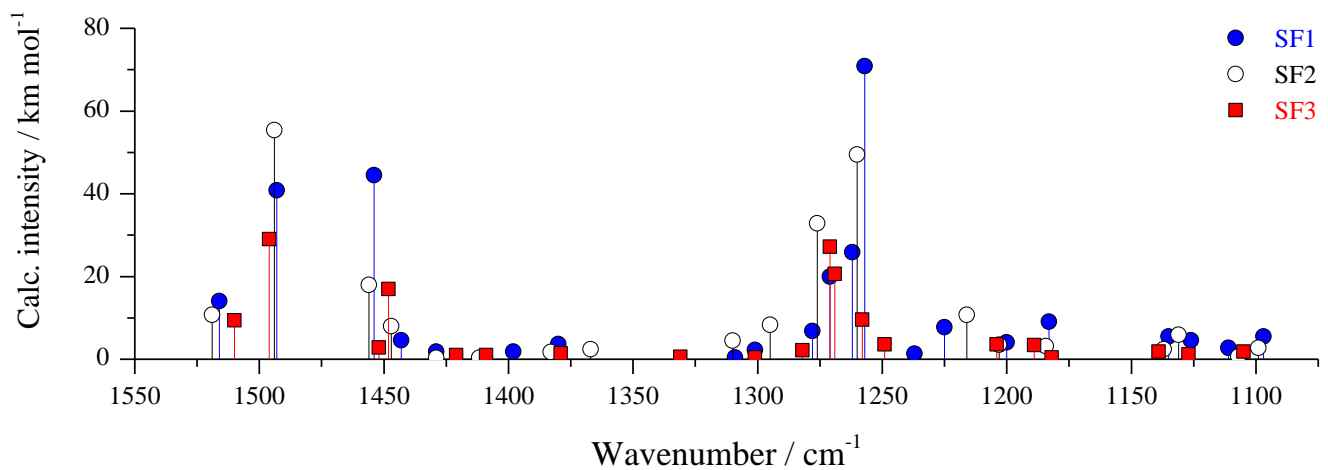
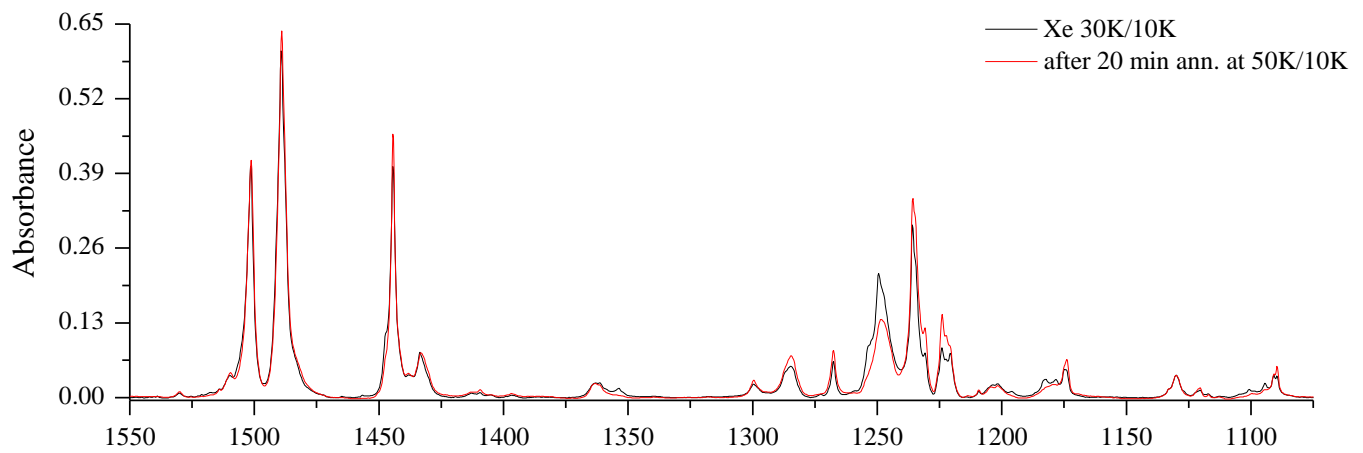
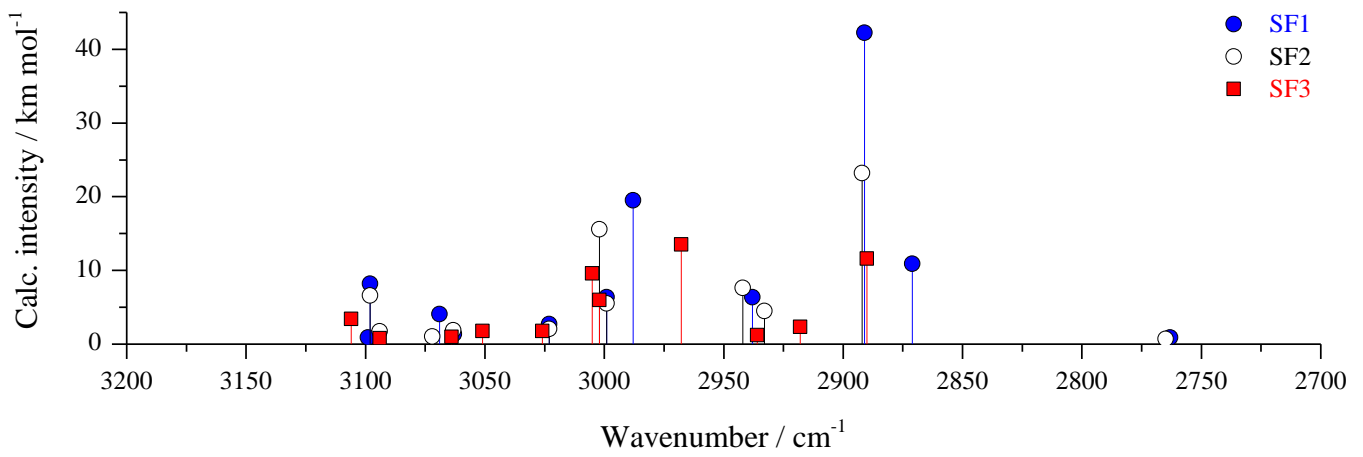
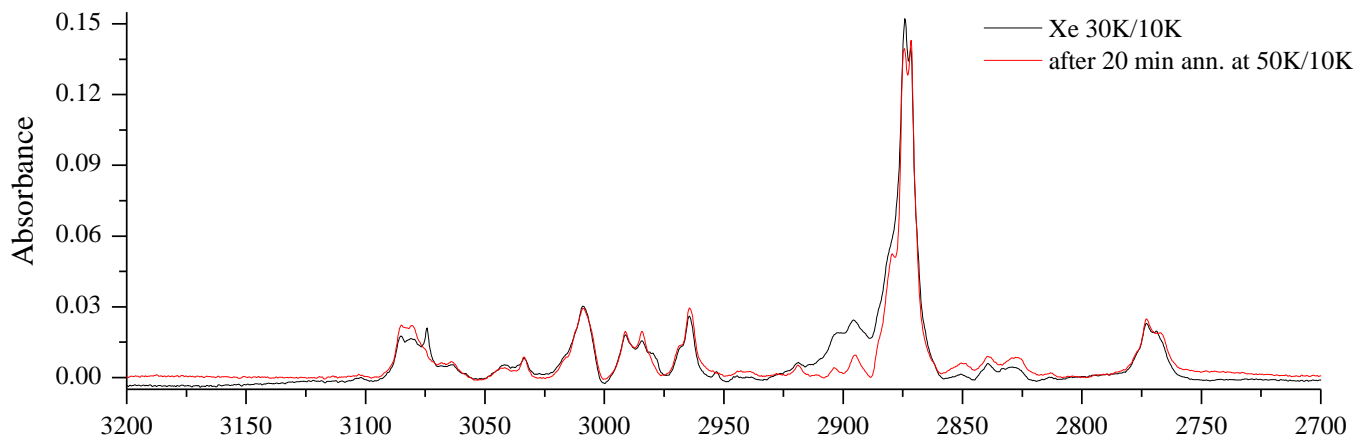


Figure S3. Selected regions of the experimental SF spectra of SF/Xe matrix deposited at 30 K and 50 K.



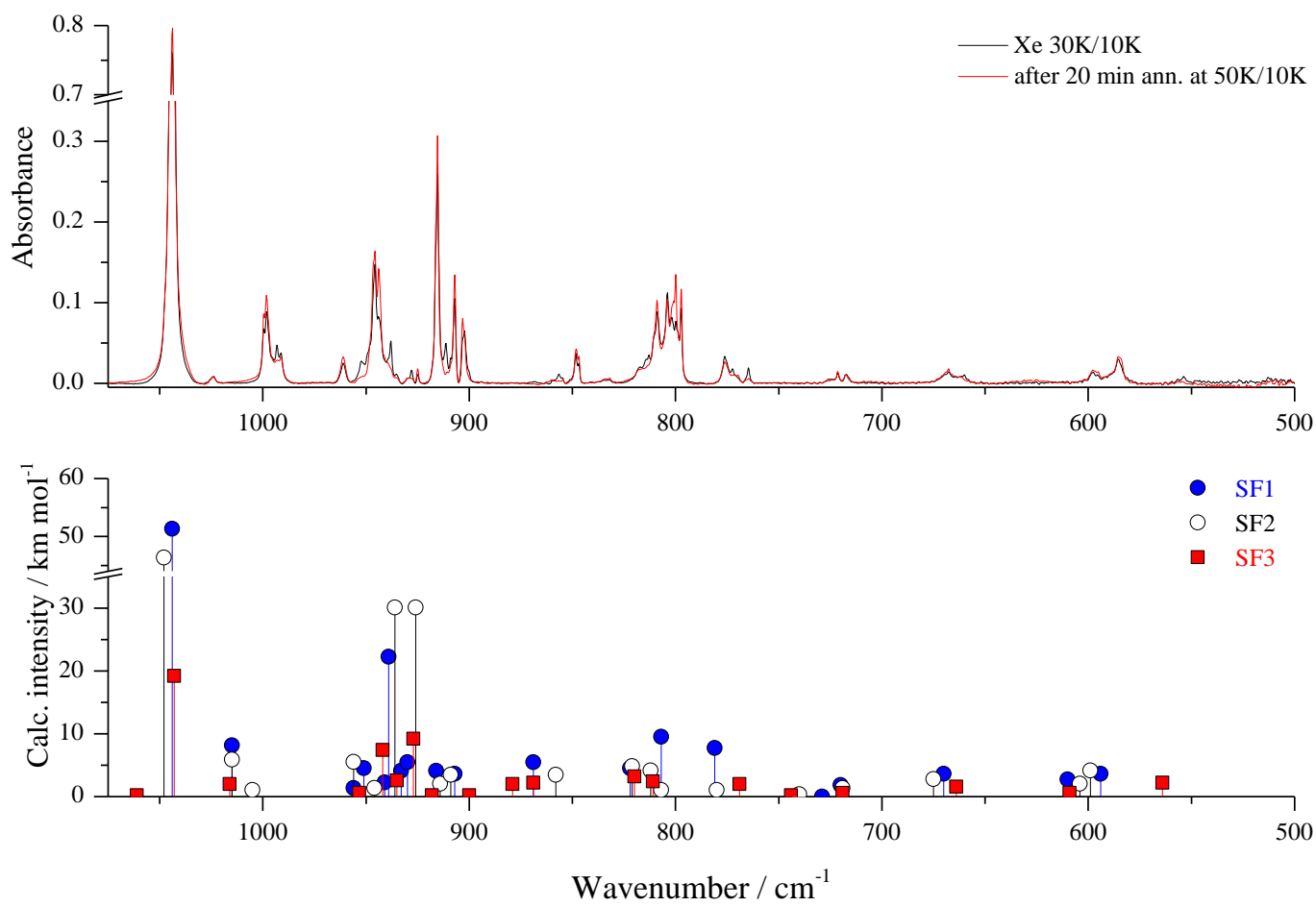
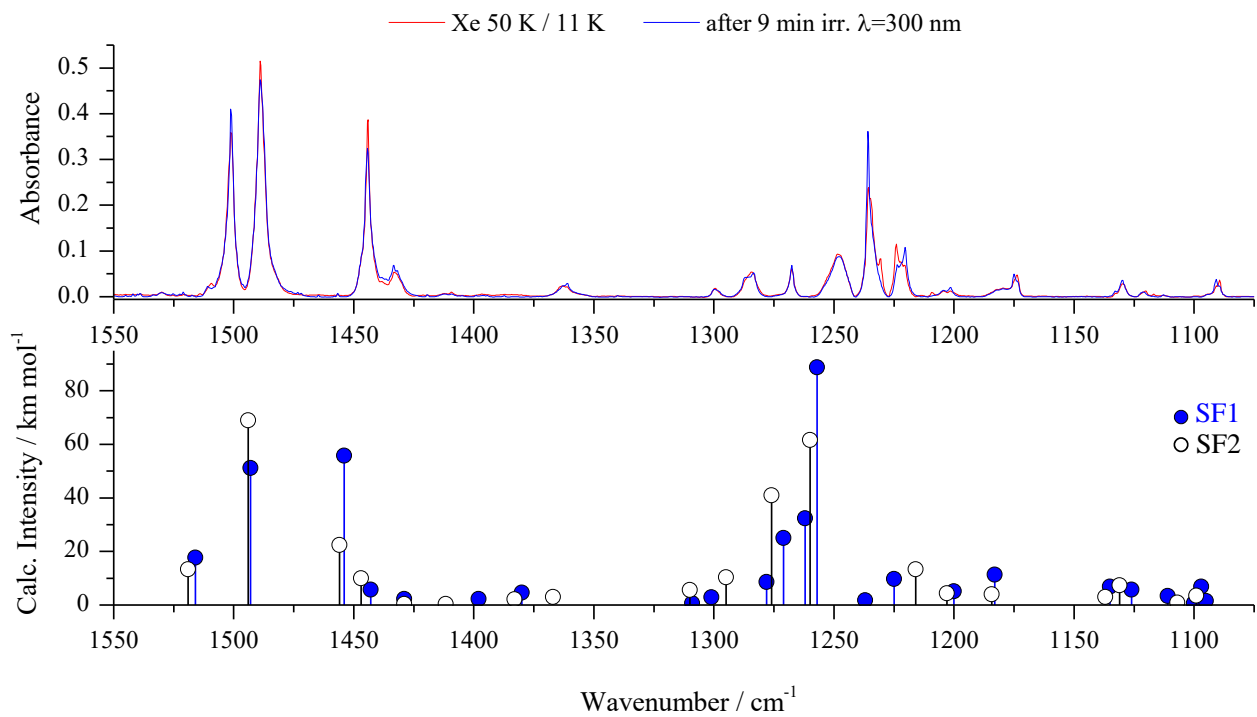
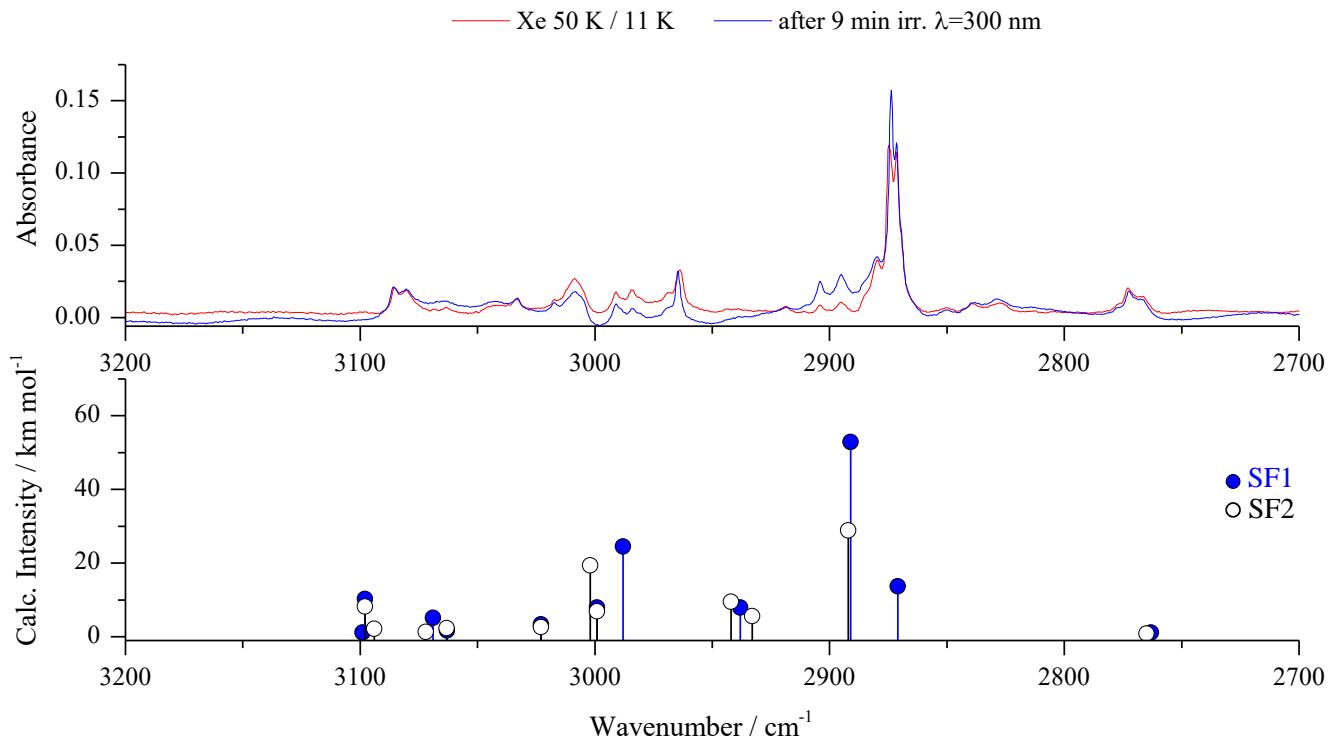


Figure S4. The experimental SF spectra (upper panel): freshly deposited SF/Xe matrix at 30 K (black traces) and the matrix deposited at 30 K after annealing to 50 K (red traces) compared to the GVPT2 spectra of SF conformers weighted by their abundances (45% SF1, 34% SF2, 21% SF3, lower panel).



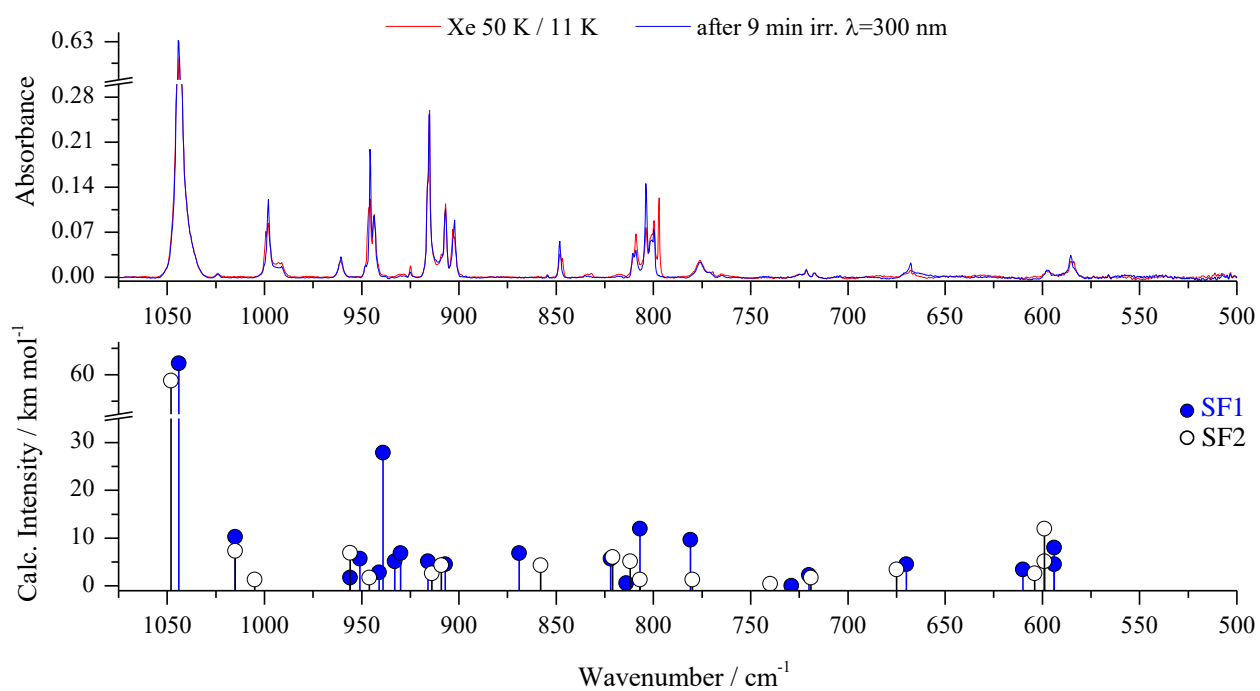


Figure S5. The experimental SF spectra (upper panel): freshly deposited at 50 K SF/Xe matrix (red traces) and the same matrix after 9 min of irradiation at 300 nm (blue traces) compared to the GVPT2 spectra of SF conformers weighted by their abundances (57% SF1, 43% SF2, lower panel).