

Electronic Supplementary information to

## **Photoelectron spectroscopy of boron-containing reactive intermediates using synchrotron radiation: BH<sub>2</sub>, BH, and BF**

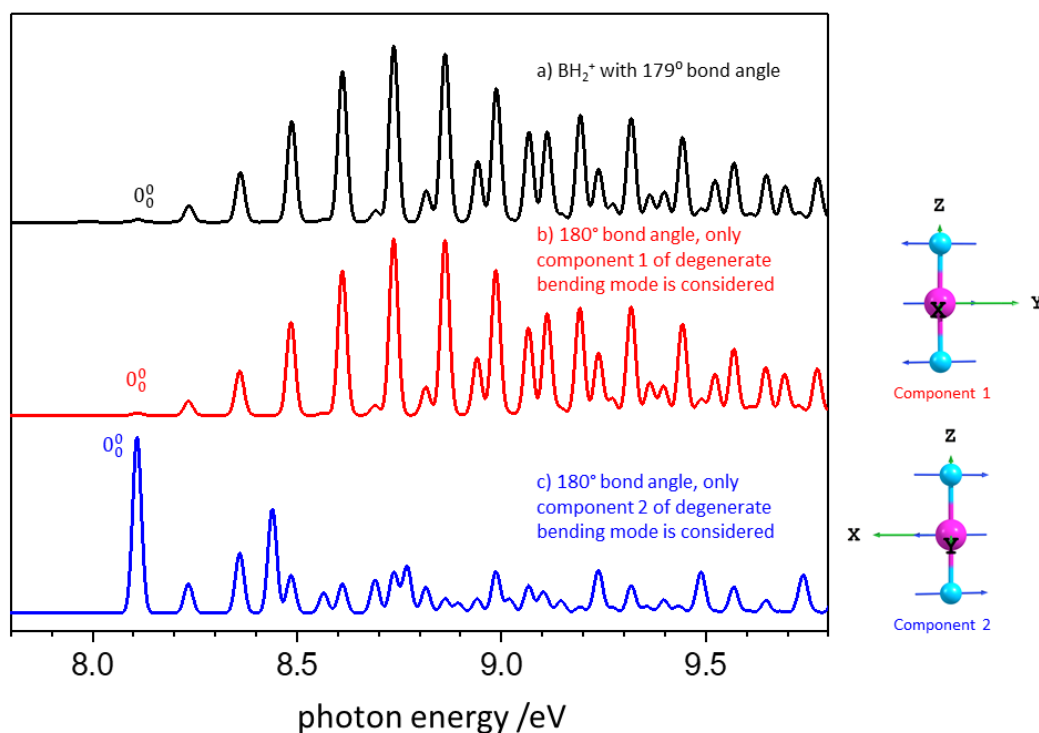
D.P. Mukhopadhyay,<sup>a</sup> D. Schleier,<sup>a</sup> I. Fischer<sup>a,\*</sup>, J.-C. Loison,<sup>b</sup> C. Alcaraz,<sup>c</sup> and G. A. Garcia<sup>d</sup>

a. Institute of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, D-97074 Würzburg, Germany; E-Mail: ingo.fischer@uni-wuerzburg.de

b. ISM-CNRS, Université de Bordeaux, 351 cours de la Libération, F-33405 Talence, France.

c. LCP, UMR 8000, CNRS-Univ. Paris-Sud and Paris Saclay, Bât. 350, Centre Universitaire Paris-Sud, F-91405 Orsay, France.

d. Synchrotron SOLEIL, L'Orme des Merisiers, St Aubin, B.P. 48, F-91192 Gif sur Yvette, France



**Figure S1:** Comparison of different simulations of the slow photoelectron spectrum (SPES) of  $^{11}\text{BH}_2^+$ , using PGOPHER.<sup>1</sup> Trace a) assumes a cationic geometry with  $179^\circ$  bond angle. Trace b) and c) correspond to the linear cation, considering only the component of the bending vibration indicated on the right-hand side of the Figure. The z-axis is chosen as the principal axis. It is evident that simulations a) and b) are consistent with the experimental spectrum, while the simulation given in trace c) is inconsistent.

1. C. M. Western, *JQSRT*, 2017, **186**, 221-242.