

## Supplementary information

### Cl-initiated oxidation of methacrolein under NO<sub>x</sub>-free conditions studied by VUV photoionization mass spectrometry†

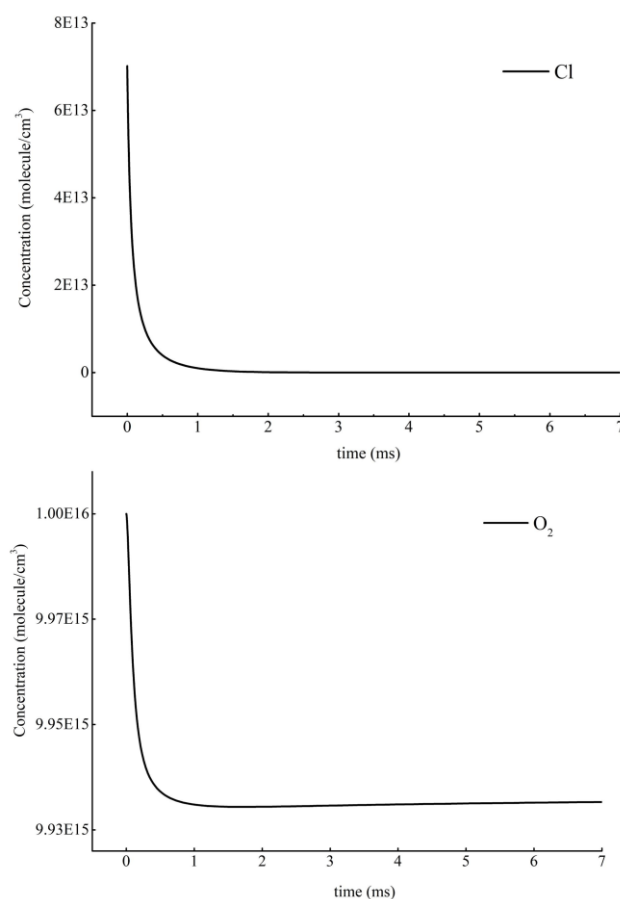
Xiaoxiao Lin,<sup>‡a</sup> Rongrong Hu,<sup>‡a</sup> Ziji Ma,<sup>a</sup> Hao Yue,<sup>a</sup> Zuoying Wen,<sup>a</sup> Cuihong Zhang,<sup>a,b</sup> Christa Fittschen,<sup>b</sup> Weijun Zhang,<sup>a,\*</sup> Xiaofeng Tang<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Laboratory of Atmospheric Physico-Chemistry, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, HFIPS, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei, 230031 Anhui, China

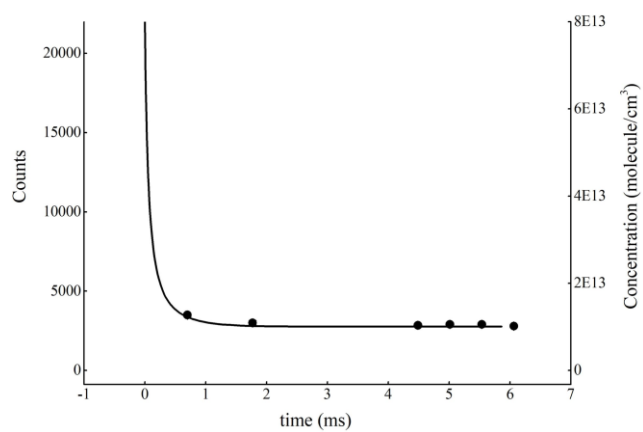
<sup>b</sup> University Lille, CNRS, UMR 8522, PC2A – Physicochimie des Processus de Combustion et de l'Atmosphère, F-59000 Lille, France

**Table S1.** Assignment of the mass peaks of the secondary products and their fragment ions

m/z	molecular formula	assignment
140	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sup>35</sup> Cl <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OCl + Cl <sub>2</sub> → C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OCl <sub>2</sub> + Cl
142	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sup>35</sup> Cl <sup>37</sup> Cl	
144	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sup>37</sup> Cl <sub>2</sub>	
111	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>35</sup> Cl <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> fragment: C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> [-CHO]
113	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>35</sup> Cl <sup>37</sup> Cl	
115	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>37</sup> Cl <sub>2</sub>	
76	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>35</sup> Cl	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> fragment: C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Cl <sup>+</sup> [-CHOCl]
78	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>37</sup> Cl	
104	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sup>35</sup> Cl	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O + Cl <sub>2</sub> → C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl + Cl
106	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> O <sup>37</sup> Cl	



**Fig. S1.** The theoretical time behavior of reactants (O<sub>2</sub> and Cl atoms) in the Cl-initiated oxidation of MACR.



**Fig. S2.** The experimental (dots) and theoretical (lines) time behavior of reactant (MACR) in the Cl-initiated oxidation of MACR.