## Supporting Information

"Unveiling the Reaction Pathways of Hydrocarbon via Experiment, Computations and Data Science"

Lauren Takahashi $\dagger$, Shigehiro Yoshida $\ddagger$, Jun Fujima $\dagger$, Hiroshi Oikawa* $\ddagger$, Keisuke Takahashi* $\dagger$
$\dagger$ Department of Chemistry, Hokkaido University, North 10, West 8, Sapporo 060-8510, Japan $\ddagger$ Innovative Research Excellence, Power unit \& Energy, Honda R\&D Co., Ltd., 1-4-1 Chuo, Wako, Saitama, 351-0193, Japan

Corresponding Author: hiroshi oikawa@jp.honda; keisuke.takahashi@sci.hokudai.ac.jp

| Molecule | In/Out Degrees | Degree |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $[\mathrm{H}+]$ | $218 / 218$ | 436 |
| $[\mathrm{CH} 3+]$ | $126 / 126$ | 252 |
| $[\mathrm{CH} 2+] \mathrm{C}$ | $53 / 53$ | 106 |
| $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}$ | $38 / 38$ | 76 |
| $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CC}$ | $34 / 34$ | 68 |
| $\mathrm{C}[\mathrm{C}+](\mathrm{CC}) \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{CC}$ | $33 / 33$ | 66 |
| $\mathrm{C}[\mathrm{C}+](\mathrm{CCC}) \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C}$ | $32 / 32$ | 64 |
| $\mathrm{CC}[\mathrm{CH}+] \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C}$ | $32 / 32$ | 64 |
| $\mathrm{CC} 1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{C}[\mathrm{CH}+] \mathrm{C}$ | $29 / 29$ | 58 |
| $[\mathrm{CH} 2+] \mathrm{CC} 1 \mathrm{CC} 1 \mathrm{CCC}$ | $29 / 29$ | 58 |

Table S1. Top 10 nodes with the highest degrees of the network illustrated in Figure 1.


Figure S1. Parallel coordinate of $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C})$ conversion and percentage of molecules from $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ after the reaction out of a total percentage of 100 for all products. Color indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Figure S2. Parallel coordinate of $1-\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{CCC})$ conversion and percentage of molecules from 1$\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ after the rreaction out of a total percentage of 100 for all products. Color indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Figure S3. Parallel coordinate of cis-2- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{C} \backslash \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{C})$ conversion and percentage of molecules from cis-2- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ after the reaction out of a total percentage of 100 for all products. Color indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Figure S4. Parallel coordinate of trans-2- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{C} \backslash \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C} \backslash \mathrm{C})$ conversion and percentage of molecules from trans-2- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ after the reaction out of a total percentage of 100 for all products. Color indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Figure S5. Parallel coordinate of iso- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}) \mathrm{C})$ conversion and percentage of molecules from iso- $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{8}$ after the reaction out of a total percentage of 100 for all products. Color indicates the temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.


Figure S6. A zoomed-in portion of the reaction network illustrated in Figure 1.


Figure S7. A zoomed-in portion of the reaction network illustrated in Figure 1.


Figure S8. A zoomed-in portion of the reaction network illustrated in Figure 1.


Figure S9. A zoomed-in portion of the reaction network illustrated in Figure 1.


Figure S10. A zoomed-in portion of the reaction network illustrated in Figure 4.

