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## Photofragmentation specificity of photoionized cyclic amino acids (diketopiperazines) as precursors of peptide building blocks (Electronic Supplementary Information)

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### 1 Electronic Supplementary Information

This ESI material contains information on:

1. The cGG and cGG ion-neutral coincidence experiments performed at three different photon energies, Figures 1 and 2.
2. Stationary points of the potential energy surface corresponding to the fragmentation channels of cAA<sup>+</sup>, cGA<sup>+</sup> and cGG<sup>+</sup>, Figures 3-5.
3. *Single-step* mechanisms leading to tautomerization of the three oxazolidinone derivatives discussed in main text, Figure 6.
4. Statistics of the ADMP molecular dynamics simulations for cAA<sup>+</sup>, cGA<sup>+</sup> and cGG<sup>+</sup>, Tables 1-3.

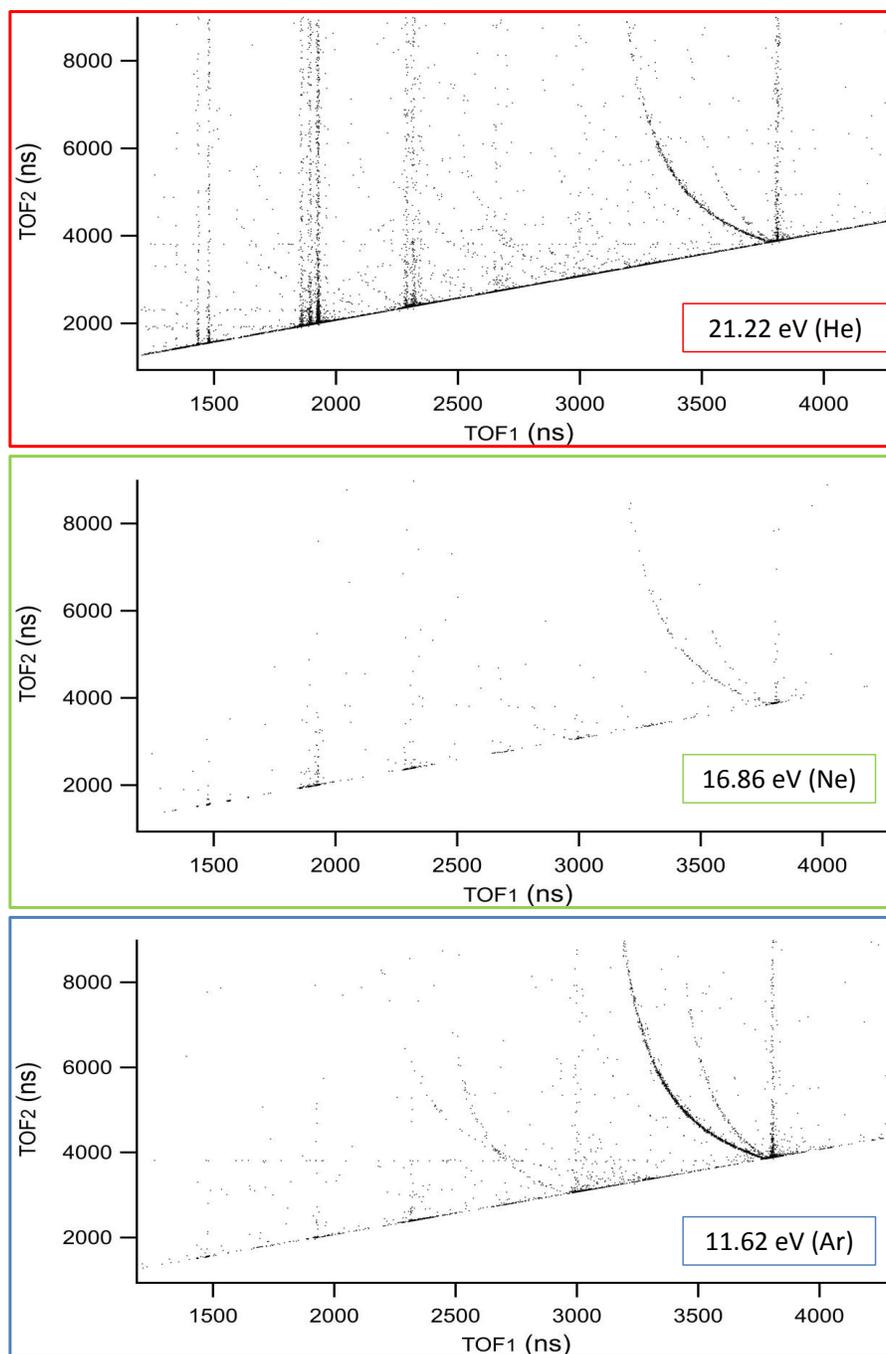


Fig. 1 The cGG ion-neutral coincidence experiments performed at three different photon energies, namely 21.22, 16.85 and 11.62 eV corresponding to main emission lines of the rare gas discharge lamp operated on the CNR-ISM apparatus with He, Ne and Ar gases, respectively.

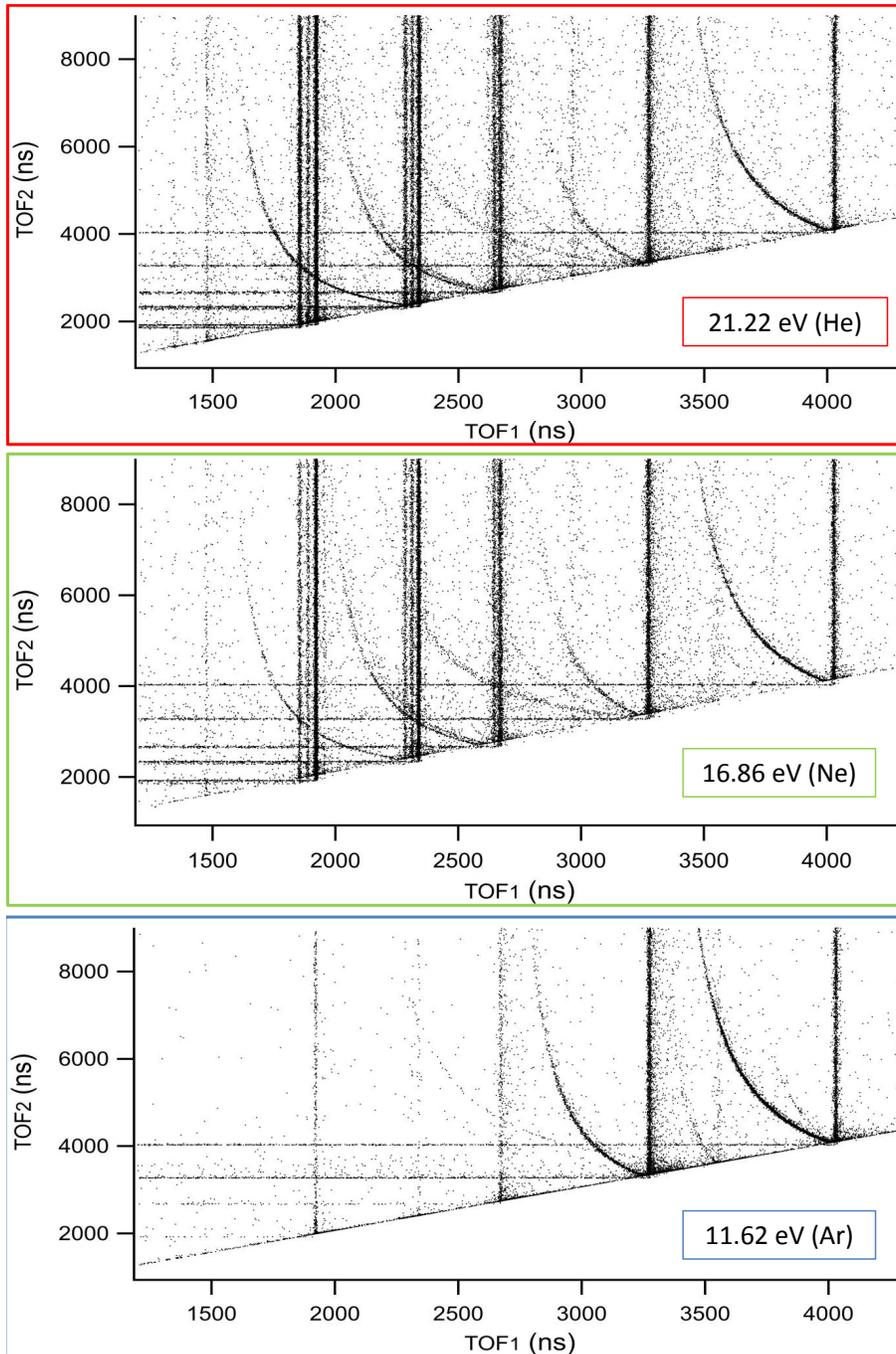


Fig. 2 The cGA ion-neutral coincidence experiments performed at three different photon energies, namely 21.22, 16.85 and 11.62 eV corresponding to main emission lines of the rare gas discharge lamp operated on the CNR-ISM apparatus with He, Ne and Ar gases, respectively.

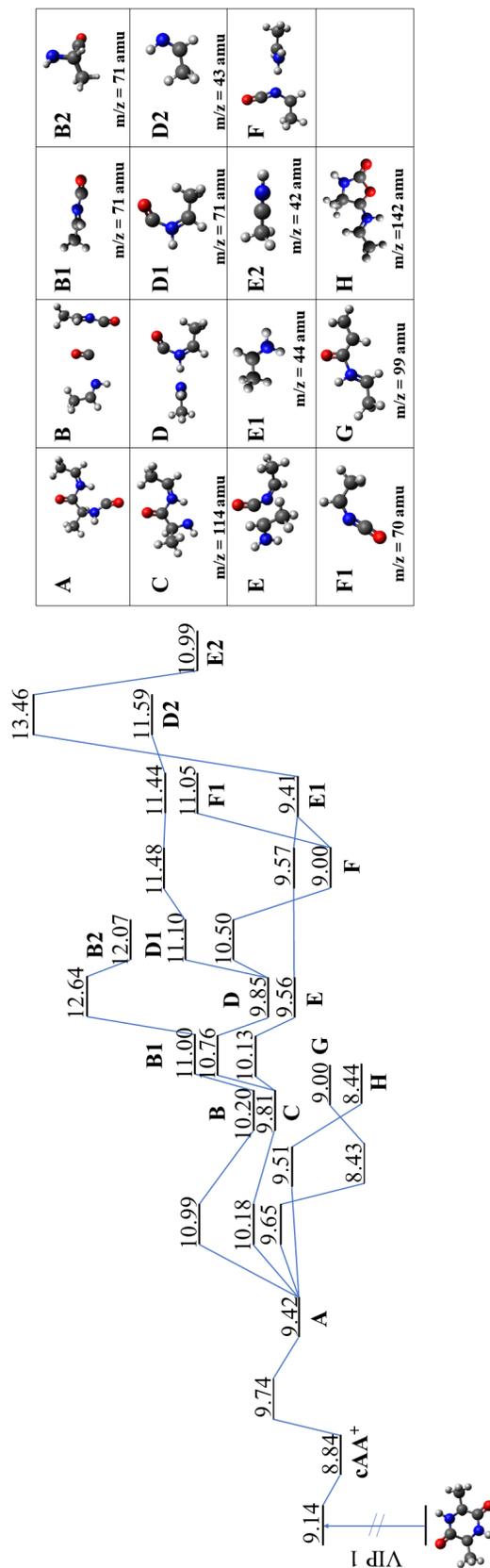


Fig. 3 Stationary points of the potential energy surface corresponding to the fragmentation channels of  $\text{cAA}^+$ . Different minima have been labeled with a letter, from A to H. Relative energies are given in eV at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory including the zero point energy correction with respect to the most stable isomer of the neutral molecule.

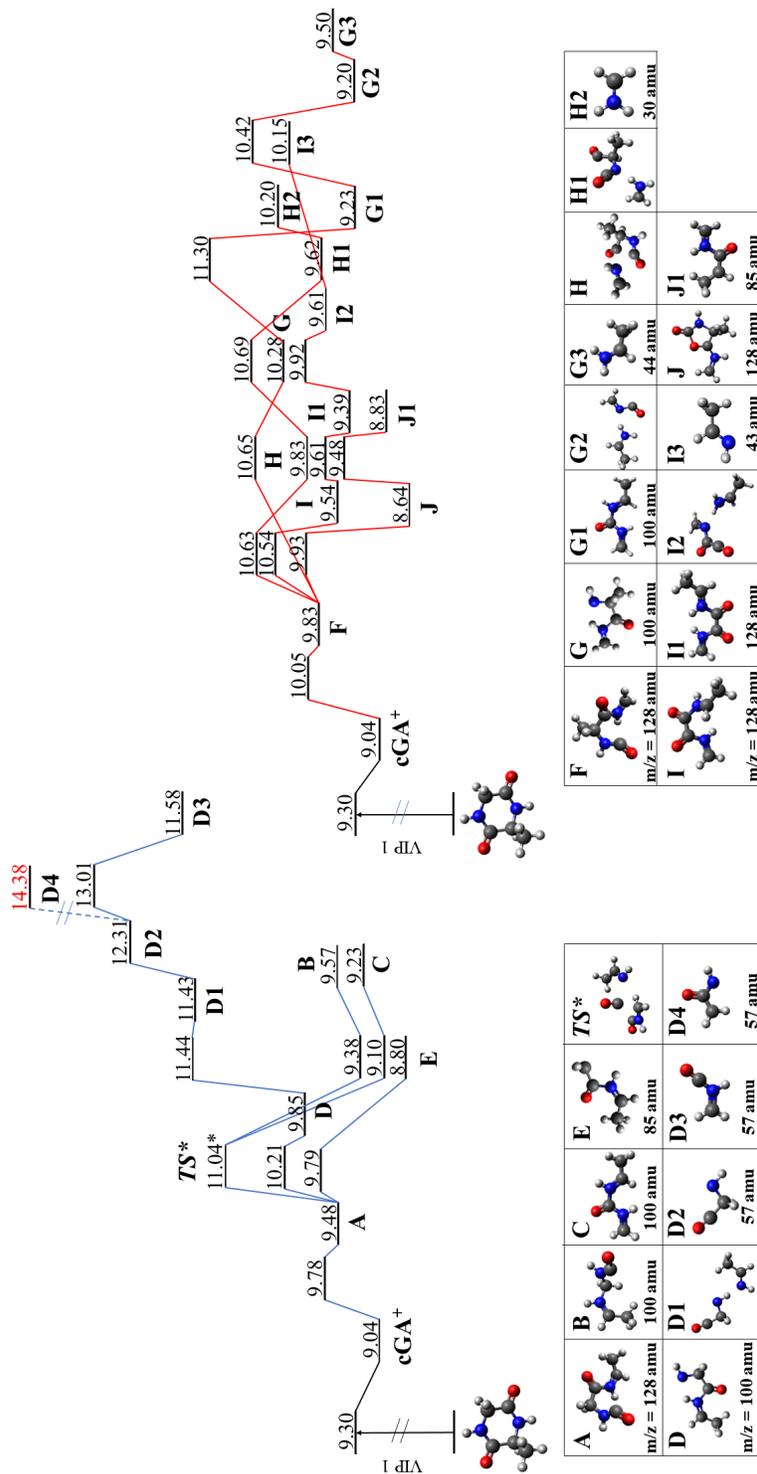


Fig. 4 Stationary points of the potential energy surface corresponding to the fragmentation channels of cGA<sup>+</sup>. Different minima have been labeled with a letter, from A to J. Relative energies are given in eV at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory including the zero point energy correction with respect to the most stable isomer of the neutral molecule.

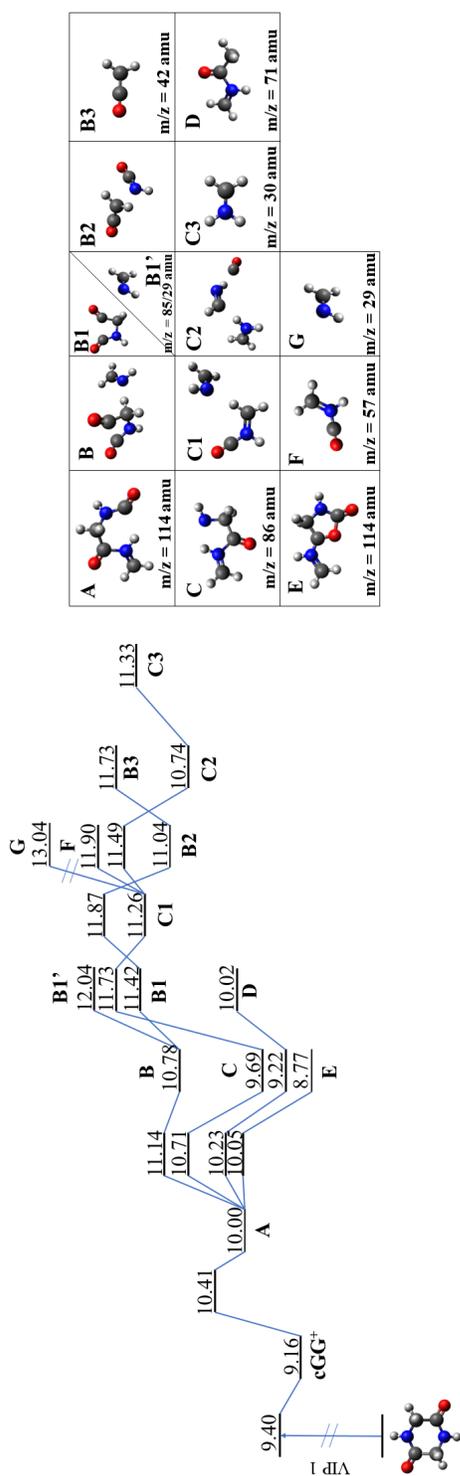


Fig. 5 Stationary points of the potential energy surface corresponding to the fragmentation channels of cGG<sup>+</sup>. Different minima have been labeled with a letter, from A to F. Relative energies are given in eV at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) level of theory including the zero point energy correction with respect to the most stable isomer of the neutral molecule.

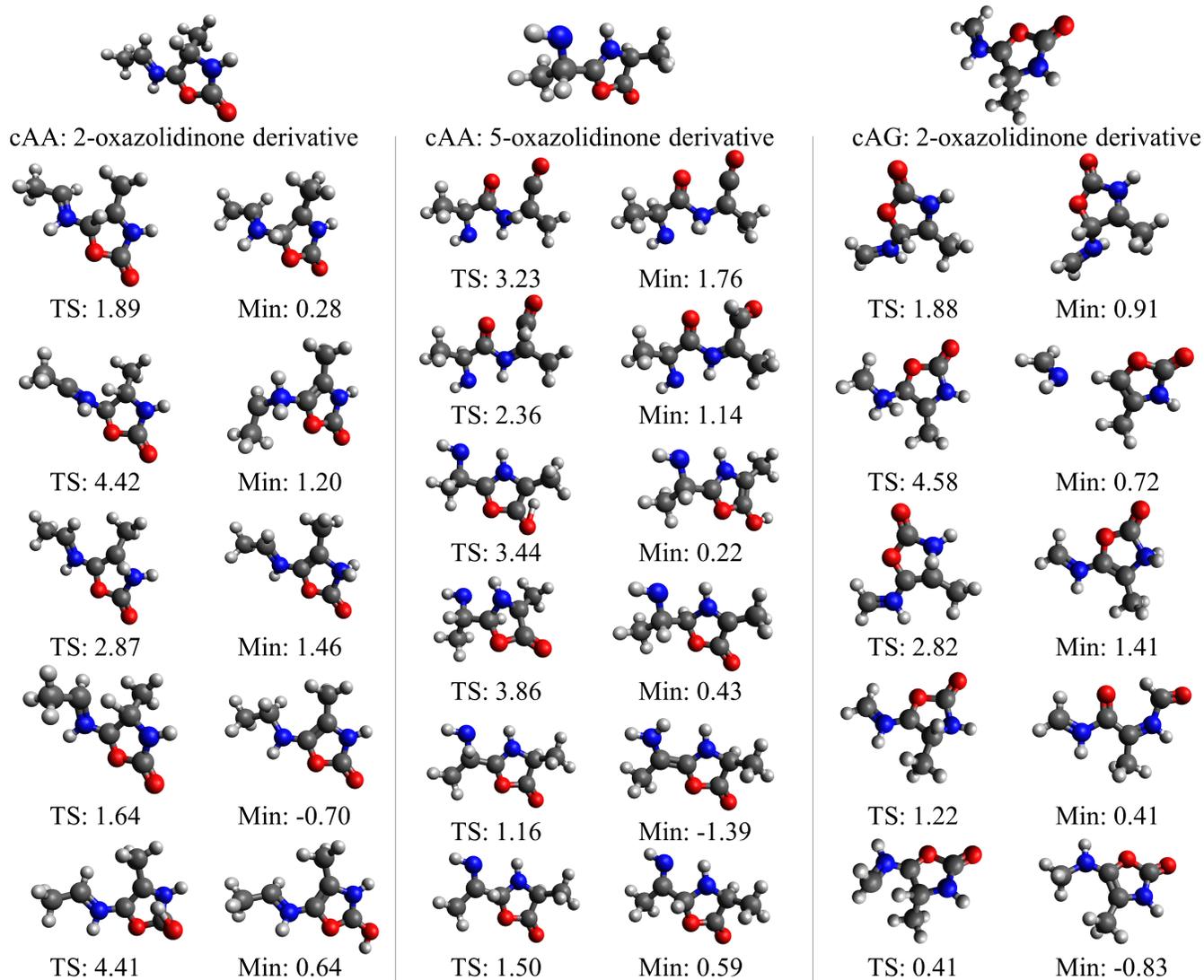


Fig. 6 In this figure are presented all *single-step* mechanisms leading to tautomerization of the three oxazolidinone derivatives already discussed that also lead to the loss of optical purity. All energies are given in eV and referred to each of the oxazolidinone derivatives. Calculations were performed at a M062X/6-311++g(d,p) level of theory.

(cAA) <sup>+</sup>				
Channel	m/z	10 eV	15 eV	
H <sub>10</sub> C <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	142	86%	48%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHCONHCHCH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> /HNCO	99	5%	17%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNHCOCHNH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub>	127	5%	6%	
COCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CHNHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH	99	2%	0%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/HNCO	56	1%	7%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH <sup>+</sup> /2CO	43	1%	5%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/CO	71	0%	4%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNHCOCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NH <sup>+</sup> /CO	114	0%	3%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHCO/CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH <sup>+</sup> /HNCO	43	0%	2%	
COCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CHNHCOCH(CH <sub>2</sub> )NH/H	141	0%	1%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNHCOH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHN/CO	72	0%	1%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHCONHCHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /HNCO/H	98	0%	1%	
CH <sub>3</sub> CHNHCOCHNH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> /CO	99	0%	1%	
NH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNCO/CO	44	0%	1%	
NHCHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/CH <sub>3</sub> /CO	56	0%	1%	
CONHCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHN/H	99	0%	1%	
CHNH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/CH <sub>3</sub> /2CO	28	0%	1%	

Table 1 Statistics of the ADMP molecular dynamics simulations for cAA<sup>+</sup>: Percentage of all channels for both internal energies. The mass over charge ratio (m/z) of the charged fragments in each channel is also given.

(cGA) <sup>+</sup>				
Channel	m/z	10 eV	15 eV	
H <sub>8</sub> C <sub>5</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	128	89%	57%	
CH <sub>2</sub> NHCOCHCH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> /HNCO	85	3%	7%	
CHNHCOCH <sub>2</sub> NHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub>	113	3%	2%	
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NHCO <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /CO	71	2%	2%	
NHCH <sub>2</sub> CONHCH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> /CO	85	1%	0%	
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NHCOCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sup>+</sup> /CO	100	1%	6%	
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CO <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /HNCO	56	1%	6%	
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NH <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>2</sub> CO/HNCO	43	0%	6%	
CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NH <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /2CO	43	0%	4%	
COCHCH <sub>3</sub> NHCO <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub>	99	0%	2%	
CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH/HNCO	42	0%	2%	
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NH/2CO	29	0%	2%	
H <sub>7</sub> C <sub>5</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /H	127	0%	1%	
CH <sub>2</sub> NHCO <sup>+</sup> /CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )NH/CO	57	0%	1%	
NH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CO <sup>+</sup> /NHCH/CO	72	0%	1%	
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )CO/H/CO	29	0%	1%	

Table 2 Statistics of the ADMP molecular dynamics simulations for cGA<sup>+</sup>: Percentage of all channels for both internal energies. The mass over charge ratio (m/z) of the charged fragments in each channel is also given.

(cGG) <sup>+</sup>			
Channel	m/z	10 eV	15 eV
H <sub>6</sub> C <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	114	63%	8%
CH <sub>2</sub> NHCOCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /HNC <b>O</b>	71	10%	5%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /COCH <sub>2</sub> /HNC <b>O</b>	29	5%	10%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /2 <b>CO</b>	29	5%	28%
COCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /HNC <b>O</b>	42	5%	17%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> CONHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /C <b>O</b>	86	5%	3%
NCH <sub>2</sub> CONHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /H/C <b>O</b>	113	2%	2%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>2</sub> NH/C <b>O</b>	57	1%	3%
NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH/2 <b>CO</b>	30	1%	1%
COCH <sub>2</sub> NHCO <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub>	85	1%	0%
NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /COCH/HNC <b>O</b>	30	1%	0%
NHCH <sup>+</sup> /H/NHCH <sub>2</sub> /2 <b>CO</b>	28	0%	5%
CONCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> /H/C <b>O</b>	56	0%	4%
H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /H	113	0%	3%
NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /CONHCH/C <b>O</b>	30	0%	2%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH <sub>2</sub> CO/C <b>O</b>	29	0%	2%
CONH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /NHCH/C <b>O</b>	58	0%	1%
COCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> CO <sup>+</sup> /NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	84	0%	1%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /CH <sub>2</sub> /C <b>O</b> /HNC <b>O</b>	29	0%	1%
NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /COCH/HNC <b>O</b>	30	0%	1%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /H/CONCH <sub>2</sub> /C <b>O</b>	29	0%	1%
CH <sub>2</sub> COH <sup>+</sup> /HCN/H/HNC <b>O</b>	43	0%	1%
NHCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> /H/NHCH/2 <b>CO</b>	29	0%	1%

Table 3 Statistics of the ADMP molecular dynamics simulations for cGG<sup>+</sup>: Percentage of all channels for both internal energies. The mass over charge ratio (m/z) of the charged fragments in each channel is also given.