

Supporting Information for

*Thermodynamic Insight Into AnO_2^+ Bonding from ThH^+/UH^+ Reactions Studied by Inductively
Coupled Plasma Tandem Mass Spectrometry*

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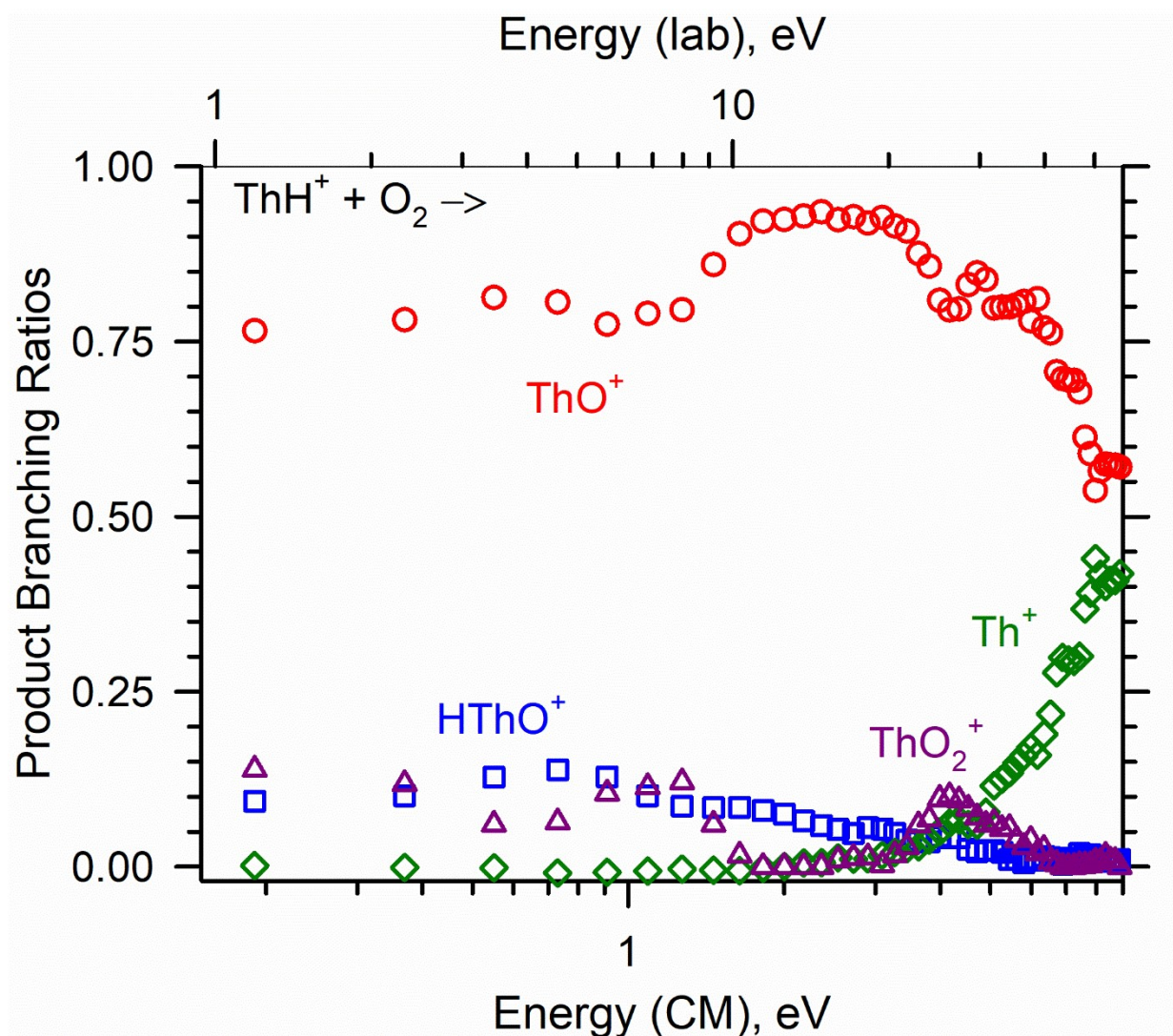


Figure S1. Product branching ratios for the reaction of $ThH^+ + O_2$ as a function of kinetic energy in the laboratory (upper x-axis) and the center-of-mass (lower x-axis).

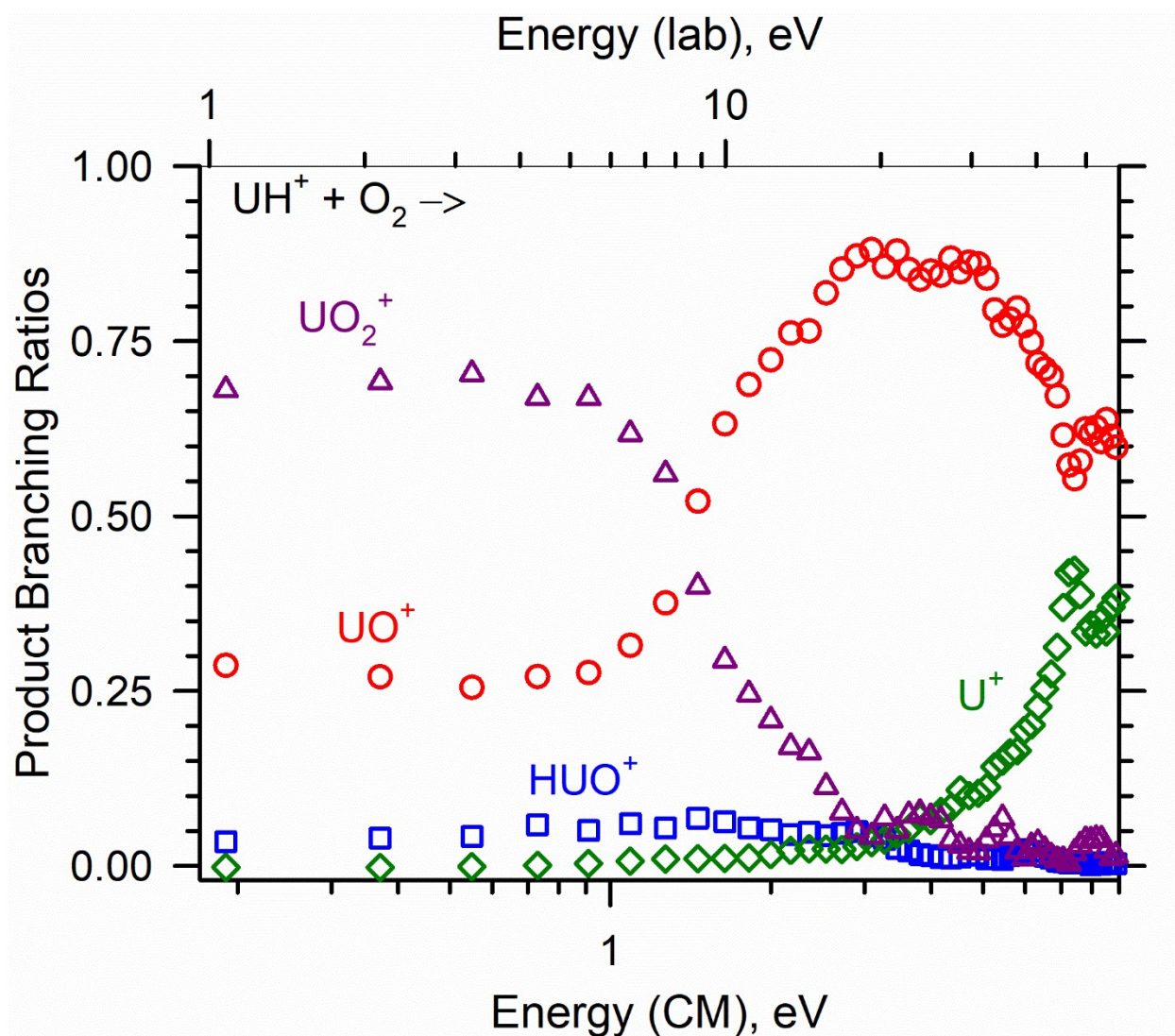


Figure S2. Product branching ratios for the reaction of $\text{UH}^+ + \text{O}_2$ as a function of kinetic energy in the laboratory (upper x-axis) and the center-of-mass (lower x-axis).

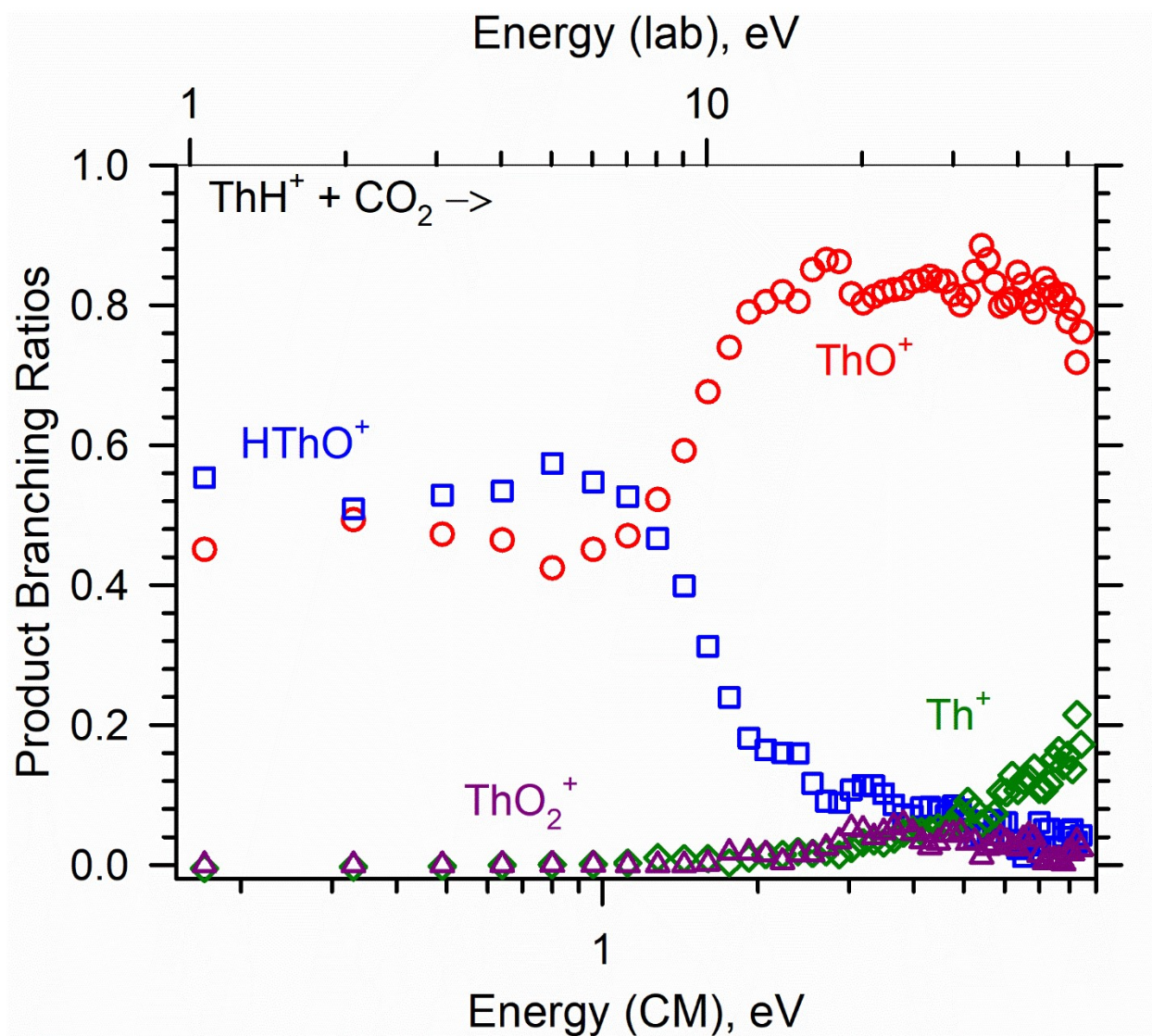


Figure S3. Product branching ratios for the reaction of $\text{ThH}^+ + \text{CO}_2$ as a function of kinetic energy in the laboratory (upper x-axis) and the center-of-mass (lower x-axis).

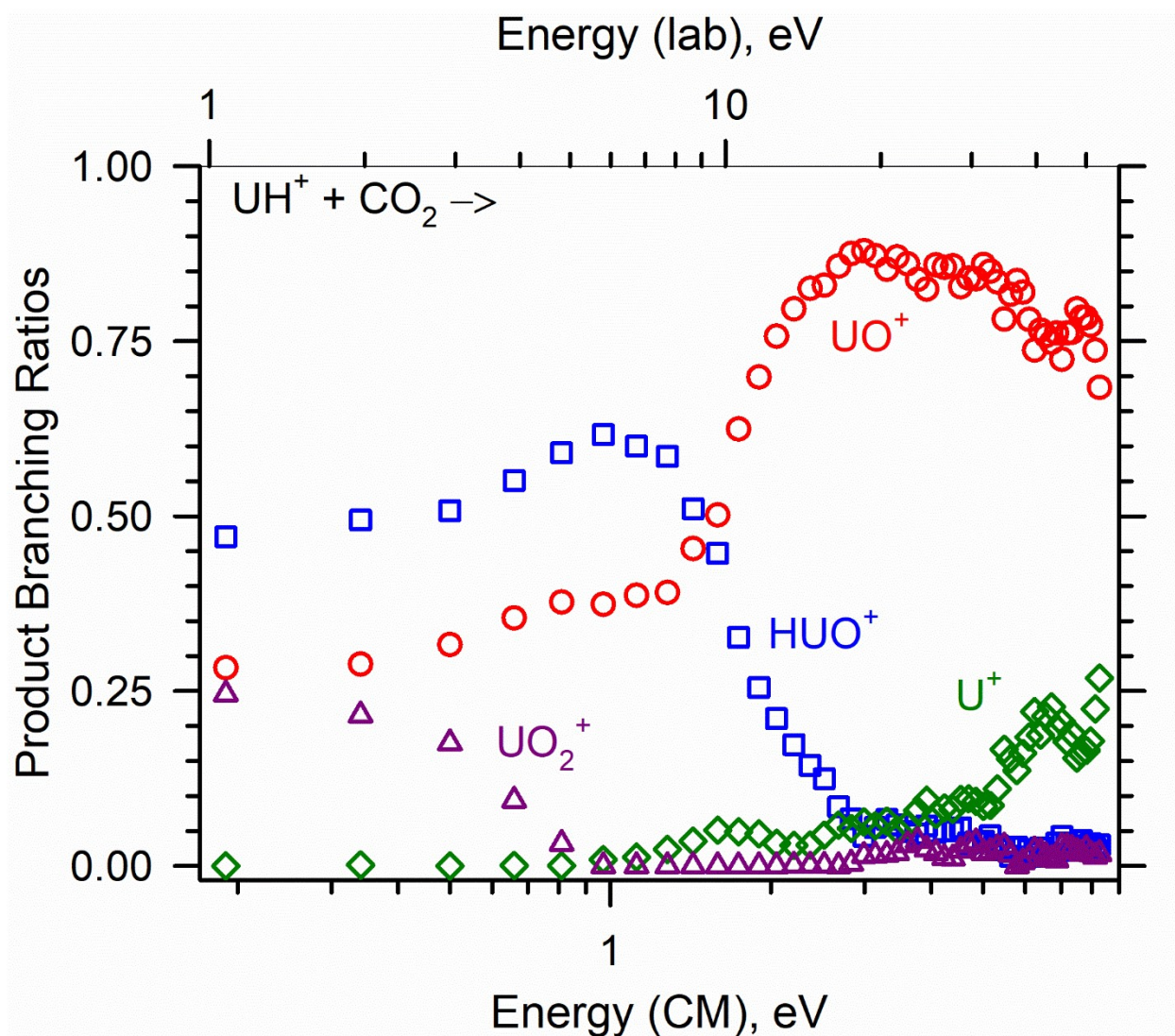


Figure S4. Product branching ratios for the reaction of $\text{UH}^+ + \text{CO}_2$ as a function of kinetic energy in the laboratory (upper x-axis) and the center-of-mass (lower x-axis).

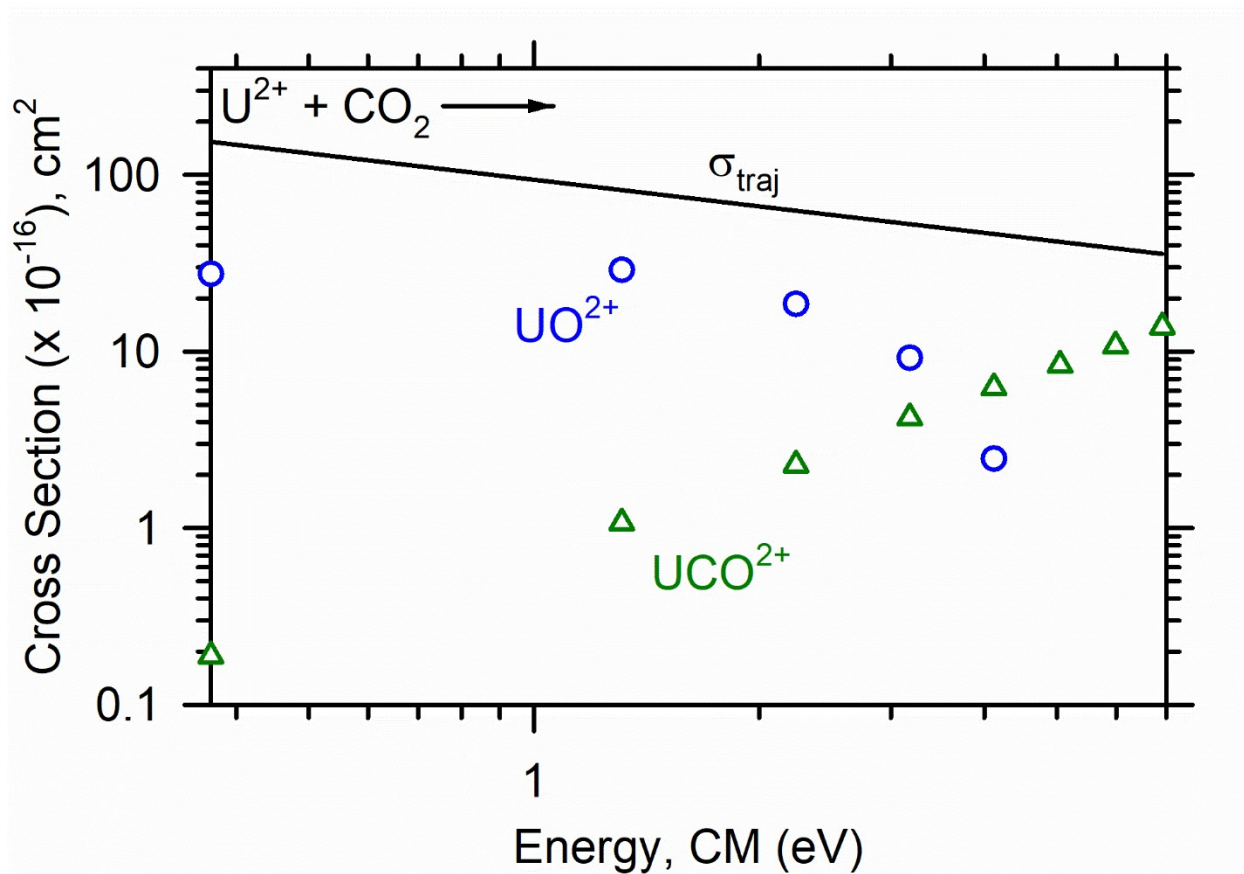


Figure S5. The absolute reaction cross section of $\text{U}^{2+} + \text{CO}_2$ as a function of kinetic energy in the center-of-mass frame. Individual products are UO^{2+} (blue circles) and UCO^{2+} (green triangles). The Su-Chesnavich semi-classical trajectory (σ_{traj}) collision limit is represented by a solid black line.

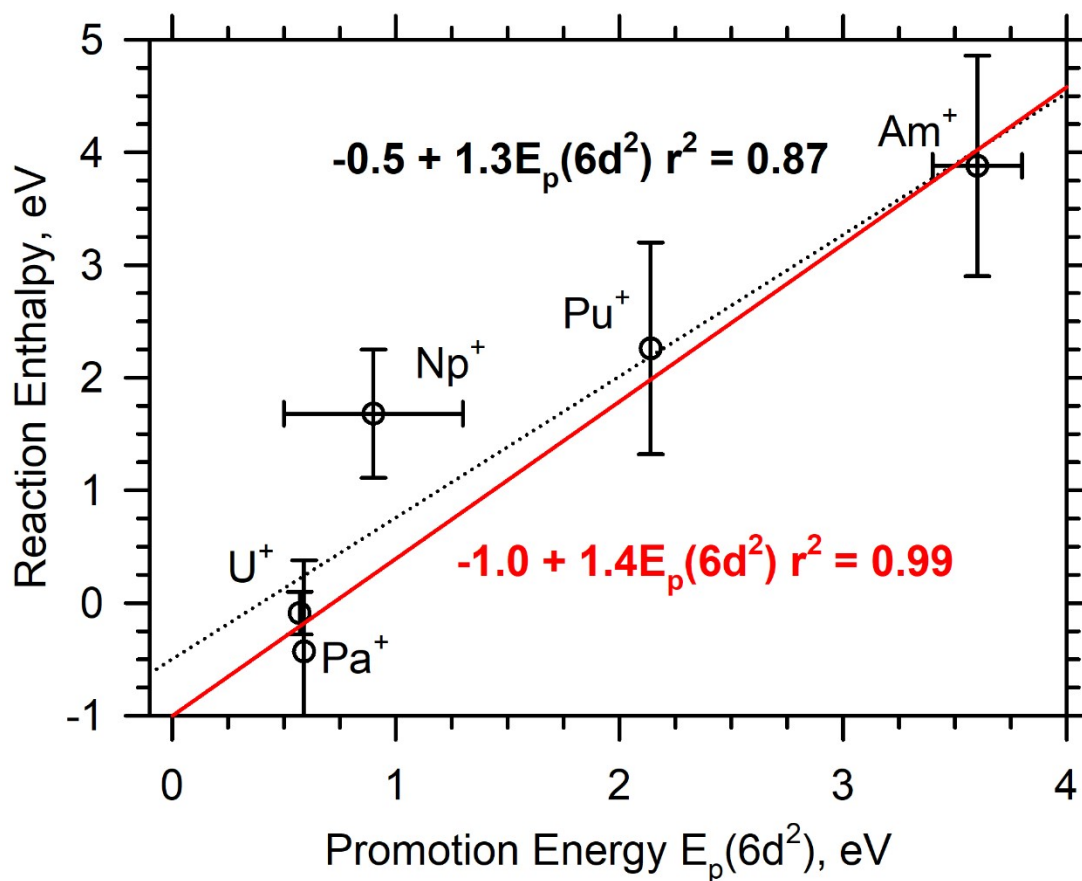


Figure S6. The correlation between $E_p(6d^2)$ and the reaction 10 enthalpy calculated using the values found in Table 4 and equation 17. The solid red line represents the least square linear regression trend line omitting NpO_2^+ ($-1.0 + (1.4 \pm 0.1)E_p(6d^2)$, $r^2 = 0.99$). The dotted black line represents the trend including NpO_2^+ , see Figure 5 ($-0.5 + (1.3 \pm 0.3)E_p(6d^2)$, $r^2 = 0.87$).

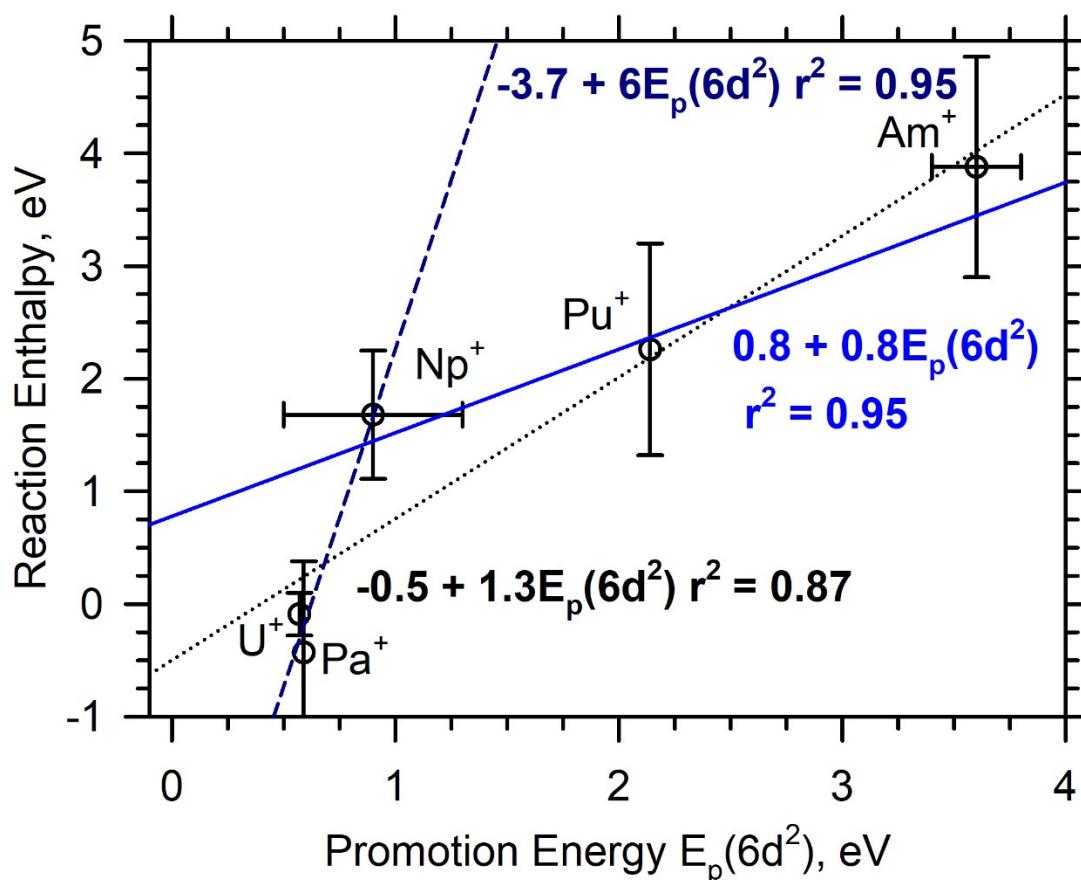
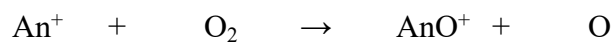
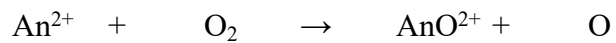


Figure S7. The correlation between $E_p(6d^2)$ and the reaction 10 enthalpy calculated using the values found in Table 4 and equation 17. The dashed dark blue line represents the least square linear regression trend line for $\text{PaO}_2^+ - \text{NpO}_2^+$ ($-3.7 + (6 \pm 1)E_p(6d^2)$, $r^2 = 0.95$). The solid blue line represents the least square linear regression trend line for $\text{NpO}_2^+ - \text{AmO}_2^+$ ($0.8 + (0.8 \pm 0.2)E_p(6d^2)$, $r^2 = 0.95$). The dotted black line represents the trend including NpO_2^+ , see Figure 5 ($-0.5 + (1.3 \pm 0.3)E_p(6d^2)$, $r^2 = 0.87$).

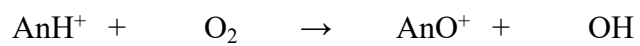
Reaction S1



Reaction S2



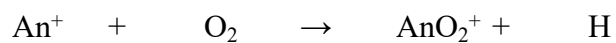
Reaction S3



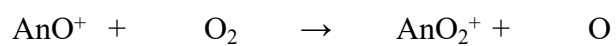
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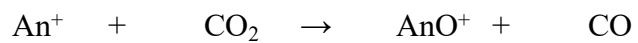
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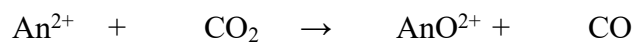
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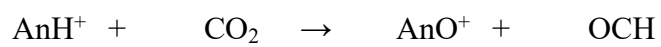
Reaction S7



Reaction S8



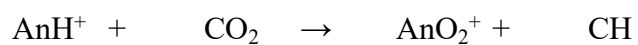
Reaction S9



Reaction S10



Reaction S11



Reaction S12

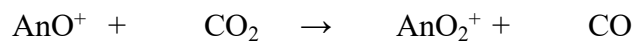


Table S1. Reaction enthalpies ($\Delta_r H^\circ_0$) of reactions listed in Table 2 (in eV).

	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S1})^a$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S2})^b$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S3})^c$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S4})^d$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S5})^c$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S6})^e$
Th	-3.46 ± 0.14	-3.48 ± 0.83	-5.45 ± 0.16	≤ -0.34	-5.88 ± 0.16	0.17 ± 0.06
U	-2.77 ± 0.09	-2.21 ± 0.47	-4.87 ± 0.15	≤ -0.34	-7.99 ± 0.19	-2.45 ± 0.12
	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S7})^f$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S8})^g$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S9})^c$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S10})^h$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S11})^c$	$\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S12})^i$
Th	-3.12 ± 0.14	-3.14 ± 0.83	-2.48 ± 0.16	≤ 0	2.02 ± 0.16	0.51 ± 0.06
U	-2.43 ± 0.09	-1.87 ± 0.47	-1.90 ± 0.15	≤ 0	-0.09 ± 0.19	-2.11 ± 0.12

- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S1}) = D_0(\text{O-O}) = 5.11 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{An}^+-\text{O}) = 8.57 \pm 0.14 \text{ eV}^2$ or $7.88 \pm 0.09 \text{ eV}^3$
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S2}) = D_0(\text{O-O}) = 5.11 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{An}^{2+}-\text{O})^4 = 8.59 \pm 0.83 \text{ eV}$ or $7.32 \pm 0.47 \text{ eV}$
- See Table 4
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S4}) \leq D_0(\text{OC-O}) = 5.45 \text{ eV} - D_0(\text{O-O}) = 5.11 \text{ eV}^1 = -0.34 \text{ eV}$
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S6}) = D_0(\text{O-O}) = 5.11 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{OAn}^+-\text{O}) = 4.94 \pm 0.06 \text{ eV}^5$ or $7.56 \pm 0.12 \text{ eV}^6$
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S7}) = D_0(\text{OC-O}) = 5.45 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{An}^+-\text{O}) = 8.57 \pm 0.14 \text{ eV}^2$ or $7.88 \pm 0.09 \text{ eV}^3$
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S8}) = D_0(\text{OC-O}) = 5.45 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{An}^{2+}-\text{O})^4 = 8.59 \pm 0.83 \text{ eV}$ or $7.32 \pm 0.47 \text{ eV}$
- Exothermic reactions observed in Figures 3 and 4.
- $\Delta_r H^\circ_0(\text{S12}) = D_0(\text{OC-O}) = 5.45 \text{ eV}^1 - D_0(\text{OAn}^+-\text{O}) = 4.94 \pm 0.06 \text{ eV}^5$ or $7.56 \pm 0.12 \text{ eV}^6$

Table S2. Promotion energies, $E_p(6d^n)$ and AnO_x^+ BDEs (in eV).^a

	$E_p(6d)$	$E_p(6d^2)$	$D_0(\text{An}^+-\text{O})$	$D_0(\text{OAn}^+-\text{O})$
Th ⁺	0.00	0.00	8.57 ± 0.14^b	4.87 ± 0.04^c
Pa ⁺	0.10	0.59	8.29 ± 0.52	8.08 ± 0.30
U ⁺	0.04	0.57	8.02 ± 0.14^d	7.56 ± 0.12^e
Np ⁺	0.00	0.9 ± 0.4	7.88 ± 0.10	6.32 ± 0.23
Pu ⁺	1.08	2.14	6.75 ± 0.20	5.28 ± 0.39
Am ⁺	1.76	3.6 ± 0.2	5.80 ± 0.29	4.25 ± 0.58

- Unless noted otherwise, Ref. ⁴
- Ref. ²
- Ref. ⁵
- Ref. ³
- Ref. ⁶

References

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