

# Supporting Information

for

## The Unique Nature of H<sup>+</sup> in Water

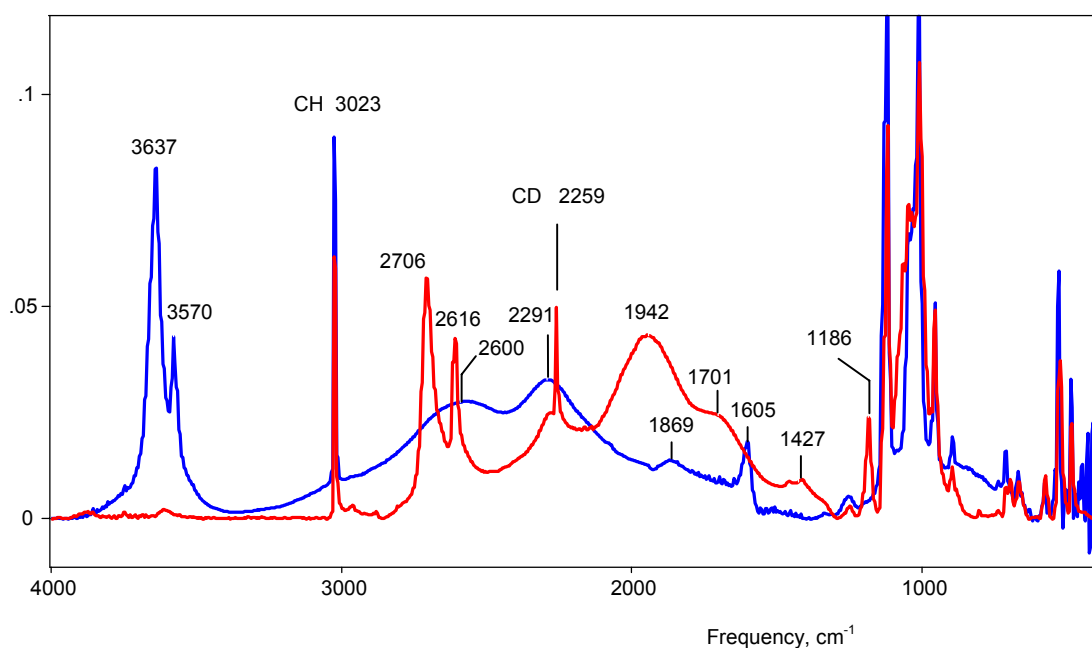
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(4 pages)

## Experimental

### Determination of $n$ in $\text{H}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$ .

The molar concentrations of water in the acid solutions ( $\text{C}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{HA}}$ ) and in the salt solutions ( $\text{C}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^{\text{NaA}}$ ), which are necessary for  $n$  determination in  $\text{H}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n$ , for  $\text{A}^- = \text{CHB}_{11}\text{Cl}_{11}^-$  and  $\text{CHB}_{11}\text{I}_{11}^-$  were determined via equation  $(g_{\text{sol}} - g_{\text{CatA}})/18$ , where  $g_{\text{sol}}$  is the weight of 1 l of solution,  $g_{\text{CatA}}$  is the weight of 1 l of HA or NaA solution, 18 is molecular weight of water. To determine  $g_{\text{sol}}$  and  $g_{\text{CatA}}$  the specific gravity of solutions were determined by the bottle method.



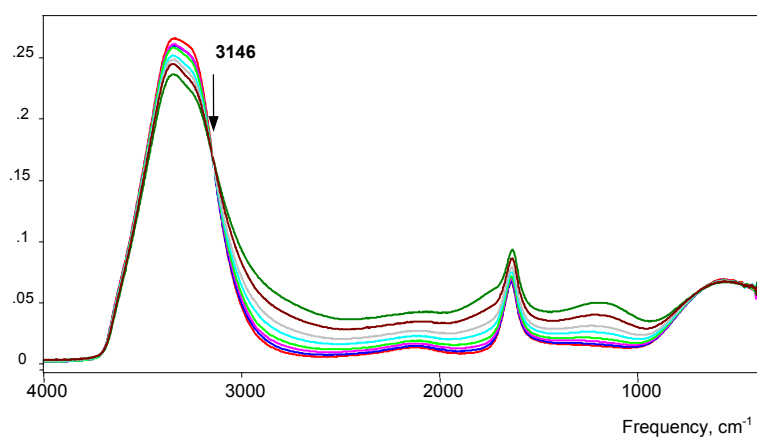
**Figure S1.** IR spectra of crystalline  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}] \text{CHB}_{11}\text{Cl}_{11}^-$  (blue) and  $[\text{D}_3\text{O}^+\cdot 3\text{D}_2\text{O}] \text{CHB}_{11}\text{Cl}_{11}^-$  (red).

**Table S1.** Comparison of deuterated  $D_3O^+ \cdot 3D_2O$  and protic  $H_3O^+ \cdot 3H_2O$  IR frequencies.

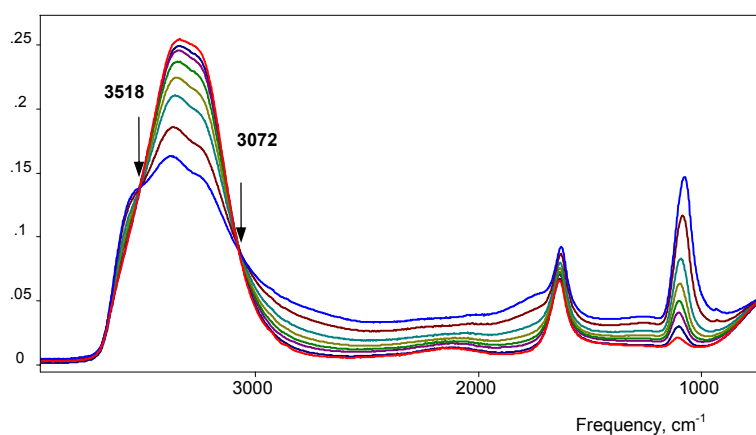
$H_3O^+ \cdot 3H_2O$	$D_3O^+ \cdot 3D_2O$	H/D
3637*	2706*	1.344
3570*	2616*	1.364
2600	1942	1.340
2291	1701	1.346
1869	1427	1.310
1605*	1186*	1.353
$\nu CH$ 3023**	$\nu CD$ 2259**	1.338

\* Vibrations of three peripheral  $H_2O$  molecules;

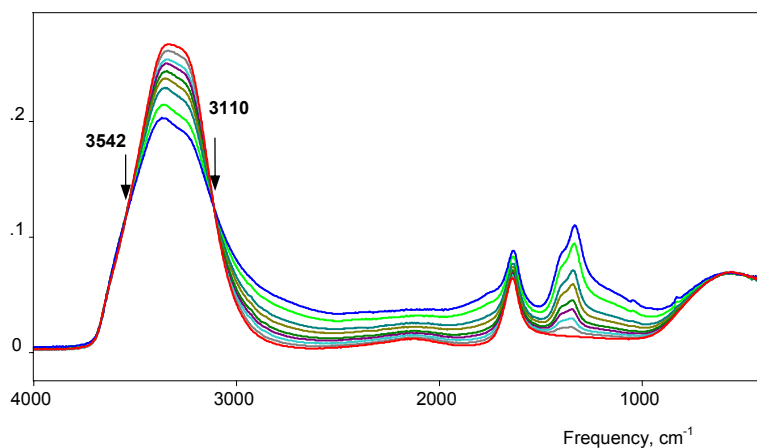
\*\* CH stretch vibration of  $CHB_{11}Cl_{11}^-$  anion



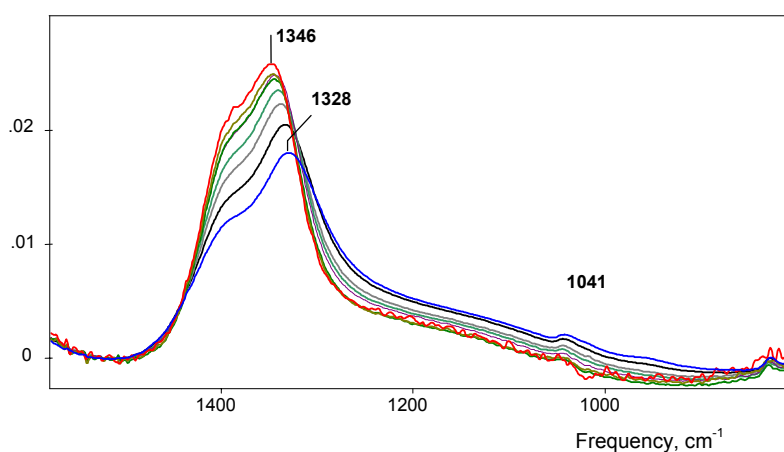
**Figure S2a.** Normalized IR spectra of 0.25 - 4.0 M HCl solutions (from red to green) with isosbestic point at 3146  $cm^{-1}$ .



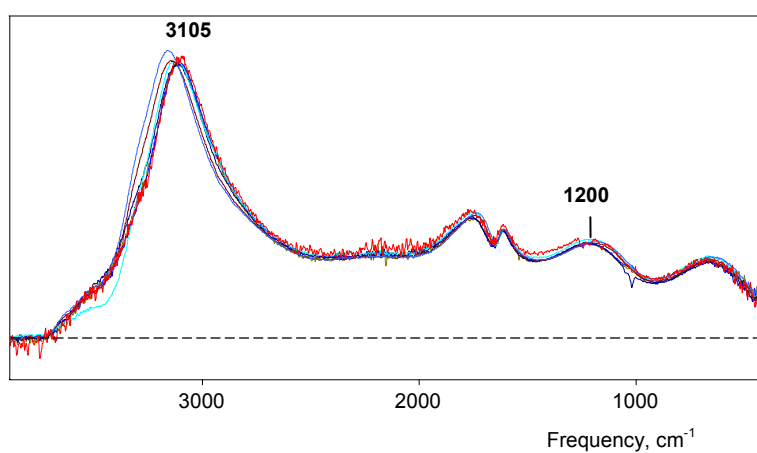
**Figure S2b.** Normalized IR spectra of 0.25 - 4.0 M  $HClO_4$  (from red to blue) with isosbestic points at 3518 and 3072  $cm^{-1}$ .



**Figure S2c.** Normalized IR spectra of 0.25 - 4.0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> (from red to blue) with isosbestic points at 3542 and 3110 cm<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S3.** Normalized IR spectra of 0.25 - 4.0 M HNO<sub>3</sub> (from red to blue) in the frequency range of  $\nu_3$ NO<sub>3</sub> double degenerate band. Its splitting reflects decreasing D<sub>3h</sub> NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> symmetry with increasing the acid concentration because of increasing electrostatic interaction H<sub>aq</sub><sup>+</sup> - NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>.



**Figure S4.** IR spectra of H(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub><sup>+</sup> clusters normalized to unit concentration for HCl water solutions with concentrations varied from 0.3 (red) to 4.0 M (blue).