Supporting Information

Revisiting the aqueous solutions of dimethyl sulfoxide by spectroscopy in the mid- and near-infrared: experiments and molecular dynamics simulations

Victoria M. Wallace,[a] Nilesh R. Dhumal,[b] Florian M. Zehentbauer,[c] Hyung J. Kim[b,e] and Johannes Kiefer[a,c,d]*

[a]School of Engineering, University of Aberdeen, Fraser Noble Building, Aberdeen AB24 3UE, United Kingdom

[b]Department of Chemistry, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA.

[c]Technische Thermodynamik, Universität Bremen, Badgasteiner Str. 1, 28359 Bremen, Germany

[d]Erlangen School of Advanced Optical Technologies (SAOT), Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

[e]School of Computational Sciences, Korea Institute for Advanced Study, Seoul 130-722, Korea

*corresponding author. Email: jkiefer@uni-bremen.de

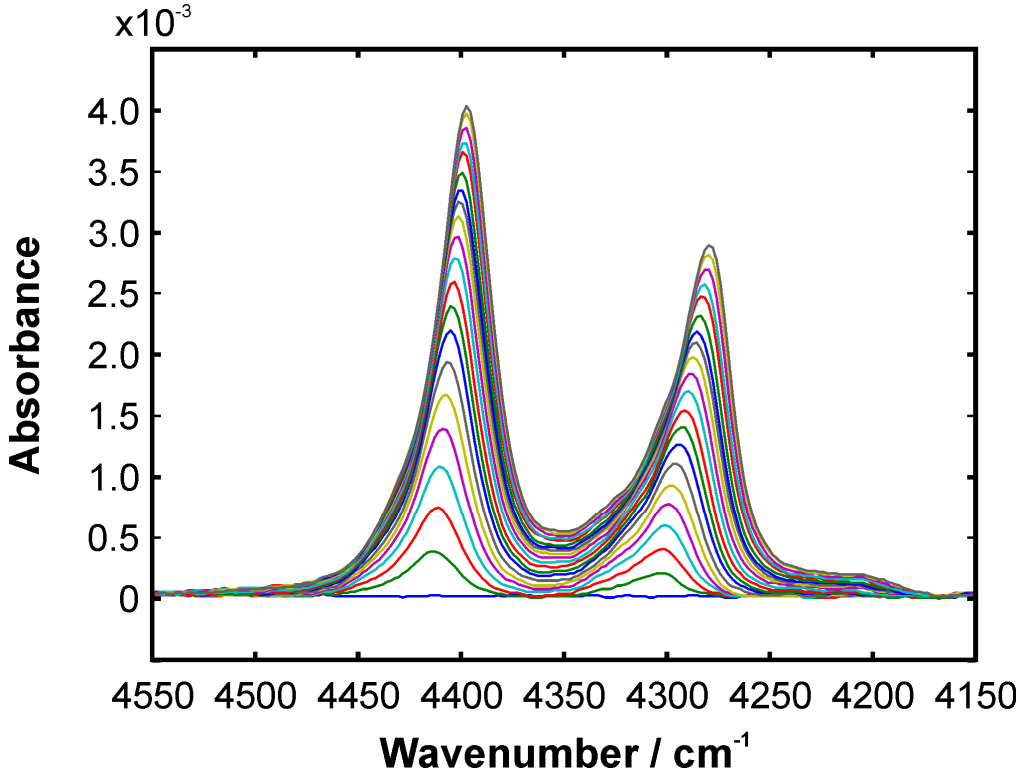

Fig. S1. NIR combination bands of aqueous DMSO solutions.

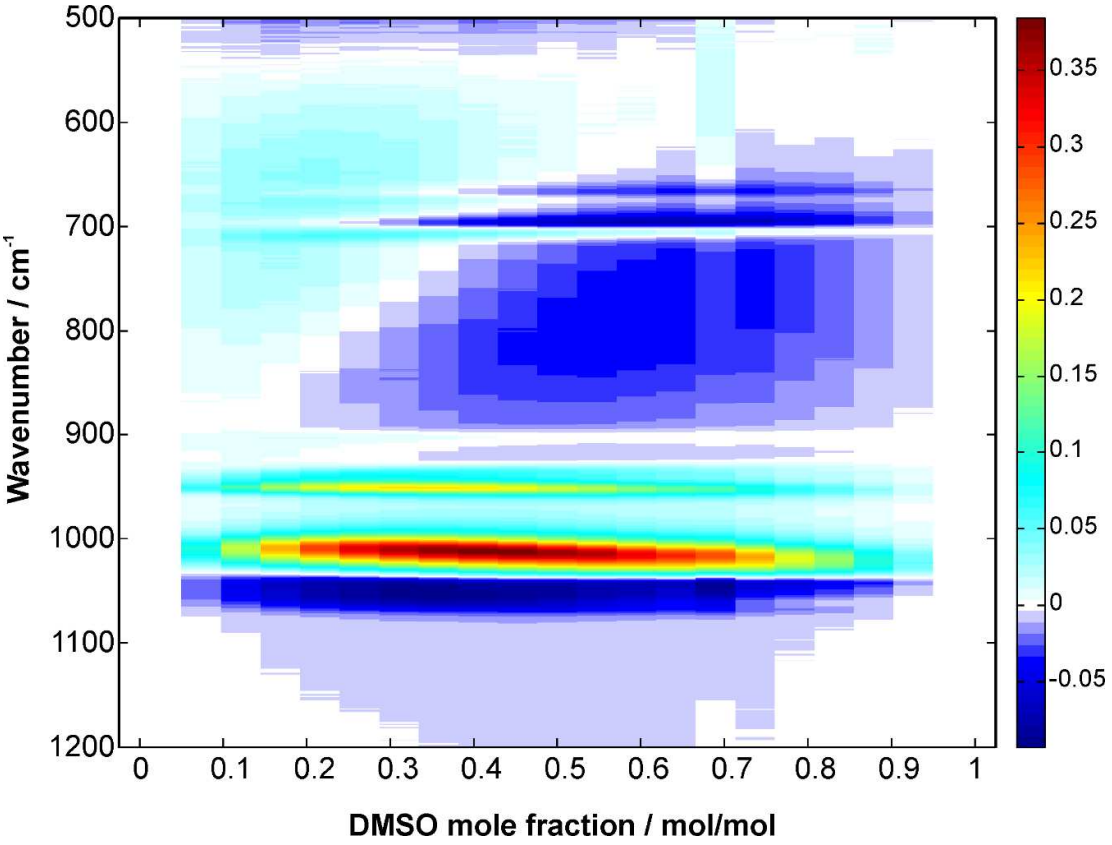

Fig. S2. Enlarged contour plot of the excess absorbance as a function of wavenumber and DMSO mole fraction in the fingerprint region.

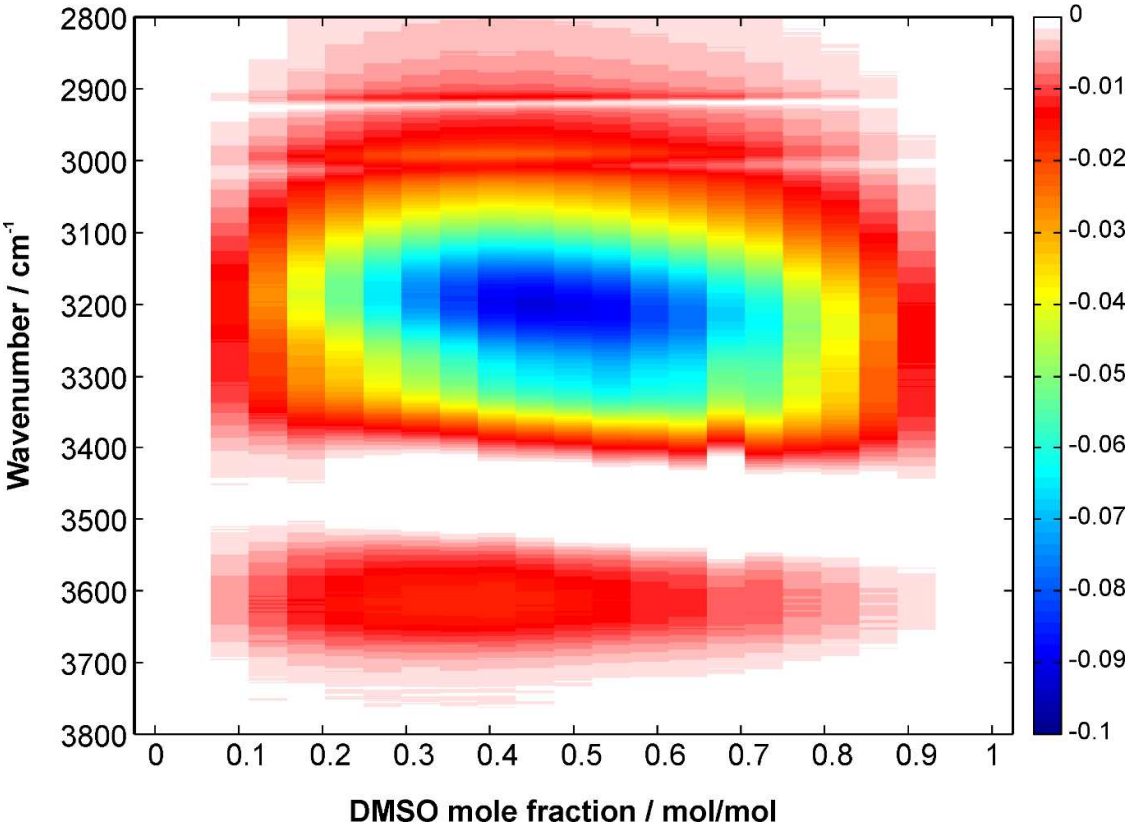

Fig. S3. Enlarged contour plot of the excess absorbance as a function of wavenumber and DMSO mole fraction in the CH/OH stretching region.

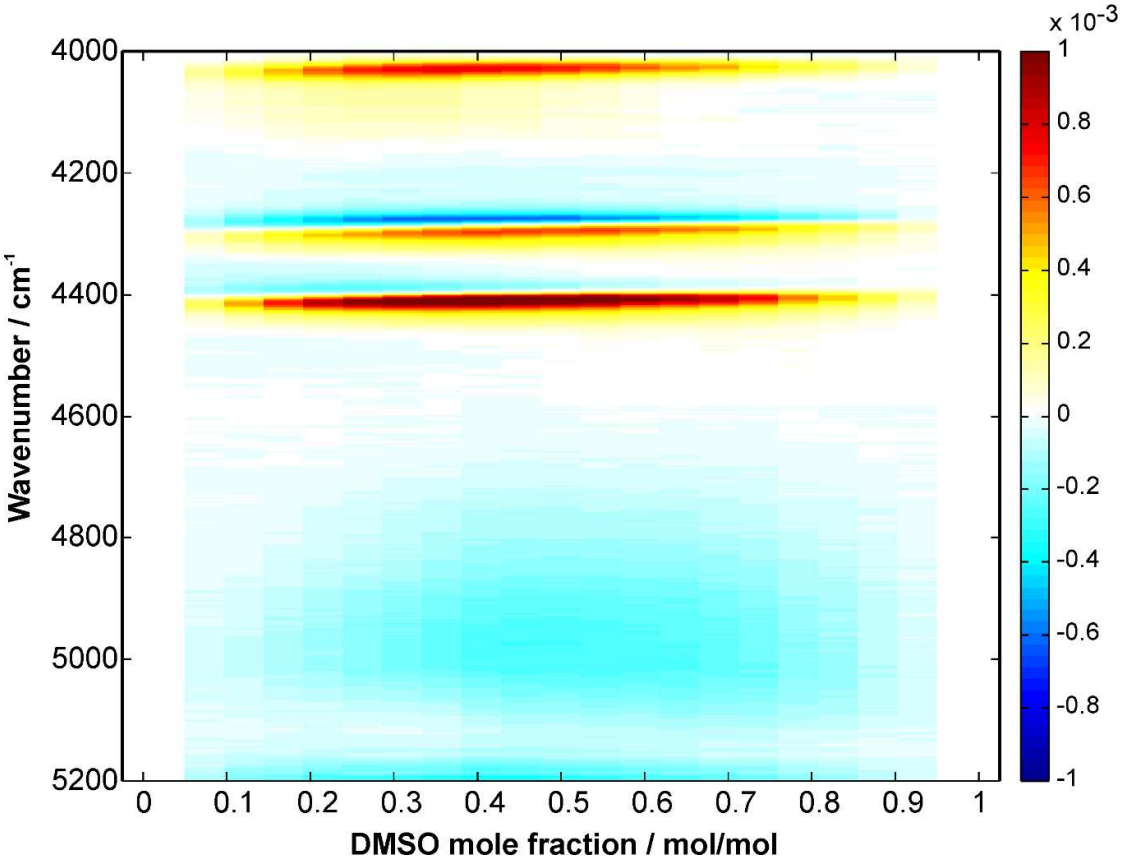

Fig. S4. Enlarged contour plot of the excess absorbance as a function of wavenumber and DMSO mole fraction in the near-infrared region.

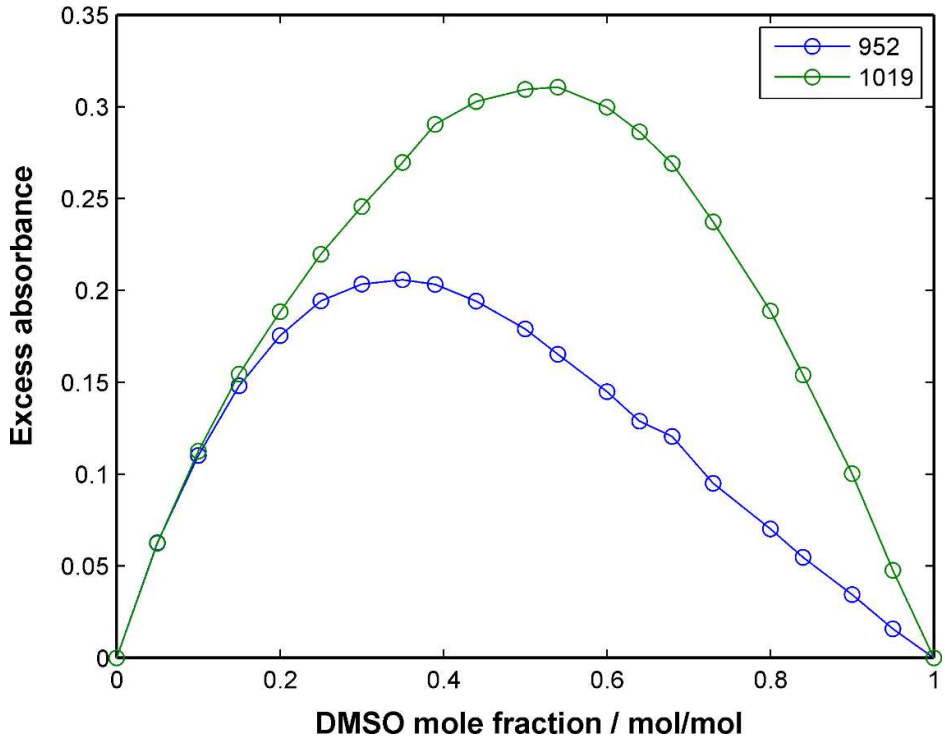

Fig. S5. Excess absorbance at given wavenumber as a function of DMSO mole fraction. The data at 952 cm^{-1} represent a non-symmetric case with a peak around x_{DMSO} = 0.33. The data at 1019 cm^{-1} represent a symmetric case with a peak around x_{DMSO} = 0.5.