

Dissociation Pathways of Benzylpyridinium

“Thermometer” Ions Depend on the Activation

Regime: an IRMPD Spectroscopy Study

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Present Addresses

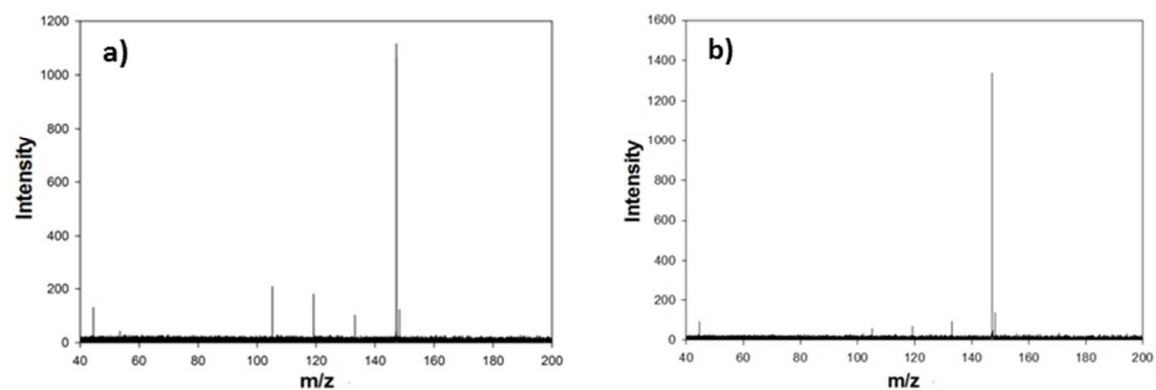
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

S-1	Mass spectra consecutive to IRMPD irradiation obtained using source voltages of 60 V and 100 V.
S-2	Potential energy surface (PES) relative to the dissociation of the <i>p</i>-(<i>tert</i>-butyl)benzylpyridinium cation under slow-heating activation.
S-3	IRMPD spectra of the <i>p</i>-(methyl)benzylpyridinium cation obtained using soft (blue trace) and harsh (red trace) source cone voltage conditions.

Figure S-1. Mass spectra consecutive to IRMPD irradiation obtained using source voltages of 60 V (a) and 100 V (b).



$m/z = 147$	$C_{11}H_{15}^+$ ion
$m/z = 132$	$-CH_3$
$m/z = 119$	$-C_2H_4$
$m/z = 105$	$-C_3H_6$

Figure S-2. Potential energy surface (PES) relative to the dissociation of the *p*-(*tert*-butyl)benzylpyridinium cation under slow-heating activation.

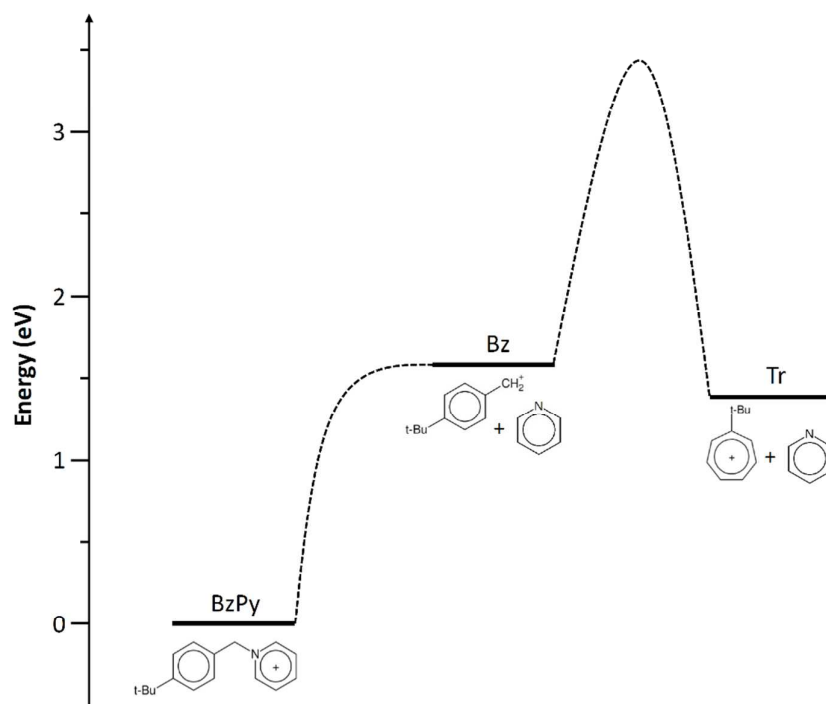


Figure S-3. IRMPD spectra of the *p*-(methyl)benzylpyridinium cation obtained using soft (blue trace) and harsh (red trace) source cone voltage conditions.

