

Supporting Information

for

Formation and Spectroscopy of Dicyanotriacetylene (NC₈N) in Solid Kr

Michał Turowski^{a*}, Claudine Crépin^b, Stéphane Douin^b, and Robert Kołos^a

^a *Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Kasprzaka 44/52, 01-224 Warsaw, Poland*

^b *Institut des Sciences Moléculaires d'Orsay, UMR 8214 CNRS, Université de Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay, France*

* Corresponding author, email address: mturowski@ichf.edu.pl

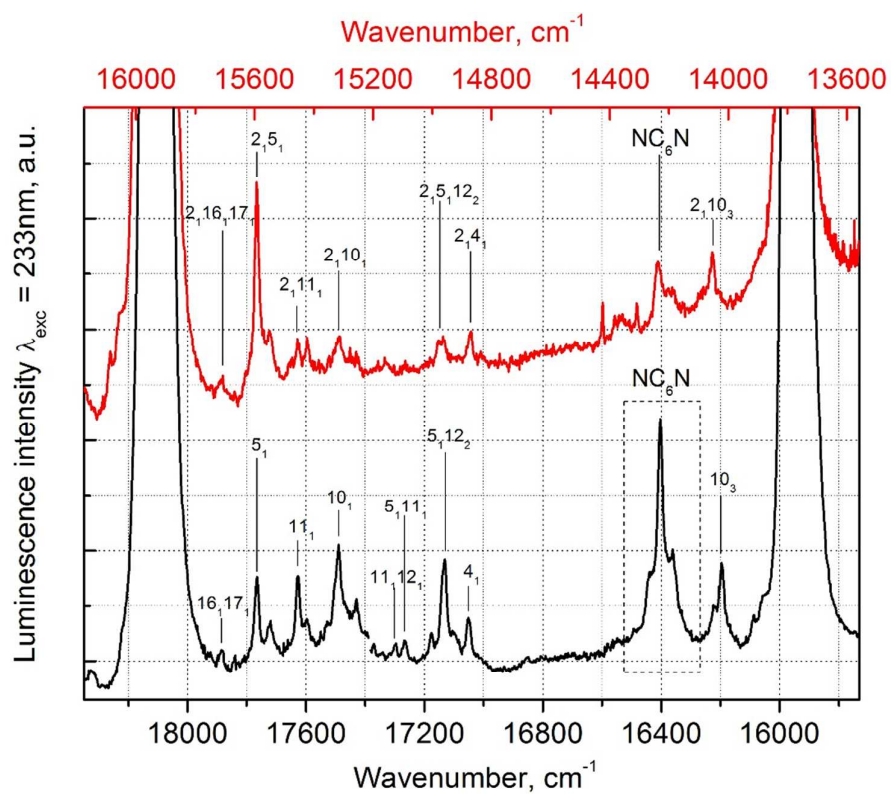


Fig. S1. Two adjacent spectral regions of NC₈N phosphorescence in solid krypton (resultant from a mixture of HC₃¹⁴N and HC₃¹⁵N precursors), shifted along the wavenumber axis to line up the bands differing only by the excitation of the ν_2 mode.

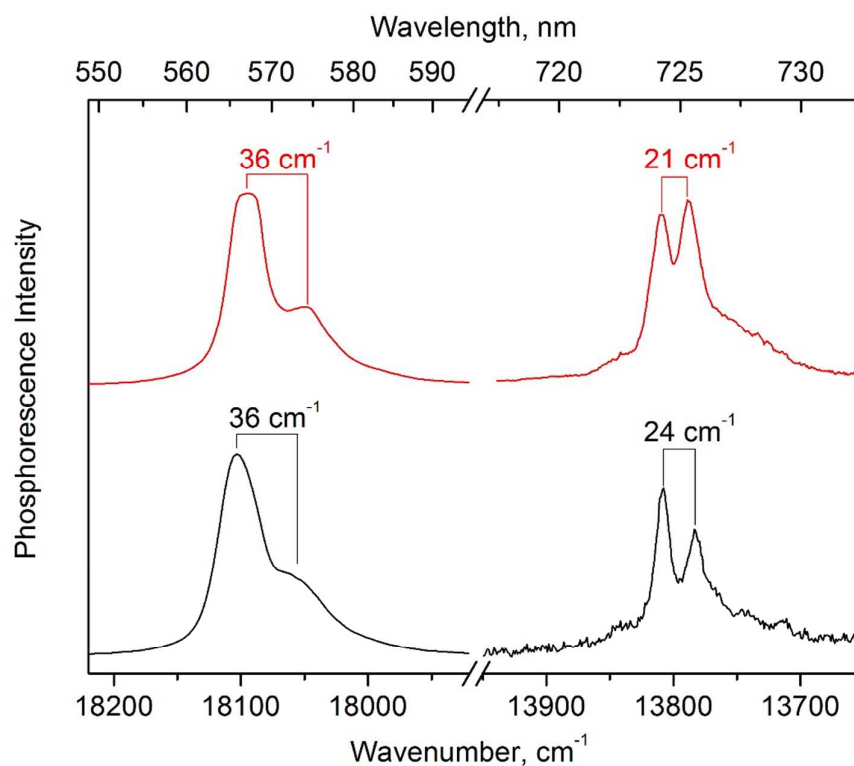


Fig. S2. Selected fragments of NC_8N phosphorescence generated in solid krypton, from a 1:1 $\text{HC}_3^{14}\text{N}:\text{HC}_3^{15}\text{N}$ mixture of precursors (upper trace, in red) and from HC_3^{14}N alone (bottom trace), showing (left) the $0-0$ band structure due to unequal matrix trapping sites, and (right) the possible $2_2^0/4_4^0$ Fermi resonance pair. Spectra recorded for thermally annealed samples.