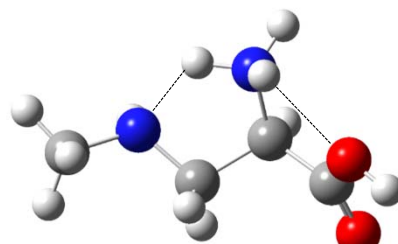


VII

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 26.5$$

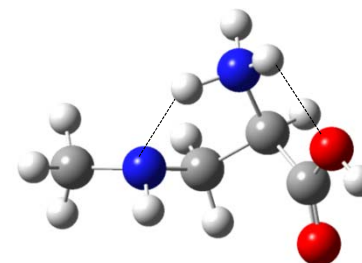
$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 26.1$$



VIII

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 40.1$$

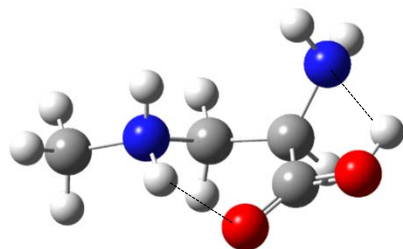
$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 38.7$$



IX

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 38.7$$

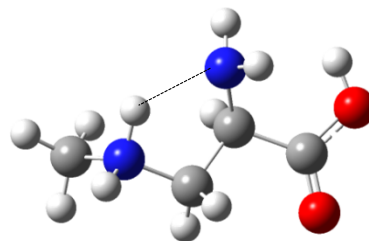
$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 37.5$$



X

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 39.7$$

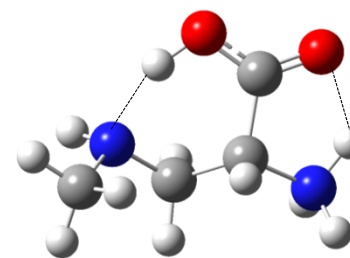
$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 40.2$$



XI

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 57.3$$

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 54.4$$



XII

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}H = 58.2$$

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}G = 60.3$$

Figure S1: Higher energy structures of $[\text{H}(\text{BMAA})]^+$ from DFT calculations using the B3LYP functional and 6-311++G(d,p) basis set. Energies are relative to the lowest energy structure, I.

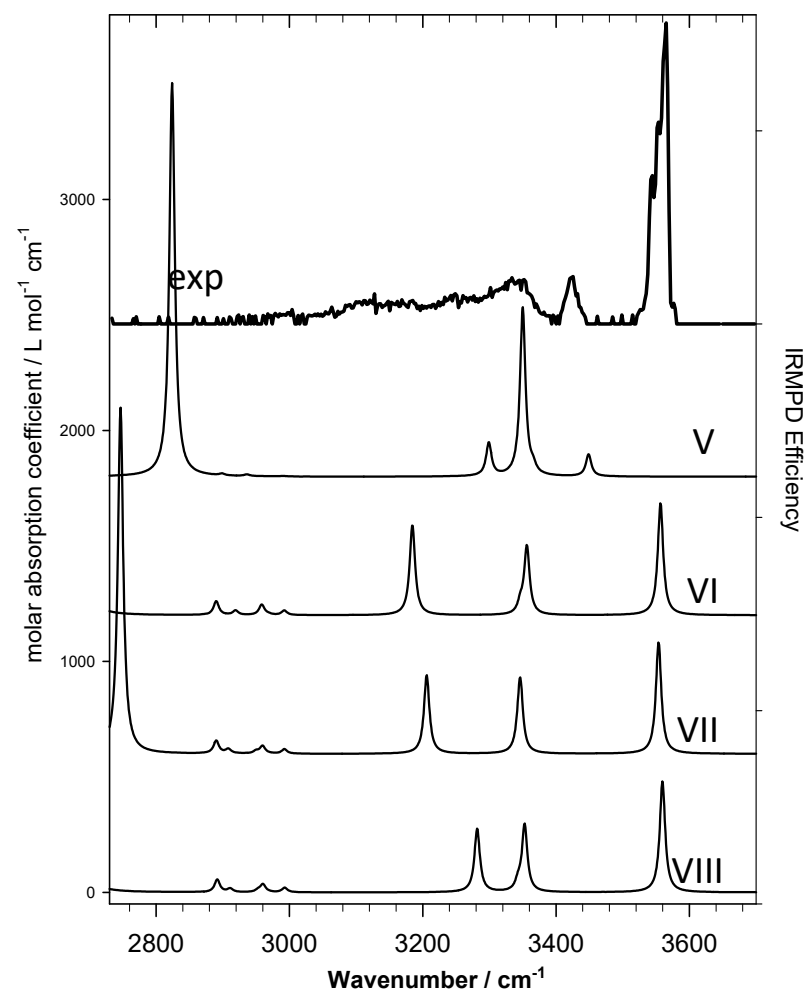
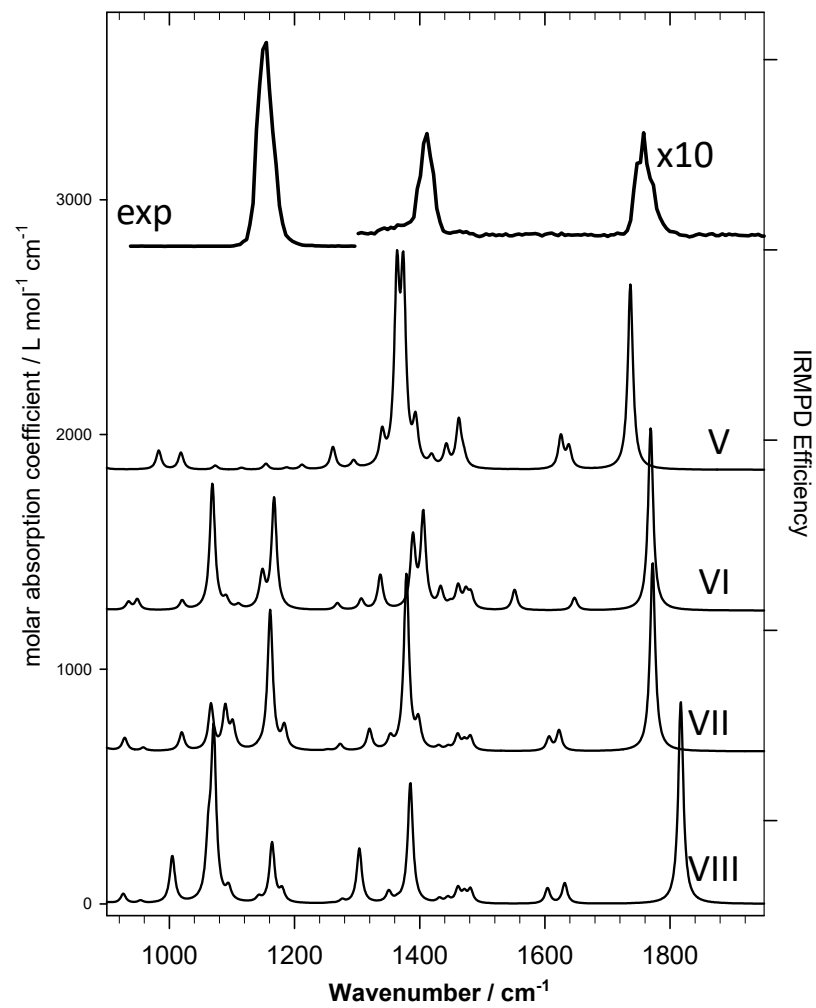


Figure S2

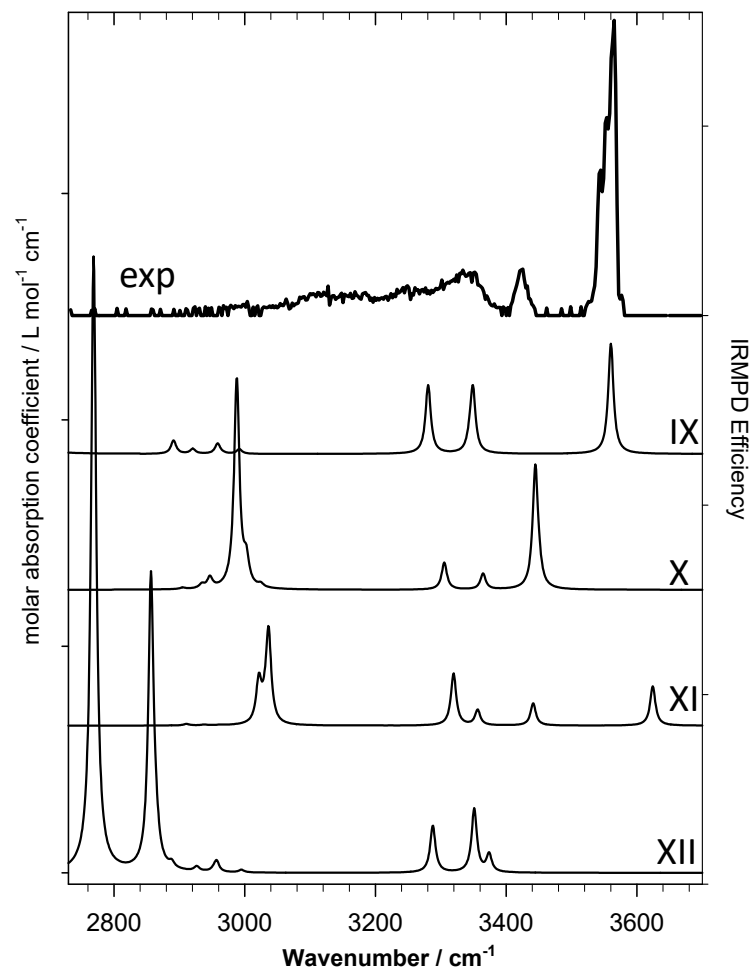
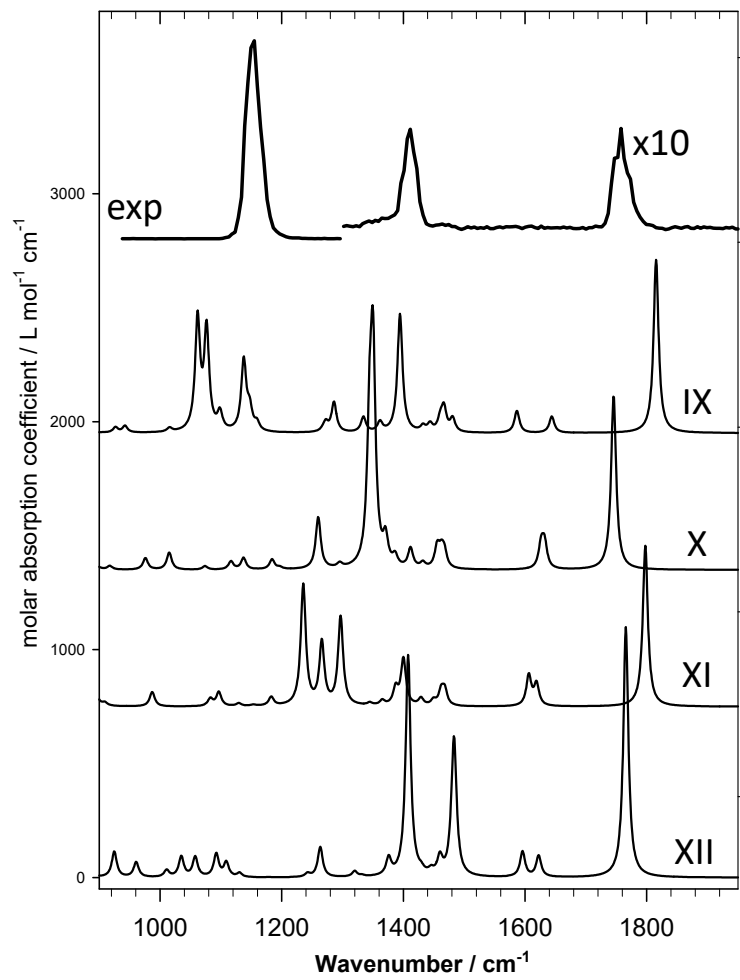


Figure S3

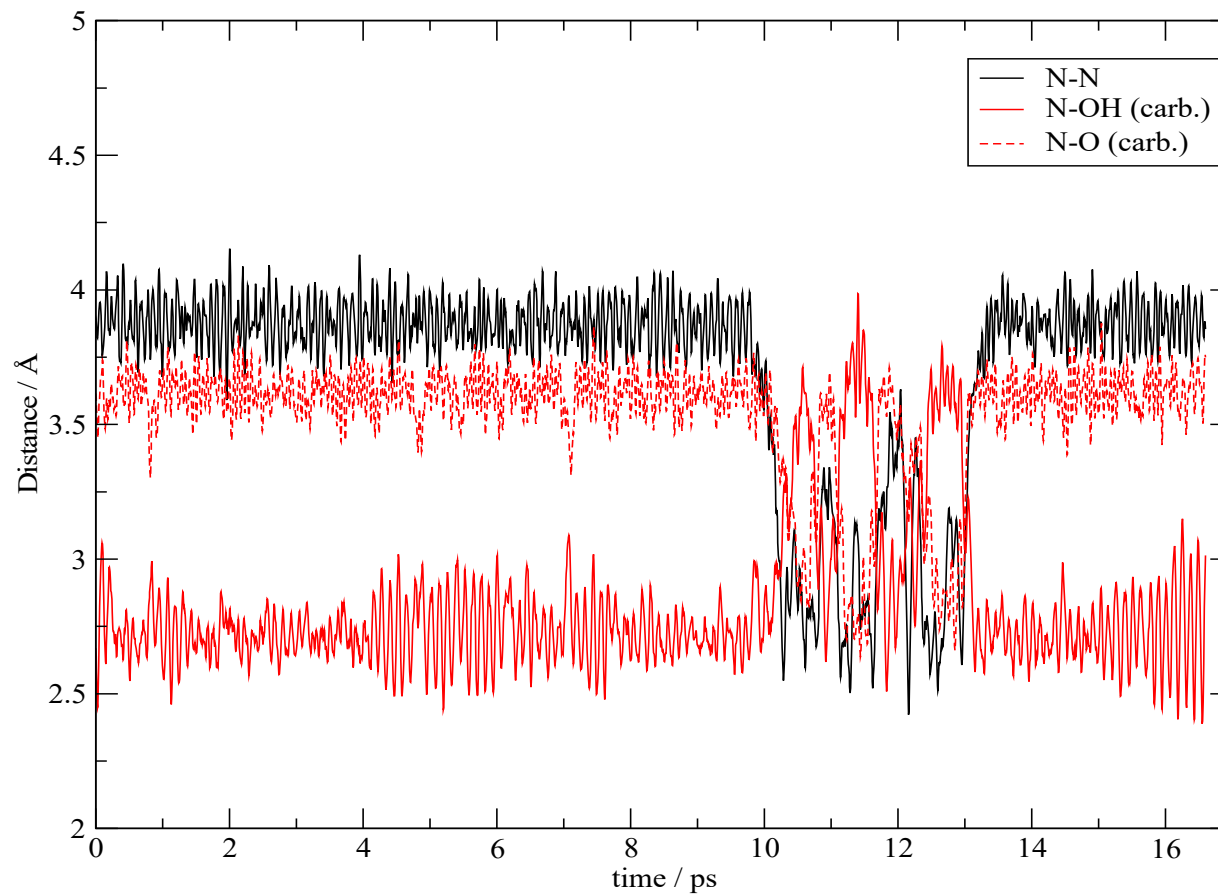


Figure S4: MD results for the non-Hbonded conformer: N—N, N—OH and N—O (carbonyl) distances as functions of time.

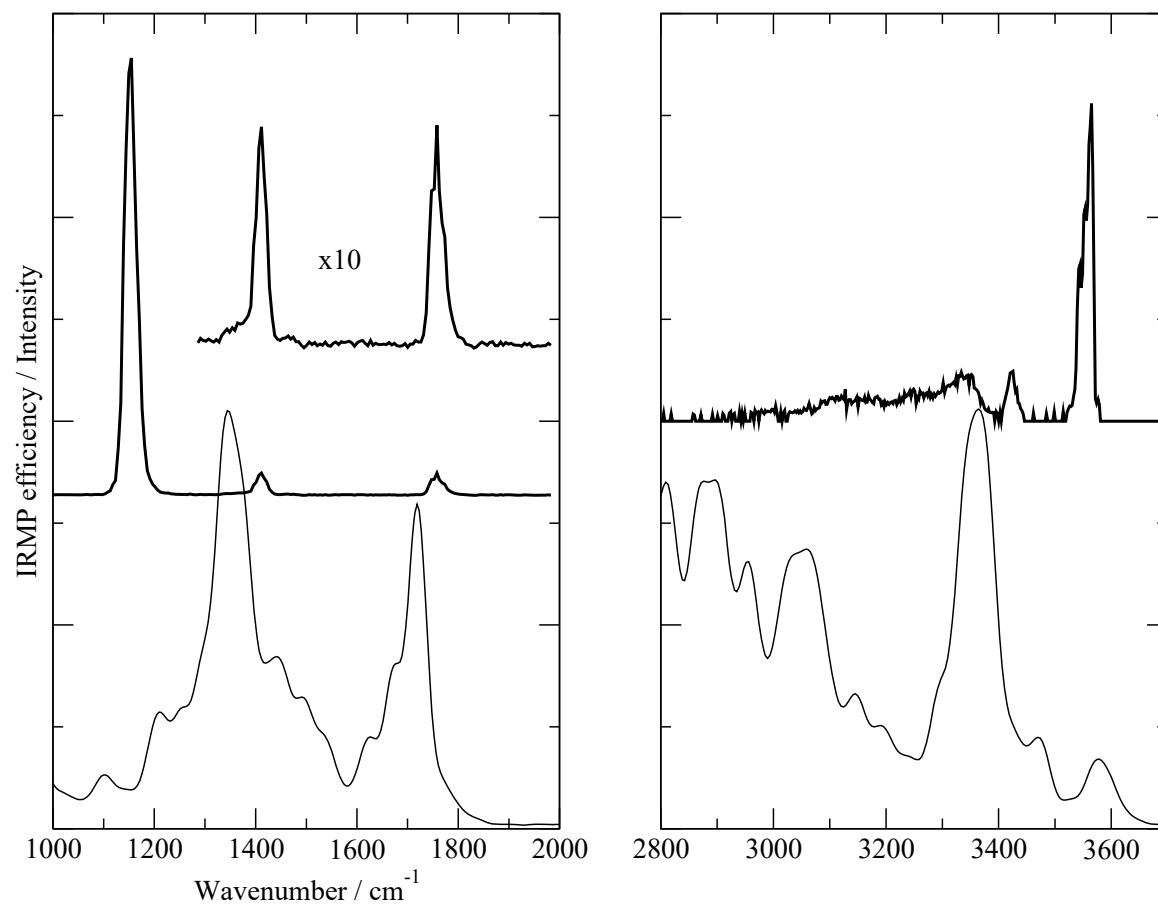


Figure S5: Computed MD spectra of the non-H-bonded conformer (bottom) compared to experimental IRMPD data (top).

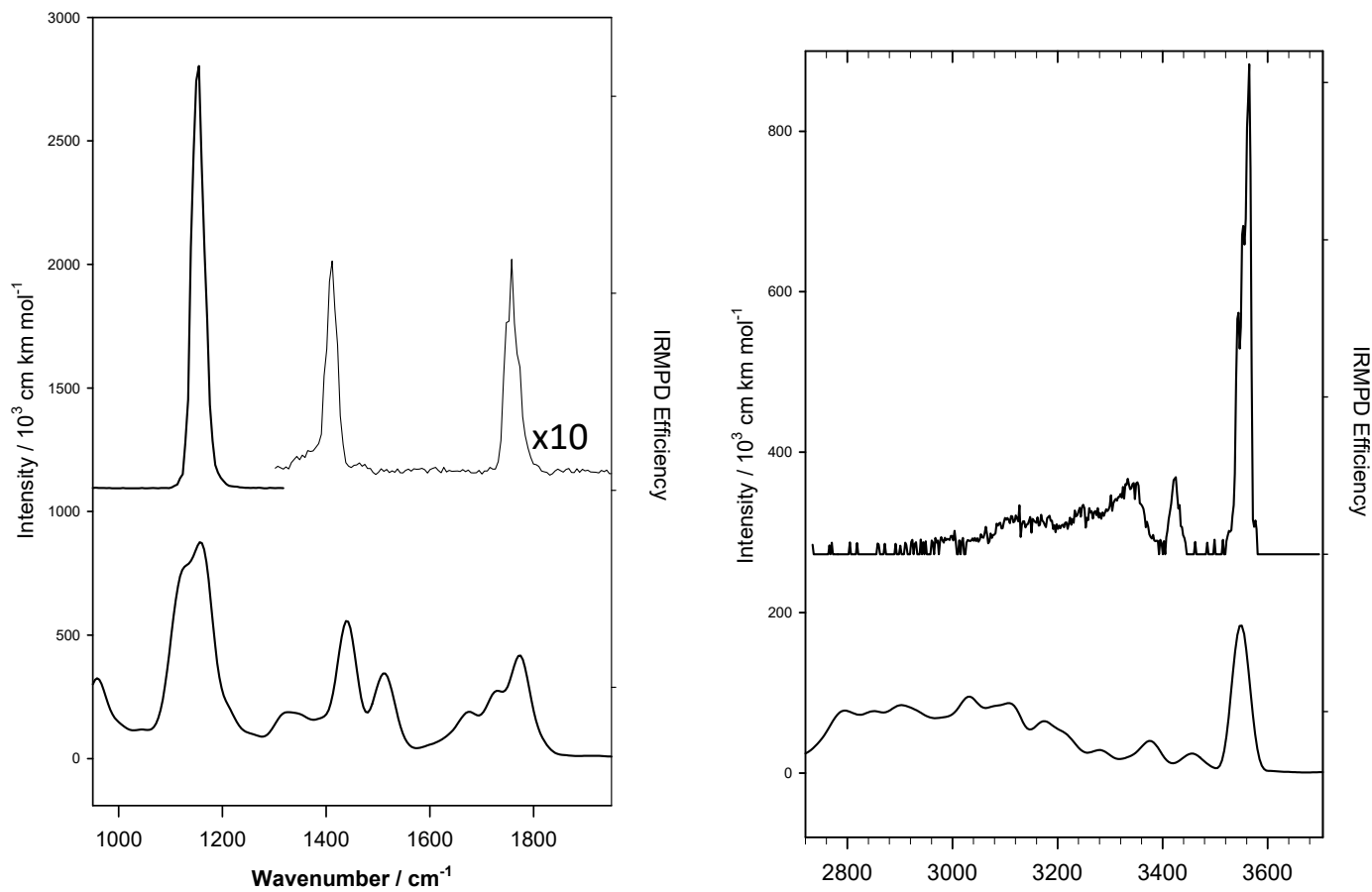


Figure S6: Comparison of the experimental IRMPD spectra (top) with the calculated spectra generated using molecular dynamics with the lowest energy structure as the starting point (bottom).

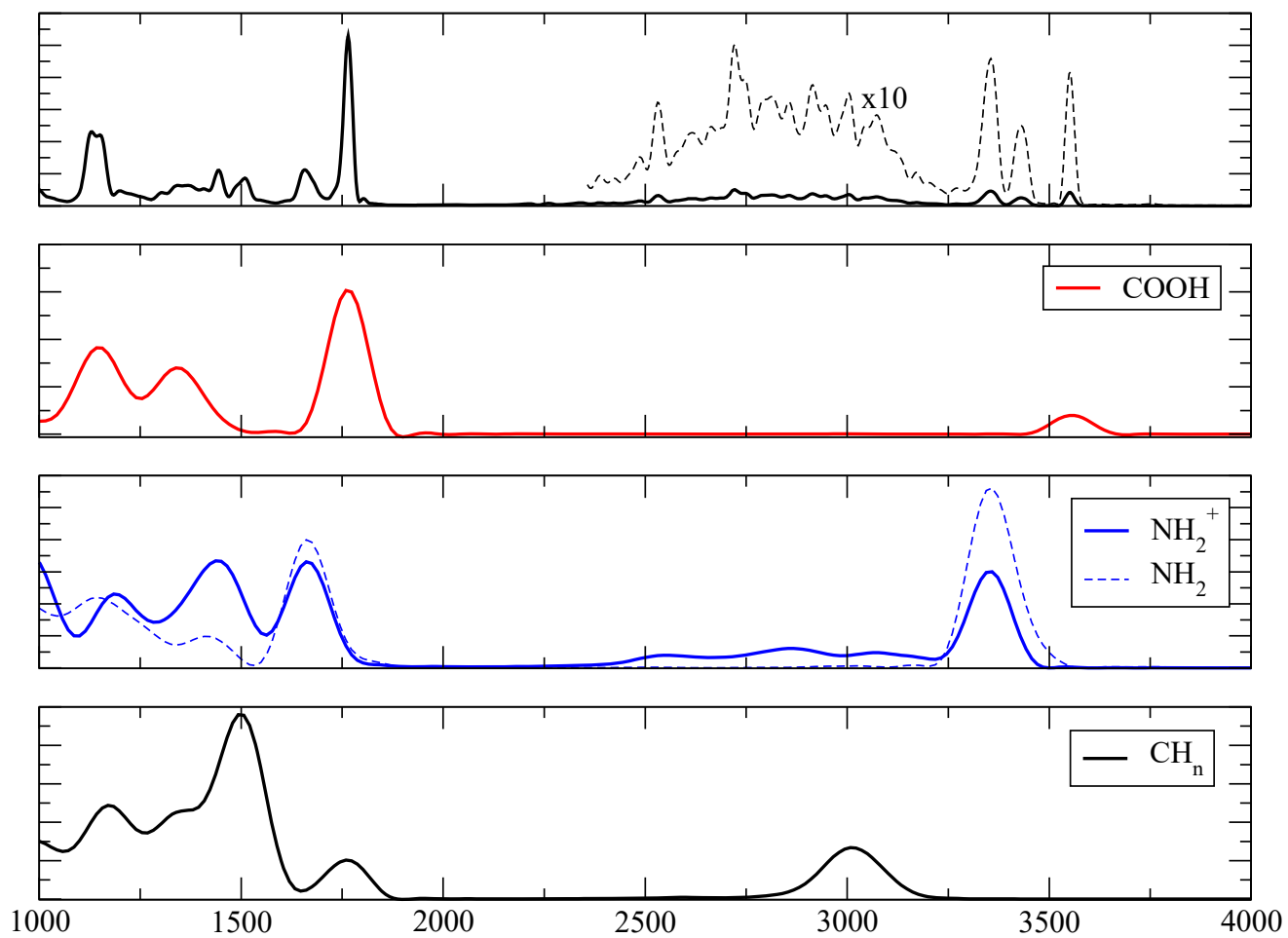


Figure S7: Top: computed IR spectra from MD of the H-bonded conformer with an enlargement of the high energy region. Bottom panels: power spectra as decomposed into the contribution of the indicated functional groups.

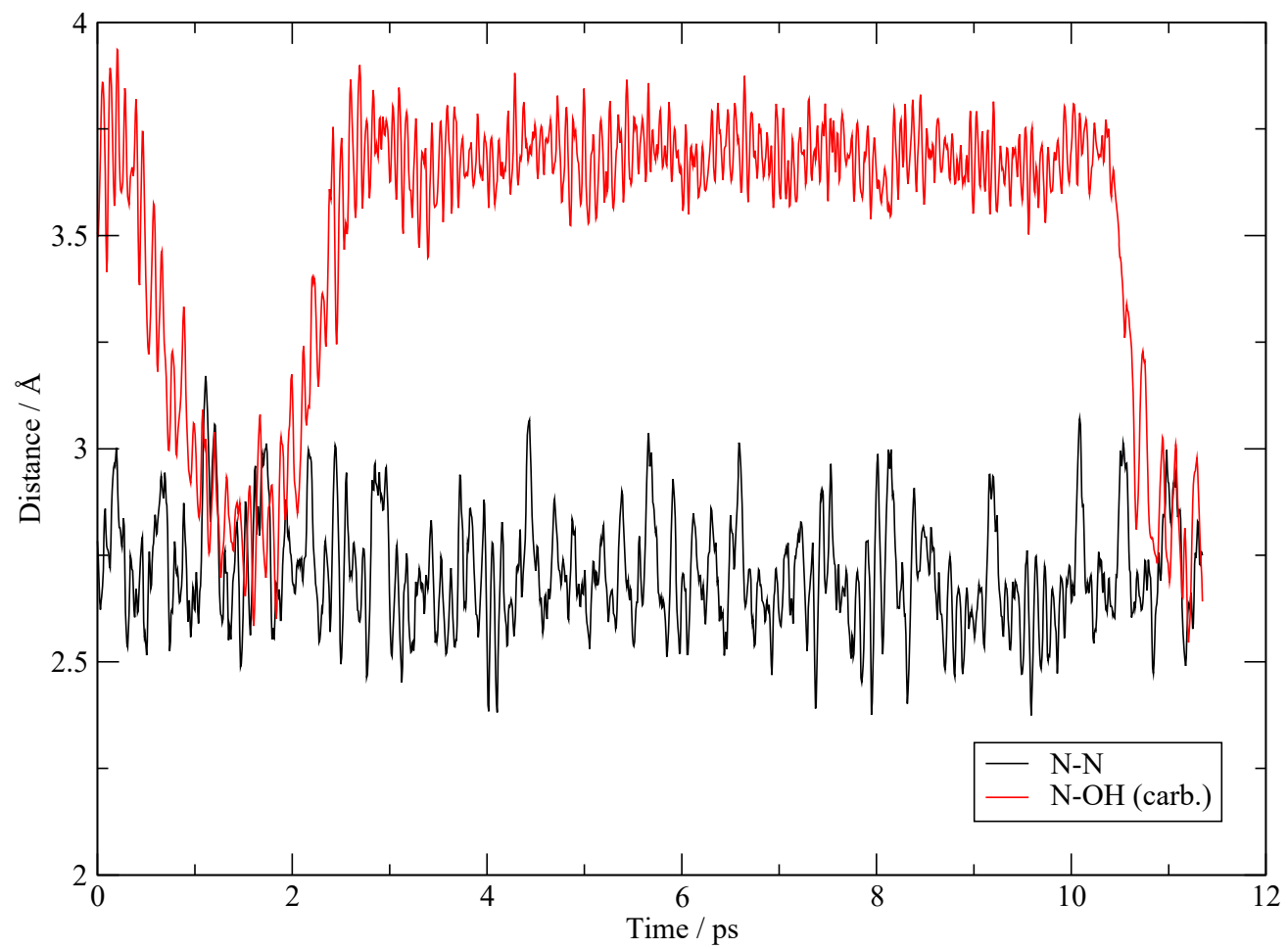


Figure S8: MD results for the Hbonded conformer: N—N, N—OH distances as functions of time.

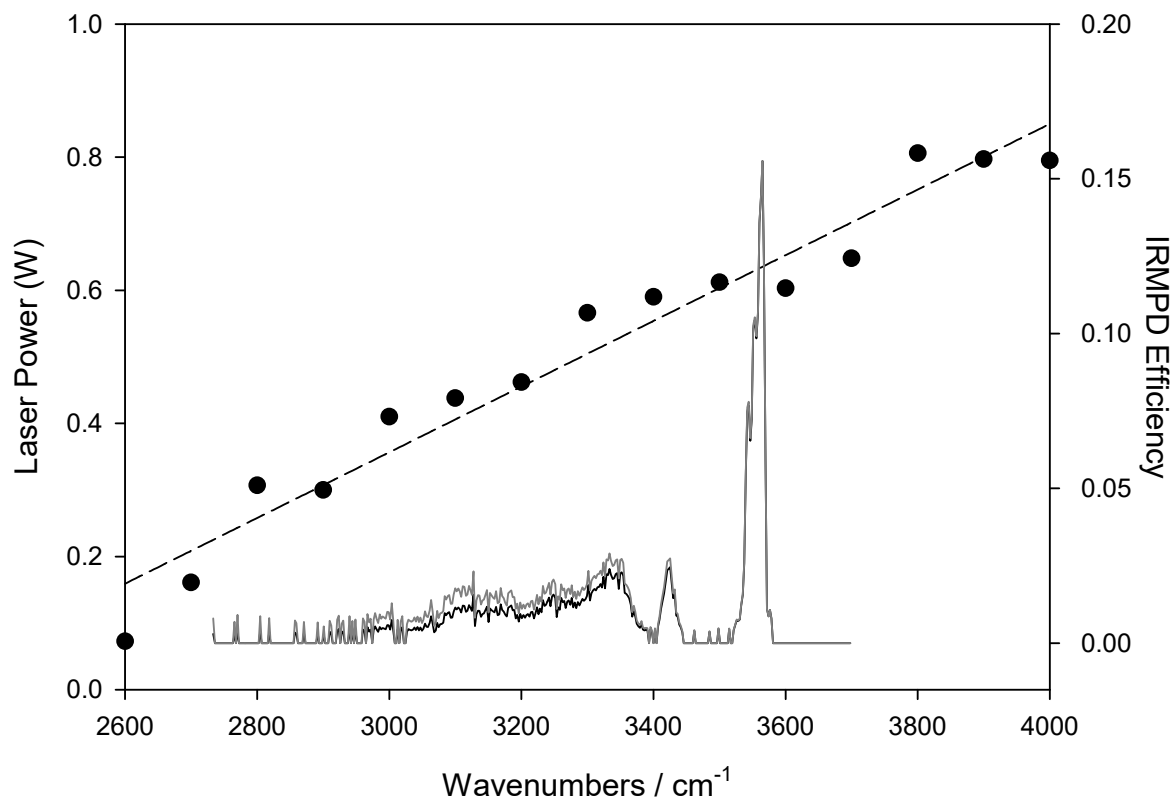


Figure S9: Plot of OPO laser power vs wavenumber (black circles and best fit dashed line). The experimental IRMPD efficiency spectrum (black trace) as well as that with a linear correction applied for the decreasing power vs wavenumber (grey trace) are also shown.

