

**Supplementary Information of**  
**Bimodal Three-Membered Valence Tautomerism of an Alkyl Chain-Functionalized Manganese**  
**Dioxolene Complex**

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## 1. Experimental Details

**1.1. Materials.** Dimanganese decacarbonyl ( $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ ) was purchased from Aldrich. 3,5-Didodecyloxyppyridine (C12Opy) and 3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-benzoquinone (DTBBQ) were prepared under nitrogen atmosphere using standard schlenk techniques according to the published procedures.<sup>1,2</sup>

**1.2. Synthesis of  $[\text{Mn}(\text{C12Opy})_2(\text{DTBBQ})_2]$  (MnC12Opy).** A mixture of  $\text{Mn}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$  (40.2 mg, 0.103 mmol), DTBBQ (91.3 mg, 0.414 mmol), and C12Opy (186.3 mg, 0.416 mmol) was dissolved in 42 mL of *n*-hexane under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. The mixture was photolyzed with a halogene lamp for 25 h, and the solution was dried under vacuum. Dark purple crude product was obtained, and then recrystallized from *n*-hexane/2-propanol (1:5, v/v) at 283 K. Dark violet crystals were obtained after filtration.  $[\text{Mn}(\text{C12Opy})_2(3,6\text{-DTBBQ})_2]$  (MnC12Opy): 37% yield, anal. calcd for  $\text{C}_{86}\text{H}_{146}\text{MnN}_2\text{O}_8$ , C 74.26, H 10.58, N 2.01; found: C 74.04, H 10.62, N 1.94.

**1.3. Physical measurements.** Elemental analysis was performed on a Flash EA 1112 series (Thermo Finnigan instrument). Microscopic analysis was carried out on the samples between two glass slides using a BX51 microscope (Olympus) with an LK-600 hot stage (Linkam) under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. Different scanning calorimetric measurements were measured on a DSC 822e (Mettler) under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. Variable temperature X-ray diffraction measurements were carried out with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation equipped with a RINT-2000 diffractometer (Rigaku). Temperature-dependent absorption spectra in *n*-hexane solution were recorded using a U-3500 spectrophotometer (Hitachi) over the range 185-1500 nm equipped with an Optistat DN cryostat (Oxford Instruments). IR spectra were carried out on samples between two  $\text{BaF}_2$  glass slides using a Nicolet Continuum microscope fitted to a Thermo Electron Nicolet 6700 FT-IR spectrometer with an LK-600 hot stage (Linkam) under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. The IR measurements were carried out for 100  $\mu\text{m}$  x 100  $\mu\text{m}$  region of the crystals.

**1.4. X-ray crystallographic data.** Crystallographic measurements for MnC12Opy were performed on a Rigaku mercury diffractometer with a CCD two-dimensional detector with  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  radiation employing a graphite monochromator. The diffraction data were collected at 213 K. The size of unit cell was estimated from the reflections collected on the setting angles of eighteen frames by changing  $\omega$  by  $0.5^\circ$  for each frame. Two or three different  $\chi$  settings were used, and  $\omega$  was changed by  $0.5^\circ$  per frame. Intensity data were collected in 1440 frames (exposure time = 60 sec/image). Empirical

absorption correction using the program REQABA<sup>3</sup> was performed. The structure was solved by direct method (SIR 97)<sup>4</sup> and refined on  $F^2$  in SHELXL-97.<sup>5</sup> The crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1. CCDC-713275 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).

[References]

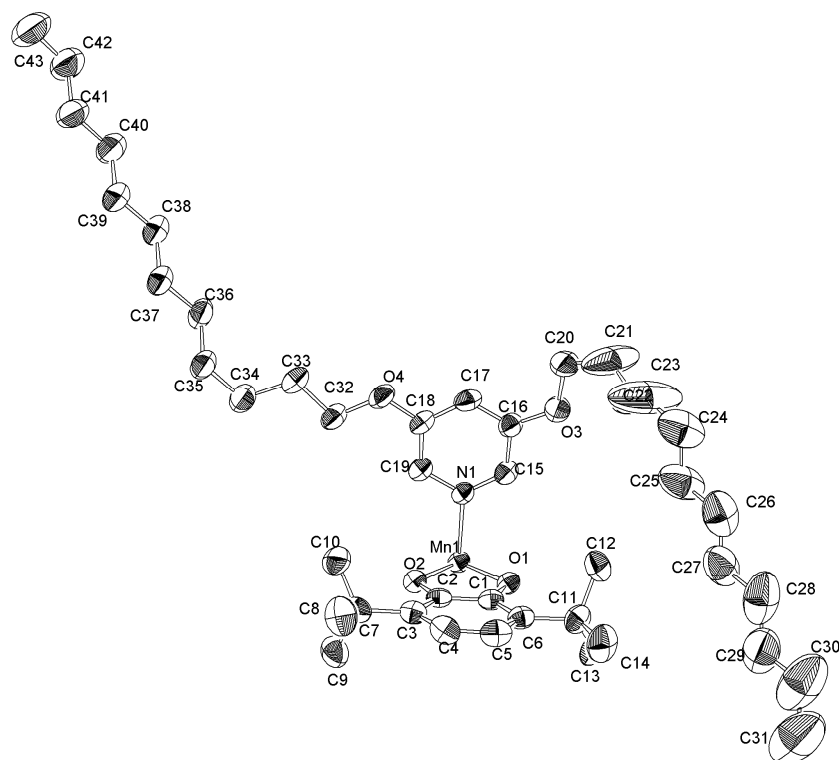
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**Table S1.** Crystallographic data and structure refinement parameters for **MnC12Opy** at 213 K.

|                     |  |                                       |        |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Formula             | C <sub>86</sub> H <sub>146</sub> MnN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> | Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )          | 1.063  |
| Formula weight      | 1390.99  | Z                                     | 1      |
| Crystal System      | Triclinic  | T (K)                                 | 213(2) |
| Space group         | P-1  | $\mu$ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )             | 0.203  |
| a (Å)               | 10.410(2)  | Reflections collected                 | 36356  |
| b (Å)               | 10.999(2)  | Independent reflections               | 9575   |
| c (Å)               | 20.504(3)  | R <sub>int</sub>                      | 0.0736 |
| $\alpha$ (deg)      | 72.214(7)  | R1 [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] <sup>a</sup>  | 0.0881 |
| $\beta$ (deg)       | 76.395(9)  | wR2 [ $I > 2\sigma(I)$ ] <sup>b</sup> | 0.2482 |
| $\gamma$ (deg)      | 84.972(10)   | GOF                                   | 1.057  |
| V (Å <sup>3</sup> ) | 2172.4(12)   |                                       |        |

<sup>a</sup>  $R1 = \sum||F_o| - |F_c||/\sum|F_o|$ . <sup>b</sup>  $wR2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2/\sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$ .

## 2. Crystal Structure of MnC12Opy at 213 K

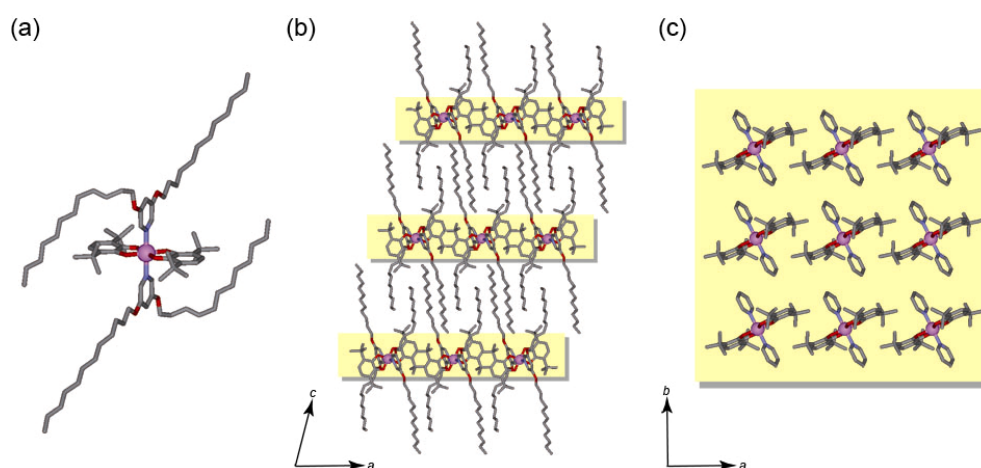


**TableS2.** Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **MnC12Opy** at 213 K.

|                     |            |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
| Mn(1)-O(1)          | 1.8492(18) | C(1)-C(2)           | 1.407(4)   |
| Mn(1)-O(2)          | 1.8557(18) | C(2)-C(3)           | 1.417(4)   |
| Mn(1)-N(1)          | 2.036(2)   | C(3)-C(4)           | 1.408(4)   |
| O(1)-C(1)           | 1.357(3)   | C(4)-C(5)           | 1.380(5)   |
| O(2)-C(2)           | 1.354(3)   | C(5)-C(6)           | 1.395(4)   |
| C(1)-C(6)           | 1.393(4)   |                     |            |
| O(1)-Mn(1)-O(1)#1   | 180.0      | O(1)#1-Mn(1)-N(1)#1 | 89.68(8)   |
| O(1)-Mn(1)-O(2)     | 86.20(8)   | O(2)-Mn(1)-N(1)#1   | 90.00(8)   |
| O(1)#1-Mn(1)-O(2)   | 93.80(8)   | O(2)#1-Mn(1)-N(1)#1 | 90.00(8)   |
| O(1)-Mn(1)-O(2)#1   | 93.80(8)   | N(1)-Mn(1)-N(1)#1   | 180.0      |
| O(1)#1-Mn(1)-O(2)#1 | 86.20(8)   | C(1)-O(1)-Mn(1)     | 112.70(17) |
| O(2)-Mn(1)-O(2)#1   | 180.0      | C(2)-O(2)-Mn(1)     | 111.99(17) |
| O(1)-Mn(1)-N(1)     | 89.68(8)   | O(1)-C(1)-C(6)      | 123.7(3)   |
| O(1)#1-Mn(1)-N(1)   | 90.32(8)   | O(1)-C(1)-C(2)      | 114.0(2)   |
| O(2)-Mn(1)-N(1)     | 90.00(8)   | O(2)-C(2)-C(1)      | 115.0(2)   |
| O(2)#1-Mn(1)-N(1)   | 90.00(8)   | O(2)-C(2)-C(3)      | 122.4(3)   |
| O(1)-Mn(1)-N(1)#1   | 90.32(8)   |                     |            |

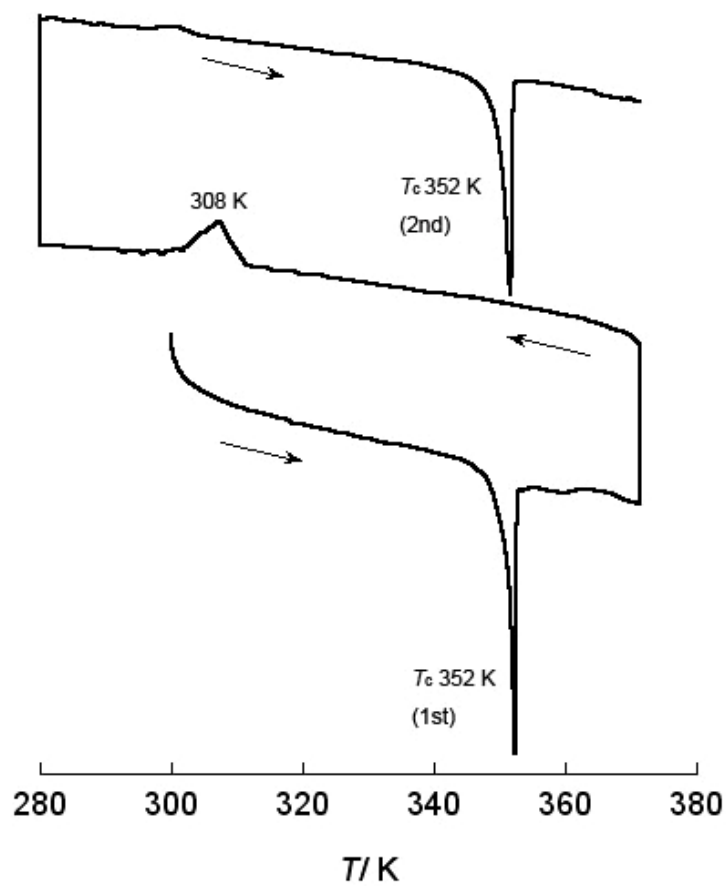
Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

#1 -x+1,-y+1,-z



**Figure S1.** (a) Molecular structure of **MnC12Opy**, (b) a layer-by-layer structure of VT moieties along the *b*-axis, and (c) the projection of the assembled structures along the *c*-axis at 213 K. Color Code: purple (Mn), red (O), blue (N), grey (C). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

### 3. DSC thermogram of MnC12Opy.



**Figure S2.** A DSC thermogram for **MnC12Opy** in the first cycle and second heating under a scan rate of 1 K/min.

#### 4. Fitting equation for the temperature dependent temperature dependent absorption spectrum.

In order to evaluate thermodynamic parameters ( $\Delta H$  and  $\Delta S$ ) of VT interconversion from the absorption spectra, we assumed a two state equilibrium between  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]$  and  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]$  and estimated the thermodynamic parameters using the following equations:<sup>6,7</sup>

$$\Delta G = \Delta G_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]} - \Delta G_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]} = \Delta H_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]} - T\Delta S_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]} \quad (\text{a})$$

$$f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]} = (I_{\text{obs}} - I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}) / (I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]} - I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}) \quad (\text{b})$$

$$K_{\text{eq}} = (f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}) / (f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}) = (f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}) / (1 - f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}) \quad (\text{c})$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln(K_{\text{eq}}) \quad (\text{d})$$

In these equations,  $\Delta H_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]}$  and  $\Delta S_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]}$ , refer to the enthalpy and entropy gains during the VT equilibrium between  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]$  and  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]$  tautomers,  $I_{\text{obs}}$  is the absorption intensity at a given temperature,  $I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}$  and  $I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}$  are the absorption intensities of the pure  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]$  and  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]$  tautomers, respectively, and  $f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}$  and  $f_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}$  are the corresponding mole fractions. It was assumed that there was no temperature-dependency in the absorption intensity for both  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]$  and  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]$  tautomers. The equations (a)-(d) results in equation 1 as shown in the manuscript,<sup>1,2</sup> which gives  $I_{\text{obs}}$  as a function of  $T$ ,  $I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]}$ ,  $I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}$ ,  $\Delta H_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]}$  and  $\Delta S_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]}$ .

$$I_{\text{obs}} = (I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}]} - I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]}) / (1 + \exp\{(\Delta H_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]} - T\Delta S_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV/III}}]}) / RT\}) + I_{[\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}}]} \quad (1)$$

#### [Reference]

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7. Kiriya, D.; Chang, H.-C.; Kitagawa, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 5515-5522.