Electronic Supplemental Information:

Bingel-Hirsch monoadducts of $TiSc_2N@I_h-C_{80}$ versus Sc₃N@ I_h -C₈₀: Reactivity improvement via internal metal atom substitution

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Experimental section

Synthesis. TiSc₂N@*I_h*-C₈₀ was synthesized by a modified Kräschmer-Huffman DCarc discharging method and isolated as reported previously.^[S1] In a typical Bingel-Hirsch reaction reaction, cyclopropane derivatives of TiSc₂N@*I_h*-C₈₀ were synthesized by adding dropwise 5 μ l (33 μ mol) 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU) into a mixture solution of 3.0 mg (2.7 μ mol) TiSc₂N@*I_h*-C₈₀ and 8 μ l (50 μ mol) diethyl bromomalonate in 10 mL toluene. The mixture solution was stirred at room temperature for 10 min under nitrogen atmosphere. The crude reaction mixture was filtered and injected into an HPLC for analysis and isolation (10 × 250 mm Buckyprep column, toluene as eluent, flow rate 5.0 mL/min, 25°C). If the reaction time was prolongated or amounts of diethyl bromomalonate and DBU were increased, multi-adducts formed and the monoadducts disappeared.

Characterization. Laser desorption time-of-flight (LD-TOF) mass spectroscopic analysis was run in both positive and negative ion modes (Autoflex III, Bruker Daltonics Inc., Germany). UV-vis-NIR spectra were recorded on a UV-Vis-NIR 3600 spectrometer (Shimadzu, Japan) using quartz cell of 1 mm layer thickness and 1 nm resolution. The ¹³C NMR spectroscopic study was performed at 125 MHz in a multiprobe head PH 1152Z of an Avance 500 spectrometer (Bruker) at room temperature in carbon disulfide solutions with *d*₆-acetone as a lock. ESR spectra were measured in toluene solution using a JES-FA200 FT-EPR X-band spectrometer (JEOL, Japan).



Figure S1. ¹³C NMR spectrum of monoadduct **A** of TiSc₂N@*I*_{*h*}-C₈₀. Solvent: CClD₃/CS₂. Inset: enlarged spectra in the region of 120-170 ppm. δ = 163.96 (2C), 158.21 (2C), 155.09 (2C), 150.91 (2C), 149.49 (2C), 146.53 (2C), 146.05 (2C), 145.02 (2C), 143.97 (2C), 142.43 (2C), 141.93 (2C), 140.77 (2C), 139.71 (2C), 137.78 (2C), 137.24 (2C), 136.11 (2C), 134.06 (2C), 131.86 (1C), 131.24 (2C), 127.04 (1C), 126.42 (1C), 125.37 (1C), 123.26 (1C), 63.72 (2C), 30.25 (1C), 29.93 (1C), 13.99 (2C).

NCF	methyl	methylene	methano-	fullerenyl	Ref.
	(C _{a,a'})	$(C_{b,b'})$	bridge	sp ³ carbon	
			carbon (C _d)	(Ce)	
TiSc ₂ N@C ₈₀ -	13.99	63.72	30.25	29.93	this
monoadduct A					work
$Y_3N@C_{80}-^{13}C$	-	69.54	61.46	-	S2
(CO2 ¹³ CH2Ph)2 ^[a]					
Sc ₃ N@C ₈₀ -A ^[b]	-	-	57.3	-	S 3
Sc ₃ N@C ₇₈	14.47	63.29	60.21	45.54/52.49	S4
monoadduct [c]					
Sc ₃ N@C ₆₈	14.22/	63.77/63.87	53.45	71.08/67.40	S5
monoadduct [c]	14.26				
La@C ₈₂ -mono-A ^[d]	14.13/	63.71/63.99	69.42	60.46	S6
	14.16				

Table S1. List of chemical shifts (ppm) of carbon resonance signals of characteristic groups within different endohedral fullerene-diethyl malonate Bingel-Hirsch monoadducts.

^[a] Synthesized by Bingel-Hirsch reaction of Y₃N@C₈₀ with ¹³C-labelled bromodibenzylmalonate.

^[b] Synthesized by using a free radical reaction of $Sc_3N@I_h-C_{80}$ with ¹³C-labelled diethyl malonate catalyzed by Mn(III) acetate. This methano monoadduct $Sc_3N@C_{80}$ -A was exactly same to that expected from a corresponding classical Bingel-Hirsch cycloaddition reaction of $Sc_3N@I_h-C_{80}$ with diethyl bromomalonate if happened (but no reaction happened in fact).

^[c] Conventional cycloadduct. Two signal lines for the fullerenyl sp³ carbons were observed.

^[d] Unconventional singly bonded monoadduct.

Noteworthy, the chemical shifts of both methano-bridge carbon and fullerenyl sp³ carbon (C_e) within **A** seem to exhibit dramatic high-field shifts compared to those of other analogous Bingel-Hirsch monoadducts including both conventional Bingel-Hirsch cycloadducts of several NCFs and singly bonded monoadducts of La@C₈₂ (see Table S1).^{S4-S6} This is presumably due to the larger perturbance of the electronic property of TiSc₂N@C₈₀ by the Bingel-Hirsch reaction as convinced by the ESR results.



Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of monoadduct **A** of $TiSc_2N@I_h-C_{80}$. Solvent: CClD₃/CS₂. The small peaks labeled by asterisks denote unidentified solvent impurities. Insets: enlarged spectra of signals $H_{a,a}$, (right) and $H_{b,b}$, (left).



Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of monoadduct **B** of $TiSc_2N@I_h-C_{80}$. Solvent: CClD₃/CS₂. The small peaks labeled by asterisks denote unidentified solvent impurities.



Figure S4. Positive-mode LD-TOF mass spectra of monoadducts **A** and **B** of $TiSc_2N@I_h-C_{80}$. The signal marked with an asterisk (m/z=1286) is assigned to the oxide compound of monoadduct with the loss of bromine atom. The mass peak at m/z=1233 for monoadduct **B** is due to a fragmentation signal. Inset: enlarged spectrum in the region of m/z=1200-1300.

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