

Supplementary Information

Table S1. Reports on both peroxo-vanadium structures determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis and catalytic reactivity in the same articles.

entry	reactive peroxo-vanadium species	catalytic reaction	ref.				
1	{ ⁿ Bu ₄ N} ₃ [V ₁₂ O ₃₀ (OO ^t Bu)F ₂]	epoxidation of alkenes	This				
		bromination of alkenes and chlorodimedone	work				
2	VO(O ₂)(PAH)(phen)	bromination of olefinic alcohols	S1				
3	{ ⁿ Bu ₄ N}[VO ₂ (pca) ₂]	oxidation of alkane	S2				
4	[VO(O ₂)(Byim)(MeOH)]ClO ₄	bromination of aromatic alcohols	S3				
5	{ ⁿ Bu ₄ N}[{Ph ₃ SiO ₂ VO(O ₂)]	oxidation of 2-methylcyclohexanone	S4				
6	{NH ₄ }[VO(O ₂)(mpa)] K ₂ [VO(O ₂)nta] K[VO(O ₂)Hheida]	bromination of aromatic substrate	S5				
				7	K[VO(O ₂)ada] [VO(O ₂)bpg] [VO(O ₂)tpa]ClO ₄	halide oxidation	S6

PAHH = *N*-(1-phenyl acetyl acetyl)hydroxamic acid, phen = phenanthroline, Hpca = pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid, Byim = 2,6-di(1*H*-benzo[d]imidazole-2-yl)pyridine, dipic = pyridinedicarboxylate, mpa = 4-methoxypicolinamide, H₃nta = nitrilotriacetic acid, H₃neida = *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)iminodiacetic acid, H₂ada = *N*-(2-amidomethyl)iminodiacetic acid, Hbpg = *N,N*-bis(2-pyridylmethyl)glycine, tpa = *N,N,N*-tris(2-pyridylmethyl)amine,

Table S2. Reported fluoride-incorporated polyoxovanadates.

entry	anion formula	coordination geometry of vanadium atoms	ref.
1	$[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{30}(\text{O}'\text{Bu})\text{F}_2]^{3-}$	Square pyramid, Tetrahedron	This work
2	$[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{30}(\text{acac})\text{F}_2]^{3-}$	Square pyramid	This work
3	$[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{30}(\text{OO}'\text{Bu})\text{F}_2]^{3-}$	Square pyramid	This work
4	$[\text{V}_7\text{O}_{19}\text{F}\{\text{CH}_2\}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH}\}^{4-}$	Square pyramid, Tetrahedron	46
5	$[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{30}\text{F}_2\{\text{CH}_2\}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH}\}_2]^{6-}$	Square pyramid	46
6	$[\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}\text{F}_2\{(\text{CH}_2\}_3\text{CCH}_2\text{OH}\}_2]^{4-}$	Square pyramid	46
7	$[\text{V}_7\text{O}_{19}\text{F}]^{4-}$	Square pyramid, Tetrahedron	44
8	$[\text{HV}_{11}\text{O}_{29}\text{F}_2]^{4-}$	Square pyramid	35
9	$[\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{30}\text{F}_2]^{4-}$	Square pyramid	43,S8
10	$[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{30}\text{F}_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{4-}$	Square pyramid	47
11	$[\text{V}_{14}\text{O}_{36}\text{F}_4]^{8-}$	Square pyramid, tetrahedron, trigonal bipuramid	48
12	$[\text{V}_{14}\text{O}_{36}\text{F}_2(\text{L})_2]^{6-}$	Square pyramid, tetrahedron, trigonal bipuramid	49
13	$[\text{V}_{14}\text{O}_{34}\text{F}_6]^{4-}$	Square pyramid, tetrahedron, trigonal bipuramid	50
14	$[\text{V}_2\text{O}_{30}\text{F}_2(\text{pic})_2]^{6-}$	Square pyramid	50
15	$[\text{Bi}_2(\text{DMSO})_6\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}\text{F}_2]^{3-}$	Square puramid	41
16	$[\{\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)(\text{DMSO})\}_2\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{F})_2]^{4-}$	Square pyramid, tetrahedron	43
	different structures from above polyoxovanadates		
17	$[\text{V}_4\text{O}_8(\text{glut})_2\text{F}]^-$		S9
18	$[\text{V}_6\text{O}_6\text{F}(\text{OH})_3\{(\text{OCH}_2\}_3\text{CCH}_3\}_3]^-$		51
19	$[\text{V}_{16}\text{O}_{38}\text{F}]^{4-}$	Square pyramid	32

L = pyridine, pyrazine, imidazole. pic = picolinate. DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide. glut = glutarate

Table S3. Crystallographic data for V12-O'Bu, V12-acac and V12-OO'Bu

	V12-O'Bu	V12-acac	V12-OO'Bu
formula	C ₁₁₃ H ₂₅₂ F ₄ N ₆ O ₇₁ V ₂₄	C ₅₉ H ₁₂₆ F ₂ N ₄ O ₃₄ V ₁₂	C ₁₀₄ H ₂₃₄ F ₄ N ₆ O ₆₄ V ₂₄
fw	4129.75	2084.91	3891.52
crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic	orthorhombic
space group	<i>P2₁/n</i> (#14)	<i>P2₁/n</i> (#14)	<i>Pca2₁</i> (#29)
<i>a</i> (Å)	15.7550(3)	17.7995(4)	17.1990(4)
<i>b</i> (Å)	25.4335(4)	23.6442(5)	21.6914(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	21.5604(4)	20.9424(4)	54.0590(12)
β (deg)	92.2530(10)	91.9450(10)	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	8632.7(3)	8808.6(3)	20167.8(8)
<i>Z</i>	2	4	8
μ (mm ⁻¹)	11.096	10.872	9.441
<i>R</i> ₁ (<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>))	0.0358	0.0559	0.0905
<i>wR</i> ₂	0.0925	0.1455	0.2254

Table S4. Comparison of the catalytic performance for the epoxidation of cyclooctene with ^tBuOOH as an oxidant with previously reported polyoxometalate catalysts.

entry	catalyst	molar ratio cat:substrate:oxidant	temp. / °C	time / h	selectivity of epoxide	TON	ref.
polyoxometalate catalyst							
1	$[V_{12}O_{30}(O^tBu)F_2]^{3-}$	0.0083:1:1	32	2.5	>99%	105	This work
2	$CS_7[PW_{10}Cu_2(H_2O)_2O_{38}] \cdot 9H_2O$	unknown (15mg):1:1.5	60	20	81%	851	S10
3	$\{Hptz\}_4[SiMo_{12}O_{40}]$	0.01:1:1.5	70	24	>99%	100	S11
4	$\{(n\text{-hexyl})_4N\}_4[Mo_2O_2((2\text{-OPh})CH=NCH_2CH_2CH_2Si)_2\text{-}SiW_{11}O_{39}]$	0.02:1:3	75	6	>99%	50	S12
5	$\{(n\text{-hexyl})_4N\}_4[Mo_2O_2(acac)(NH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2Si)_2\text{-}SiW_{11}O_{39}]$	0.0016:1:3	75	8	>99%	62	S13
6	15 wt% Vanadomolybdophosphoric acids wet-impregnated on hydrated titania	0.01:2	80	5	>99%	1150	S14
7	$CP_3[PMo_{12}O_{40}]$	0.000002:1:1.5	80	24	53.1%	12000	S15
8	$C_{15}H_{34}MoN_6O_{43}SiW_{11}$	0.0042:1:2.24	reflux	0.5	>99%	170	S16
9	$[H(C_{10}H_{10}N_2)Cu_2][PMo_{12}O_{40}]$	0.0002:1:0.4	85	12	80%	3000	S17
10	$H_4[SiMo_{12}O_{40}]$ employed to support on amine functionalized Hydrous zirconia nanoparticles	0.0093:1:2	reflux	2	98% yield	105	S18
11	$H_3[PMo_{12}O_{40}]$ employed to support on on amine functionalized Boehmite nanoparticles	0.0157:1:2	reflux	0.25	98% yield	62	S19
12	$\{Bu_4N\}_2[Mo_6O_{19}]$	0.00025:1:2	80	6	87%	123	S20
13	$[Ni_2(fsa)_7(H_2O)(SiMo_{12}O_{40})]$	0.0006:1:0.017	80	48	97.21%	117	S21
14	$[Mo_{36}(NO)_4O_{108}(H_2O)_{16}]^{12-}$ on amine functionalized SBA-15	0.0045:1:2	reflux	1.5	98%	220	S22
15	$[H(atrz)]_4[(atrz)_2(Mo_8O_{26})]$	0.005:1:1	45	12	>99%	184	S23
16	$(NH_4)_{12}[Mo_{36}(NO)_4O_{108}(H_2O)_{16}]$ supported on the clinoptilolite zeolite	0.0005:1:2	reflux	3	>99%	1800	S24
17	$[PMo_{10}V_2O_{40}]^{5-}$ immobilized on ionic liquid-modified MCM-41	0.006:1:0.01	reflux	25	90%	276	S25

ptz = 5-(2-pyridyl)tetrazole, CP = 1-butylpyridinium, fsa = bis(4chlorophenyl)propyl triazole, atrz = 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole

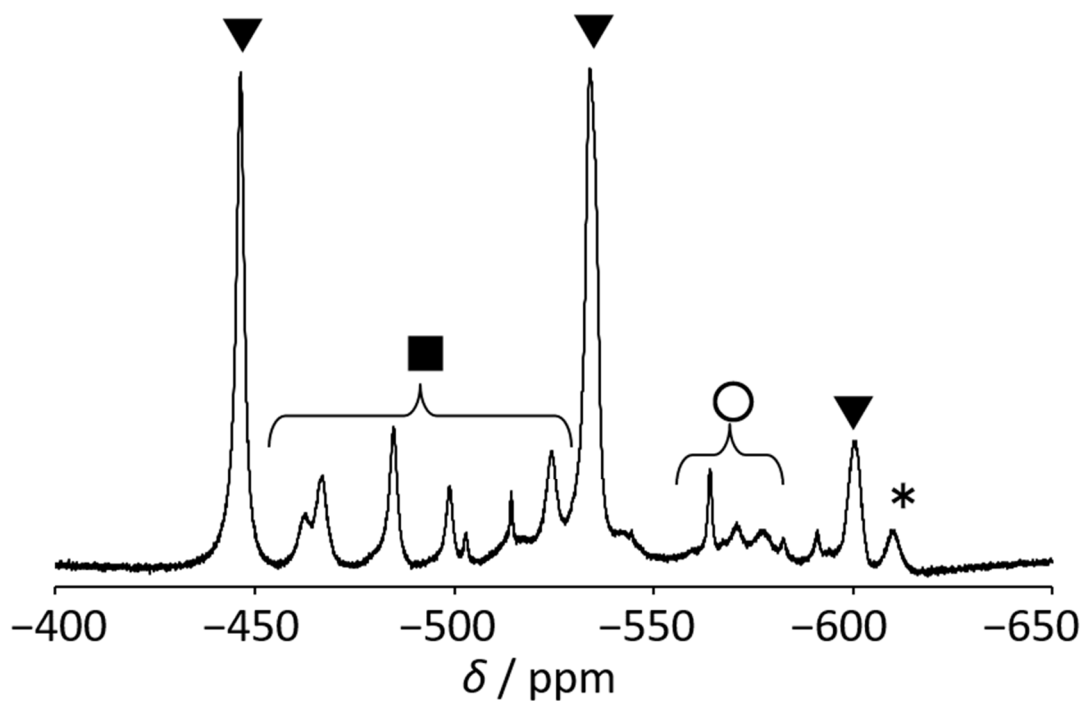


Figure S1. ^{51}V NMR spectrum after the reaction of $\{\text{Bu}_4\text{N}\}_4[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2)]$ with 1.5 equiv. of $\{\text{Bu}_4\text{N}\}\text{F}$ in nitromethane. The triangles, square, circle and asterisk represent the peaks due to V7, V11, $[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)]^{5-}$ and $[\text{V}_5\text{O}_{14}]^{4-}$, respectively. The reaction conditions were same as those of the previously reported anion insertion into dodecavanadates^{S26} $[\text{V}_{12}\text{O}_{32}(\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2)]^{5-}$ was formed because of proton removal by the effect from the basicity of $\{\text{Bu}_4\text{N}\}\text{F}$.^{S27}

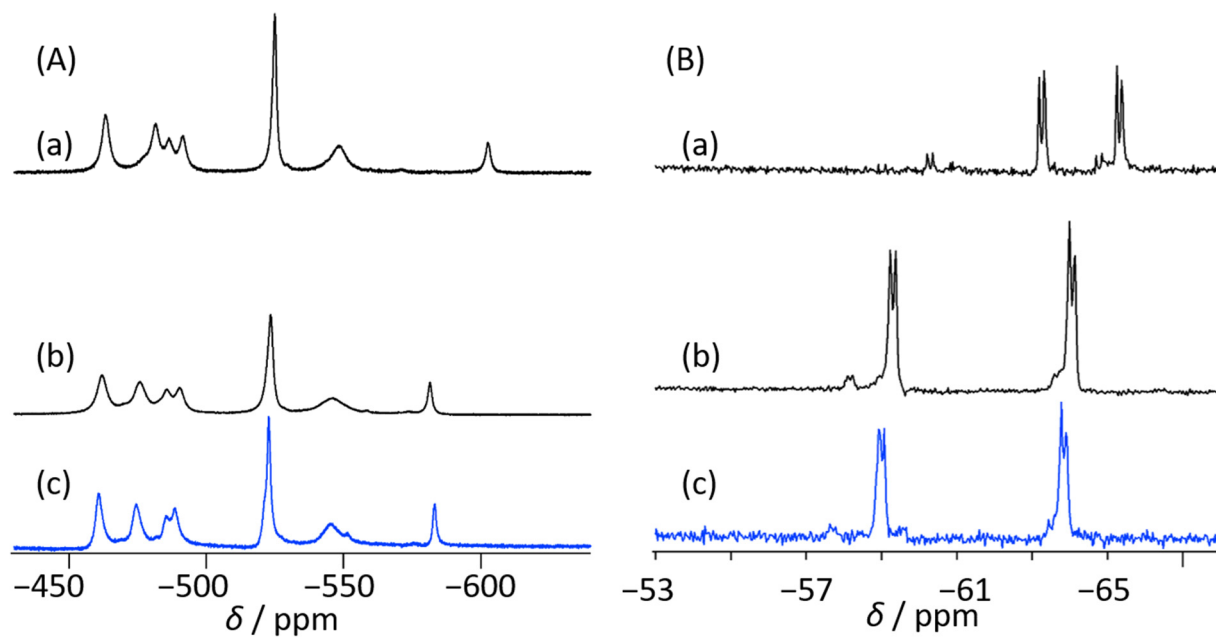


Figure S2. (A) ^{51}V and (B) ^{19}F NMR spectra of V12-OO'Bu (a) before and (b) after the quantitative reaction with cyclooctene. Spectra (c) are those of the authentic sample of V12-O'Bu. Reaction conditions: cyclooctene 1 mmol, CD_3NO_2 2 mL, V12-OO'Bu 0.077 mmol, naphthalene 0.2 mmol, 90 min, 25°C . 90% yield of cyclooctene oxide based on V12-OO'Bu was detected in GC.

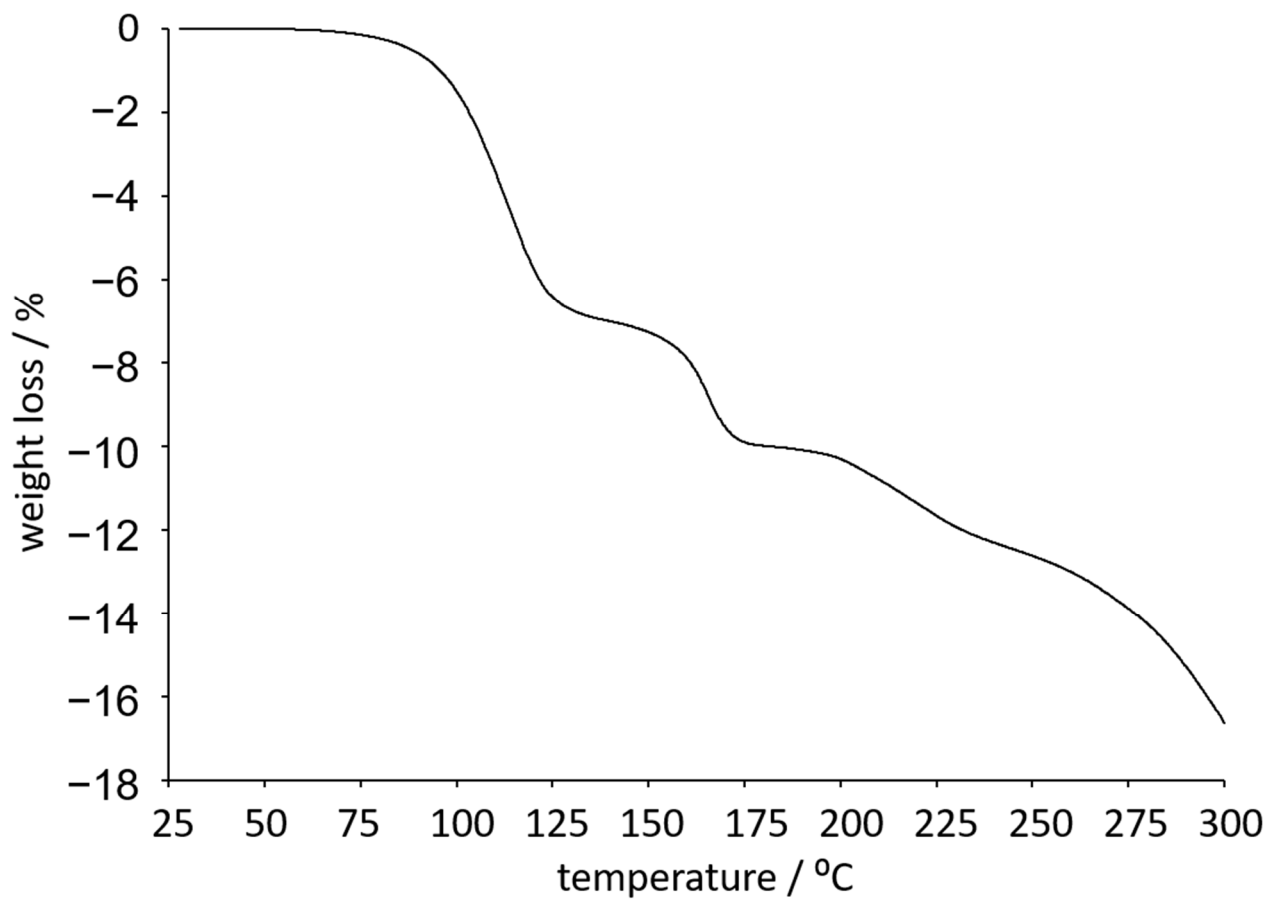


Figure S3. TG data of V12-O'Bu. The first step of the weight loss is -6.58% at 127 °C due to 1.5 molecules of $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}_3$ and the second one is -10.06 % at 187 °C due to 1 molecule of $t\text{BuOH}$. The weight loss over 200 °C is due to the decomposition of tetra-*n*-butylammonium.

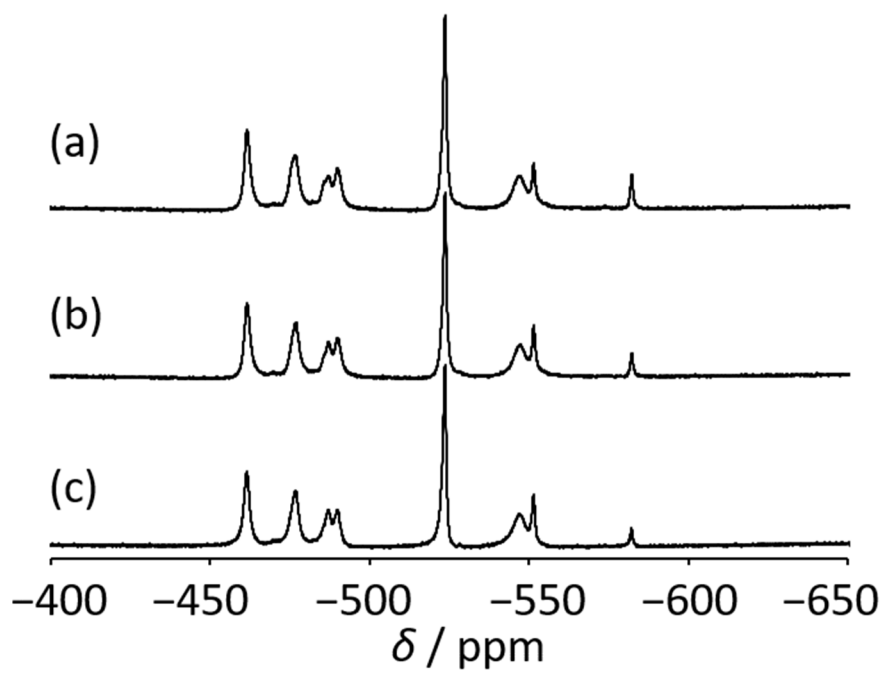


Figure S4. ^{51}V NMR spectra of V12-O^tBu in the presence of (a) 1, (b) 1.5 and (c) 2 equiv. of $^i\text{PrOH}$ in acetonitrile.

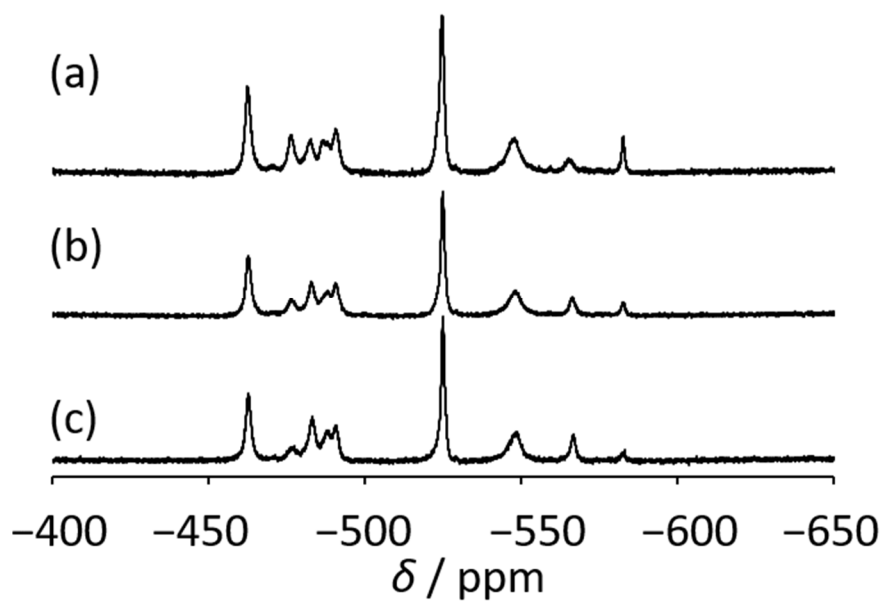


Figure S5. ^{51}V NMR spectra of V12-O^tBu in the presence of (a) 2, (b) 5 and (c) 10 equiv. of AcOH in acetonitrile.

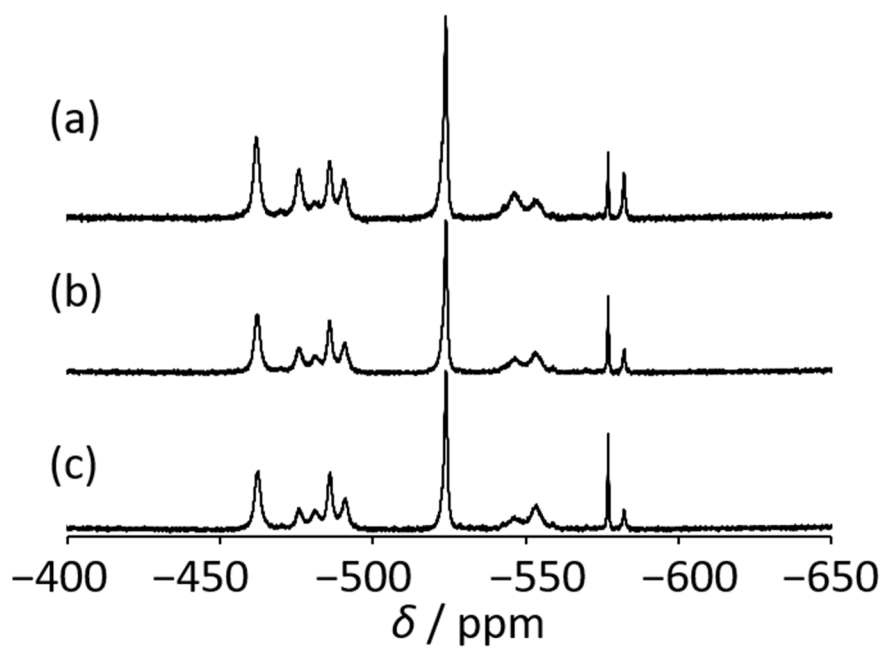


Figure S6. ^{51}V NMR spectra of V12-O^tBu in the presence of (a) 0.4, (b) 0.6 and (c) 0.8 equiv. of acacH in acetonitrile.

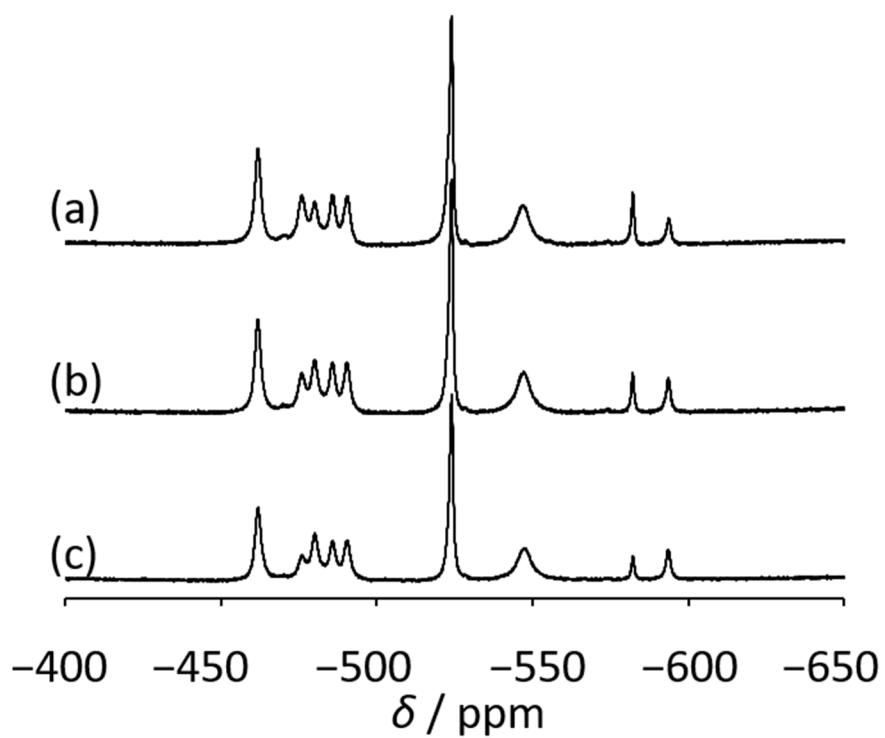


Figure S7. ^{51}V NMR spectra of V12-O'Bu in the presence of (a) 2.8, (b) 5.5 and (c) 11 equiv. of $t\text{BuOOH}$ in acetonitrile. The lowest peak of V12-OO'Bu was shifted probably due to the different solvent system.

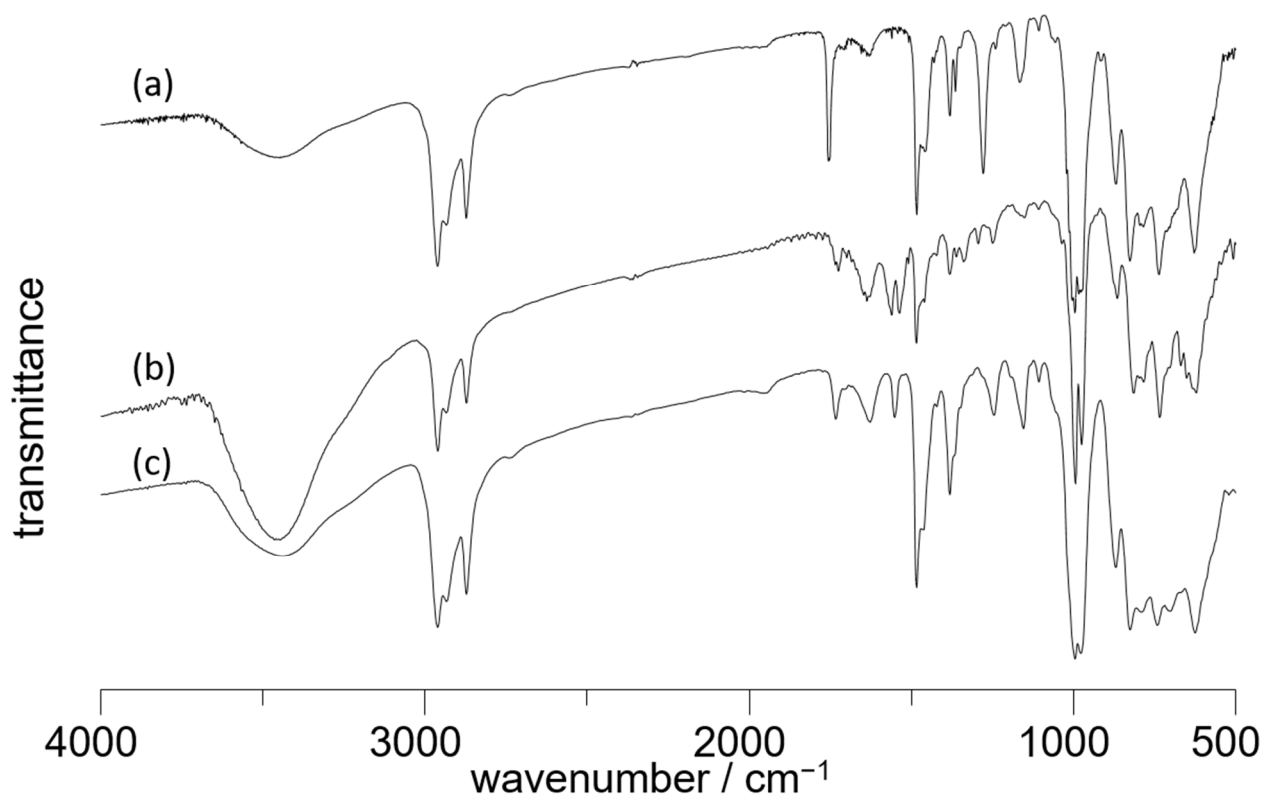


Figure S8. IR spectra of (a) V12-O'Bu, (b) V12-acac and (c) V12-OO'Bu.

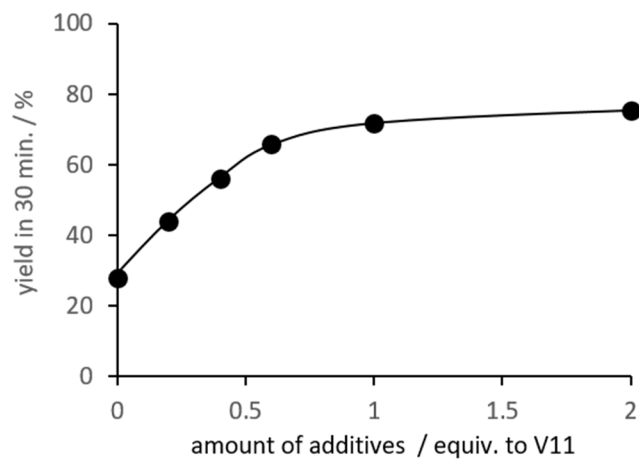


Figure S9. Yield in 30 min for epoxidation of cyclooctene as a function of the amount of added TsOH. Reaction conditions: Cyclooctene (1 mmol), ^tBuOOH (5.5 M in decane, 1 mmol), V11 (9.1 μmol), propylene carbonate/dichloromethane 2 mL (1:1. v/v), TsOH (0–2 equiv. to V11), naphthalene (0.2 mmol, internal standard), 32°C. Yields were determined by GC. With an increase in the amount of added p-toluenesulfonic acid (TsOH) with respect to V11, the yield of cyclooctene oxide in 0.5 h gradually increased and reached a plateau after further addition of more than 1 equiv. of TsOH.

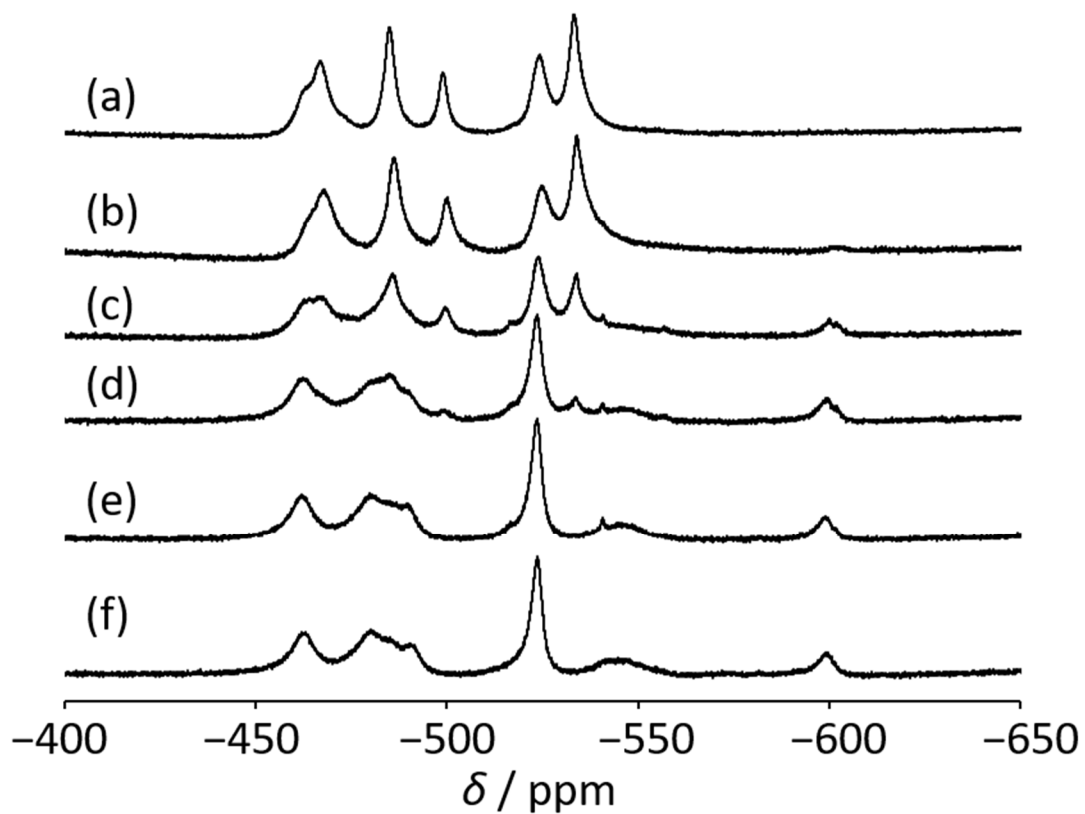


Figure S10. ^{51}V NMR spectra of V11 (a) without and with 100 equiv. of $t\text{-BuOOH}$ in the presence of (b) 0, (c) 0.4, (d) 0.8, (e) 1.3 and (f) 1.8 equiv. of TsOH with respect to V11. Without addition of acid, signals due to alkyperoxo-vanadium species were not observed.

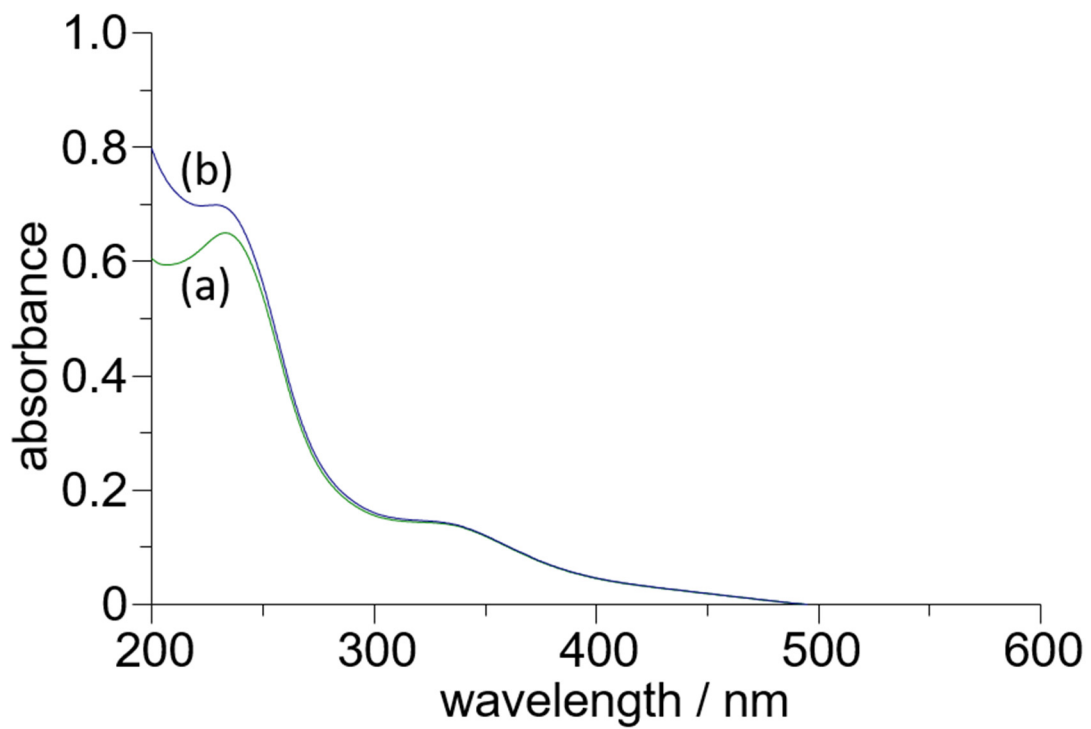


Figure S11. UV-vis spectra of acetonitrile solution of V12-O'Bu (a) before and (b) after addition of 100 equiv. of 5.5 M *t*-BuOOH in decane solution. The concentration of V12-O'Bu was 1.5×10^{-5} M.

Additional references

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