

Structures, solvatochromism, protonation and photoswitching of tetra-(*ortho*)-substituted azobenzenes bearing 3,5-dimethoxy groups

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Electronic supplementary information

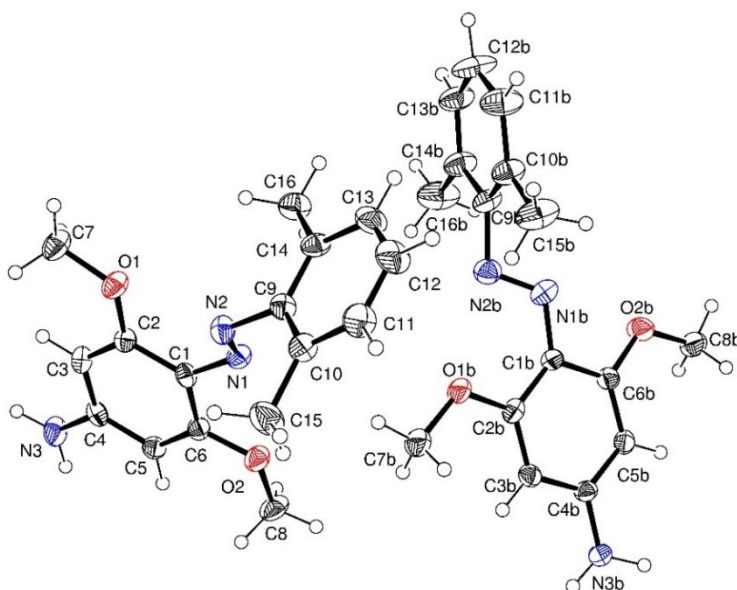


Fig. S1. ORTEP drawing of the structure of compound **1**. Non-H atoms are represented by 50% probability ellipsoids and H atoms are shown as small circles of an arbitrary size.

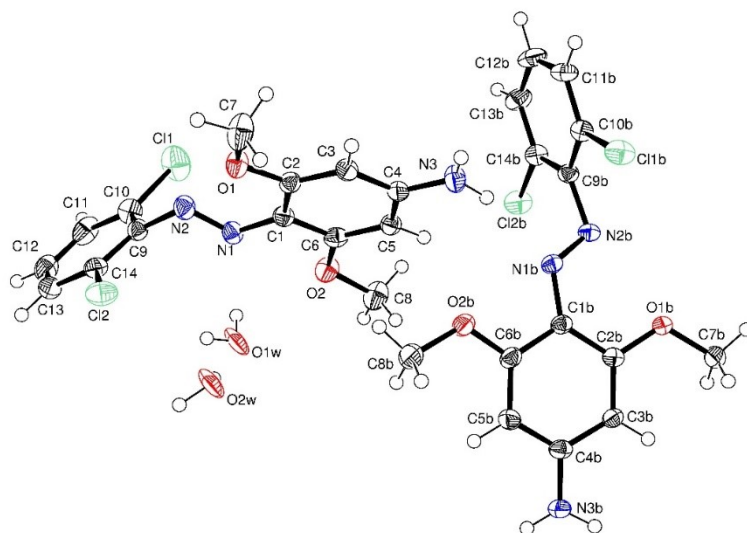


Fig. S2. ORTEP drawing of the structure of compound **2**. Non-H atoms are represented by 50% probability ellipsoids and H atoms are shown as small circles of an arbitrary size. The atoms O1w and O2w are disordered over two sites with occupancies 0.50:0.50.

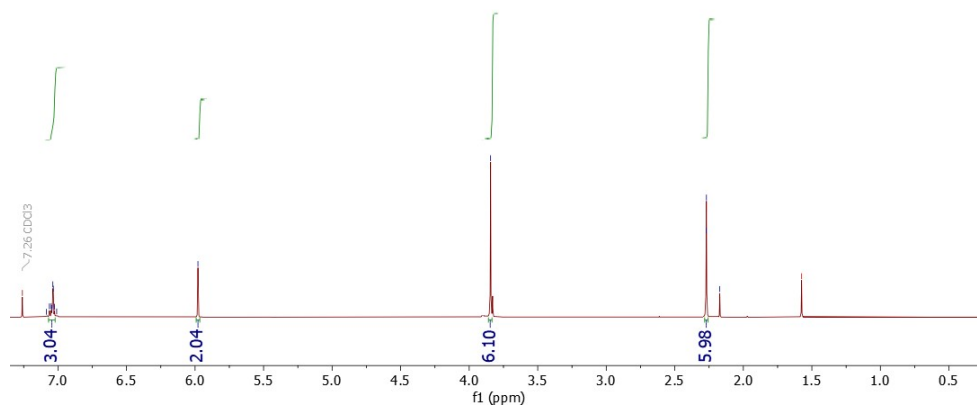


Fig. S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 .

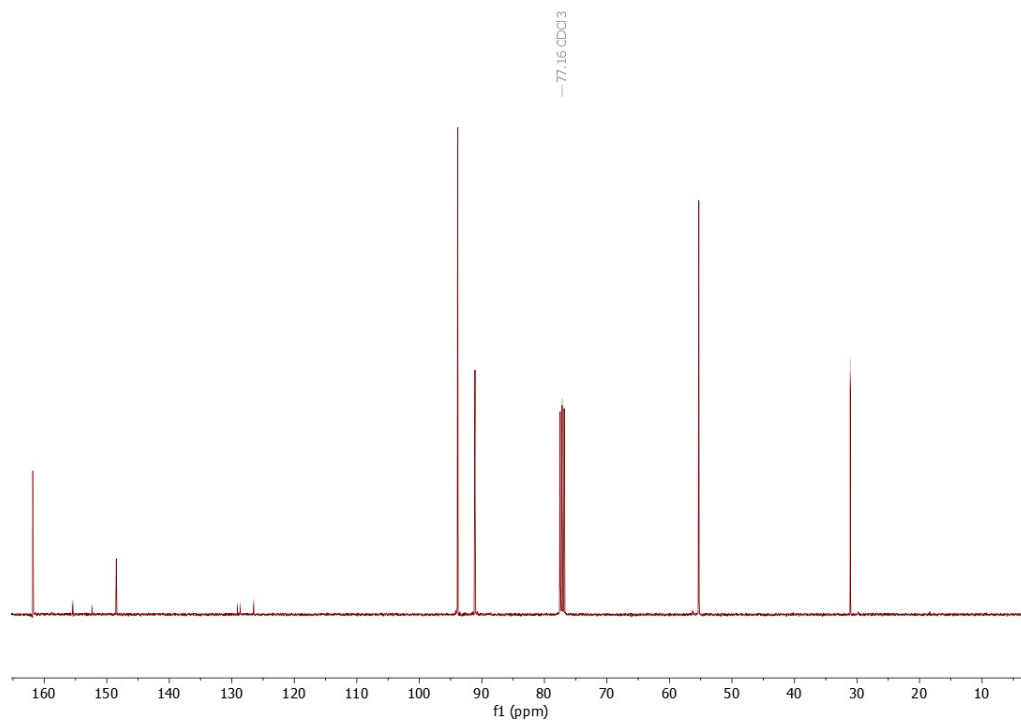


Fig. S4. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 .

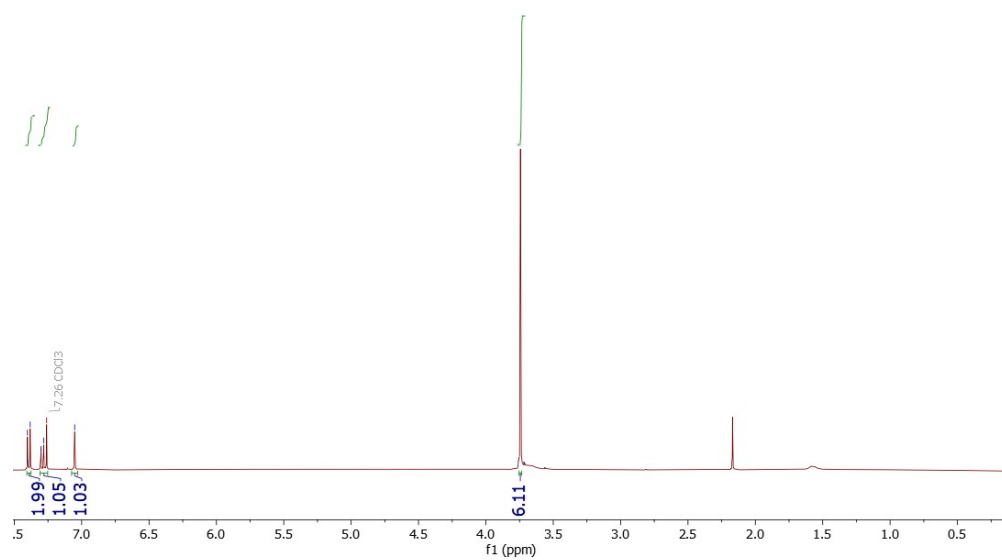


Fig. S5. ^1H NMR spectrum of **2** in CDCl_3 .

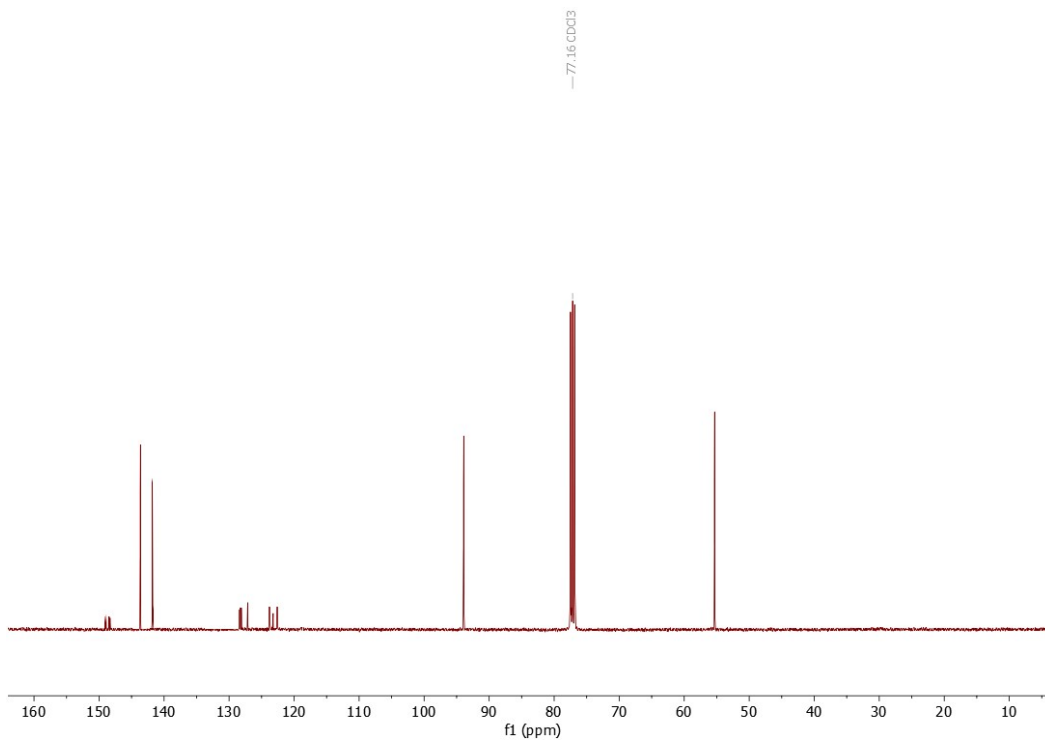








Fig. S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of **2** in CDCl_3 .

Table S1. Statistical data for multiparameter linear fit of the results of Table 2 to equations (1) – (3).

Comp.	Eq.	Band	Coefficient	Value	Standard Error	t-Value	Prob> t
1	(1)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max1}}$	s	-307.03	145.18	-2.11	0.05433
			a	-39.73	99.70	-0.40	0.69673
			b	-1378.54	142.08	-9.70	2.55075E-7
2	(1)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max1}}$	s	-775.55	110.11	-7.04341	8.75601E-6
			a	-461.53	75.62	-6.10349	3.75914E-5
			b	-1373.89	107.76	-12.74981	1.00681E-8
1	(1)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max2}}$	s	154.95	110.70	1.39971	0.18501
			a	993.67	76.02	13.07052	7.45016E-9
			b	-282.30	108.34	-2.60572	0.02177
2	(1)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max2}}$	s	-929.59	257.58	-3.60898	0.00318
			a	180.66	176.89	1.02136	0.32571
			b	-759.89	252.07	-3.01458	0.00996
1	(2)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max1}}$	s	-1296.51	738.88	-1.7547	0.10478
			d	-185.97	230.00	-0.80855	0.43451
			a	-522.55	212.38	-2.46049	0.03001
			b	-1517.84	224.14	-6.77197	1.98063E-5
2	(2)	$\tilde{\nu}_{\text{max1}}$	s	-1634.22	552.19	-2.9595	0.01193
			d	-625.32	171.89	-3.63792	0.0034
			a	-1030.18	158.72	-6.49065	2.97704E-5
			b	-1497.39	167.51	-8.93931	1.18581E-6

1	(2)		s	-1194.61	768.84	-1.55377	0.1462
			d	272.98	239.33	1.1406	0.27629
			a	1070.41	220.99	4.84373	4.02496E-4
			b	-144.50	233.23	-0.61955	0.54714
2	(2)		s	-1716.74	1221.31	-1.40565	0.18519
			d	-683.02	380.18	-1.7966	0.0976
			a	-38.36	351.04	-0.10928	0.91479
			b	-682.75	370.48	-1.84288	0.09018
1	(3)		di	-1025.23	748.26	-1.37016	0.19573
			e	-184.15	228.73	-0.8051	0.43642
			a	-199.88	136.61	-1.46311	0.16913
			b	-1593.71	238.92	-6.67051	2.29143E-5
2	(3)		di	-1580.47	538.99	-2.93228	0.01255
			e	-739.59	164.76	-4.4889	7.40836E-4
			a	-529.44	98.41	-5.38014	1.65318E-4
			b	-1379.67	172.10	-8.01666	3.68066E-6
1	(3)		di	-291.15	644.97	-0.45143	0.65973
			e	282.45	197.15	1.43265	0.17749
			a	780.29	117.75	6.62635	2.44257E-5
			b	-398.43	205.94	-1.9347	0.07695
2	(3)		di	-1454.39	1373.31	-1.05903	0.31044
			e	-397.69	419.80	-0.94734	0.36215
			a	-26.41	250.73	-0.10535	0.91784
			b	-1030.84	438.50	-2.35083	0.03666

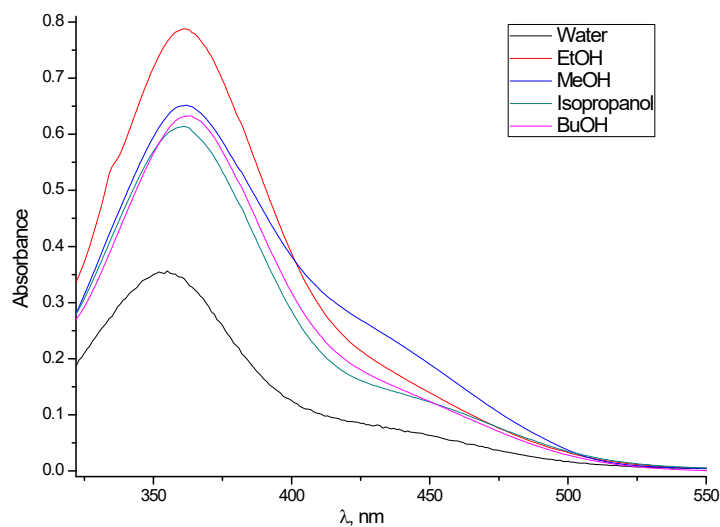


Fig. S7. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in neutral form (polar protic solvents).

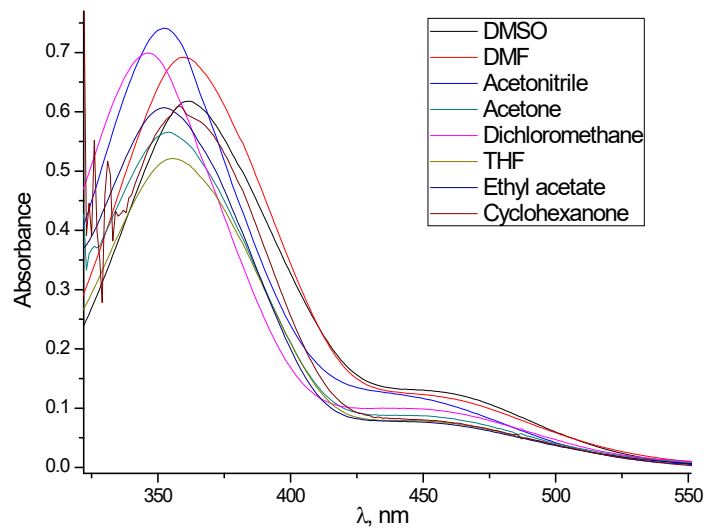


Fig. S8. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in neutral form (polar non-protic solvents).

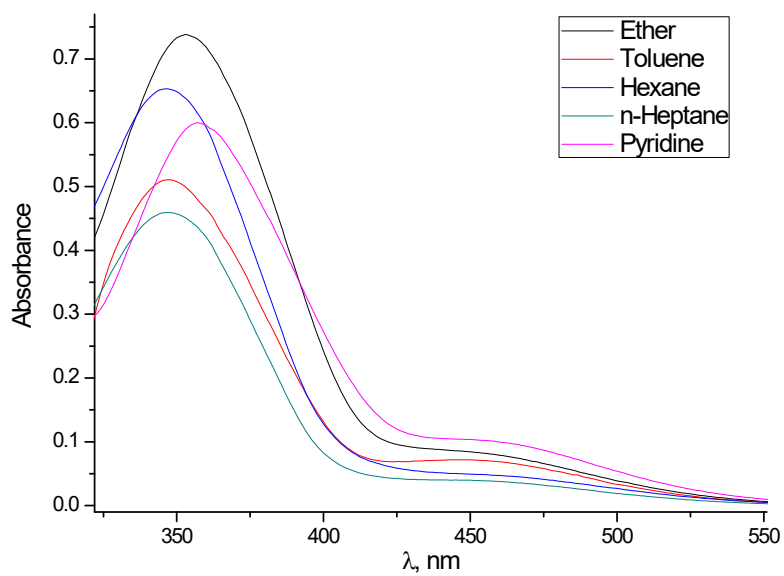


Fig. S9. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in neutral form (non-polar solvents).

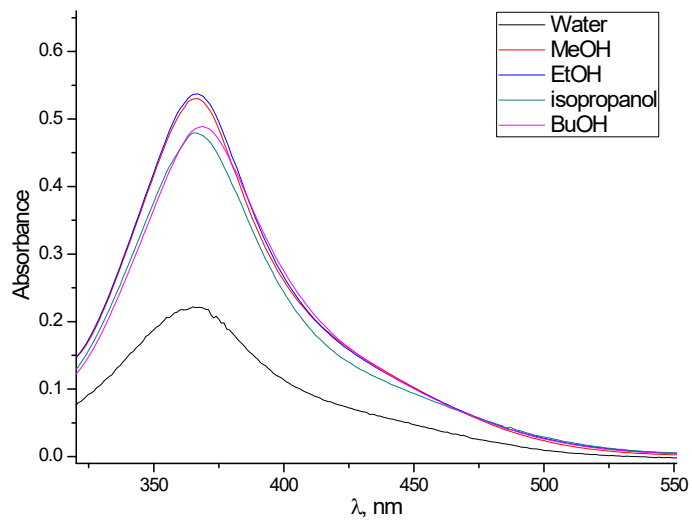


Fig. S10. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in neutral form (polar protic solvents).

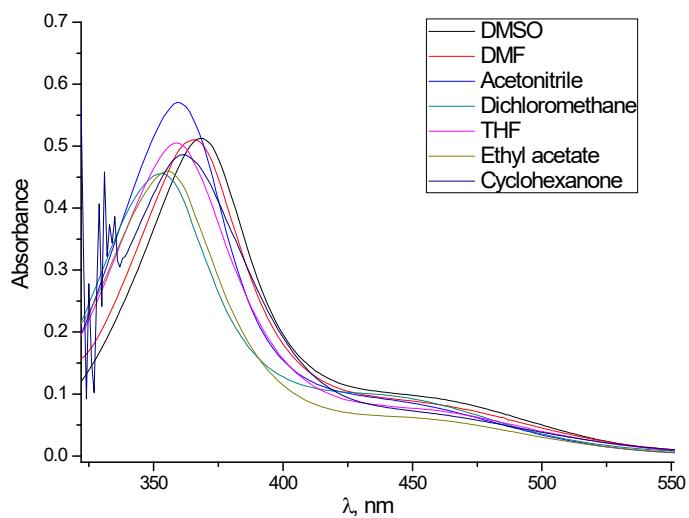


Fig. S11. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in neutral form (polar non-protic solvents).

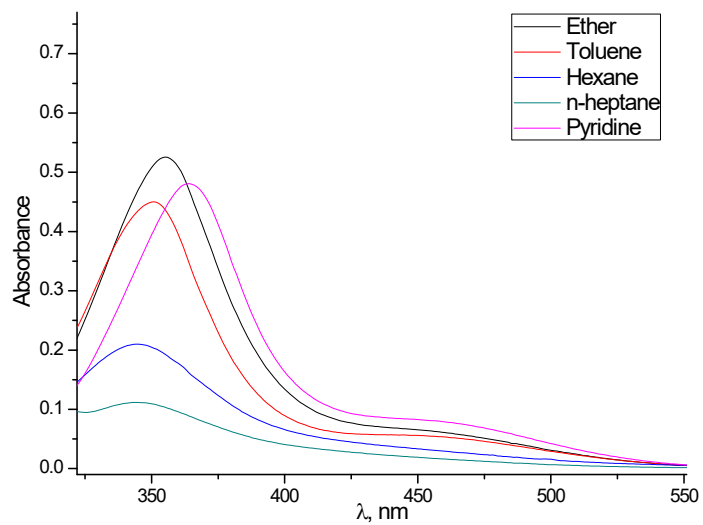


Fig. S12. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in neutral form (non-polar solvents).

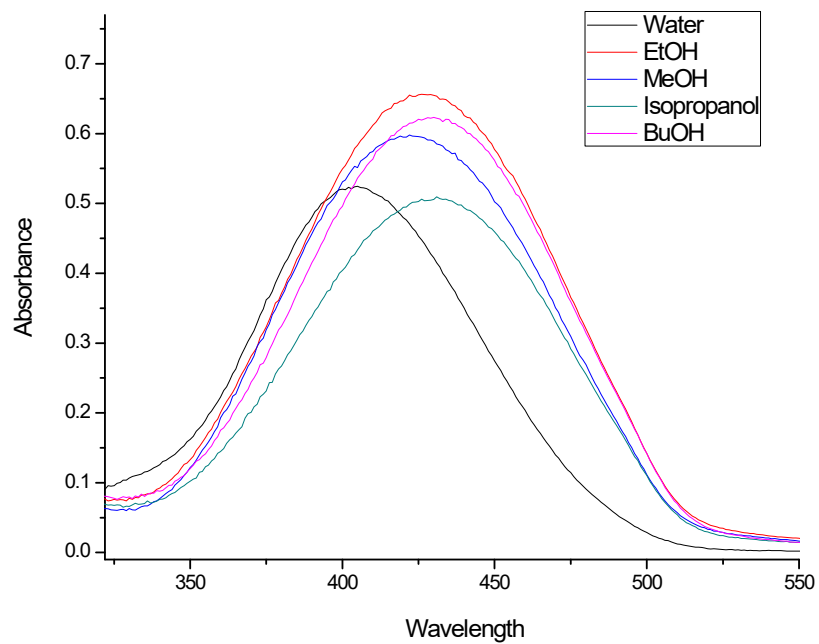


Fig. S13. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in protonated form (polar protic solvents).

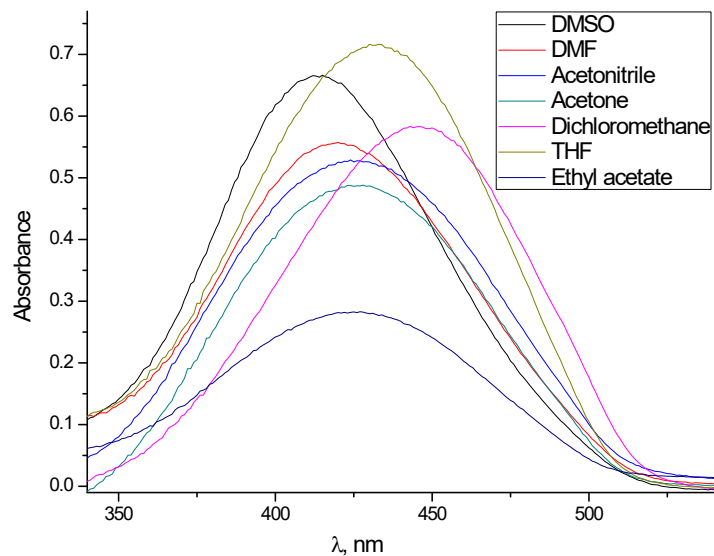


Fig. S14. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in protonated form (polar non-protic solvents).

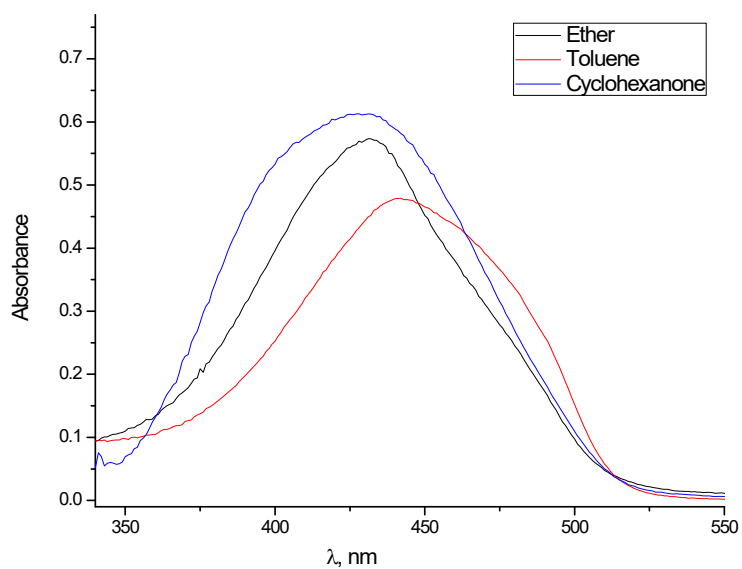


Fig. S15. UV-Vis spectra of **1** in protonated form (non- polar solvents).

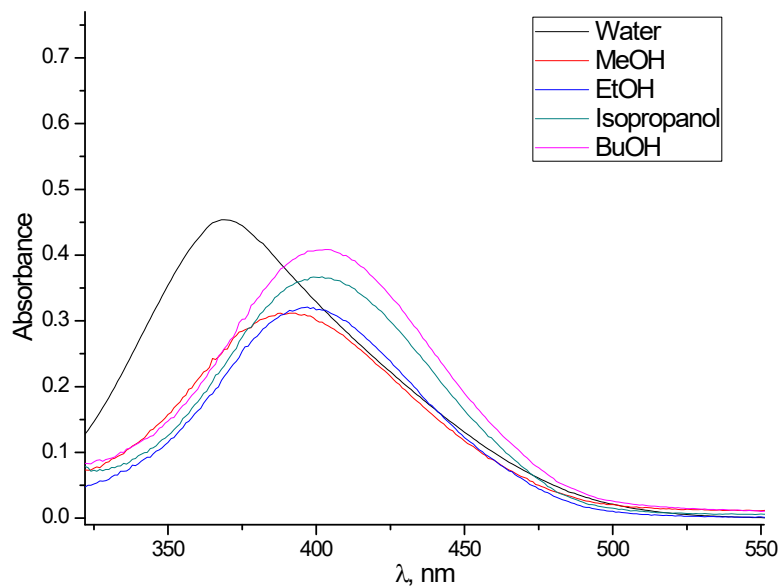


Fig. S16. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in protonated form (polar protic solvents).

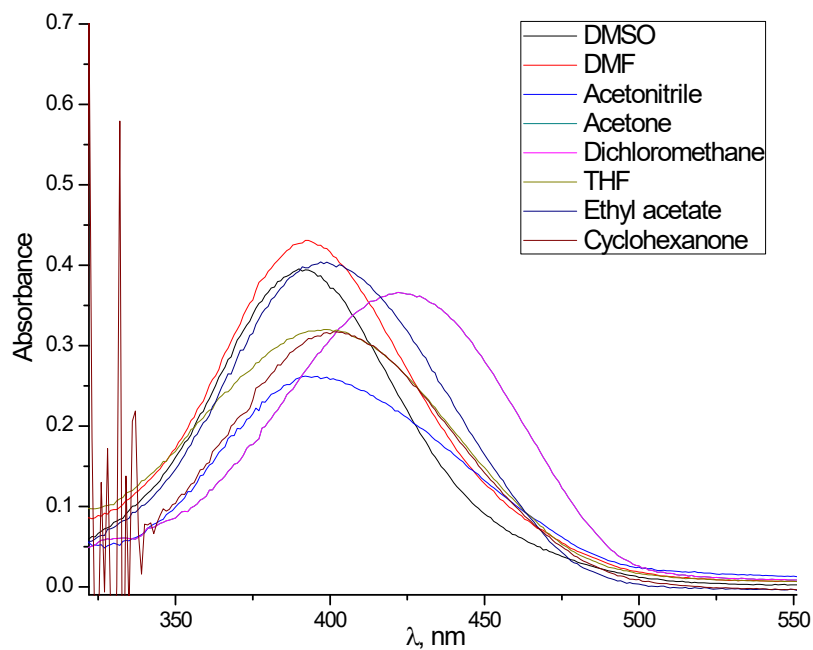


Fig. S17. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in protonated form (polar non-protic solvents).

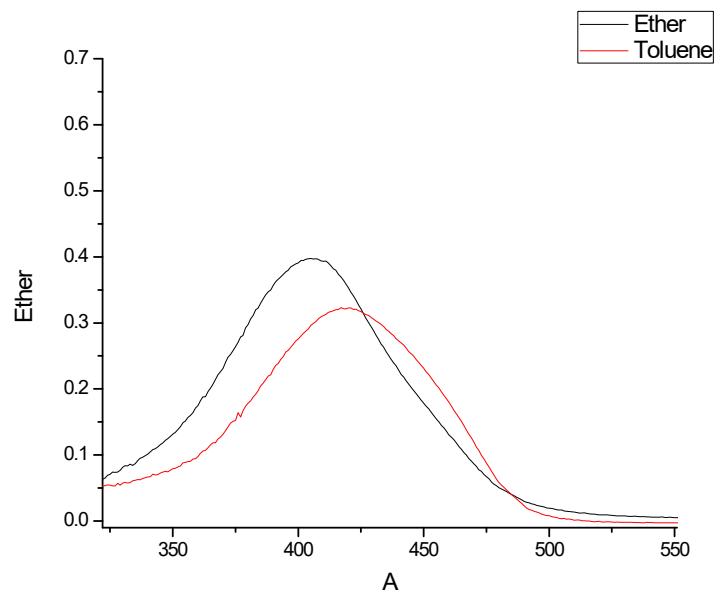


Fig. S18. UV-Vis spectra of **2** in protonated form (non- polar solvents).

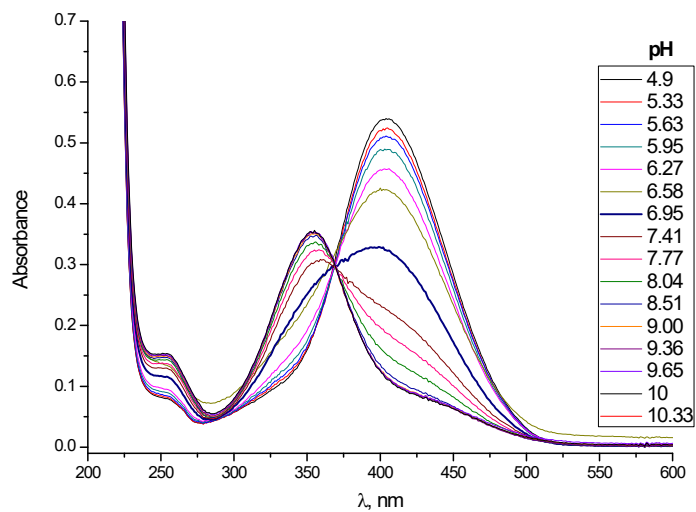
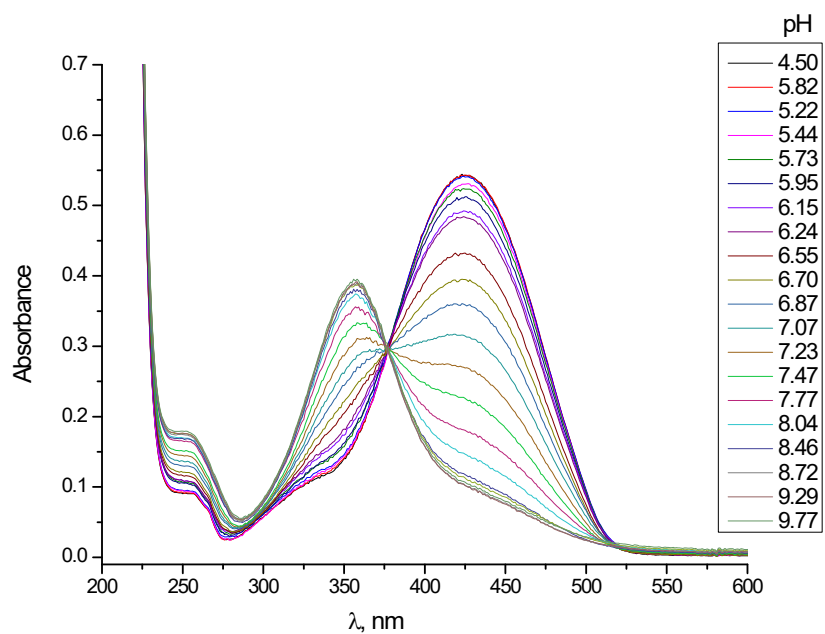


Fig. S19. Spectrophotometric pH-titration of **1** in H₂O in a 0.02 M mixture of MES, MOPS and CHES buffers.



S20. Spectrophotometric pH-titration of **1** in H₂O-EtOH 50/50 v/v in a 0.02 M mixture of MES, MOPS and CHES buffers

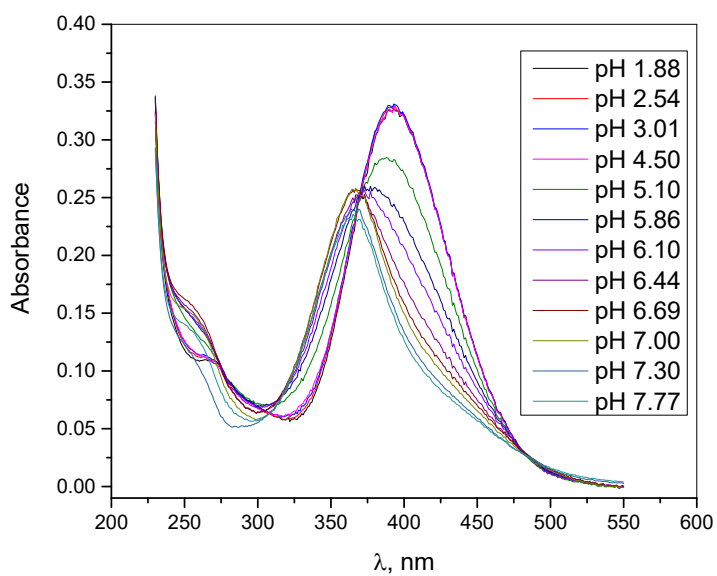


Fig. S21. Spectrophotometric pH-titration of **2** in H₂O in a 0.02 M mixture of MES, MOPS and CHES buffers.

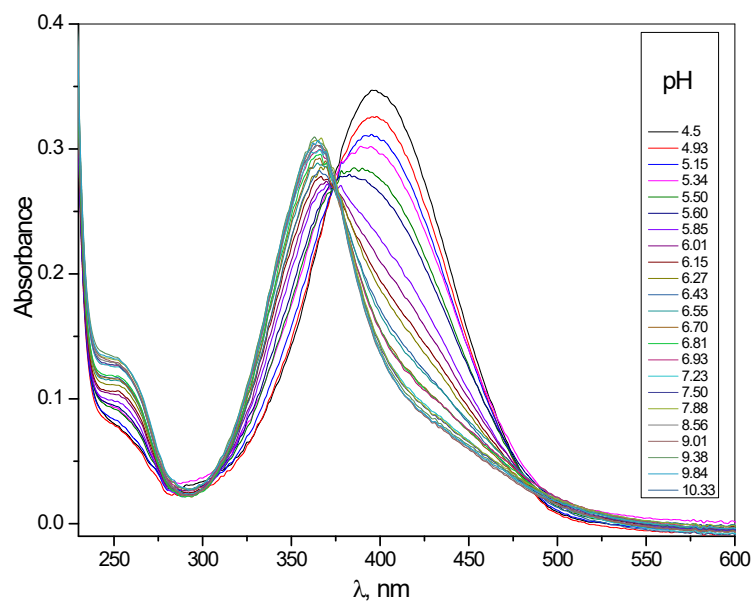


Fig. S22. Spectrophotometric pH-titration of **2** in H₂O-EtOH 50/50 v/v in a 0.02 M mixture of MES, MOPS and CHES buffers

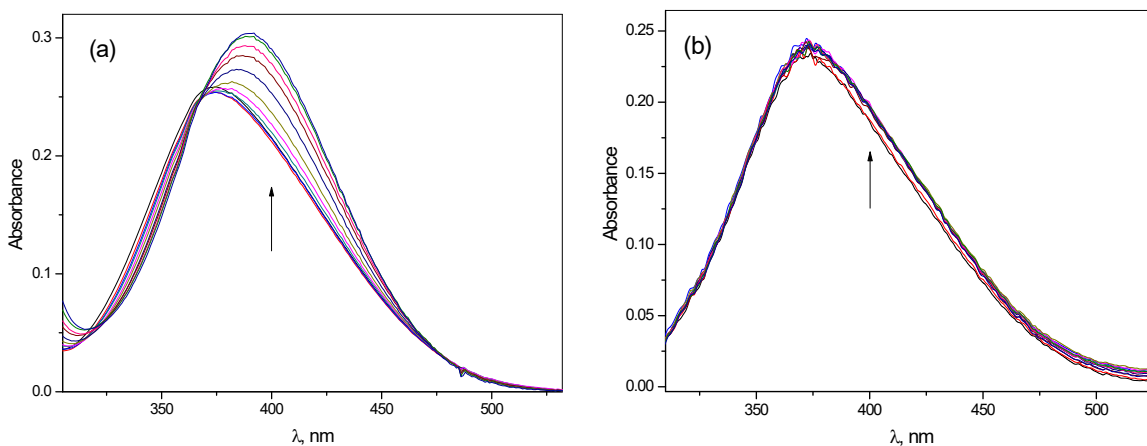
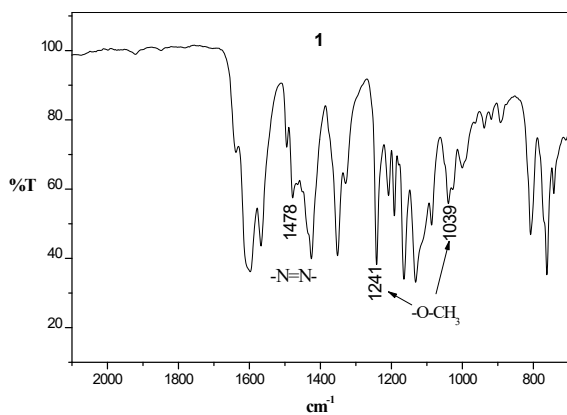
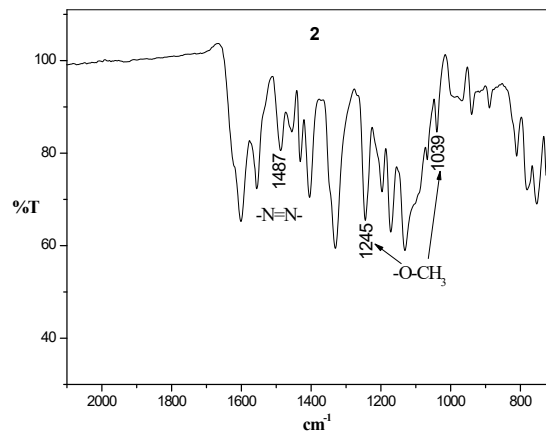


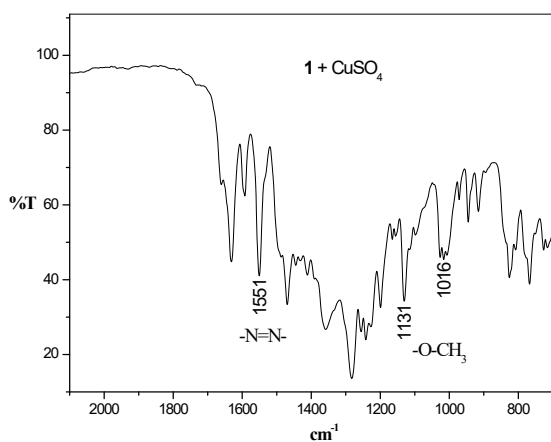
Fig. S23. Spectrophotometric titration of 25 mM **2** by 0 – 1 mM CuSO₄ (a) and 0 – 5 mM ZnSO₄ (b) at pH 6. Arrows show the direction of spectral changes induced by increased concentrations of the metal ion.



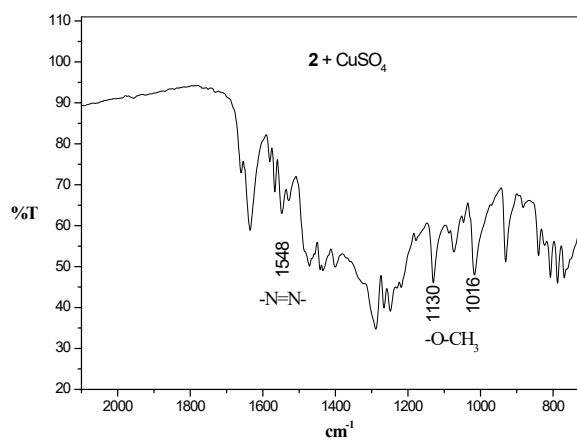
(a)



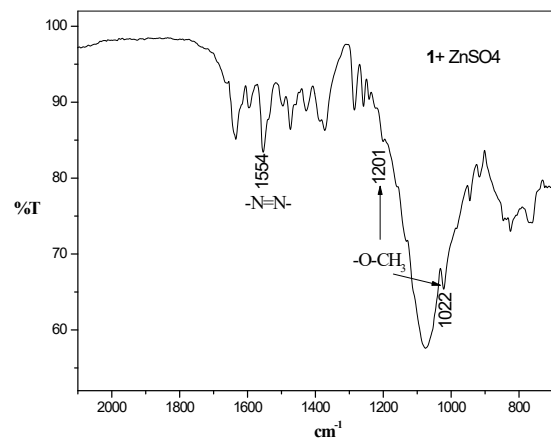
(b)



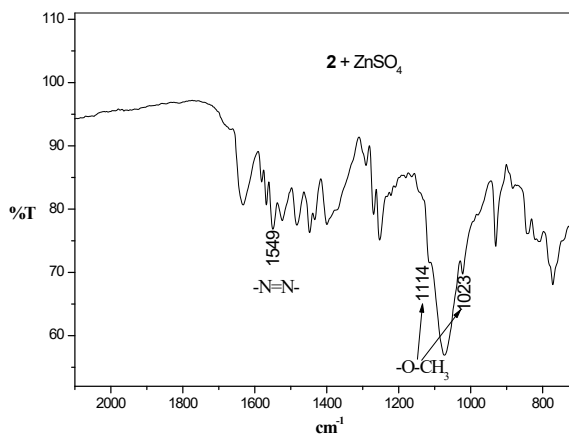
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Fig. S24. FTIR spectra of free **1** (a) and **2** (b) and their complexes with Cu(II), (c) and (d): and Zn(II), (e) and (f), as solid powders. Metal complexes were prepared by mixing a

neutral ligand, **1** or **2**, with metal sulfate in methanol in the 1:1 molar ratio. Precipitated complexes were dried to remove rests of the solvent.

The characteristic bands of azo and methoxy groups were assigned considering established ranges of their absorption (P. Larkin, *Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy: Principles and Spectral Interpretation*, 2011, Elsevier) and reported results for other azobenzene derivatives (G.-Y. Yeap et al., *J. Mol. Struct.* 2008, **882**, 1–8; D. R. Armstrong, J. Clarkson, and W. E. Smith, *J. Phys. Chem.* 1995, **99**, 17825-17831; H. F. Babamale et al., *J. Mol. Struct.* 2021, **1232**, 130049).

The complexation with Cu(II) and Zn(II) shifts the band of the azo group to higher frequencies, which is unusual. However, similar shifts were recently reported for Cu(II) complexes of some *ortho*-hydroxy and *ortho*-amino azobenzenes (J. L. Pratihari et al., *Polyhedron*, 2019, **161**, 317–324; S. M. Emama, et al., *Int. J. Eng. Res. & Tech.*, 2017, **6**, 354-364) and probably are common for *ortho*-substituted azobenzenes in general.

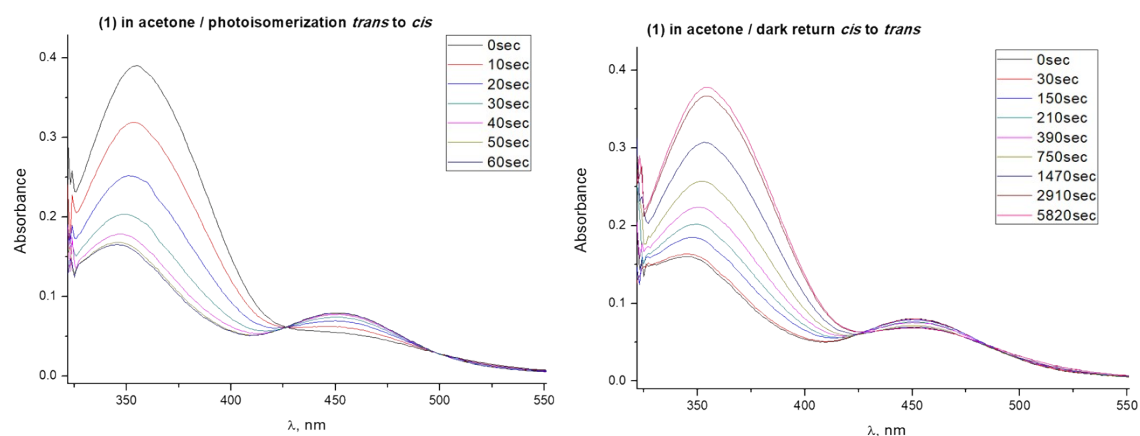


Fig. S25. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in acetone at 360 nm.

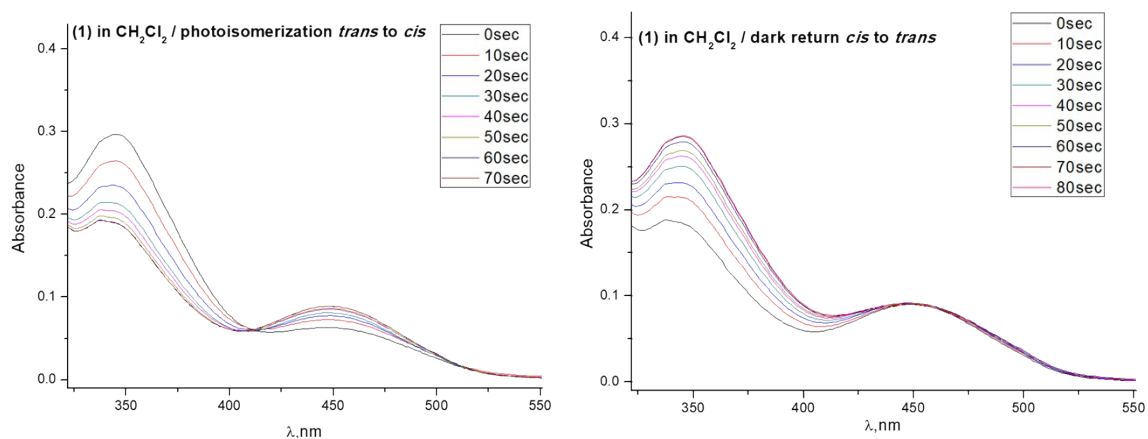


Fig. S26. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in dichloromethane at 360 nm.

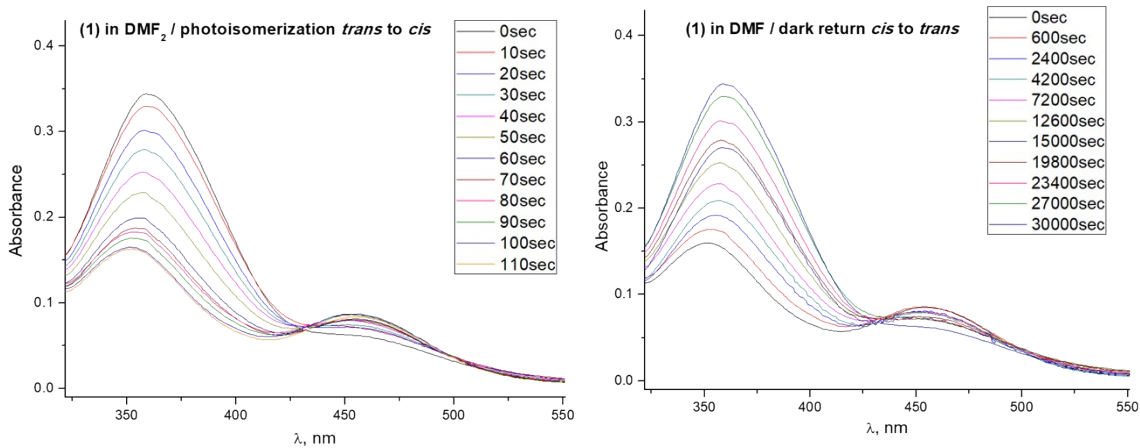


Fig. S27. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in dimethylformamide at 360 nm.

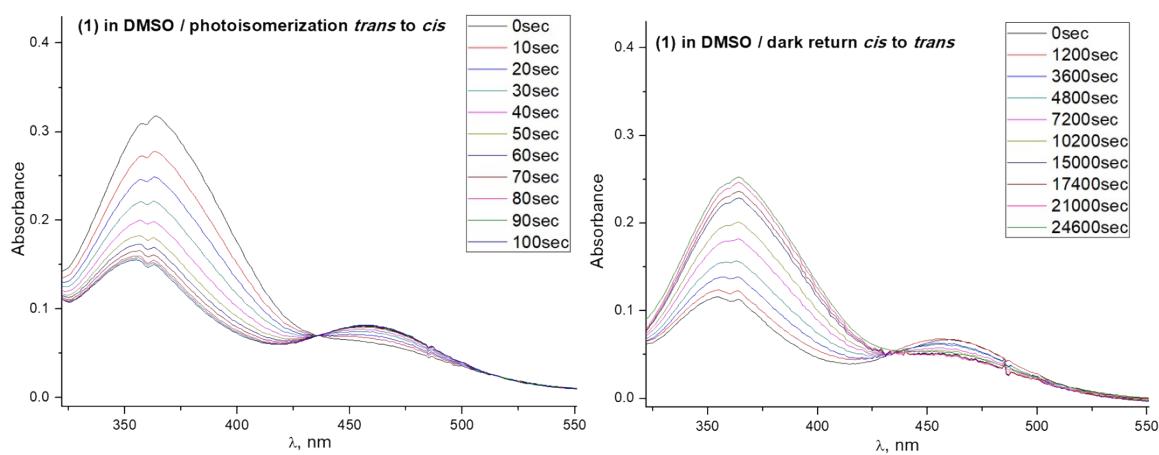


Fig. S28 UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in dimethyl sulfoxide at 360 nm.

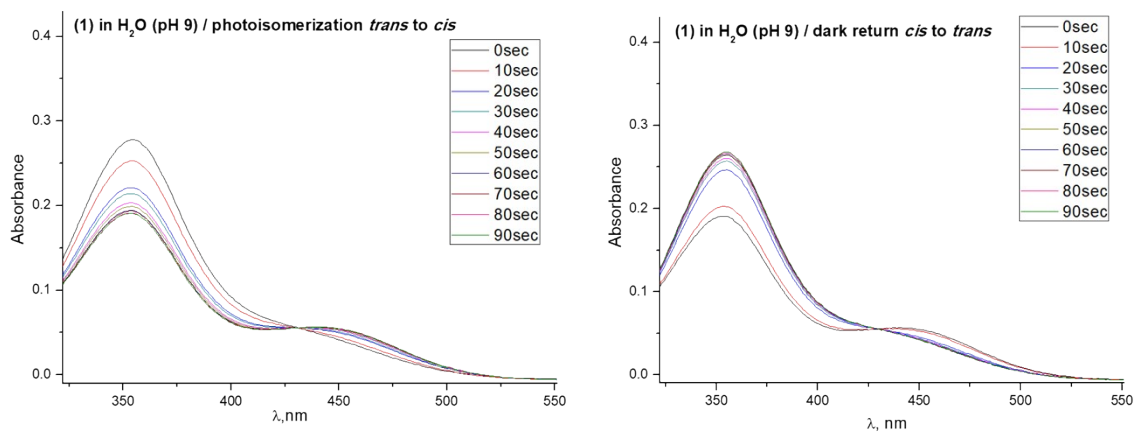


Fig. S29. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in H₂O (pH 9) at 360 nm.

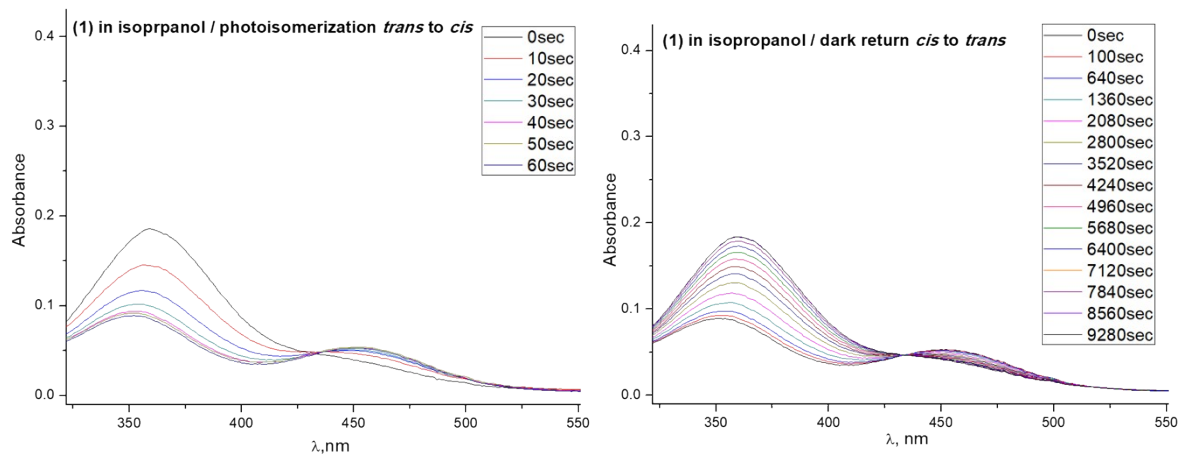


Fig. S30. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in isopropanol at 360 nm.

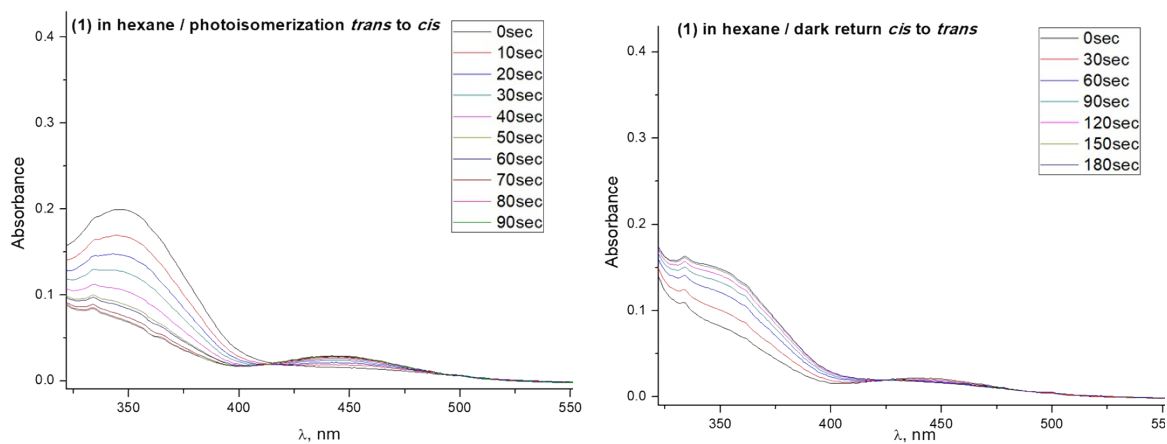


Fig. S31. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in hexane at 360 nm.

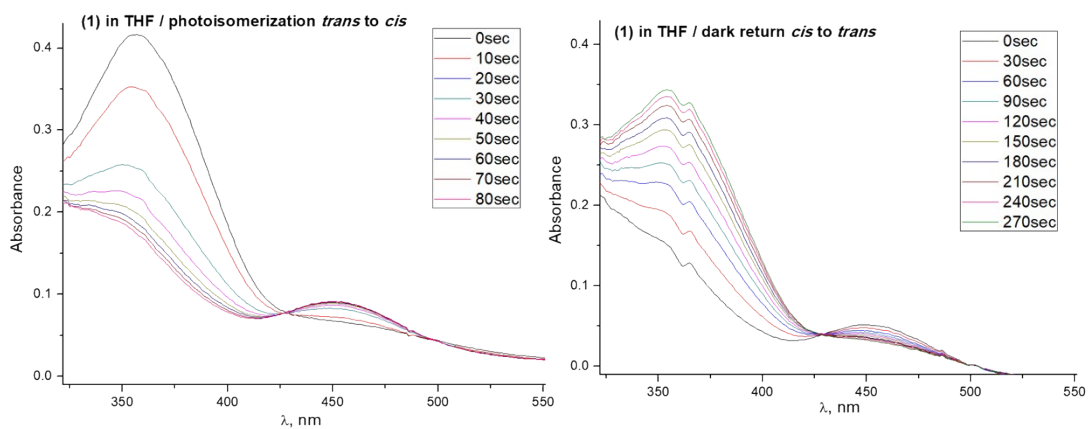


Fig. S32. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **1** in tetrahydrofuran at 360 nm.

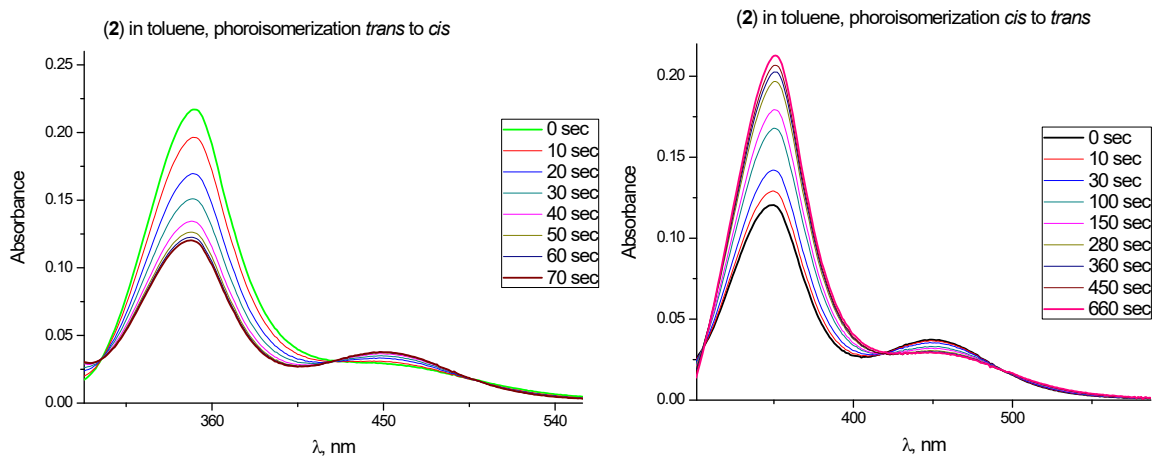


Fig. S33. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **2** in toluene at 360 nm.

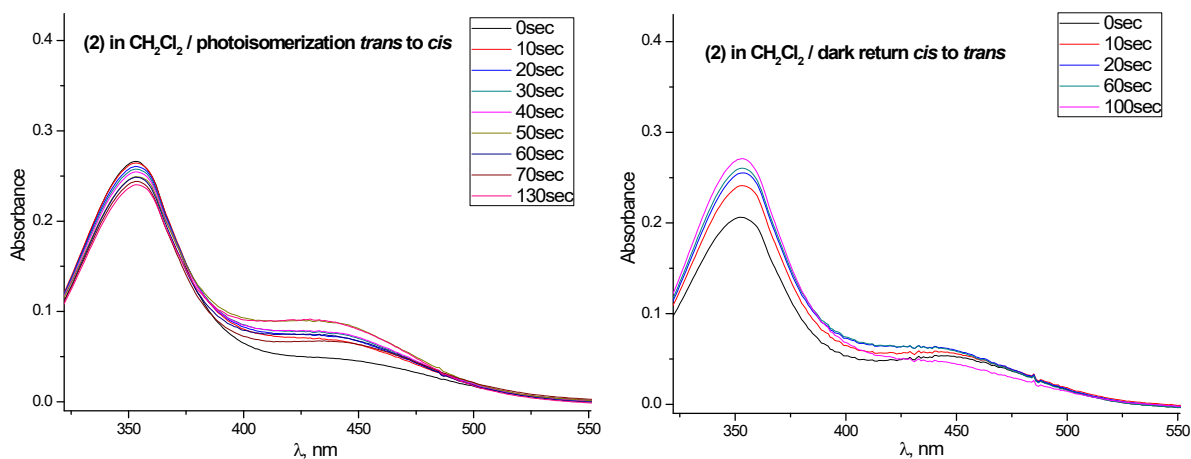


Fig. S34. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **2** in dichloromethane at 360 nm.

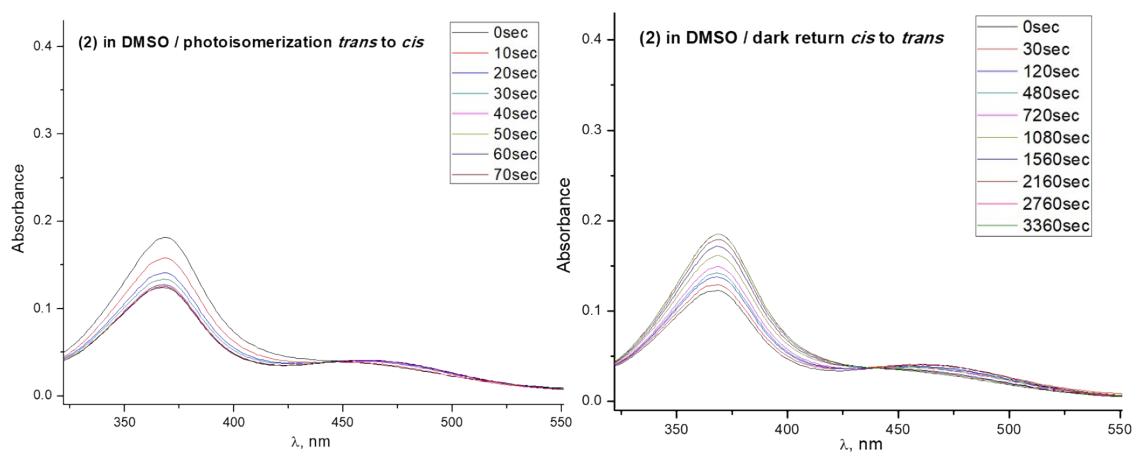


Fig. S35. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **2** in dimethyl sulfoxide at 360 nm.

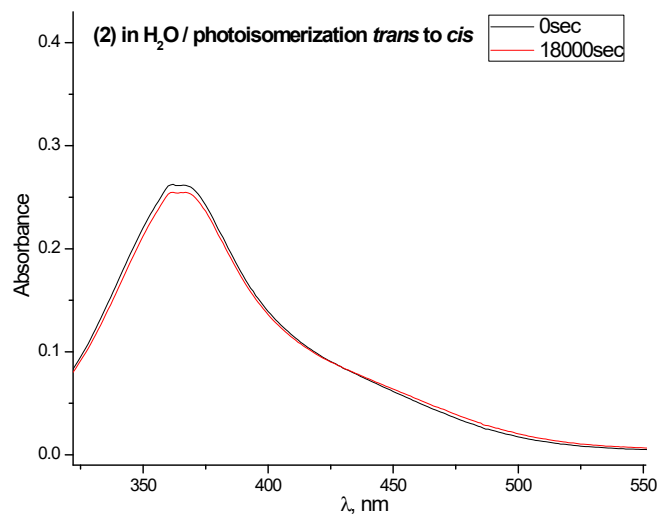


Fig. S36. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **2** in H₂O (pH 9) at 360 nm.

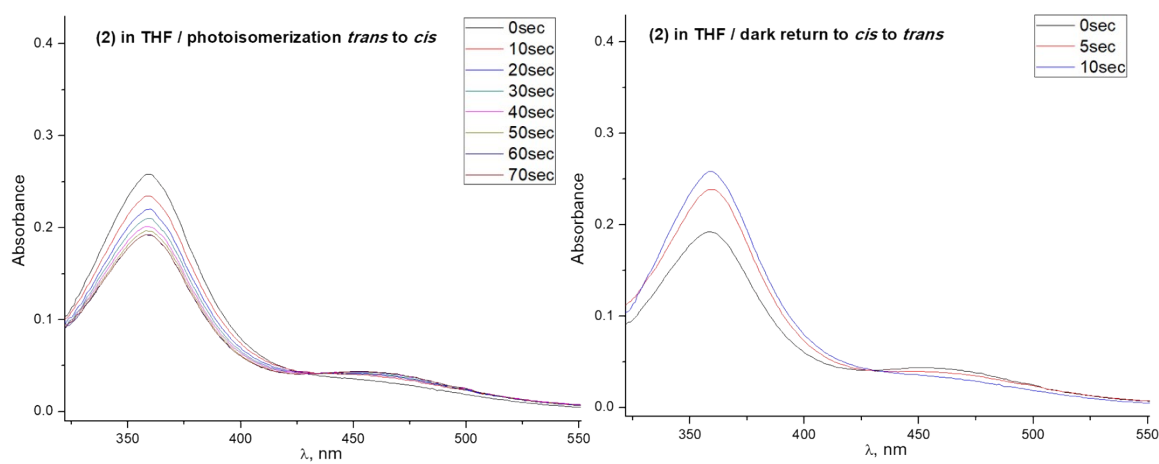


Fig. S37. UV-Vis spectra of photoisomerization of **2** in THF at 360 nm.