

## Supporting Information

### Chemical redox-induced chiroptical switching of supramolecular assemblies of viologens

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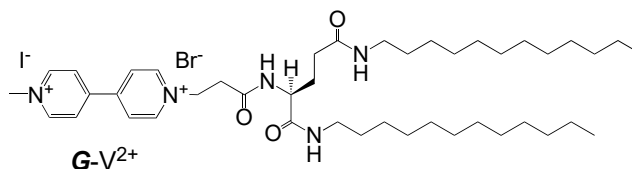
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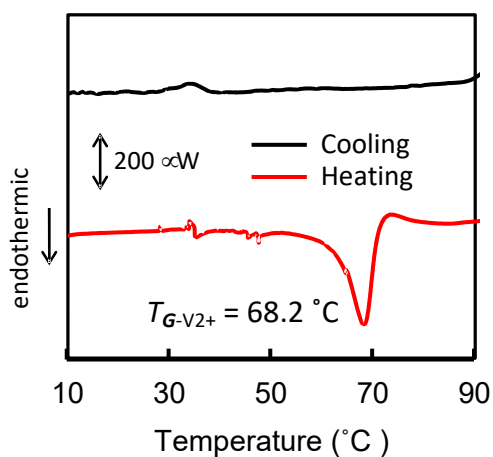
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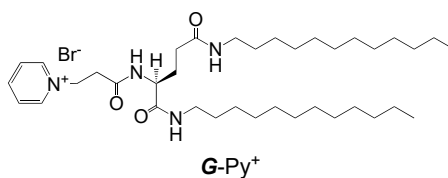
## NMR spectroscopy of L-glutamic acid derivatives, $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$ .

The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  were measured in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$  at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (Figure S3). The  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  was identified from a result of the high resolution  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum (Figure S3a). However, we only obtained a  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum with low resolution in  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ , as shown in Figure S3b, due to the low concentration of  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  ( $[\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}] = 1.1\text{ mM}$ ). A  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  solution of higher concentration ( $3.8\text{ mM}$ ) of  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  was prepared because we were unable to prepare a DMSO solution with a concentration higher than  $1.1\text{ mM}$  owing to the poor solubility of the  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  for DMSO. For the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  solution ( $[\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}] = 3.8\text{ mM}$ ) at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , peak-broadening and decrease in the number of peaks were observed due to aggregation of the  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  and hydrogen bond formation on the amide groups. For  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra, no peak was observed at  $25$  and  $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  because aggregation and partial gelation of the  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  was occurred in the  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$  solution. Therefore,  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  could not be characterized by the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra in this study.

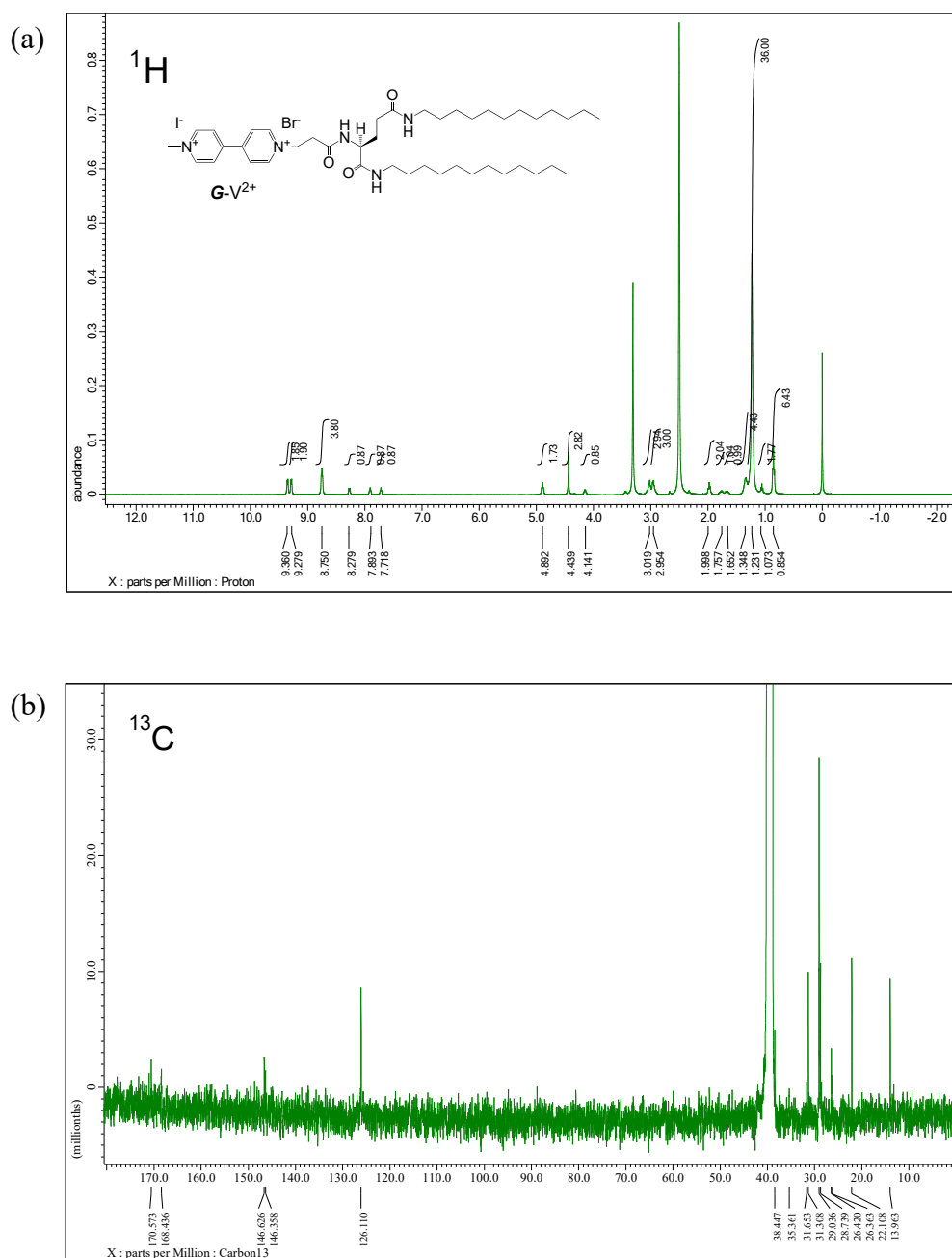




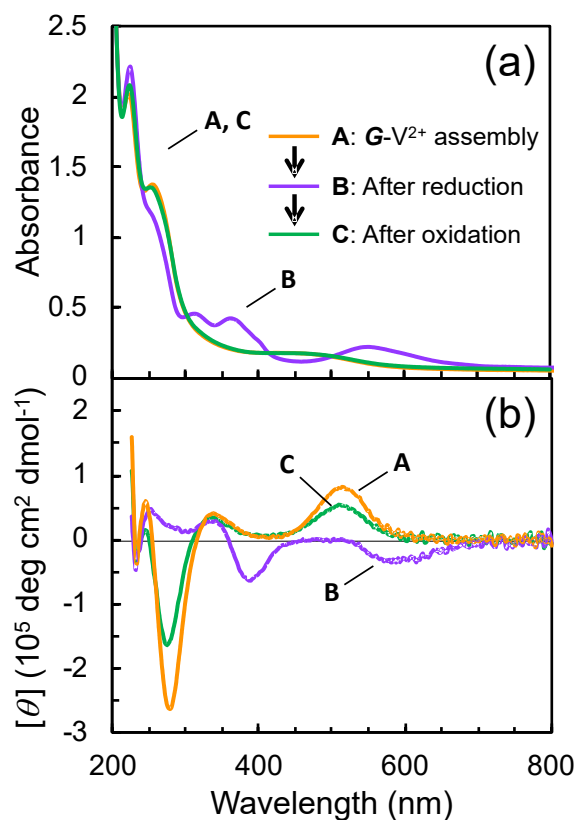
**Figure S1.** DSC thermograms of an aqueous solution of  $\mathbf{G-V}^{2+}$  (20 mM). The heating rate was 2 °C/ min.  $T_{\mathbf{G-V}^{2+}}$  is a phase-transition temperature of the aqueous  $\mathbf{G-V}^{2+}$  solution.



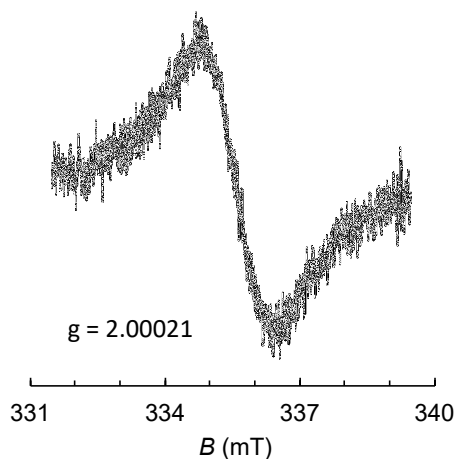
**Figure S2.** Structure of mono-pyridinium- (N-ethyl pyridinium-) substituted glutamide ( $\mathbf{G-Py}^+$ ).



**Figure S3.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (a, 400 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (b, 100 MHz) spectra of **G-V<sup>2+</sup>** (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>, TMS, 25 °C).

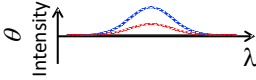
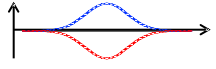
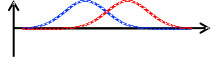
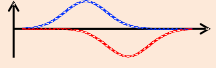
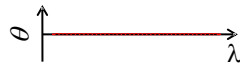


**Figure S4.** (a) UV-vis absorption and (b) CD spectra of an aqueous  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  solution (0.5 mM) before reduction (line A), after reduction via sodium dithionite (0.5 mM) under an Ar atmosphere (line B), and after subsequent oxidation via air exposure at 10 °C (line C). The cell path length was 1 mm.



**Figure S5.** ESR spectrum of an aqueous  $\mathbf{G-V^{2+}}$  solution (0.5 mM) chemically reduced using sodium dithionite (0.6 mM) at 20 °C. Experimental parameters: modulation frequency = 100 kHz; modulation amplitude = 0.05 mT; sweep time = 900 s; time constant = 0.3 s; center field = 336.000 mT; sweep width = 1.0 mT; and microwave power = 2.5 mW. The  $g$ -factor (dimensionless magnetic moment) was calculated using a  $\text{MgO:Mn}^{2+}$  marker.

**Table S1.** Classification of electro-responsive chiroptical switching (ECSw) behaviors (types I–IV) with comparison to electrochromic behavior and spectral responses in the visible region.

Type	Color change <sup>a</sup>	Chiroptical changes <sup>b</sup>			Previous works <sup>1-18</sup>
		Sign	Intensity	Spectral response <sup>c</sup>	
I	N <sup>d</sup>	N	Y <sup>e</sup>		Ref. 1-9
II	N	Y	Y/N		Ref. 10,11
III	Y	N	Y/N		Ref. 12–16
IV	Y	Y	Y		Ref. 6,17,18
Electrochromism	Y	No signal			

a: Light absorption in the visible region; b: Electronic circular dichroism (CD) or circularly polarized luminescence (CPL) spectroscopy; c: Original (blue) and response (red) CD or CPL spectra in the visible region;  $\lambda$  is wavelength,  $\theta$  is ellipticity. d: No change. e: Change.

## References

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