## Electronic Supporting Information Regioselectivity of Concerted Proton-Electron Transfer at the Surface of a Polyoxovanadate Cluster

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Compound	2-V <sub>6</sub> O <sub>8</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	3-V6O7(OH) <sup>2-</sup>
Empirical formula	C <sub>31</sub> H <sub>53</sub> O <sub>19</sub> Co <sub>2</sub> V <sub>6</sub>	C43H106N2O19V6
Formula weight	1153.23	1260.93
Temperature / K	223.00(10)	100.00(10)
Wavelength / Å	1.54184	1.54184
Crystal group	Orthorhombic	Triclinic
Space group	Pnna	P-1
Unit cell dimensions	a = 16.8845(2)  Å b = 41.3260(6)  Å c = 14.1744(3)  Å $a = 90^{\circ}$ $\beta = 90^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 90^{\circ}$	a = 11.98260(10)  Å b = 11.99650(10)  Å c = 13.43130(10)  Å $a = 95.1060(10)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 115.5700(10)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 113.8640(10)^{\circ}$
Volume / Å <sup>3</sup>	9890.5(3)	1509.23(3)
Ζ	8	1
Reflections collected	124947	95852
Independent reflections	67691	51188
Completeness (theta)	100.0% (74.504°)	99.7% (74.504°)
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.064	1.078
Final <i>R</i> indices [ <i>I</i> >2sigma( <i>I</i> )]	R1 = 0.0854	R1 = 0.0361
Largest diff. peak and hole	2.392 and -1.301 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>	1.082 and -1.015 e.Å <sup>-3</sup>

Table S1. Crystallographic parameters of the molecular structures obtained for complexes 2-<br/> $V_6O_8^{2-}$  and 3- $V_6O_7(OH)^{2-}$ 



Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of 1-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>0</sup> and reactions with <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 1 equiv of H<sub>2</sub>Phen at 21°C in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.



Figure S2. ESI-MS of 2-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup>.



**Figure S3.** Cyclic voltammogram of 1 mM **1-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>0</sup>** (green, bottom) and **2-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup>** (purple, top) collected in MeCN with 100 mM [<sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>N][PF<sub>6</sub>] supporting electrolyte at 100 mV/s.



Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $1-V_6O_8^0$  and  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  at 21°C in CD<sub>3</sub>CN.



Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  (purple, bottom),  $3-V_6O_7(OH)^{2-}$  (teal, middle), and  $3-V_6O_7(OH)^{2-}$  after reacting with 1 equivalent of TEMPO (red, top) recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C.





Figure S7. Single crystal X-ray structure of  $3-V_6O_7(OH)^{2-}$ . a) Cluster asymmetric unit with C-atom occupancies. b) Cluster formula unit after data refinement, with the O4-H bond highlighted.

**Table S2.** Bond valence sum calculations on X-ray crystal structure data of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$ . Bolded values indicate the representative oxidation state of the respective ion.

Complex	Oxidation State (V <sup>n</sup> )	V1ª	V2 <sup>a</sup>	V3	V4	V5	V6
2 V.O.(OCH.)2-	VIV	4.490	4.023	4.071	4.044	4.024	3.999
3-V6O8(OCH3)11-	VV	4.779	4.291	4.340	4.314	4.292	4.266

<sup>a</sup> Indicates V ions bound to the  $\mu_2$ -oxide.



**Figure S8.** Cyclic voltammogram of 1 mM **2-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup>** from 1.5 to -2.5 V vs Fc<sup>+/0</sup> collected in MeCN with 100 mM [<sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>N][PF<sub>6</sub>] supporting electrolyte at 100 mV/s.



Figure S9. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  before (purple, bottom), and after exposure to one equivalent of triethylammonium tetrafluoroborate (brown, top) recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C.



Figure S10. Paramagnetic region of the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  after exposure to half an equivalent of hydrazobenzene at 21°C for 14 days recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C.



**Figure S11.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hydrazobenzene after exposure to two equivalents of **2-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup>** at 21°C for 14 days recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C (Trial A).



Figure S12. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hydrazobenzene after exposure to two equivalents of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  at 21°C for 14 days recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C (Trial B).



Figure S13. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hydrazobenzene after exposure to two equivalents of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  at 21°C for 14 days recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C (Trial C).



Figure S14. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of hydrazobenzene after exposure to two equivalents of  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  at 21°C for 14 days recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>CN at 21°C (Trial D).

Table S3. BDFE <sub>adj</sub> cal	culated from equilibit	rated reactions b	between $2 - V_6 O_8^{2}$	and half an equivalent
of Hyd	z described in Figure	S8, using the eq	quation for BDFI	E <sub>adj</sub> .

		Hyd	razobenze	ene <sup>b</sup>		Azobenzene					
	7.16 ppm (4 H)		6.77 ppm (6 H)		A	7.91 ppm (4 H) 7.58 ppm (6 H)		A			
		Relative		Relative	Avg.		Relative		Relative	Avg.	BDFEadj
Trial	Integral	Conc. <sup>a</sup>	Integral	Conc. <sup>a</sup>	Conc.	Integral	Conc. <sup>a</sup>	Integral	Conc. <sup>a</sup>	Conc.	(kcal/mol)
Α	1.85	0.463	3.06	0.510	0.486	1.00	0.250	1.50	0.250	0.250	60.7
В	2.39	0.598	3.75	0.625	0.611	1.00	0.250	1.48	0.247	0.248	60.6
C	2.43	0.608	3.89	0.648	0.628	1.00	0.250	1.54	0.257	0.253	60.6
D	2.43	0.608	3.80	0.633	0.620	1.00	0.250	1.54	0.257	0.253	60.6
<sup><i>a</i></sup> Relative concentration of either hydrazobenzene or azobenzene was determined by dividing the integral by the number of <b>Avg.</b>								Avg.	60.6		
protons a given signal(s) corresponds with. Std.								0.1			
<sup>b</sup> Integration of the N-H resonance of hydrazobenzene was omitted in this study due to potential broadening of the <b>Dev.</b>									0.1		
resonance by H-bonding with $2-V_6O_8^{2-1}$ .											



Figure S15. Plots of absorbance at 1024 nm over time for reactions between  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  (1.45 mM) and excess H<sub>2</sub>Phen under pseudo-first order conditions recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at -25 °C, with raw data (black curve) fit by the equation defined in the relevant portion of the Experimental section (red curve). Concentration of H<sub>2</sub>Phen for each reaction is noted, alongside the fit-derived k<sub>obs</sub>.



Figure S16. Plots of absorbance at 1024 nm over time for reactions between  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  (1.45 mM) and excess D<sub>2</sub>Phen under pseudo-first order conditions recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN at -25 °C, with raw data (black curve) fit by the equation defined in the relevant portion of the Experimental section (red curve). Concentration of D<sub>2</sub>Phen for each reaction is noted, alongside the fit-derived k<sub>obs</sub>.



Figure S17. Plots of absorbance at 1024 nm over time for reactions between  $2-V_6O_8^{2-}$  (1.45 mM) and H<sub>2</sub>Phen (10.6 mM) recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN between -40 and 10 °C, with raw data (black curve) fit by the equation defined in the relevant portion of the Experimental section (red curve), providing k<sub>obs</sub> and k<sub>exp</sub> (after dividing by the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>Phen).



**Figure S18.** Plots of absorbance at 1050 nm over time for reactions between [<sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>N][V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>12</sub>] (1.44 mM) with H<sub>2</sub>Phen (16.44 mM) recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN between -42.5 and -12.5 °C, with raw data (black) and a fit curve (red), providing k<sub>obs</sub> and k<sub>exp</sub>.



**Figure S19.** Eyring plot for the reaction of [<sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>N][V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>12</sub>] (1.44 mM) with H<sub>2</sub>Phen (16.44 mM) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN between -42.5 and -12.5 °C. Y-axis values were determined by dividing k<sub>obs</sub> by the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>Phen, providing the rate constant, k<sub>exp</sub>. Activation parameters are labelled on the plot.



Figure S18. FTIR (ATR) spectrum of 2-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub><sup>2-</sup> and 3-V<sub>6</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sup>2-</sup>.