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## **Supporting Information**

## Synthesis and Characterization of Germa[n]pericyclynes

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General Information	S1
UV-visible and fluorescence emission spectra	S2
Cyclic voltammetry and differential pulse voltammetry	S4
<sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra	S5

## **General information**

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded using a Jeol JNM-ECP500 spectrometer (500 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and 125 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C NMR). Chemical shifts are reported as  $\delta$  values in ppm and calibrated with respect to the residual solvent peak (CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  7.26 for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and  $\delta$  77.00 for <sup>13</sup>C NMR) or tetramethylsilane ( $\delta$  0 for <sup>1</sup>H NMR). The abbreviations used are as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), g (quartet), sept (septet), br (broad peak), and m (complex multiplet). Melting points were measured using a Yanaco Micro melting point apparatus. Infrared spectra were measured using a Jasco FT-IR-4200 spectrometer. Mass spectra were recorded using a Jeol JMS-700 MStaion [EI (70 eV), CI, FAB, and ESI]. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analyses were performed using a Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID/S imaging plate diffractometer. UV/visible spectra were recorded using Jasco V-630. Fluorescence spectra were collected using Jasco FP-6500. Raman spectra were obtained using a Jasco laser Raman spectrophotometer, NRS-2100. The cyclic voltammetry measurements of the compounds were performed using a BAS electrochemical analyser ALS612D in dichloromethane containing *n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>NPF<sub>6</sub> as the supporting electrolyte at 298 K (100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>). The glassy carbon working electrode was polished using BAS polishing alumina suspension and rinsed with water before use. The counter electrode was a platinum wire. The measured potentials were recorded with respect to Ag/AgNO<sub>3</sub> and normalized with respect to Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>. Flash column chromatography was performed using Merck Silica gel 60. The progress of the reactions was monitored by silica gel thin layer chromatography (TLC) (Merck TLC Silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub>). The purification of the mixture of germapericyclynes was performed using a LC-908 recycling preparative high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) equipped with a JAIGEL 2H-40 column made by Japan Analytical Industry Co., Ltd. Ethanol solutions of phosphomolybdic acid and anisaldehyde-acetic acid-sulfuric acid were used as the TLC stains. All the reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd, TCI (Tokyo Chemical Industry, Co. Ltd), Kanto Chemical Co. Inc., and Nakalai Tesque. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) was purchased from Kanto Chemical. Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations were performed using the Gaussian09, and the geometries of the molecules were optimized by employing the B3LYP density functionals and the 6-311G\* basis set in this series of calculations.



Fig S1. UV-visible spectra of germa[n]pericyclynes (0.1 mM in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)



Fig S2. UV-visible spectra of isopropylgerma[n]pericyclynes (0.1 mM in hexane)



Fig S3. Fluorescence emission spectra of germa[*n*]pericyclynes (0.1 mM in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>,  $\lambda_{EXT}$  = 260 nm)

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and differential pulse voltammetry (DPV)



Fig S3. Cyclic and differential pulse voltammograms of germa[*n*]pericyclynes (1.0 mM (3a, 4a, 4b, and 5b); 0.5 mM (5a) in 0.1 M *n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>NPF<sub>6</sub>/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution; Scan rate = 0.1 V/s)

























2:\NMR-data\[6]\tn\_01\_004 data[6]\_Carbon-1-1.als





Z:\NMR-data\[8]\tn\_01\_004 data[8]\_Proton-1-1.als





Z:\NMR-data\iPr-Ge[6]pericyclyne\tn\_01\_039 datakai iProGe6\_Proton-1-1.als





2:\NMR-data\iPr-Ge[8]pericyclyne\tn\_01\_039 datakai iProGe8\_Proton-1-1.als

