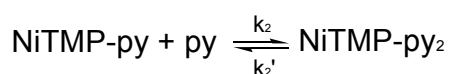
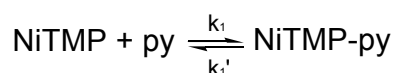


## Supporting Information

### X-ray Snapshots for Metalloporphyrin Axial Ligation

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1. Calculation of the equilibrium constant for the ligation in the ground state NiTMP



Pure pyridine has a concentration of 12.413 M (molecular weight = 79.1 g/mol; density = 0.9819g/cm<sup>3</sup>). Pure toluene has a concentration of 9.41 M (molecular weight = 92.14g/mol; density = 0.8669g/cm<sup>3</sup>). In the mixed solvent, the molar ratio in pyridine:toluene(v:v=1:3)=(12.413\*0.25)/(9.41\*0.75)=3.11/7.06 or 1: 2.27, and the pyridine concentration [py] = 3.11 M. Using the above information, we calculated the following, where the variables are self-explanatory.

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}]}{[\text{NiTMP}][\text{py}]}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMPpy}][\text{py}]}$$

$$C_0 = [\text{NiTMP}] + [\text{NiTMPpy}] + [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]$$

$$L_0 = [\text{py}] + [\text{NiTMPpy}] + 2[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]$$

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}]}{\{C_0 - [\text{NiTMPpy}] - [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\} \{L_0 - [\text{NiTMPpy}] - 2[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\}}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMPpy}]\{L_0 - [\text{NiTMPpy}] - 2[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\}}$$

$$\therefore [\text{NiTMPpy}] \ll L_0, [\text{NiTMPpy}_2] \ll L_0$$

$$\therefore K_1 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}]}{\{C_0 - [\text{NiTMPpy}] - [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\} L_0} \rightarrow [\text{NiTMPpy}] = \frac{K_1 C_0 L_0 - K_1 L_0 [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{(1 + K_1 L_0)}$$

$$K_2 = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMPpy}] L_0} \rightarrow [\text{NiTMPpy}] = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{K_2 L_0}$$

$$\frac{K_1 C_0 L_0 - K_1 L_0 [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{(1 + K_1 L_0)} = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{K_2 L_0} \rightarrow \frac{K_1 C_0 L_0 - K_1 L_0 [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{\{1 + K_1 L_0\} [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]} = \frac{1}{K_2 L_0}$$

$$\{1 + K_1 L_0\} [\text{NiTMPpy}_2] + K_1 K_2 L_0^2 [\text{NiTMPpy}_2] = K_1 K_2 C_0 L_0^2$$

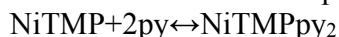
$$[\text{NiTMPpy}_2] (1 + K_1 L_0 + K_1 K_2 L_0^2) = K_1 K_2 C_0 L_0^2$$

$$[\text{NiTMPpy}_2] = \frac{K_1 K_2 C_0 L_0^2}{(1 + K_1 L_0 + K_1 K_2 L_0^2)}$$

$$[\text{NiTMPpy}] = \frac{K_1 C_0 L_0}{(1 + K_1 L_0 + K_1 K_2 L_0^2)}$$

$$[\text{NiTMP}] = \frac{C_0}{(1 + K_1 L_0 + K_1 K_2 L_0^2)}$$

An alternative kinetics is one step axial ligation.



$$K = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMP}][\text{py}]^2}$$

$$C_0 = [\text{NiTMP}] + [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]$$

$$L_0 = [\text{py}] + 2[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]$$

$$K = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMP}]\{L_0 - 2[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\}^2}$$

$$\therefore [\text{NiTMPpy}_2] \ll L_0$$

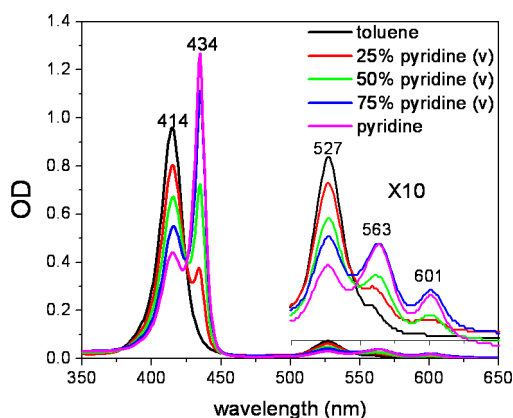
$$\therefore K = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{[\text{NiTMP}]L_0^2} = \frac{[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]}{\{C_0 - [\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\}L_0^2}$$

$$[\text{NiTMPpy}_2] = \{KC_0 - K[\text{NiTMPpy}_2]\}L_0^2$$

$$[\text{NiTMPpy}_2] = KC_0L_0^2 / \{1 + KL_0^2\}$$

$$[\text{NiTMP}] = C_0 / \{1 + KL_0^2\}$$

Experimentally, we measured  $[\text{NiTMP}]$  as a function of  $[\text{py}]$  as seen in Figure 2 of the main text, see below. From the first model of the stepwise ligation, we obtained



$$[\text{NiTMPpy}_2] = \frac{K_1K_2C_0L_0^2}{(1 + K_1L_0 + K_1K_2L_0^2)}$$

$$[\text{NiTMPpy}] = \frac{K_1C_0L_0}{(1 + K_1L_0 + K_1K_2L_0^2)}$$

$$[\text{NiTMP}] = \frac{C_0}{(1 + K_1L_0 + K_1K_2L_0^2)}$$

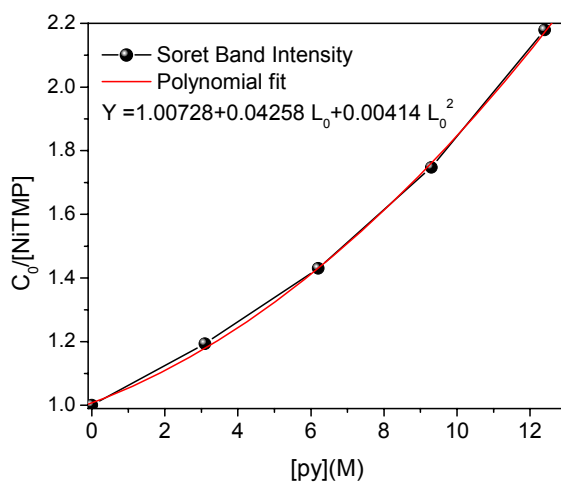
Because the most direct measurable property is the optical density change as a function of  $[\text{py}]$  for unligated  $[\text{NiTMP}]$  at the B-band of 414 nm, directly from the above spectra, which is directly proportional to the concentration change of  $\text{NiTMP}$ .

$$\frac{OD(\text{py})}{OD(0)} = \frac{[\text{NiTMP}]}{C_0} = \frac{1}{(1 + K_1L_0 + K_1K_2L_0^2)}$$

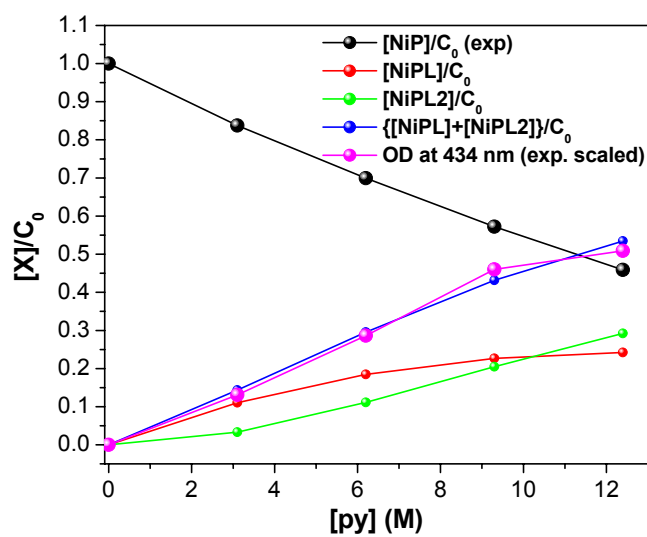
where  $OD(\text{py})$  and  $OD(0)$  are optical densities at a certain pyridine concentration and without pyridine at 414 nm, the B-band of unligated  $\text{NiTMP}$ .

Because  $\frac{C_0}{[\text{NiTMP}]} = 1 + K_1L_0 + K_1K_2L_0^2$ , fitting this with a polynomial gives

$K_1 = 0.043\text{M}^{-1}$ , and  $K_2 = 0.10\text{M}^{-1}$  as shown in the figure below.



Using  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  values, we calculated fractions of NiTMP, NiTMPpy and NiTMPpy<sub>2</sub> as functions of  $[py]$  as shown below. The sum of ligated state appears to fit the shape of the curve from the intensity of 434 nm peak from the experiment in Figure 2 of the main text.



In this case, the 25% pyridine, 3.11 M in toluene could generate 16% of ligated species, but we could not differentiate between NiTMPpy and NiTMPpy<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, if we must show an apparent equilibrium constant  $K$  as defined below.

$$K = K_1 K_2 = 0.00414 M^{-2} = \frac{[NiTMPpy_2]}{[NiTMP][py]^2}$$