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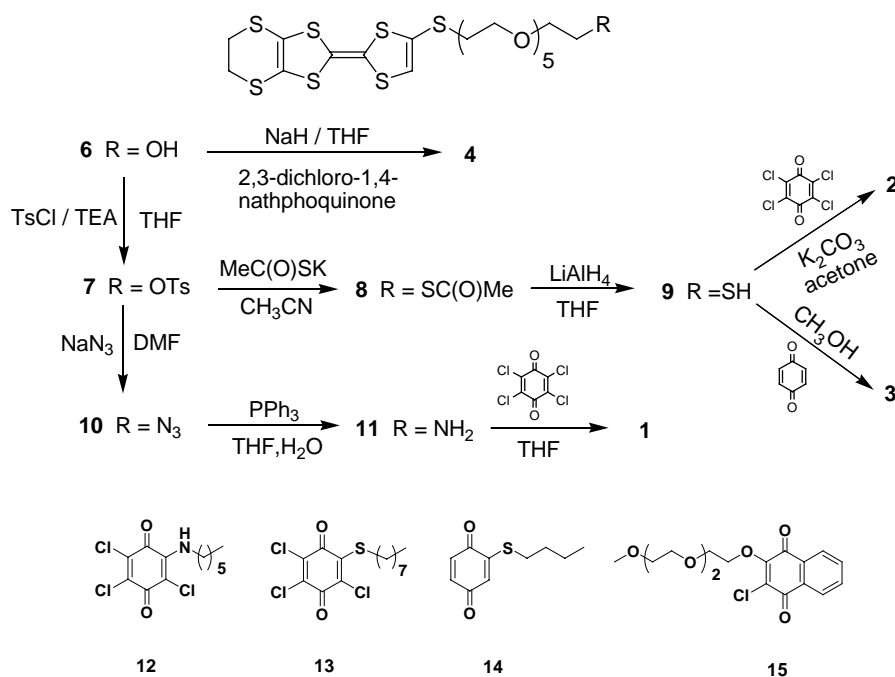
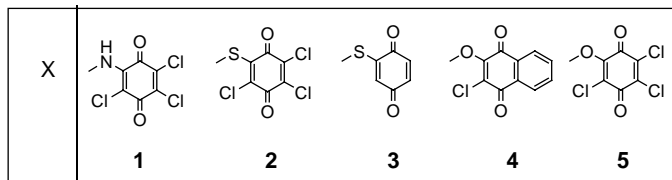
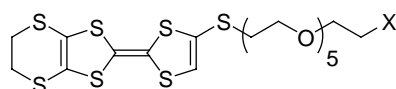
**New substituted tetrathiafulvalene-quinone dyads: the influences of
electron accepting abilities of quinone units on the metal ion-promoted
electron-transfer processes**

Hui Wu, Deqing Zhang,* Guanxin Zhang, Daoben Zhu*

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1. Synthesis of dyads 1, 2, 3, and 4 and compound 12 and 15.



General methods. ^1H -NMR, ^{13}C -NMR, MS (including HRMS), absorption, and ESR spectra were recorded with conventional spectrometers. Cyclic voltammetric measurements were performed in a standard three-electrode cell, with Pt as the working and counter electrodes, and Ag/AgCl electrode (saturated KCl) as the reference electrode. The scan rate was 100 mV/s, and $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$ (0.1 M) was used as supporting electrolyte.

All solvents were purified and dried following standard procedures unless otherwise stated. Compound **13**^a and **14**^b was synthesized according to the literature :

(a) Grennberg, H.; Gogoll, A.; Backvall, J-E. *J. Org. Chem.* **1991**, 56, 5808-5811.

(b) Wu, H.; Zhang, D.; Zhu, D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2007**, 48, 8951-8955.

Compound 7 To a magnetically stirred solution of **6** (0.59 g, 1.0 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (0.29 g, 1.5 mmol) in 50 mL dry CH₂Cl₂ at ambient temperature under N₂ atmosphere was added dropwise the solution of triethylamine (1 mL, 7.2 mmol) in 10 mL CH₂Cl₂. The reaction mixture was then slowly warmed to reflux. After being refluxed for 8 h the mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give a yellow oil. After column chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (5 : 1, v/v) as eluant, **7** (0.63 g) was obtained as a yellow oil in 85% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.80 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, *J* = 7.9 Hz), 6.43 (1H, s), 4.16 (2H, t, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 3.70-3.58 (20H, m), 3.29 (4H, s), 2.93 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.45 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 144.8, 133.0, 129.8, 128.0, 126.5, 122.9, 117.8, 113.9, 113.8, 106.5, 70.7, 70.6, 70.55, 70.52, 70.46, 69.6, 69.3, 68.6, 35.3, 30.2, 21.6; HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for C₂₇H₃₆O₈S₈: 744.0176; found: 744.0170.

Compound 8 Potassium thioacetate (91 mg, 0.8 mmol) was added to a solution of **7** (0.29 g, 0.4 mmol) in dry CH₃CN (25 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 4 h before 50 mL of H₂O was added. The aqueous solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 50 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. After column chromatography on

silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (6: 1, v/v) as eluant, **8** was obtained as a yellow oil (0.24 g) in 92 % yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.43 (1H, s), 3.67-3.63 (20H, m), 3.29 (4H, s), 3.09 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.93 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.34 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 195.4, 126.5, 122.9, 117.8, 113.9, 113.8, 106.6, 70.59, 70.56, 70.47, 70.3, 69.7, 69.6, 35.2 30.6, 30.2, 28.8; HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for C₂₂H₃₂O₆S₈: 647.9965; found: 647.9958.

Compound 10 A solution of **7** (0.74 g, 1.0 mmol) in dry DMF (30 mL) was treated with NaN₃ (0.28 g, 5.0 mmol) at 25°C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed at 80°C for 12 h before 30 mL of H₂O was added. The aqueous solution was extracted with dichloromethane (3×50 mL), and the combined extracts were washed with H₂O (2×50 mL) and saturated aqueous NaCl (20 mL), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated in vacuo. After column chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/ EtOAc (6:1, v/v) as eluant, **10** was obtained as an orange oil (0.55 g) in 90% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.60-6.20 (1H, br), 3.66-3.63 (20H, m), 3.39 (2H, t, *J* = 4.7 Hz), 3.29 (4H, s), 2.93 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 126.4, 122.8, 117.8, 113.81, 113.76, 106.5, 70.54, 70.47, 70.39, 69.9, 69.5, 50.6, 35.2, 30.1; HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for C₂₀H₂₉N₃O₅S₇: 615.0152; found: 615.0160 .

Dyad 2 A solution of **8** (130 mg, 0.2 mmol) in dry THF (15 mL) was treated with LiAlH₄ (30 mg, 0.8 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂. After being stirred for 30 min, the reaction mixture was quenched with water (25 mL), and the resulting mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated to give crude **9** as a yellow oil that was used directly without further purification.

To a solution of previously obtained crude oil product **9** in dry acetone was added KCO_3 (69 mg, 0.5 mmol) under N_2 atmosphere at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 10 min whereupon tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone (124 mg, 0.5 mmol) was added. After being stirred for 30 min the reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. After column chromatography on silica gel with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{EtOAc}$ (5: 1, v/v) as eluant, **2** was obtained as a red oil (67 mg) in 41 % yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.60-6.20 (1H, br), 3.74 (2H, t, $J = 5.5$ Hz) 3.65-3.61 (10H, m), 3.57-3.54 (8H, m), 3.47 (2H, t, $J = 5.5$ Hz) 3.28 (4H, s), 2.92 (2H, t, $J = 6.5$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 172.7, 169.0, 147.8, 141.3, 140.2, 136.2, 126.6, 123.1, 114.09, 114.07, 71.4, 70.74, 70.68, 70.66, 70.60, 69.7, 35.3, 33.9, 30.3; MS (MALDI-TOF) m/z 814.3 (M^+); HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{29}\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_7\text{S}_8$: 813.8745; found: 813.8715.

Dyad 3 A solution of crude product **9** (126 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (5mL) was added to a suspension of 1,4-benzoquinone (108 mg, 1.0 mmol) in methanol (25 mL). The mixture was stirred for 10 min. Water (25 mL) was added, and the resulting mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2×25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4), and concentrated. After column chromatography on silica gel with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{EtOAc}$ (5: 1, v/v) as eluant, **3** was obtained as a yellow oil (74 mg) in 52 % yield. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.79 (1H, d, $J = 10$ Hz), 6.71 (1H, dd, $J = 10, 2$ Hz), 6.45 (1H, d, $J = 2$ Hz), 6.42 (1H, s), 3.76 (2H, t, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 3.66-3.61 (18H, m), 3.27 (4H, s), 2.99 (2H, t, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 2.91 (2H, t, $J = 6.7$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 183.9, 183.7, 152.5, 137.3, 136.0, 126.5, 124.9, 122.9, 117.8, 113.9, 113.8, 106.5, 70.7, 70.6, 70.5, 70.4, 69.5, 68.0, 35.2, 30.3, 30.1; HR-MS(EI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_7\text{S}_8$: 711.9914; found: 711.9921.

Dyad 1 A solution of **10** (0.5 g, 0.81 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was treated with PPh₃ (0.43 g, 1.62 mmol) and H₂O (0.2 mL, 11.1 mmol) at 25°C under N₂. The resulting reaction mixture was warmed at 45°C for 10 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo to give crude **11** as a yellow oil that was used directly without further purification.. The crude product of **11** was dissolved in dry THF and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. tetrachloro-1,4-benzoquinone (0.37 g, 1.5 mmol) was added. After being stirred for 30 min at this temperature the reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. Column chromatography of the residue on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/ EtOAc (6:1, v/v) as eluant afforded dyad **1** as a purple oil (0.20 g) in 31% yield: ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.42 (1H, s), 4.00 (2H, m), 3.71 (2H, t, *J* = 5.1 Hz), 3.66-3.62 (18H, m), 3.29 (4H, s), 2.93 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.3, 170.0, 143.6, 142.8, 135.9, 126.8, 123.1, 114.1, 106.9, 70.9, 70.8, 70.77, 70.74, 70.67, 69.8, 69.7, 44.9, 35.5, 30.4; HR-MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd. for C₂₆H₃₀Cl₃NO₇S₇:796.9133; found: 796.9092.

Dyad 4 To a solution of **6** (0.59 g, 1.0 mmol) in dry THF was added petroleum ether rinsed NaH (52%, 0.23 g, 5.0 mmol) in N₂ atmosphere at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 20 min whereupon 2,3-dichloro-1,4-nathphoquinone (0.45 g, 2.0 mmol) was added. After being heated to reflux for 6 h the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. After column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc, 5: 1) on silica gel, **4** was obtained as a yellow oil (0.38 g) in 48 % yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.13 (1H, m), 8.07 (1H, m), 7.73 (2H, m), 6.42 (1H, s), 4.75 (2H, t, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 3.67-3.61 (12H, m), 3.55-3.49 (6H, m), 3.28 (4H, s), 2.92 (2H, t, *J* = 6.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ

179.5, 178.5, 157.0, 134.1, 133.8, 131.0, 130.8, 128.8, 126.8, 126.7, 126.5, 122.8, 117.6, 113.8, 113.7, 106.5, 73.2, 70.8, 70.7, 70.54, 70.47, 70.41, 69.5, 35.2, 30.1. HR-MS(EI): calcd. for $C_{30}H_{33}ClO_8S_7$: 779.9909; found: 779.9921.

Compound 12 This was prepared in a similar manner as for dyad **1** from 1-Hexylamine as a purple solid in 46 % yield. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 5.93 (1H, s), 3.80 (2H, m), 1.66 (2H, m), 1.40-1.26 (6H, m), 0.90 (3H, t, $J = 6.8$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 174.5, 170.1, 154.2, 144.0, 142.4, 135.7, 45.4, 31.4, 30.9, 26.3, 22.6, 14.2; MS(EI): m/z 309 (M^+); HR-MS(EI): calcd. for $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2Cl_3$: 309.0090, 311.0061; found: 309.0086, 309.0056.

Compound 15 This was prepared in a similar manner as for dyad **4** from triethylene glycol monomethyl ether as a pale yellow oil in 53 % yield. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 8.15 (1H, m), 8.08 (1H, m), 7.75 (2H, m), 4.76 (2H, t, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 3.83 (2H, t, $J = 4.5$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $J = 4.8$ Hz), 3.50 (4H, m), 3.47 (2H, m), 3.34 (3H, m); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 179.2, 178.1, 156.8, 133.9, 133.6, 130.7, 130.6, 126.5, 73.0, 71.5, 70.6, 70.5, 70.2, 70.1, 58.6; HR-MS(EI): calcd. for $C_{17}H_{19}ClO_6$: 354.0870; found: 354.0875.

2. Absorption spectra of dyads 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the presence of metal ions

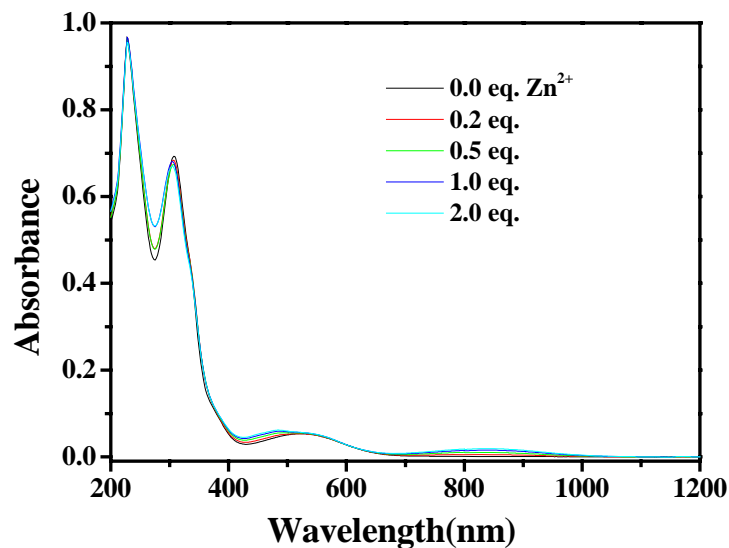


Figure S1. Absorption spectra of dyad **1** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Zn²⁺ [Zn(ClO₄)₂].

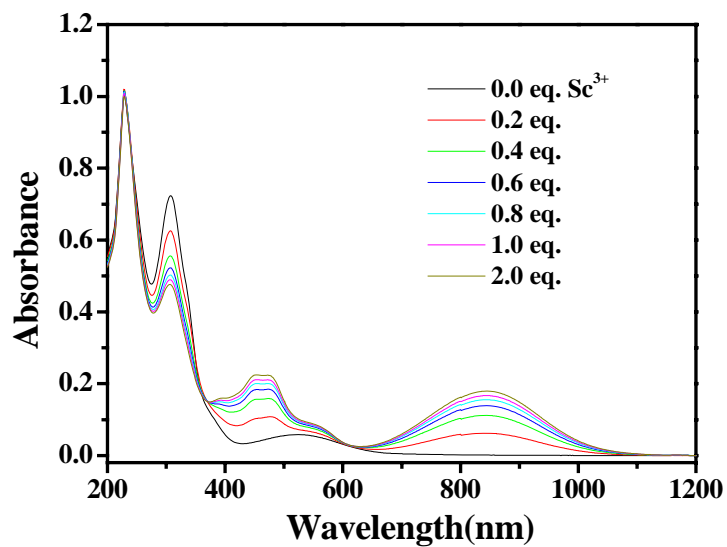


Figure S2. Absorption spectra of dyad **1** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Sc³⁺ [Sc(SO₃CF₃)₃].

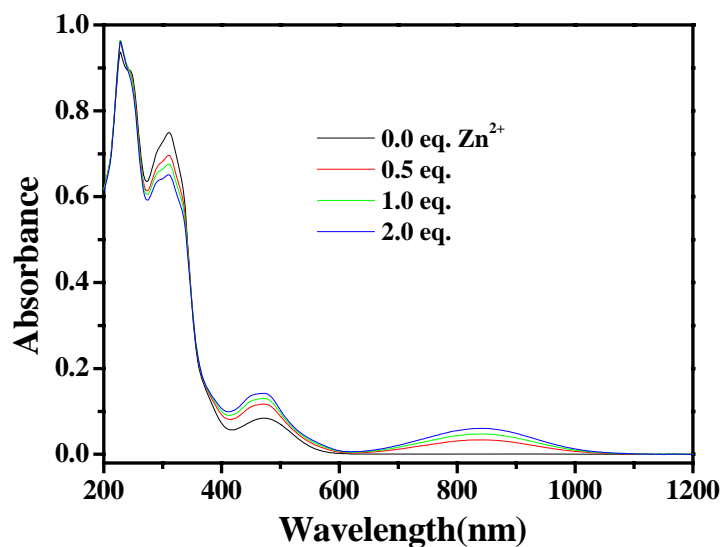


Figure S3. Absorption spectra of dyad **2** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of increasing amount of Zn²⁺ [Zn(ClO₄)₂].

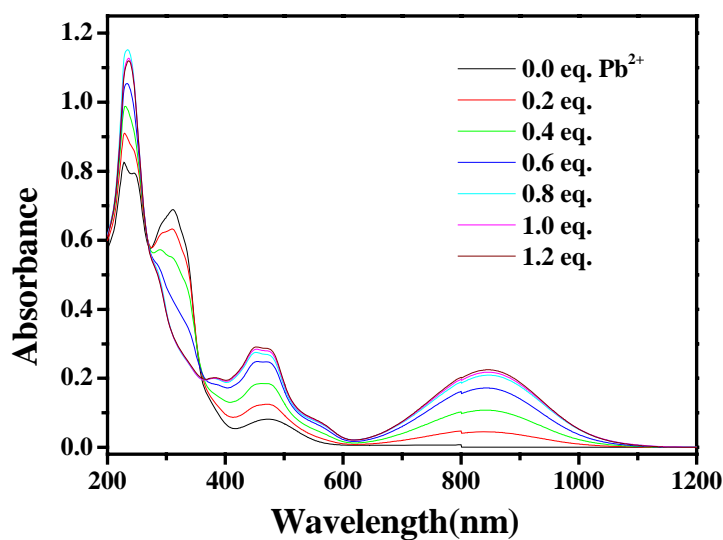


Figure S4. Absorption spectra of dyad **2** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of increasing amount of Pb²⁺ [Pb(ClO₄)₂].

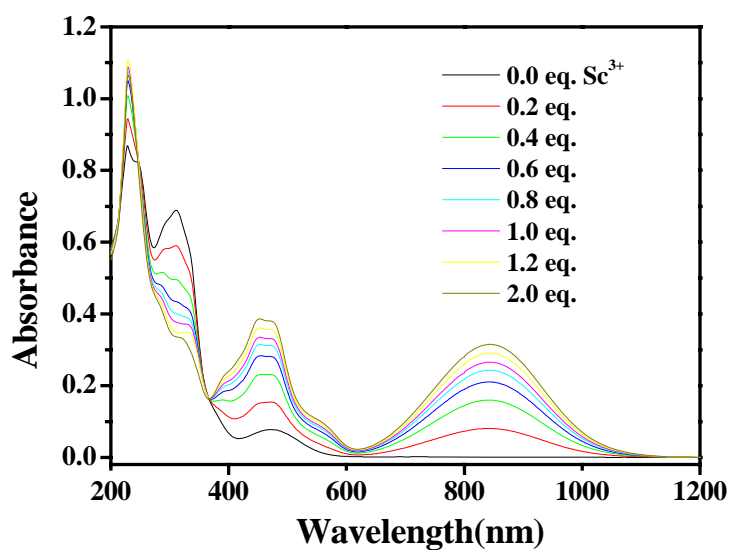


Figure S5. Absorption spectra of dyad **2** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Sc³⁺ [Sc(SO₃CF₃)₃].

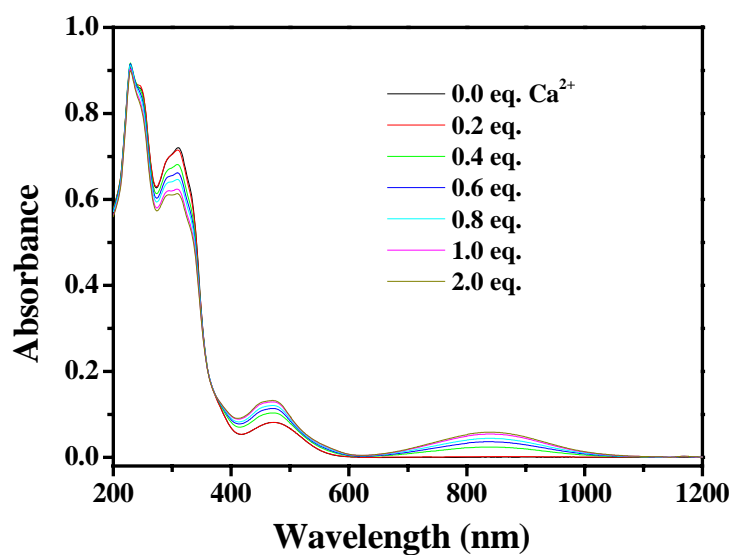


Figure S6. Absorption spectra of dyad **2** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Ca²⁺ [Ca(ClO₄)₂].

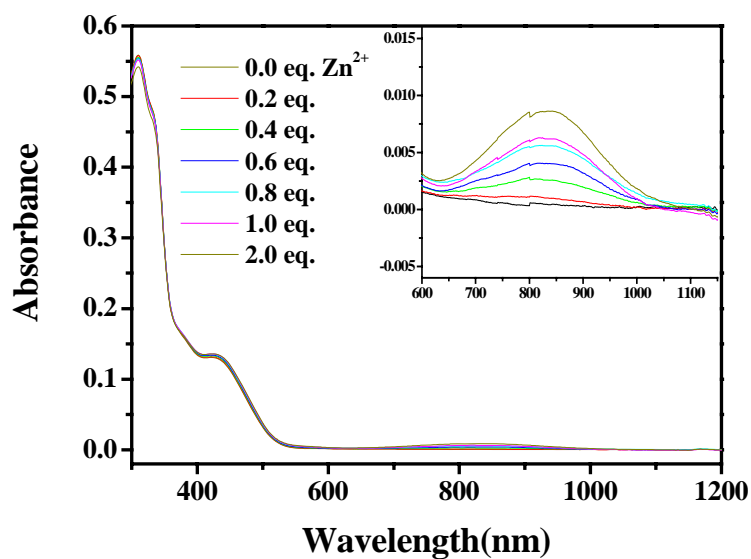


Figure S7. Absorption spectra of dyad **3** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of increasing amount of Zn²⁺ [Zn(ClO₄)₂], inset is the enlargement of the 600-1150 nm region.

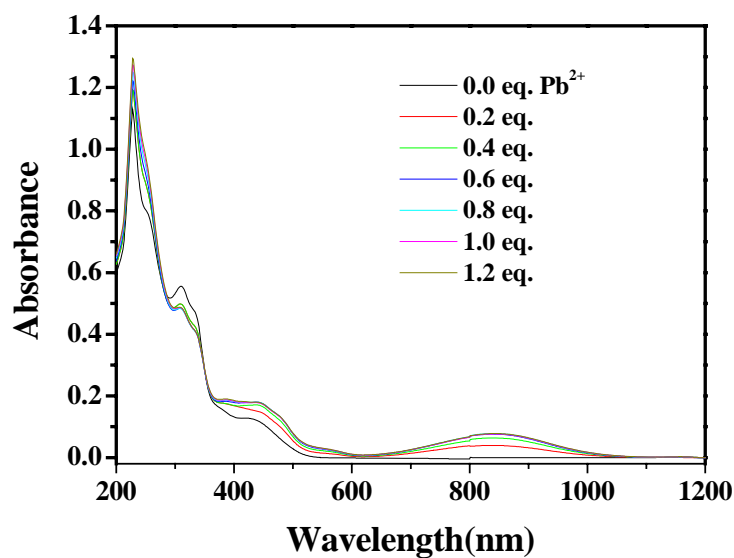


Figure S8. Absorption spectra of dyad **3** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of increasing amount of Pb²⁺ [Pb(ClO₄)₂].

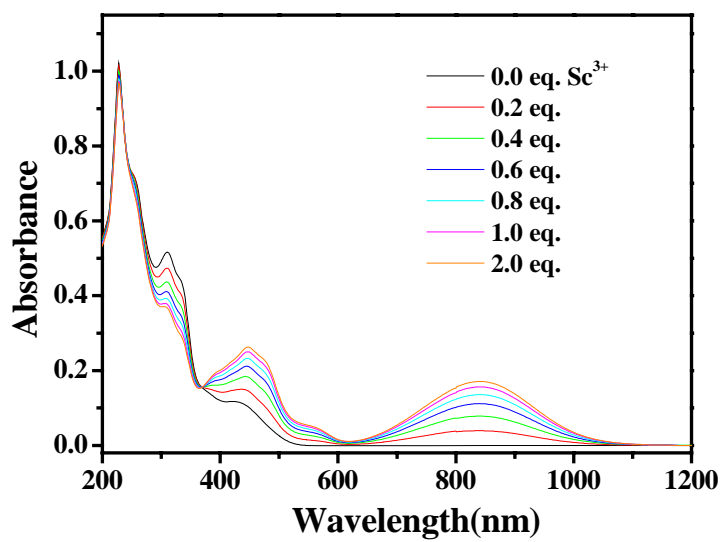


Figure S9. Absorption spectra of dyad **3** recorded in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Sc^{3+} [$\text{Sc}(\text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3)_3$].

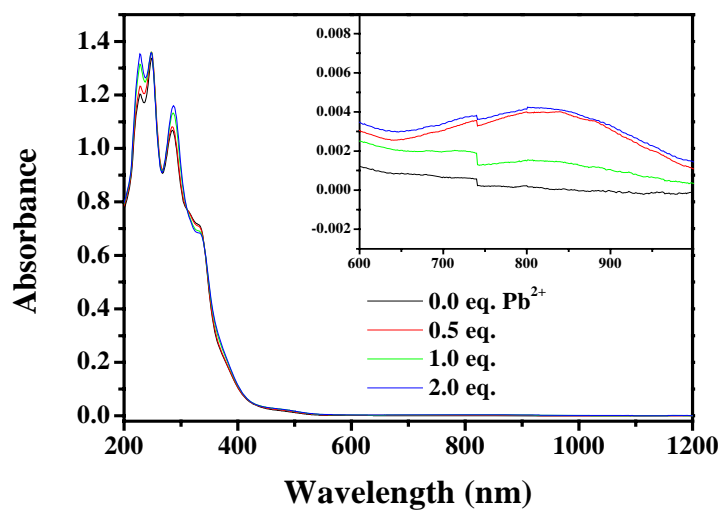


Figure S10. Absorption spectra of dyad **4** recorded in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Pb^{2+} [$\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$], inset is the enlargement of the 600-1000 nm region.

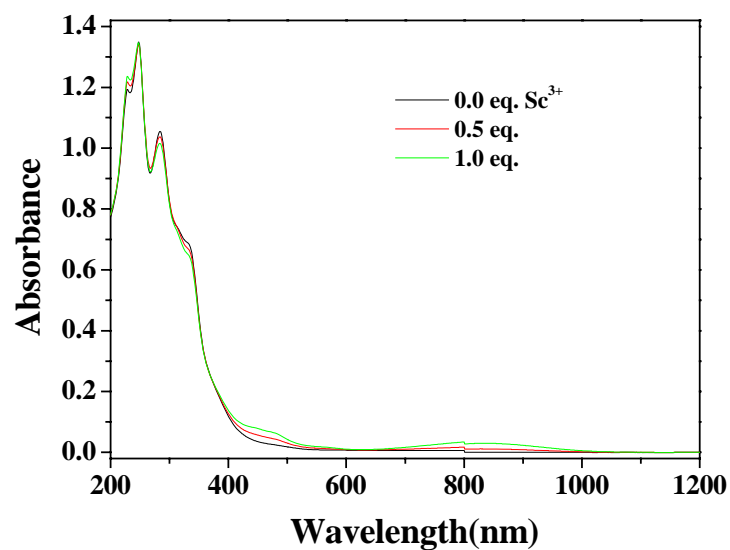


Figure S11. Absorption spectra of dyad **4** recorded in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-5} M) in the presence of increasing amount of Sc^{3+} [$\text{Sc}(\text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3)_3$].

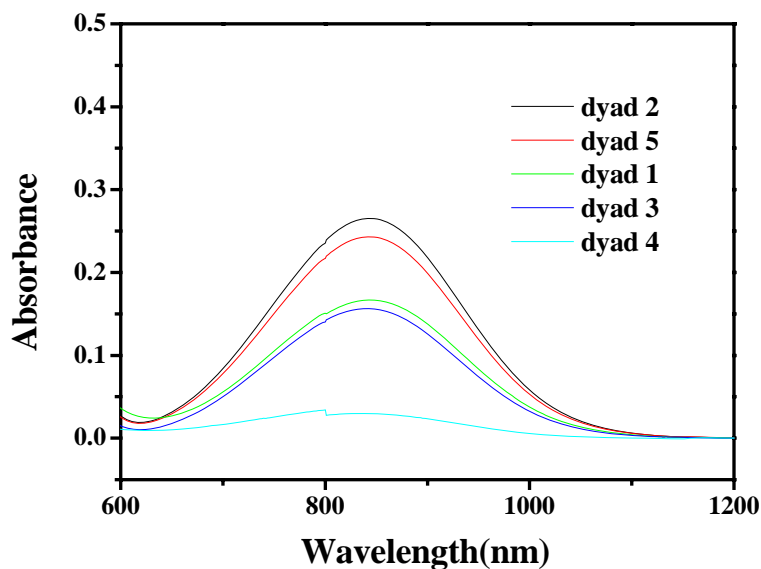


Figure S12. Absorption spectra of the 600-1200 nm region of dyads **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, and **5** in the presence of 1.0 eq. of Sc^{3+} [$\text{Sc}(\text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3)_3$].

3. Absorption spectra of 6 after chemical and electrochemical oxidations as well as those of 6, 12 and the mixture of 6 and 12

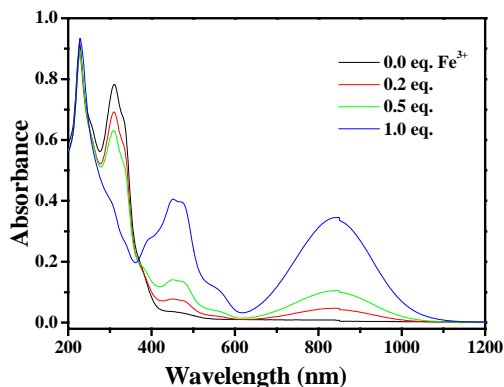


Figure S13. Absorption spectra of compound **6** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) in the presence of increasing amount of Fe³⁺ [Fe(ClO₄)₃].

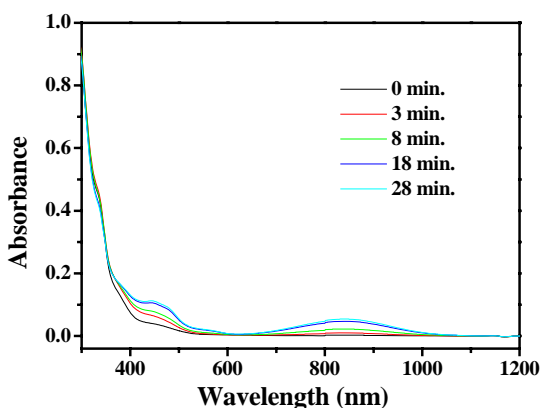


Figure S14. Absorption spectra of compound **6** recorded in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) containing *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ (27.8 mM) after applying an oxidation potential of 0.65 V (vs. Ag/AgCl).

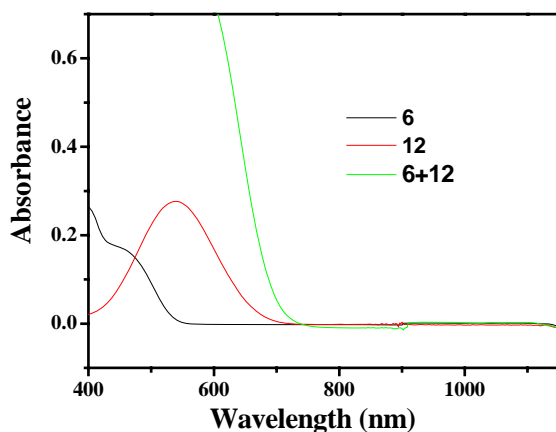


Figure S15. Absorption spectra of compound **6** (1.5 × 10⁻³ M), **12** (2.5 × 10⁻³ M) and the mixture of **6** (1.5 × 10⁻² M) and **12** (2.5 × 10⁻² M) recorded in CH₂Cl₂/CH₃CN (1:1, v/v).

4. ESR spectra of dyads 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the presence of metal ions.

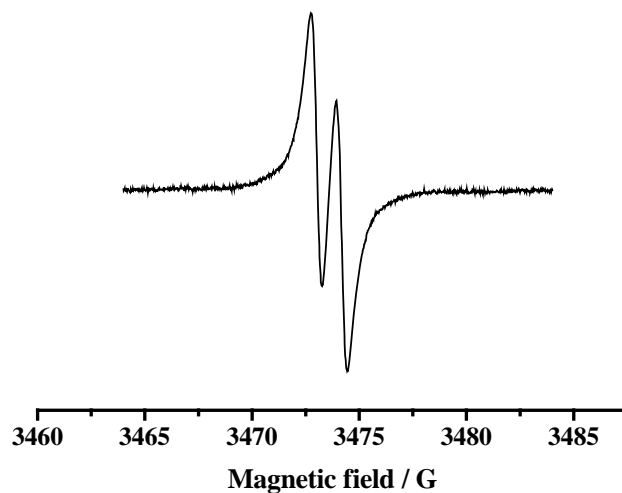


Figure S16. ESR spectrum of dyad **2** (1.0×10^{-4} M) in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1:1, v/v) in the presence of 1.0 equiv of Pb^{2+} [$\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$] recorded at room temperature; the solution was degassed before measurement.

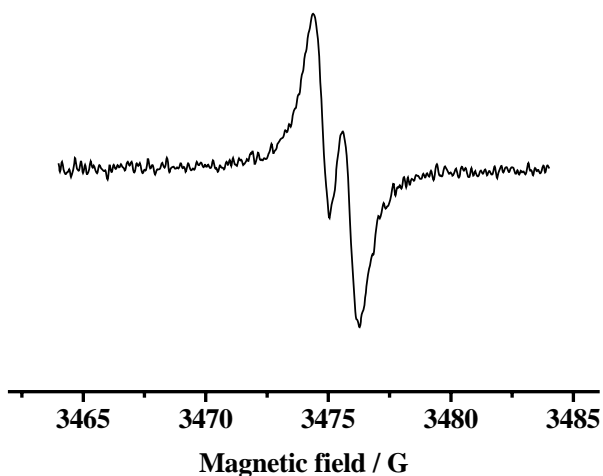


Figure S17. ESR spectrum of dyad **3** (1.0×10^{-4} M) in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1:1, v/v) in the presence of 1.0 equiv of Pb^{2+} [$\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$] recorded at room temperature; the solution was degassed before measurement.

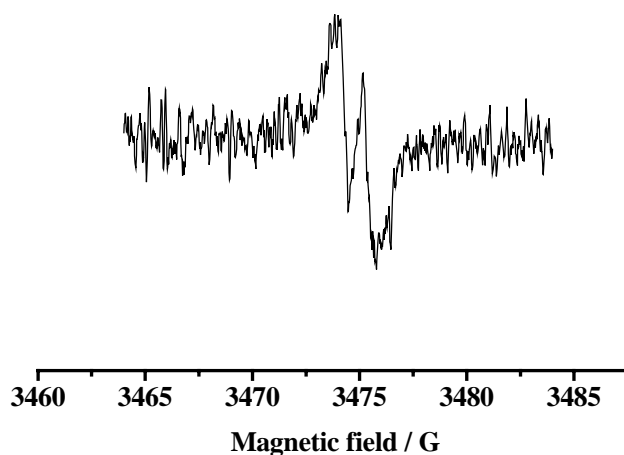


Figure S18. ESR spectrum of dyad **4** (1.0×10^{-4} M) in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1:1, v/v) in the presence of 1.0 equiv of Pb^{2+} [$\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$] recorded at room temperature; the solution was degassed before measurement.

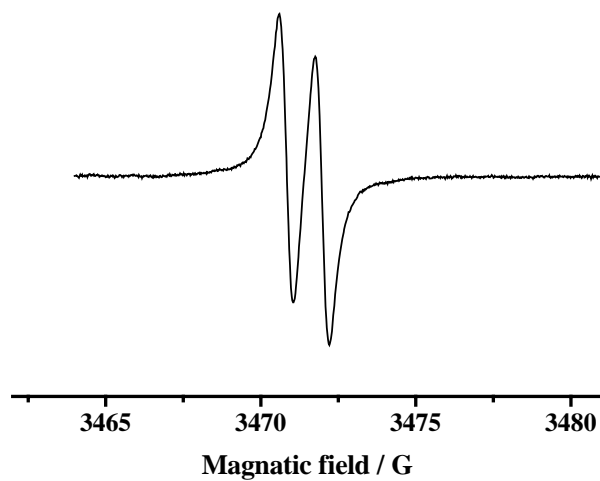


Figure S19. ESR spectrum of dyad **5** (1.0×10^{-4} M) in $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ (1:1, v/v) in the presence of 1.0 equiv of Pb^{2+} [$\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$] recorded at room temperature; the solution was degassed before measurement.

5. Cyclic voltammograms of 1, 2, 3, and 4, and compounds 12-15 and those in the presence of metal ions.

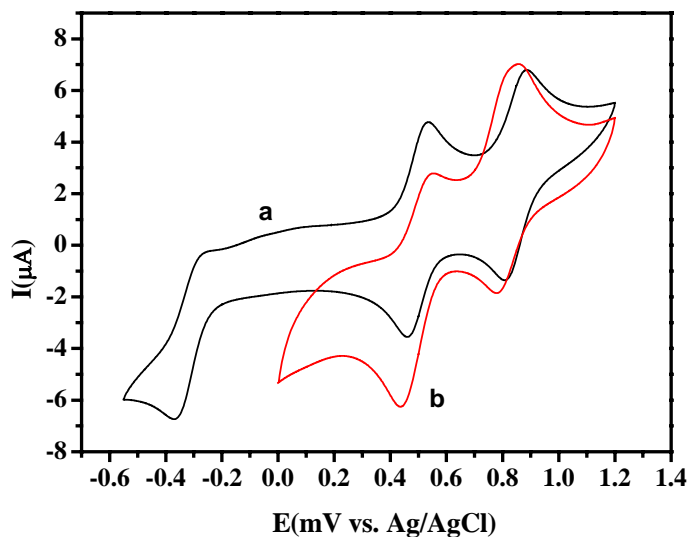


Figure S20. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **1** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 1.2 equiv of Sc^{3+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

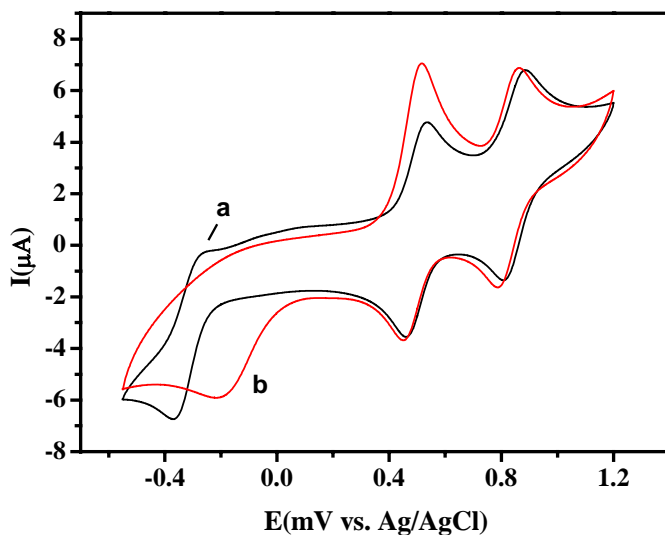


Figure S21. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **1** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Zn^{2+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

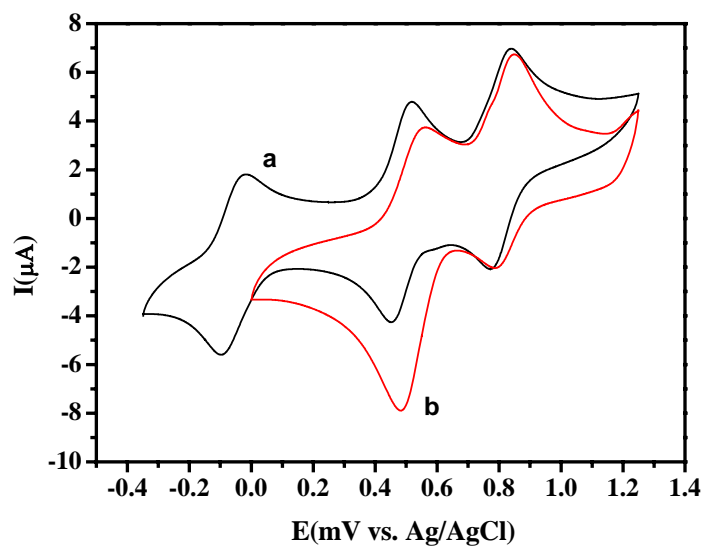


Figure S22. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **2** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Pb^{2+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

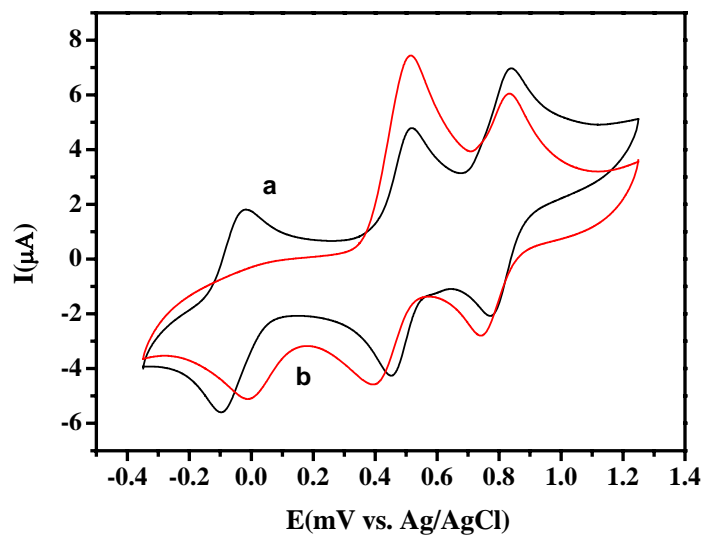


Figure S23. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **2** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 4 equiv of Zn^{2+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

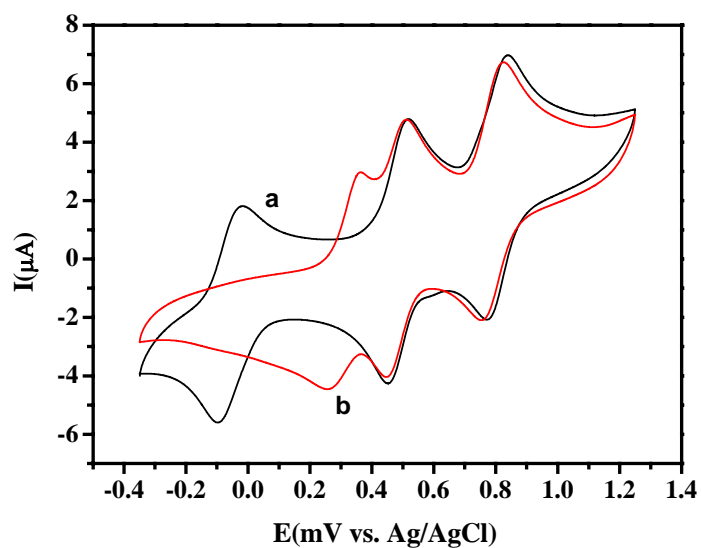


Figure S24. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **2** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 4 equiv of Ca^{2+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

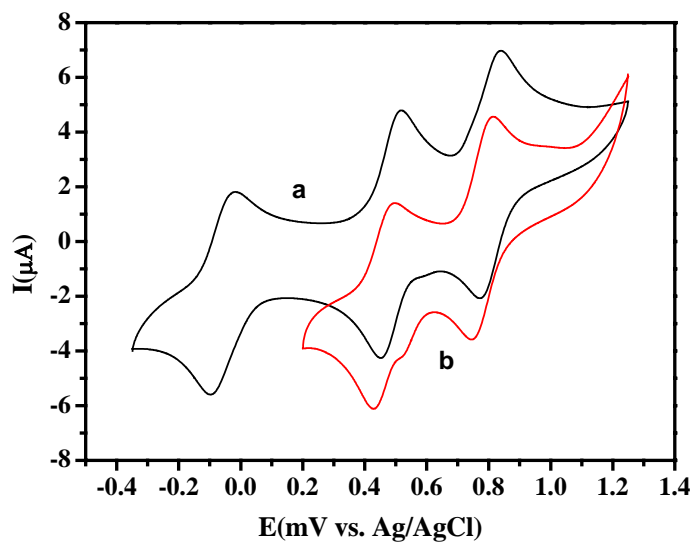


Figure S25. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **2** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Sc^{3+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

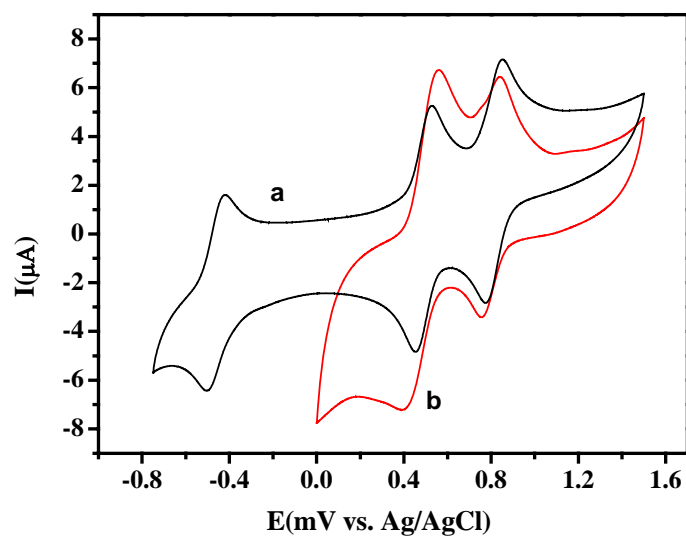


Figure S26. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **3** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Pb²⁺ in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S⁻¹.

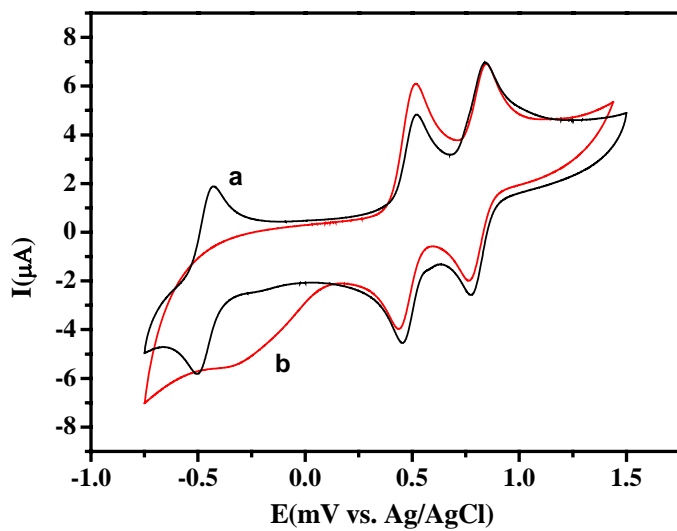


Figure S27. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **3** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Zn²⁺ in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ and CH₃CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S⁻¹.

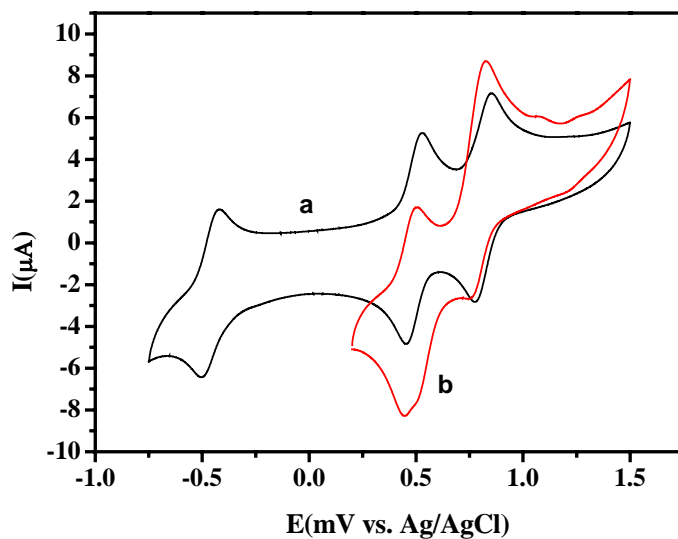


Figure S28. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **3** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 2 equiv of Sc^{3+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

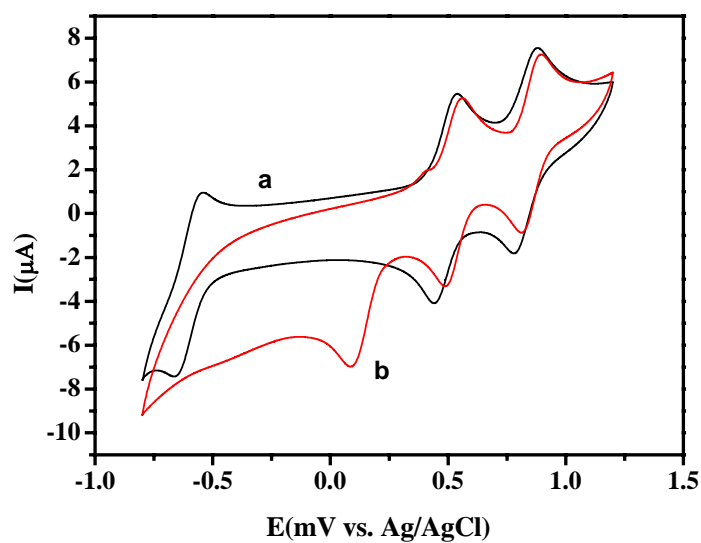


Figure S29. Cyclic voltammograms of dyad **4** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a, black) before and (b, red) after addition of 1.2 equiv of Pb^{2+} in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

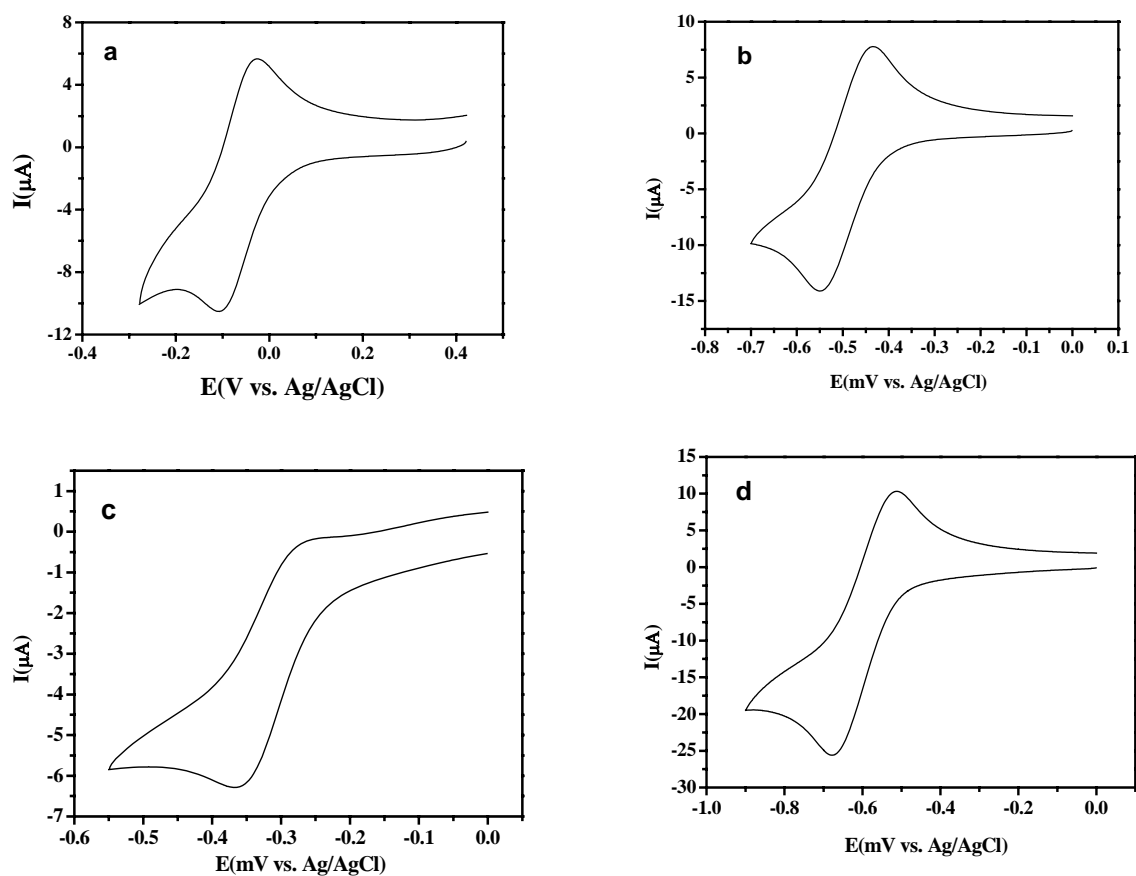


Figure S30. Cyclic voltammograms of compounds **13** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (a), **14** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (b) **12** (5.0×10^{-4} M) (c), and **15** (1.0×10^{-3} M) (d) in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN at a scan rate of 100 mV S^{-1} .

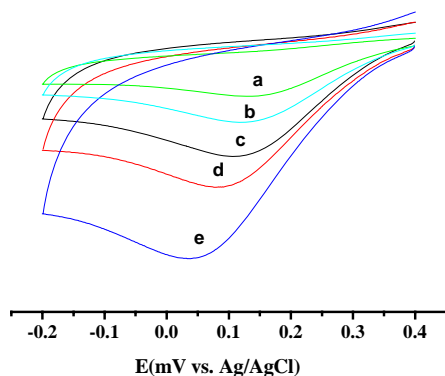


Figure S31. Cathodic waves of compound **12** in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-4} M) in the presence of 4.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at various sweep rates: (a) 10, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) 200, (e) 300 mV s^{-1}

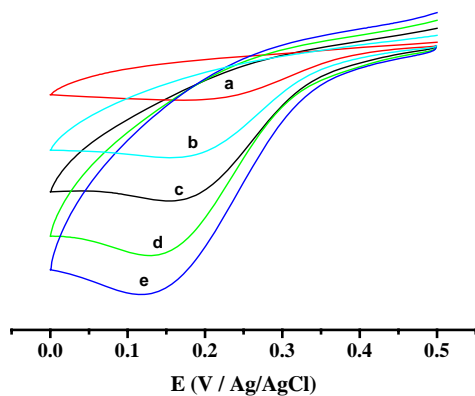


Figure S32. Cathodic waves of compound **13** in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-4} M) in the presence of 4.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at various sweep rates: (a) 10, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) 200, (e) 300 mV s^{-1}

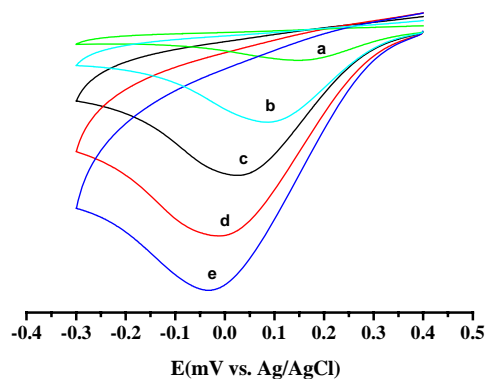


Figure S33. Cathodic waves of compound **14** in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-4} M) in the presence of 2.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at various sweep rates: (a) 10, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) 200, (e) 300 mV s^{-1}

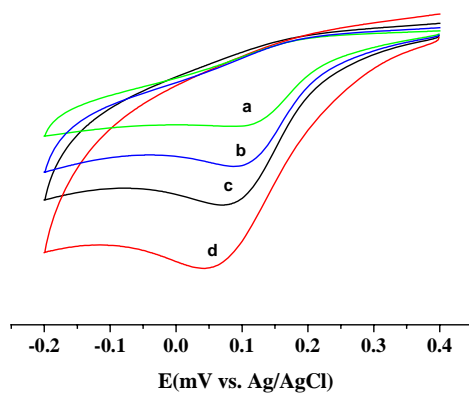


Figure S34. Cathodic waves of compound **15** in a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and CH_3CN (1:1, v/v; 5.0×10^{-4} M) in the presence of 4.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ at various sweep rates: (a) 10, (b) 50, (c) 100, (d) 200 mV s^{-1}

According to previous report (*J. Chem.. Soc. Perkin Trans. II*, **1985**, 371-378 and *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1983**, 56, 2220-2227), the width of the cathodic wave ($E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}/2} - E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}}$) in such an irreversible system is known to depend on the transfer coefficient β according to equation (1), where F is the faraday constant and the other notations are conventional.

$$E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}/2} - E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}} = 1.857 RT / \beta F \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

According to equation (2), the reduction potential E_{red}^0 can be evaluated from the intercept of the linear correlation between $E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}}$ and $4(1 - 2\beta)$. β value is obtained from the cyclic voltammogram by using equation (1).

$$E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}} = E_{\text{red}}^0 - 4(1 - 2\beta) \Delta G_0^\ddagger / F \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

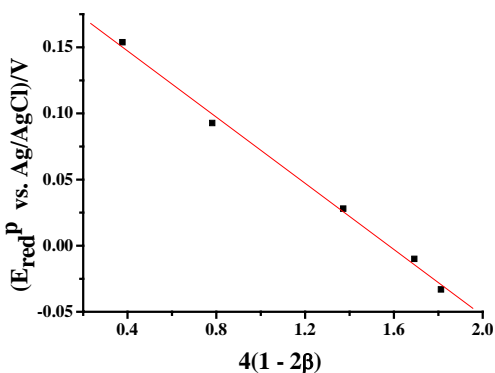


Figure S35. The plot of the cathodic-peak potentials $E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}}$ (vs. Ag/AgCl) of compound **12** (5.0×10^{-3} M) in the presence of 2.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ vs. $4(1-2\beta)$; the reduction potential of compound **14** in the presence of Pb^{2+} was estimated to be 0.22 V.

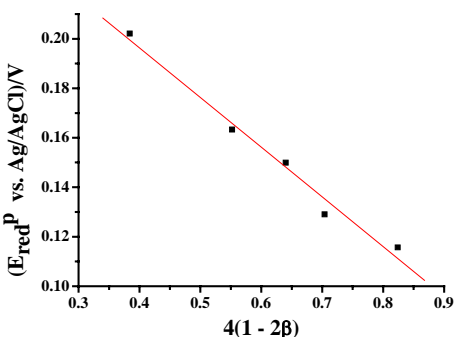


Figure S36. The plot of the cathodic-peak potentials $E_{\text{red}}^{\text{p}}$ (vs. Ag/AgCl) of compound **13** (5.0×10^{-3} M) in the presence of 4.0 equiv of $\text{Pb}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ vs. $4(1-2\beta)$; the reduction potential of compound **13** in the presence of Pb^{2+} was estimated to be 0.28 V.

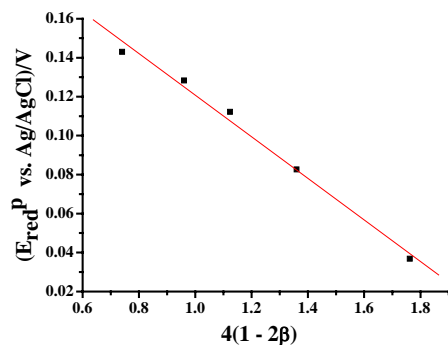


Figure S37. The plot of the cathodic-peak potentials E_{red}^P (vs. Ag/AgCl) of compound **14** (5.0×10^{-3} M) in the presence of 2.0 equiv of $Pb(ClO_4)_2$ vs. $4(1-2\beta)$; the reduction potential of compound **13** in the presence of Pb^{2+} was estimated to be 0.19 V.

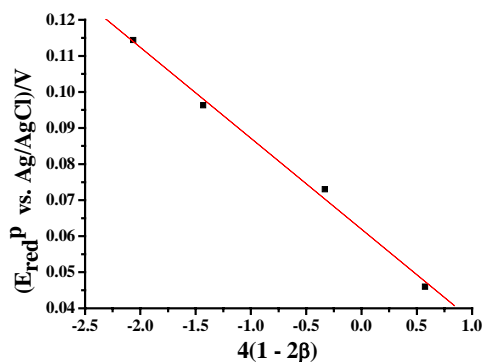
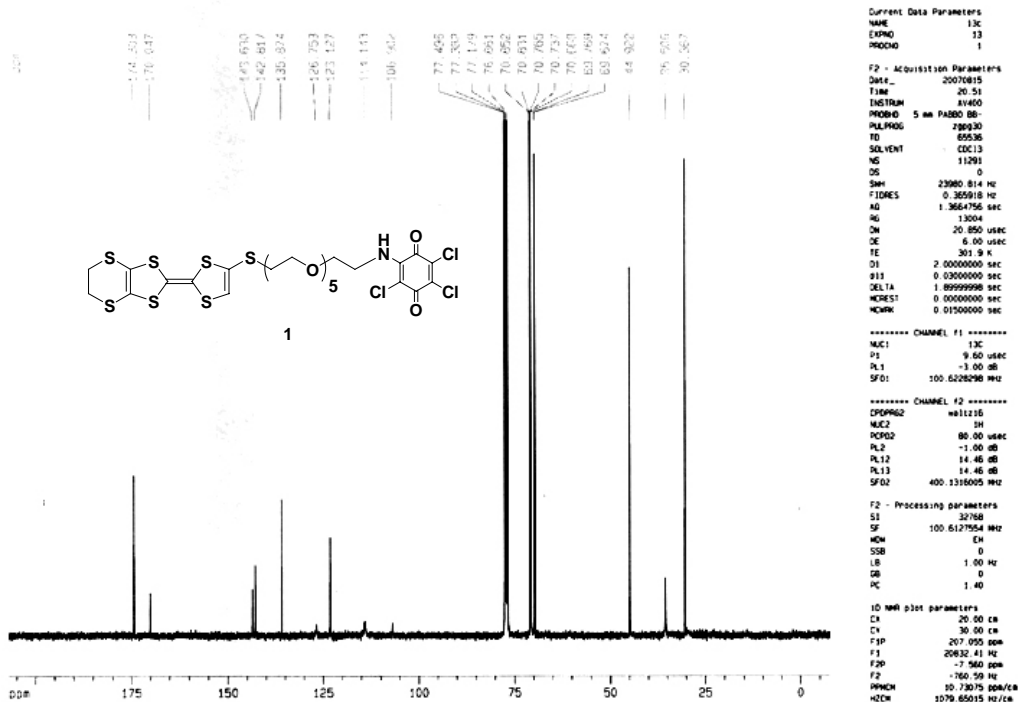
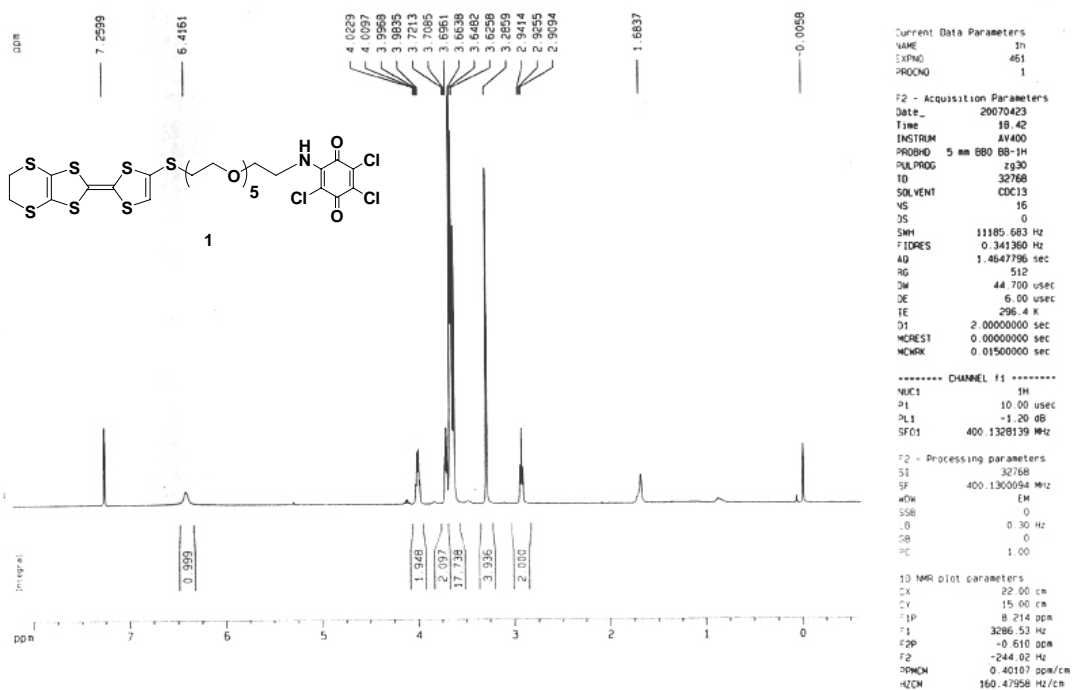
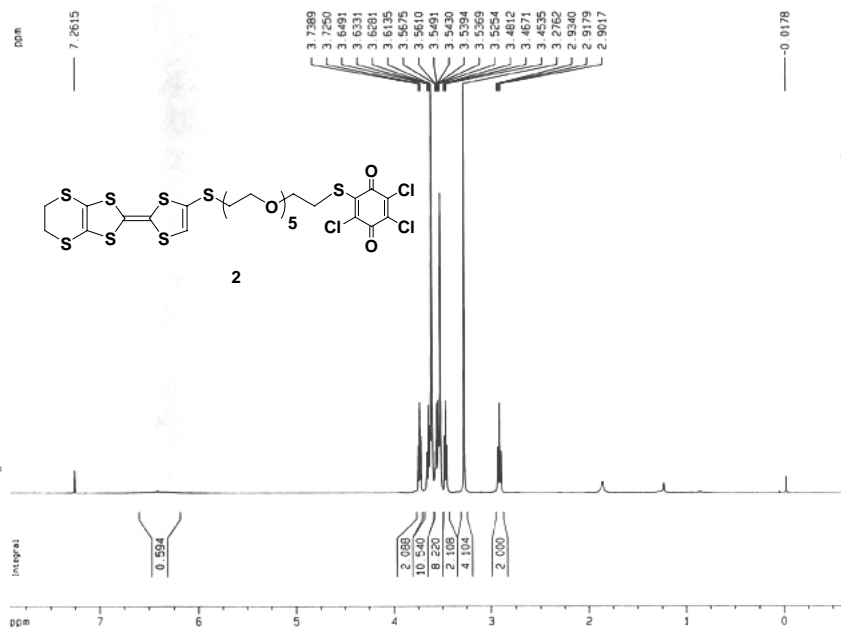


Figure S38. The plot of the cathodic-peak potentials E_{red}^P (vs. Ag/AgCl) of compound **15** (5.0×10^{-3} M) in the presence of 2.0 equiv of $Pb(ClO_4)_2$ vs. $4(1-2\beta)$; the reduction potential of compound **15** in the presence of Pb^{2+} was estimated to be 0.06 V.

6. The ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR of dyads 1, 2, 3, and 4, and compounds 7, 8, 10, 12, and 15.





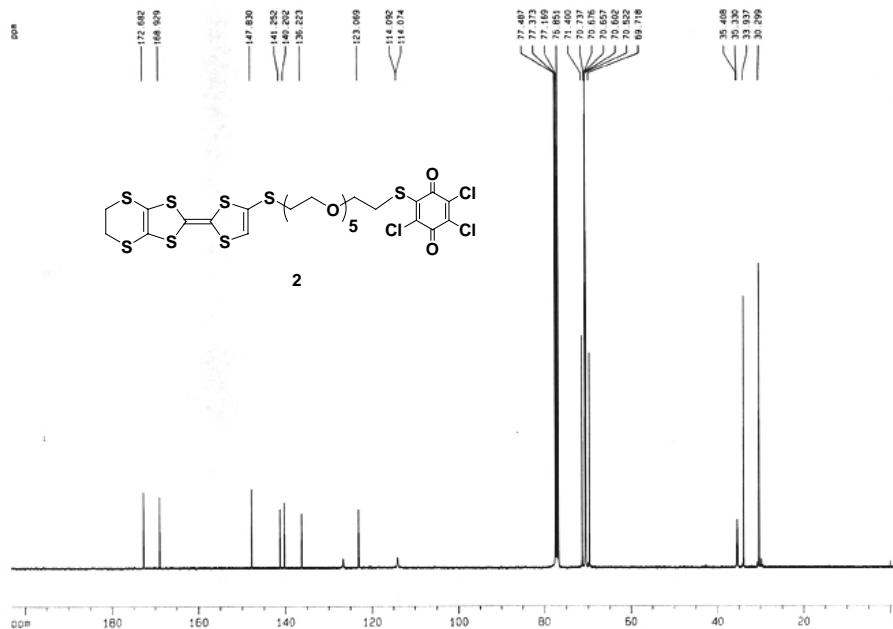
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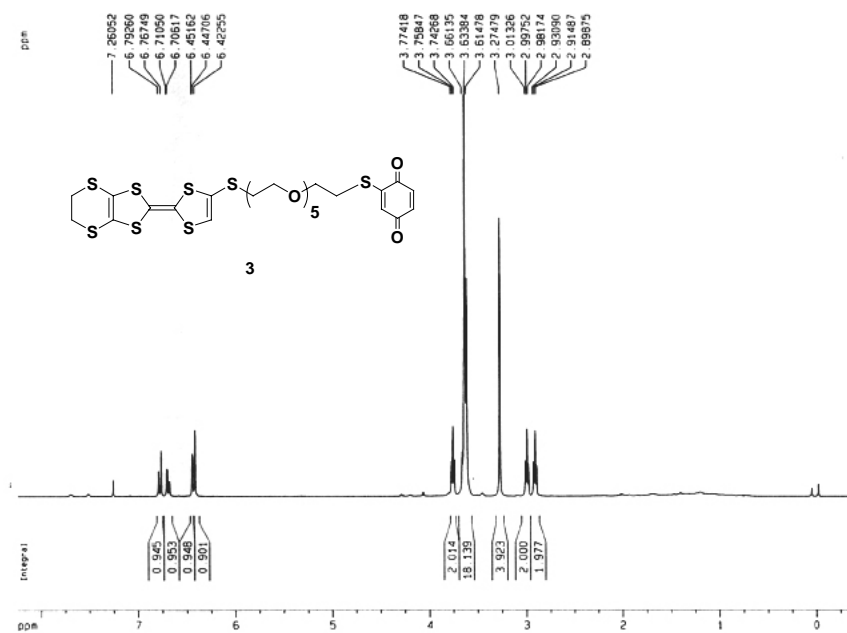
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 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 11185.683 Hz
 FIDRES 0.341360 Hz
 AQ 1.4647796 sec
 RG 322.5
 DW 44.700 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 673.2 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 MCREST 0.00000000 sec
 MCWPR 0.01500000 sec

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 SFO1 400.1328139 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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1D NMR plot parameters
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 F2 -261.06 Hz
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 HZCM 155.82845 Hz/cm





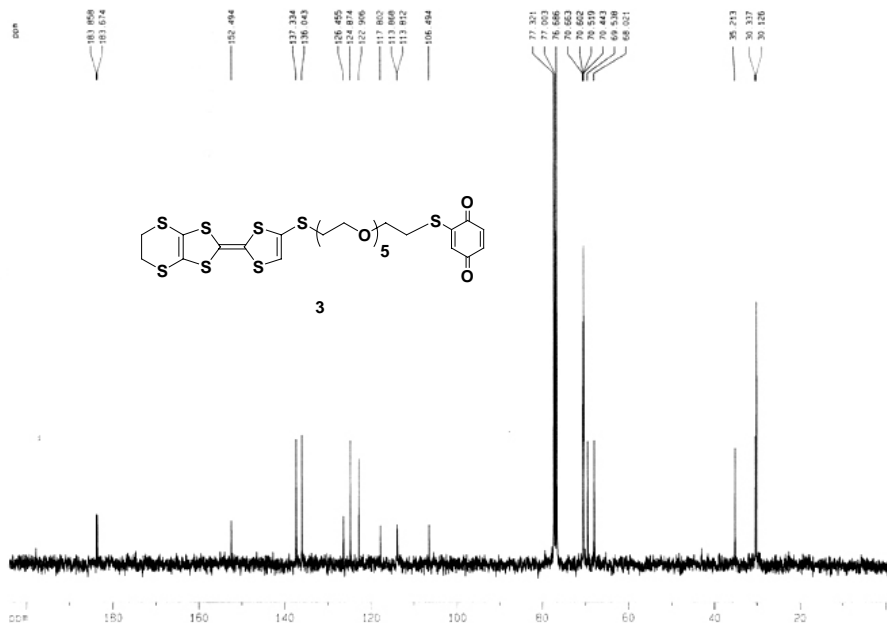
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PROCNO 1

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TD 32768
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SWH 7183.908 Hz
FIDRES 0.215235 Hz
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RG 90.5
SW 69.600 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 298.4 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
MCHES1 0.00000000 sec
MCHES2 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
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PL1 -1.20 dB
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F2 - Processing parameters
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LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
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CY 20.00 cm
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F1 3298.15 Hz
F2P -0.356 ppm
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PMCH 0.39087 ppm/cm
HZCM 156.39954 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
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EXPNO 89
PROCNO 1

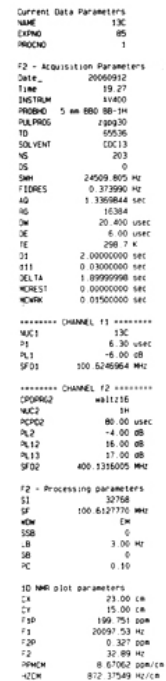
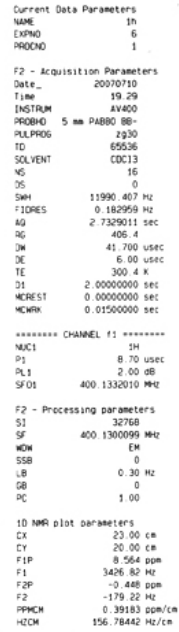
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FIDRES 0.373990 Hz
AQ 1.336844 sec
RG 10.84
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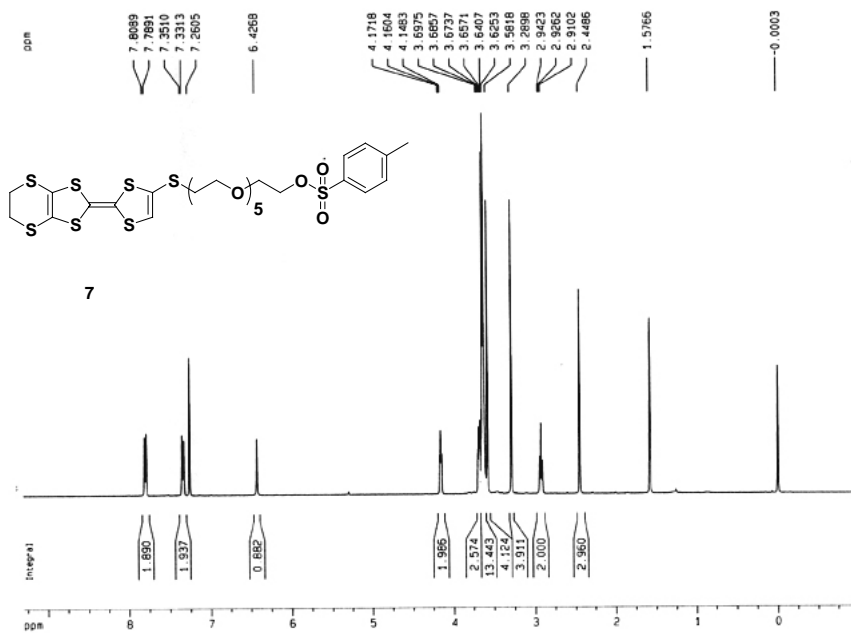
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PL2 -4.00 dB
PL12 16.00 dB
PL13 17.00 dB
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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1D NMR plot parameters
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F2 -188.13 Hz
PMCH 8.90113 ppm/cm
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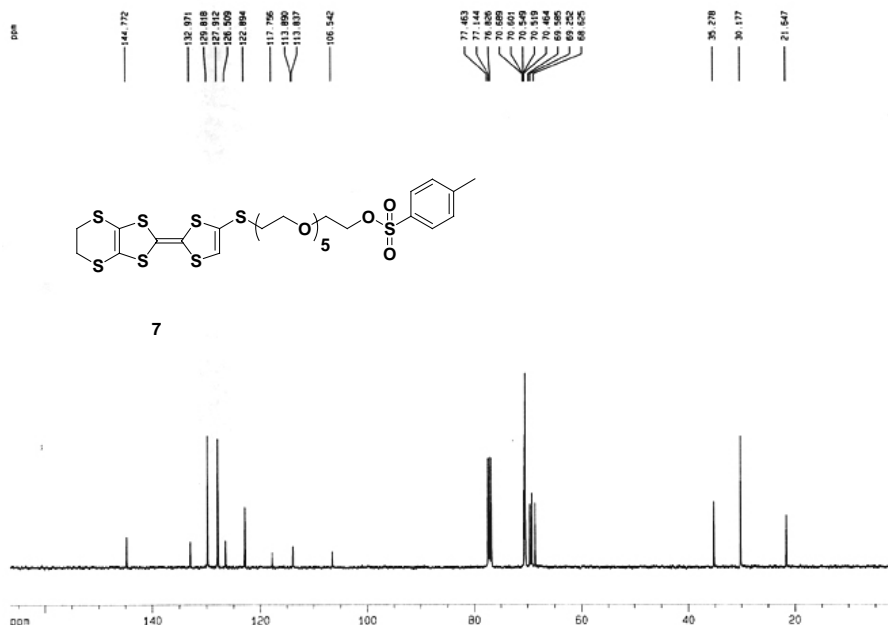
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F2 - Processing parameters
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LB 0.30 Hz
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Current Data Parameters
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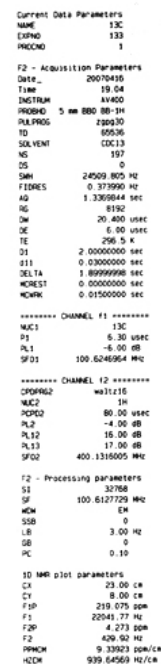
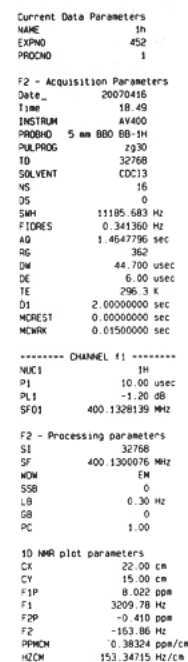
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TD 65536
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NS 132
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RG 15384
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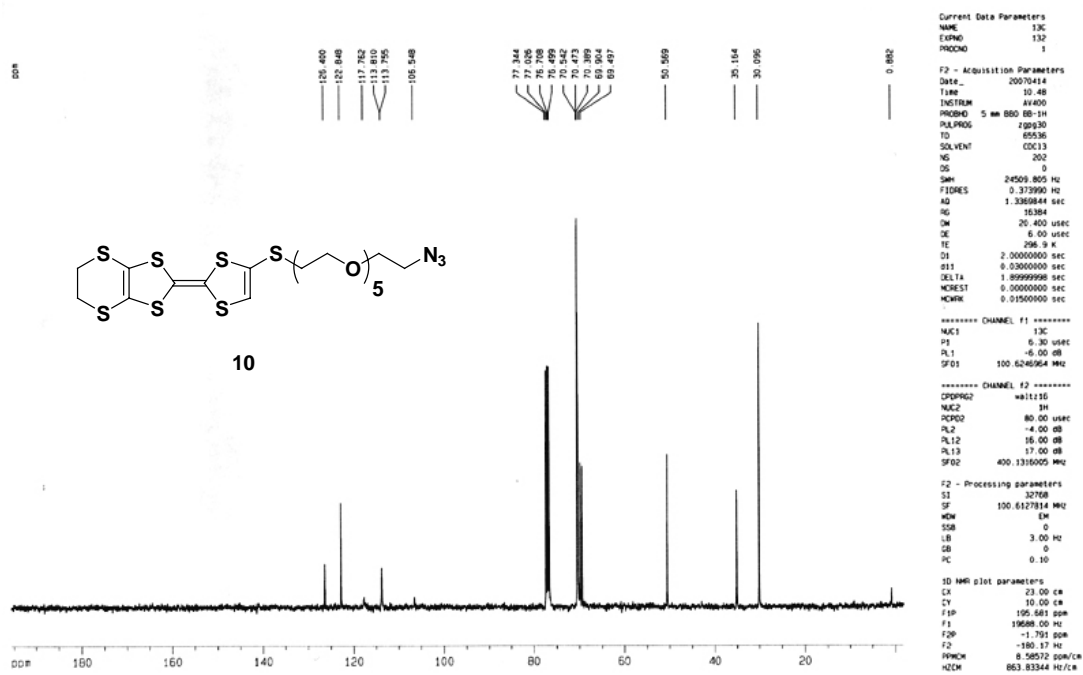
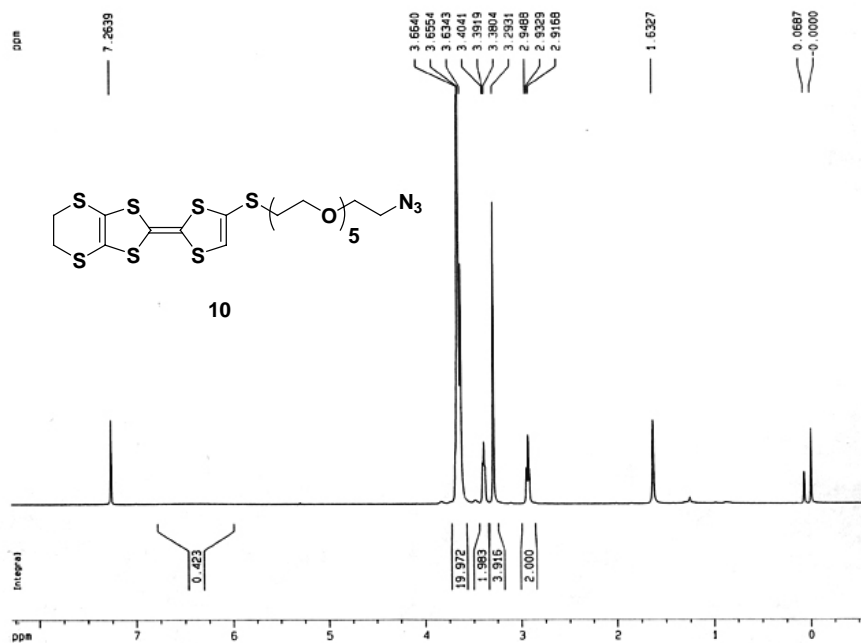
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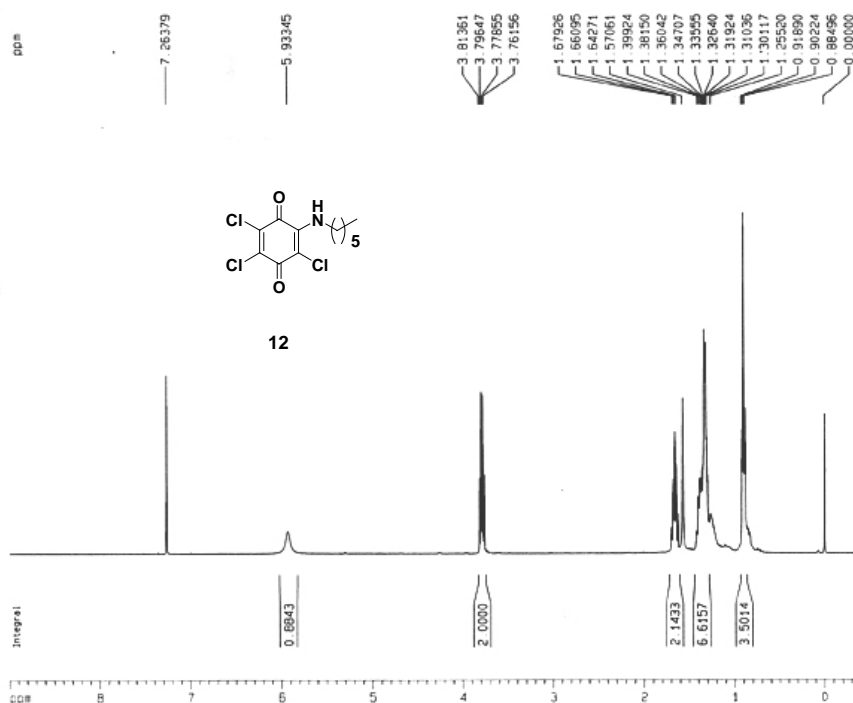
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PL12 16.00 dB
PL13 17.00 dB
SF02 400.1316005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 100.6127725 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 0.10

1D NMR plot parameters
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CY 5.00 cm
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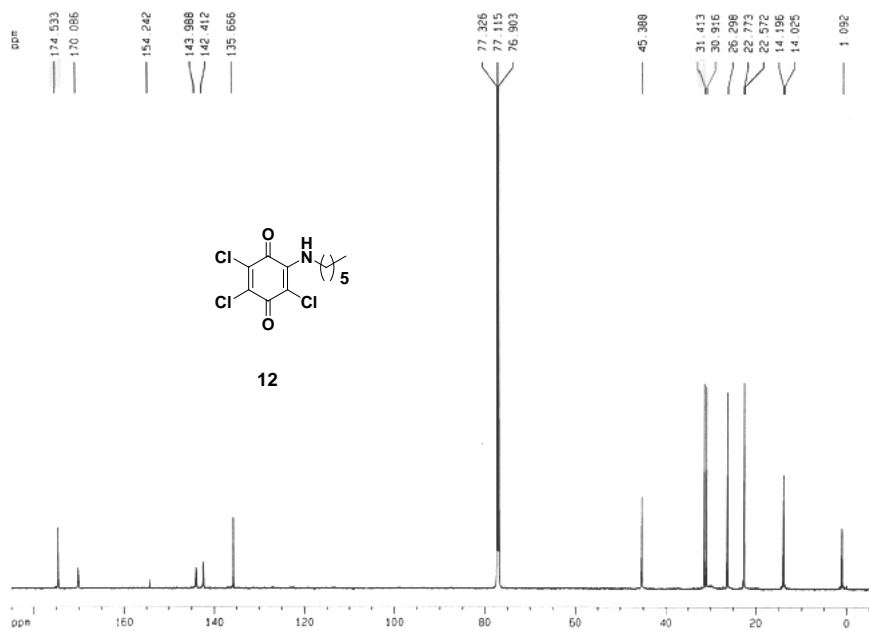
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FIDRES 0.126314 Hz
AQ 3.9584243 sec
RG 256
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DE 6.00 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
MCREST 0.00000000 sec
MCWID 0.01500000 sec

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F2 - Processing parameters
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SF 400.1300084 MHz
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LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
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CY 8.00 cm
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Current Data Parameters
NAME carbon
EXPNO 80
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
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INSTRUM av400
PROBHD 5 mm BBI 1H-BB
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT DMSO
NS 14719
DS 0
SWH 37593.984 Hz
FIDRES 0.573639 Hz
AQ 0.8716921 sec
RG 812.7
QM 13.300 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 297.5 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.00000000 sec
MCREST 0.00000000 sec
MCWID 0.01500000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 14.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 150.9178993 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
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NUC2 1H
PCPD2 88.50 usec
PL2 -1.00 dB
PL12 19.40 dB
SFO2 400.1342009 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 150.9027957 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 3.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.10

1D NMR plot parameters
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F1 27920.63 Hz
F2 -5.740 ppm
F2 -1017.12 Hz
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