Supporting Information

for

The importance of the rotor in hydrazone-based molecular switches

Xin Su¹, Timo Lessing² and Ivan Aprahamian*¹

Address: ¹Department of Chemistry, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, United States and ²Department of Chemistry, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Universitätsstr. 1, 40225 Düsseldorf, Germany

Email: ivan.aprahamian@dartmouth.edu

Homepage: www.dartmouth.edu/~aprahamian

* Corresponding author

Experimental section and acid titration of the hydrazone compounds

Table of Contents

Experimental section	S3
Acid titration of the hydrazone compounds	S4

Experimental section

General: All reagents and starting materials were purchased from Acros, Alfa Aesar and TCI-America, and used without further purification. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Silicycle, 230–400 mesh). The melting point was measured on an Electrothermal 9100 instrument in open capillary tubes without thermometer correction. Deuterated solvents were purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories and used as received. NMR spectra were recorded on a 500 MHz spectrometer, with working frequencies of 499.87 MHz for ¹H nuclei and 125.7 MHz for ¹³C nuclei, respectively. Chemical shifts are quoted in ppm relative to tetramethylsilane, using the residual solvent peak as a reference standard.

Acid titration of the hydrazone compounds

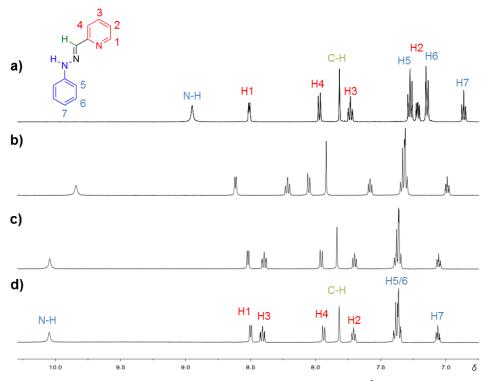


Figure S1: The titration of **PPH-2** with TFA followed by 1 H NMR spectroscopy (CD₃CN, 294 K). The **PPH-2** solution $(1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M})$ was titrated with 0, 1, 3 and 5 equiv of TFA (**a**–**d** respectively).

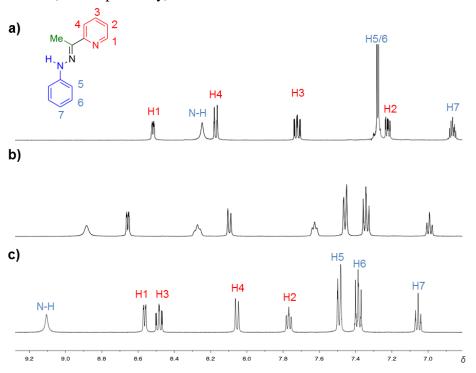


Figure S2: The titration of **PPH-3** with TFA followed by 1 H NMR spectroscopy (CD₃CN, 294 K). The **PPH-3** solution $(1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M})$ was titrated with 0, 1, and 3 equiv of TFA (**a**–**c** respectively).

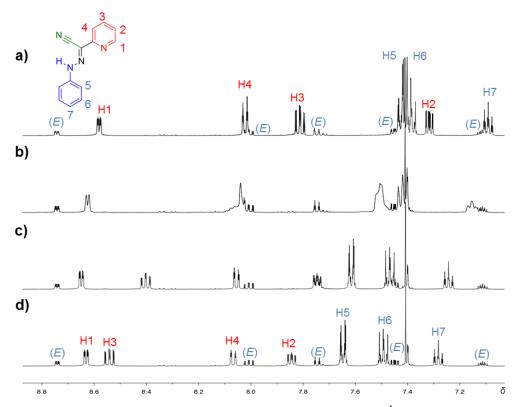


Figure S3: The titration of **PPH-4** with TFA followed by 1 H NMR spectroscopy (CD₃CN, 294 K). The **PPH-4** solution $(1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M})$ was titrated with 0, 1, 4 and 10 equiv of TFA (**a–d** respectively).

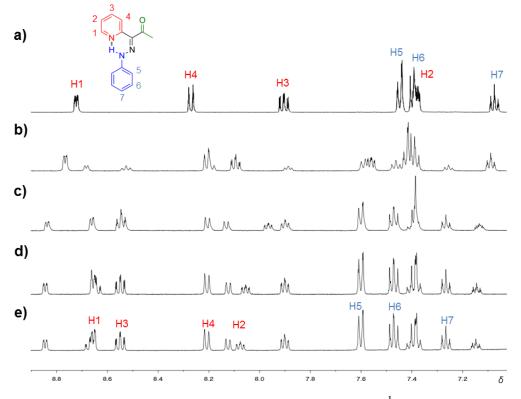


Figure S4: The titration of **PPH-5** with TFA followed by 1 H NMR spectroscopy (CD₃CN, 294 K). The **PPH-5** solution $(1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M})$ was titrated with 0, 2.4, 10, 20 and 30 equiv of TFA (**a**–**e** respectively).