

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) For

**The Annular Tautomerism of Lithium 1,2,3-Triazolate**

Martin Pulst, Hossam Elgabarty, Daniel Sebastiani and Jörg Kressler\*

Department of Chemistry, Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, D-06099 Halle, Germany

\*E-mail: joerg.kressler@chemie.uni-halle.de

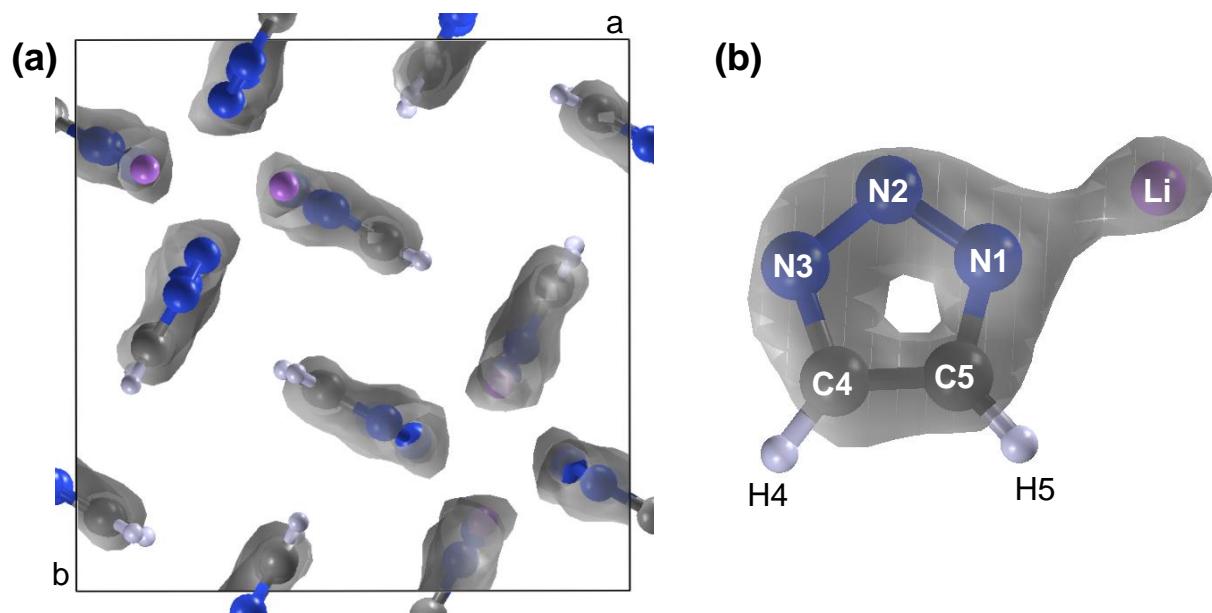
## X-ray Diffraction Data

**Table S1** Assignment of selected Bragg reflections of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate.

$2\theta$ ( $^{\circ}$ )	$I_{rel}$ (%)	$d$ (Å)	$d^{-2}$ (Å $^{-2}$ )	Index			$d_{cal}$ (Å)	$d_{cal}^{-2}$ (Å $^{-2}$ )	$d-d_{cal}$ (Å)	$d^{-2} - d_{cal}^{-2}$ (Å $^{-2}$ )
				$h$	$k$	$l$				
11.35	42.3	7.794	0.016	1	1	0	7.835	0.016	-0.040	0.000
16.04	1.0	5.526	0.033	2	0	0	5.540	0.033	-0.014	0.000
17.60	5.0	5.039	0.039	1	0	1	5.068	0.039	-0.029	0.000
19.37	7.8	4.582	0.048	1	1	1	4.609	0.047	-0.027	0.001
22.50	10.6	3.952	0.064	2	0	1	3.972	0.063	-0.021	0.001
22.74	35.2	3.910	0.065	2	2	0	3.917	0.065	-0.007	0.000
23.91	12.1	3.721	0.072	2	1	1	3.739	0.072	-0.018	0.001
25.47	100.0	3.497	0.082	3	1	0	3.504	0.081	-0.007	0.000
30.07	5.1	2.972	0.113	3	1	1	2.985	0.112	-0.013	0.001
32.41	5.0	2.762	0.131	4	0	0	2.770	0.130	-0.008	0.001
33.27	2.0	2.693	0.138	3	2	1	2.705	0.137	-0.012	0.001
34.38	26.5	2.609	0.147	3	3	0	2.612	0.147	-0.003	0.000
36.25	3.1	2.478	0.163	4	2	0	2.478	0.163	0.000	0.000
36.47	10.7	2.463	0.165	2	1	2	3.739	0.072	-0.007	0.001
37.12	3.0	2.422	0.170	4	1	1	2.431	0.169	-0.009	0.001
38.00	0.7	2.368	0.178	3	3	1	2.374	0.177	-0.006	0.001
39.85	2.4	2.262	0.195	4	2	1	2.272	0.194	-0.010	0.002
41.64	7.2	2.169	0.213	5	1	0	2.173	0.212	-0.004	0.001
46.58	3.9	1.950	0.263	4	1	2	1.955	0.262	-0.005	0.001
50.87	2.4	1.795	0.310	5	3	1	1.803	0.308	-0.008	0.003
52.30	12.0	1.749	0.327	4	3	2	1.749	0.327	0.000	0.000
55.31	4.8	1.661	0.362	3	1	3	1.670	0.359	-0.009	0.004

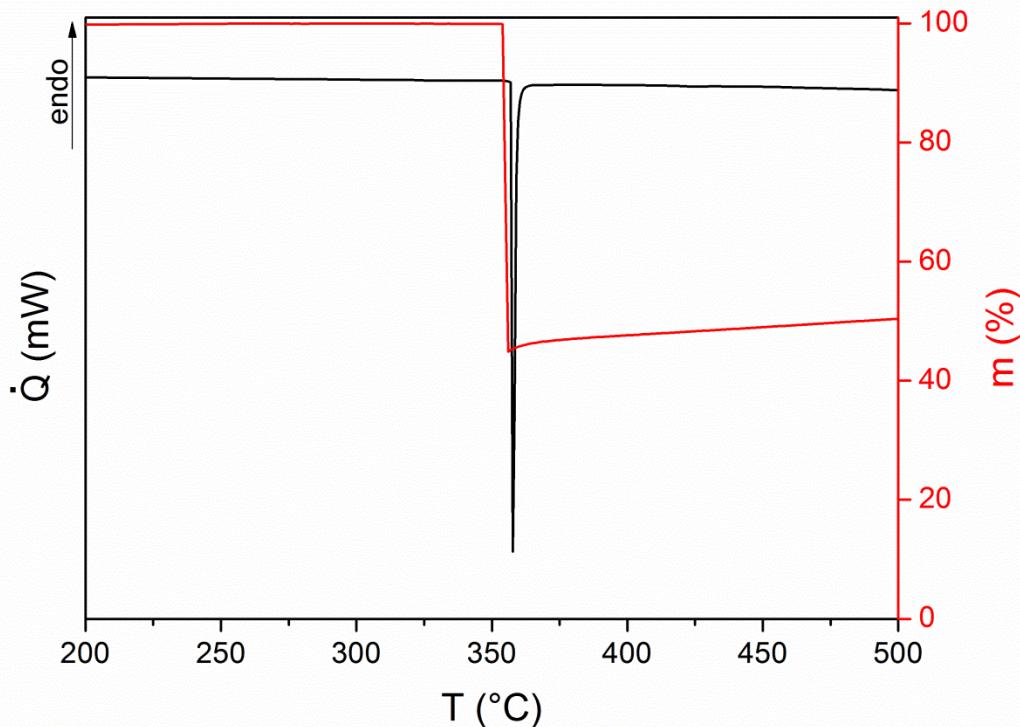
**Table S2** Refined atom positions and bond lengths of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate (see Figure S1 (b) for assignment).

Atom	Position			Bond	Length (Å)
	x	y	z		
N1	0.6950	1.0563	0.2963	N1 - N2	1.32
N2	0.7281	1.1090	0.0969	N2 - N3	1.32
N3	0.6899	1.0385	-0.0761	N3 - C4	1.34
C4	0.6327	0.9418	0.0120	C4 - C5	1.36
C5	0.6361	0.9532	0.2509	C5 - N1	1.34
H4	0.5989	0.8751	-0.0869	C4 - H4	1.00
H5	0.6053	0.8972	0.3757	C5 - H5	1.00
Li	0.7342	1.1244	0.6158	Li - N1	2.00
				Li - N2	2.14
				Li - N3	2.05



**Fig. S1** Refined Fourier map of the electron density of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate (a) in the tetragonal unit cell and (b) of the asymmetric unit. The atoms are labeled for the assignment of the positions and bond lengths in Table S2.

## Thermal Properties



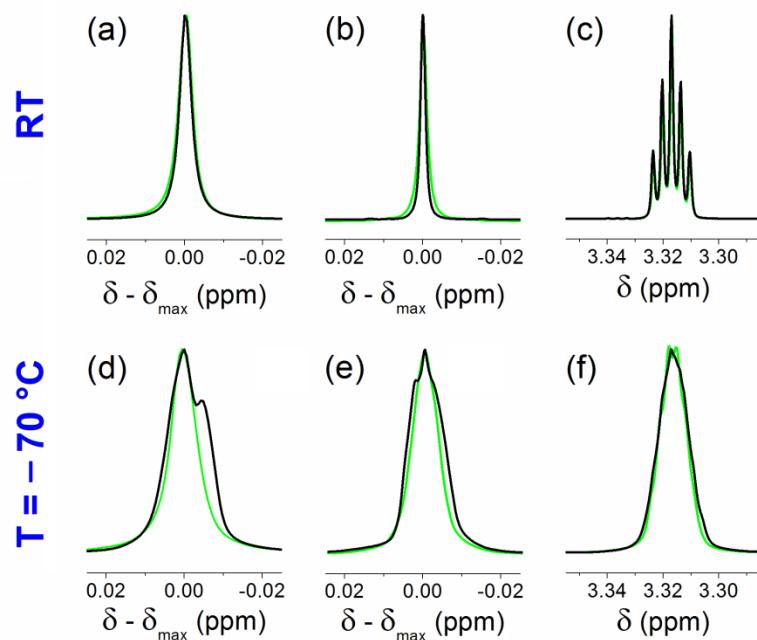
**Fig. S2** Combined DSC and TGA plot of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate. The heat flow is plotted in black color and the red curve belongs to the mass.

## NMR Spectroscopy Data

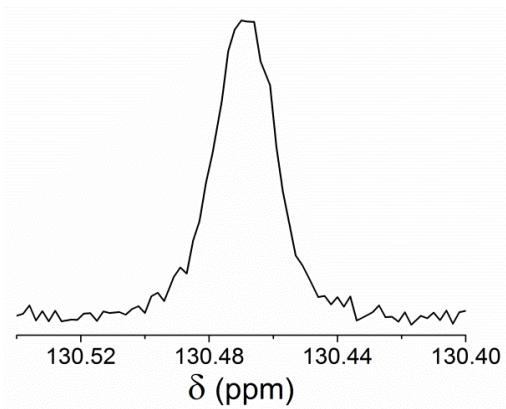
**Table S3** NMR characterization data of 1,2,3-triazole and lithium 1,2,3-triazolate obtained from the NMR spectra measured in CD<sub>3</sub>OD at room temperature, confirming the successful conversion.

Sample	<sup>1</sup> H NMR <sup>a</sup>		<sup>7</sup> Li NMR <sup>b</sup>
	$\delta$ (ppm)	$^1J_{C-H}$ (Hz)	$\delta$ (ppm)
1,2,3-Triazole	7.82	194.2	---
Lithium 1,2,3-triazolate	7.51	184.3	-0.34

<sup>a</sup> NMR spectra recorded at 500 MHz and <sup>b</sup> at 194 MHz.



**Fig. S3** NMR spectra of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate (black) and lithium 1,2,4-triazolate (green) in CD<sub>3</sub>OD at RT (a)-(c) and at  $T = -70^\circ\text{C}$  (d)-(f). The <sup>7</sup>Li NMR spectra are shown in (a) and (d) and the others are <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the triazoles ((b) and (e)) and the methanol signal ((c) and (f)). All signals are normalized to their intensities and the chemical shift of their maximum intensity ( $\delta - \delta_{max}$ ). The resonances of the NMR spectra of Li-TR and its isomer have the same line shape at RT but after cooling to  $T = -70^\circ\text{C}$ , the NMR signals of the two isomers significantly differ. This is not an artefact caused by an inhomogeneous magnetic field since the resonances of the methyl group of the solvent do not show this difference, i.e. the splitting of the signals of Li-TR can be explained exclusively by the presence of the two lithiotropic tautomers.



**Fig. S4**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of lithium 1,2,3-triazolate at  $T = -70^\circ\text{C}$  in  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$  recorded with a frequency of 125 MHz.