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A model for the water-oxidation and recovery systems of the oxygen-evolving complex

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Fig. S1 Positive-ion ESI mass spectral change for the repeated cycle of photoreduction of **2** and oxygenation of **1**. The spectra of **1** shown in (b), (d) and (f) were obtained from photo-irradiation of **2** shown in (a), (c) and (e), respectively. The spectra of **2** shown in (c), (e) and (g) were obtained from oxygenation of **1** shown in (b), (d) and (f), respectively. (h) The signal at m/z 361.0 corresponds to $[\mathbf{2}]^{2+}$. (i) Calculated isotopic distribution for $[\mathbf{2}]^{2+}$. (j) The signal at m/z 565.3 corresponds to $[\mathbf{1}]^+$. (k) Calculated isotopic distribution for $[\mathbf{1}]^+$.



Fig. S2 (a) Positive-ion ESI mass spectrum of **2** in CH₃CN, which is obtained from the photo-irradiation of **2** and successive oxygenation of **1**. (b) The signal at m/z 361.0 corresponds to $[2]^{2+}$. (c) Calculated isotopic distribution for $[2]^{2+}$. (d) Positive-ion ESI mass spectrum of $[Mn^{III,III}_2(TPA)_2(\mu-{}^{18}O)_2]^{2+}$ (¹⁸O-labelled **2**) in CH₃CN, which is obtained from the photo-irradiation of **2** and successive oxygenation of **1** using ${}^{18}O_2$. (b) The signal at m/z 363.0 corresponds to $[{}^{18}O$ -labelled **2**]²⁺.



Fig. S3 UV-vis spectra of 3,5-di-*t*-butyl-1,2-benzoquinone (DTBBQ) (400 μ M) and NEt₃ (4.0 mM) in CH₃CN (2.5 mL) (a) before and (b) after photo-irradiation (>550 nm).



Fig. S4 Positive-ion GC-mass spectra of $H_2^{16}O$ and $H_2^{18}O$ obtained from the reaction of **2** (1.4 mg, 1.0 µmol) with (a) ${}^{16}O_2$ (5.0 mL) and (b) ${}^{18}O_2$ (5.0 mL) in the presence of 3,5-di-*t*-butyl-1,2-benzoquinone (DTBBQ) (22 mg, 100 µmol) and NEt₃ (140 µL, 1.0 mmol) in CH₃CN (200 µL) under photo-irradiation (>550 nm).

Fig. S5 Diffuse reflectance UV-vis spectra of (a) 2.3@Clay and (b) clay.

Fig. S6 ESR spectrum of $2 \cdot 3$ (Clay (5.0 mg, content of the mixture of 2 and 3: 300 nmol) suspended in DMF (500 µL) at -150 °C (microwave frequency: 9.16 GHz, microwave power: 1.0 mW).

Fig. S7 XRD patterns of (a) 2·3@Clay and (b) clay.

Fig. S8 STEM images and EDS elemental mappings of (a) $2\cdot3@$ Clay and (b) clay material isolated from the mixture of $2\cdot3@$ Clay and Ce^{IV}.

Fig. S9 ORTEP drawing of $[Ce^{IV,IV}_2(NO_3)_{10}(\mu-O)]^{4-}$ with ellipsoids at 50% probability. The counter cation $[Mn^{IV,IV}_2(TPA)_2(\mu-O)_2]^{4+}$ (4) is omitted for clarity. Selected interatomic distance (*l*/Å) and angle ($\phi/^\circ$): Ce1–O2 = 2.0480(2), Ce1–O2–Ce1* = 170.70(11).

Fig. S10 UV-vis spectra of (a) the CH₃CN solution of 3 (100 μ M) and (b) the supernatant CH₃CN/water solution after adsorption of 3 on clay.

Fig. S11 UV-vis spectra of (a) the aqueous solution of **4** (1.0 mM) and (b) the supernatant aqueous solution after adsorption of **4** on clay.

Fig. S12 XRD patterns of (a) 3@Clay and (b) 4@Clay.

Fig. S13 Time course of the evolved O_2 from the aqueous suspension (2.0 mL) of **3@Clay** (600 µg, content of **3**: 39 nmol) with an excess amount of $(NH_4)_2[Ce^{IV}(NO_3)_6]$ (137 mg, 250 µmol).

Fig. S14 UV-vis spectra of the supernatant solution (3.0 mL) of the reaction of **3**@Clay (30 mg, content of **3**: 2.0 μ mol) with an excess amount of (NH₄)₂[Ce^{IV}(NO₃)₆] (274 mg, 0.50 mmol) after (a) 0.5 min and (b) 60 min.

Fig. S15 Positive-ion GC mass spectrum of ${}^{16,18}O_2$ and ${}^{18}O_2$ obtained from the $H_2{}^{18}O$ suspension (100 µL) of **3@Clay** (15 mg, content of **3**: 980 nmol) and (NH₄)₂[Ce^{IV}(NO₃)₆] (27 mg, 49 µmol).

Fig. S16 Positive-ion GC mass spectrum of ${}^{16,18}O_2$ and ${}^{18}O_2$ obtained from the $H_2{}^{18}O$ suspension (100 µL) of **4@Clay** (50 mg, content of **4**: 1.0 µmol) and (NH₄)₂[Ce^{IV}(NO₃)₆] (27 mg, 49 µmol).