

Supplementary Materials for:
Dihydrooxazine Byproduct of a McMurry-Melton Reaction
En Route to a Synthetic Bacteriochlorin

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(1) X-ray crystal data**Table S1.** Crystallographic data of **5b** and **5a**

Identification code	5a	5b
CCDC number	2176728	2176729
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₄	C ₂₂ H ₂₈ N ₂ O ₆
Formula weight	382.45	416.46
Temperature/K	100.0	100.00
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	6.1873(4)	11.9124(9)
b/Å	26.3380(17)	12.6552(9)
c/Å	12.1924(8)	13.9689(10)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90	90
$\beta/^\circ$	102.960(3)	91.409(3)
$\gamma/^\circ$	90	90
Volume/Å ³	1936.3(2)	2105.2(3)
Z	4	4
ρ_{calc} g/cm ³	1.312	1.314
μ/mm^{-1}	0.091	0.096
F(000)	816.0	888.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.48 × 0.24 × 0.12	0.22 × 0.16 × 0.12
Radiation	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)	MoK α (λ = 0.71073)
2 θ range for data collection/ $^\circ$	4.618 to 54.204	4.344 to 54.968
Index ranges	$-7 \leq h \leq 7$, $-33 \leq k \leq 33$, $-15 \leq l \leq 15$	$-15 \leq h \leq 15$, $-16 \leq k \leq 16$, $-18 \leq l \leq 18$
Reflections collected	26402	62423
Independent reflections	8506 [R_{int} = 0.0423, R_{sigma} = 0.0483]	4831 [R_{int} = 0.0659, R_{sigma} = 0.0261]
Data/restraints/parameters	8506/1/521	4831/0/313
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.009	1.042
Final R indexes [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$]	R_1 = 0.0396, wR_2 = 0.0901	R_1 = 0.0439, wR_2 = 0.1112
Final R indexes [all data]	R_1 = 0.0515, wR_2 = 0.0950	R_1 = 0.0569, wR_2 = 0.1188
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.19/−0.26	0.65/−0.33
Flack parameter	0.1(4)	—

(2) pH Simulation

The pH simulations were computed using the following Python script:

```
import math
from scipy.optimize import fsolve
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

pka = 9.25 # pKa of NH4
pkb = 9.25 # pKb of OAc-
kw = 1e-14 # constant
ka = 10 ** (-1 * pka) # Ka
kb = 10 ** (-1 * pkb) # Kb
equiv = 0.01 # [R-NO2] = 1 equiv = 0.01 M = 10 mM
# Assuming initial [HCl] = a M in [NH4OAc] = s M solution
# [H+] = x, [OH-] = y

def equations(p):
    x, y = p
    return (x*s/(ka + x) + x - y*s/(kb + y) - y - a, kw - x*y)

s_set = [1000, 400, 160, 64, 25.6]# [NH4OAc] (equiv)

# calculation and plot
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(6, 4))
for se in s_set:
    s = se * equiv
    pHs = []
    x, y = 1e-7, 1e-7 # initial guessing solutions
    for ae in range(120): # [HCl] (equiv)
        a = ae * equiv
        x, y = fsolve(equations, (x, y), factor=1, xtol=1e-24)
        pH = -1 * math.log10(x)
        pHs.append(pH)
        print(se, ae, pH, x, y, equations((x, y)))
    ax.plot(range(120), pHs, label='{} equiv'.format(se))

ax.set_ylabel('pH')
ax.set_xlabel('[HCl] equiv')
ax.minorticks_on()
ax.grid(True, which='both')
ax.legend()
```

The script provides for successive iteration given an initial estimate to arrive at a calculated value. The features *factor* and *xtol* make the respective initial iteration step and error tolerance small. A root expected here is as small as 10^{-7} (pH = 7). The error was assessed by putting the calculated roots back into the acid-base equation. The maximum error was 1.78×10^{-15} . The resulting pH estimates are in excellent agreement with expected values. For example, with no HCl the calculated pH is 7.0, in agreement with expectation.

(3) NMR data

























