## **Supporting Information**

## **Construction of**

# pillar[4]arene[1]quinone/1,10-dibromodecane pseudorotaxanes in solution and the solid state

Xinru Sheng<sup>‡1</sup>, Errui Li<sup>‡1</sup> and Feihe Huang<sup>\*1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, Center for Chemistry of High-Performance & Novel Materials, Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, P. R. China; Email: <u>fhuang@zju.edu.cn</u> <sup>2</sup>Green Catalysis Center and College of Chemistry, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, P. R. China

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#### 1. Materials and methods

All reagents and solvents were commercially available and used as supplied without further purification. **H** was synthesized according to literature procedures.<sup>S1</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a temperature-controlled 400MHz, 500MHz or 600MHz spectrometer with use of the deuterated solvent as the lock and the residual solvent or TMS as the internal reference. Matrix-assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) was recorded on a Bruker Ultraflex with a 355 nm Nd: YAG laser (Smartbeam II) and 25 kV Ion source voltage. UV-vis spectra were taken on a Perkin-Elmer Lambda 35 UV-vis spectrophotometer.

### 2. Characterizations of H and G



Figure S1: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 298 K) of H.



Figure S2: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 298 K) of G.





Figure S3: MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of H.

# 3. Crystallographic data of the [3]pseudorotaxane between H and G in the solid state

between H and G in the solid state			
Empirical formula	$C_{112}H_{140}Br_2O_{20}$		
Formula weight	1966.06		
Temperature	170 K		
Wavelength	0.71073		
Crystal system	Monoclinic		
Space group	P 1 2 <sub>1</sub> /c 1		
Unit cell dimensions	a = 17.4426(6) Å α = 90		
	b = 19.3528(8) Å $\beta$ = 96.800(1)		
	c = 15.3931(4) Å γ = 90		
Volume	5159.6(3)		
Z	4		
Density (calculated)	1.265 g/cm <sup>-3</sup>		
Absorption coefficient	0.854		
F(000)	2084.0		
Crystal size	0.336 x 0.139 x 0.116 mm <sup>3</sup>		
Theta range for data collection	2.35 to 27.40°		
Index ranges	-19<=h<=22, -25<=k<=20, -19<=l<=19		
Reflections collected	41520		
Independent reflections	11778 [R(int) = 0.0705]		
Completeness to theta = 27.492°	0.996		
Absorption correction	Multi-scan		
Max. and min. transmission	0.746, 0.686		
Data / restraints / parameters	11778 / 0 / 612		
Goodness-of-fit on F2	1.046		
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0480, wR2 = 0.0511		
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0705, wR2 = 0.0672		
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.561, -0.709 e. Å <sup>-3</sup>		
CCDC	2031286		

Table S1. Crystal data for single crystals of the [3]pseudorotaxanebetween H and G in the solid state

# 4. Characterization studies on the complexation between H and G in solution



**MALDI-TOF Mass Spectrum** 

**Figure S4:** MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of **H** and **G**. There only exist the peaks of **H**.



**Figure S5:** Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (500 MHz, chloroform-*d*, 298 K): (a) 6.00 mM **H**; (b) 1.00 mM **G** and 5.00 mM **H**; (c) 2.00 mM **G** and 4.00 mM **H**; (d) 3.00 mM **G** and 3.00 mM **H**; (e) 4.00 mM **G** and 2.00 mM **H**; (f) 5.00 mM **G** and 1.00 mM **H**; (g) 6.00 mM **G**.



**Figure S6:** Job plot showing the 1:1 stoichiometry of the complexation between **H** and **G** in chloroform-*d* using the proton NMR data for  $H_a$ . Delta is the chemical shift change of  $H_a$ . [**H**] + [**G**] = 6.00 mM. [**H**] and [**G**] are concentrations of **H** and **G**, respectively.



**Figure S7:** Partial <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (600 MHz, chloroform-*d*, 298 K) of **G** at the concentration of 5.00 mM upon addition of **H**: (a) 0 mM; (b) 1.16 mM; (c) 2.20 mM; (d) 3.14 mM; (e) 3.98 mM; (f) 4.74 mM; (g) 6.85 mM; (h) 8.47 mM; (i) 9.74 mM; (j) 10.77 mM; (k) 11.63 mM; (l) 12.34 mM; (m) 13.47 mM; (n) 14.33 mM; (o) 15.00 mM.



**Figure S8:** The chemical shift changes upon addition of **H**. The red solid line was obtained from the non-linear curve-fitting equation,<sup>S2</sup> y = (P1/[**G**]) (0.5x+0.5 ([**G** $]+P2)-(0.5(x^2+(2x(P2-[$ **G**]))+(P2+[**G** $])^2)^{0.5}))$ , where y =  $\Delta\delta$ , P1 =  $\Delta\delta_{max}$ , P2 = 1/*K*<sub>a</sub>, and x = [**H**].

#### 5. References

- S1. Han, C.; Zhang, Z.; Yu, G.; Huang, F. *Chem. Commun.*, **2012**, *48*, 9876–9878.
- S2. Zhu, X.-Z.; Chen, C.-F. J. Org. Chem., 2005, 70, 917–924.