SUPPORTING INFORMATION

INTERACTION BETWEEN MONOMERS OF TWO SURFACTANTS DERIVED FROM THE [Ru(2,2′-bpy)3]2+ COMPLEX AND α-, β- AND γ-CYCLODEXTRINS.

FORMATION OF [2]- AND [3]-PSEUDOROTAXANES

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**Figure S1**: Emission intensity values obtained at $\lambda_{em}=600$ nm for RuC11 at different surfactant concentrations.
**Figure S2:** Titration of the RuC13 compound with α-CD ([α-CD]=0-1.04×10⁻² mol dm⁻³).
**Figure S3:** Part of 500 MHz 1D $^1$H ROESY NMR spectra showing β-CD protons in presence of RuC11.

**Figure S4:** Part of 500 MHz 1D $^1$H ROESY NMR spectra showing β-CD protons in presence of RuC13.
**Figure S5:** Emission intensity values obtained at $\lambda_{em}=600$ nm for different surfactant concentrations of RuC13 in the presence of $\alpha$-cyclodextrin ([$\alpha$-CD]$=1\times10^{-4}$ mol dm$^{-3}$).

![Graph showing emission intensity vs. [RuC13] concentration](image)

**Figure S6:** General frame of a cyclodextrin

![Diagram of cyclodextrin structure withOH groups labeled](image)

$n = 6$ ($\alpha$-CD), 7 ($\beta$-CD), 8 ($\gamma$-CD)