# Supplementary Information

# A Fluorescent Molecular Capsule with a Flexible Polyaromatic Shell for Detecting Monoterpene Compounds in Water

Akira Suzuki, Kei Kondo, Yoshihisa Sei, Munetaka Akita, and Michito Yoshizawa\*

Chemical Resources Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku, Yokohama 226-8503, Japan; \*E-mail: yoshizawa.m.ac@m.titech.ac.jp

# Contents

- Materials and methods
- Synthetic route of *cis,cis*-1a
- Synthesis of 9-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene ( $\mathbf{5}_{\mathbf{H}}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H & <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra)
- Synthesis of 9-(5-bromo-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene (5<sub>Br</sub>; <sup>1</sup>H & <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra)
- Synthesis of  $\mathbf{5}_{Bpin}$  (<sup>1</sup>H & <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra)
- Synthesis of **1b** (MALDI-TOF MS spectrum)
- Synthesis of 1c (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, HH-COSY & HSQC spectra)
- Synthesis of *trans,trans*-1c (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, HH-COSY & HSQC spectra)
- Synthesis of *cis,cis*-1c (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, HH-COSY & HSQC spectra)
- Synthesis of *cis,cis*-**1a** (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, HH-COSY, HSQC & ESI-TOF MS spectra)
- Formation of capsule 2 (<sup>1</sup>H NMR, ESI-TOF MS, UV-vis & Fluorescence spectra; AFM & DLS analyses)
- Preparation of **2**•(**3a**)<sub>2</sub> (<sup>1</sup>H, DOSY, and NOESY NMR spectra & Fluorescence data)
- Preparation of **2**•(**3b**-c)<sub>2</sub> (<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra & Fluorescence data)
- Preparation of  $2 \cdot (4e)_n$  (<sup>1</sup>H and DOSY NMR spectra)
- Detection of natural fragrance compounds **4a-1** by capsule **2** (Fluorescence data)

## Materials and methods

NMR: Bruker AVANCE-400 (400 MHz) & AVANCE-500 (500 MHz), MALDI-TOF MS: Shimadzu AXIMA-CFR Plus, ESI-TOF MS: Bruker micrOTOF II, AFM: Asylum Research Cypher S, Size Analysis (DLS): Wyatt Technology DynaPro NanoStar, FT IR: JASCO FT/IR-4200, UV-vis: JASCO V-670DS, Fluorescence: HITACHI F-7000, Absolute PL quantum yield: Hamamatsu Quantaurus-QY C11347-01, Elemental analysis: LECO CHNS-932 VTF-900.

Solvents and reagents: TCI Co., Ltd., WAKO Pure Chemical Industries Ltd., Kanto Chemical Co., Inc., Sigma-Aldrich Co., and Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.

## References

- [1] N. Kishi, Z. Li, K. Yoza, M. Akita, M. Yoshizawa, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 11438–11441.
- [2] A. Suzuki, K. Kondo, M. Akita, M. Yoshizawa, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2013, 52, 8120–8123.

Scheme S1. Synthetic route of *cis,cis*-1a.





9-Bromoanthracene (14.221 g, 55.307 mmol) and dry THF (200 mL) were added to a 2-necked 500 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. A hexane solution (2.6 M) of *n*-butyllithium (21.0 mL, 54.6 mmol) was then added dropwise to this flask at -80 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. After the mixture was stirred at -80 °C for 2 h, a dry THF solution (100 mL) of ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (10.630 g, 78.001 mmol) was added to the solution. The resultant mixture was further stirred at -80 °C and then the solution was warmed to r.t. for 17 h to obtain 9-anthrylzinc chloride. 1-Bromo-2,4-dimethoxybenzene (8.129 g, 37.45 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(PhCN)<sub>2</sub> (0.141 g, 0.370 mmol), and dry THF (50 mL) were added to a 100 mL glass flask and the flask was filled with N<sub>2</sub>. A hexane solution (1.1 M) of tri-*tert*-butylphosphine (0.72 mL, 0.79 mmol) was added to this flask. After stirring at r.t. for 2 h, the mixture was added to the solution and then the precipitate was collected and washed with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and hexane to afford 9-(2,4-dimethoxy phenyl)anthracene (**5**<sub>H</sub>; 10.338 g, 32.884 mmol, 87%) as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  3.59 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 6.69-6.72 (m, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.46 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  55.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 99.1 (CH), 104.7 (CH), 119.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 125.0 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 130.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.6 (C<sub>q</sub>), 133.2 (CH), 133.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 159.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 160.9 (C<sub>q</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3050, 3014, 2933, 2836, 2360, 1610, 1508, 1306, 1209, 1157, 1121, 1043, 901, 829, 736. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: 314.38, Found 314.08 [M]<sup>+</sup>. E.A.: Calcd. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>•0.45CHCl<sub>3</sub>: C, 73.25; H, 5.05. Found: C, 73.20; H, 5.13.



Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of  $\mathbf{5}_{H}$ .

### Synthesis of 9-(5-bromo-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene (5<sub>Br</sub>) AS266



9-(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene ( $\mathbf{5}_{H}$ ; 8.005 g, 25.46 mmol) and THF (100 mL) were added to a 200 mL glass flask. A THF solution (50 mL) of 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DBH; 3.626 g, 12.68 mmol) was added to the solution at 0 °C and the resultant mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 d. H<sub>2</sub>O was added into the mixture. The precipitate was collected and washed with H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>3</sub>OH to afford 9-(5-bromo-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene ( $\mathbf{5}_{Br}$ ; 6.130 g, 15.59 mmol, 61%) as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  3.61 (s, 3H), 4.06 (s, 3H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.61 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.03 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 8.48 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  56.2 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 56.5 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 97.3 (CH), 102.3 (C<sub>q</sub>), 121.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 125.1 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 130.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 132.0 (C<sub>q</sub>), 136.3 (CH), 156.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 158.5 (C<sub>q</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3055, 2999, 2962, 2940, 2842, 2359, 1598, 1504, 1350, 1292, 1208, 1033, 889, 738, 526. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Br: 392.04, Found 391.82 [M]<sup>+</sup>. HR MS (ESI): Calcd. For C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>17</sub>BrO<sub>2</sub> 392.0406, Found 392.0405 [M]<sup>+</sup>.



Figure S4. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of 5<sub>Br</sub>.





9-(5-Bromo-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)anthracene ( $\mathbf{5}_{Br}$ ; 6.004 g, 15.27 mmol) and dry THF (400 mL) were added to a 500 mL glass flask. A hexane solution (2.6 M) of *n*-butyllithium (5.9 mL, 15 mmol) was added dropwise to this flask at -78 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 2 h and then trimethoxyborane (2.4 mL, 21 mmol) was slowly added to the mixture at same temperature. When the reaction mixture was warmed to r.t. for 1 d, pinacol (3.623 g, 30.66 mmol) and acetic acid (7.0 mL, 0.12 mol) were added to the reaction mixture and then the resultant mixture was stirred for 13 h at r.t. After the evaporation of the solvents, the crude product was washed with water, methanol, and hexane to afford  $\mathbf{5}_{Bpin}$  (4.961 g, 11.27 mmol, 74%) as a white solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  1.30 (s, 12H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.44 (m, 2H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.45 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  24.8 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 55.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 56.3 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 83.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 95.4 (CH), 119.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 124.9 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 126.3 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 130.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 133.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 141.0 (CH), 161.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 166.3 (C<sub>q</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2978, 2359, 1602, 1574, 1397, 1352, 1335, 1306, 1255, 1207, 1146, 1132, 1032, 862, 740. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>4</sub>B: 440.22, Found 439.98 [M]<sup>+</sup>. HR MS (ESI): Calcd. For C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BO<sub>4</sub>Na 463.2056, Found 463.2058 [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>.





### Synthesis of anthracene tetramer 1b





1,5-Di(10-bromoanthracen-9-yl)-2,4-dimethoxybenzene (0.735 g, 1.13 mmol),  $5_{Bpin}$  (2.001 g, 4.543 mmol),  $K_3PO_4$  (2.414 g, 11.37 mmol), and dry DMF (80 mL) were added to a 2-necked 200 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. The DMF solution (40 mL) of Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (0.276 g, 0.239 mmol) was added to the 200 mL flask and then the reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 2 d. After water was added to the reaction mixture, the precipitate was collected by filtration. The residue was washed with CH<sub>3</sub>OH, THF, and hexane to afford anthracene tetramer **1b** (0.701 g, 0.628 mmol, 55%) as a white solid. Product **1b** was characterized only by MALDI-TOF MS analysis due to the low solubility in various organic solvents.

MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>80</sub>H<sub>58</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: 1114.42, Found 1114.98 [M]<sup>+</sup>. FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3058, 2937, 2838, 2360, 1604, 1504, 1463, 1350, 1267, 1205, 1160, 1097, 1033, 770, 736.



Figure S7. MALDI-TOF MS spectrum (dithranol) of 1b.



Anthracene tetramer **1b** (1.007 g, 0.9031 mmol) and dry  $CH_2Cl_2$  (200 mL) were added to a 300 mL glass flask. A  $CH_2Cl_2$  solution (1.0 M) of BBr<sub>3</sub> (28.0 mL, 28.0 mmol) was added dropwise to this flask under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 2 d. The reaction was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (ca. 50 mL). The product was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  and the resultant organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was washed with acetone and hexane to afford an isomeric mixture of anthracene tetramer **1c** (0.821 g, 0.796 mmol, 88%) as a pale yellow solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the products revealed that the presence of *cis,cis*-**1c**, *cis,trans*-**1c**, and *trans,trans*-**1c** is a 1:2:2 ratio.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.): δ 4.67-5.01 (m, 6H), 6.97, 7.02 and 7.18 (s, 2H), 7.00,

7.04 and 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.12, 7.24, 7.27 and 7.33 (s, 2H), 7.13, 7.23 and 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.57 (m, 16H), 7.93-8.10 (m, 16H), 8.48, 8.53, 8.55 and 8.57 (s, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  103.0(C<sub>q</sub>), 103.1(C<sub>q</sub>), 103.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 116.7 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 116.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 116.9 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 117.0 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 125.3 (CH), 125.5 (CH × 2), 126.0 (CH × 2), 126.5 (CH × 3), 126.6 (CH × 2), 126.7 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 129.0 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 129.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 130.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.0 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 131.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.3 (C<sub>q</sub> × 3), 131.6 (C<sub>q</sub> × 3), 131.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 135.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 135.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 155.2 (C<sub>q</sub> × 3), 155.3 (C<sub>q</sub> × 3), 155.4 (C<sub>q</sub>). FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3060, 2360, 1622, 1502, 1441, 1356, 1267, 1222, 1166, 1083, 885, 848, 772, 738, 609. MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m/z* Calcd. for C<sub>74</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: 1030.33, Found 1030.21 [M]<sup>+</sup>. HR MS (ESI): Calcd. for C<sub>74</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>6</sub>K 1069.2926, Found 1069.2926 [M+K]<sup>+</sup>.



**Figure S8.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of **1c** (isomeric mixture).



155 150 145 140 135 130 125 120 115 110 105 ppm

Figure S9. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of 1c (isomeric mixture).



**Figure S10.** <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>1</sup>H COSY (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of **1c** (isomeric mixture).



Figure S11a. HSQC (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of 1c (isomeric mixture).



Figure S11b. HSQC (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of 1c (isomeric mixture).



Anthracene tetramer **1b** (0.701 g, 0.628 mmol) and dry  $CH_2Cl_2$  (30 mL) were added to a 200 mL glass flask. A  $CH_2Cl_2$  solution (1.0 M) of BBr<sub>3</sub> (19.0 mL, 19.0 mmol) was added dropwise to this flask at 0 °C under N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 1 d. The reaction was quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O (40 mL). The product was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  and the resultant organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was washed with  $CH_3OH$  and hexane to afford a pure *trans-trans* isomer of anthracene tetramer **1c** (0.352 g, 0.341 mmol, 54%) as a pale yellow solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , r.t.):  $\delta$  6.88-6.95 (m, 6H), 7.50 (br, 16H), 7.96 (br, 12H), 8.10 (br, 4H), 8.58 (s, 2H), 9.32 (s, 2H), 9.37 (s, 2H), 9.43 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , r.t.):  $\delta$  103.1 (CH × 2), 115.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 115.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 115.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 124.8 (CH), 125.0 (CH), 125.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 125.7 (CH), 126.6 (C<sub>q</sub>), 126.8 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 130.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 130.3 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 133.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.0 (C<sub>q</sub>), 135.6 (CH × 2), 156.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 156.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 156.3 (C<sub>q</sub>). MALDI-TOF MS (dithranol): *m*/*z* Calcd. for C<sub>74</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>6</sub>: 1030.33, Found 1029.99 [M]<sup>+</sup>.



**Figure S13.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of *trans,trans*-1c.







Figure 16a. HSQC spectrum (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , r.t.) of *trans,trans*-1c.





Synthesis of anthracene tetramer *cis*, *cis*-1c



An isomeric mixture of anthracene tetramer 1c (0.102 g, 98.5  $\mu$ mol), NaOH (0.298 g, 7.45 mmol), and degassed H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) were added to a 2-necked 50 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. The resultant mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 1 d. <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the aliquot revealed that the thermodynamic equilibrium ratio of *cis,cis*-1c, *cis,trans*-1c, and *trans,trans*-1c is 1:0:0. The aqueous solution was neutralized with HClaq. (ca. 2 mL) and then the products were extracted by CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The resultant organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was washed with hexane to afford a pure *cis,cis* isomer of anthracene tetramer 1c (89 mg, 86 µmol, 87%) as a gray solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  4.75 (s, 2H), 4.92 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 7.01 (s, 2H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.42-7.53 (m, 16H), 7.92-8.05 (m, 16H), 8.48 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.):  $\delta$  103.2(CH), 103.4(CH), 116.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 117.1 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 125.6 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.6 (CH × 2), 126.7 (CH), 126.8 (C<sub>q</sub>), 128.2 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 129.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.1 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.3 (C<sub>q</sub>), 131.4 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 131.7 (C<sub>q</sub>), 135.6 (CH), 135.7 (CH), 155.3 (C<sub>q</sub>), 155.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 155.5 (C<sub>q</sub>).



Figure S18. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) spectrum of *cis,cis*-1c.



**Figure S19.**  $^{1}$ H- $^{1}$ H COSY spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of *cis,cis*-1c.



Figure S20. HSQC spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, r.t.) of *cis,cis*-1c.

Identification code	AS257	
Empirical formula	C78 H40 O11	
Formula weight	1153.10	
Temperature	90 K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P21/c	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 17.323(3) Å	$\alpha = 90^{\circ}$
	b = 22.428(4) Å	$\beta = 95.051(3)^{\circ}$
	c = 15.591(3) Å	$\gamma = 90^{\circ}$
Volume	6033.8(17) Å <sup>3</sup>	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	$1.269 \text{ Mg/m}^3$	
Absorption coefficient	0.085 mm <sup>-1</sup>	
F(000)	2384	
Crystal size	0.35 x 0.14 x 0.09 mm <sup>3</sup>	
Theta range for data collection	1.489 to 20.469°.	
Index ranges	-17 < h < 16, -22 < k < 19, -15 < l < 15	
Reflections collected	18523	
Independent reflections	5991 [R(int) = 0.0926]	
Completeness to theta = $25.03^{\circ}$	99.6 %	
Absorption correction	Empirical	
Max. and min. transmission	0.971 and 0.992	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>	
Data / restraints / parameters	5991 / 1371 / 802	
Goodness-of-fit on F2	0.945	
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	$R_1 = 0.0806, wR_2 = 0.2219$	
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1437, wR_2 = 0.2691$	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.613 and $-0.649 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$	

 Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for *cis,cis*-1c.

The supplementary crystallographic data (CCDC 985689) can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam. ac.uk/data\_request/cif.



Figure S21. ORTEP drawing of *cis,cis*-1c.



Figure S22. CPK representation of the crystal structure of *cis,cis*-1c.



**Figure S23.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz, r.t.) of **1c** (isomeric mixture) in (a)  $CDCl_3$  and (b) NaOD/D<sub>2</sub>O after heating at 70 °C for 1 d.

Synthesis of anthracene tetramer *cis,cis*-1a

AS257



An isomeric mixture of **1c** (0.151 g, 0.146 mmol), NaOH (0.318 g, 7.95 mmol), and H<sub>2</sub>O (15 mL) were added to a 2-necked 50 mL glass flask filled with N<sub>2</sub>. The resultant mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 21 h. A THF solution (20 mL) of 1,3-propanesultone (0.554 g, 4.53 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and then the solution was further stirred at 70 °C for 2 d. After the evaporation of the resultant solution, the crude product was dissolved in water (1.0 mL). When 1-propanol (10 mL) was added to the aqueous solution, yellow precipitate was generated. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and dried under vacuum and then pure *cis,cis*-**1a** (0.232 g, 0.122 mmol, 84%) was obtained as a yellow solid.<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.):  $\delta$  1.83-1.87 (m, 4H), 2.01-2.06 (m, 8H), 2.28-2.31 (m, 4H), 2.61-2.66 (m, 8H), 4.18 (t, 4H, *J* = 6.0 Hz), 4.26-4.31 (m, 8H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 7.22 (s, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.44 (m, 16H), 7.81-7.96 (m, 16H), 8.37 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.):  $\delta$  25.9 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 26.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 26.1 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 49.1-49.7 (CH<sub>2</sub> × 3), 68.4 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 68.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 68.6 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 99.8 (CH × 2), 120.6 (C<sub>q</sub>), 121.0 (C<sub>q</sub>), 121.2 (C<sub>q</sub>), 126.0 (CH × 4), 126.3 (C<sub>q</sub>), 127.3 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 128.0 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 131.8 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 132.0 (C<sub>q</sub>), 132.9 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.5 (C<sub>q</sub>), 134.6 (C<sub>q</sub> × 2), 137.5 (CH × 2), 159.4 (C<sub>q</sub>), 159.5 (C<sub>q</sub>). <sup>1</sup>H DOSY NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 1.0 mM, 300 K): *D* = 6.17 x 10<sup>-10</sup> m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>. FT-IR (KBr, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3087, 2974, 2947, 2887, 2359, 1631, 1503, 1470, 1441, 1350, 1193, 1046, 737, 608, 528. ESI-TOF MS (CH<sub>3</sub>OH): *m/z* 450.7 [M–4Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>4-</sup>, 608.7 [M–3Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>3-</sup>, 924.5 [M–2Na<sup>+</sup>]<sup>2-</sup>.









Figure S27b. HSQC spectrum (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD, r.t.) of *cis,cis*-1a.



Figure S28. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (CH<sub>3</sub>OH) of *cis,cis*-1a.



Compound cis,cis-1a (19.1 mg, 10.1 µmol) was dissolved in water (1.0 mL) and then the solution was stirred at r.t. for 1 min. The formation of molecular capsule 2 was confirmed by NMR, ESI-TOF MS, DLS, and AFM analyses.



Figure S29. ESI-TOF MS spectrum (H<sub>2</sub>O) of capsule 2.



**Figure S30.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz, r.t., TMS as an external standard) of *cis,cis*-**1a** (1 mM) in (a)  $CD_3OD$ , (b)  $CD_3OD/D_2O = 4:6$  (v/v), and (c)  $D_2O$ .



**Figure S31.** (a) AFM image of capsule **2** on mica and (b) the height profile of selected features of **2**. (c) Size and number (*N*) distribution of the AFM image of **2**.



Figure S32. Particle size distribution of capsule 2 by DLS analysis (H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t., 1.0-10.0 mM based on *cis,cis*-1a).



**Figure S33.** (a) UV-vis spectra and (b) fluorescence spectra ( $\lambda_{ex} = 370 \text{ nm}, \text{ r.t.}$ ) of *cis,cis*-1a in CH<sub>3</sub>OH and capsule 2 in H<sub>2</sub>O (1.0 mM based on *cis,cis*-1a). Absolute fluorescence quantum yields are given in brackets.



An excess amount of 1-acetyladamantane (**3a**; 1.3 mg, 7.0  $\mu$ mol) was added to a H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.7 mL) of capsule **2** (1.3 mg, 0.70  $\mu$ mol based on *cis,cis*-**1a**) in a test tube. The suspended mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The resultant solution was centrifuged and filtered by a membrane filter (0.20  $\mu$ m) to give a solution of **2**•(**3a**)<sub>2</sub>. The formation of **2**•(**3a**)<sub>2</sub> was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR, DOSY NMR, and fluorescence analyses.



**Figure S34a.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ , r.t.) of (a) **2**•(**3a**)<sub>2</sub> and (b) 1-acetyladamantane (**3a**). The gray circles and squares indicate the aromatic moieties and hydrophilic chains of **2**, respectively.



**Figure S34b.** DOSY NMR spectrum (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ , r.t.) of **2**•(**3a**)<sub>2</sub>. The gray circles and squares indicate the aromatic moieties and hydrophilic chains of **2**, respectively.



**Figure S34c.** NOESY NMR spectrum (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ , r.t.) of  $2 \cdot (3a)_2$ . The gray circles and squares indicate the aromatic moieties and hydrophilic chains of 2, respectively.



**Figure S35.** (a) Fluorescence spectra (H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.,  $\lambda_{ex} = 370$  nm) and (b) Job's plot for **3a** with *cis,cis*-**1a**.



An excess amount of methyl 1-adamantane carboxylate (**3b**; 1.4 mg, 6.9  $\mu$ mol) was added to a H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.7 mL) of capsule **2** (1.3 mg, 0.70  $\mu$ mol based on *cis,cis*-**1a**) in a test tube. The suspended mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The resultant solution was centrifuged and filtered by a membrane filter (0.20  $\mu$ m) to give a solution of **2**•(**3b**)<sub>2</sub>. The fluorescence properties of **2**•(**3b**)<sub>2</sub> were analyzed by optical spectrometers. The host-guest composition of **2**•(**3b**)<sub>2</sub> was confirmed by the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> after vacuum freeze-drying.



**Figure S36.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , r.t.) of **2**•(**3b**)<sub>2</sub>.



An excess amount of methyl 1-diamantanol (3c; 1.5 mg, 7.1 µmol) was added to a H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.7 mL) of capsule 2 (1.3 mg, 0.70 µmol based on *cis,cis*-1a) in a test tube. The suspended mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The resultant solution was centrifuged and filtered by a membrane filter (0.20 µm) to give a solution of  $2 \cdot (3c)_2$ . The fluorescence properties of  $2 \cdot (3c)_2$  were analyzed by optical spectrometers. The host-guest composition of  $2 \cdot (3c)_2$  was confirmed by the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum in DMSO- $d_6$ after vacuum freeze-drying.



Figure S37. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , r.t.) of  $2 \cdot (3c)_2$ .



**Figure S38.** (a) Quantum yield ( $\Phi_F$ ) and (b) CIE chromaticity (x and y values) of **2**•(**3a**-c)<sub>2</sub> (H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.0 mM based on **1a**, r.t.,  $\lambda_{ex} = 370$  nm).



Figure S39. Cavity volumes (blue mesh) of (a) 2 and (b)  $2 \cdot (3a)_2$  based on the optimized structure.

#### Detection of natural fragrance compounds 4a-l by capsule 2

AS561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 567, 569



An excess amount of (–)-menthone (4a; 1.1 mg, 7.3 µmol) was added to a H<sub>2</sub>O solution (0.7 mL) of capsule 2 (1.3 mg, 0.70 µmol based on *cis,cis*-1a) in a test tube. The suspended mixture was stirred at r.t. for 1 h. The resultant solution was centrifuged and filtered by a membrane filter (0.20 µm) to give a solution of  $2 \cdot (4a)_n$ . The fluorescent properties of the host-guest complex were analyzed by optical spectrometers. Host-guest composites  $2 \cdot (4b-1)_n$  were also prepared and analyzed by the same procedures. The experiments were conducted at least three times for each sample and the average values of  $\Phi_F$ , x, and y were used. The error bars denote the standard deviation.



**Figure S40a.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ , r.t.) of (a) **2**•(**4e**)<sub>*n*</sub> and (b) (+)-campbor (**4e**). The gray circles and squares indicate the aromatic moieties and hydrophilic chains of **2**, respectively.



**Figure S40b.** DOSY NMR spectrum (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ , r.t.) of **2**•(**4e**)<sub>*n*</sub>. The gray circles and squares indicate the aromatic moieties and hydrophilic chains of **2**, respectively.



Figure S41. Fluorescence spectra (H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.0 mM based on 1a, r.t.,  $\lambda_{ex} = 370$  nm) of the host-guest complexes  $2 \cdot (4a-l)_n$ .



Figure S42. Quantum yields  $(\Phi_F)$  of 2•(4a-l)<sub>n</sub> (H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.0 mM based on 1a, r.t.,  $\lambda_{ex} = 370$  nm).



**Figure S43.** CIE chromaticity (x and y values) of  $2 \cdot (4a-l)_n$  (H<sub>2</sub>O, 1.0 mM based on 1a, r.t.,  $\lambda_{ex} = 370$  nm).