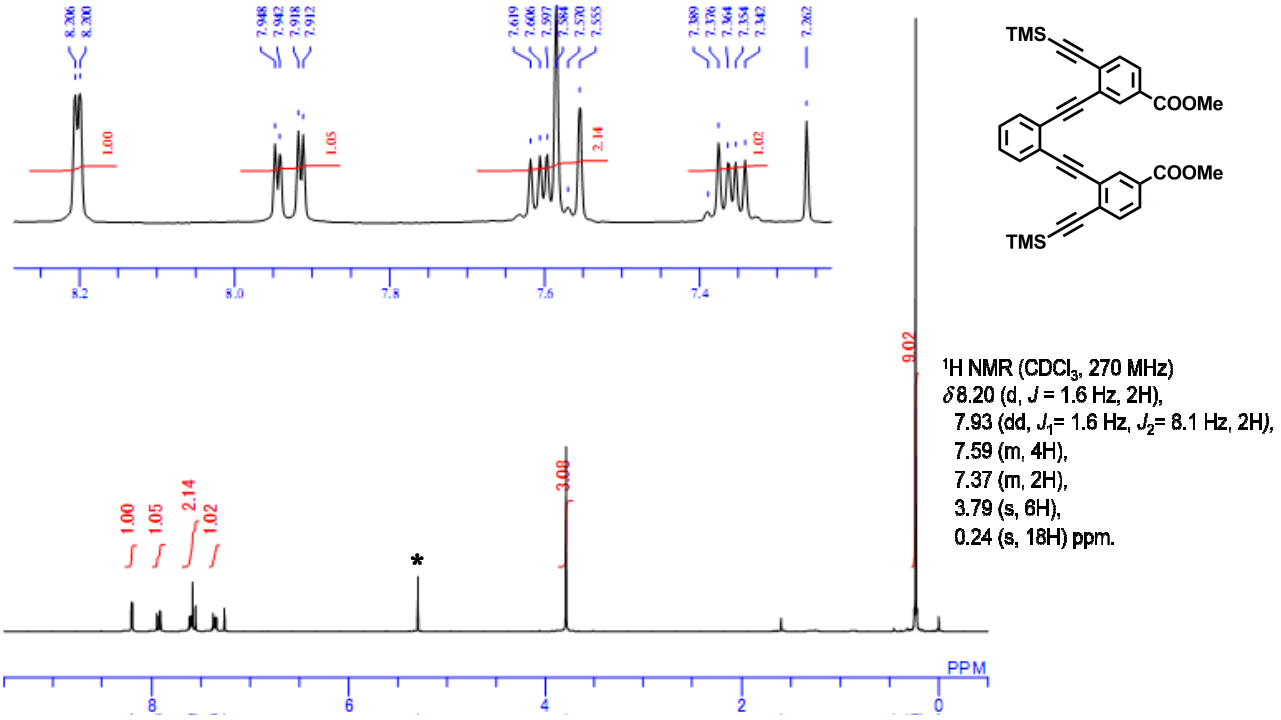

Figure S1. ^{1}H NMR (CDCl$_3$, 270 MHz) spectrum of **4a**. *:dichloromethane

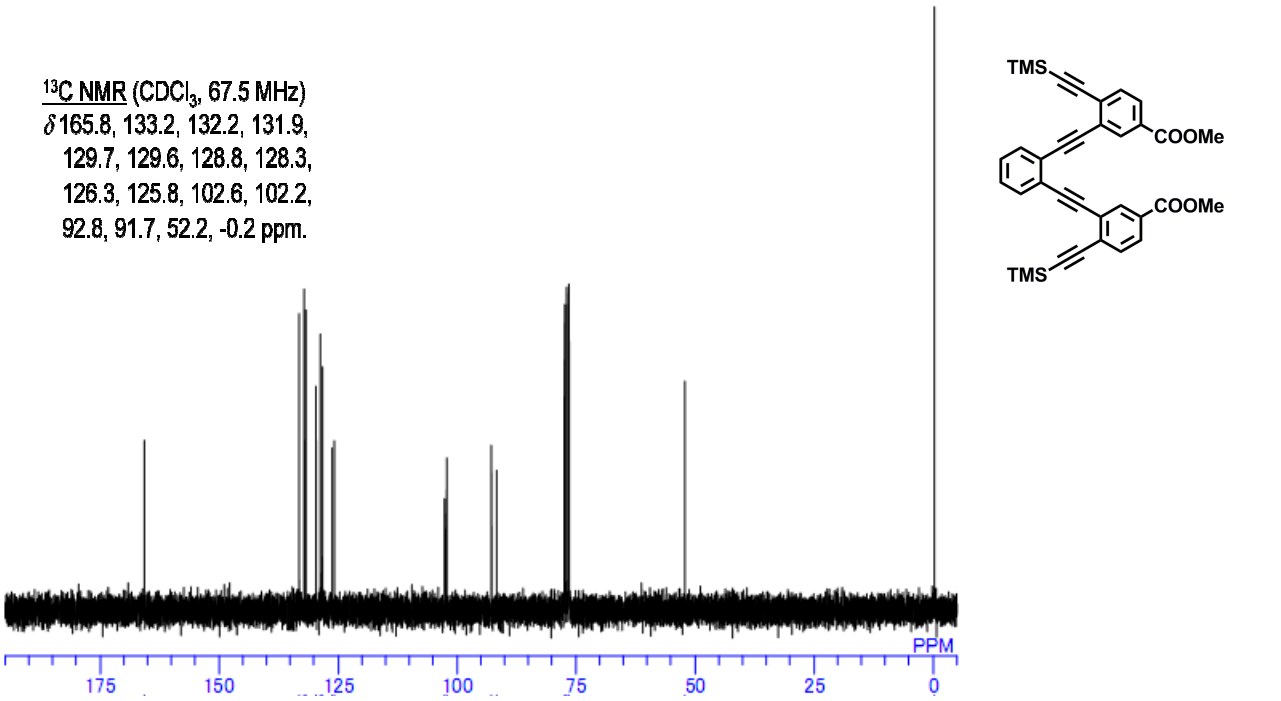

Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR (CDCl$_3$, 67.5 MHz) spectrum of **4a**.

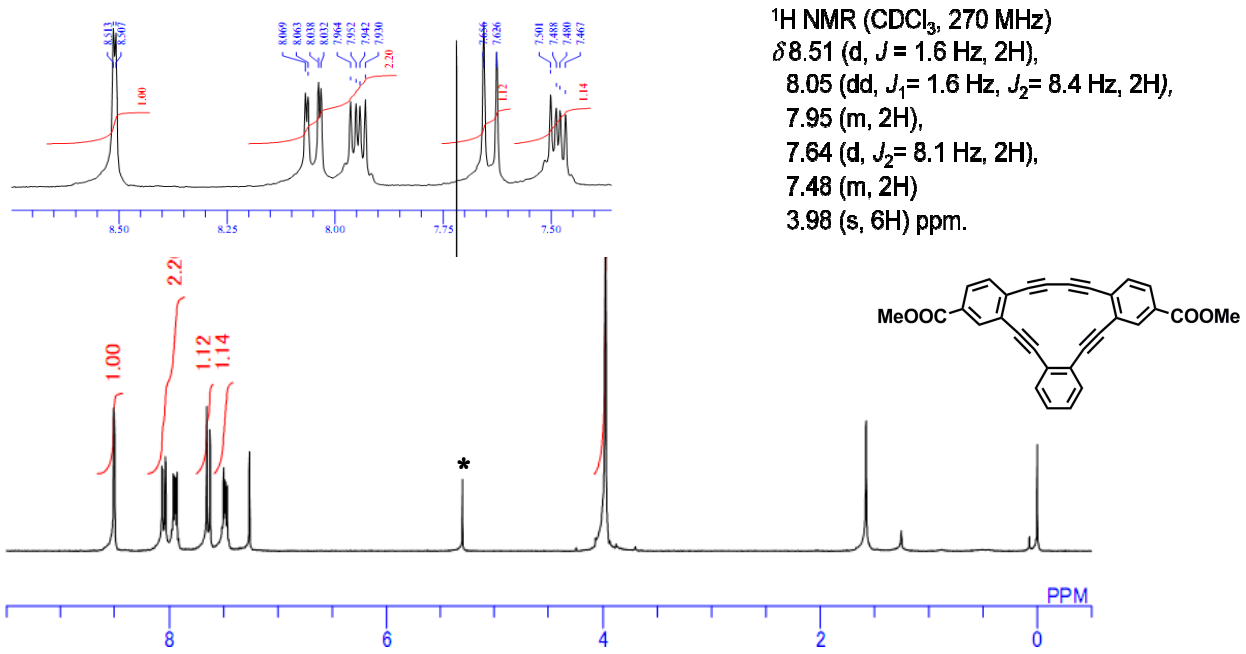

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 270 MHz) spectrum of **2a-2**. *:dichloromethane

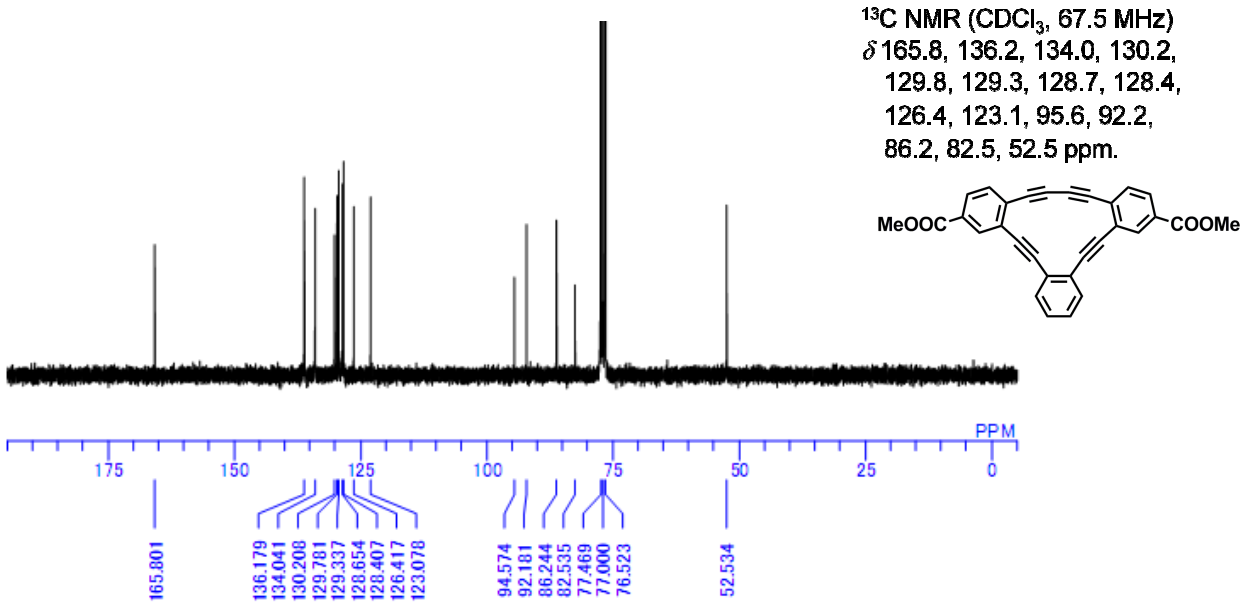

Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 67.5 MHz) spectrum of **2a-2**.

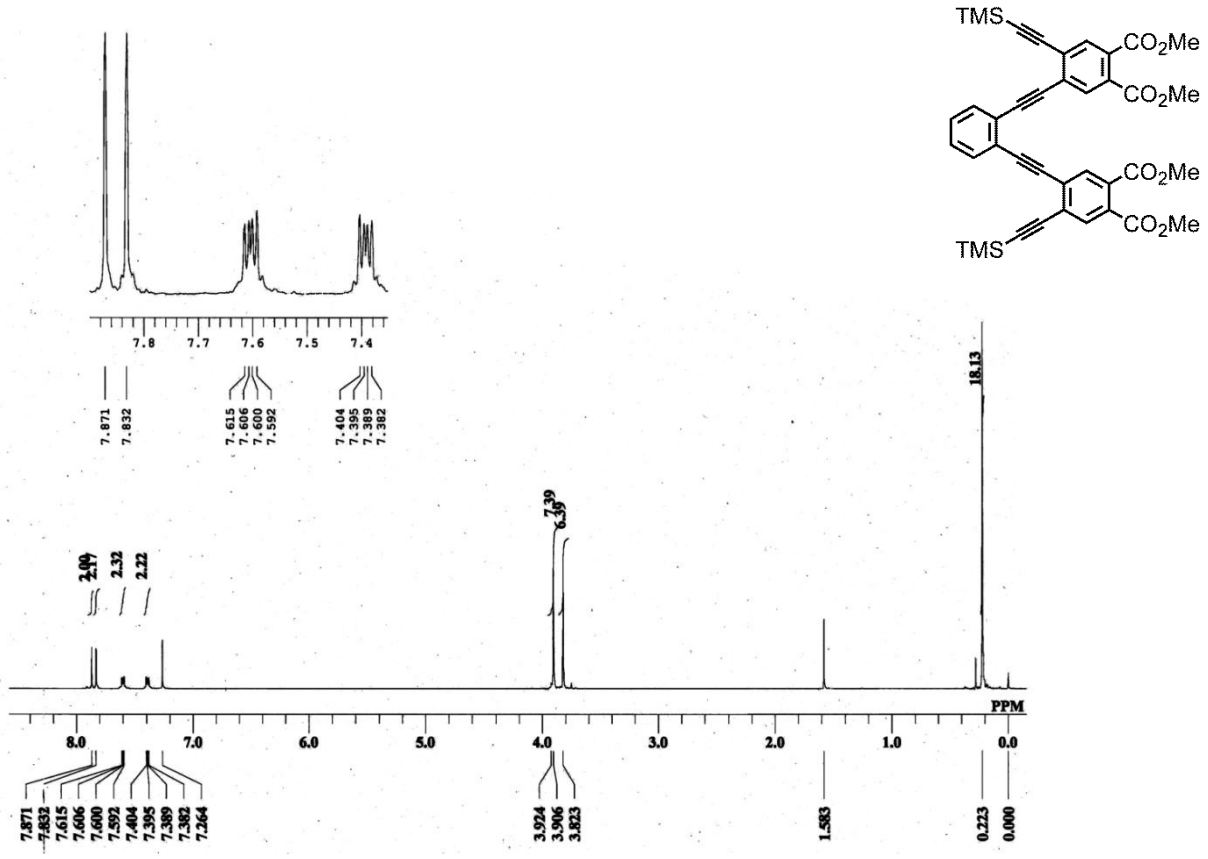

Figure S5. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 270 MHz) spectrum of **4b**.

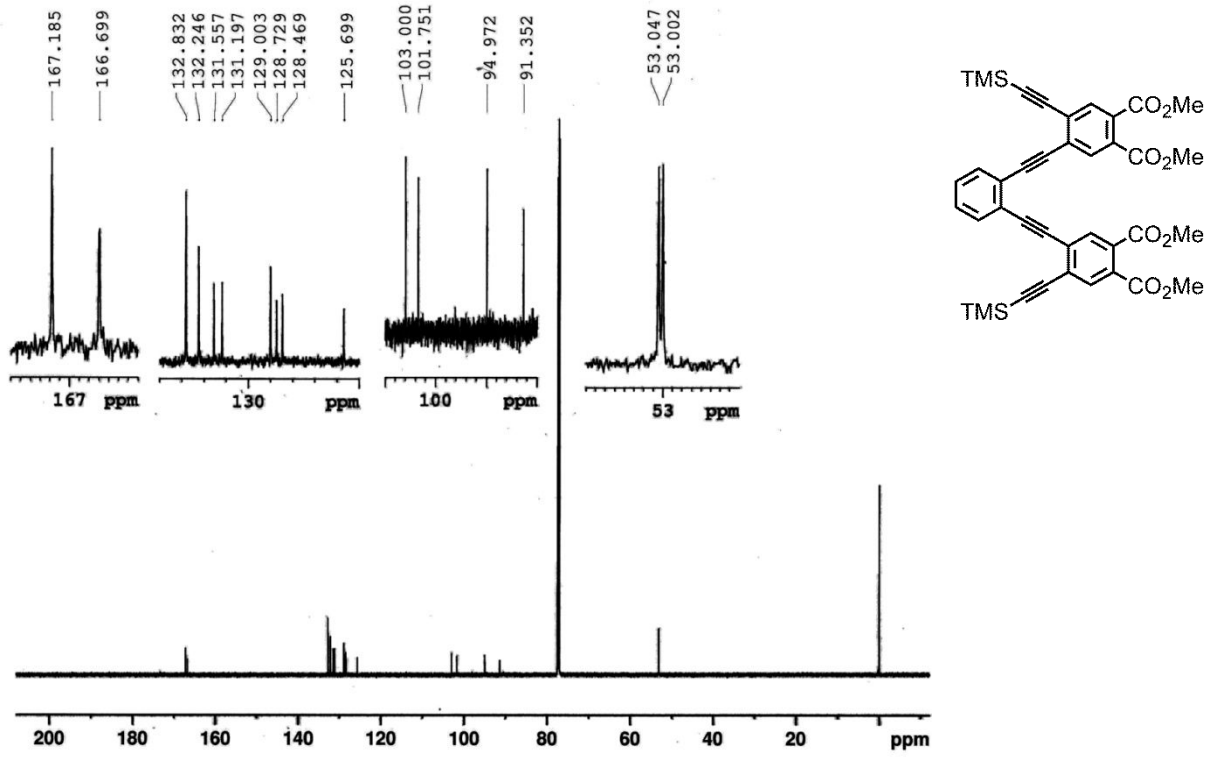

Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 150 MHz) spectrum of **4b**.

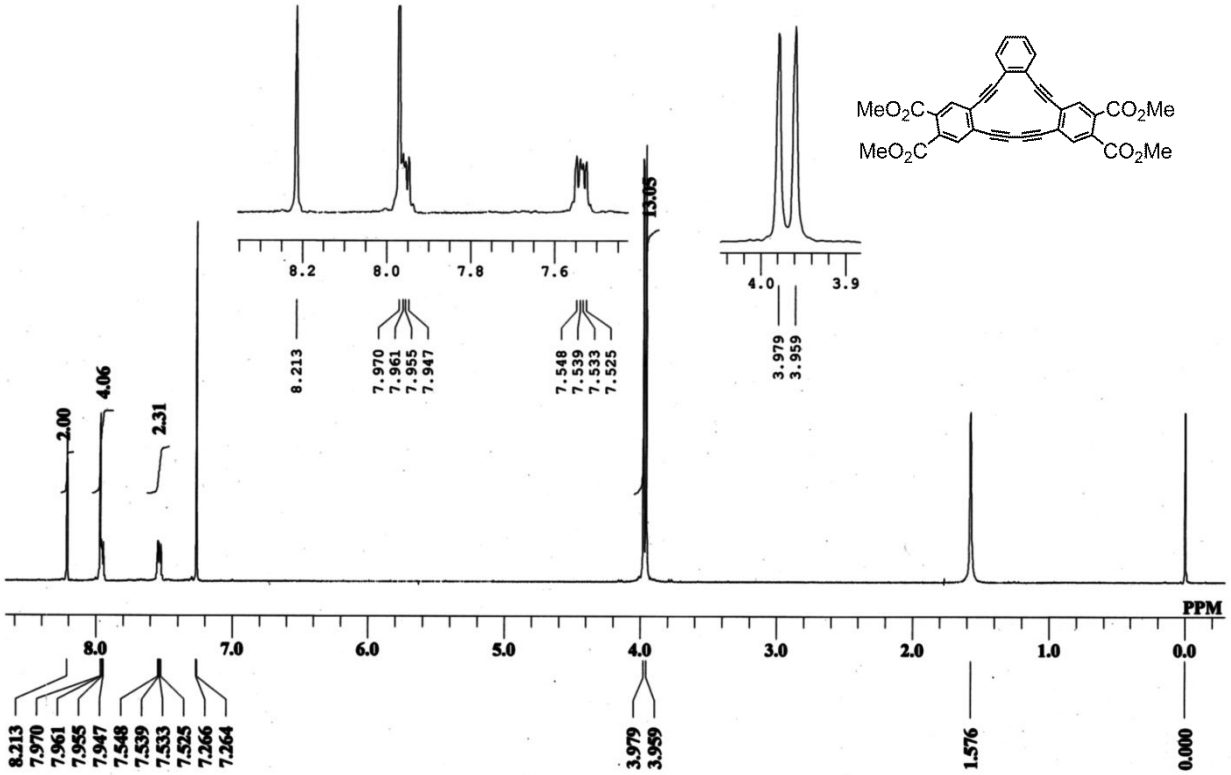

Figure S7. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 270 MHz) spectrum of [14]DBA **2b**.

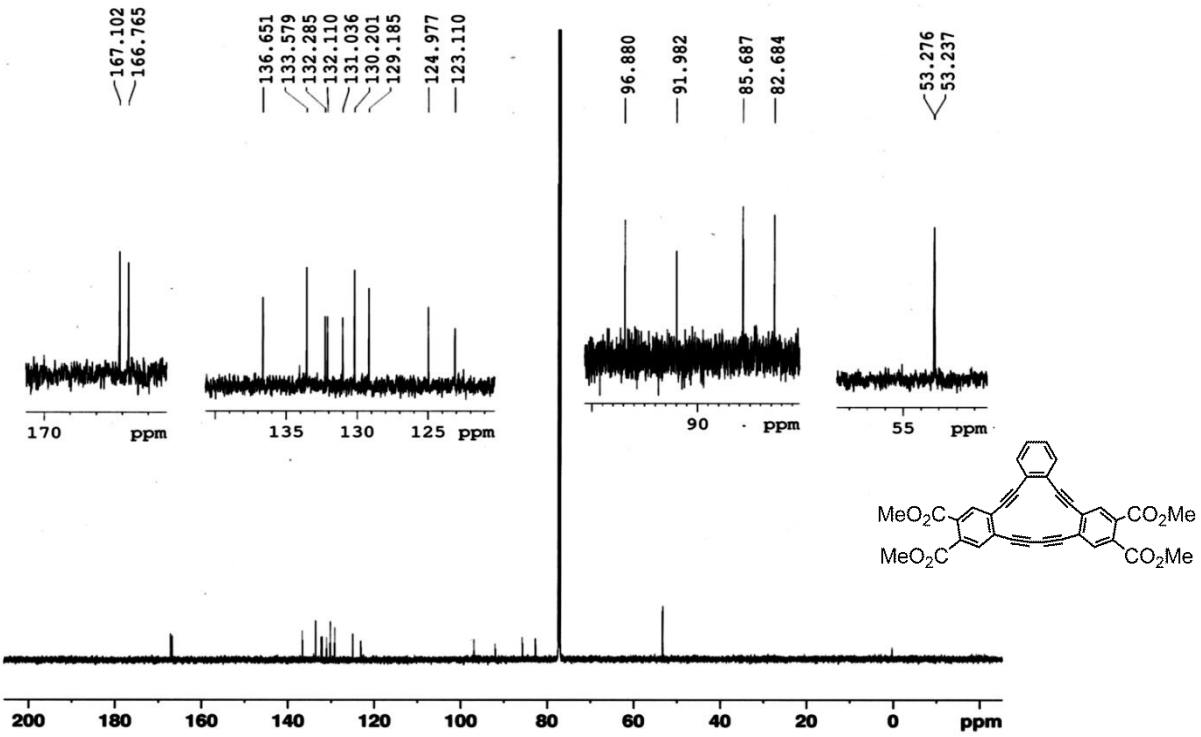

Figure S8. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 150 MHz) spectrum of [14]DBA **2b**.

Table S1. Chemical shift changes upon cyclization to form the annulenic ring

	number of π electron in the annulenic ring	$\Delta\delta$ [a]
1a	12	-0.51 ppm
2a-1	14	+0.06 ppm
2a-2	14	+0.31 ppm
1b	12	-0.49 ppm
2b	14	+0.34 ppm

[a] Chemical shift changes of the aromatic proton between the silylethynyl and the methoxycarbonyl groups up on cyclization. Negative value indicates high field shift, while positive dose low field shift.