

Supporting Information for

**Fluorescent cross-linked supramolecular polymers
constructed from a novel self-complementary AABB-type
heteromultitopic monomer**

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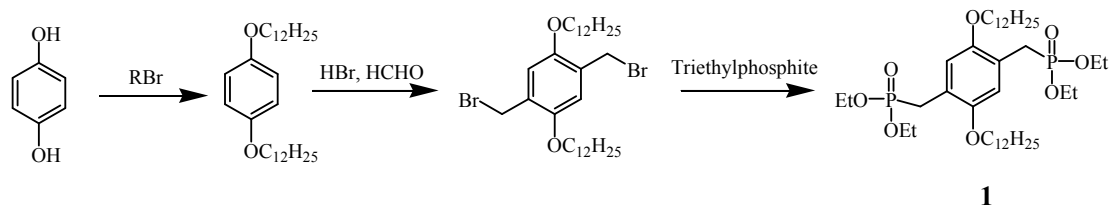
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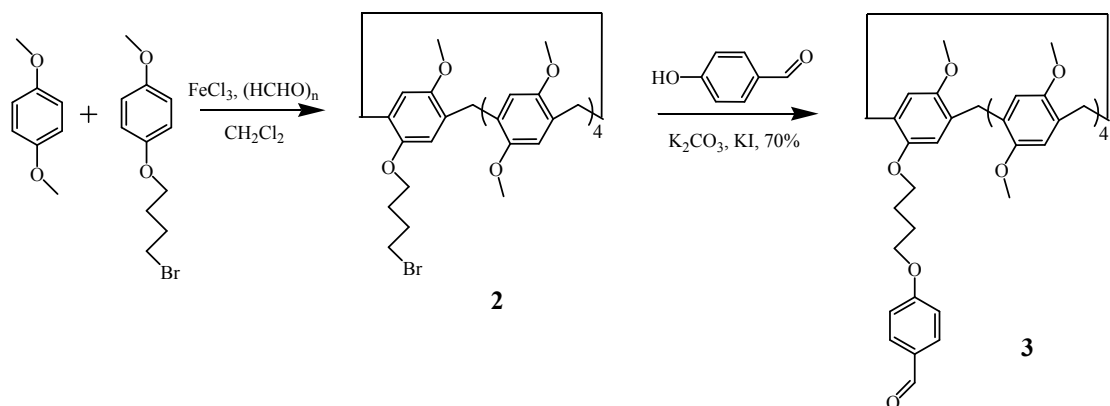
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1. Synthesis procedure.



Scheme. S1 Synthetic route for compound **1**.

Compound **1** and compound **2** were synthesized according to the procedures reported before.^[S1-S3]



Scheme. S2 Synthetic route for compound **3**

Synthesis of compound **3**

To a solution of p-hydroxybenzaldehyde (0.35 g, 2.87 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (0.60 g, 4.3 mmol) and KI (0.07 g, 0.43 mmol). After stirring for 0.5 hour under $80^\circ C$, compound **2** (2.5 g, 2.87 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at $80^\circ C$ for another 10 hours. After cooling to room temperature,

the mixture was filtered through celite and DMF was evaporated under vacuum. Then the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL), washed with H₂O (2×100 mL) and brine (2×100 mL), and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The organic layer was evaporated under vacuum and subjected to column chromatography on silica gel using CH₂Cl₂ as the eluent. Compound **3** was obtained as a white solid (1.85 g, 70%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) δ 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.82 – 6.69 (m, 10H), 3.99 (t, J = 5.4 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 10H), 3.63 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 27H), 1.92 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, 298K) δ 190.8 (s), 164.1 (s), 150.9-150.6 (m), 149.8 (s), 132.0 (s), 129.9 (s), 128.5 – 128.1 (m), 115.0 (s), 114.8 (s), 114.2-113.8 (m), 77.3 (s), 77.0 (s), 76.8 (s), 67.9 (d, J = 6.3 Hz), 56.0-55.6 (m), 52.9 (s), 29.9-29.3 (m), 26.2 (s), 26.0 (s). MS (MALDI-TOF) calcd for C₅₅H₆₀O₁₂, *m/z* = 912.4085 [M]⁺, Found: *m/z* = 912.4112.

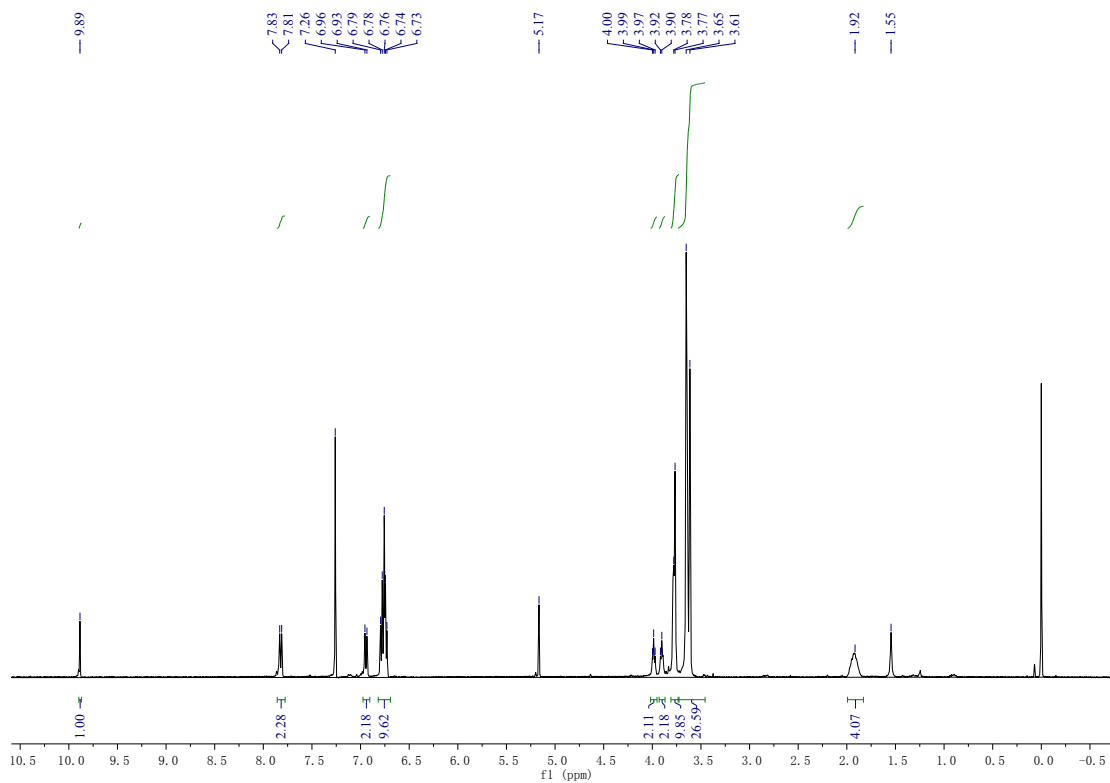


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of **3**.

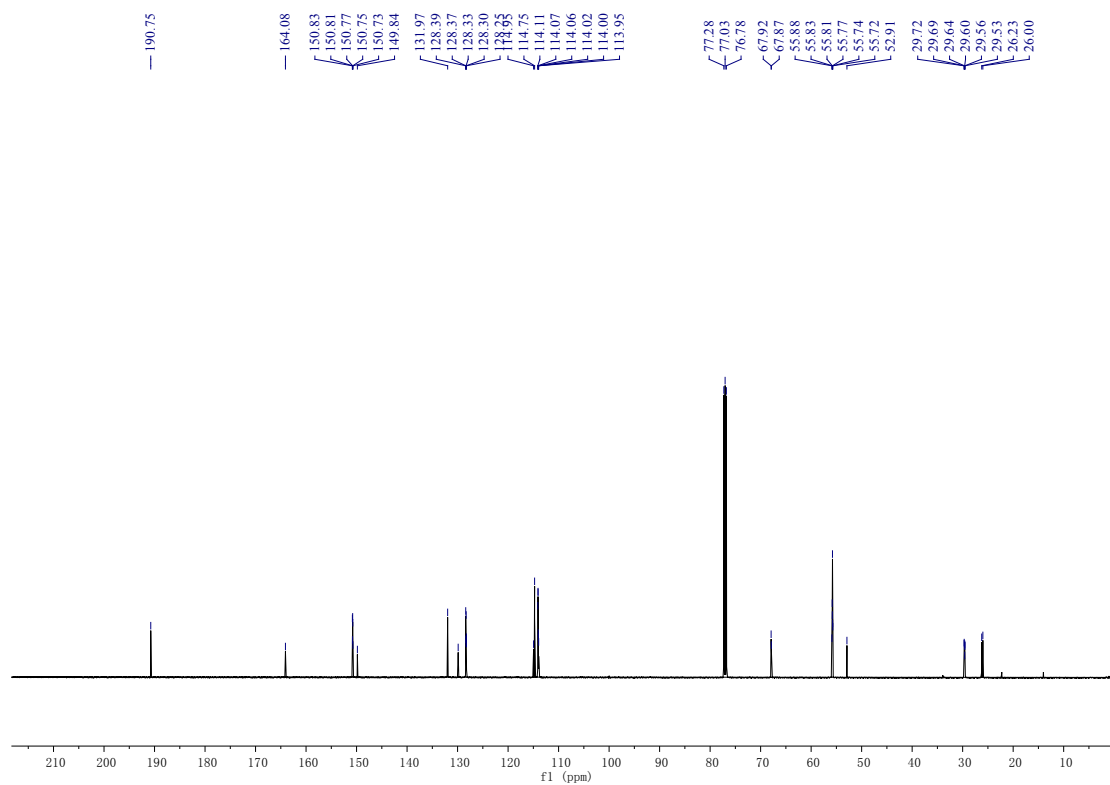


Fig. S2 ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of **3**.

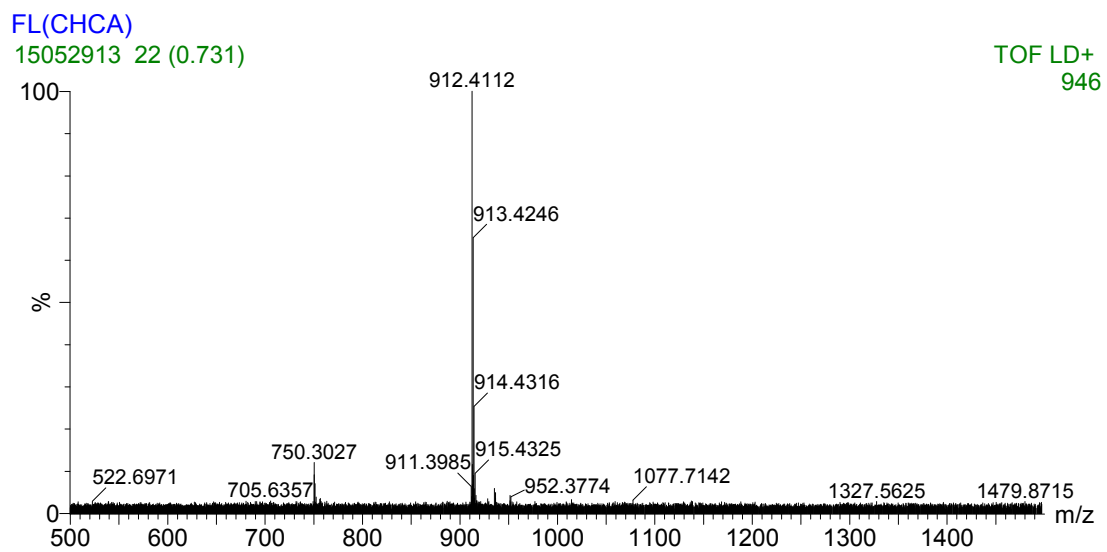


Fig. S3 MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of **3**.

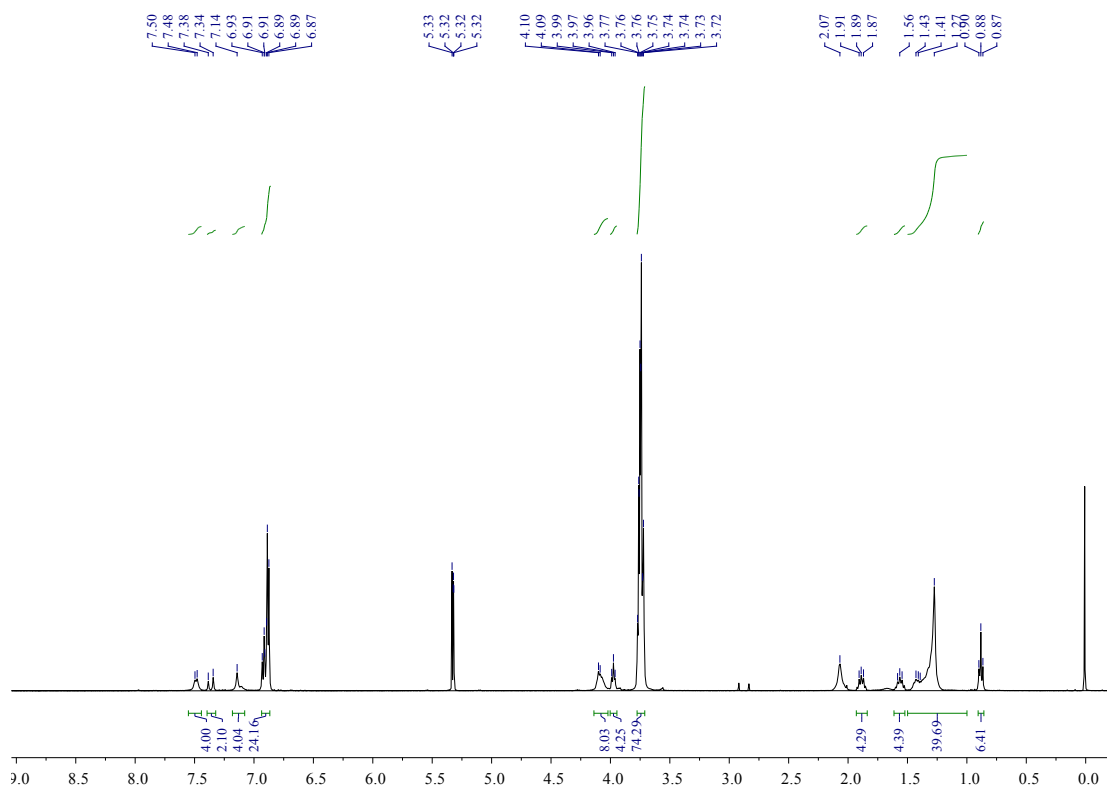


Fig. S4 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_2Cl_2 , 298 K) of APOPV.

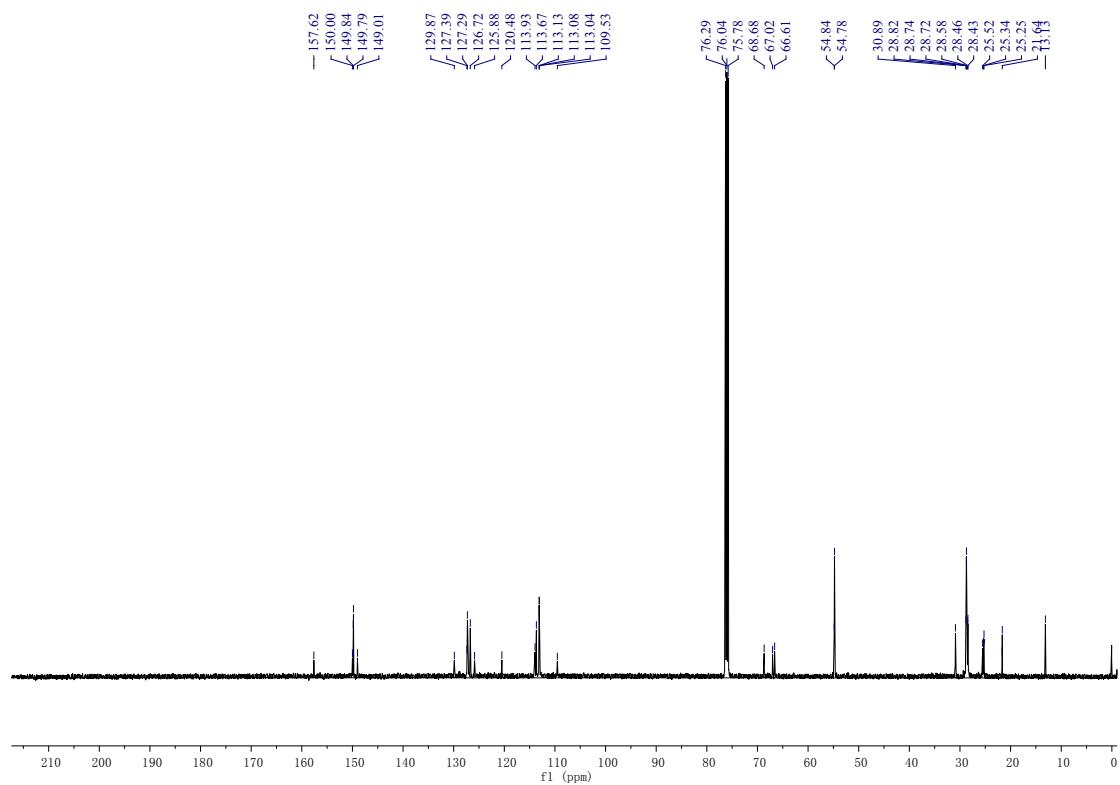


Fig. S5 ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of APOPV.

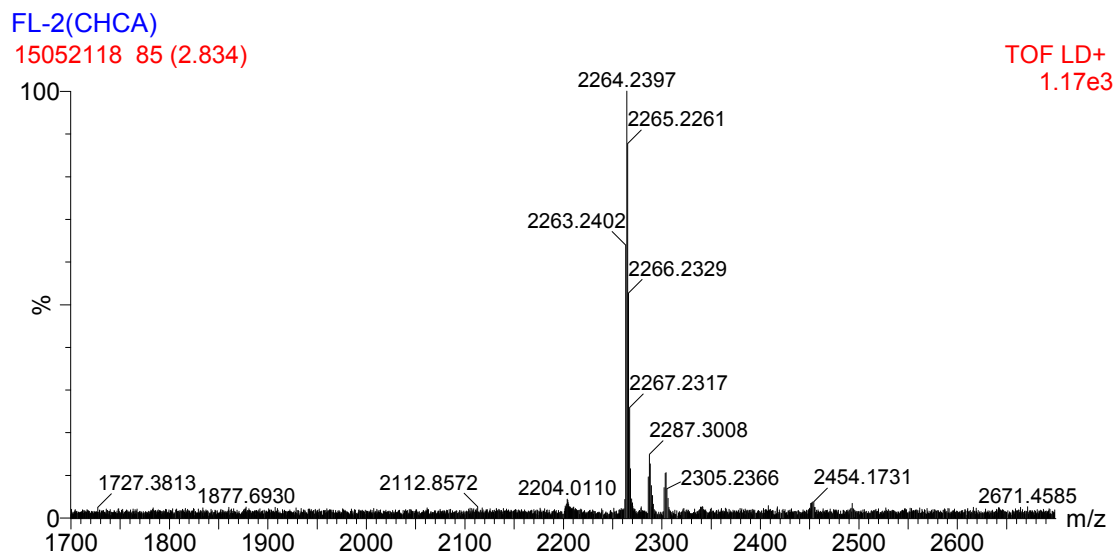


Fig. S6 MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of APOPV.

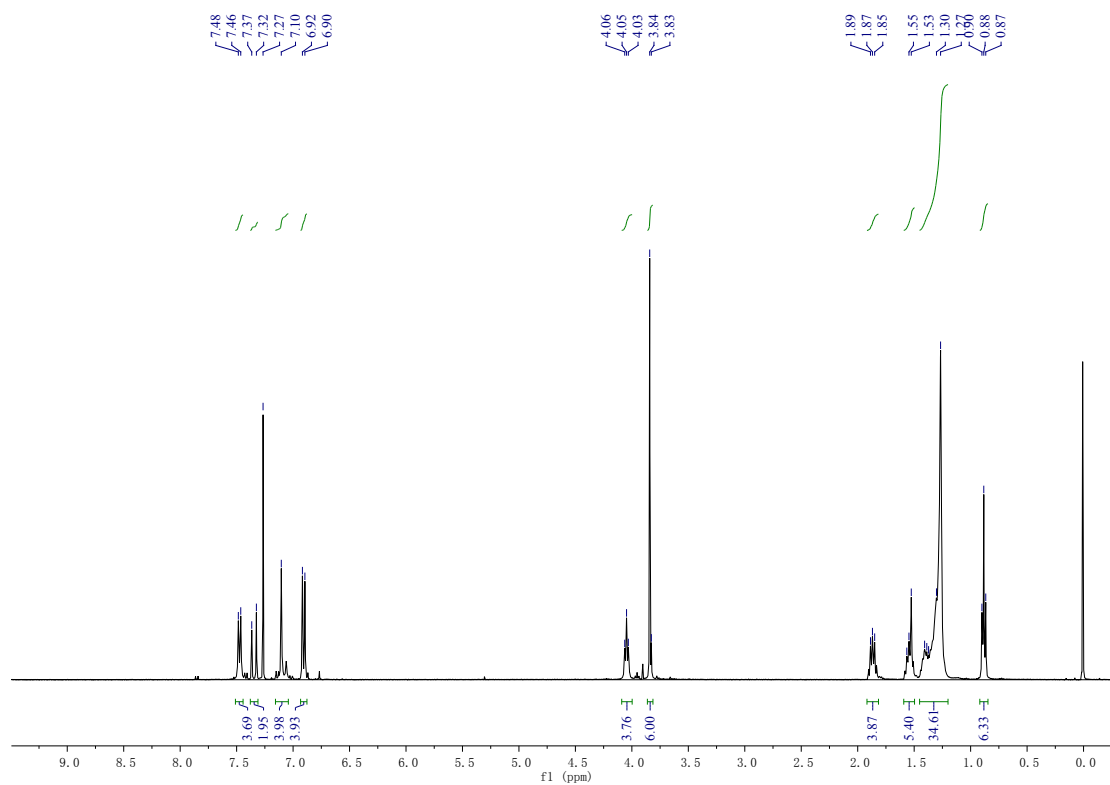


Fig. S7 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298K) of AOPV.

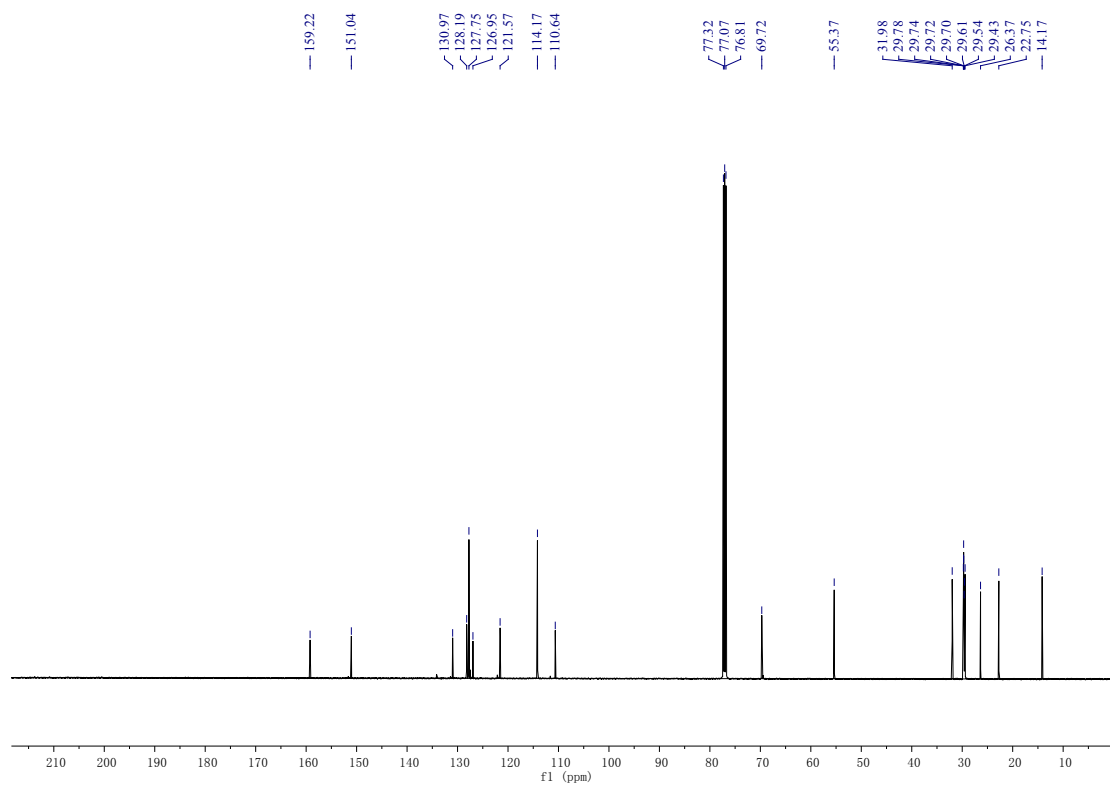


Fig. S8 ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of AOPV.

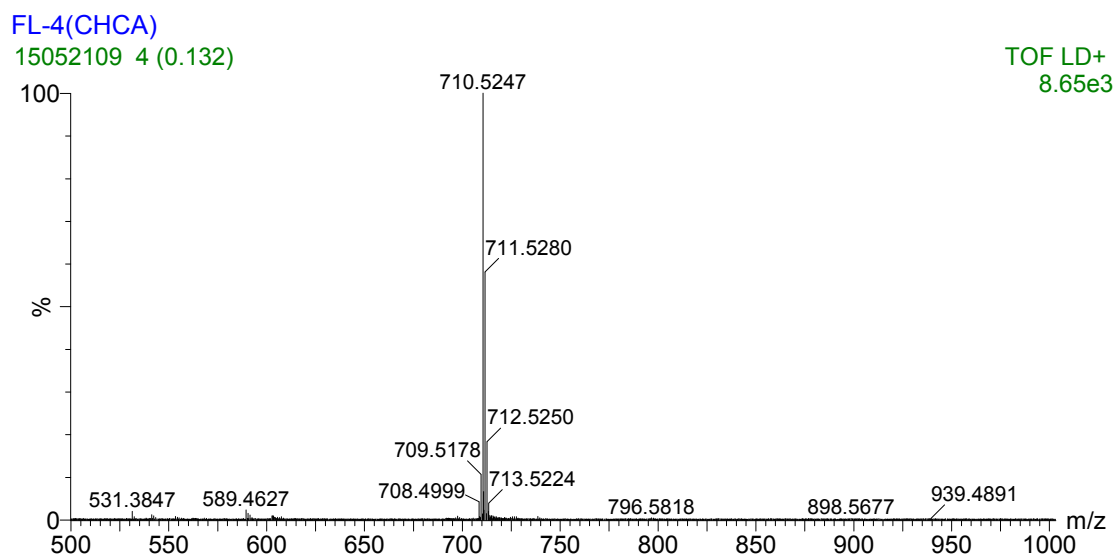
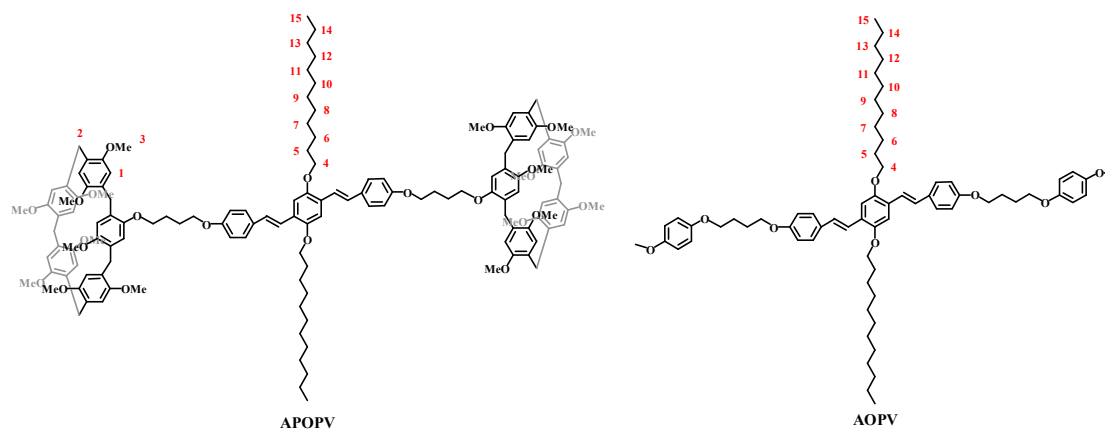


Fig. S9 MALDI-TOF MS spectrum of AOPV.

2. Supplementary data



Scheme. S3 The structures of APOPV and AOPV.

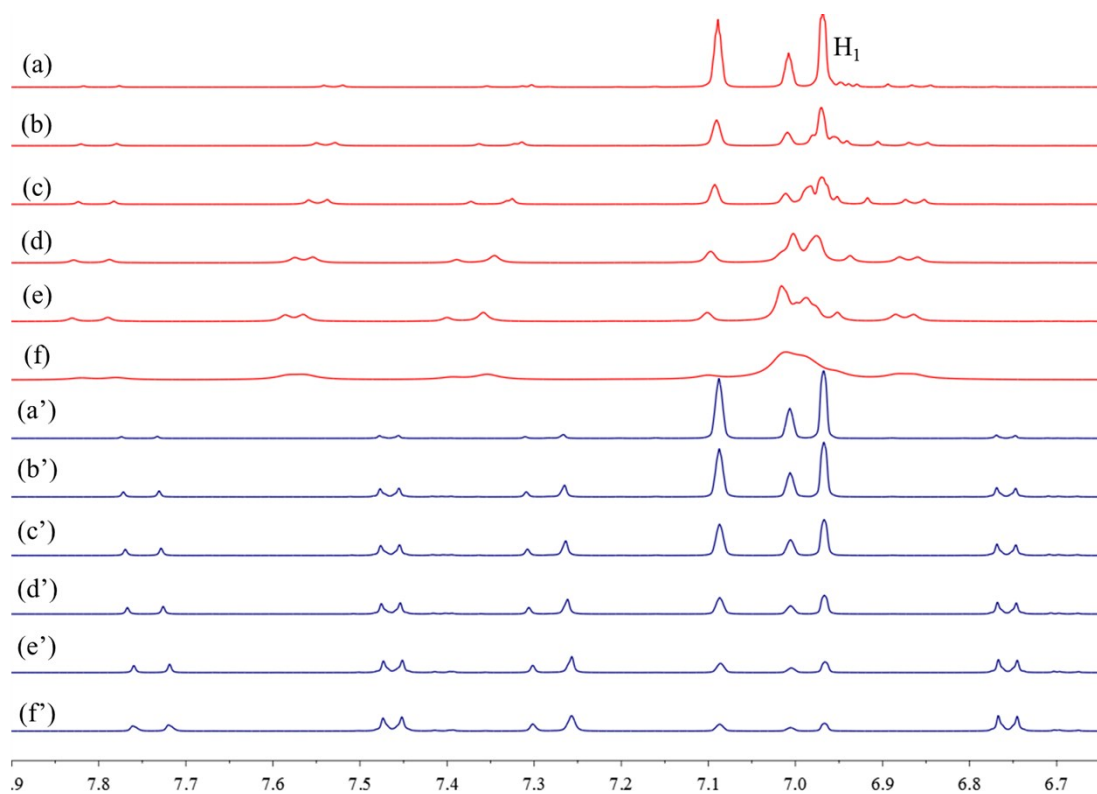


Fig. S10 Partial ^1H NMR spectra (toluene- d_8 , 400MHz, 298K) of **APOPV** and **AOPV** at different concentrations. **APOPV**: (a) 1.00, (b) 5.00, (c) 10.0, (d) 20.0, (e) 40.0, (f) 60 mM; **AOPV**: (a') 1.00, (b') 5.00, (c') 10.0, (d') 20.0, (e') 40.0, (f') 60 mM.

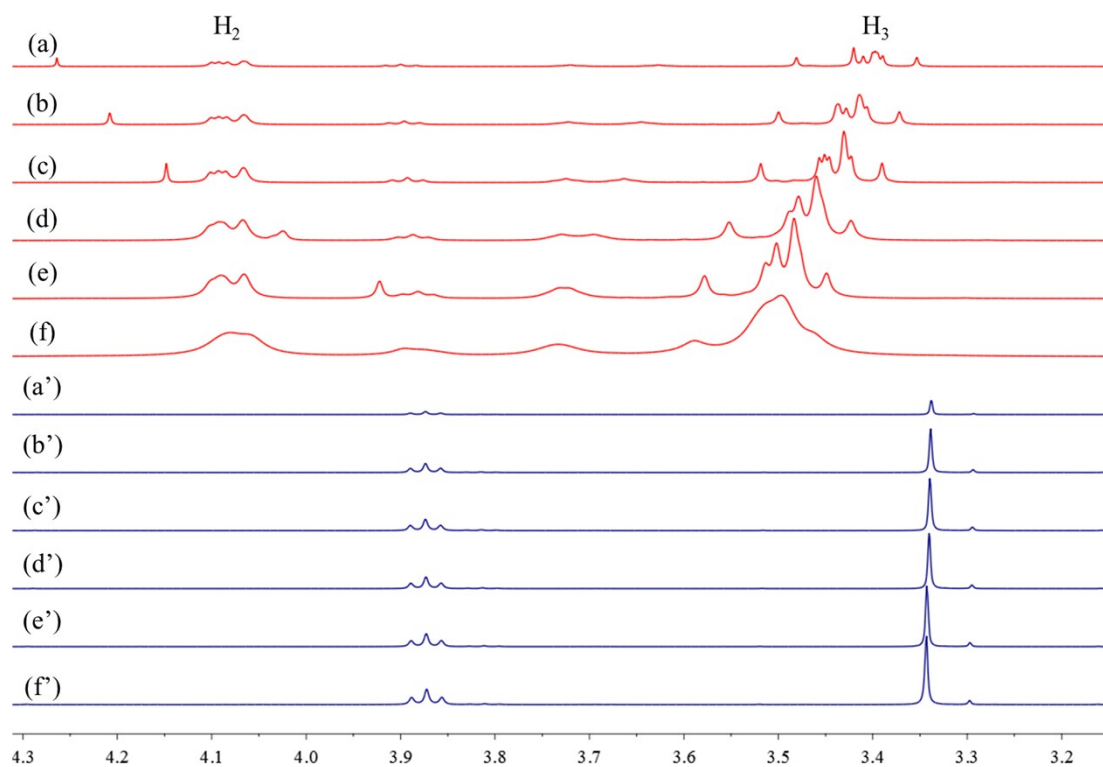


Fig. S11 Partial ^1H NMR spectra (toluene- d_8 , 400MHz, 298K) of **APOPV** and **AOPV** at different concentrations. **APOPV**: (a) 1.00, (b) 5.00, (c) 10.0, (d) 20.0, (e) 40.0, (f) 60 mM; **AOPV**: (a') 1.00, (b') 5.00, (c') 10.0, (d') 20.0, (e') 40.0, (f') 60 mM.

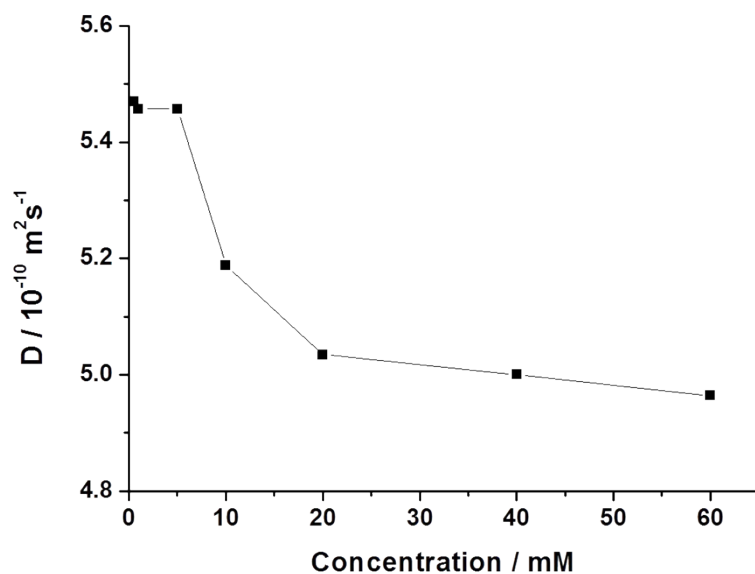


Fig. S12 Diffusion coefficient of **AOPV** with different concentrations recorded in toluene-d8 at 25 °C.

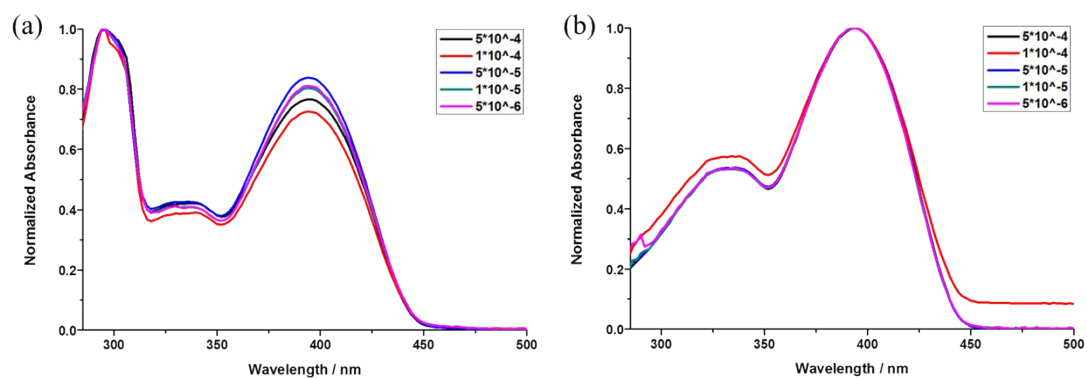


Fig. S13 UV-Vis spectra of **APOPV** (a) and **AOPV** (b) at different concentration.

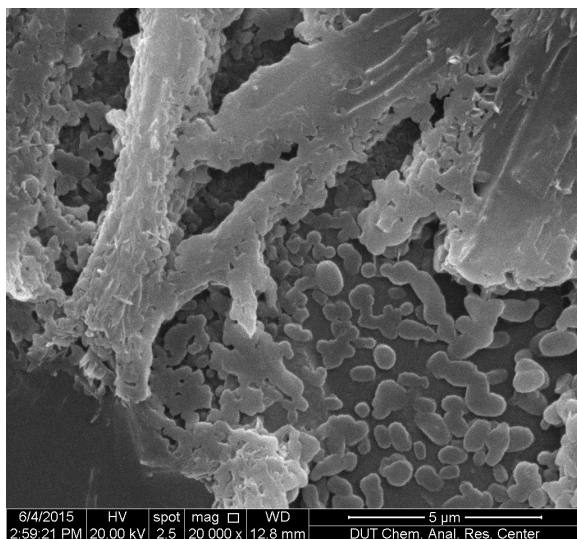


Fig. S14 The SEM images of **APOPV** solvent in 10^{-3} M.

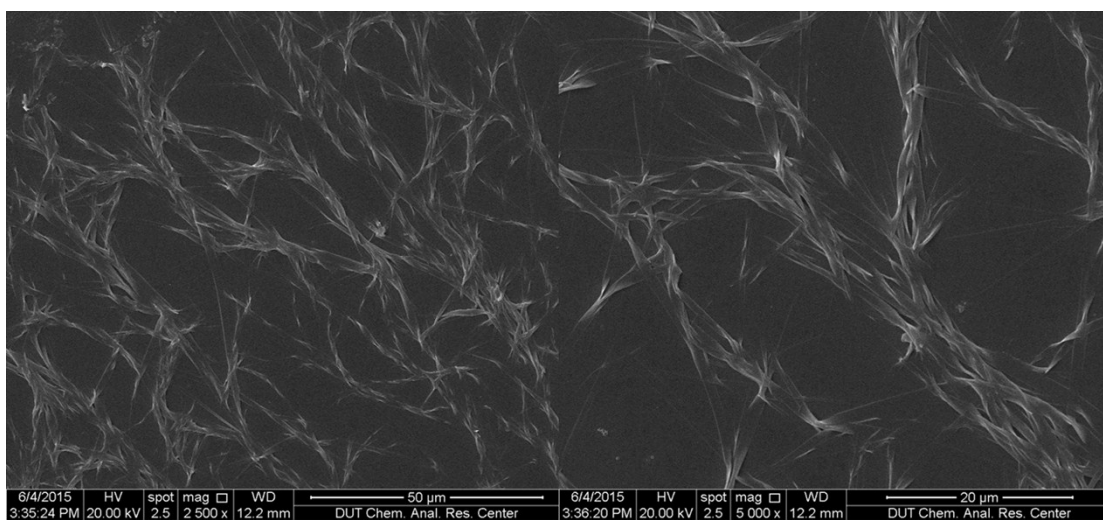


Fig. S15 The SEM images of **AOPV** solvent in 10^{-3} M.

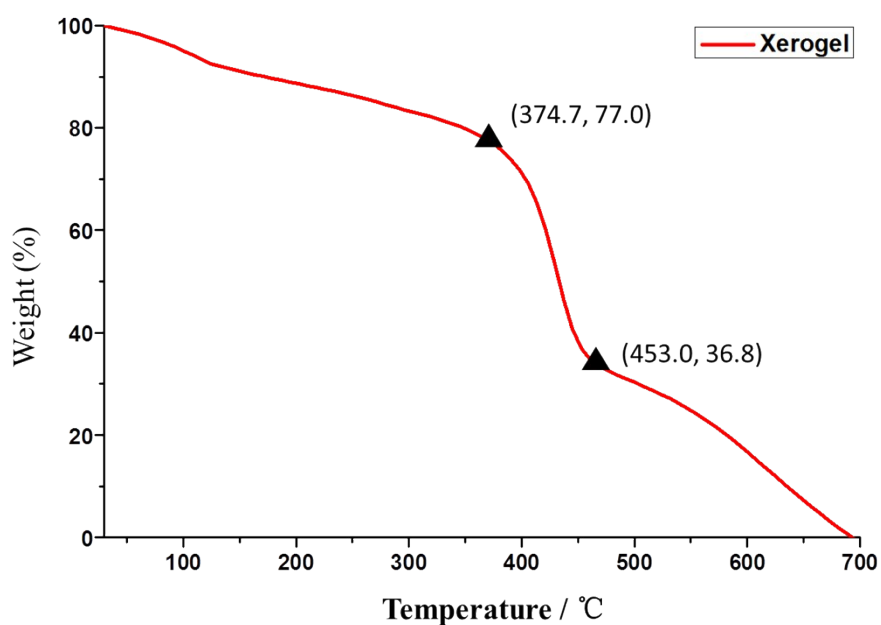


Fig. S16 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of the supramolecular xerogels of **APOPV**.

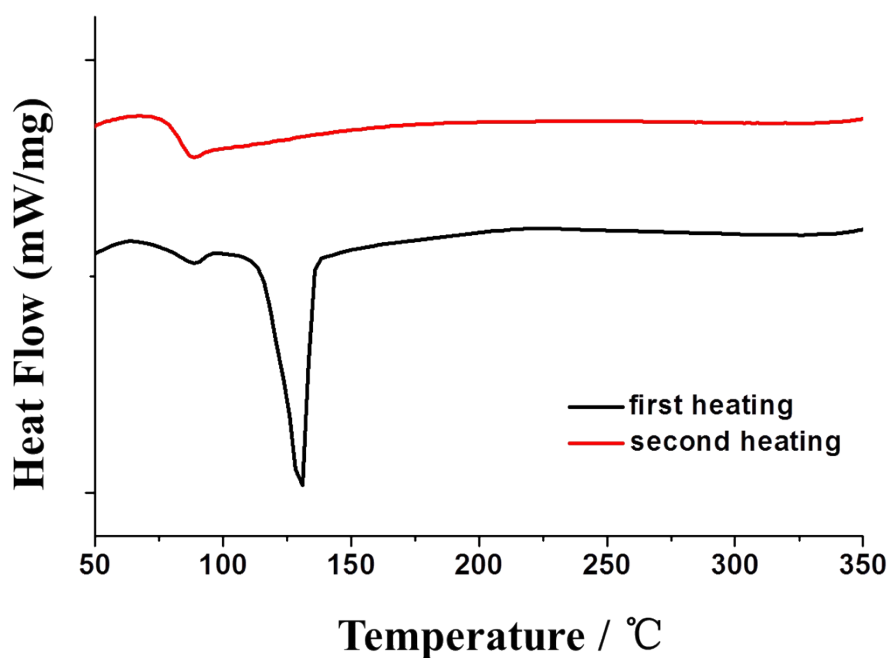


Fig. S17 Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) of the supramolecular xerogels of **APOPV**.

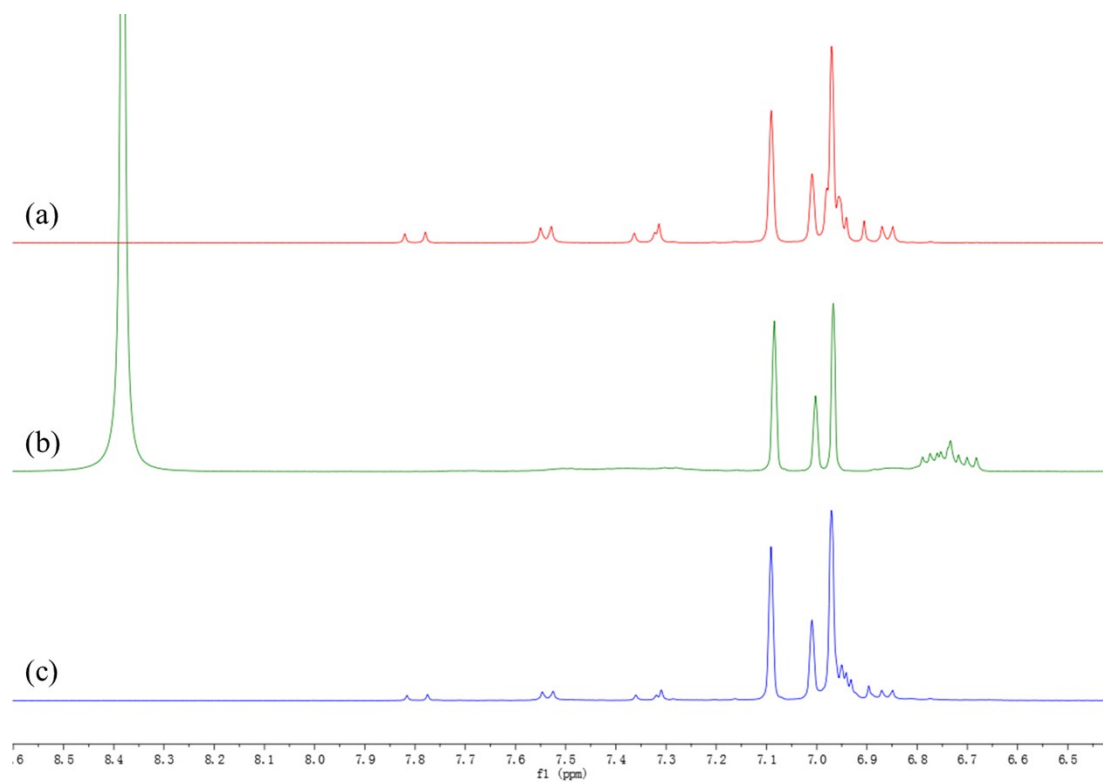


Fig. S18 Partial ^1H NMR spectra (toluene- d_8 , 400MHz, 298K) of **APOPV**: (a) pure **APOPV** (5 mM); (b) after addition of 5 μL (25 equiv.) of TFA to a; (c) after addition of 20 μL (55 equiv.) of TEA to b.

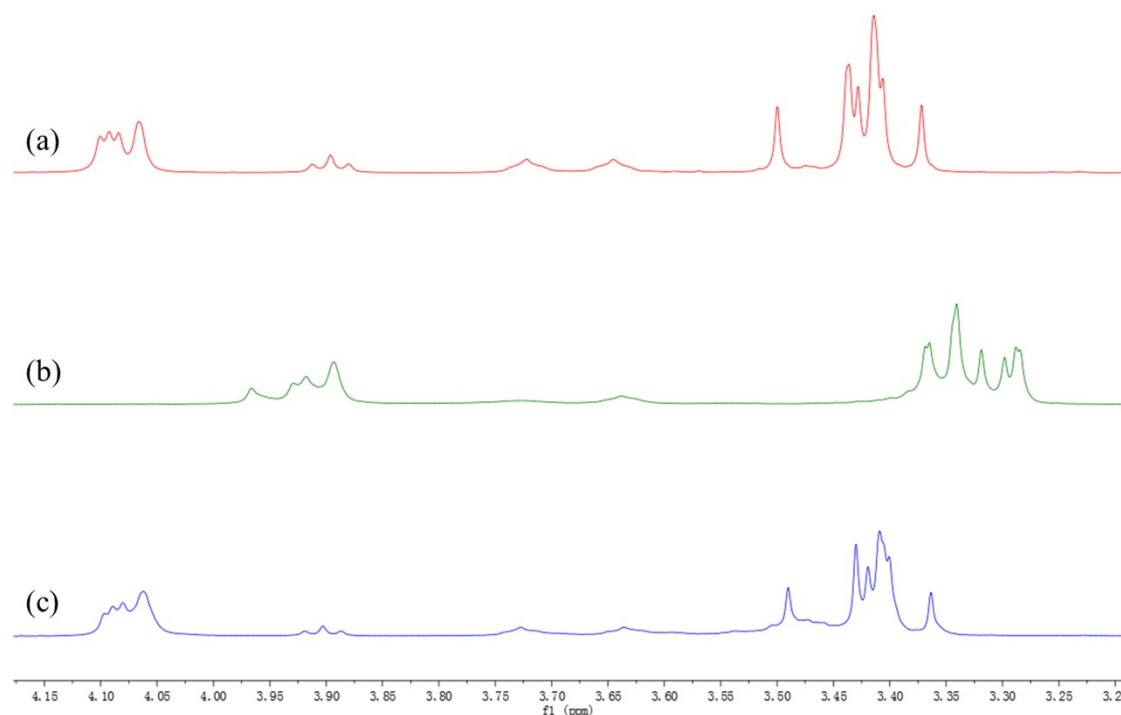


Fig. S19 Partial ^1H NMR spectra (toluene- d_8 , 400MHz, 298K) of **APOPV**: (a) pure **APOPV** (5 mM); (b) after addition of 5 μL (25 equiv.) of TFA to a; (c) after addition of 20 μL (55 equiv.) of TEA to b.

3. Determination of the associate constants

NMR titrations were performed to determinate the binding constants (K_a) between pillar[5]arene (**P5A**) and alkyl chain (**G**) in toluene. Therefor we used dimethylpillar[5]arene as host and the concentration of **P5A** was constant. The 1-dodecyloxy-4-methoxy benzene was synthesized as guest and its concentration was varied. Using the nonlinear curve-fitting method,^[S4] the associate constants can be obtained from the following equation:

$$A = (A_{\infty}/[P5A]) * (0.5[G] + 0.5([P5A] + 1/K_a) - (0.5 * ([G]^2 + (2[G](1/K_a - [P5A])) + (1/K_a + [P5A])^2)^{0.5}))$$

Where A is the chemical shift change of H3 on the pillar[5]arene, A_{∞} is the chemical shift change of H3 when the host is completely complexed, $[P5A]$ is the fixed concentration of the host, and $[G]$ is the concentration of the guest 1-dodecyloxy-4-methoxy benzene.

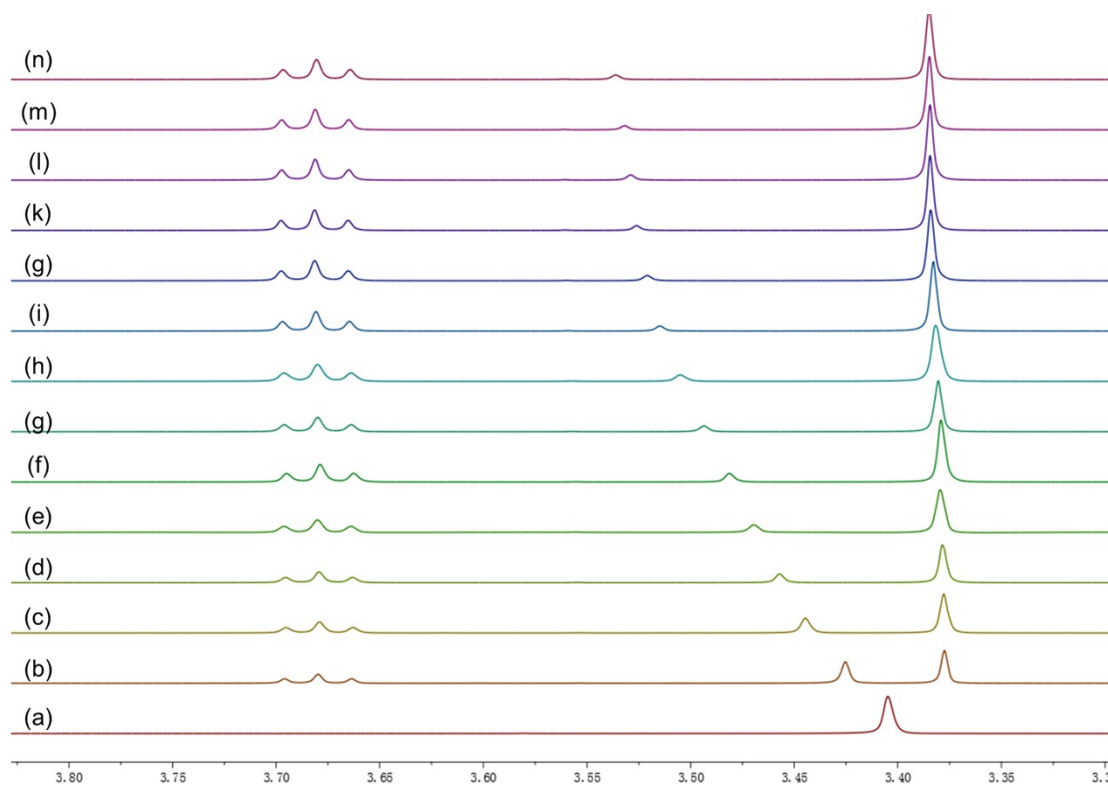


Fig. S20 Partial ^1H NMR spectra (toluene- d_8 , 400MHz, 298K) of **P5A** at a concentration of 2 mM upon addition of the guest 1-dodecyloxy-4-methoxy benzene: (a) 0 mM; (b) 10 mM; (c) 20 mM; (d) 30 mM; (e) 40 mM; (f) 50 mM; (g) 60 mM; (h) 70 mM; (i) 80 mM; (j) 90 mM; (k) 100 mM; (l) 110 Mm; (m) 120 mM; (n) 150 mM.

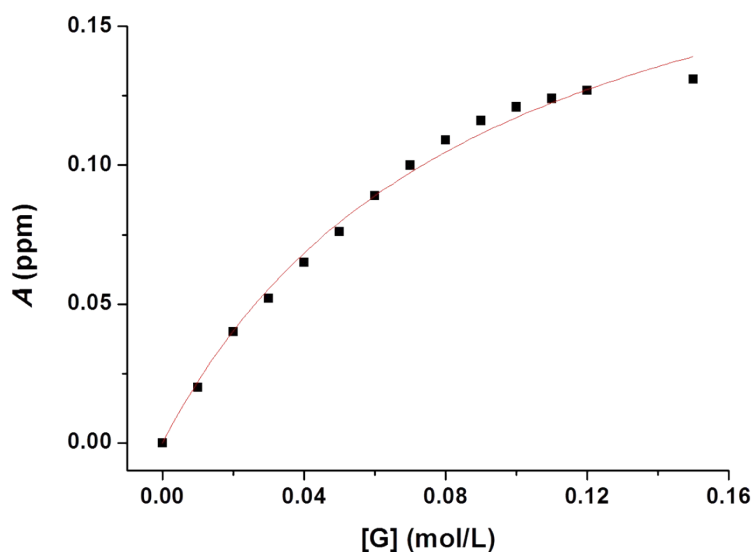


Fig. S21 The non-linear curve-fitting for the complexation of P5A host (2 mM) with guest 1-dodecyloxy-4-methoxy benzene at different concentration.

- S1 M. A. Mezour, I. I. Perepichka, J. Zhu, R. B. Lennox and D. F. Perepichka, *ACS nano*, 2014, 8, 2214-2222.
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