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Self-Complementary and Narcissistic Self-Sorting

of bis-Acridinium Tweezers

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Supporting Information

Table of Contents

1. Material and Methods	S1
2. Structural Characterizations of the Synthesized Compounds	
Characterizations of 4 (¹ H, ¹³ C NMR and ESI-MS)	
Characterizations of 2.2Cl (¹ H, ¹³ C NMR and ESI-MS)	S4
Characterizations of (2) ₂ ·4Cl (¹ H, ¹³ C NMR)	S7
3. Self-Sorting Experiments of a Mixture of (1) ₂ ·4Cl and (2) ₂ ·4Cl	S14
4. UV-Vis Characterization of 2·2Cl and (2) ₂ ·4Cl	S16
5. Theoretical Investigations	
6. References	S17

1. Material and General Methods

Synthesis. THF was dried using drystation GT S100 or distilled over sodium/benzophenone before use. Anhydrous DMF was purchased from ACROS organics. Column chromatography was carried out using silica gel (Merck, silica gel 60, 63–200 or 40–63 µm). Mass spectra were obtained by using a Bruker MicroTOF spectrometer in electrospray mode (ESI). Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra for ¹H were acquired on Bruker AVANCE 300, 400, 500 and 600 spectrometers. ¹³C spectra were acquired on a Bruker AVANCE 500 spectrometer. ¹⁹F spectra were acquired on a Bruker AVANCE 300 spectrometer. The ¹H and ¹³C spectra were referenced to residual solvent peaks.^[S1] Measures of self-diffusion coefficients were performed on a Bruker 600 MHz spectrometer-Avance III, equipped with a BBI probe (Bruker BBI probe, developing a pulse field gradient of 5 G/cm/A). The sample was thermostated at 298 K unless otherwise stipulated. Diffusion NMR data were acquired using a Stimulated Echo pulse sequence with bipolar z gradients. Limited Eddy current delay was fixed to 5 ms. The diffusion time and the duration of the gradients were optimized for each sample. A recycling delay of at least 5 s was respected between scans. UV-visible spectra were recorded on a Kontron Instruments UVIKON 860 spectrometer at 21 °C with a 1 cm path cell unless otherwise specified.

Computation

All calculations were performed with GAUSSIAN 09 Rev D.01^[S2] at DFT level of theory (PBEPBE functional^[S3]). All atoms were described by the def2-SVP basis set^[S4]. Water was described through the PCM approximation.^[S5] Grimme's corrections GD3^[S6] were introduced to take into account the non-covalent interactions. All structures were fully optimized and the nature of the stationary points found was checked by frequency calculations, which prove that all were true minima. Free enthalpies were extracted from these calculations.

The non-covalent interactions^[S7] were studied on the basis of the wavefunctions of the optimized geometries.



Figure S2.1: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of **4**.



Figure S2.2: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of **4** (zoom aromatic region).







 Meas. m/z # Ion Formula
 m/z err [ppm]
 Mean err [ppm]
 rdb N-Rule e⁻ Conf mSigma Std I Std Mean m/z Std I VarNorm Std m/z Diff Std Comb Dev

 388.926293 1 C16H11Br2N2
 388.928349
 5.3
 4.4 11.5
 ok even
 10.4
 9.6
 n.a.
 n.a.
 n.a.
 n.a.

Figure S2.4: HRMS (ESI-TOF) spectrum of 4.



Figure S2.6: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶, 298 K) spectrum of **2·2Cl** (zoom aromatic region).



Figure S2.8: ${}^{1}\text{H}{-}^{1}\text{H}$ COSY 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, DMSO- d^{6} , 298 K) of 2·2Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}$).



Figure S2.9: ${}^{1}\text{H}{-}^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, DMSO- d^{6} , 298 K) of 2·2Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}$).



Figure S2.10: ${}^{1}\text{H}-{}^{13}\text{C}$ HMBC 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, DMSO- d^{6} , 298 K) of 2·2Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}$).



Figure S2.11: ¹H DOSY (600 MHz, DMSO- d^6 , 298 K) spectrum of 2·2Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$).



Figure S2.12: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) spectrum of (2)₂·4Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$).

-8.78 -8.44 -8.42 -8.11 -7.49 -7.49 -7.26 -7.25 -7.25 -7.22 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23 -7.23 -7.23 -6.23 -7.23



Figure S2.13: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) spectrum of (2)₂·4Cl (zoom aromatic region).



Figure S2.14: ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) spectrum of (2)₂·4Cl ($c = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol } L^{-1}$).



Figure S2.15: ${}^{1}\text{H}-{}^{1}\text{H}$ COSY 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) of (2)₂·4Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}$).



Figure S2.16: ${}^{1}\text{H}{-}^{13}\text{C}$ HSQC 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) of (2)₂·4Cl ($c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$).



Figure S2.17: ¹H–¹³C HMBC 2D-spectrum (500 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) of (2)₂·4Cl $(c = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}).$



 Meas. m/z # Ion Formula
 m/z err [ppm]
 Mean err [ppm]
 rdb
 N-Rule
 Conf
 Sigma Std
 I Std
 VarNorm
 Std
 I VarNorm
 Std
 Diff
 Std
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 Sigma Std
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Figure S2.18: HRMS (ESI-TOF) spectrum of 2.2Cl.



Figure S2.19: ¹H DOSY (600 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) spectrum of (2)₂·4Cl $(c = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}).$





Figure S2.21: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O, 348 K) spectra of (2)₂·4Cl at 1 x 10⁻², 5 x 10⁻³, 1 x 10⁻³, 5 x 10⁻⁴ mol L⁻¹.



Figure S2.22: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O, 298 K, $c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$) spectra of (2)₂.4Cl from 278 K to 348 K.



Figure S2.23: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, 298 K, $c = 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol } \text{L}^{-1}$) spectra of 2.2Cl from pure DMSO- d^6 to pure D₂O.

- (CI)₂ (CI)₂ (CI)₄] (CI)₄ 2 1 2·2Cl 4CI 2C a) 298 K b) 348 K c) 298 K (After Cooling) 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5
- 3. Self-Sorting Experiments of a Mixture of (1)₂·4Cl and (2)₂·4Cl

Figure S3.1: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O, $c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$) spectra of a 1:1 mixture of (1)₂·4Cl and (2)₂·4Cl (a) at 298 K, (b) after heating up the sample at 348 K and (c) after cooling the sample back at 298 K.



Figure S3.2: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, D₂O, $c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$) spectra of a 1:1 mixture of (1)₂·4Cl and (2)₂·4Cl (a) at 298 K, (b) after heating up the sample at 348 K and (c) after cooling the sample back at 298 K (zoom aromatic region).



Figure S3.3: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d^6 , 298 K, $c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$) spectra (a) of 1·2Cl (*corresponding to traces of (1)₂·4Cl), (b) of a 1:1 mixture of 1·2Cl and 2·2Cl and (c) of 2·2Cl.



Figure S3.4: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, 298 K, $c = 1 \ge 10^{-2} \mod L^{-1}$) spectra of a 1:1 mixture of (1)₂·2Cl and (2)₂·2Cl in (a) D₂O, (b) after successive evaporation and solubilisation in DMSO- d^6 and (c) after successive evaporation and solubilisation in D₂O.



Figure S3.5: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O, 298 K) spectra of a 1:1 mixture of (1)₂·2Cl and (2)₂·2Cl at a concentration of (a) 1×10^{-2} mol L⁻¹ and (b) 1×10^{-3} mol L⁻¹.

4. UV-Visible Characterization of 2·2Cl and (2)₂·4Cl



Figure S4.1: UV-Vis (DMSO, l = 0.2 cm, 298 K) spectrum of **2·2Cl** ($c = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol·L}^{-1}$).



Figure S4.2: UV-Vis (H₂O, l = 0.1 cm, 298 K) spectrum of (2)₂·4Cl ($c = 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$).

	(1) ₂ ⁴⁺	(2) ₂ ⁴⁺	(1·2) ⁴⁺
∆ <i>G</i> (kcal mol⁻¹)	-24.9	-23.0	-22.3
linker-linker distance between monomer (Å)	4.124	3.962	4.289
C ₉ -C ₉ (Å)	7.211	7.108	7.193/7.183
[C-H N] (Å)	2.641	2.875	3.192/2.638
torsion angle in the linker (°)	-24.5	-24.5	-24/29.4
torsion angle between both acridinium moieties (°)	-28.3	-27	27.8/-28.6

5. Theoretical Investigation

6. References

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