

## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

### **Monitoring the formation of TTF dimers by Na<sup>+</sup> complexation**

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- 1- Materials and methods**
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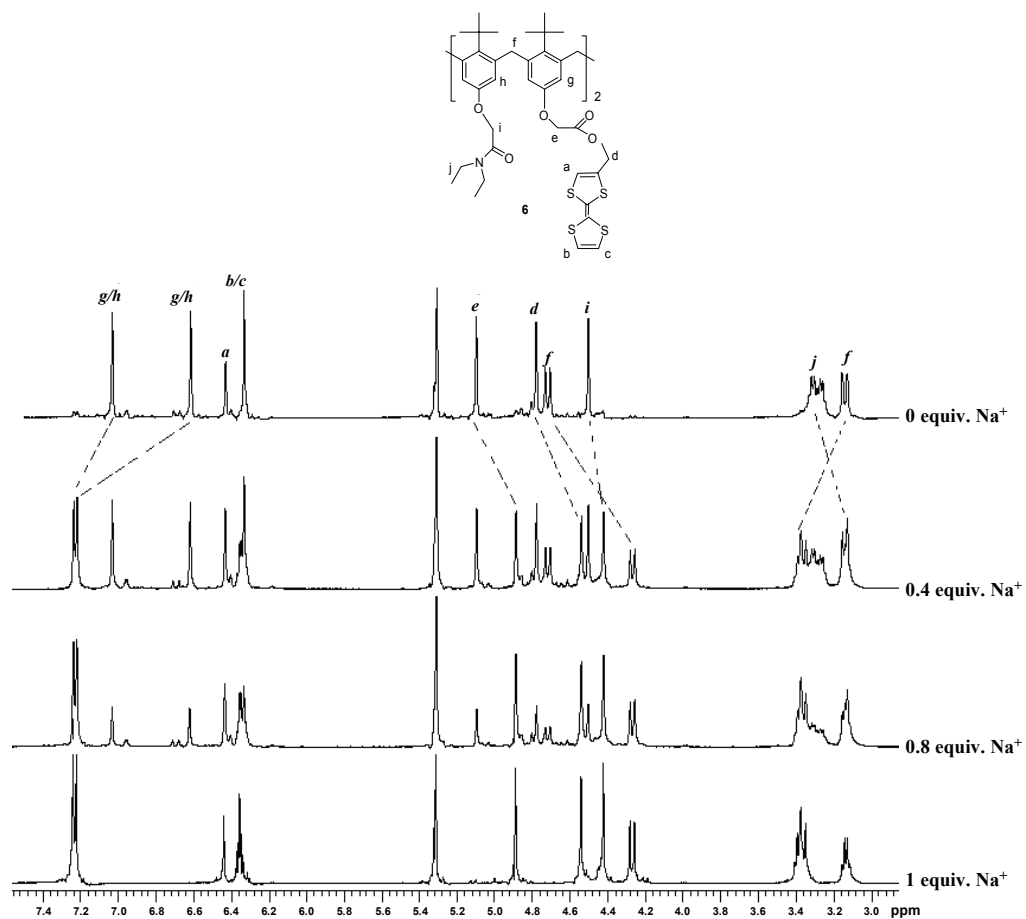
## 1- Materials and methods

Unless otherwise noted, solvents and starting products were commercially available and used without further purification.  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR titration studies were carried out by adding small volumes of concentrated solutions of the metal cation (as the perchlorate salt) dissolved in acetonitrile- $d_3$  to a solution of the calixarene receptor (1-3 mM) in  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$  (1:1).

## 2- Synthetic procedure

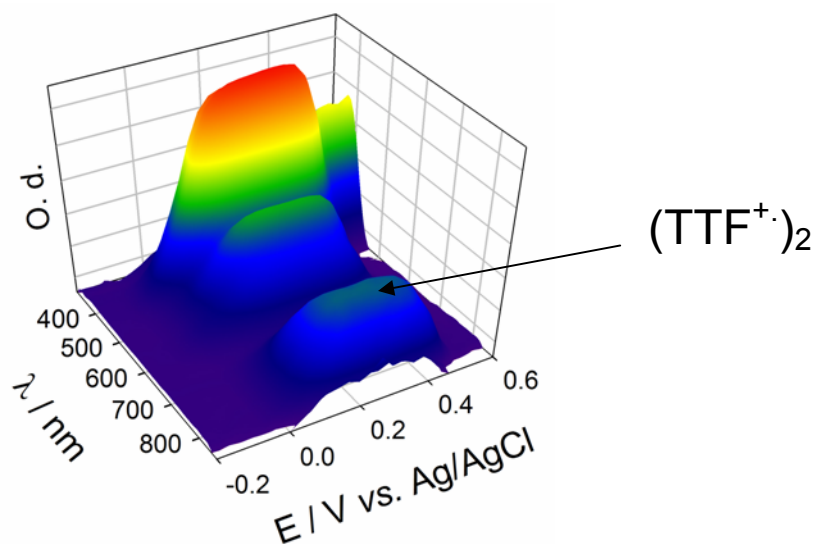
**Compound 6.** To a suspension of *tert*-butyl calix[4]arene **4** (0.120 mg, 0.121 mmol) in anhydrous  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (20 mL) were added successively under nitrogen, DCC (50 mg, 0.242 mmol), DMAP (29 mg, 0.242 mmol), HOBT (33 mg, 0.242 mmol) and finally hydroxymethyl-TTF **5** dissolved in 20 ml of dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature during two days. The resulting suspension was filtered and after addition of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (100 ml), the organic layer was washed with water and dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . After concentration under reduced pressure, the product was purified by recrystallisation ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}/\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ ), and an orange solid was isolated (70 mg, 41% yield). m.p. = 197-199°C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz): 7.10 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.76 (s, 2H,  $\text{H}_a$ ), 6.60 (s, 8H, ArH +  $\text{H}_{b+c}$ ), 5.25 (s, 4H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{TTF}$ ), 4.93 (s, 4H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{TTF}$ ), 4.90 (4H, 12.8 Hz,  $\text{ArCH}_2\text{Ar}$ ), 4.60 (s, 4 H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CONEt}_2$ ), 3.44 (m, 8H,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.19 (d, 4H, 12.8,  $\text{ArCH}_2\text{Ar}$ ), 1.27 (s, 18 H, *t*Bu), 1.25 to 1.09 (m, 6H,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 0.92 (s, 18 H, *t*Bu);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (125 MHz, acetone  $\text{D}_6$ ): 171.28 (OCO), 168.19 (NCO), 154.72 and 154.29 (Ar ipso), 145.67 and 145.14 (Ar para), 135.74 and 133.20 (Ar ortho), 126.55 and 125.71 (Ar meta), 132.15, 120.34, 120.31, 119.89 (lateral C=C TTF), 111.83, 109.65 (central C=C TTF), 73.61 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{CONEt}_2$ ), 71.19 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{COOTTF}$ ), 61.12 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{TTF}$ ), 41.81 and 40.57 ( $\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ), 34.54, 34.25 ( $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ), 32.74 ( $\text{ArCH}_2\text{Ar}$ ), 31.95 and 31.61 (*t*Bu), 14.85 and 13.65 ( $\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ); FT-IR (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 1760 (OC=O), 1653 (NC=O); HRMS-ESI $^+$  ( $\text{M}^+$  Na): Calcd 1445.426, found 1445.429.

### 3- Na<sup>+</sup> titration study (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR)



**Figure S1.** <sup>1</sup>H-NMR titration of compound **6** (CD<sub>3</sub>CN / CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), in the presence of NaClO<sub>4</sub>.

#### 4- Spectroelectrochemical study



**Figure S2** : Spectroelectrochemistry in thin layer ( $d \approx 50 \mu\text{m}$ ); conditions (Pt,  $\varnothing = 2 \text{ mm}$ );  $[\mathbf{6}] = 0.75 \text{ mM}$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (1/1),  $\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$  ( $0.2 \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ ), scan rate  $0.125 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .