

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### 1,2,3,4-Alternate double cone conformational extreme in the supramolecular assemblies of *p*-sulfonatocalix[8]arene

Yabing Liu,<sup>a</sup> Wuping Liao,<sup>\*a</sup> Yanfeng Bi,<sup>a</sup> Meiyang Wang,<sup>a</sup> Zhijian Wu,<sup>a</sup> Xiaofei Wang,<sup>a</sup>

Zhongmin Su<sup>b</sup> and Hongjie Zhang<sup>\*a</sup>

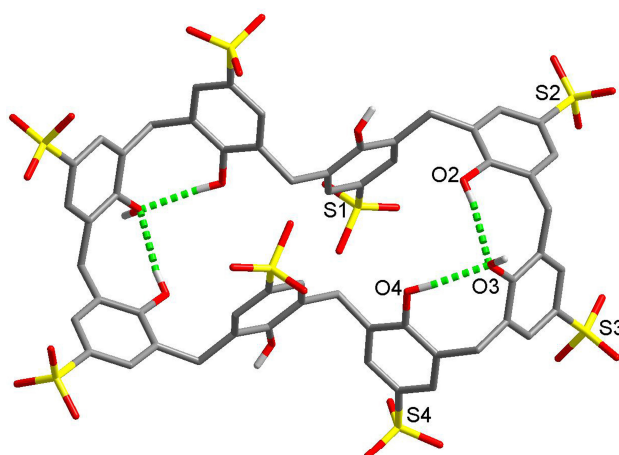
#### Experimental section:

Sodium salt of *p*-sulfonatocalix[8]arene was synthesized according to the literature method<sup>1</sup> and other reagents were commercially available and used as received. The thermogravimetric analysis was carried out on a Perkin-Elmer TGA-7000 instrument from 40 to 800 °C, with a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> under a nitrogen atmosphere. FT-IR (KBr pallets) spectra were recorded using a Perkin-Elmer spectrum one FTIR Spectrophotometer.

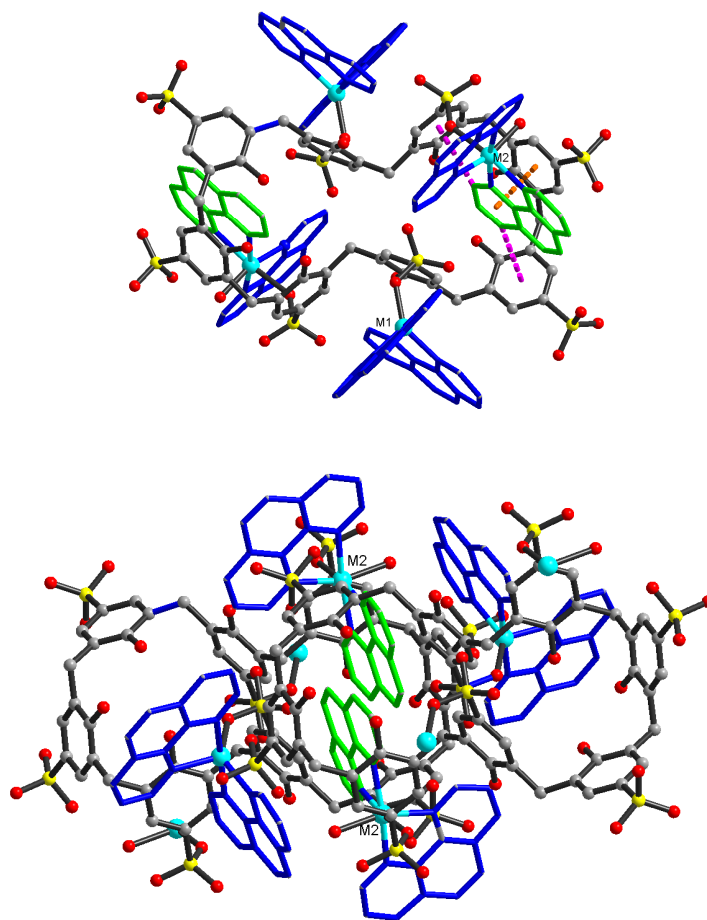
**Syntheses of compounds 1a-b, [M(phen)<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)]<sub>2</sub>[M(phen)]<sub>2</sub>[C8AS]·2H<sub>2</sub>O (1a: Cu; 1b: Zn).** A suspension of CuCl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O (17.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) or ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (14.0 mg, 0.1 mmol), Na<sub>8</sub>C8AS (83.0 mg, 0.05 mmol), and phen (40.0 mg, 0.2 mmol) in water (10 ml) was transferred into a Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave(20 ml). The pH value of the feed was adjusted by HCl to 1~3. The autoclave was heated to 130°C in 90 minutes, kept at that temperature for 3 days, and then cooled gradually to room temperature at about 4 °C h<sup>-1</sup>. The green block crystals of **1a** and colorless block crystals of **1b** suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis were isolated, yield: 23% for **1a** and 31% for **1b** with respect to C8AS. Elemental analysis for **1a** (%): found: C, 55.34; H, 3.47; N, 6.57. calcd: C, 56.13; H, 3.45; N, 6.89. The target crystals were also obtained with copper/zinc acetate as the precursor.

The crystal structure of **1a** was also determined at -87.5 °C. The formula and the asymmetric unit keep unchanged while the unit cell changes a little. Crystal Structure: **1a**: C<sub>152</sub>H<sub>112</sub>Cu<sub>4</sub>N<sub>16</sub>O<sub>36</sub>S<sub>8</sub>, *M* = 3249.22 g/mol, triclinic, *P*<sub>1</sub>, *a* = 15.294(3) Å, *b* = 15.956(3) Å, *c* = 16.142(3) Å, *α* = 71.83(3)°, *β* = 72.31(3)°, *γ* = 73.13(3)°, *V* = 3481 (2) Å<sup>3</sup>, *Z* = 1, *T* = 186(2) K, *R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.055, final *R*<sub>1</sub> = 0.0704, *wR*<sub>2</sub> = 0.1636 [*I* > 2σ(*I*)], *GooF* = 1.05. CCDC711618.

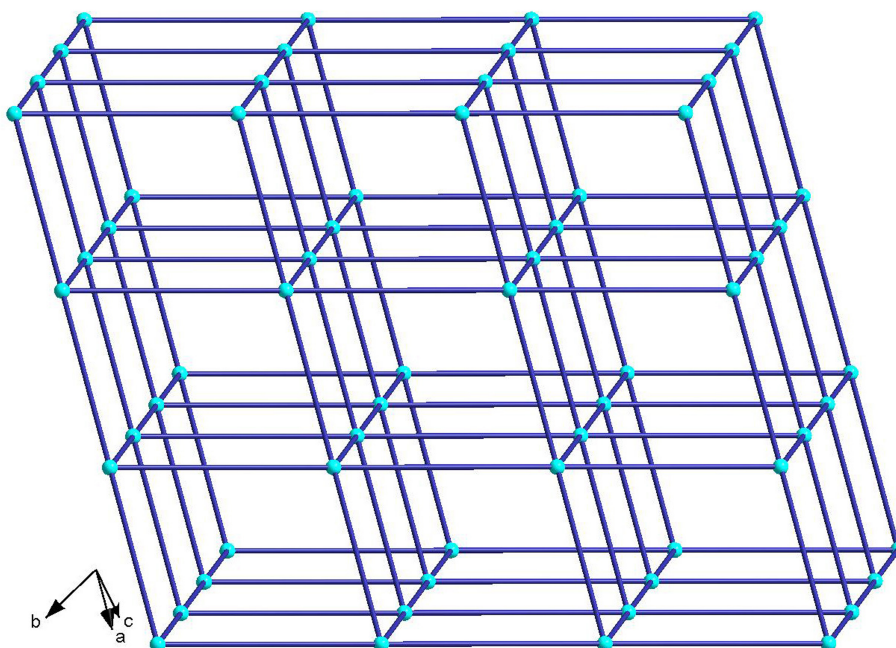
1 M. Makha and C. L. Raston, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 6215-6217.



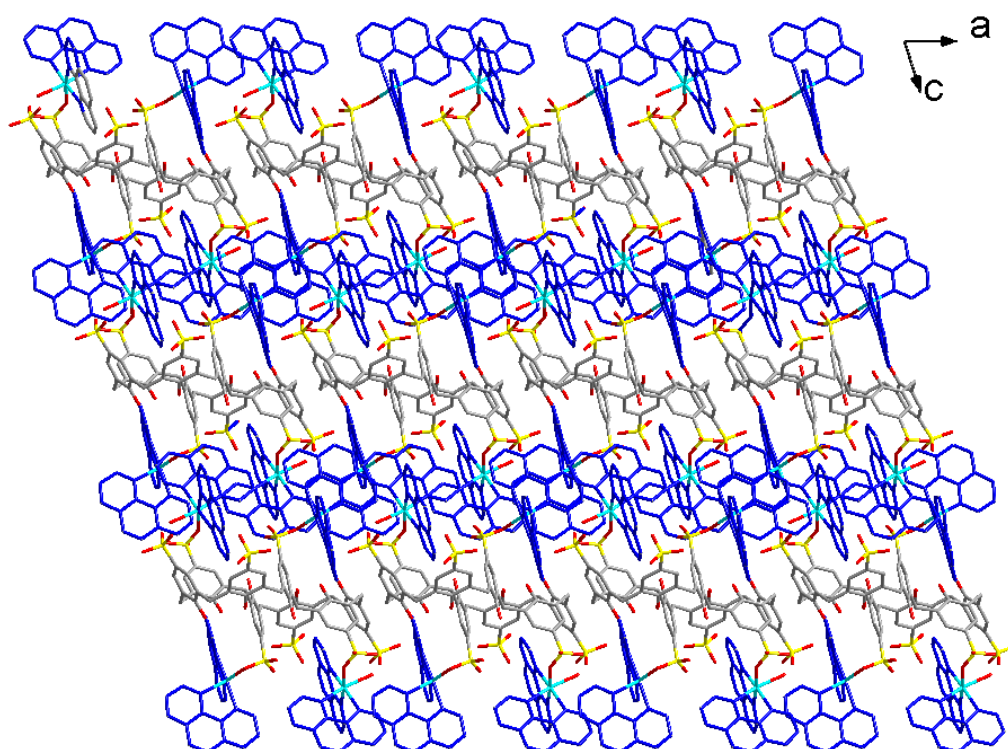
**Fig. S1** Scheme of 1,2,3,4-alternate double cone conformer of C8AS with two separated L-shaped hydrogen bonds.



**Fig. S2** A view of a tetranuclear unit showing the C-H $\cdots$  $\pi$  and  $\pi\cdots\pi$  interactions between the penetrated phen and calixarene (upper); and top view of the "molecular capsule" (bottom). The encapsulated phen molecules and those outside are shown in green and blue, respectively.



**Fig. S3** 3D supramolecular topology in **1** (node, tetranuclear units; blue line, supramolecular stacking interactions).



**Fig. S4** Project of the extended structure of **1** showing the alternative phen layers and calixarene layers..

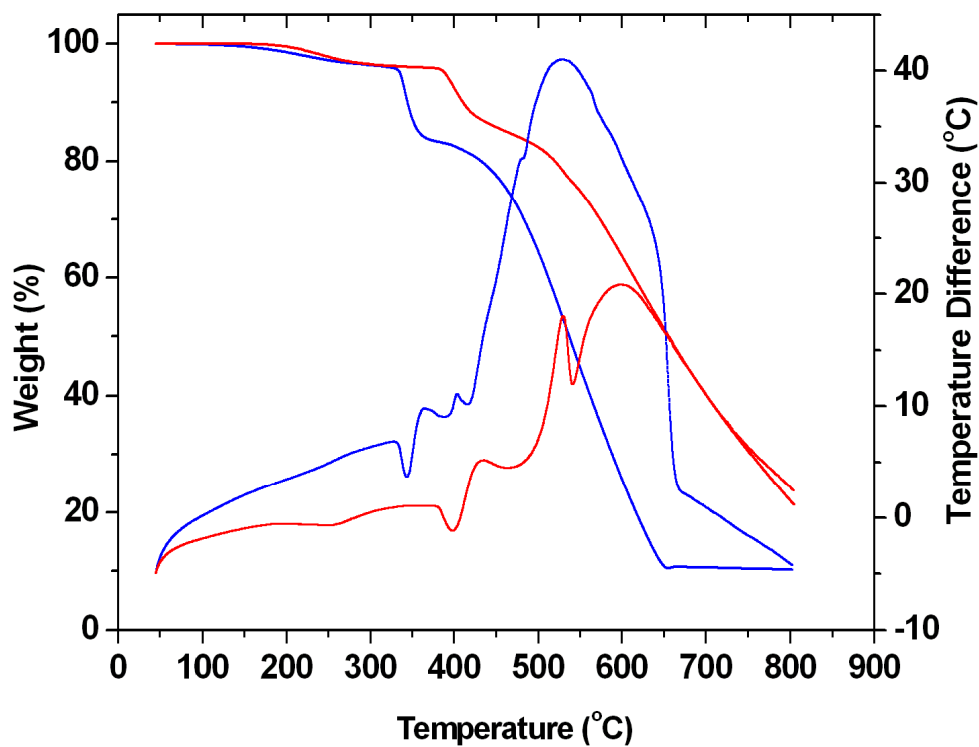


Fig. S5 TG and DTA curve of compound **1** (blue line, compound **1a**; red line, compound **1b**).

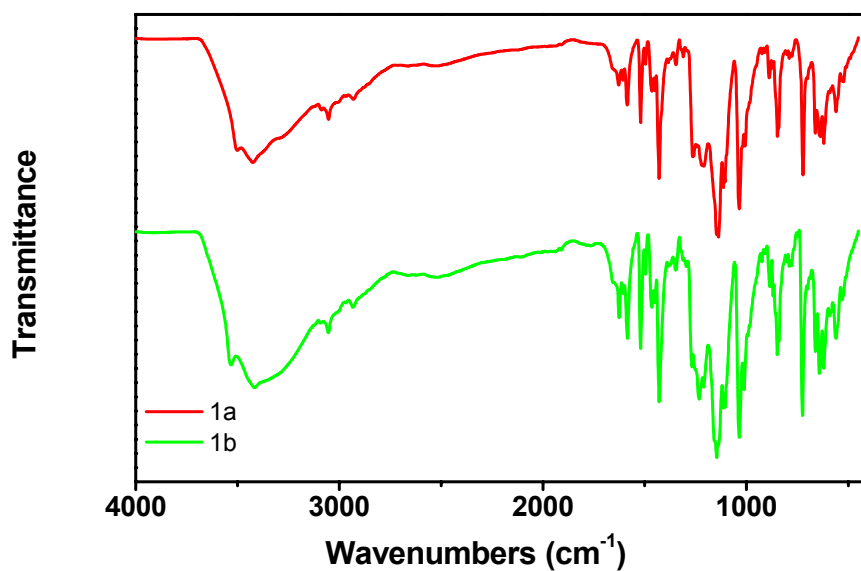


Fig. S6 IR spectrum of compound **1a** and **1b**.