

Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

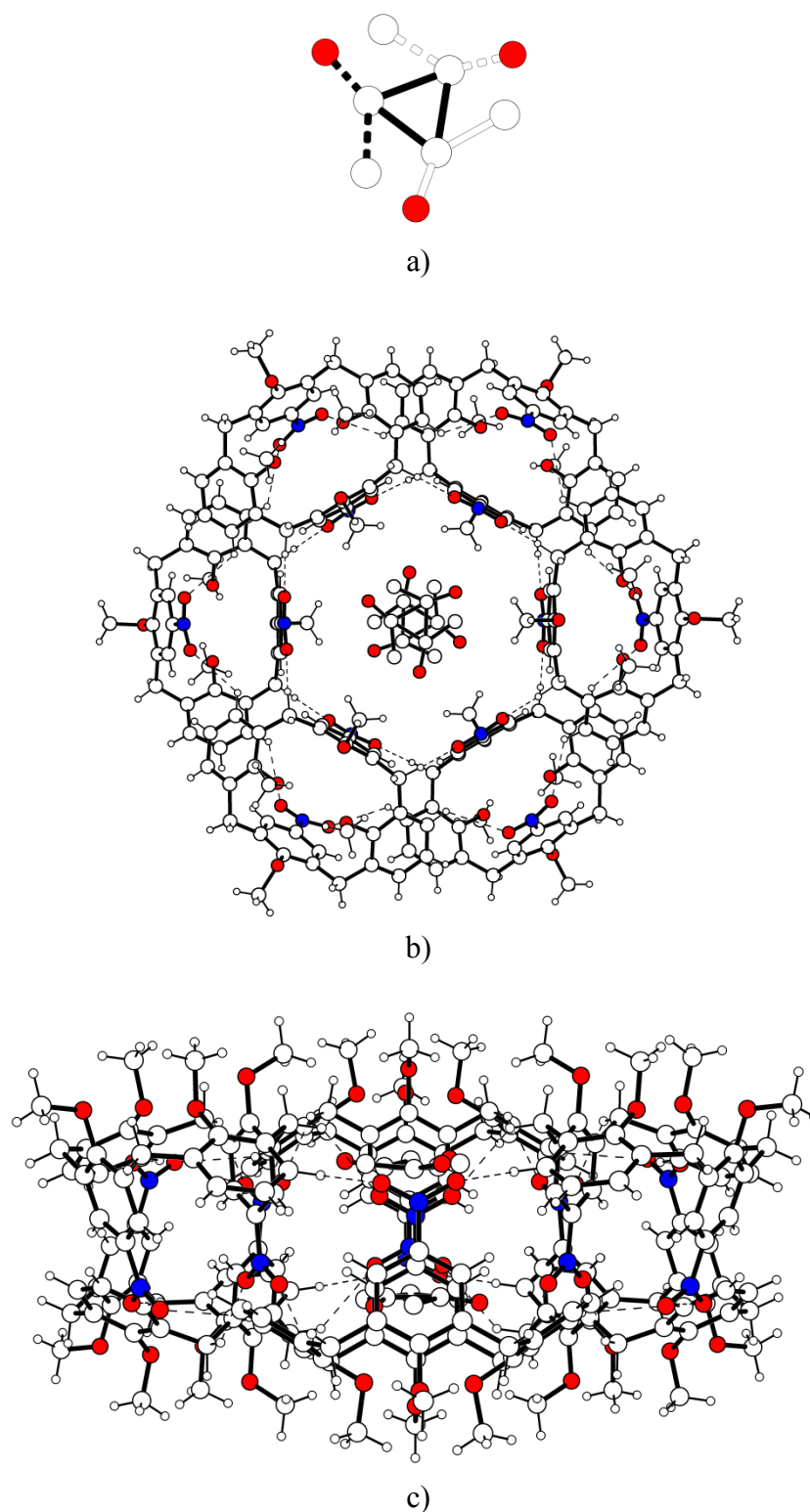


Fig. S1. Representation of the acetone disorder in **1a** (a). Structure of the hexameric calixarene units found in the inclusion compound of **1** with acetone, viewed down the crystallographic *c*-axis (b) and *b*-axis (c), respectively. H-bond contacts are shown as broken lines.

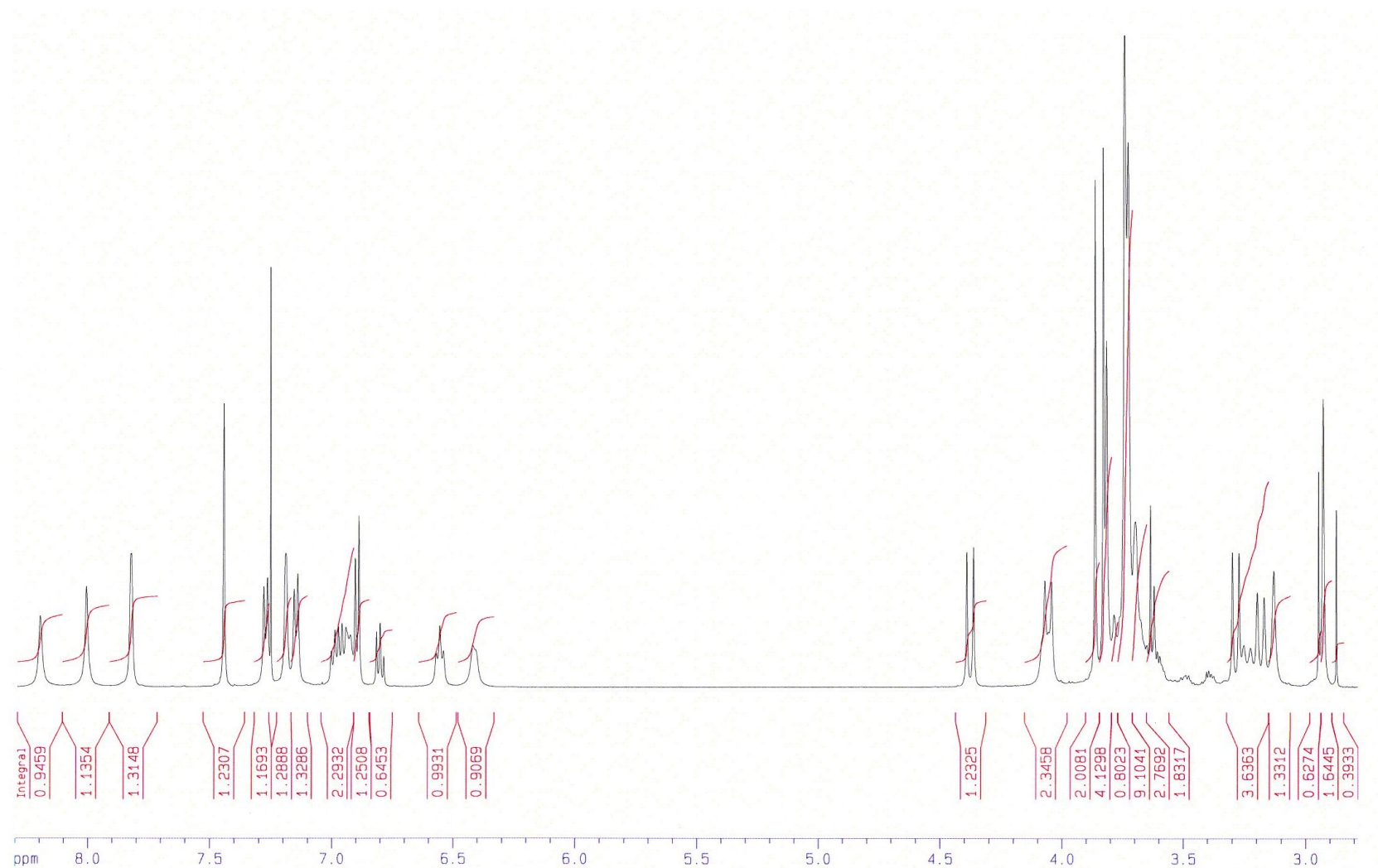


Fig. S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at $T = 277\text{ K}$.

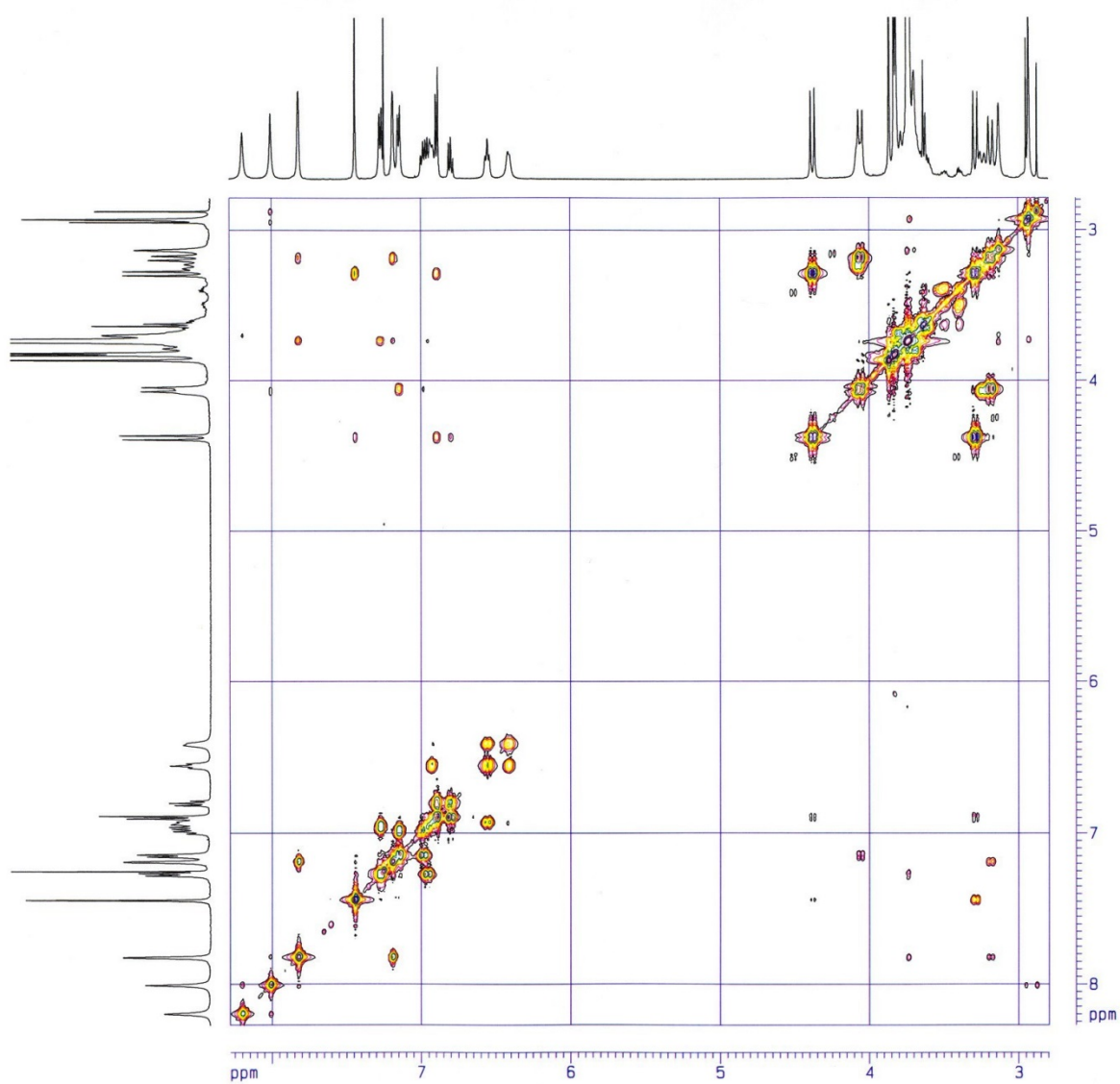


Fig. S3. COSY spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 277 K.

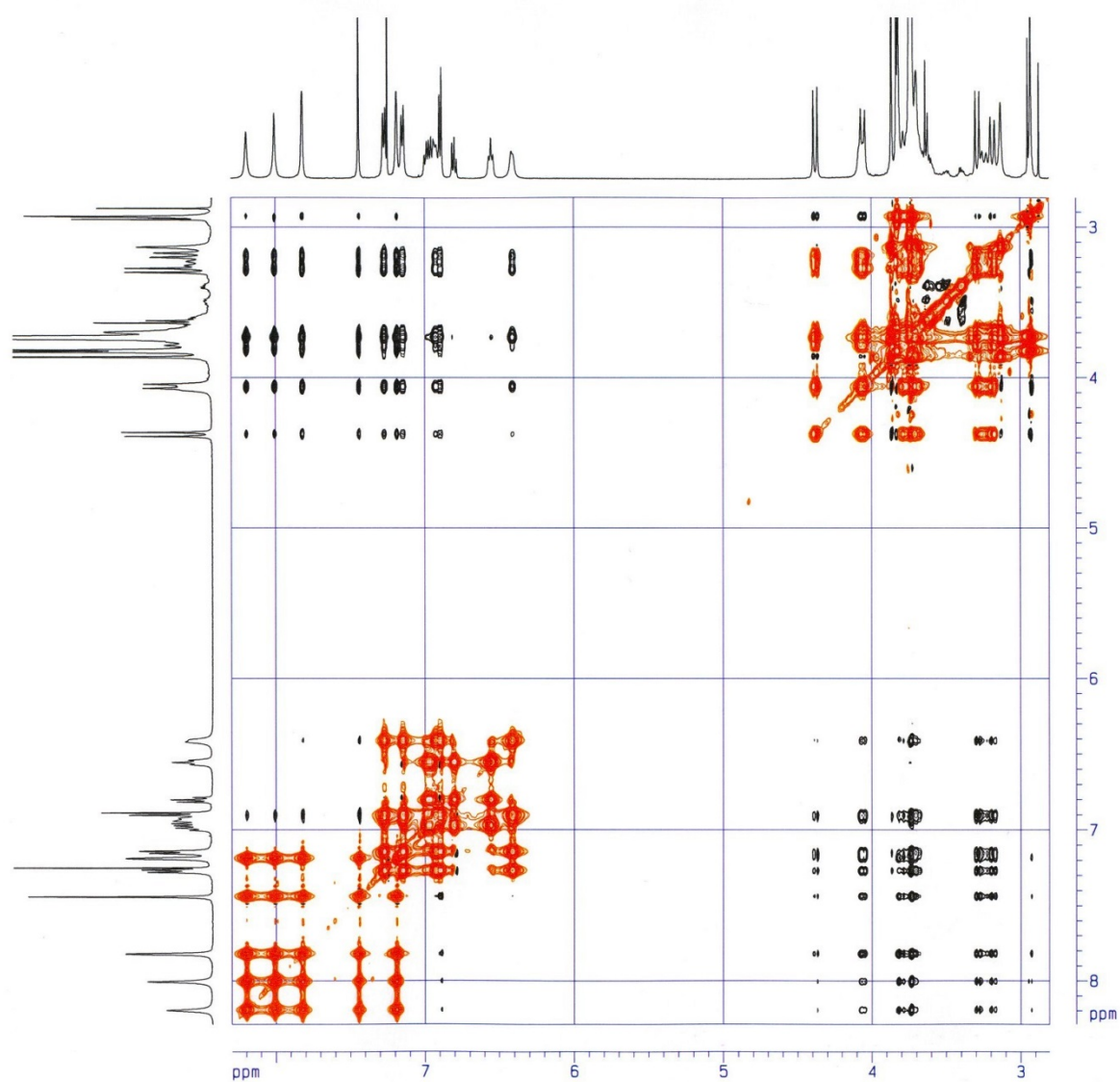


Fig. S4. NOESY spectrum of **1** in CDCl₃ at 277 K.

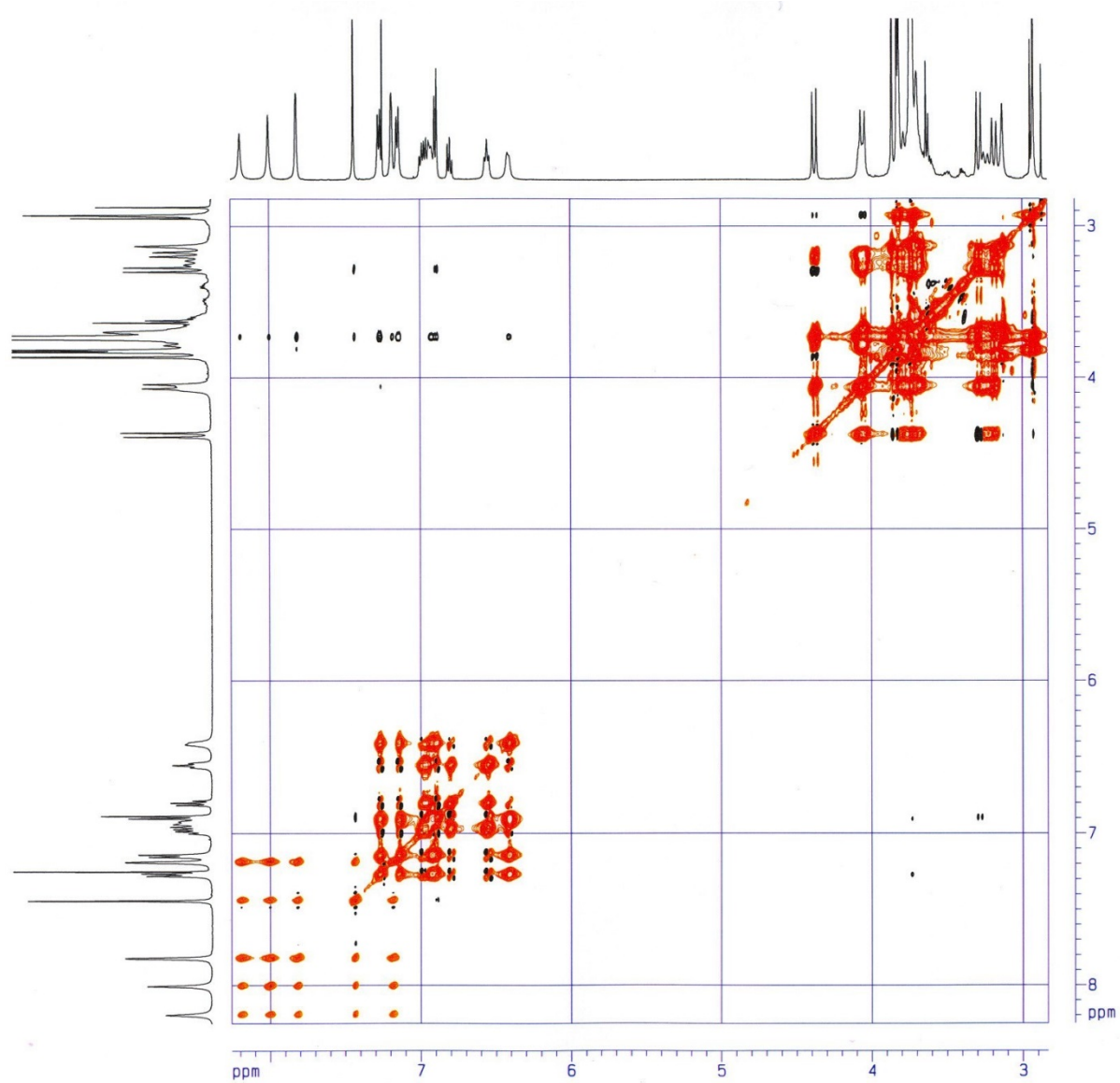


Fig. S5. ROESY spectrum of **1** in CDCl₃ at 277 K.

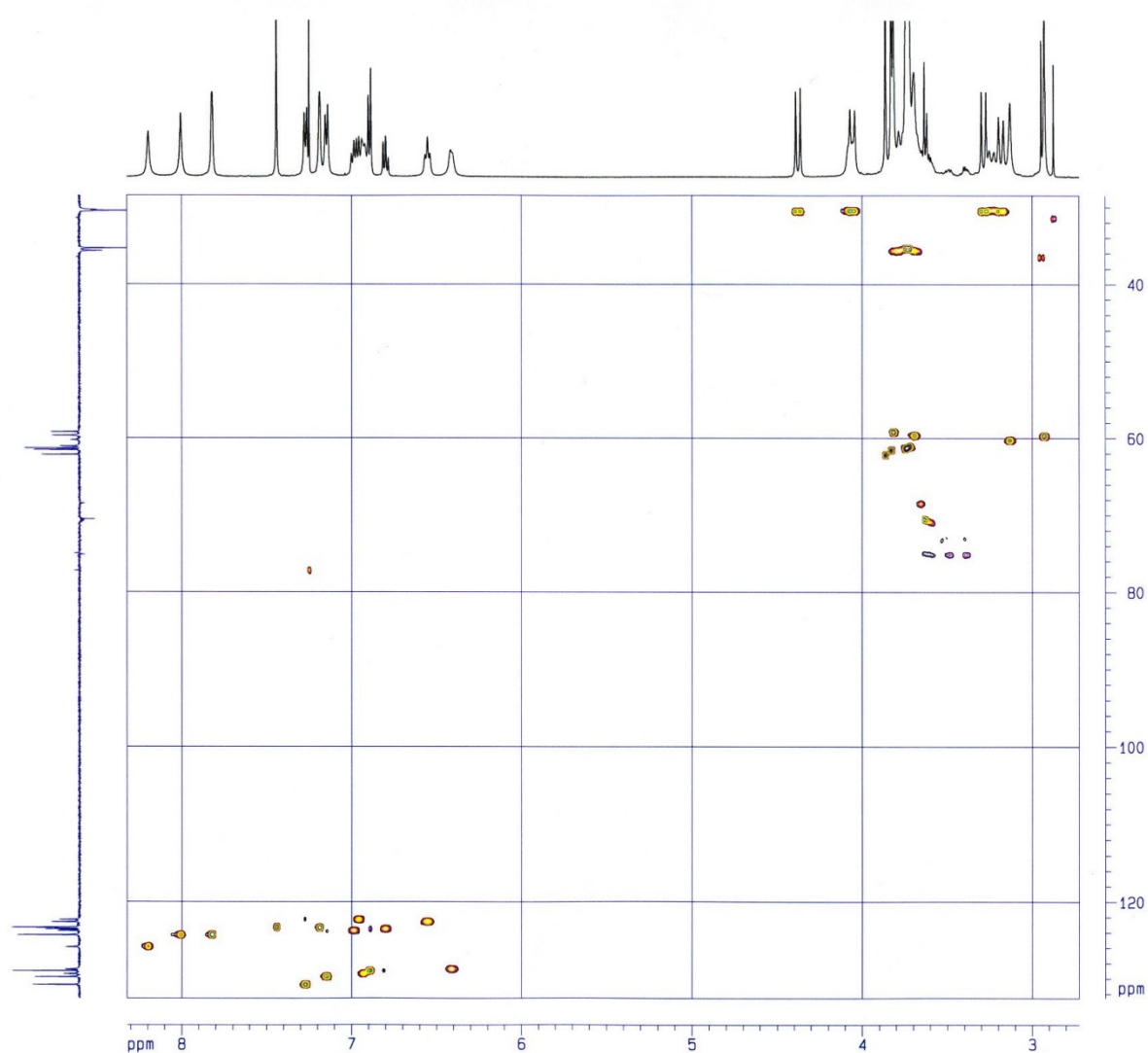


Fig. S6. HSQC spectrum of **1** in CDCl₃ at 277 K.

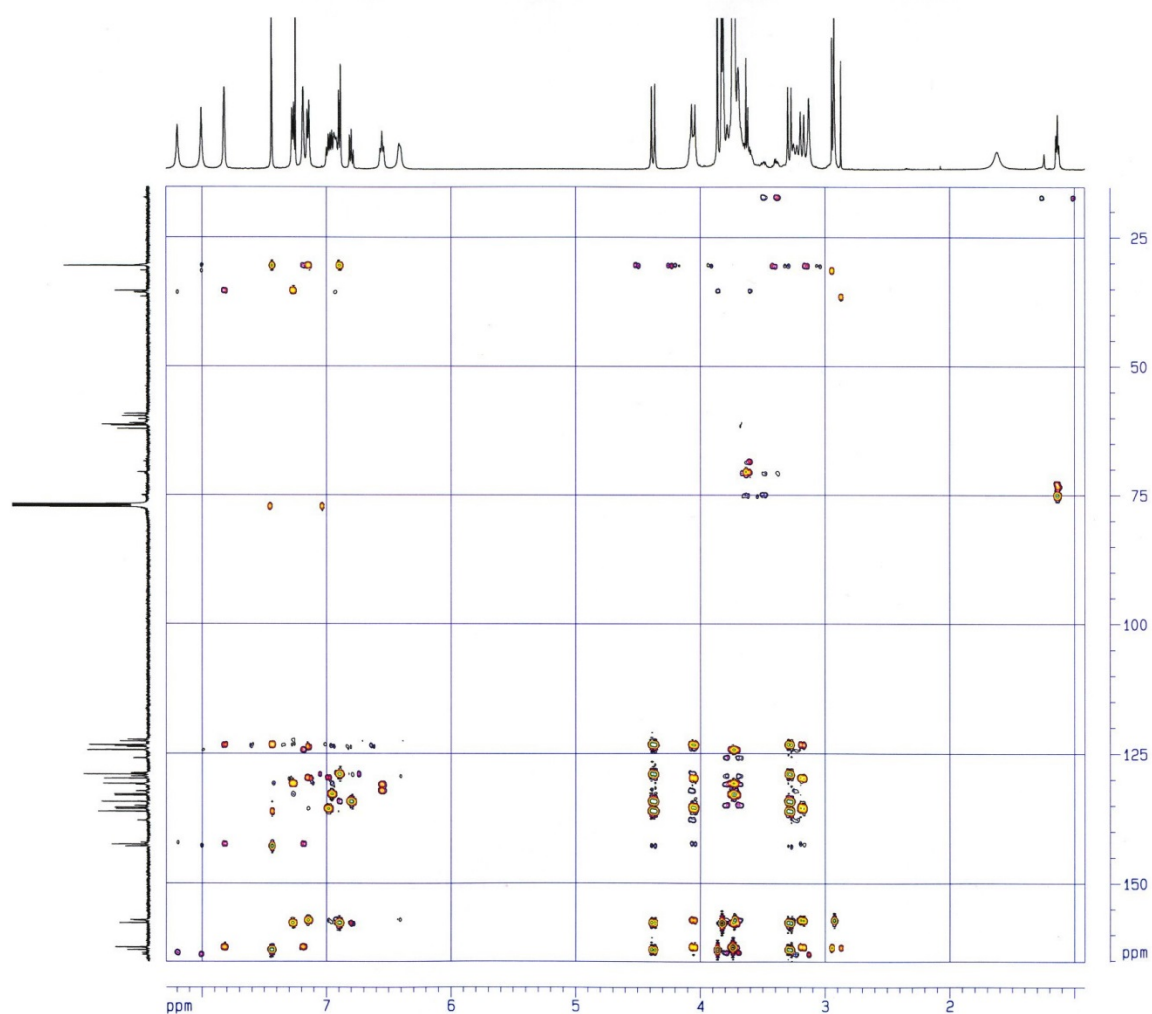


Fig. S7. HMBC spectrum of **1** in CDCl₃ at 277 K.

Table S1. Distances (Å) and angles (°) of hydrogen bonds and contacts of **1** and its inclusion compounds with acetone (**1a**) and chloroform (**1b**)

Atoms	Symmetry	Distances (Å)		Angles (°)
		D⋯A	H⋯A	D–H⋯A
1				
C(9)–H(9A)⋯O(2)	0.33+y, 0.66–x+y, 0.66–z	3.451(2)	2.63	140
C(1)–H(1B)⋯O(3)	0.33+x–y, –0.33+x, 0.66–z	3.439(2)	2.63	139
C(29)–H(29)⋯O(5)	0.33+x–y, –0.33+x, 0.66–z	3.282(2)	2.61	128
C(11)–H(11)⋯O(6)	0.33+y, 0.33–x+y, 0.66–z	3.349(2)	2.70	127
1a				
C(9)–H(9A)⋯O(1)	1+x, 1–x+y, 2–z	3.416(3)	2.61	138
C(1)–H(1B)⋯O(2)	x–y, –1+x, 2–z	3.428(3)	2.62	139
C(29)–H(29)⋯O(5)	x–y, –1+x, 2–z	3.343(3)	2.70	126
C(11)–H(11)⋯O(6)	1+x, 1–x+y, 2–z	3.264(3)	2.60	127
1b				
C(17)–H(17A)⋯O(5)	0.5+x, y, 0.5–z	3.414(4)	2.49	156
C(1G)–H(1G)⋯O(5)	–0.5+x, y, 0.5–z	3.106(5)	2.44	123
C(1H)–(H1H)⋯O(5)	–0.5+x, y, 0.5–z	3.361(4)	2.56	137
C(25)–H(25B)⋯O(6)	2–x, –0.5+y, 0.5–z	3.263(5)	2.51	133
C(11)–(H11)⋯O(8)	2–x, 0.5+y, 0.5–z	3.378(5)	2.64	135
C(1G)–(H1G)⋯O(8)	–0.5+x, y, 0.5–z	3.332(5)	2.61	130
C(1H)–C(1H)⋯O(8)	–0.5+x, y, 0.5–z	3.420(5)	2.64	135
C(27)–H(27)⋯Cl(2H)	1.5–x, –0.5+y, 1–z	2.686(5)	1.84	147
C(1H)–Cl(3H)⋯Cl(3H)	1–x, y, 1–z	4.387(5)	2.90 ^a	142
^a Distance between the Cl atoms.				

Table S2. ¹³C NMR data of **1** in CDCl₃ at T=295 K

cone (*)	paco1 (+)	paco2 (Δ)
162.95 (C-15, C-31) 157.73 (C-7, C-23)	162.42 (C-15, C-31) 157.72 (C-23) 157.10 (C-7)	63.86 (C-31) 163.51 (C-15) 157.22 (C-7, C-23)
142.86 (C-12, C-28) -	142.45 (C-12, C-28) -	142.78 (C-28) 142.15 (C-12)
136.13 (C-10, C-14, C-26,C-30) 134.26 (C-2, C-6, C-18, C-22) - -	135.62 (C-10, C-30) 135.37 (C-2, C-6) 133.02 (C-14, C-26) 132.81 (C-18, C-22)	137.84 (C-26, C-30) 134.98 (C-10, C-14) 132.21 (C-2, C-22) 130.96 (C-6, C-18)
128.99 (C-3, C-5, C-19, C-21) 123.56 (C-4, C-20) 123.31 (C-11, C-13, C-27, C-29) - - -	130.78 (C-19, C-21) 129.75 (C-3, C-5) 124.30 (C-13, C-27) 123.76 (C-4) 123.37 (C-11, C-29) 122.31 (C-20)	129.36 (C-5, C-19) 128.74 (C-3, C-21) 125.86 (C-11, C-13) 124.30 (C-27, C-29) 122.61 (C-4, C-20) -
62.17 (C-16, C-32) 59.21 (C-8, C-24) -	61.55 (C-24) 61.37 (C-16, C-32) 61.07 (C-8)	60.27 (C-16) 59.70 (C-8, C-24) 59.69 (C-32)
30.51 (C-1, C-9, C-17, C-25) -	35.57 (C-17, C-25) 30.50 (C-1, C-9)	35.69 (C-9, C-17) 30.36 (C-1, C-25)

Table S3. ¹H NMR data of **1** in CDCl₃ at T=295 K

cone (*)	paco1 (+)	paco2 (Δ)
7.44 (s, 4H, H-11, H-13, H-27, H-29)	7.82 (d, ⁴ J=1.4 Hz, 2H, H-13, H-27)	8.20 (s, br, 2H, H-11, H-13)
6.89 (d, ³ J=7.5 Hz, 4H, H-3, H-5, H-19, H-21)	7.27 (d, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 2H, H-19, H-21)	8.01 (s,br, 2H, H-27, H-29)
6.80 (t, ³ J=7.5 Hz, 2H, H-4, H-20)	7.19 (s, br, 2H, H-11, H-29)	6.93 (d, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 2H, H-5, H-19)
-	7.14 (d, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 2H, H-3, H-5)	6.55 (t, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 2H, H-4, H-20)
-	6.97 (t, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 1H, H-4)	6.42 (d, ³ J=7.4Hz, 2H, H-3, H-21)
-	6.96 (t, ³ J=7.4 Hz, 1H, H-20)	-
4.38 (d, ² J=13.5 Hz, 4H, H-1a, H-9a, H-17a, H-25a)	4.06 (d, ² J=13.9 Hz,2H,H-1a, H-9a)	4.07 (d, ² J=13.6 Hz, 2H, H-1a, H-25a)
3.29 (d, ² J=13.5 Hz, 4H, H-1b, H-9b, H-17b, H-25b)	3.75 (m, 4H, H-17a,b, H-25a,b)	3.78 (m, br, 2H, H-9a, H-17a)
-	3.19 (d, ² J=14.0 Hz, 2H, H-1b, H-9b)	3.68 (m, br, 2H, H-9b, H-17b)
-	-	3.24 (d, ² J=13.6 Hz, 2H, H-1b, H-25b)
3.86 (s, 6H, H-16, H-32)	3.83 (s, 3H, H-24)	3.70 (s, br, 3H, H-32)
3.82 (s, 6H, H-8, H-24)	3.74 (s, 6H, H-16, H-32)	3.13 (s, br, 3H, H-16)
	3.73 (s, 3H, H-8)	2.93 (s, br, 6H, H-8, H-24)

Table S4. Calculation of the conformer distribution of **1**

Conformer	Atoms	Integral	Number of atoms	Weighted integral	Ratio
cone	11* (5*, 19*, 21*)	1.242	: 4	= 0.311	0.20
partial cone 1	13+ (27+)	1.348	: 2	= 0.674	0.43
partial cone 2	27Δ (29Δ)	1.132	: 2	= 0.566	0.37
				1.551	

Determination of the conformer distribution of **1** in solution by NMR spectroscopy

(discussed here for the solution of **1** in CDCl₃ at T = 295 K as an example)

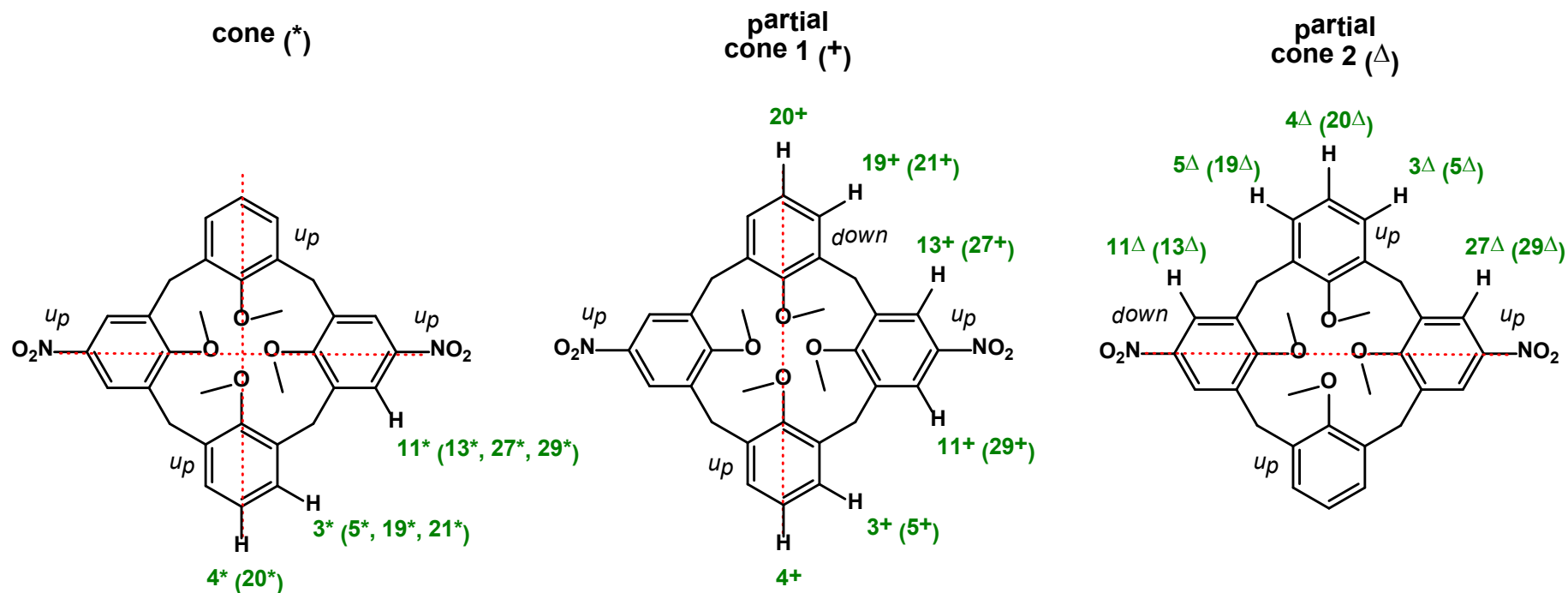


Fig. S8. Assignment of the non-equivalent aromatic protons in the three conformers of **1** with the respective numbering of H atoms. The dotted lines symbolize mirror planes through the respective molecule.

As shown in Fig. S8, the three conformers of **1** differ in the number of non-equivalent protons. For our purposes we focused on the aromatic protons in *meta* position to the OMe groups. By using the respective NMR shifts, coupling constants and appropriate 2D NMR experiments (Fig. S9 - S11), we were able to fully assign the conformers. In order to calculate the conformer ratio, we used the well separated signals of H atoms 11^* (5^* , 19^* , 21^*), 13^+ (27^+) and 27Δ (29Δ), each neighboring the nitro group (Table S4).

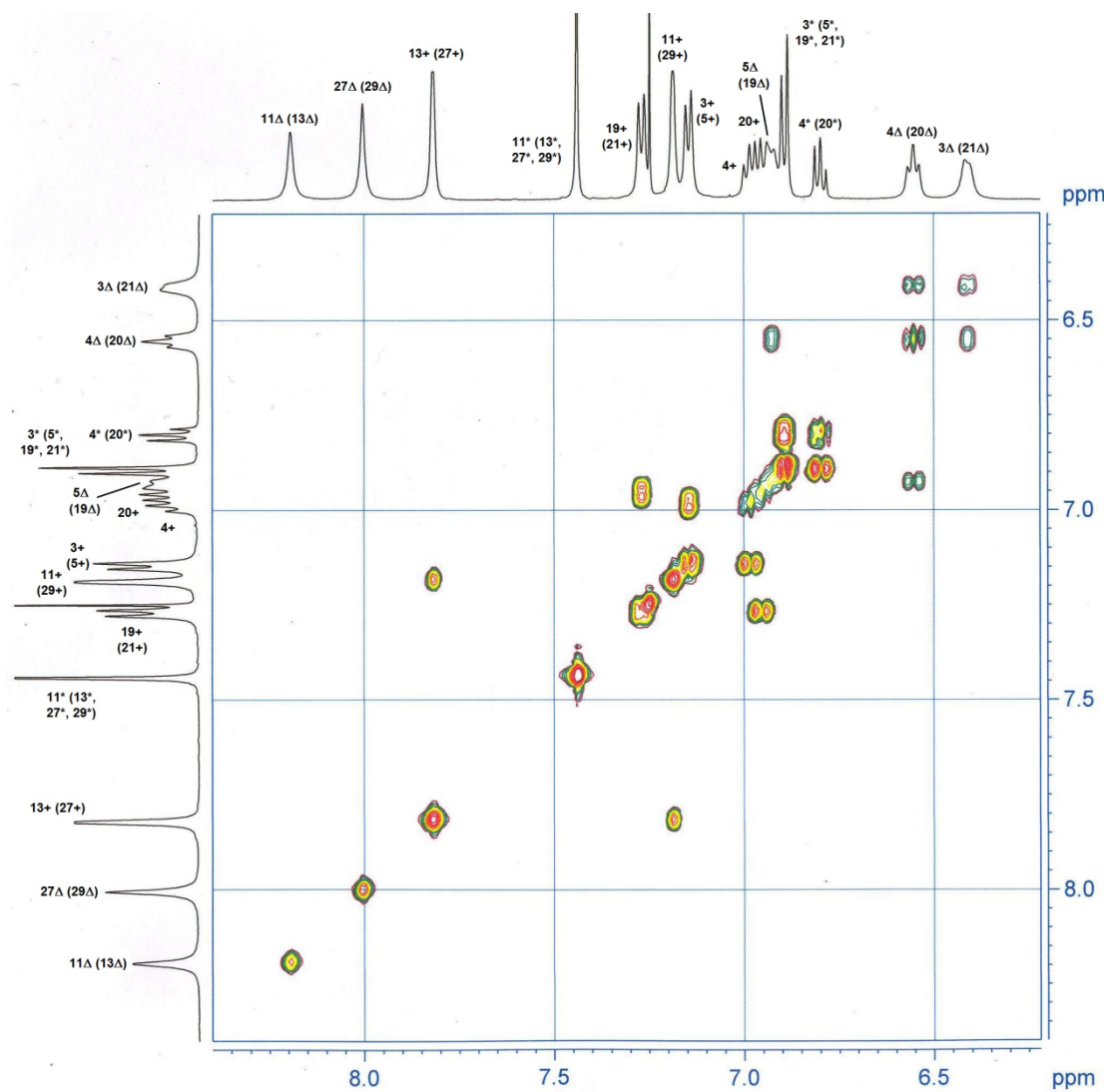


Fig. S9. Part of the COSY spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at 295 K. (Conformer assignment: cone = *, partial cone 1 = +, partial cone 2 = Δ)

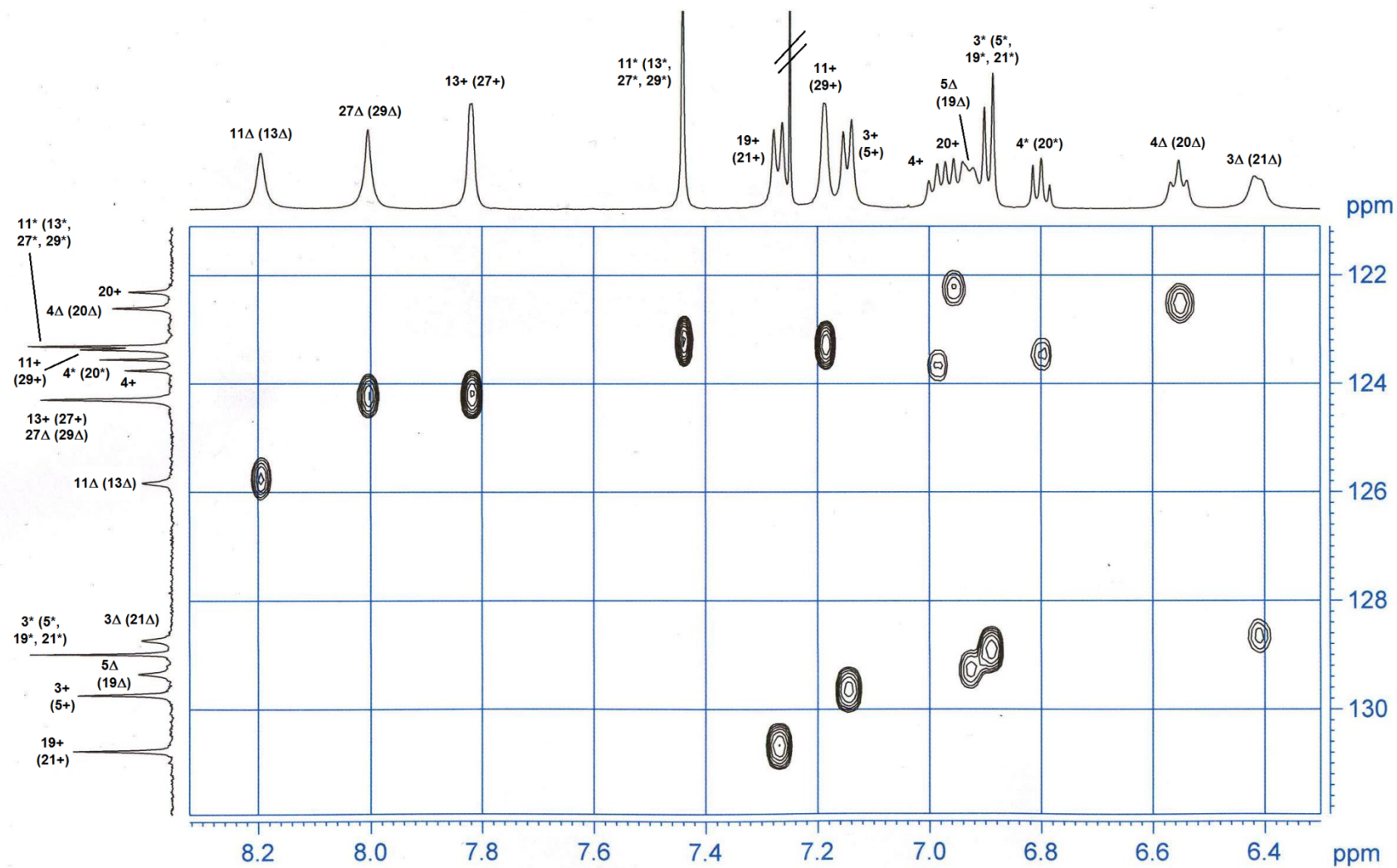


Fig. S10. Part of the HSQC spectrum of **1** in CDCl₃ at 295 K. (Conformer assignment: cone = *, partial cone 1 = +, partial cone 2 = Δ)

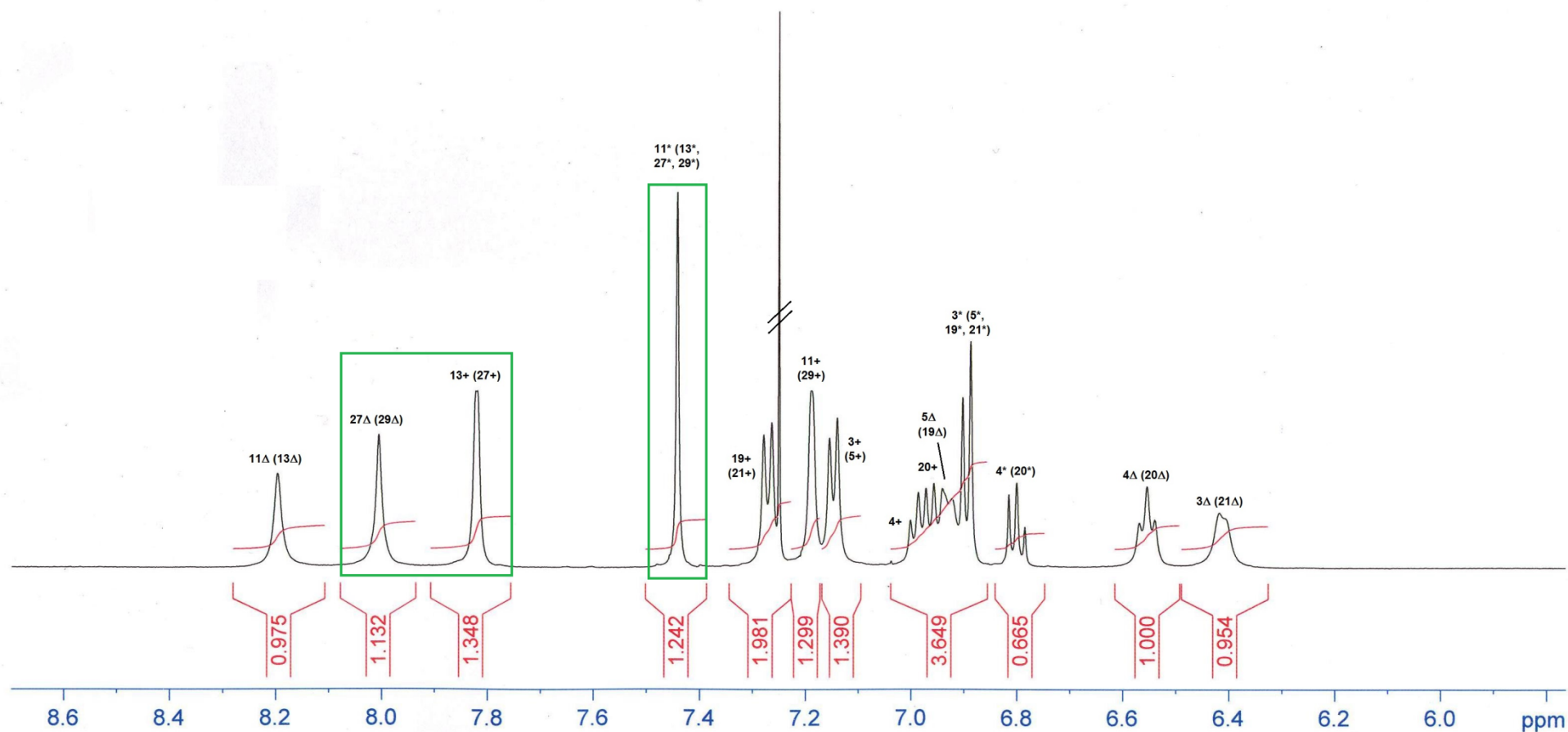


Fig. S11. Part of the ^1H NMR spectrum of **1** in CDCl_3 at $T = 295\text{ K}$. The integrals used for calculating the conformer ratio are framed. (Conformer assignment: cone = *, partial cone 1 = +, partial cone 2 = Δ)