## Anti-sieve effect in guest inclusion by thiacalix[4]arene giving a surge in thermal stability of its clathrates prepared by solid-phase guest exchange

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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

TG/DSC/MS data for

- initial dried host 1;

- 1.0.27C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>3</sub>, 1.1.03C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, and intermediate 1.0.32C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N clathrates;

- products of thiacalix[4]arene (1) saturation with headspace of liquid H<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>3</sub>OH;

- guest exchange products formed by equilibration of 1.C5H5N clathrate with headspace of liquid

 $1,2-C_2H_4Cl_2$ ,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , and  $C_6H_6$ ;

- X-ray diffraction data for host 1, its clathrates 1.C5H5N and 1.0.32C5H5N, guest exchange

product for methanol 1.0.65 MeOH, and clathrate  $1.2/_{3}$  H<sub>2</sub>O calculated from single crystal X-ray data;

- Experimental and calculated powder diffractograms after indexing and refinement of unit-cell data.



Fig. S1. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of initial dried host 1.



Fig. S2. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of 1.0.27C<sub>2</sub>HCl<sub>3</sub> clathrate.



Fig. S3. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of the product of **1** saturation with headspace of liquid water.



Fig. S4. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of the product of **1** saturation with headspace of liquid methanol.



Fig. S5. Data of TG/MS analysis of  $1.1.03C_5H_5N$  clathrate. Clathrate parameters:  $\Delta m = 14.04$ ,



Fig. S6. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of intermediate clathrate 1.0.32C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N.



Fig. S7. Data of TG/MS analysis of the guest exchange product formed by equilibration of 1·C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N clathrate with headspace of liquid 1,2-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S8. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of the guest exchange product formed by equilibration of  $1 \cdot C_5 H_5 N$  clathrate with headspace of liquid  $CH_2 Cl_2$ .



Fig. S9. Data of TG/DSC/MS analysis of the guest exchange product formed by equilibration of  $\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{C}_5 \mathbf{H}_5 \mathbf{N}$  clathrate with headspace of liquid  $\mathbf{C}_6 \mathbf{H}_6$ .



Fig. S10. X-ray powder diffractograms for samples of: (a)  $1 \cdot C_5 H_5 N$ ; (b) intermediate  $1 \cdot 0.32 C_5 H_5 N$ ; (c)  $1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} H_2 O$  as calculated from single crystal X-ray data [1]; (d) the dried host 1; (e) the guest exchange product  $1 \cdot 0.65$  MeOH. Intensities in diffractogram (b) were divided by 3.

Experimental and calculated X-Ray powder diffractograms after indexing and refinement of unit-cell data are presented in Figures S10-S12. Indexing [2] and full pattern decomposition were performed using TOPAS V.3 [3] software. Profile parameters, background and lattice parameters were refined by the least squares process [4].



Fig. S11. Experimental XRPD pattern (blue), best fit (red) and differential curve (black) for dried host **1** ( $R_{wp} = 8.55$ ). Blue vertical bars represent Bragg positions for the calculated unit cell and  $P6_3$  space group.



Fig. S12. Experimental XRPD pattern (blue), best fit (red) and differential curve (black) for clathrate  $1.1.00C_5H_5N$  ( $R_{wp} = 8.58$ ). Blue vertical bars represent Bragg positions for the calculated unit cell and *Pmn2*<sub>1</sub> space group.



Fig. S13. Experimental XRPD pattern (blue), best fit (red) and differential curve (black) for clathrate  $1.0.32C_5H_5N$  ( $R_{wp} = 3.64$ ). Blue vertical bars represent Bragg positions for the calculated unit cell and  $P6_3$  space group.



Fig. S14. Experimental XRPD pattern (blue), best fit (red) and differential curve (black) for the guest exchange product 1.0.65MeOH ( $R_{wp} = 5.20$ ). Blue vertical bars represent Bragg positions for the calculated unit cell and  $P6_3$  space group.

## References

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