

Supporting Information

Coordination-driven self-assembly of 2D-metallamacrocycles using a shape-selective Pt^{II}-organometallic 90° acceptor: design, synthesis and sensing study

Sankarasekaran Shanmugaraju, Dipak Samanta, Bappaditya Gole and Partha Sarathi Mukherjee*

Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560

012, India. Fax: 91-80-2360-1552; Tel; 91-80-2293-3352

E-mail: psm@ipc.iisc.ernet.in

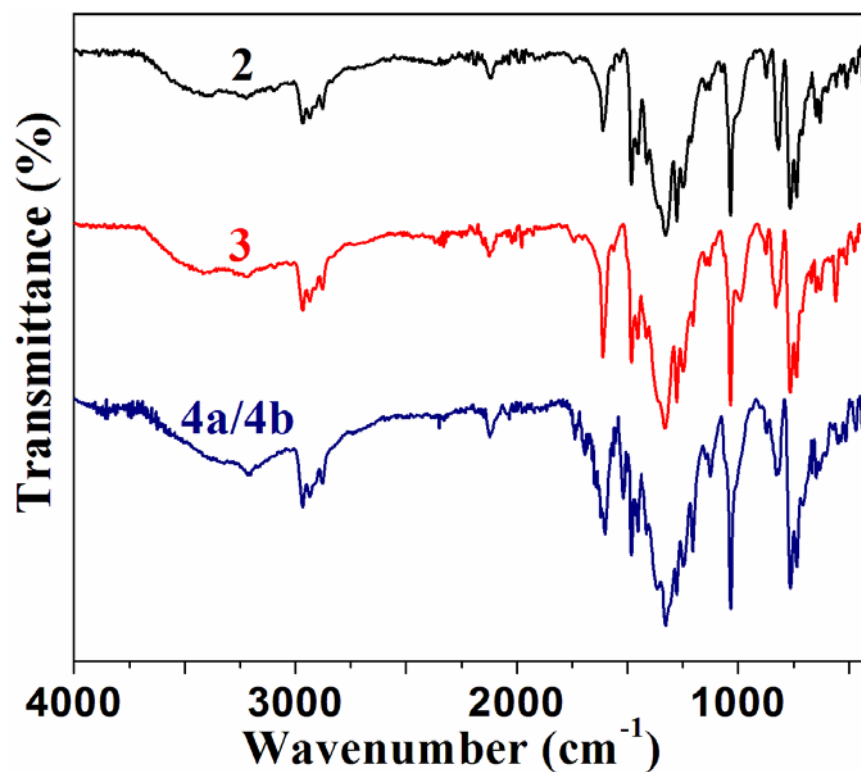


Fig.S1. Infra-red spectrum of the macrocycles 2 – 3 and 4a.

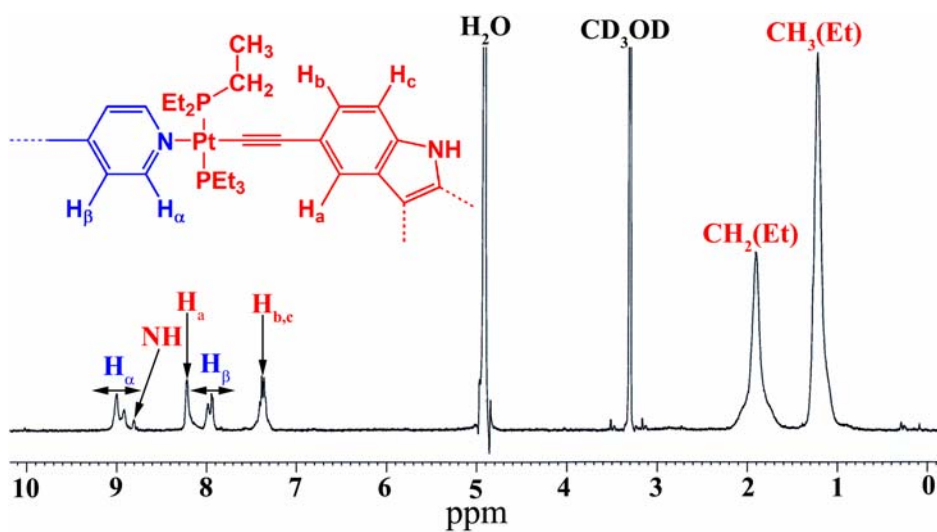


Fig.S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of the molecular square **2** recorded in CD_3OD with the peak assignments.

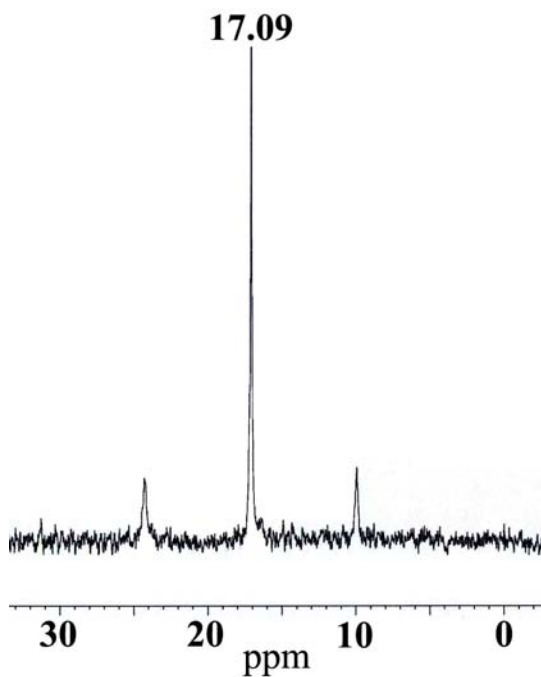


Fig.S3. ^{13}P NMR spectrum of the molecular square **2** recorded in CD_3OD .

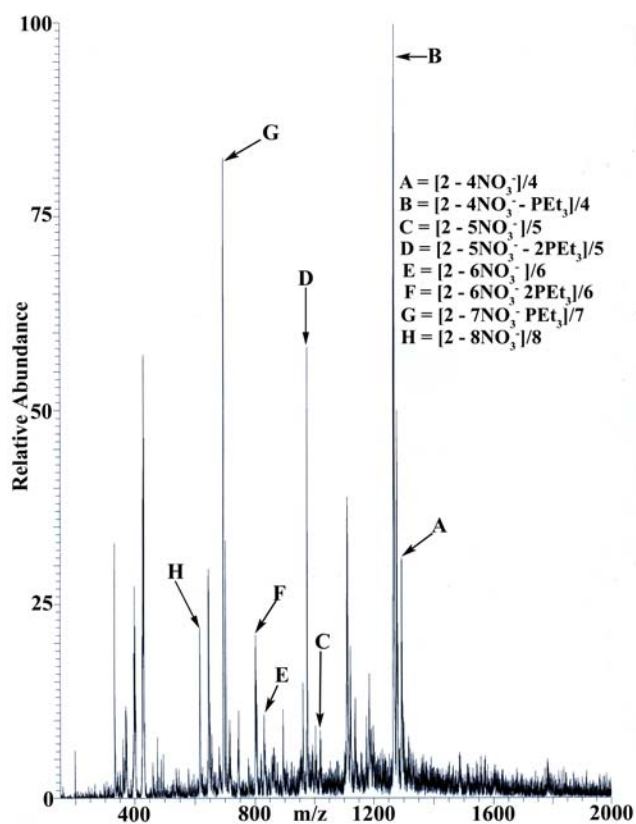


Fig.S4. ESI-MS spectrum of macrocycle **2** recorded in CH₃CN/ CH₃NO₂.

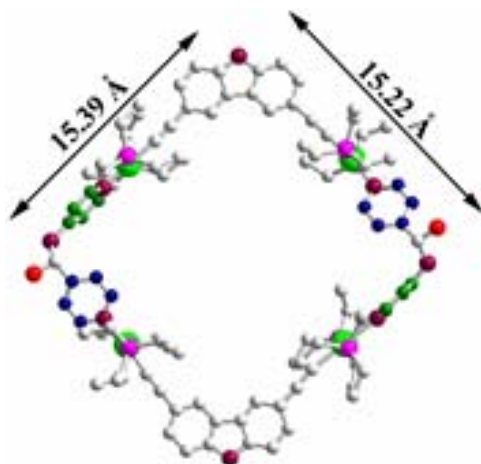


Fig.S5. Energy-minimized structures of rhomboid **4a** (green = Pt, magenta = P, reddish brown = N, red = O, grey = C). Blue and green color code indicating two different binding sites of linker. The hydrogen atoms are removed for the sake of clarity.

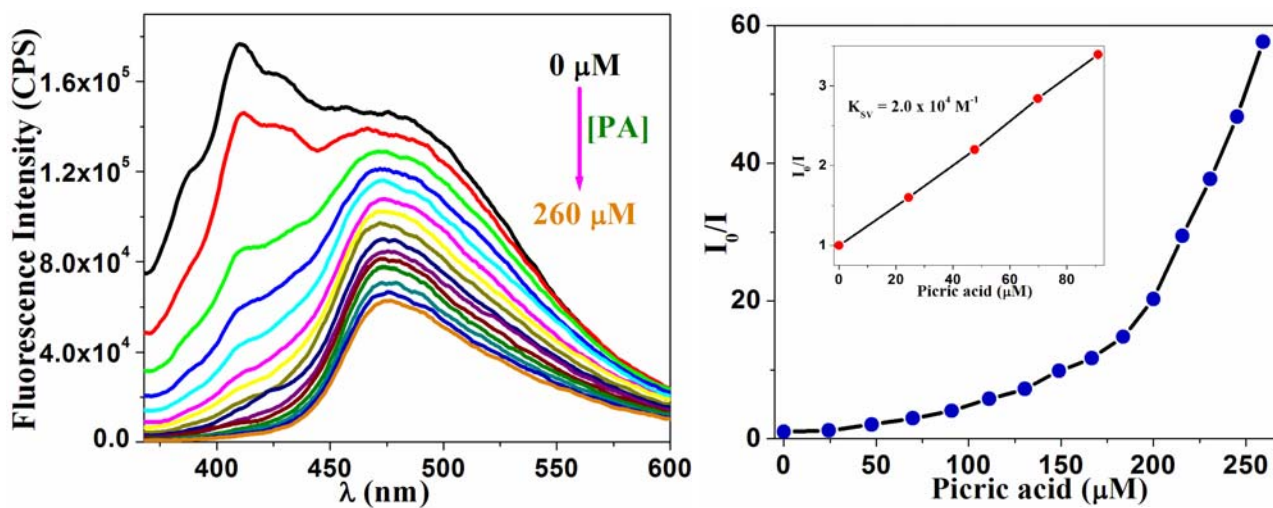


Fig.S6. Fluorescence quenching (left) of the macrocycle **2** (1.0×10^{-6} M) with picric acid (1.0×10^{-3} M) in DMF-methanol solution (excited at $\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 324$ nm and corresponding emission monitored from $\lambda_{\text{em}} = 368$ nm; excitation and emission slit width is 5 nm) and obtained Stern-Volmer plot; inset: Stern-Volmer plot obtained at lower concentration of picric acid (right).