## **Supporting Information**

Pt<sup>II</sup><sub>6</sub> Nanoscopic cages with organometallic backbone as sensors for picric acid

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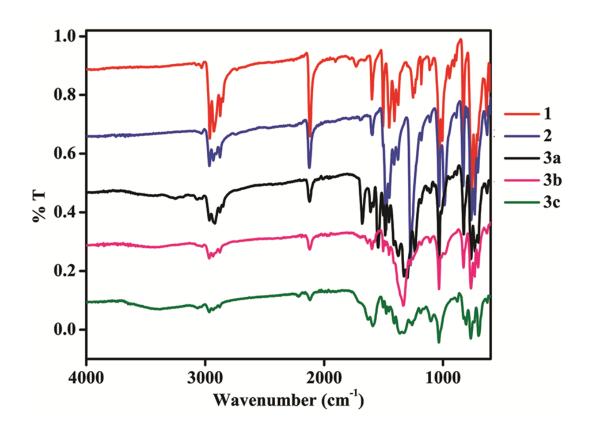


Fig. S1 IR spectra of the complexes 1, 2 and prisms 3a - 3c.

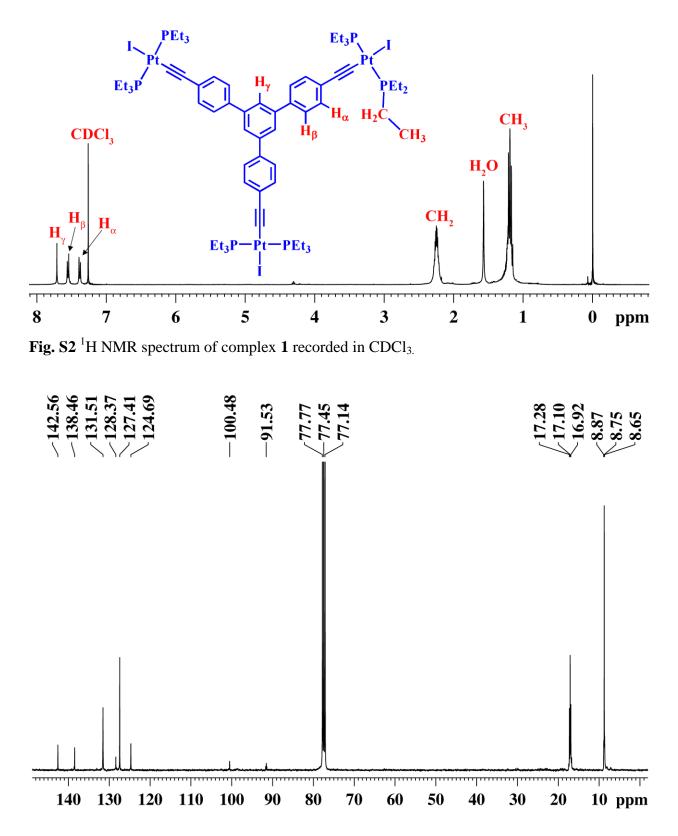


Fig. S3 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of complex 1 recorded in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>

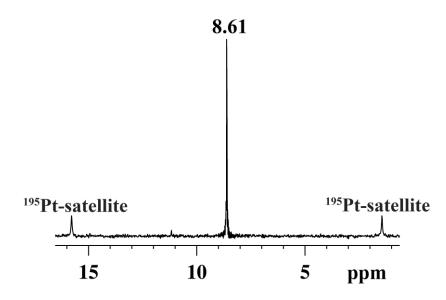


Fig. S4 <sup>31</sup> P NMR spectrum of complex 1 recorded in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>

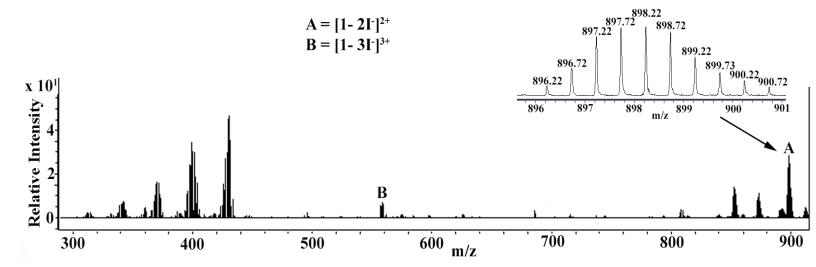


Fig. S5 ESI-MS spectrum of the 1 recorded in  $CH_3CN$  and  $CHCl_3$  mixture. Inset: Experimentally detected isotopic distribution of the fragment  $[1 - 2I^-]^{2+}$ .

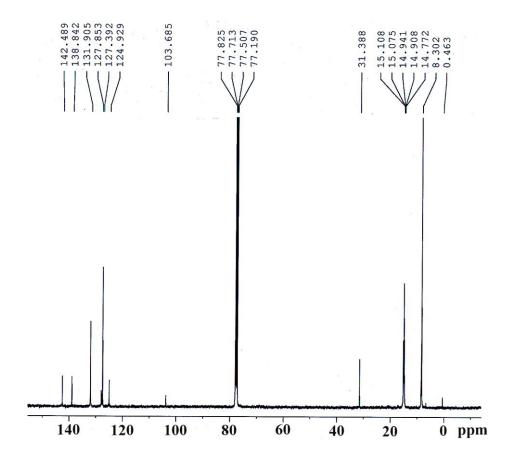


Fig. S6 <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of complex 2 recorded in CDCl<sub>3.</sub>

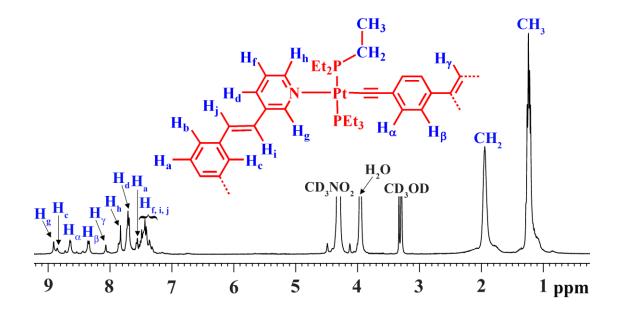


Fig. S7 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the macrocycle 3b recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD mixture.

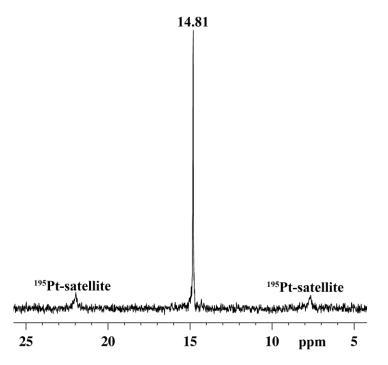


Fig. S8 <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum of the macrocycle 3b recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD mixture.

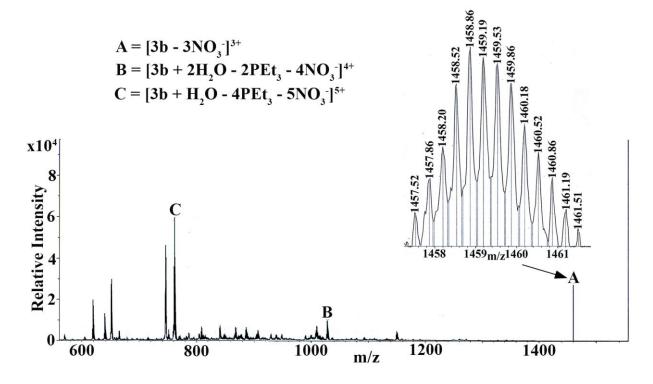


Fig. S9 ESI-MS spectrum of the macrocycle 3b recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN. Inset: Experimentally detected isotopic distribution of the fragment  $[3b - 3NO_3^-]^{3+}$ .

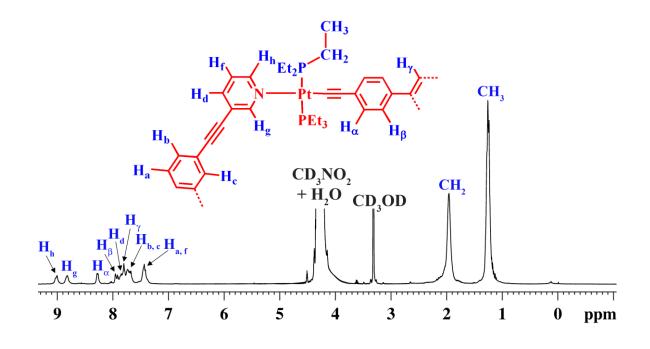


Fig. S10 <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the macrocycle 3c recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD mixture.

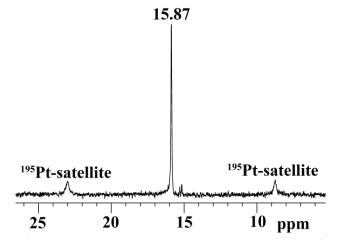
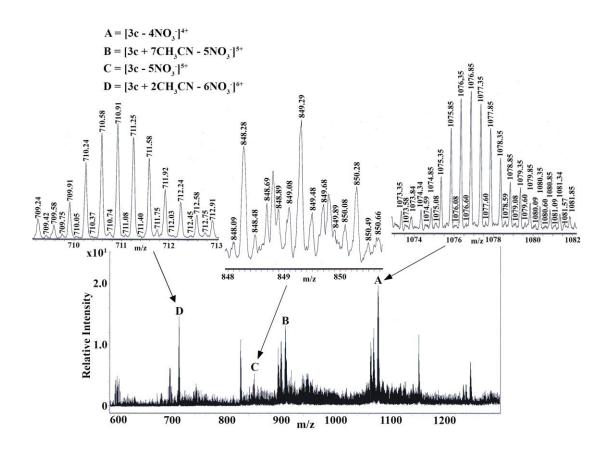
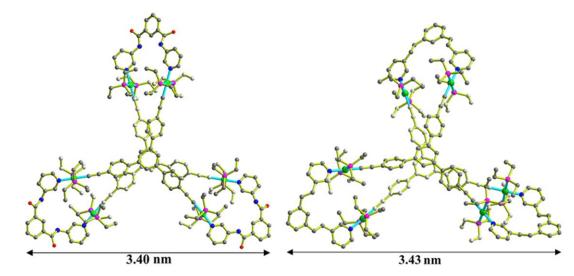


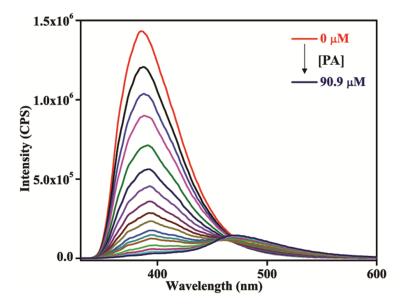
Fig. S11  $^{31}$ P NMR spectrum of the macrocycle 3c recorded in CD<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>OD mixture.



**Fig. S12** ESI-MS spectrum of the macrocycle **3c** recorded in CH<sub>3</sub>CN. Inset: Experimentally determined isotopic distributions of the fragments  $[3c - 4NO_3^-]^{4+}$ .  $[3c - 5NO_3^-]^{5+}$ ,  $[3c + 2CH_3CN - 6NO_3^-]^{6+}$ .



**Fig. S13** Energy minimized structures of the prisms **3a** (left) and **3b** (right) (Color codes: green = Pt, magenta = P, blue = N, grey = C, red = O). The hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.



**Fig. S14** Gradual reduction of emission intensity of acetonitrile solution  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$  of **3b** upon addition of picric acid solution in chloroform  $(1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M})$ .

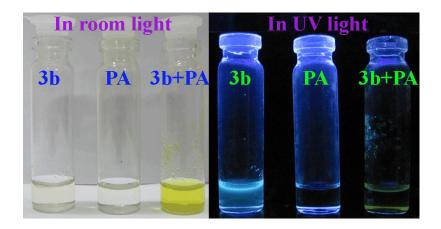
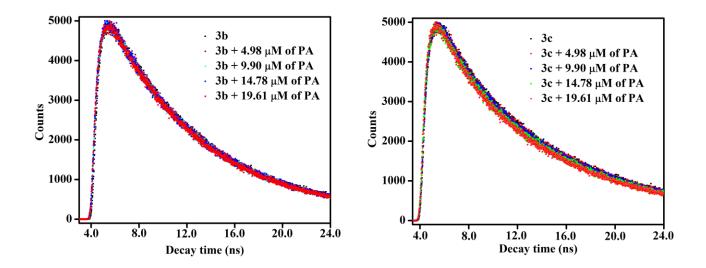


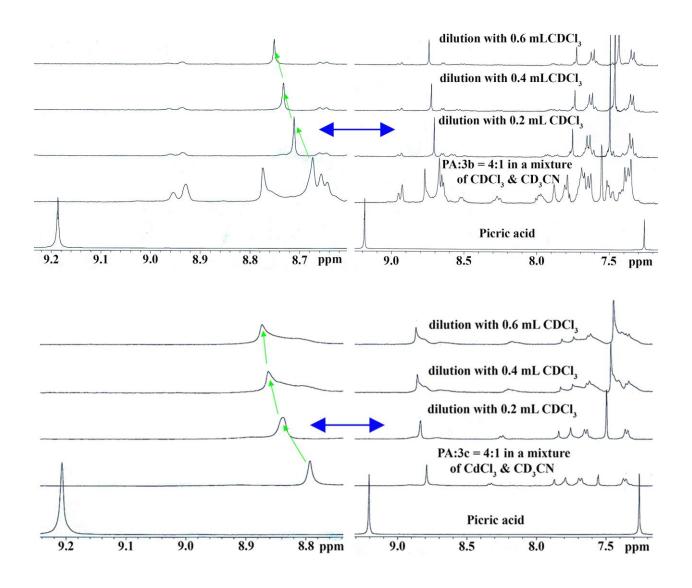
Fig. S15 Change of salient visual color upon exposing of acetonitrile solution of 3b to chloroform solution of picric acid.



**Fig. S16** Excited-state lifetime analysis by time-resolved fluorescence titration of acetonitrile solutions  $(1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M})$  of **3b** (left) and **3c** (right) with respect to increasing concentration of picric acid in chloroform  $(1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M})$ .

## **Proof of ground state complex formation by** <sup>1</sup>**H NMR titration:**

To confirm ground state complex formation, <sup>1</sup>H NMR experiments were performed with the addition of CDCl<sub>3</sub> solution (0.2 mL) of picric acid to a solution of **3b** /**3c** in CD<sub>3</sub>CN (0.4 mL) at 4:1 molar ratio, separately. Substantial upfield shift in proton signal was observed in case of picric acid which is basically due to complex formation. The proton signal of picric acid was downfield shifted gradually with concomitant progress of dilution of the samples with 0.2 mL of CDCl<sub>3</sub> each time (Fig. S17, Supporting Information), but the peaks corresponding to the macrocycles showed almost no shift. The detected downfield shifting of proton resonance of the picric acid upon dilution is presumably, due to, shifting of equilibrium position from charge-transfer complex to the isolated picric acid state. Lifetime analysis, absorption spectra and <sup>1</sup>H NMR titration with observed visual color change indicate the formation of ground state charge-transfer complex.



**Fig. S17** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of a solution of picric acid and **3b** (top) or **3c** (bottom) in 4:1 molar ratio in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and CD<sub>3</sub>CN upon subsequent dilution with 0.2 mL of CDCl<sub>3</sub> each time.

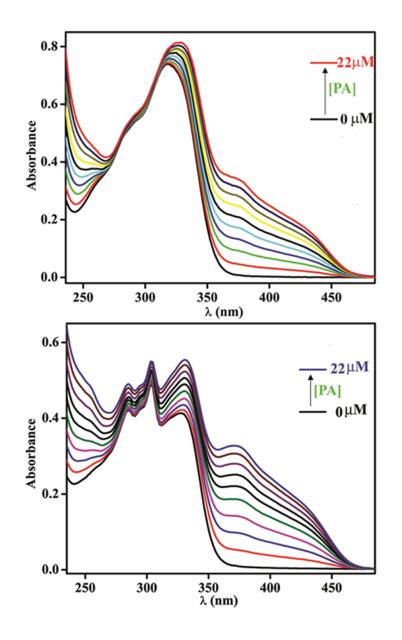
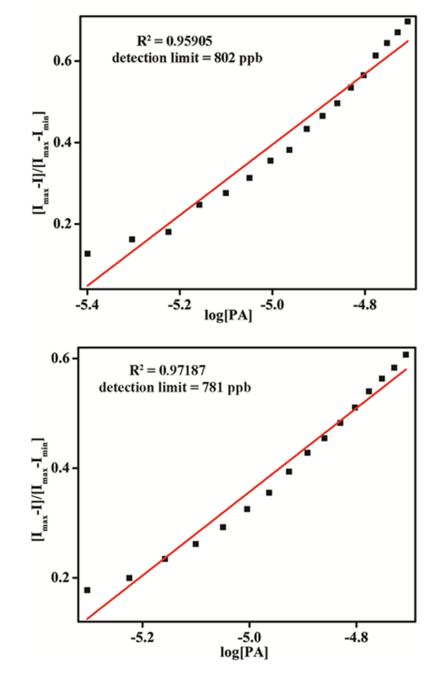


Fig. S18 Change in absorption spectra of the macrocycles 3b (top) and 3c (bottom) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN  $(2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M})$  upon gradual addition of picric acid in chloroform  $(0 - 22 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M})$  at 25°C.



**Fig. S19** (I<sub>max</sub>-I)/(I<sub>max</sub>-I<sub>min</sub>) vs log[PA] plots for **3b** (top) and **3c** (bottom). The calculated detection limits (obtained from the intercepts of the plots on X-axis) are  $3.5 \times 10^{-6} \mu L$  (**3b**) and  $3.4 \times 10^{-6} \mu L$  (**3c**).