Synthesis and inclusion behaviour of a heterotritopic receptor based on hexahomotrioxacalix[3]arene

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Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of *cone*-7 (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K). The corresponding chemical shifts were marked on the ¹H NMR spectrum.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of *cone*-7 (75MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K).



Figure S3. Mass spectra of *cone*-7 in CH₂Cl₂.



Figure S4. UV-vis absorption spectra response of *cone*-7 (1 × 10⁻⁶ M) in CH₂Cl₂-CH₃CN (10:1, v/v) to 1 × 10⁻⁵ M various tested metal ions. $\lambda_{max} = 290$ nm, $\varepsilon = 1.89 \times 10^5$ cm⁻¹M⁻¹.



Figure S5. Partial ¹H NMR titration of *cone*-7/guest complex (H/G = 1:1); a) free *cone*-7; b) *cone*-7 \supset K⁺; Solvent: CDCl₃/CD₃CN(10:1, v/v).



Figure S5'. Partial ¹H NMR titration of *cone*-7/guest complex (H/G = 1:1); a) free *cone*-7; b) *cone*-7 \supset Ag⁺; c) KClO₄ \subset [*cone*-7 \supset Ag⁺]; Solvent: CDCl₃/CD₃CN(10:1, v/v).

¹H NMR titration experiments of *cone*-7 with K^+ ions were conducted. An equivalent of KClO₄ was added to the solution of *cone*-7 in the absence and presence of Ag⁺ ion; no obvious chemical shift of *cone*-7 was observed.



Figure S6. Partial ¹H NMR titration of *cone*-7/guest complex (H/G = 1:1); a) free *cone*-7; b) *cone*-7 \supset Cs⁺; Solvent: CDCl₃/CD₃CN(10:1, v/v).

¹H NMR titration experiments of *cone*-7 with Cs^+ ions were conducted. An equivalent of $CsClO_4$ was added to the solution of *cone*-7 in the absence of Ag^+ ion; no obvious chemical shift of *cone*-7 was observed.



Figure S7. Partial ¹H NMR titration of *cone*-7/guest complex (H/G = 1:1); a) free *cone*-7; b) *cone*-7 \supset Li⁺; c) AgClO₄ \subset [*cone*-7 \supset Li⁺]; Solvent: CDCl₃/CD₃CN(10:1, v/v).

After changing the binding sequence of metal ions, first to form the complex *cone-7* \supset Li⁺ then to form the complex AgClO₄ \subset [*cone-7* \supset Li⁺], we observed the same ¹H NMR spectrum as shown in Figure S7c and Figure 3c was observed. This was consistent with the *cone*-hexahomotrioxacalix[3]arene triamide derivatives *cone-7* serving as heteroditopic receptors for Ag⁺ and Li⁺ simultaneously.



Figure S8. Partial ¹H NMR titration of *cone*-7 /guest complex (H/G = 1:1); a) free *cone*-7; b) *cone*-7 \supset AgClO₄; c) LiClO₄ \subset [*cone*-7 \supset Ag⁺]; d) Na⁺ \subset {Li⁺ \subset [*cone*-7 \supset Ag⁺]}; Solvent: CDCl₃/CD₃CN (10:1, v/v).

We observed the same ¹H NMR spectrum after changing the binding sequence of metal ions as shown in Figure S8d and Figure 6d, which was consistent with the *cone*-hexahomotrioxacalix[3]arene triamide derivatives *cone*-7 serving as heterotritopic receptors for Ag^+ , Li^+ and Na^+ ions simultaneously.



Figure S9. Job's plot of the extractions of Li⁺ with host *cone-***7**.

The stoichiometry of the *cone*-7 complexes with Li^+ was also determined by UV-vis absorption spectrum (CH₂Cl₂/CH₃CN), using the continuous variation method; the absorption reached a maximum at 0.5 mol fraction for this cation, indicating that Li^+ forms a 1:1 complex with *cone*-7.



Figure S10. Molar ratio of Na⁺ with host *cone-***7**.



Figure S11. Bensei-Hilderbrand plot of *cone*-7 for various concentrations of Ag⁺ at 298 K. The association constant (K_a) was calculated to be 2.24 × 10⁵ M⁻¹.



Figure S12. Bensei-Hilderbrand plot of *cone-7* for various concentrations of Li^+ at 298 K. The association constant (K_a) was calculated to be $2.58 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1}$.



Figure S13. Bensei-Hilderbrand plot of *cone*-**7** for various concentrations of Na⁺ at 298 K. The association constant (K_a) was calculated to be 1.55×10^5 M⁻¹.