Electronic Supplementary Information

A novel redox-responsive pillar[6]arene-based inclusion

complex with the ferrocenium guest

Wei Xia,^{*a*} Xiao-Yu Hu,^{*a*} Yong Chen,^{*b*} Chen Lin,^{*a*} and Leyong Wang^{*a*}

^a Key Laboratory of Mesoscopic Chemistry of MOE, Center for Multimolecular Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093 (China)

^b Department of Chemistry, State Key Laboratory of Elemento-Organic Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071 (China)

Table of Contents

1.	Materials and methods
2.	Synthesis of 2
3.	Synthesis of 3
4.	Stoichiometry and association constant determination for the complexation
	between ferrocene (Fc) and 1
5.	Association constant determination for the complexation between cobaltocenium
	hexafluorophosphate (Cob ⁺ PF ₆) and 1
6.	Fluorescent titration experiments of 3 with $Cob^+PF_6^-$ and $Fc^+PF_6^-$,
	respectively
7.	2D NOESY analysis of Cob ⁺ PF ₆ with 1
8.	Cyclic voltammetry analysis of Fc with 1
9.	Stability test of Fc^+PF_6
10.	Quantitative stability test of Fc^+PF_6
11.	LR-ESI-MS of host-guest complexes of 1 with Fc ⁺ and Cob ⁺
12.	<i>HR-ESI-MS of host-guest complexes of</i> 1 <i>with</i> Fc^+ <i>and</i> Cob^+
13.	¹ <i>H</i> NMR titration spectra of 1,4-dibutoxybenzene and $Cob^+PF_6^-$
14.	Optimized structure of 1 with Cob ⁺
15.	¹ H NMR study about the complexation of $PBP[5]$ with Fc and Cob^+ ,
	respectively
16.	Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) study of $Fc^+PF_6^-$ with 1
17.	References

1. Materials and methods

All reagents were commercially available and used as supplied without further purification. Ferrocenium hexafluorophosphate (Fc^+PF_6 , Sigma Aldrich) and cobaltocenium hexafluorophosphate ($Cob^+PF_6^-$, TCI) were used in the tests of metallocenium with pillar[6]arenes. 9-(6-Bromohexyl)-carbazole was synthesized according to the published method.¹ Mono-deprotected per-butylated pillar[6]arene 2 was synthesized using a similar procedure to the reported procedure for per-ethylated pillar[6]arene.² NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Advance DMX 300 spectrophotometer or a Bruker Advance DMX 400 spectrophotometer with use of the deuterated solvent as the lock and the residual solvent or TMS as the internal reference. Low-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectra (LR-ESI-MS) were obtained on Finnigan Mat TSQ 7000 instruments. High-resolution electrospray ionization mass spectra (HR-ESI-MS) were recorded on an Agilent 6210 TOF LCMS equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) probe. The excitation and emission spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer LS55 Fluorescence Spectrometer. The UV-Vis absorption spectrum was measured on a Perkin Elmer Lambda 35 UV/Vis Spectrometer. Cyclic voltammetry experiments were performed on a CHI630D electrochemical analysis system. Melting points (M.p.) were determined using a Focus X-4 apparatus (made in China) and were not corrected. The electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) experiments were performed on a Bruker EMX-10/12 spectrophotometer at 77 K. To stabilize the ferrocenium ion, all solvents were degased by purging argon before the addition of ferrocenium hexafluorophosphate. All solutions containing $Fc^+PF_6^-$ were stored under argon and tested as soon as possible unless otherwise stated.

2. Synthesis of compound 2

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2013



Scheme S1. Synthesis of mono-deprotected pillar[6]arene (2).

To a solution of 1 (1.40 g, 1.0 mmol) in dry dichloromethane, BBr₃ (0.23 g, 0.085 mL, 0.90 mmol) was added in one portion under argon. The reaction was stirred at 13 ^oC for 8 min, and then water (50 mL) was added to quench the reaction. The organic phase was separated, washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (100 mL), brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent under *vacuo*, the crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 50/1, v/v) to afford compound 2 as a sticky oil (0.490 g, 36 %). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 6.85 (s, 1H, phenyl), 6.74 - 6.61 (m, 9H, phenyl), 6.48 (d, J = 13.8 Hz, 2H, phenyl), 3.95 - 3.54 (m, 34H, methylene), 1.79 - 1.58 (m, 20H, methylene), 1.58 - 1.13 (m, 24H, methylene), 1.02 - 0.65 (m, 33H, methyl). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 151.56, 150.80, 150.72, 150.66, 150.63, 150.47, 148.35, 148.00, 130.39, 129.57, 128.42, 128.16, 128.01, 127.96, 127.96, 127.79, 127.56, 126.61, 124.39, 118.48, 115.72, 115.29, 115.14, 114.97, 114.91, 114.10, 113.85 (C of phenyl), 69.42, 69.13, 68.52, 68.32, 68.18 (C of -OCH₂), 31.99, 31.63, 31.36, 30.83, 30.24, 30.08 (C of -CH₂-), 19.63, 19.50, 19.39, 19.24, 14.03, 13.87 (C of methyl). HR-ESI-MS: m/z Calcd for C₈₆H₁₂₄O₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1371.8990, found 1371.8994.



Figure S2. ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) of **2**.

3. Synthesis of compound 3



Scheme S2. Synthesis of mono-carbazole-functionalized pillar[6]arene (3).

To a solution of 9-(6-Bromohexyl)-carbazole 4 (110 mg, 0.11 mmol) and Compound 2 (150 mg, 0.33 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added Cs₂CO₃ (289 mg, 0. 89 mmol) under argon. After stirring at 90 °C for 24 h, the solvent was removed under vacuo. Then, water (100 mL) and dichloromethane (70 mL) were added. The organic phase was separated, washed with water (100 mL), brine and dried over Na₂SO₄. After removal of the solvent under *vacuo*, the crude product was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 60/1, v/v) to afford Compound 3 as a white solid (150 mg, 84 %). m.p. 62-64 °C. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, acetone- d_6) δ (ppm): 8.13 (br d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H, carbazolyl), 7.48 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H, carbazolyl), 7.42 (td, J = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 2H, carbazolyl), 7.22 - 7.16 (m, 2H, carbazolyl), 6.76 - 6.67(m, 12H, phenyl), 4.32 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H, N-CH₂-), 3.82 - 3.65 (m, 36H, O-CH₂- and Ph-CH₂-Ph), 1.90 - 1.57 (m, 26H, methylene), 1.52 - 1.33 (m, 26H, methylene), 0.93 -0.82 (m, 33H, methyl). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 150.82, 150.61, 150.37 (C of phenyl), 140.57 (C of carbazolyl), 128.11, 128.09, 128.03, 128.01, 127.98, 127.93, 127.90 (C of phenyl), 125.78, 123.02, 120.52, 118.92 (C of carbazolyl), 115.32, 115.19, 115.12, 114.91 (C of phenyl), 108.76 (C of carbazolyl), 68.52, 68.41, 68.36, 68.26 (C of -OCH₂-), 43.10 (C of =N-CH₂-), 32.08, 31.99, 30.98, 30.94, 30.91, 30.86, 29.89, 29.87, 29.55, 29.15, 27.38, 26.36, 19.59 (C of -CH₂-), 14.13, 14.10, 14.07 (C of methyl). HR-ESI-MS: m/z Calcd for C₁₀₄H₁₄₃NO₁₂Na [M+Na]⁺: 1622.0542, found 1622.0524.



Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum (300 MHz, acetone-*d*₆, 298 K) of **3**.



Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) of 3.

4. Stoichiometry and association constant determination for the complexation between ferrocene (*Fc*) and *1*



Figure S5. Job plot analysis of 1 and Fc.

The stoichiometry of complexation between **1** and **Fc** were determined using the method of Job plot (Figure S5). Job plot experiments were performed with a fixed total concentration ([host] + [guest] = 10 mM) of the host-guest mixture in different ratios (host/guest): 10:0, 9:1, 8:2, 7:3, 6:4, 5:5, 4:6, 3:7, 2:8, 1:9. And the results showing the 1:1 stoichiometry of the complexation between **1** and **Fc** in CDCl₃ by plotting the $\Delta\delta$ in chemical shift of H_A on **1** observed by ¹H NMR spectroscopy against the mole fraction of **1**.

To determine the binding constant between Fc and 1, ¹H NMR titration experiments were carried out on a Bruker Advance DMX 300 spectrophotometer at 298 K with a constant concentration of 1 (4.0 mmol) and varying concentrations of Fc(Figure S6). The binding constant was obtained by the non-linear curve-fitting method, using the following equation:³

 $\Delta \delta = (\Delta \delta_{\infty} / [H]_0) ((0.5[G]_0 + 0.5([H]_0 + 1/K_a)) - (0.5([G]_0^2 + (2[G]_0(1/K_a - [H]_0)) + ([H]_0 + 1/K_a)^2)^{0.5}))$

Where $\Delta\delta$ is the chemical shift change of H_A on $\mathbf{1}$, $\Delta\delta_{\infty}$ is the chemical shift change of H_A when the host is completely complexed, $[H]_0$ is the initial concentration of $\mathbf{1}$, and $[G]_0$ is the varying concentrations of **Fc**.



Figure S6. Partial ¹H NMR spectra (CDCl₃/CD₃CN = 5/1, ν/ν , 300 MHz, 298 K) of **1** (4.0 mM) in the presence of increasing concentrations of **Fc** (mM): (a) 0.00, (b) 4.00, (c) 6.0, (d) 8.0, (e) 16.0, (f) 40.0, (g) 60, (h) 80, (i) 120, (j) 160, (k) 240. The peaks marked with diamonds are ascribed to the spin-side-band of ferrocene.



Figure S7. Fit plot for the chemical shift changes of H_A on 1 upon addition of Fc

5. Association constant determination for the complexation between cobaltocenium hexafluorophosphate ($Cob^+PF_6^-$) and 1

¹H NMR titration experiments of $Cob^+PF_6^-$ with 1 were carried out on a Bruker Advance DMX 300 spectrophotometer at 298 K with a constant concentration of 1 (2.0 mM) and varying concentrations of $Cob^+PF_6^-$. The titration spectra showed that the chemical exchange of the $[Cob \subset 1]^+$ host-guest complex was slow on NMR time scale in a mixed solvent (CDCl₃/CD₃CN = 5:1, v/v), indicating the strong interaction between $Cob^+PF_6^-$ and 1. Because the signals of the free molecules and the complexed molecules were broadened and overlapped significantly (Figure S8), an exact binding constant cannot be deduced by calculating the integrals in this mixed solvent.



Figure S8. Partial ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K, $CDCl_3/CD_3CN = 5:1$, ν/ν) of **1** (2.0 mM) in the presence of increasing concentrations of **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ (mM): (a) 0.00, (b) 0.40, (c) 1.0, (d) 1.4, (e) 2.0, (f) 3.0, (g) 4.0, (h) 6.0, (i) 8.0. H_A, H_A', H_C, and H_C' represent for the phenyl protons on free host, the phenyl protons on complexed host, the cyclopentadienyl protons on free guest, and the cyclopentadienyl protons on complexed guest, respectively.

To avoid overlapping of the NMR signals, a mixed solvent system $(CDCl_3/DMSO-d_6 = 5:1, v/v)$ was used. The chemical exchange of the $[Cob \subset 1]^+$

host-guest complex was also slow on NMR time scale in this mixed solvent, according to the stacked ¹H NMR titration spectra (Figure S9). A 1:1 stoichiometry of the host-guest complex could be deduced by calculating the integrals of complexed and uncomplexed species. The binding constant was obtained by the single-point method with different initial concentrations of $Cob^+PF_6^-$ (1.0 mM) and 1 (2.0 mM), using the following equation:

$$K_a = \frac{[H]_C}{[H]_F([G]_0 - [H]_C)}$$

Where $[H]_C$ is the concentration of the complexed host **1**, $[H]_F$ is the concentration of the free host **1**, $[H]_C$ and $[H]_F$ were calculated from the integral values of H_A on **1** while the total concentration of **1** is fixed, the $[G]_0$ is the concentration of the initial concentration of **Cob**⁺**PF**_6⁻. The binding constant of **Cob**⁺**PF**_6⁻ with **1** was determined to be $(3.7 \pm 1.0) \times 10^4$ M⁻¹.



Figure S9. Partial ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, 298 K, CDCl₃/DMSO- $d_6 = 5:1$, v/v) of **1** (2.0 mM) in the presence of increasing concentrations of **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ (mM): (a) 0.00, (b) 0.40, (c) 1.0, (d) 1.4, (e) 2.0, (f) 3.0, (g) 4.0, (h) 6.0, (i) 8.0. H_A, H_A', H_C, and H_C' represent for the phenyl protons on free host, the phenyl protons on complexed host, the cyclopentadienyl protons on free guest, and the cyclopentadienyl protons on complexed guest, respectively.

6. Fluorescent titration experiments of **3** with $Cob^+PF_6^-$ and $Fc^+PF_6^-$, respectively

The fluorescent titration experiments were carried out by measuring the emission intensity of carbazole group at 350 nm upon excitation at 330 nm. Fluorescent emission of carbazole group can be quenched by \mathbf{Fc}^+ or \mathbf{Cob}^+ . The binding constants were determined according to the reported method.⁴ The stoichiometry of the complexes were determined using the Job plot method based on the changes of fluorescent intensities according to the literature.⁵



Figure S10. Job plot of **3** and $Cob^+PF_6^-$.

Figure S11. Job plot of **3** and $Fc^+PF_6^-$.

The titration experiments were performed with a constant concentration of **3** (2 × 10^{-5} M) and varying concentrations of ferrocenium or cobaltocenium in CHCl₃/CH₃CN (5/1, v/v). Binding constants were determined by plotting changes in ratios (*I*/*I*₀) of the emission intensity at 350 nm versus the concentration of guest based on the following equation:

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{1 + aK_aC_{guest}}{1 + K_aC_{guest}}$$

Where *I* is the intensity of fluorescent emission at 350nm, I_0 is the fluorescent intensity of free host, "*a*" is a constant, K_a is the binding constant, and C_{guest} is the total concentration of guest.



Figure S12. Fluorescent titrations of **3** (2.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) with various equivalence of $Cob^+PF_6^-$ (CHCl₃/CH₃CN = 5/1, ν/ν)



Figure S13. Fit plot for the ratio changes of the fluorescent intensities at 350 nm of **3** upon addition of $\text{Cob}^+\text{PF}_6^-$



Figure S14. Fluorescent titrations of **3** (2.0 × 10⁻⁵ M) with various equivalence of $Fc^+PF_6^-$ (CHCl₃/CH₃CN = 5/1, ν/ν)



Figure S15. Fit plot for the ratio changes of the fluorescent intensities at 350 nm of **3** upon addition of $Fc^+PF_6^-$

7. 2D NOESY analysis of Cob^+PF_6 with 1

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is C The Royal Society of Chemistry 2013



Figure S16. (a) Partial 2D NOESY (400 MHz, 298 K) spectrum of **1** with $Cob^+PF_6^-$ in $CDCl_3/DMSO-d_6$ (5/1, v/v). (b) Full 2D NOESY spectrum.

8. Cyclic voltammetry analysis of Fc with 1

The cyclic voltammetry analysis were carried out in a mixed solution of chloroform and acetonitrile (CHCl₃/CH₃CN = 5/1, v/v) containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium perchlorate. A glassy carbon electrode (0.07 cm²) was used as the working electrode; a platinum gauze electrode (0.2 mm × 0.5 mm) was used as the counter electrode. The reference electrode used in the experiments was an Ag/Ag⁺ reference electrode filled with 0.01 M AgNO₃ in acetonitrile. All solutions were purged with argon before test. The concentration of **Fc** was set to 0.5 mM in all cyclic voltammetry experiments, with increasing concentrations of **1**.



Figure S17. Stacked cyclic voltammograms of a fixed concentration of **Fc** (0.5 mM) in mixed solutions (CHCl₃/CH₃CN = 5/1, v/v, containing 0.1 M TBAClO₄) with increasing concentrations of **1**. From left to right: 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, and 16.0 equiv.. Scan rate = 50 mV/s.

9. Stability test of Fc^+PF_6

The stabilities of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$ in the absence (a) and presence (b) of **1** were tested in CHCl₃/CH₃CN (5/1, v/v). The solution was prepared under argon and then exposed to the air. The photos listed below showed that pillar[6]arene derivative **1** could significantly improve the stability of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$, as a result of the formation of the inclusion complex $[\mathbf{Fc} \subset \mathbf{1}]^+$.



Figure S18. Stability test of \mathbf{Fc}^+ in the absence (a) and presence (b) of **1** in CHCl₃/CH₃CN (5/1, v/v). An excess amount of **1** (6.0 equiv.) was used in this test. (The volume of the solution gradually decreased due to the evaporation)

10. Quantitative stability test of Fc^+PF_6

A quantitative study about stabilities of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$ (4.0 mM) in the absence (a) and presence (b) of **1** (24 mM) were tested in CHCl₃/CH₃CN (5/1, *v/v*) by using the UV-Vis spectra. The solvent was purged with argon for 30 min to remove the dissolved oxygen before use. The sample was prepared under argon atmosphere and sealed carefully. Oxygen (1 mL, gas) were added using a syringe to ensure a fixed total amount of O₂. The stability is monitored by plotting A/A₀ versus time. Here A is the absorption of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$ at 618 nm, A₀ is the absorption of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$ at 618 nm before adding oxygen, A/A₀ represents the remaining amount of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$, time refers to the pasting time after the injecting of oxygen.



Figure S19. Stability test of Fc^+ in the absence (a) and presence (b) of 1 in CHCl₃/CH₃CN (5/1, ν/ν). An excess amount of 1 (6.0 equiv.) was used in this test.



11. LR-ESI-MS of host-guest complexes of 1 with Fc^+ and Cob^+





Figure S21. ESI-MS of an equimolar solution of Cob⁺PF₆ and 1

12. HR-ESI-MS of host-guest complexes of 1 with Fc^+ and Cob^+



Figure S22. HR-ESI-MS of an equimolar solution of Fc⁺PF₆⁻ and 1



Figure S23. HR-ESI-MS of an equimolar solution of Cob⁺PF₆⁻ and 1

13. ¹H NMR titration spectra of 1,4-dibutoxybenzene and $Cob^+PF_6^-$

The ¹H NMR titration experiments of 1,4-dibutoxybenzene and **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ were performed with a constant concentration of 1,4-dibutoxybenzene and varying concentrations of **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ in mixed solvents (CDCl₃/DMSO- $d_6 = 5:1$, v/v). The stacked ¹H NMR spectra suggested that **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ has no obvious interactions with 1,4-dibutoxybenzene.



Figure S24. ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/DMSO-d_6 = 5:1$, v/v, 298 K) of 1,4-dibutoxybenzene (3.0 mM) in the presence of increasing amounts of Cob^+PF_6 (mM): (a) 0.0, (b) 1.5, (c) 3.0, (d) 4.5, (e) 6.0, (f) 9.0, (g) 12, (h) 24. Peaks corresponding to phenyl group, cyclopentadienyl group, butoxyl group, and water were colored with blue, red, green, and purple, respectively.

14. Optimized structure of 1 with Cob⁺

Using the density functional theory (DFT) method, the inclusion structure $[Cob \subset 1]^+$ were optimized. The geometry optimizations were carried out in gas phase, at the B3LYP/6-31G level by employing the Gaussian09 program.⁶ Figure S25 shows the geometry of the optimized structure, while Table 1 shows the coordinates of $[Cob \subset 1]^+$.

No.	Х	Y	Z	No.	Х	Y	Z
C1	-0.522288	-3.727917	3.495162	H129	-5.197775	4.685828	-1.118467
C2	-0.388966	-2.646632	4.373629	H130	-5.61242	0.494818	-4.377972
C3	0.867399	-2.099333	4.667404	H131	-5.068878	-4.059215	-2.367023
C4	1.99802	-2.657767	4.040694	H132	-4.233254	3.989667	3.993957
C5	1.865934	-3.75436	3.177695	C133	1.699634	0.218616	0.903799
C6	0.608849	-4.312879	2.897286	C134	1.683703	-1.129078	0.405657
H7	-1.254268	-2.205874	4.85165	C135	1.455344	-1.076188	-1.0114
H8	2.732572	-4.205183	2.710669	C136	1.328122	0.303738	-1.389939
C9	1.002008	-0.961321	5.667297	C137	1.479398	1.104569	-0.206354
H10	1.973857	-1.047164	6.160029	H138	1.828689	0.510894	1.935205
H11	0.226242	-1.078834	6.429626	H139	1.795487	-2.025148	0.996792
C12	0.883218	0.435623	5.076616	H140	1.372353	-1.925133	-1.672649
C13	2.02801	1.150917	4.690788	H141	1.133417	0.670183	-2.386251
C14	-0.365604	1.070408	4.947424	H142	1.414901	2.180975	-0.156051
C15	1.938326	2.468853	4.221402	C143	-1.579097	-0.185184	1.481301
H16	2.986221	0.655126	4.783166	C144	-1.759862	0.923829	0.585296
C17	-0.454896	2.390934	4.493071	C145	-1.656592	-1.39487	0.710751
C18	0.690165	3.115925	4.138785	H146	-1.399991	-0.124471	2.544194
H19	-1.412169	2.88936	4.406661	C147	-1.951723	0.398367	-0.739183
C20	0.480733	-5.535183	2.000618	H148	-1.729156	1.968231	0.855845
H21	1.397484	-6.124869	2.08336	C149	-1.887727	-1.035266	-0.660659
H22	-0.349011	-6.147073	2.36546	H150	-1.541581	-2.397752	1.092993
C23	0.240424	-5.219716	0.532123	H151	-2.088032	0.97788	-1.639856
C24	1.316111	-5.060054	-0.361696	H152	-1.971434	-1.722226	-1.489314

Table S1. coordinates of the optimized structure of $[Cob \subset 1]^+$

C25	-1.062505	-5.105147	0.025523	Co15 3	-0.118594	-0.191302	0.008652
C26	1.084169	-4.827629	-1.723375	H154	3.263478	1.992905	-6.921395
C27	-1.293509	-4.847979	-1.331415	H155	3.805996	-4.306066	-5.346711
H28	-1.885217	-5.225017	0.718895	H156	5.484056	-1.916229	5.656206
C29	-0.219166	-4.724237	-2.232237	H157	3.874592	6.753425	-2.262076
H30	1.906421	-4.725715	-2.419934	H158	-3.858288	-0.819212	5.473929
C31	-0.46233	-4.525622	-3.720654	H159	-4.270325	-4.717031	2.500583
H32	-1.377808	-5.056674	-3.995521	C160	-5.067369	0.609245	6.578011
H33	0.367846	-4.978023	-4.270338	H161	-4.911807	1.413044	7.311658
C34	0.578373	4.568668	3.703516	H162	-5.512067	1.082812	5.690007
H35	1.514677	5.077392	3.945519	C163	-5.711061	5.459577	3.376561
H36	-0.22248	5.042737	4.278004	H164	-5.723199	6.49059	2.995041
C37	0.2877	4.760559	2.223843	H165	-6.160498	4.834056	2.590931
C38	-1.032534	4.832559	1.740681	C166	-6.790396	4.58922	-2.595345
C39	1.336836	4.904028	1.30464	H167	-6.910285	4.756709	-3.675335
C40	-1.283813	5.070023	0.383346	H168	-7.035516	3.5315	-2.417427
C41	1.085809	5.137924	-0.053535	C169	-6.981634	-1.081596	-4.9853
H42	2.350045	4.840988	1.681901	H170	-6.979489	-1.942999	-5.668669
C43	-0.235037	5.23823	-0.531553	H171	-7.123515	-1.49026	-3.973563
H44	-2.296933	5.14091	0.007375	C172	-6.245139	-5.53325	-1.28584
C45	-0.596076	-3.075075	-4.15985	H173	-6.122728	-6.562067	-0.918064
C46	0.534628	-2.318137	-4.518795	H174	-6.408316	-4.904546	-0.397781
C47	-1.855801	-2.464377	-4.255815	C175	-5.343949	-4.694314	4.389918
C48	0.397465	-1.00824	-4.993011	H176	-5.129626	-4.886599	5.450902
C49	-1.992214	-1.146099	-4.71158	H177	-5.653281	-3.640462	4.322903
H50	-2.721964	-3.049401	-3.973604	H178	4.269231	-3.549772	-3.821687
C51	-0.862888	-0.404831	-5.107488	H179	3.846444	1.06417	-5.539689
H52	1.260894	-0.427254	-5.290463	H180	4.258379	5.045942	-2.479219
C53	-0.524196	5.552888	-1.990468	H181	5.255633	4.009542	2.647286
H54	-1.457416	6.118753	-2.047576	H182	5.594306	-0.939683	4.191535
H55	0.280057	6.18652	-2.374535	H183	5.10067	-4.78443	0.877242
C56	-1.00142	0.996917	-5.681202	C184	5.40063	-2.838579	-5.535719
H57	-1.979168	1.078395	-6.162501	H185	5.677537	-1.873864	-5.084861
H58	-0.234363	1.133703	-6.448939	H186	5.224449	-2.642149	-6.602968
C59	-0.645849	4.329554	-2.88527	C187	6.566781	-3.828061	-5.383953
C60	0.489074	3.776188	-3.493016	H188	7.478456	-3.441945	-5.852386
C61	-1.896545	3.739343	-3.150559	H189	6.78827	-4.018749	-4.326249
C62	0.386529	2.685256	-4.364095	H190	6.330439	-4.790132	-5.854187
H63	1.448259	4.226103	-3.270332	C191	6.250149	-5.79796	-0.664754
C64	-2.000518	2.656018	-4.033742	H192	6.432816	-4.895762	-1.267594
C65	-0.867106	2.120904	-4.665337	H193	6.106492	-6.622125	-1.378159
H66	-2.96233	2.215874	-4.266921	C194	7.481041	-6.087868	0.208588

O67	-2.580068	-4.705766	-1.873413	H195	8.380107	-6.216661	-0.403624
O68	2.601077	-5.159062	0.189962	H196	7.669317	-5.267167	0.912119
O69	-3.229442	-0.497149	-4.81876	H197	7.341059	-7.004277	0.794429
O70	1.779801	-2.950889	-4.377303	C198	6.991596	-2.604515	4.247516
O71	1.502741	2.100858	-4.984587	H199	7.115454	-2.676756	3.156604
072	-3.001251	4.307358	-2.502387	H200	7.015067	-3.634884	4.630318
073	2.106328	5.298245	-1.001944	C201	8.164966	-1.811205	4.844117
O74	-2.056232	4.66541	2.686575	H202	9.124514	-2.282039	4.604689
075	3.052897	3.219623	3.827862	H203	8.188031	-0.786017	4.453857
O76	-1.498048	0.311877	5.29176	H204	8.084976	-1.751044	5.936195
O77	3.230179	-2.065259	4.344708	C205	6.845715	3.390783	3.994802
O78	-1.767626	-4.28415	3.158349	H206	7.070406	2.450294	3.469777
C79	4.392533	2.71898	4.130046	H207	6.96914	3.183024	5.067383
H80	4.572613	1.787179	3.575097	C208	7.852029	4.469845	3.564669
H81	4.465584	2.49963	5.203745	H209	8.881284	4.157031	3.771024
C82	-2.744642	1.011961	5.612837	H210	7.773736	4.677512	2.490183
H83	-3.161977	1.460098	4.700442	H211	7.674422	5.410177	4.100306
H84	-2.531561	1.818844	6.32609	C212	5.786604	6.161923	-1.409881
C85	3.473973	5.537039	-0.541169	H213	6.214632	5.288581	-0.895671
H86	3.858403	4.636923	-0.040952	H214	5.835779	6.996081	-0.695399
H87	3.474057	6.361058	0.184682	C215	6.63763	6.496787	-2.645217
C88	-3.412678	5.094448	2.343837	H216	7.678816	6.694011	-2.368143
H89	-3.822815	4.437379	1.563825	H217	6.633113	5.668135	-3.364404
H90	-3.379651	6.118136	1.947972	H218	6.253402	7.386493	-3.158372
C91	2.763982	2.842886	-5.015284	C219	5.094483	2.771133	-6.041433
H92	3.172507	2.918945	-3.997872	H220	5.532551	2.883909	-5.038426
H93	2.577488	3.858762	-5.387971	H221	4.962431	3.788236	-6.437309
C94	-4.347881	3.959569	-2.952222	C222	6.069505	1.995155	-6.941059
H95	-4.544879	2.898042	-2.744631	H223	6.249146	0.98558	-6.550497
H96	-4.421399	4.117362	-4.036584	H224	5.671592	1.893835	-7.957926
C97	2.949472	-2.363893	-5.031372	H225	7.03678	2.504439	-7.009761
H98	3.195763	-1.404988	-4.554002	H226	-5.066884	5.90052	-2.390261
H99	2.716699	-2.172766	-6.087332	H227	-5.465206	0.034807	-6.074057
C100	-4.457142	-1.283741	-4.715059	H228	-4.776351	-5.721646	-2.879073
H101	-4.559164	-1.675915	-3.692988	H229	-3.734037	-5.951276	3.641062
H102	-4.403138	-2.135748	-5.406016	H230	-3.244736	-0.463179	7.089074
C103	3.74817	-5.318291	-0.702858	H231	-3.790778	5.652467	4.3808
H104	3.893209	-4.397218	-1.285061	C232	-7.779946	5.479998	-1.827627
H105	3.552266	-6.140875	-1.40355	H233	-8.81329	5.274439	-2.127155
C106	-3.732811	-5.154848	-1.092273	H234	-7.704953	5.313003	-0.745838
H107	-3.860858	-4.504313	-0.215578	H235	-7.58185	6.54205	-2.016047
H108	-3.554524	-6.178746	-0.737926	C236	-6.567217	5.375854	4.650091
C109	4.463967	-2.751275	3.96426	H237	-7.596723	5.69638	4.457455

H110	4.543718	-2.787244	2.868432	H238	-6.602444	4.34943	5.036113
H111	4.438297	-3.782407	4.341491	H239	-6.159754	6.016402	5.441475
C112	-2.922953	-3.999506	4.011789	C240	-6.049202	-0.424253	7.152546
H113	-3.2029	-2.941474	3.911782	H241	-7.006756	0.039885	7.411982
H114	-2.653422	-4.186472	5.059583	H242	-6.249561	-1.223952	6.428389
C115	4.099761	-3.352654	-4.889361	H243	-5.645638	-0.888847	8.060219
C116	5.386024	3.79788	3.717491	C244	-6.499905	-5.596789	3.930221
C117	4.314337	5.879286	-1.765228	H245	-7.399759	-5.425249	4.530645
C118	3.719917	2.08454	-5.927574	H246	-6.756103	-5.406852	2.88033
C119	5.624495	-1.971069	4.569094	H247	-6.233279	-6.656513	4.022415
C120	4.96579	-5.610351	0.165096	C248	-7.479617	-5.460655	-2.19858
C121	-5.325498	4.85156	-2.197129	H249	-8.383437	-5.782199	-1.670013
C122	-5.620628	-0.363902	-5.063427	H250	-7.646791	-4.437009	-2.556617
C123	-4.954492	-5.088759	-2.000342	H251	-7.35792	-6.105911	-3.07688
C124	-4.061532	-4.906721	3.562646	C252	-8.158698	-0.1571	-5.333943
C125	-3.707631	-0.010677	6.202766	H253	-8.207815	0.697346	-4.647404
C126	-4.253213	5.019954	3.612388	H254	-8.060535	0.238107	-6.35217
H127	5.146412	4.723535	4.256197	H255	-9.1134	-0.690576	-5.273065
H128	4.768431	-6.512449	0.758231				



Figure S25. Side (left) and top (middle) views of the optimized geometry of $[Cob \subset 1]^+$ (B3LYP/6-31G). Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity; (right) top view of the optimized geometry (space filling)

15. ¹H NMR study about the complexation of **PBP[5]** with **Fc** and **Cob**⁺, respectively

The interactions of per-butylated pillar[5]arene (**PBP**[5]) with **Fc** or **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ was studied by ¹H NMR titrations with a constant concentration of **PBP**[5] (2.0 mM) and increasing amounts of **Fc** or **Cob**⁺ in mixed solvent system (CDCl₃/CD₃CN = 5/1, ν/ν). The unchanged chemical shift (Figure S26-S27) indicated that **PBP**[5] has no binding with either **Fc** or **Cob**⁺. It is probably because the cavity of **P5** is too small for **Fc** or **Cob**⁺.



Figure S26. ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3CN = 5:1$, v/v, 298 K) of **PBP[5]** (2.0 mM) in the presence of increasing amounts of **Fc** (mM): (a) 0.0, (b) 4.0, (c) 8.0, (d) 20, (e) 40. Peaks corresponding to phenyl groups, cyclopentadienyl groups, and bridging methylene groups were colored with blue, green, and red, respectively.



Figure S27. ¹H NMR spectra (300 MHz, $CDCl_3/CD_3CN = 5:1$, ν/ν , 298 K) of **PBP[5]** (2.0 mM) in the presence of increasing amounts of **Cob**⁺**PF**₆⁻ (mM): (a) 0.0, (b) 1.0, (c) 2.0, (d) 3.0, (e) 8.0. Peaks corresponding to phenyl groups, cyclopentadienyl groups, and bridging methylene groups were colored with blue, green, and red, respectively.

16. Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) study of $Fc^+PF_6^-$ with 1

Since no EPR signal in solution was observed at room temperature, the EPR studies were tried at 77 K. It was found that the EPR signal of Fc^+ in solid state was observed, but the EPR signal of Fc^+ in the presence of 1 was very weak and asymmetry.



Figure S28. EPR spectra of \mathbf{Fc}^+ in solid state (a) and in the presence of **1** (b) in solution at 77 K. In (b), an excess amount of **1** (2.0 eq) was used while the concentration of $\mathbf{Fc}^+\mathbf{PF_6}^-$ was 0.1 M.

17. References

- S1. J. Liu and Q. Pei, *Macromolecules*, 2010, 43, 9608-9612.
- S2. T. Ogoshi, H. Kayama, D. Yamafuji, T. Aoki and T.-a. Yamagishi, *Chem. Sci.*, 2012, **3**, 3221-3226.
- S3. (a) Y. Inoue, K. Yamamoto, T. Wada, S. Everitt, X.-M. Gao, Z.-J. Hou, L.-H. Tong, S.-K. Jiang and H.-M. Wu, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2, 1998, 1807-1816; (b) P. R. Ashton, R. Ballardini, V. Balzani, M. Bělohradský, M. T. Gandolfi, D. Philp, L. Prodi, F. M. Raymo, M. V. Reddington, N. Spencer, J. F. Stoddart, M. Venturi and D. J. Williams, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1996, 118, 4931-4951.

- S4. T. Ogoshi, S. Kanai, S. Fujinami, T.-a. Yamagishi and Y. Nakamoto, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2008, 130, 5022-5023.
- S5. N. L. Strutt, H. Zhang, M. A. Giesener, J. Lei and J. F. Stoddart, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 1647-1649.
- M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, and D. J. Fox. Gaussian 09, Revision B.01; Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2010.