Electronic Supplementary Information

Homoselenacalix[4]arenes: synthetic exploration and metallosupramolecular chemistry

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S22

1. ¹H, ¹³C and ⁷⁷Se NMR spectra for the novel precursors and homoselenacalix[*n*]arenes



S2















324.9600











500

(ppm)

450 400

650 600 550

150 100 50 0 -50 -100

200

138.9059 136.7431 136.7431 132.5698 132.5698 132.3262 132.32635 132.7117 128.8535 128.8535 126.48235

1150 1100 1050

1000

 34.5441

 34.5441

 34.5693

 31.4674

 29.6397

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 25.4360

 21.41452

 114.14572

-____61.9596 61.5636

600



2. X-ray crystallographic general experimental data and additional figures for the structures of homoselenacalix[n]arenes 4. THF, 10, 19, 20, 21 and 22

Single crystal X-ray diffraction data for compounds **10**, **19**, **20** and **21** were collected on a SMART 6000 diffractometer with CCD detector using CuK α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å, crossed Goebel mirrors) and phi and omega scans.¹ Cell refinement and data reduction were performed using the program SAINT.² Measurements for **4**·THF and **22** were performed on a Kuma KM4CCD κ -axis diffractometer with graphite-monochromated MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). Data collection and data reduction were carried out with the Oxford Diffraction programs.³ The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least squares on $|F^2|$ using the SHELXS-97 program.⁴ All data collections were carried out at 100(2) K to minimize solvent loss, possible structural disorder and thermal motion effects. All non-hydrogen atoms were anisotropically refined and the hydrogen atoms were placed on calculated positions with temperature factors fixed at 1.2 times U_{eq} of the parent atoms and 1.5 times U_{eq} for methyl groups. The program Mercury was used to prepare molecular graphics images.⁵ Some of the *tert*-butyl groups were disordered over two orientations, namely C26 in **10**, C70 in **19** and C34 in **21** as well as the counter ions in **21** and **22** (PF₆⁻ located on a special position).



Fig. S1 Overlay of the structure of homoselenacalix[4]arene 10 (shown in red) with the previously reported analogous homothiacalix[4]arene⁶ (shown in green); Se/S atoms are represented by balls.



Fig. S2 Overlay of bicyclohomoselenacalix[4]arene 19 (shown in red) with the earlier reported analogous bicyclohomothiacalix[4]arene⁶ (shown in green), showing a different geometry around one of the heteroatom bridges.



Fig. S3 Molecular structure of the THF solvate of homoselenacalix[4]arene **4** (thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability).



Fig. S4 Overlay of Ag(I) complexes 21 (purple) and 22 (blue-grey), presenting approximately the same conformation of the calixarene units adopted after complexation.



Fig. S5 Capped-sticks representation of the (non-refined) structure of bis(selenacyclophane) 20.





Fig. S6 Observed high resolution FTMS (ESI⁺) isotopic pattern for homoselenacalix[4]arene **10** ($[M+Na]^+$).



Fig. S7 Observed high resolution FTMS (ESI⁺) isotopic pattern for complex 21 ([M- CF_3SO_3]⁺).



Fig. S8 Observed high resolution FTMS (ESI⁺) isotopic pattern for complex 22 ($[M-PF_6]^+$).

4. References

1 SMART, Version 5.625, Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 1997.

2 SAINT, Version 5/6.0, Bruker AXS Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA, 1997.

3 CrysAlis CCD and CrysAlis RED, Version 1.171.33.52, Oxford Diffraction Ltd, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, England, 2009.

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