## Supplementary information

## A C<sub>3</sub> Symmetric Nitrate Complex with a Thiophene-Based Tripodal Receptor

Muhammet Işıklan, <sup>1</sup> Musabbir A. Saeed, <sup>1</sup> Avijit Pramanik, <sup>1</sup> Bryan M. Wong, <sup>2</sup> Frank R. Fronczek, <sup>3</sup> and Md. Alamgir Hossain\*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi 39217

<sup>2</sup>Materials Chemistry Department, Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, California 94551

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803

## **Synthesis**

L: To a solution of 2-thiophene aldehyde (4.60 g, 41 mmol) in diethylether (50 mL) was added tris(2-aminoethyl)-amine (2.00 g, 13.7 mmol) in ethanol (50 mL). The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature, and the solvent was evaporated. After diluting with methanol (100 mL), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (2.00 g) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 24 hr. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was partitioned in water/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50/50 mL). The organic layers were collected and dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub> to give an oily product. Yield = 4.38 g (74%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl, TMS):  $\delta$ 7.106 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.856 (m, 3H, Ar), 6.815 (m, 3H, Ar), 3.873 (s, 6H, ArCH<sub>2</sub>), 2.613 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.497 (t, J = 5.8 Hz, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl, TMS):  $\delta$ 144.1 (Ar), 126.7 (Ar), 125.0 (Ar), 124.4 (Ar), 54.3 (Ar-CH<sub>2</sub>), 48.4 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 46.9 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), MS (ESI) (m/z): [M+1]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>31</sub>N<sub>4</sub>S<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, 435.2; found 435.2.

[H<sub>3</sub>L(NO<sub>3</sub>)](NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>: The nitrate salt was prepared from the reaction of the free amine (0.20 g, 0.47 mmol) with HNO<sub>3</sub> in ethanol. The white precipitate was obtained after evaporation of the solvent. Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from slow evaporation of the aqueous solution of the salt. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl, TMS):  $\delta$ 7.590 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.289 (m, 3H, Ar), 7.152 (m, 3H, Ar), 4.482 (s, 6H, Ar-C $H_2$ ), 3.143 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>C $H_2$ ), 2.849 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl, TMS):  $\delta$ 134.12 (Ar), 134.09 (Ar), 131.80 (Ar), 130.82 (Ar), 51.70 (Ar-CH<sub>2</sub>), 47.87 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 46.04 (NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>).

[H<sub>3</sub>**L**](TsO)<sub>3</sub>: The tosyl salt was prepared from the reaction of the free amine (0.20 g, 0.47 mmol) with p-Toluenesulfonic acid (0.27 g, 1.41 mmol) in methanol. The white precipitate was obtained after evaporation of the solvent. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>Cl, TMS):  $\delta$ 8.782 (bs, 6H, NH<sub>2</sub>), 7.689 (d, J = 8 Hz, 6H, TsAr), 7.133 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 3H, Ar), 7.089 (d, J = 8 Hz, 6H, TsAr), 6.949 (bs, 3H, Ar), 6.715 (m, 3H, Ar), 4.334 (s, 6H, Ar-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.493 (s, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.190 (s, 6H, NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.303 (s, 9H, TsCH<sub>3</sub>).

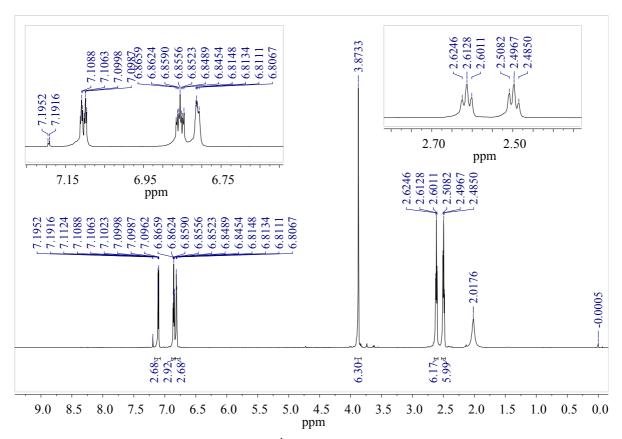


Figure S1. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of L

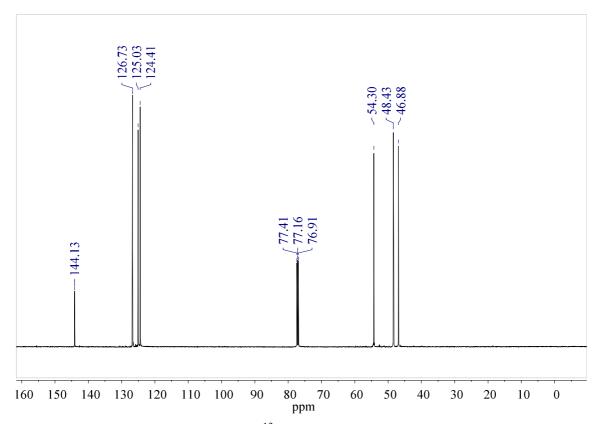


Figure S2. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of L.

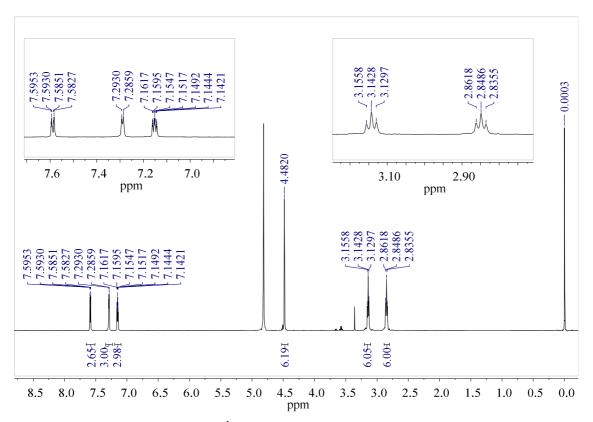


Figure S3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of [H<sub>3</sub>L(NO<sub>3</sub>)](NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

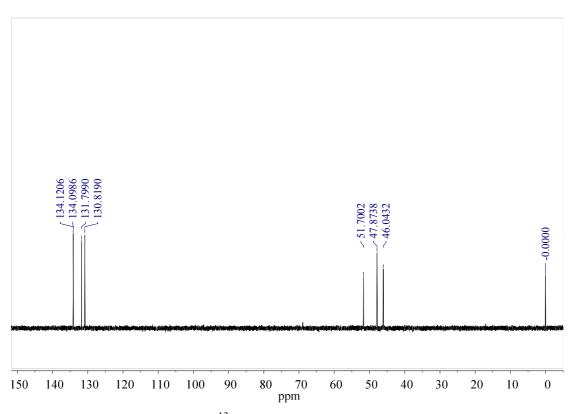


Figure S4.  $^{13}$ C NMR spectra of  $[H_3L(NO_3)](NO_3)_2$ .

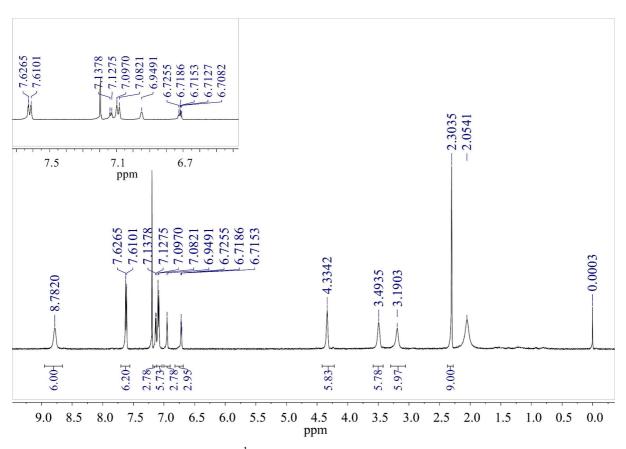
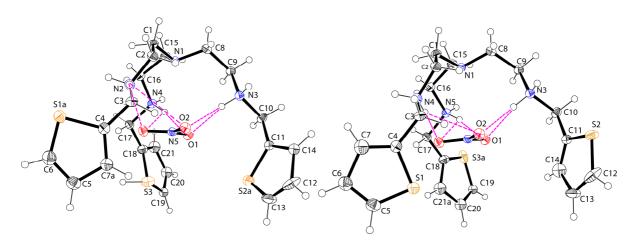
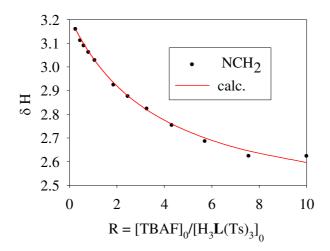


Figure S5. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of [H<sub>3</sub>L(TsO)<sub>3</sub>].

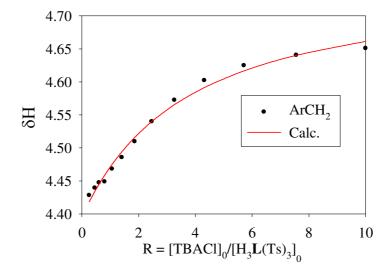


**Figure S6**. Ortep views of  $[H_3L(NO_3)]^{2+}$  motif showing two positions of thiophene units. In the two positions, all three thiophene units exhibit disorder over two positions related by approximate twofold rotations about C-C bonds linking them to aliphatic groups. The major component (shown left) has populations in the range 0.515(4) - 0.587(5).

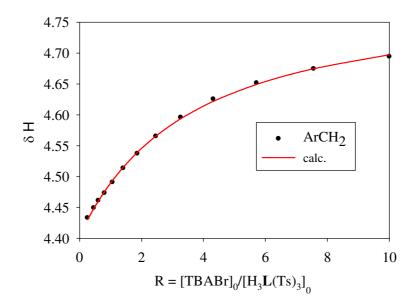
**Binding Constant** (K): Binding constants were obtained by <sup>1</sup>H NMR titrations of ligand L with tetrabutylammonium salts in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. All the NMR measurements were carried out using the Varian 500 MHz at room temperature. Initial concentrations were  $[\mathbf{L}]_0 = 2$  mM, and  $[\text{anion}]_0 = 20$  mM. Each titration was performed by 14-16 measurements at room temperature. The association constant K was calculated using Sigma Plot software, from the equations:  $\Delta\delta = ([A]_0 + [L]_0 + 1/K - \{([A]_0 + [L]_0 + 1/K)^2 - 4[L]_0[A]_0\}^{1/2}) \Delta\delta_{\text{max}}/2[L]_0$  (A = anion). The error limit in K was less than 10%.



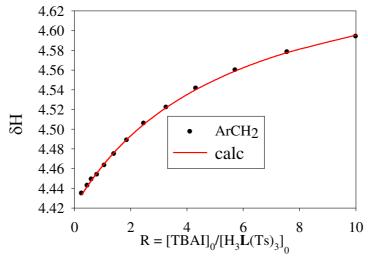
**Figure S7.**  $^{1}$ H NMR titration curves of  $[H_{3}L](TsO)_{3}$  (2mM) with TBAF (20mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S8.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR titration curves of [H<sub>3</sub>L](TsO)<sub>3</sub> (2mM) with TBACl (20mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S9.**  $^{1}$ H NMR titration curves of  $[H_{3}L](TsO)_{3}$  (2mM) with TBABr (20mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S10.**  $^{1}$ H NMR titration curves of  $[H_{3}L](TsO)_{3}$  (2mM) with TBAI (20mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

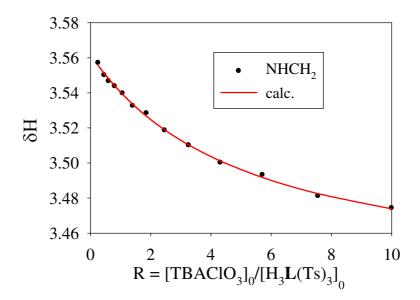


Figure S11.  $^1H$  NMR titration curves of  $[H_3L](TsO)_3$  (2mM) with TBAClO<sub>4</sub> (20mM) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.