

## Supporting Information

### **Easier to Twist than Bend: The Scope of the Bridge Formation Approach to Naphthalenophane Synthesis**

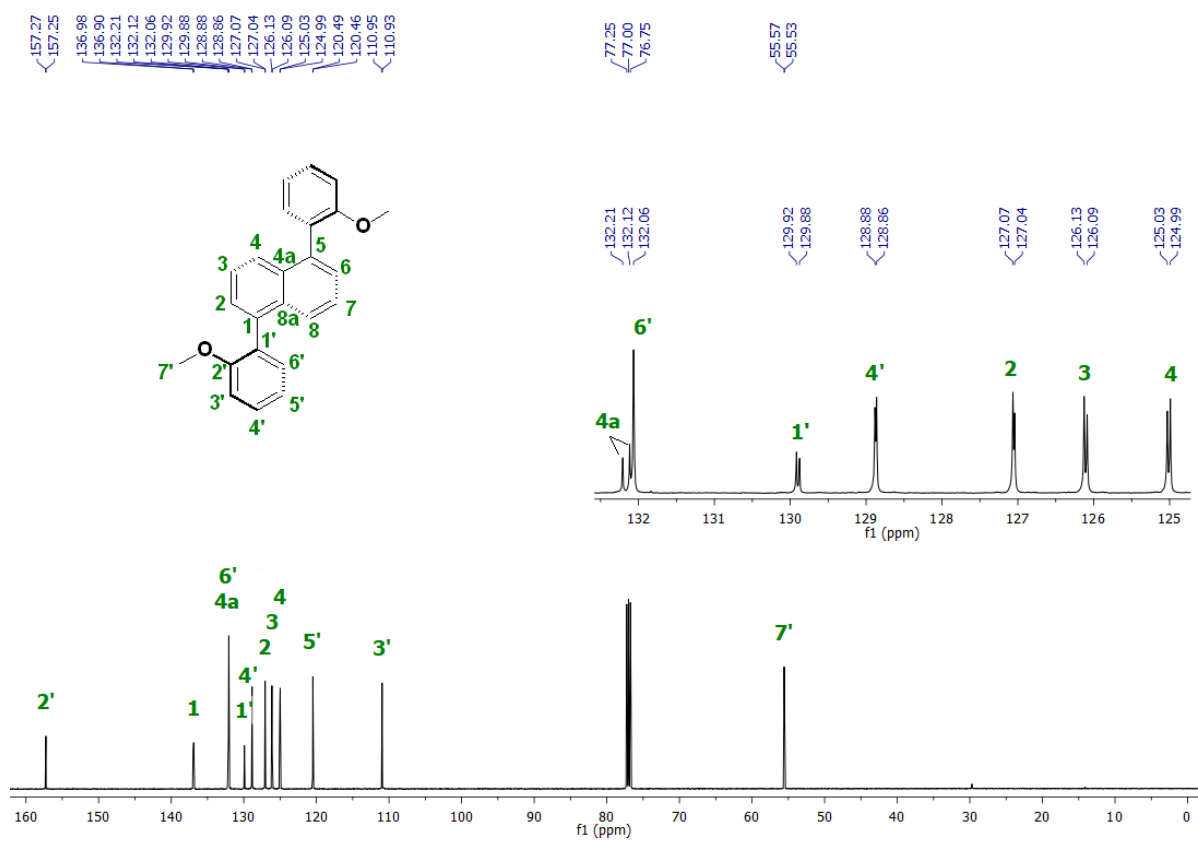
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<sup>a</sup>Institute of Chemistry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Edmond J. Safra Campus, Jerusalem, Israel. <sup>b</sup>Chemical Research Support Unit, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

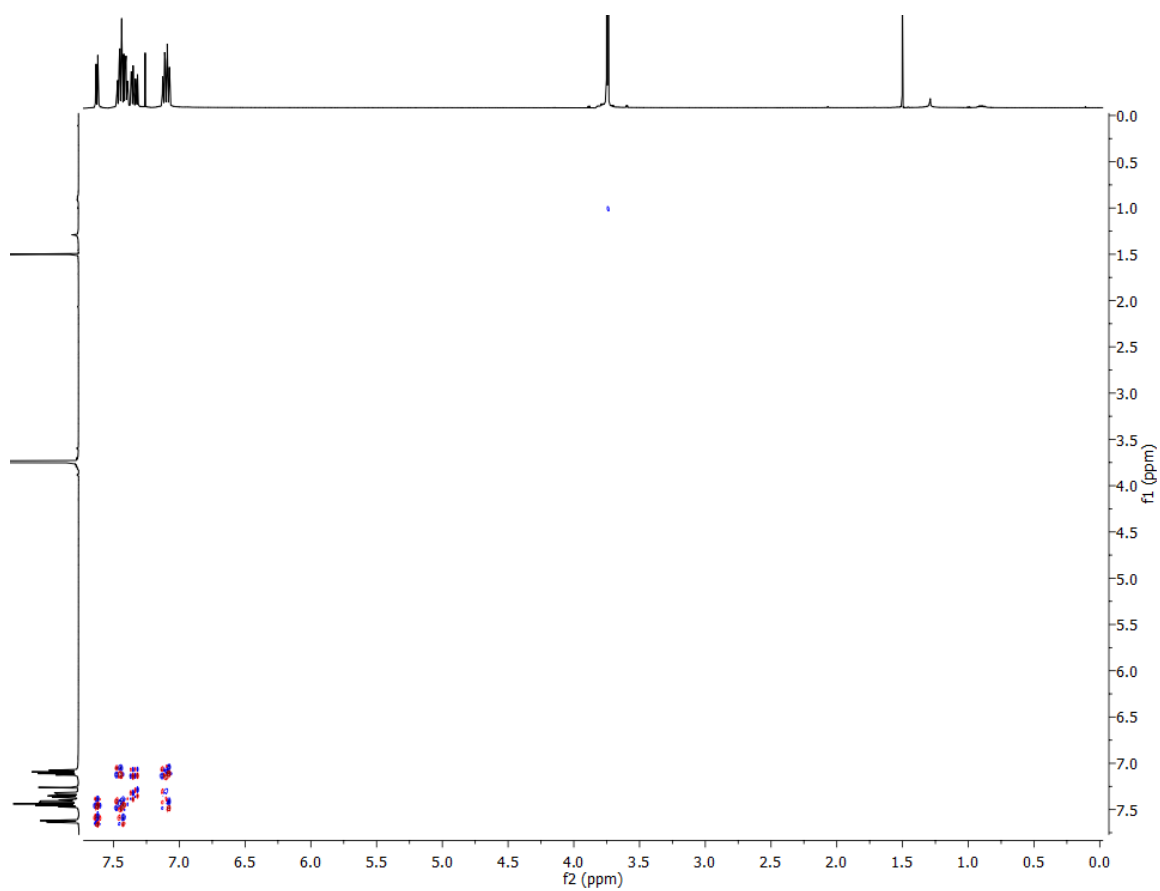
#### **Contents**

S1 Characterization.....	2
S1.1 Characterization of compound 3 .....	2
S1.2 Characterization of compound 4 .....	6
S1.3 Characterization of Nap-C6.....	10
S1.4 Characterization of Nap-C4.....	14
S1.5 Characterization of compound 7 .....	19
S1.6 Characterization of compound 8 .....	23
S1.6 Characterization of Cyc-C6.....	27
S1.7 Characterization of Cyc-C4.....	31
S2 Computational details .....	37
S2.1 Cartesian coordinates of P-Nap-Cn calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level.....	37
S2.2 Excitation energies and oscillator strengths of Nap-C4 .....	41

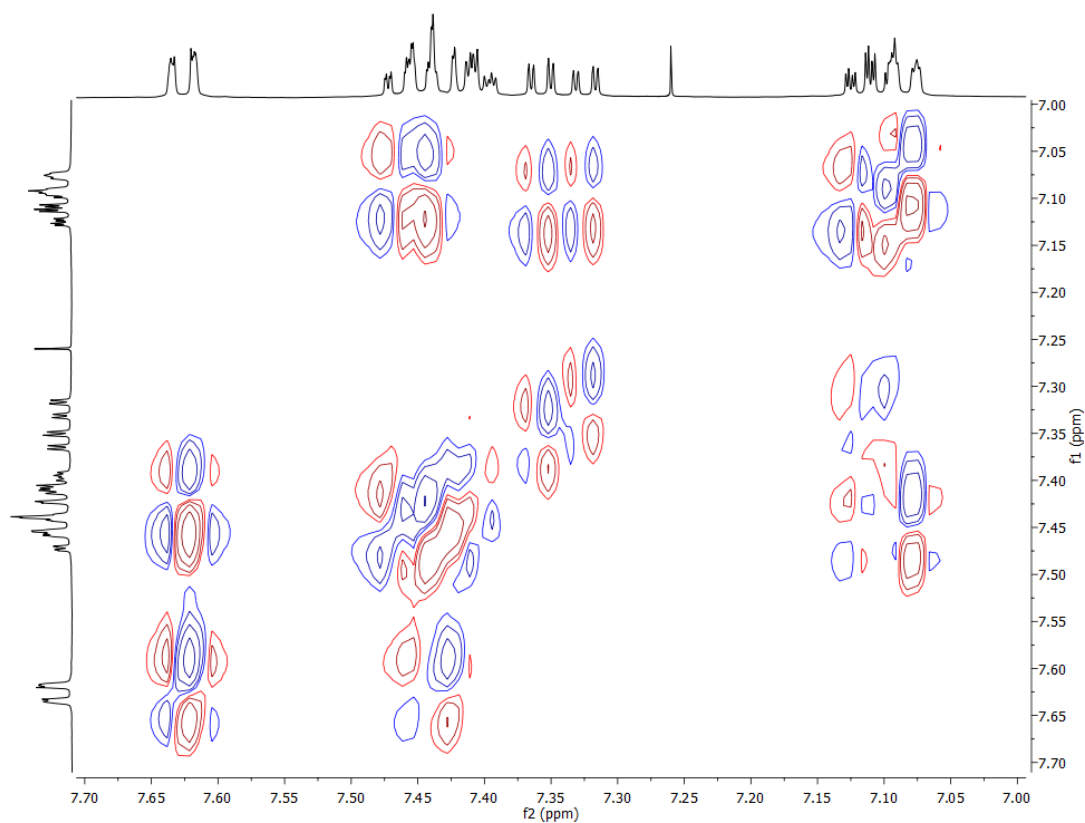




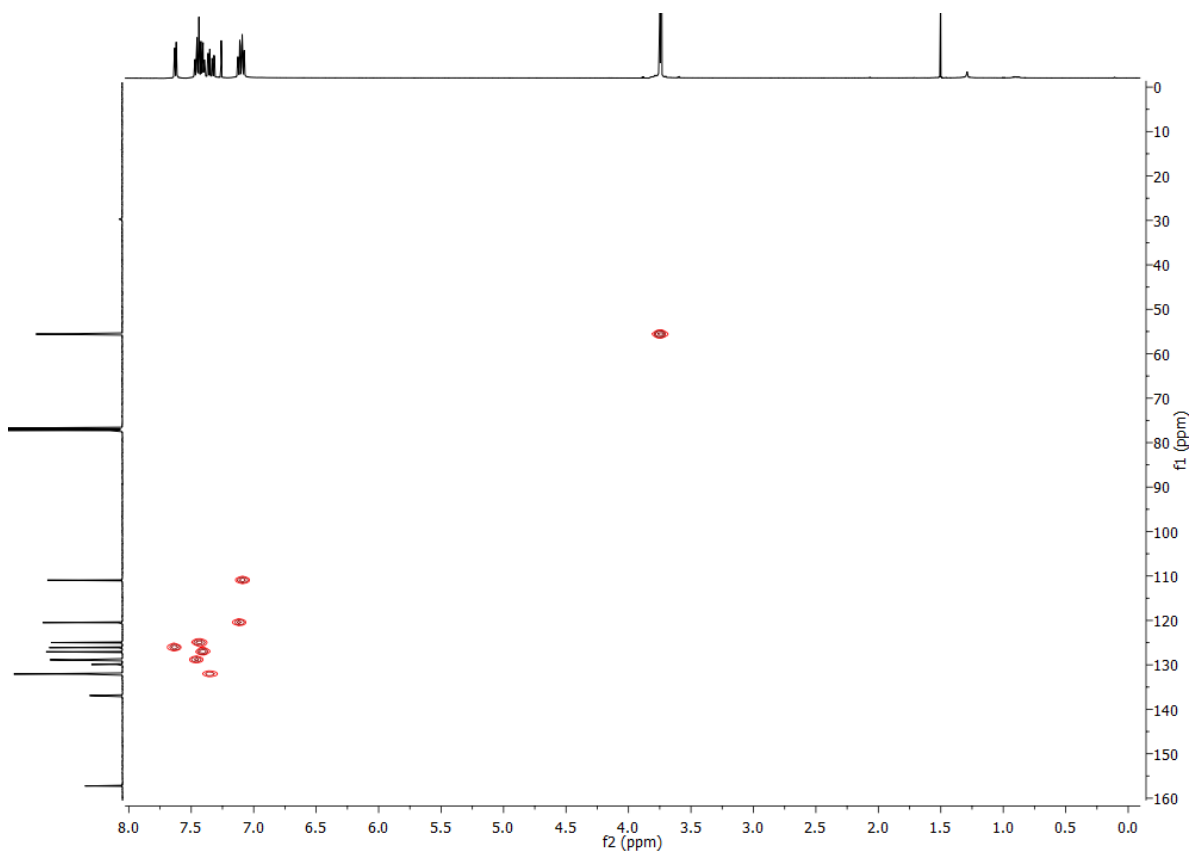
**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of compound **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



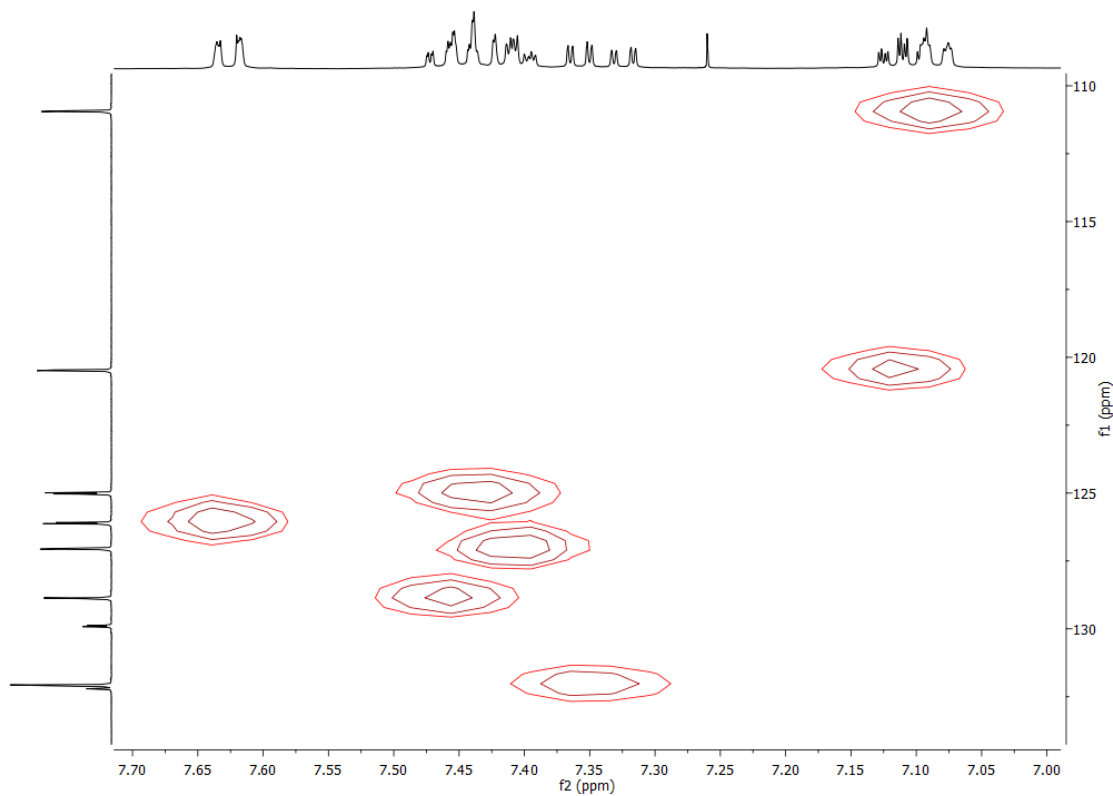
**Figure S3.** COSY NMR of compound **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



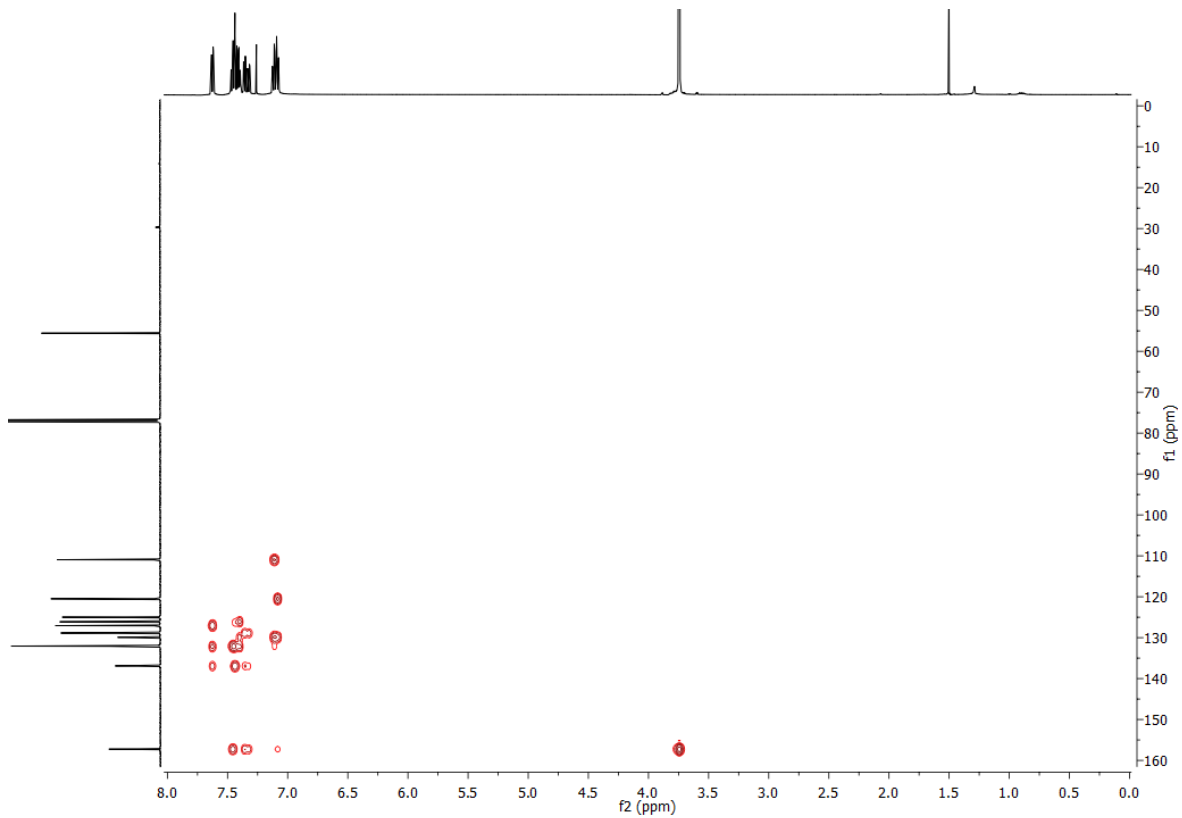
**Figure S4.** COSY NMR of compound **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



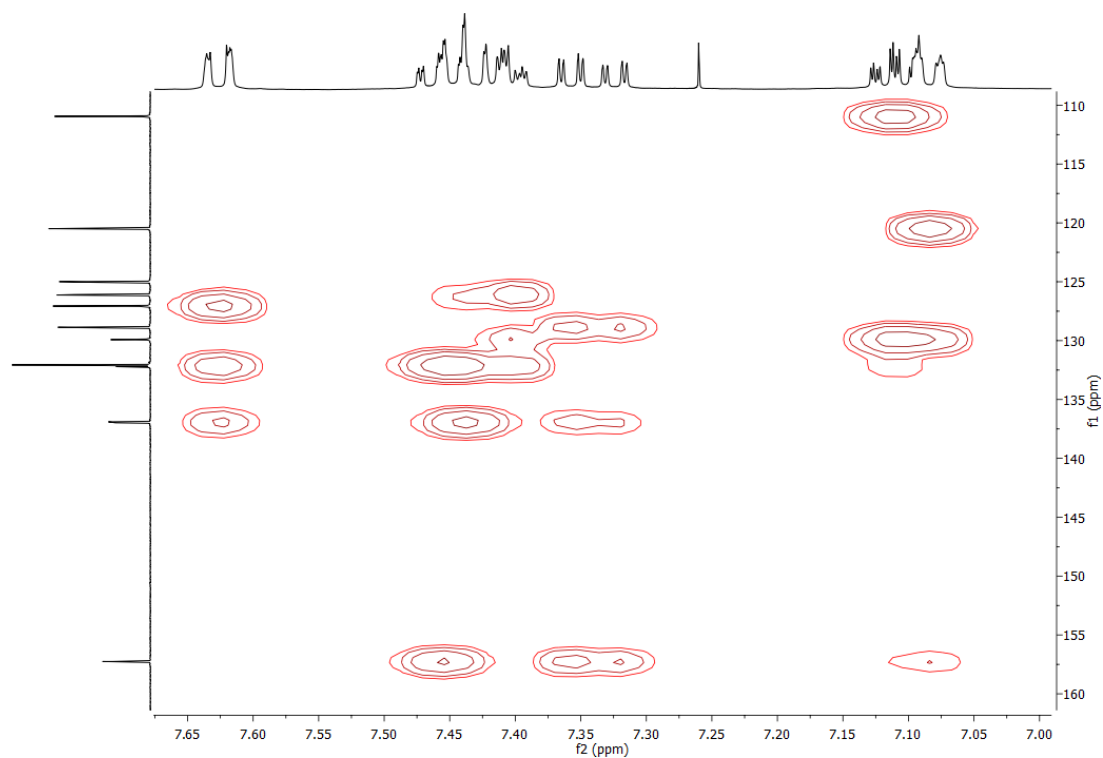
**Figure S5.** HSQC NMR of compound **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S6.** HSQC NMR of compound **3** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

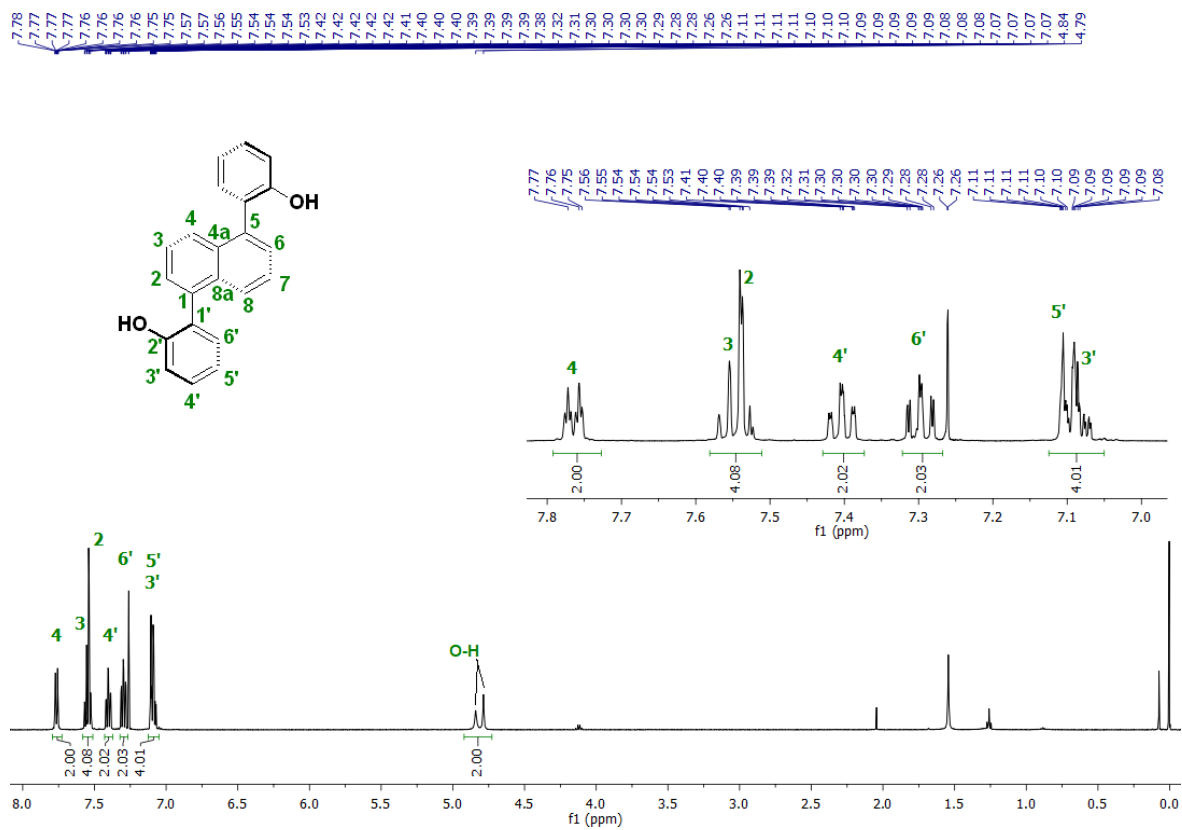


**Figure S7.** HMBC NMR of compound **3** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K

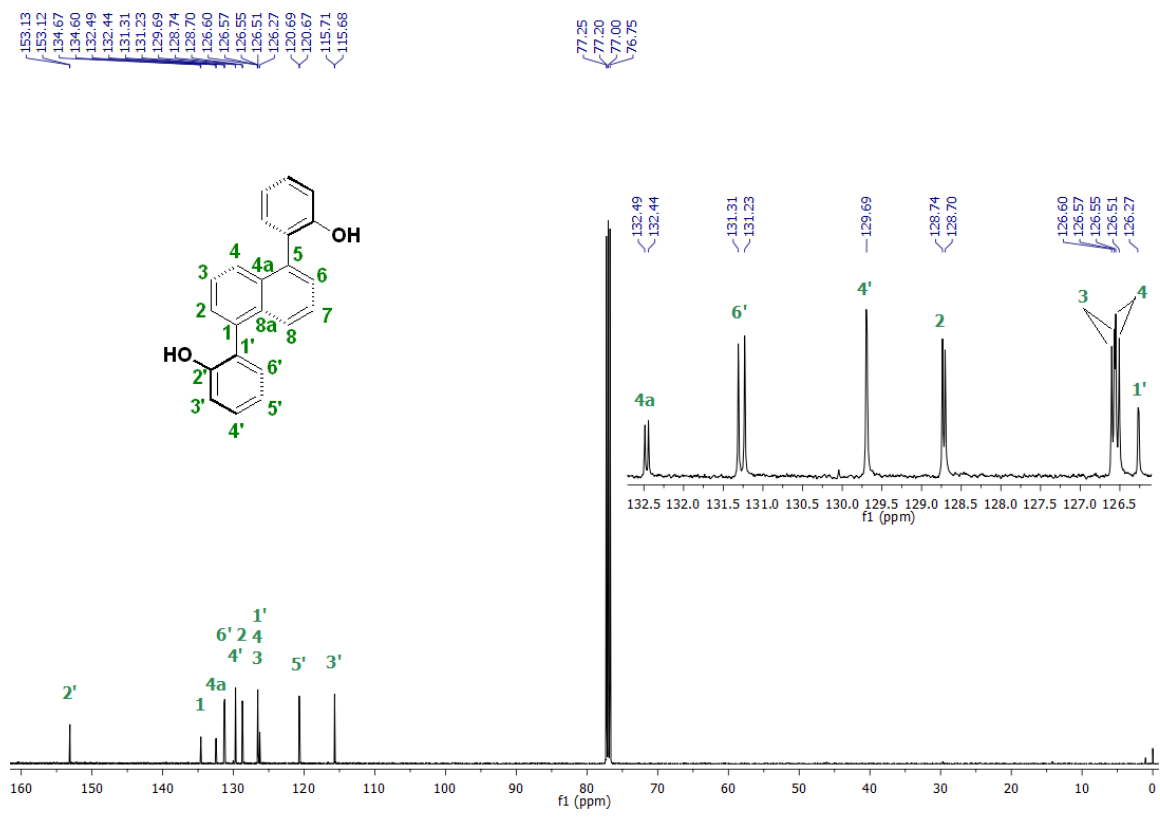


**Figure S8.** HMBC NMR of compound **3** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

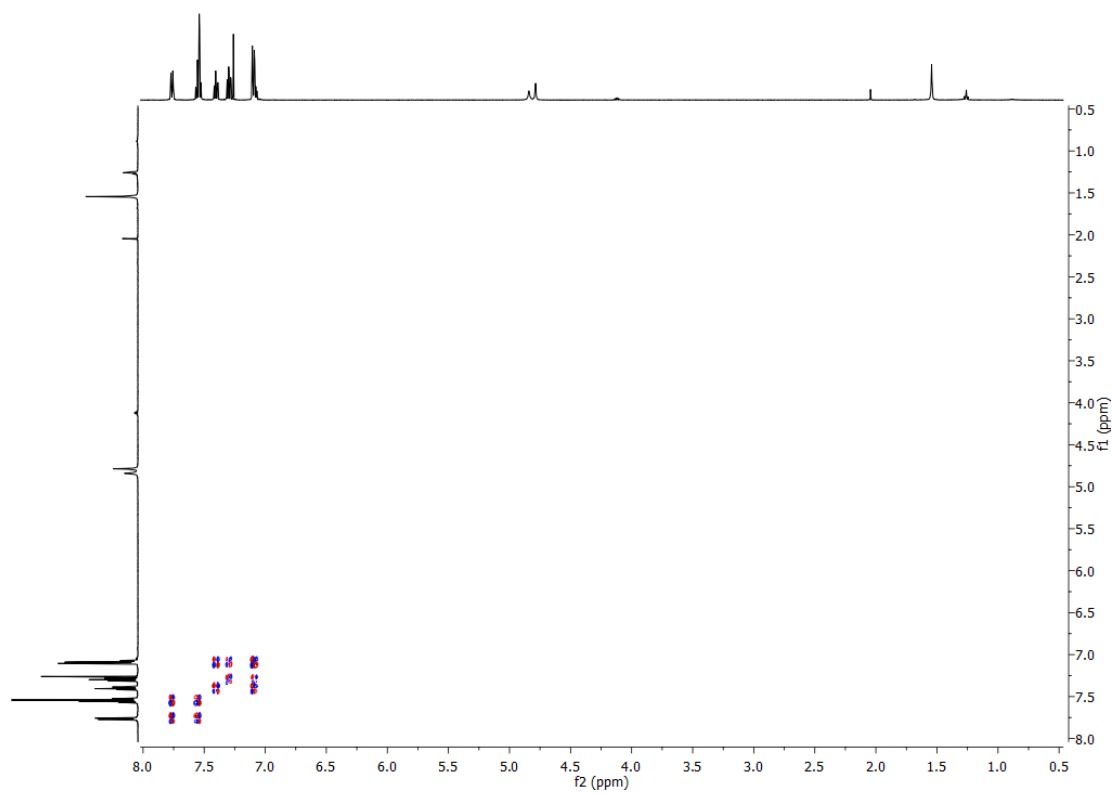
### S1.2 Characterization of compound **4**



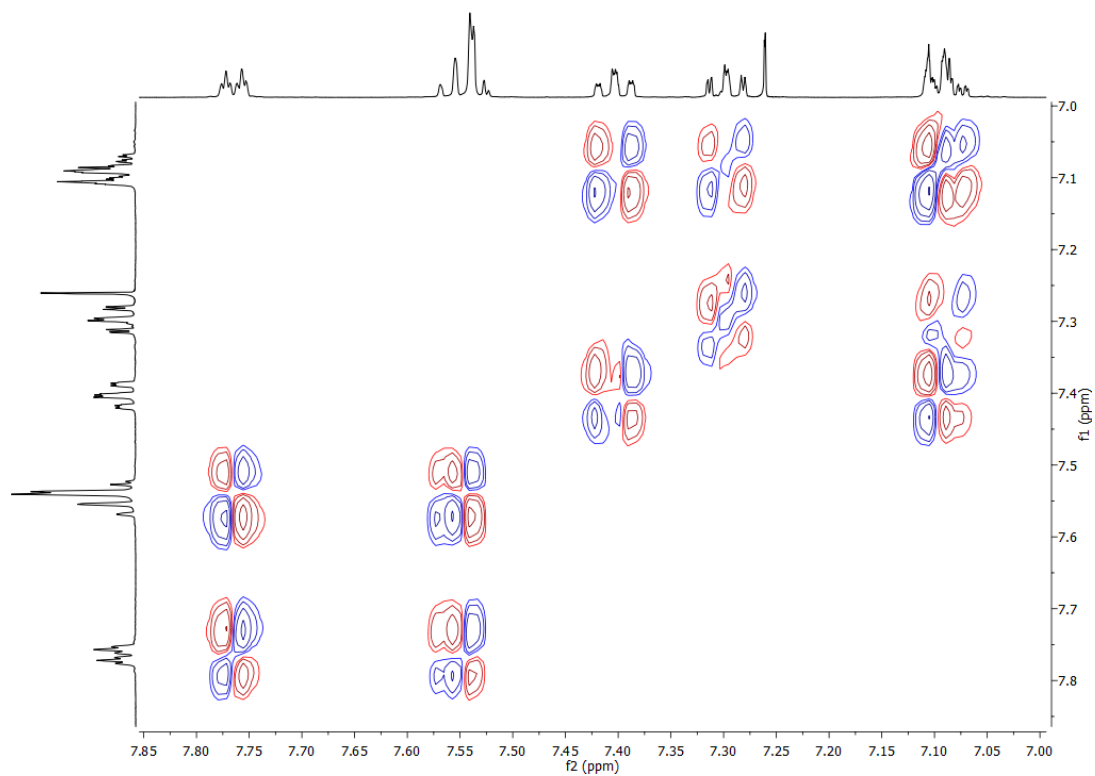
**Figure S9.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



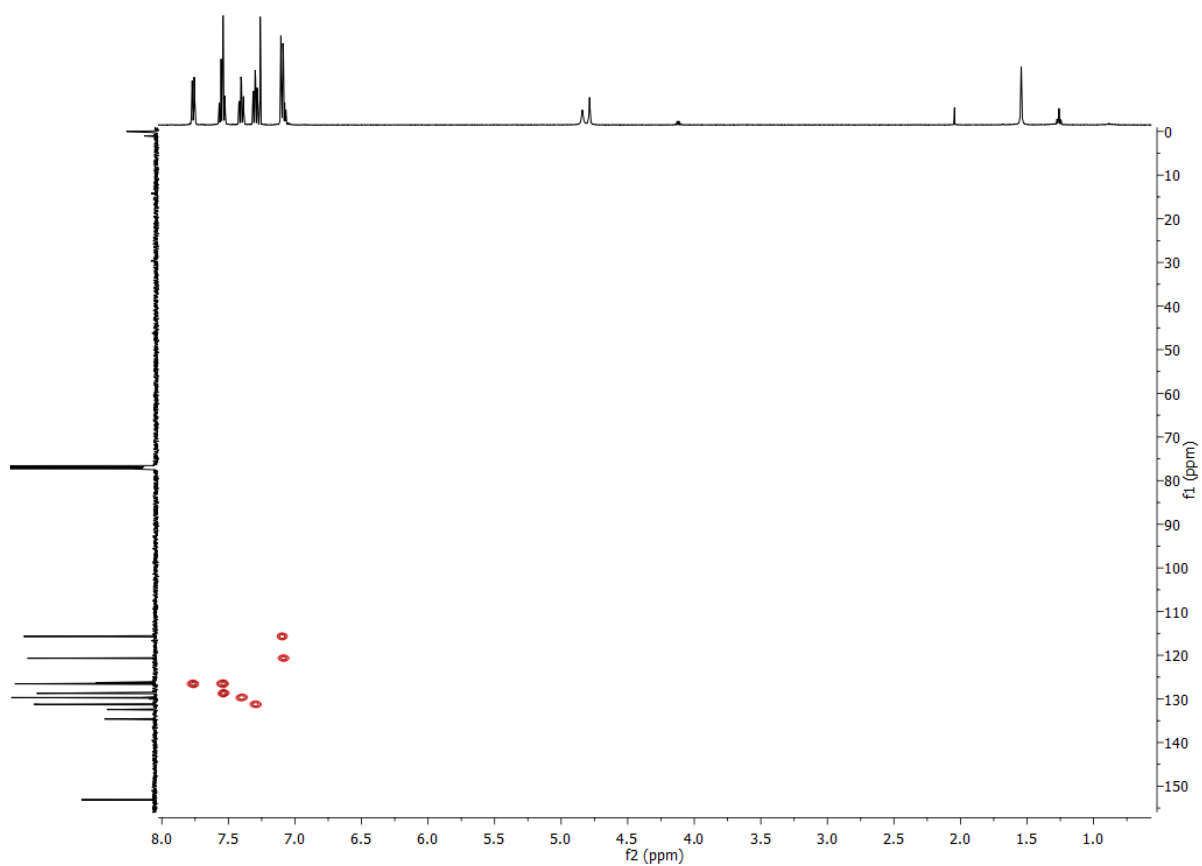
**Figure S10.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S11.** COSY NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

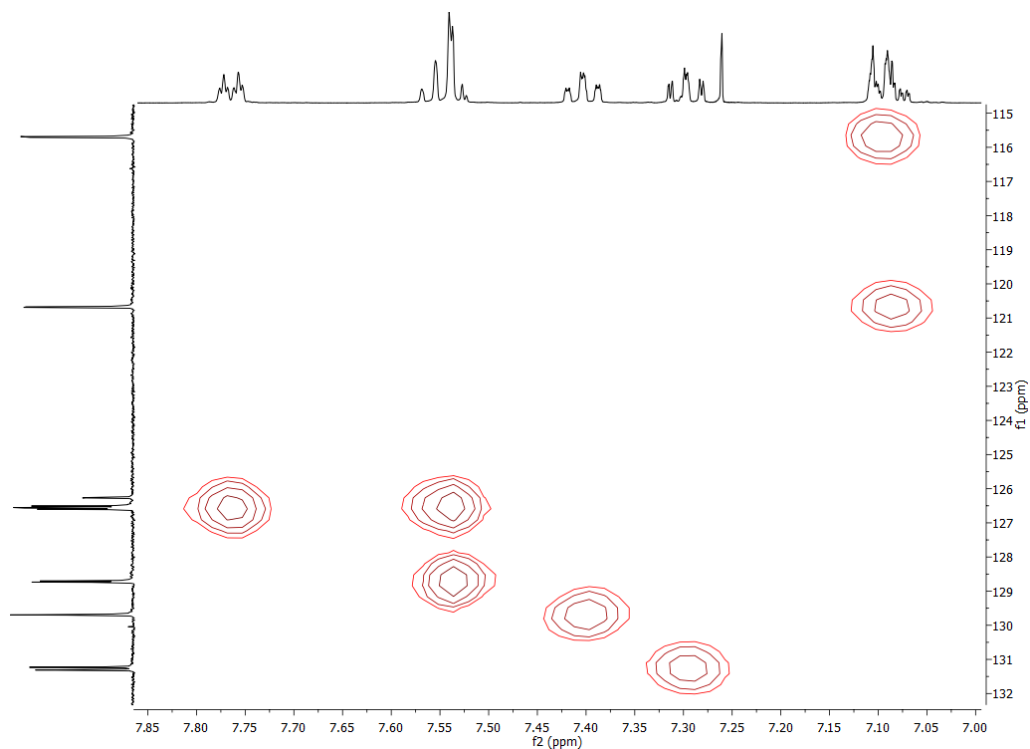


**Figure 12.** COSY NMR of compound **4** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

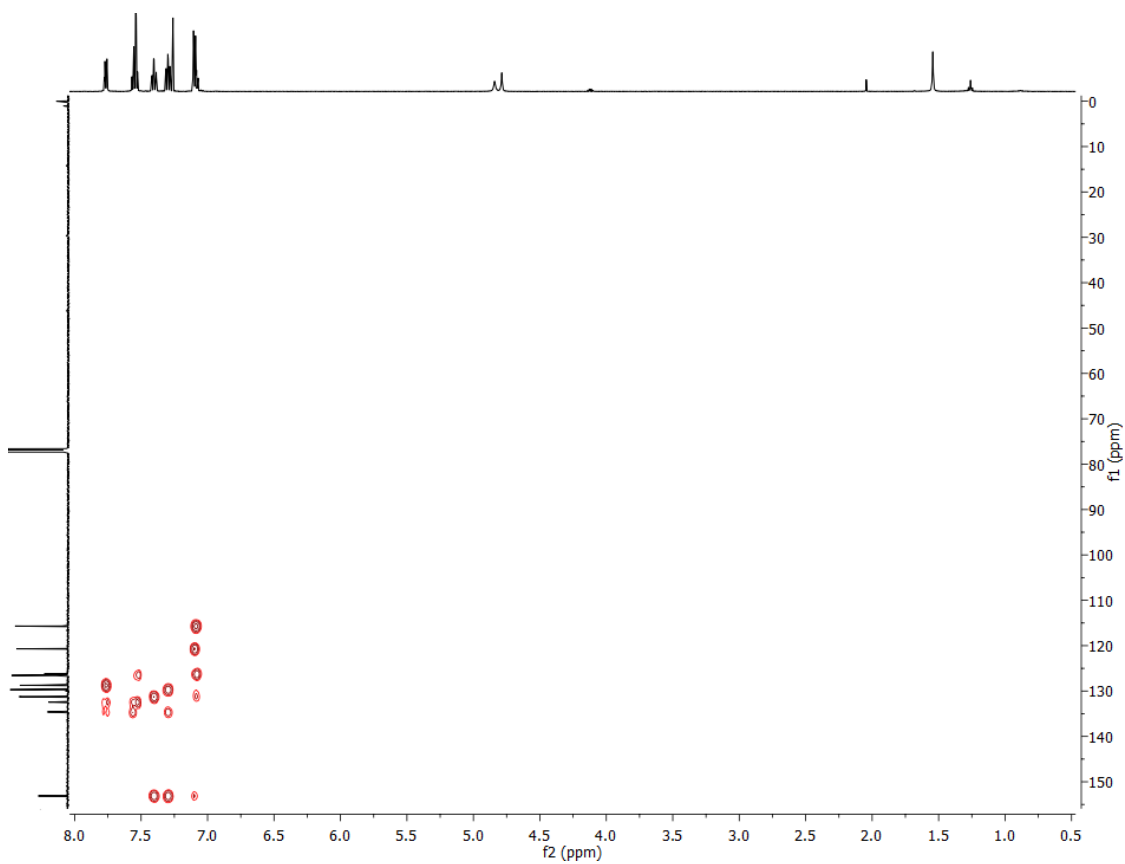


**Figure S13.** HSQC NMR of compound **4** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

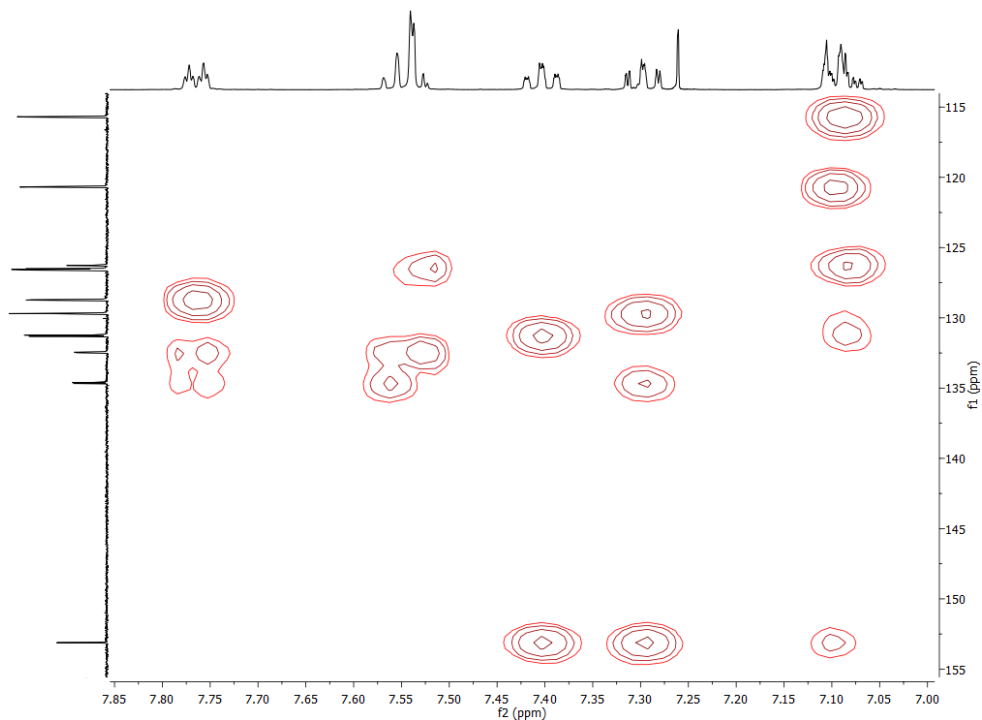




**Figure S14.** HSQC NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

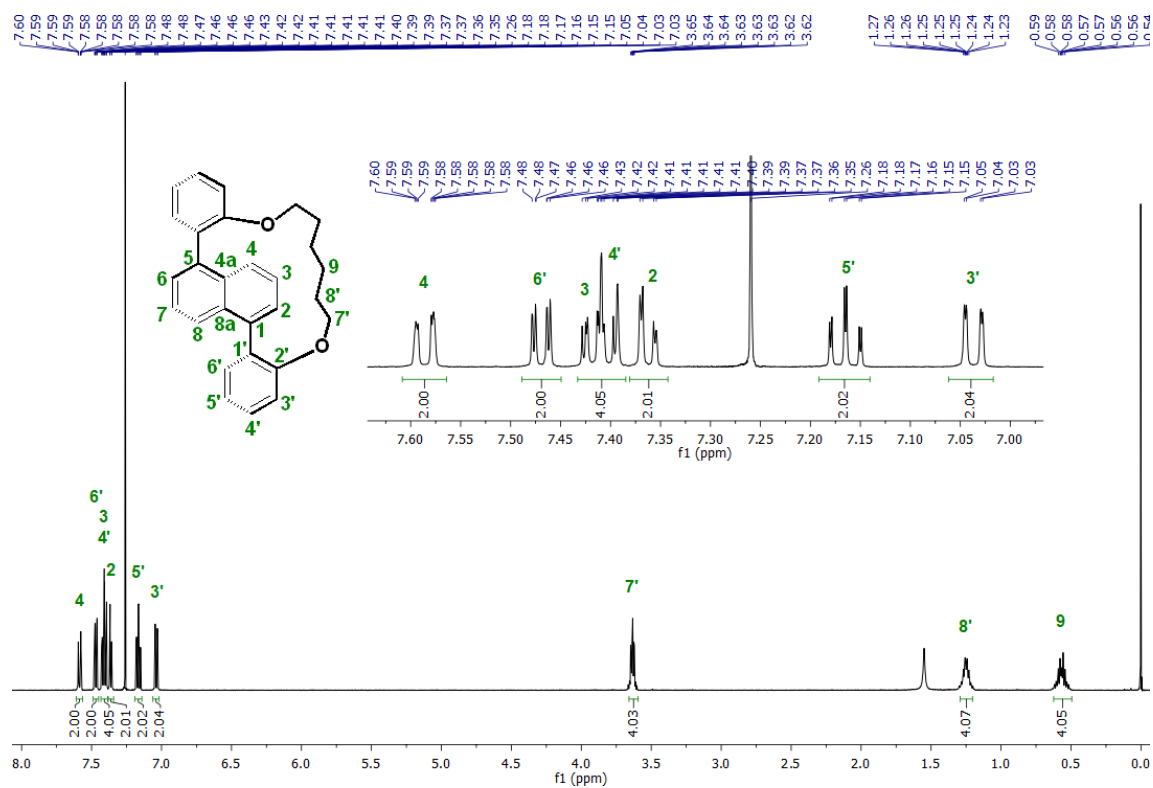


**Figure S15.** HMBC NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

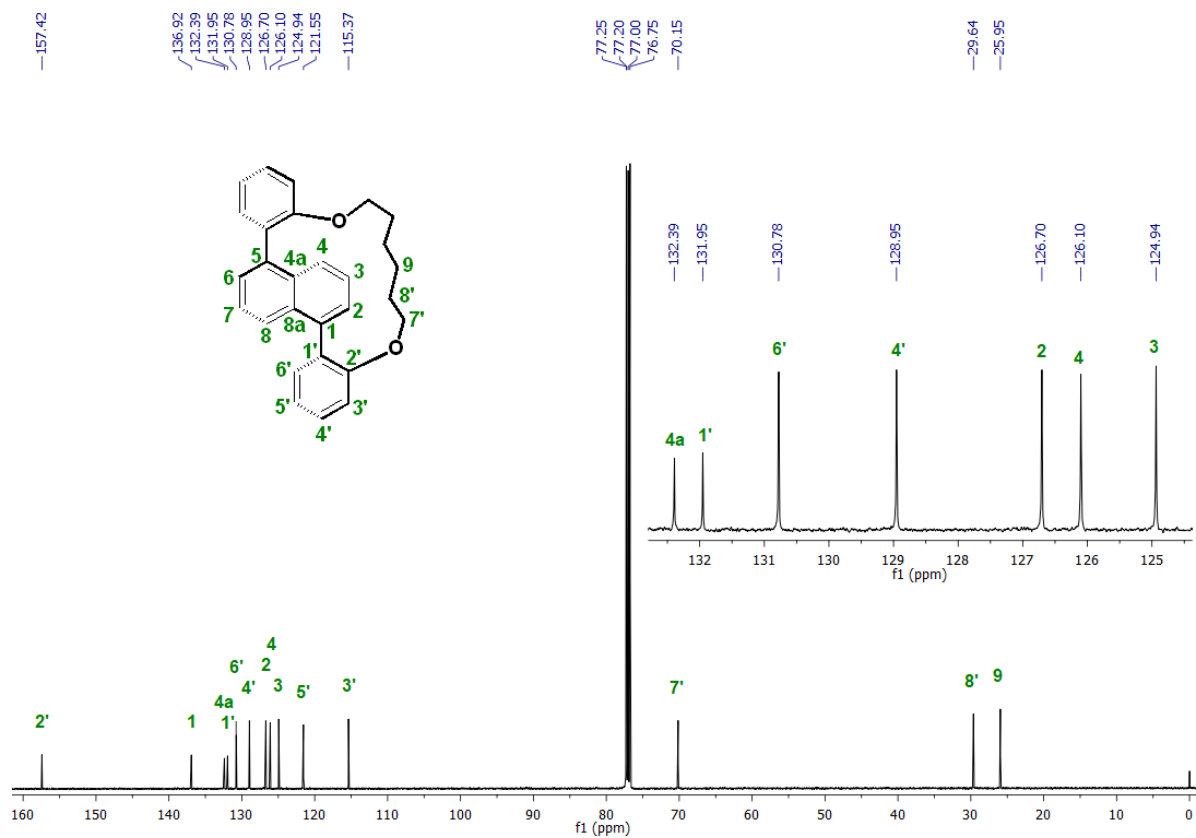


**Figure S16.** HMBC NMR of compound **4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

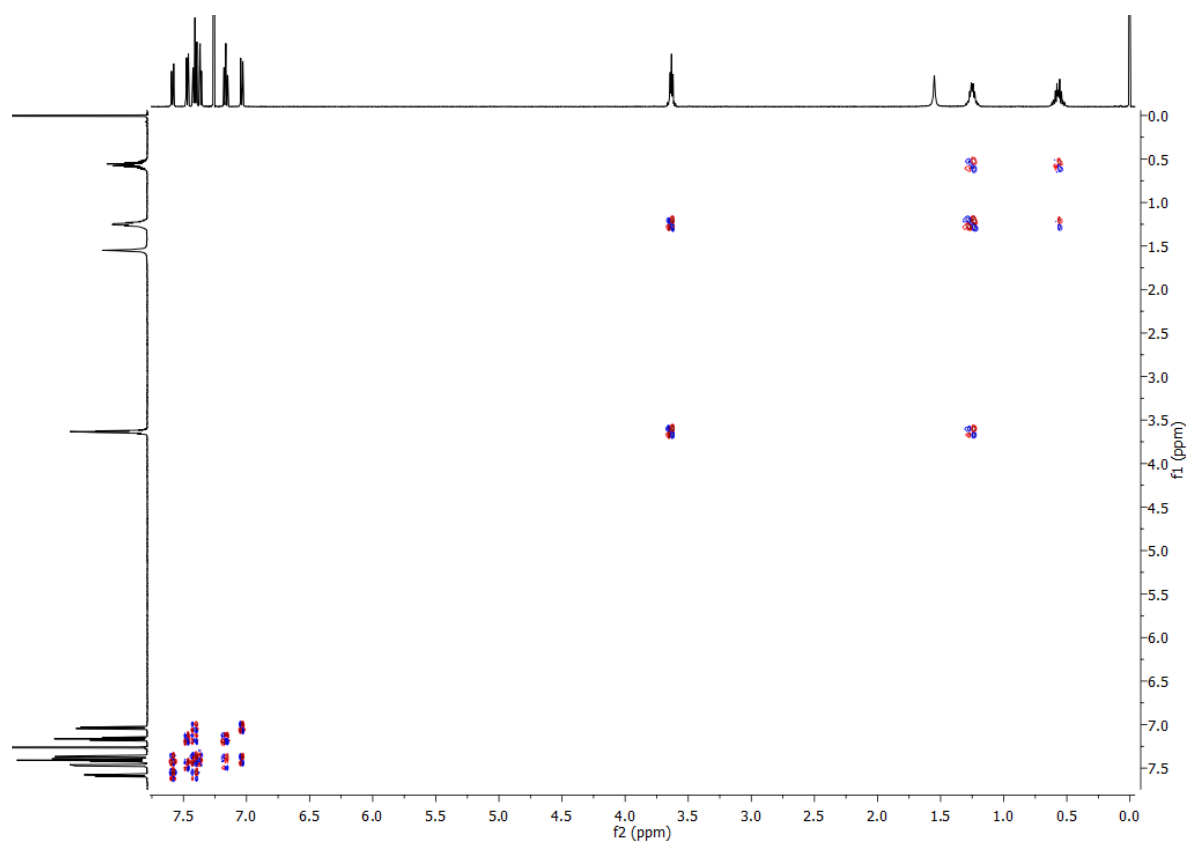
### S1.3 Characterization of Nap-C6



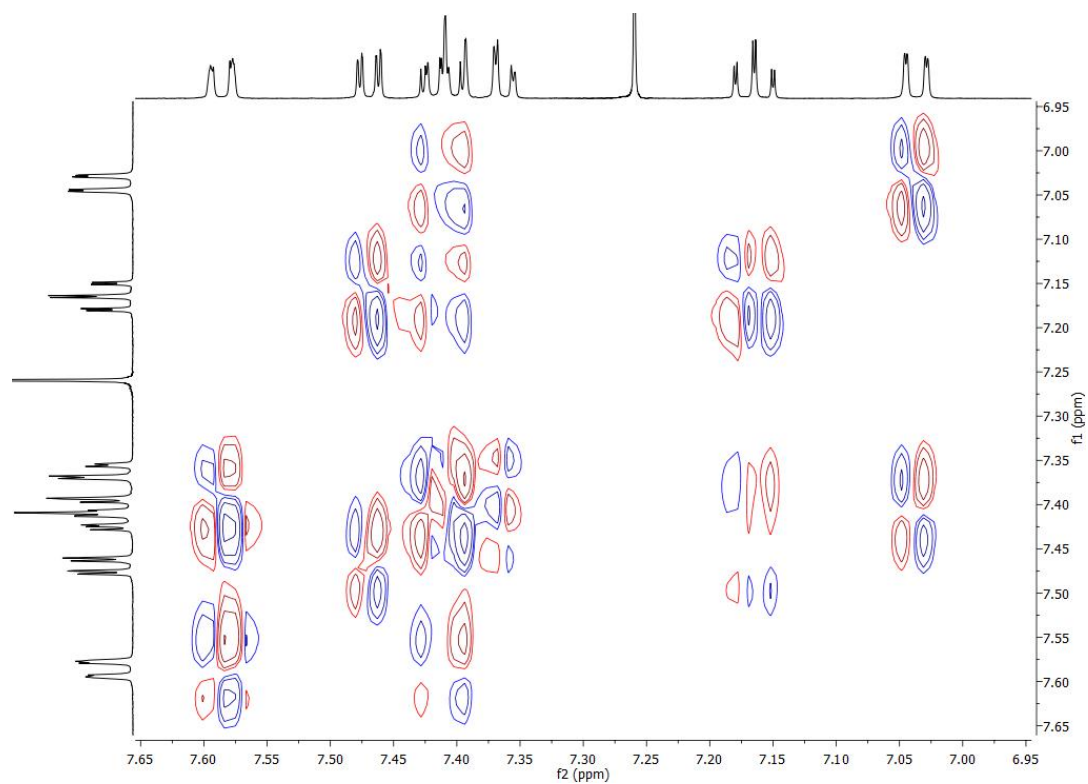
**Figure S17.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Nap-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



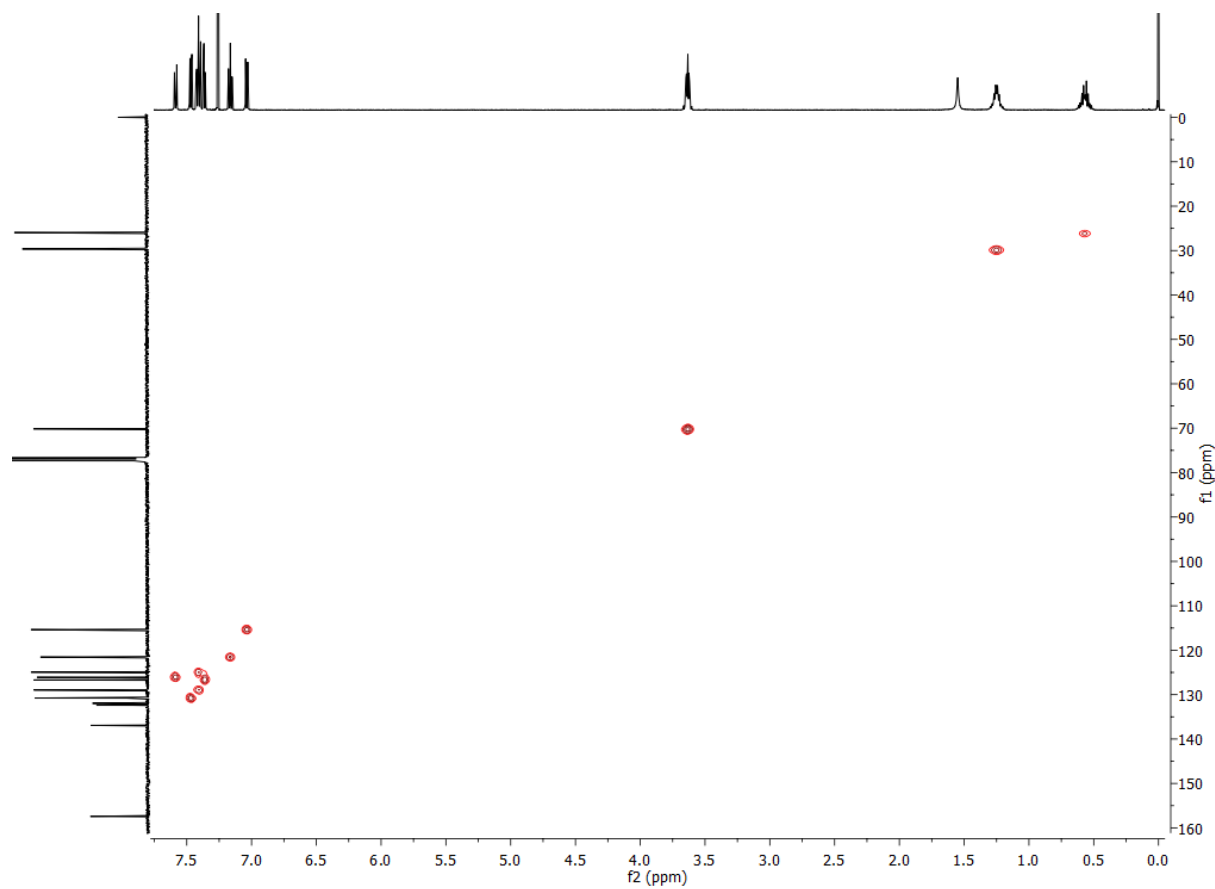
**Figure S18.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of Nap-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



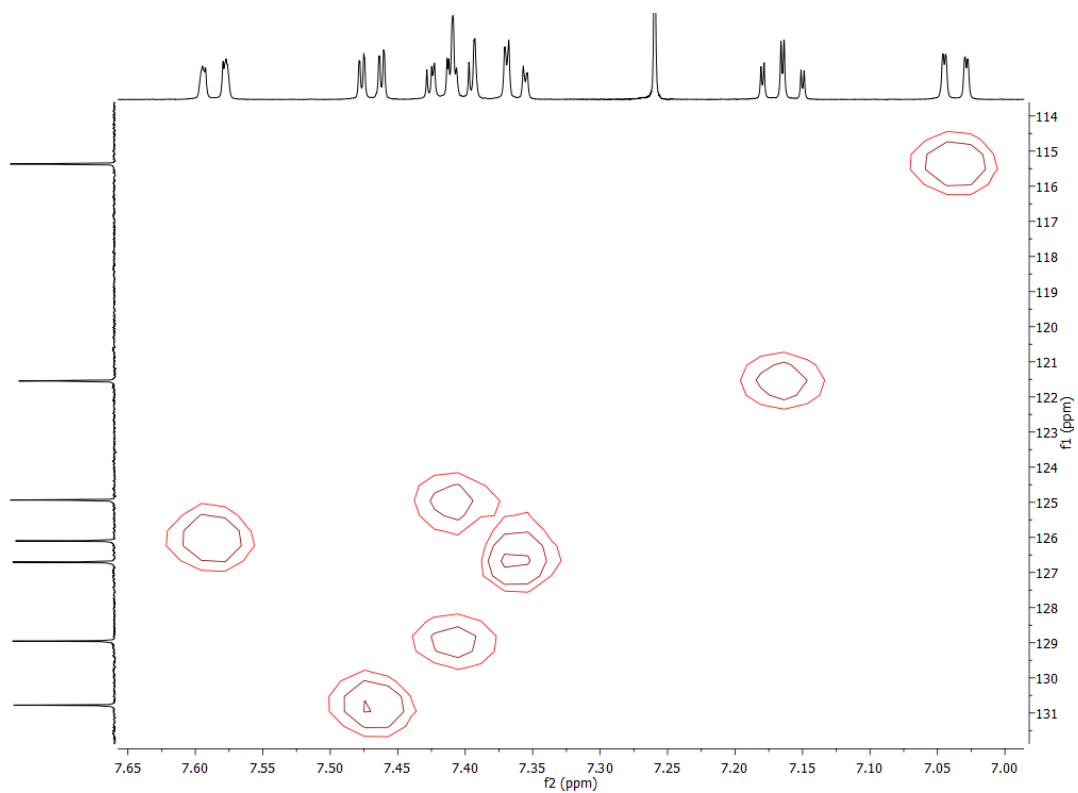
**Figure S19.** COSY NMR of Nap-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



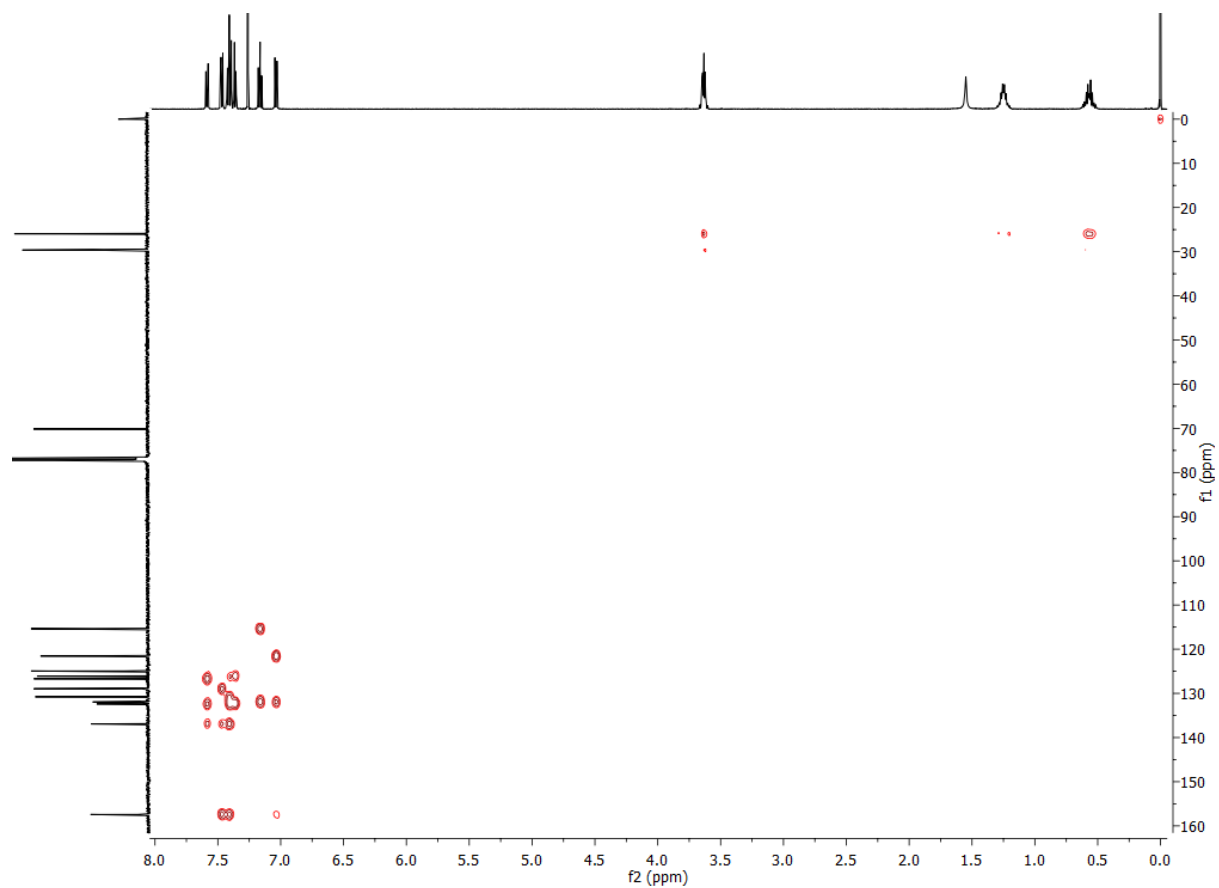
**Figure S20.** COSY NMR of Nap-C6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



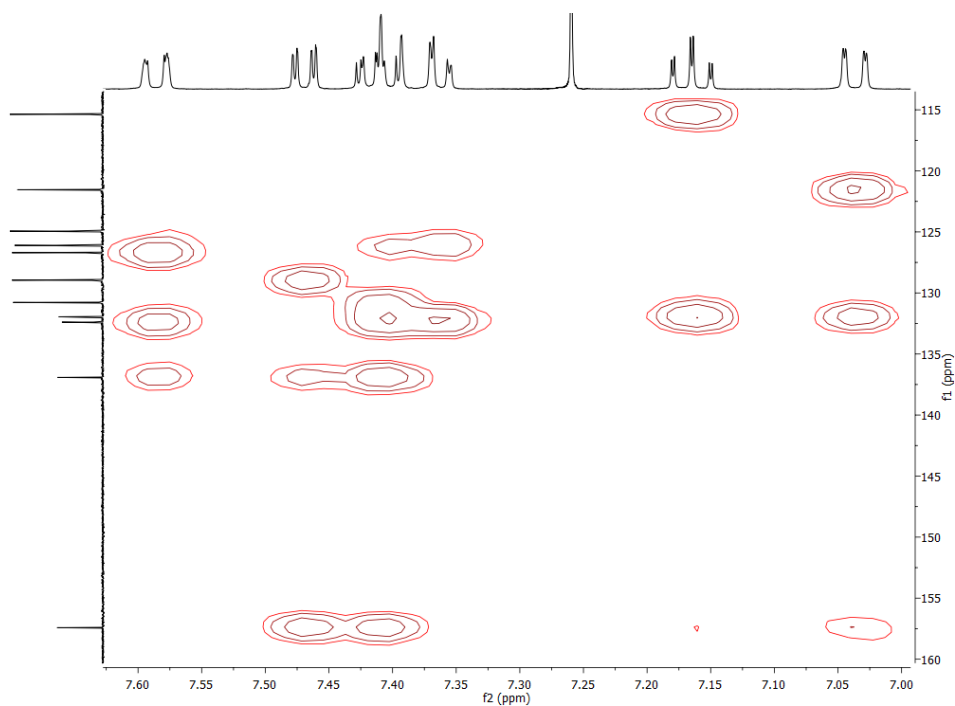
**Figure S21.** HSQC NMR of Nap-C6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S22.** HSQC NMR of Nap-C6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

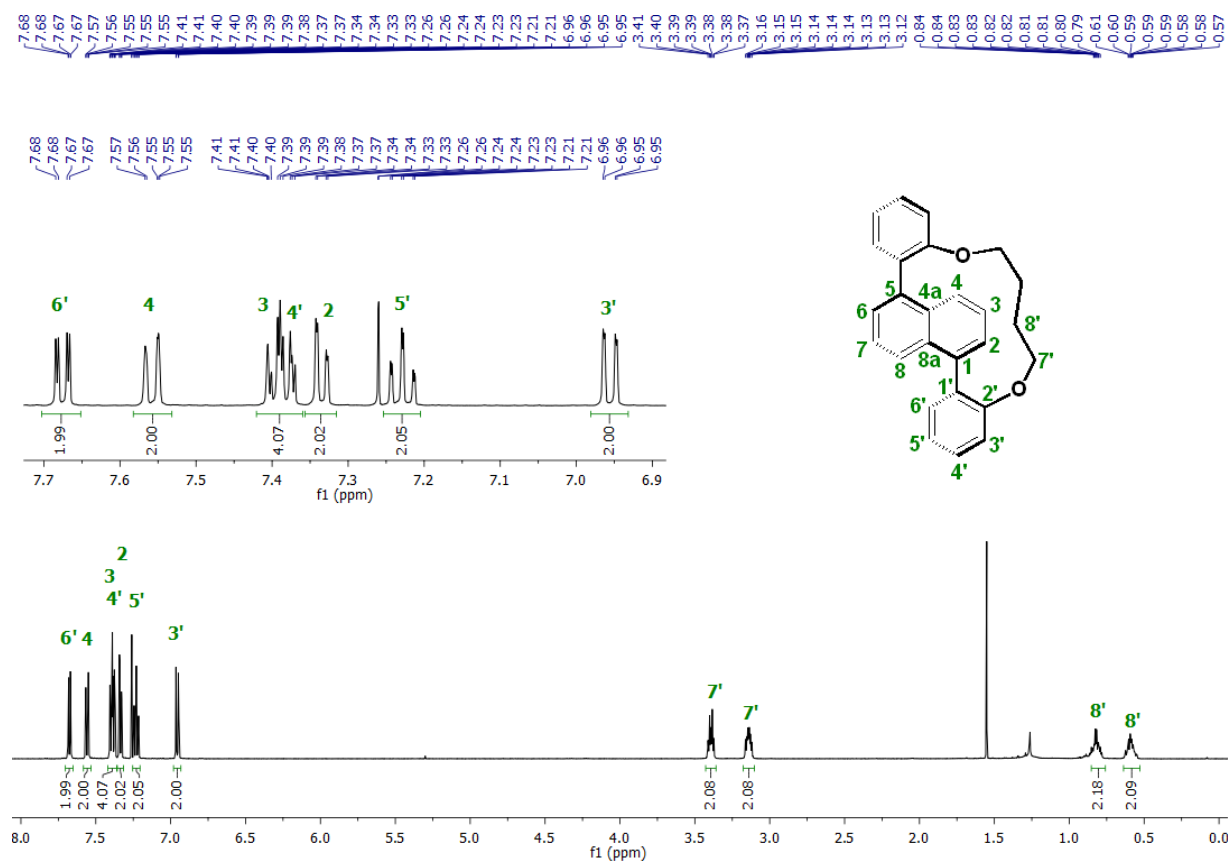


**Figure S23.** HMBC NMR of Nap-C6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

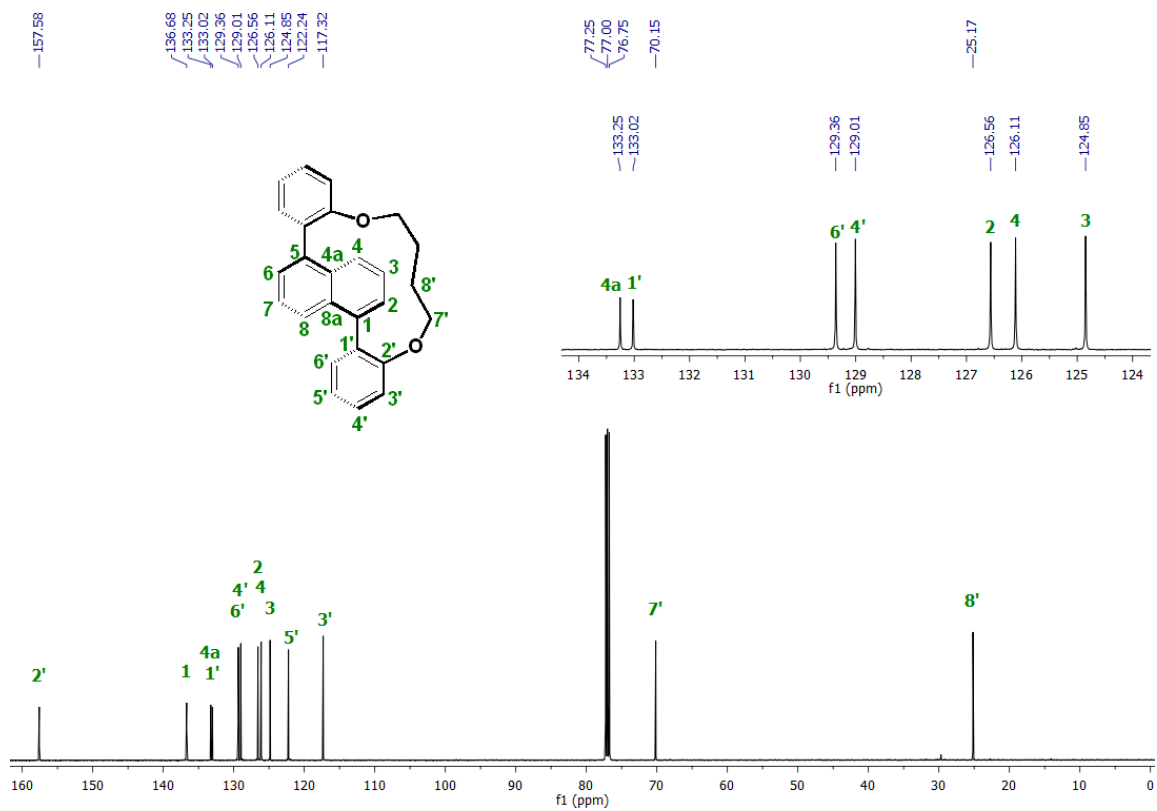


**Figure S24.** HMBC NMR of Nap-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

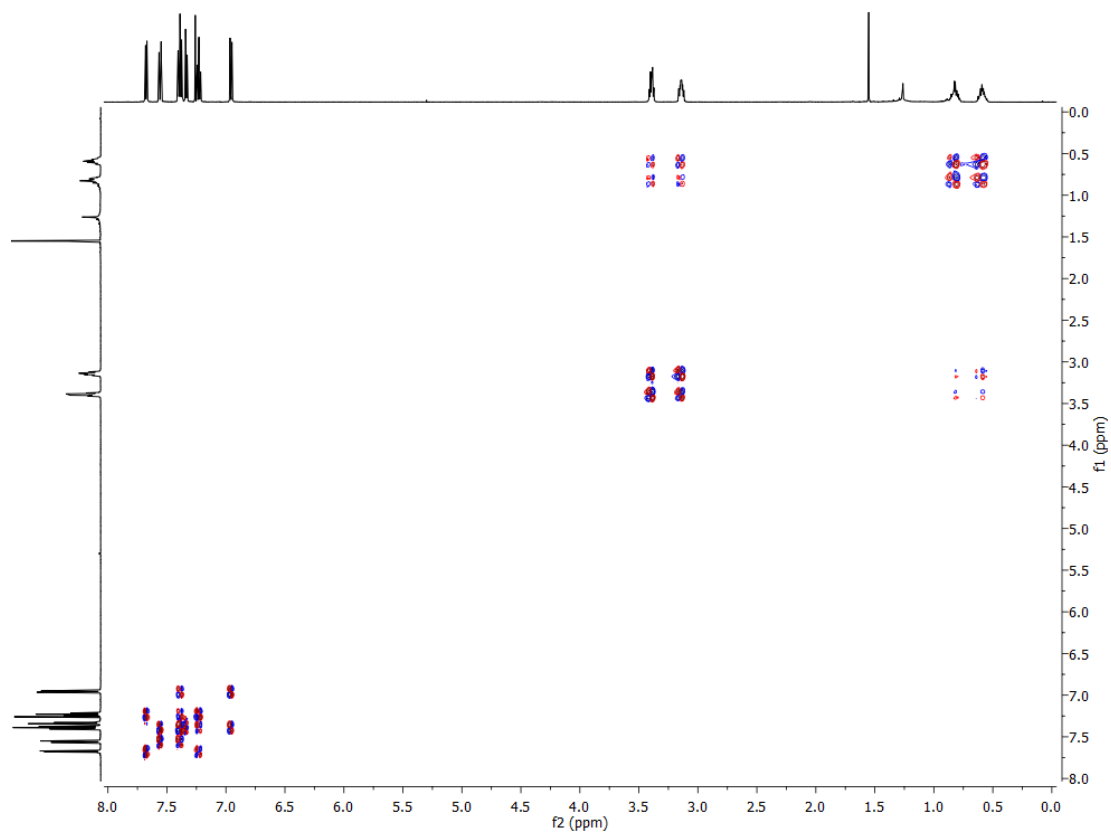
### S1.4 Characterization of Nap-C4



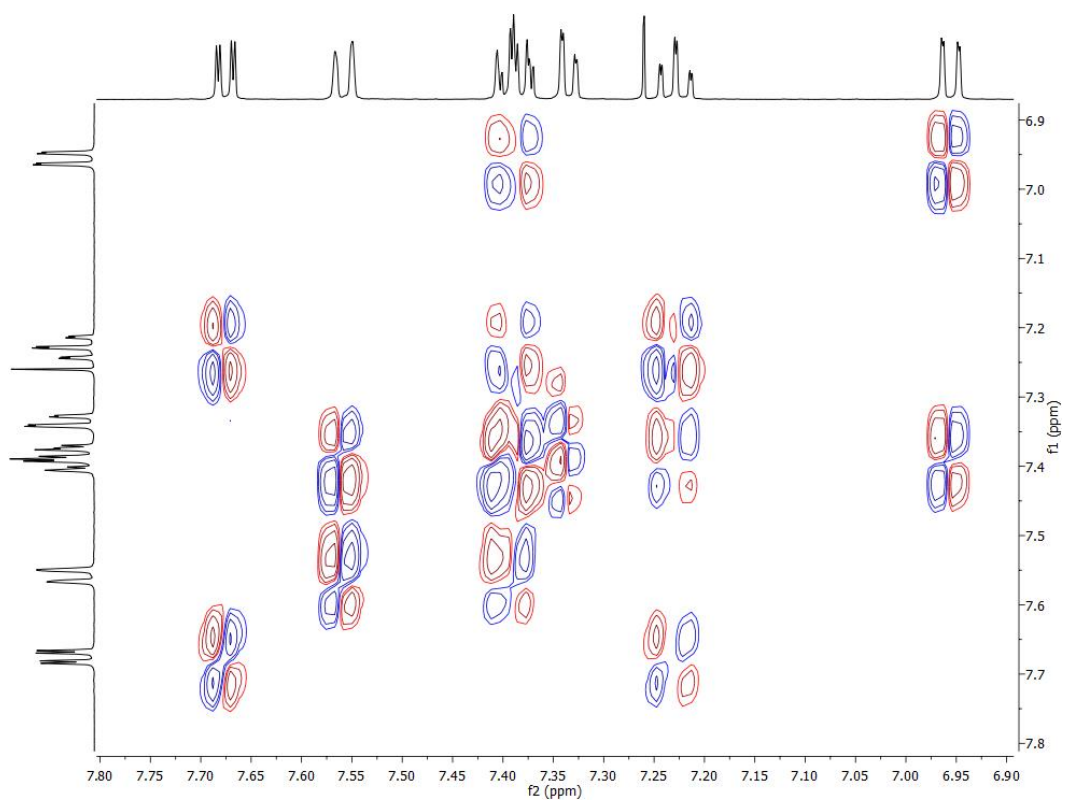
**Figure 25.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Nap-C4 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



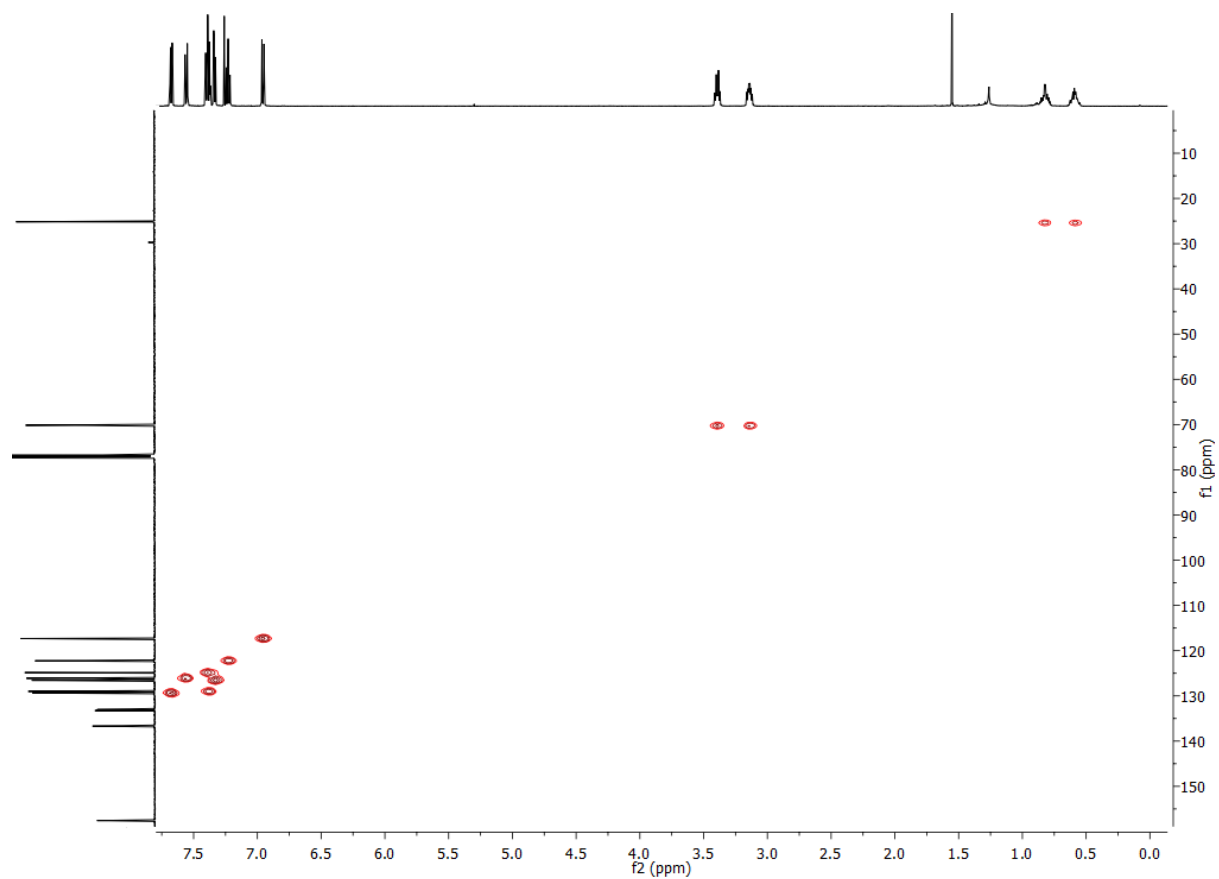
**Figure S26.**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of Nap-C4 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S27.** COSY NMR of Nap-C4 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

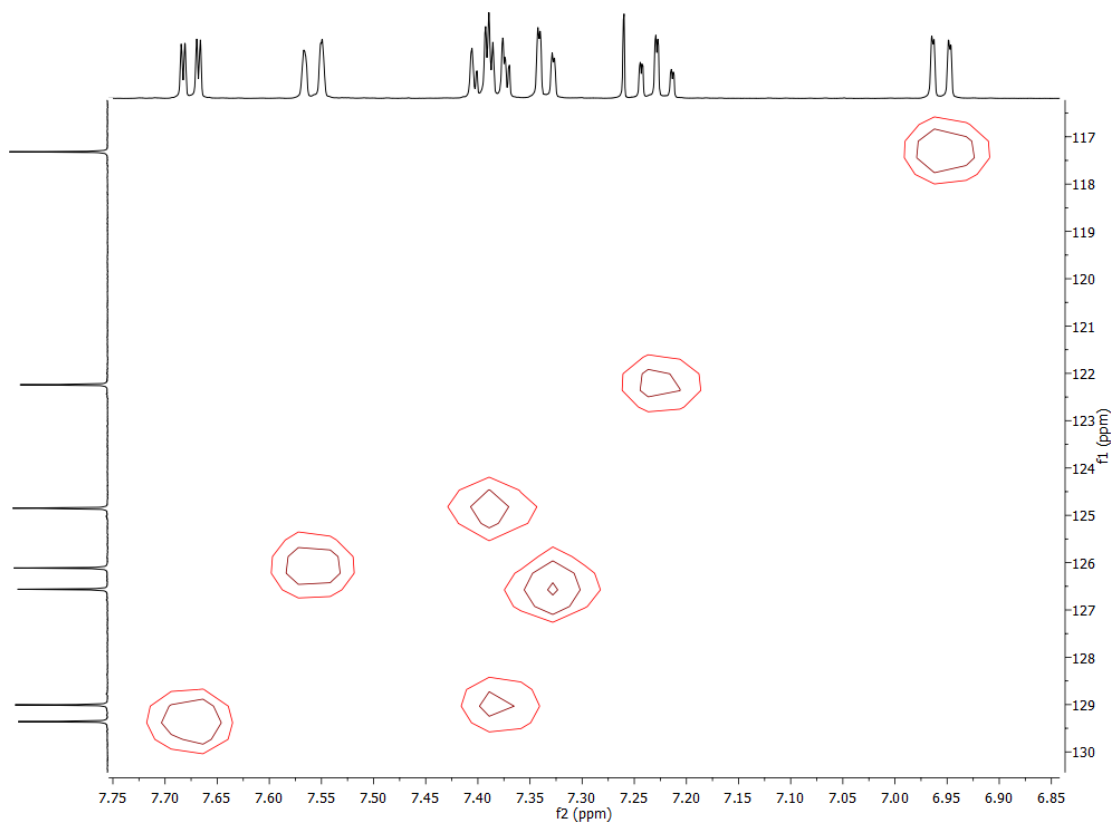


**Figure S28.** COSY NMR of **Nap-C4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

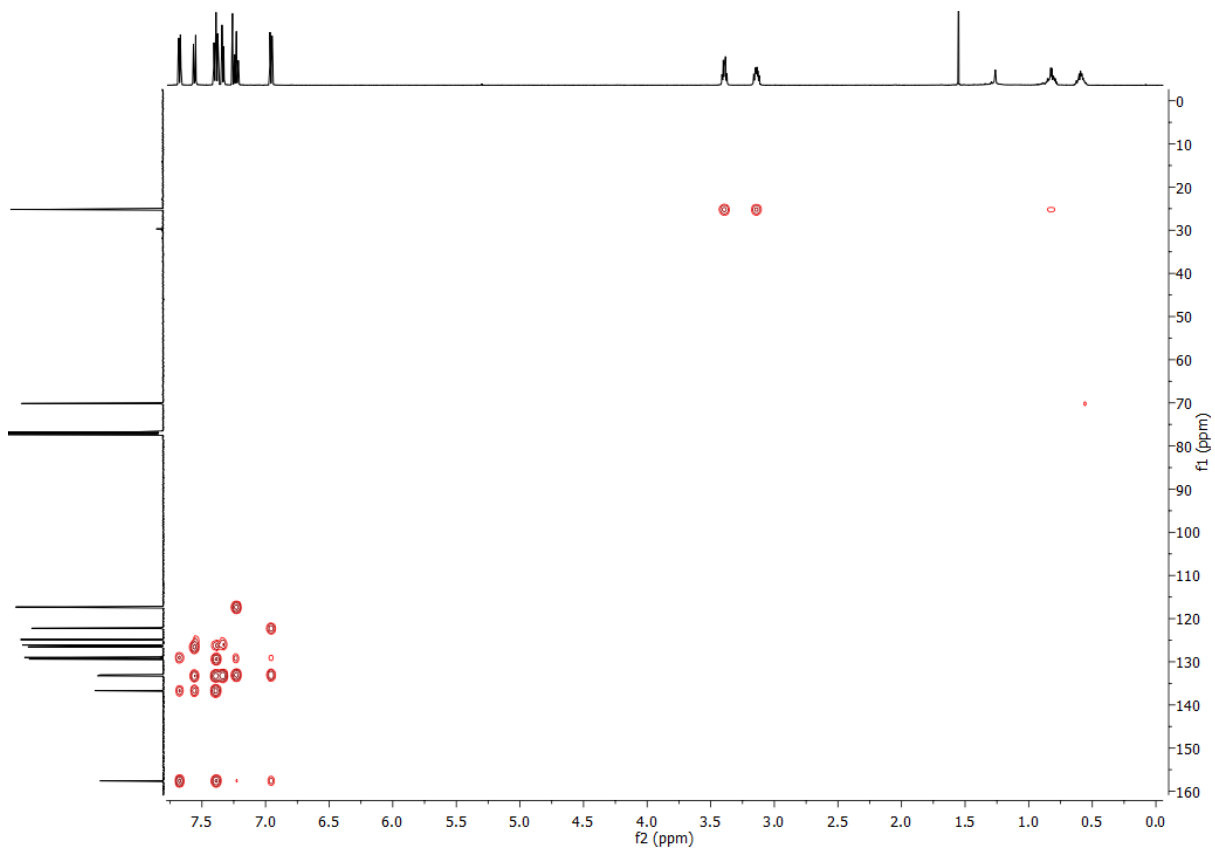


**Figure S29.** HSQC NMR of **Nap-C4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

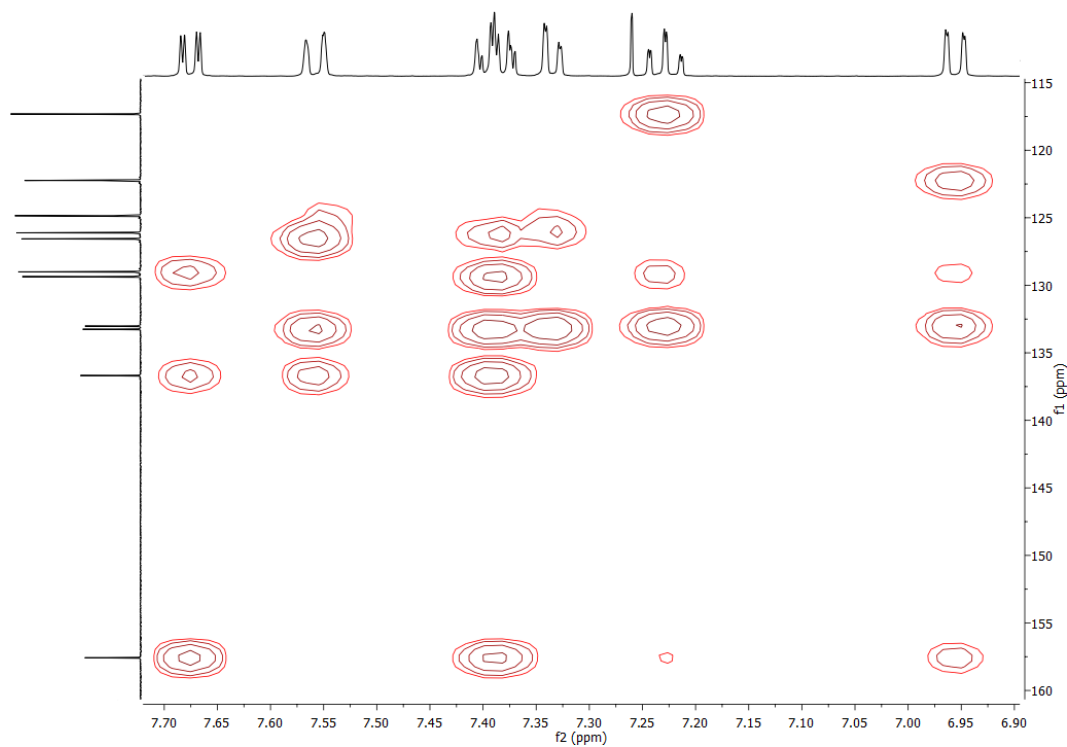




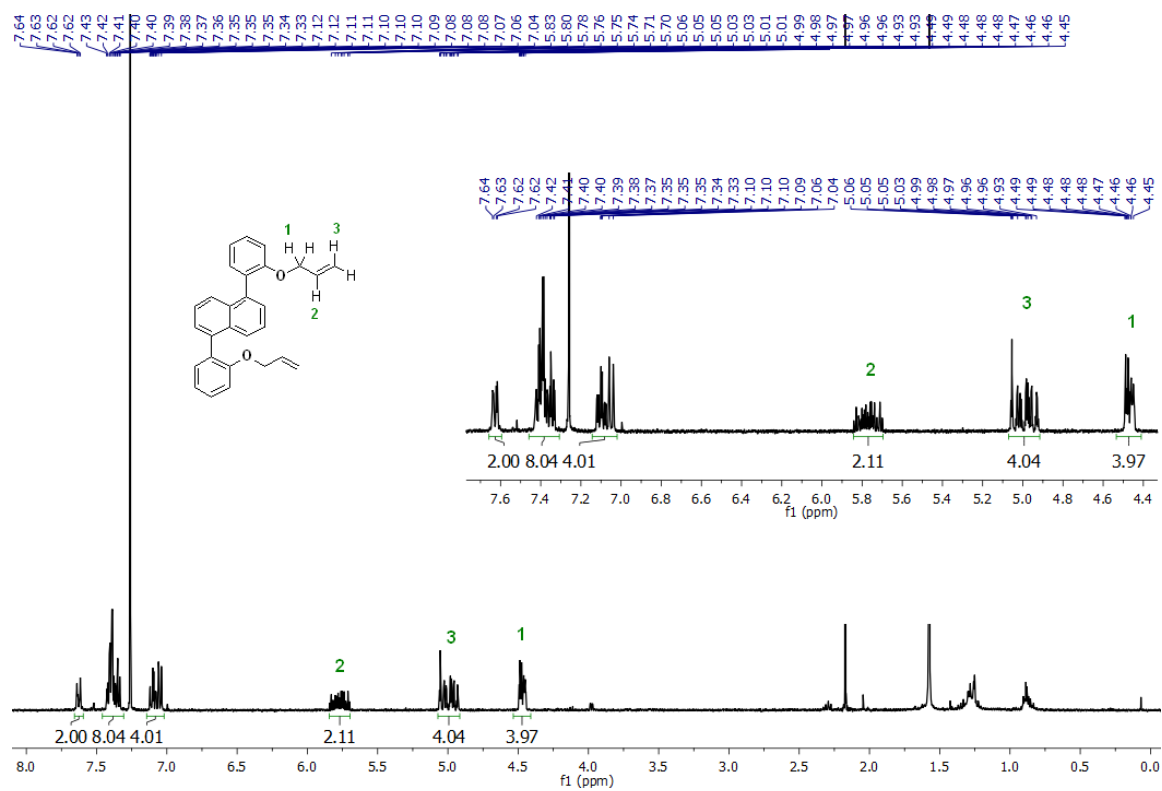
**Figure S30.** HSQC NMR of Nap-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



**Figure S31.** HMBC NMR of Nap-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

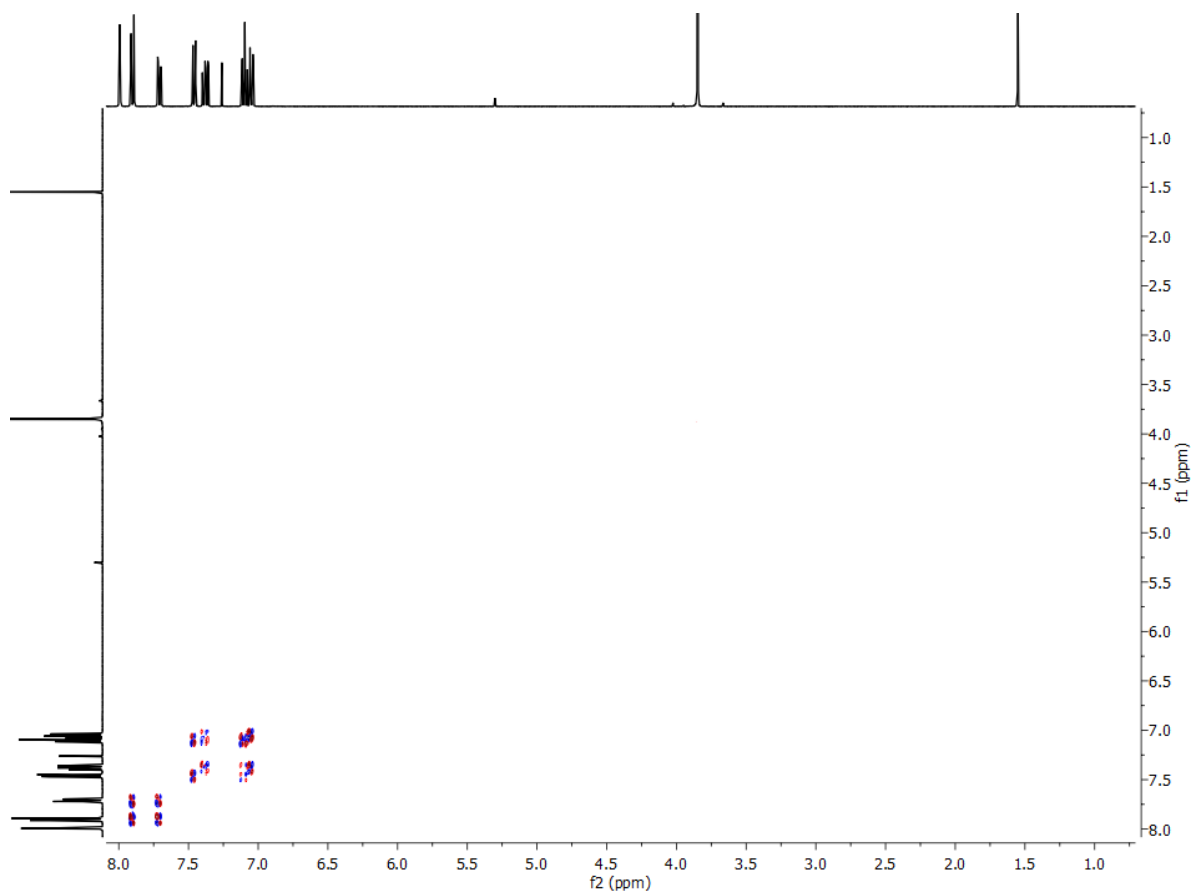


**Figure S32.** HMBC NMR of Nap-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

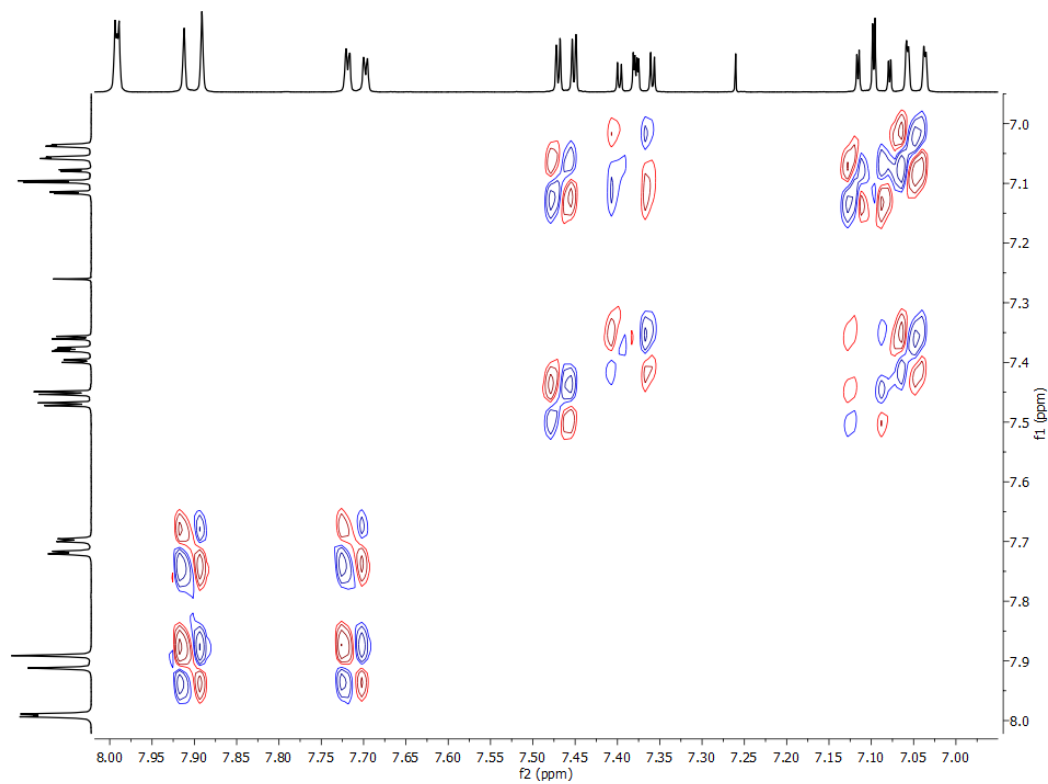


**Figure S33.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR of compound 5 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

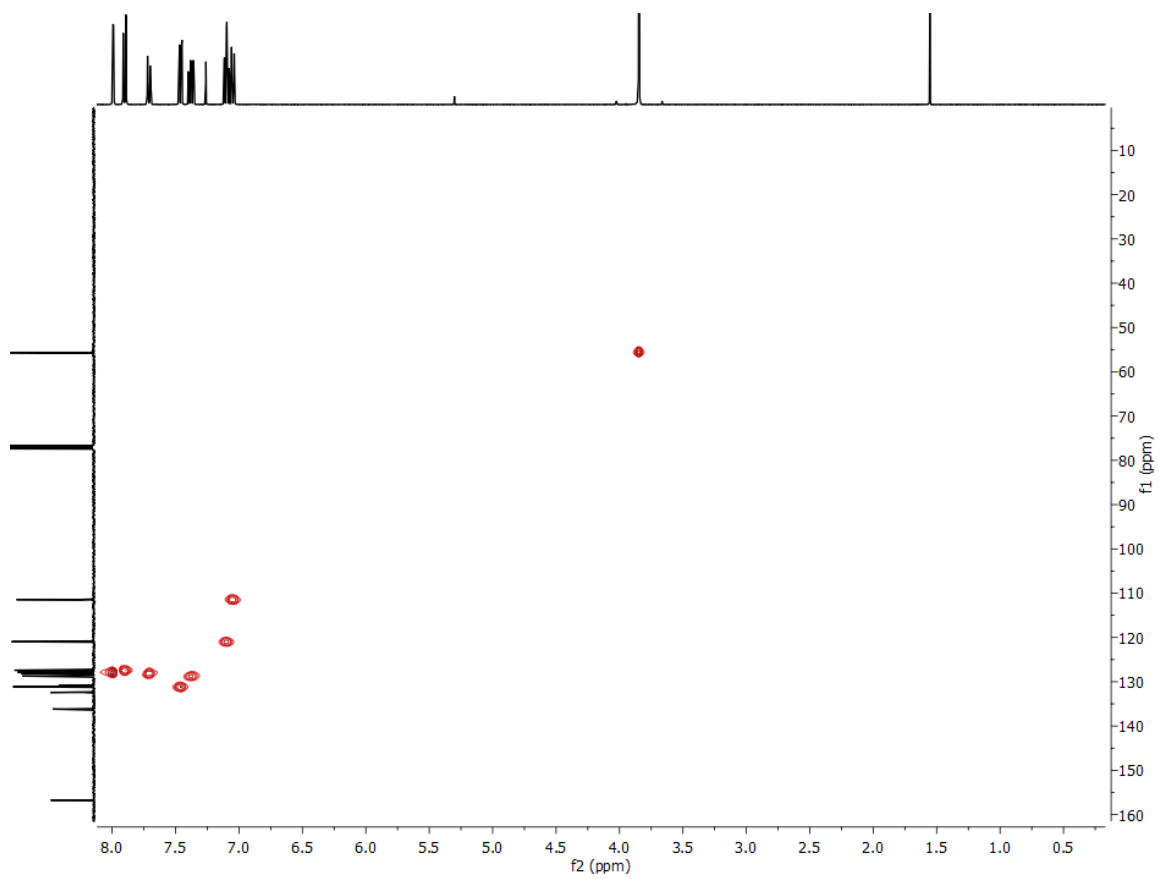




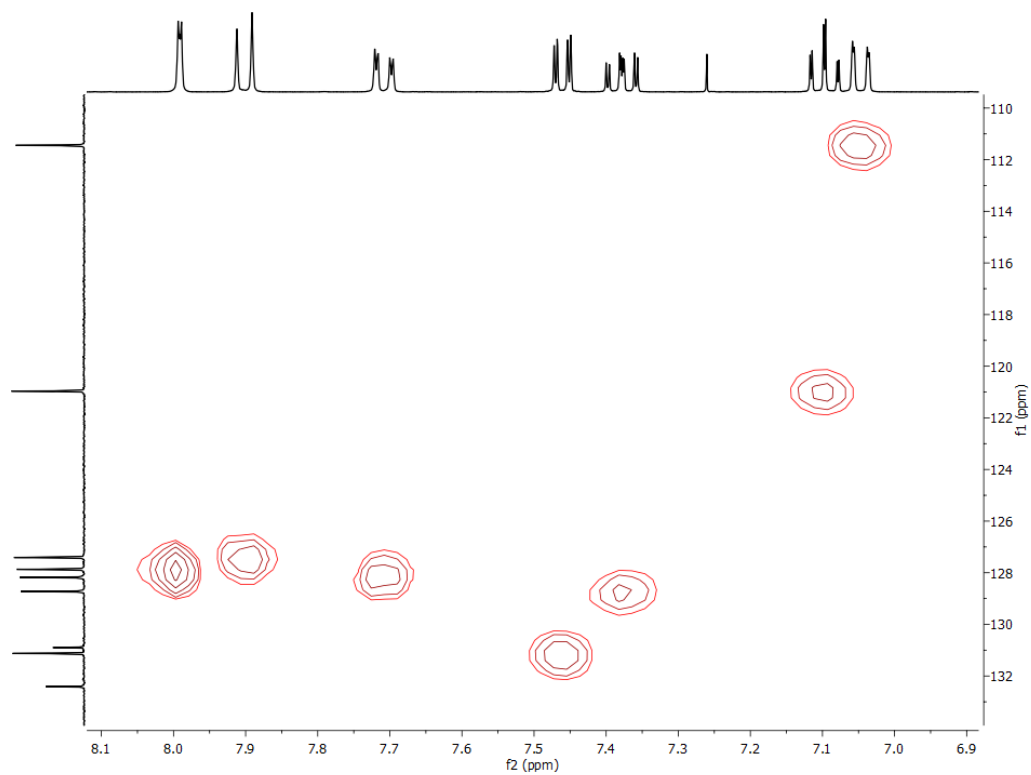
**Figure S36.** COSY NMR of compound **5** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



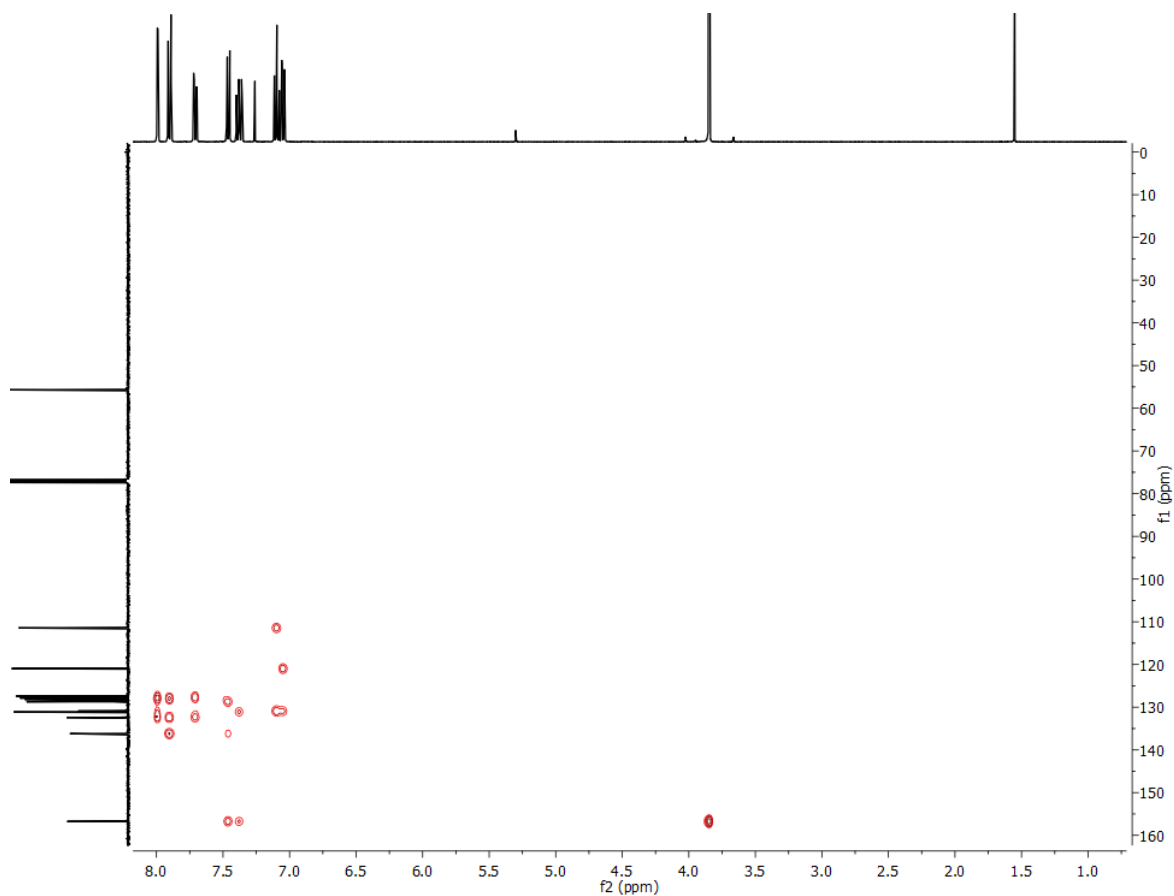
**Figure S37.** COSY NMR of compound **7** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



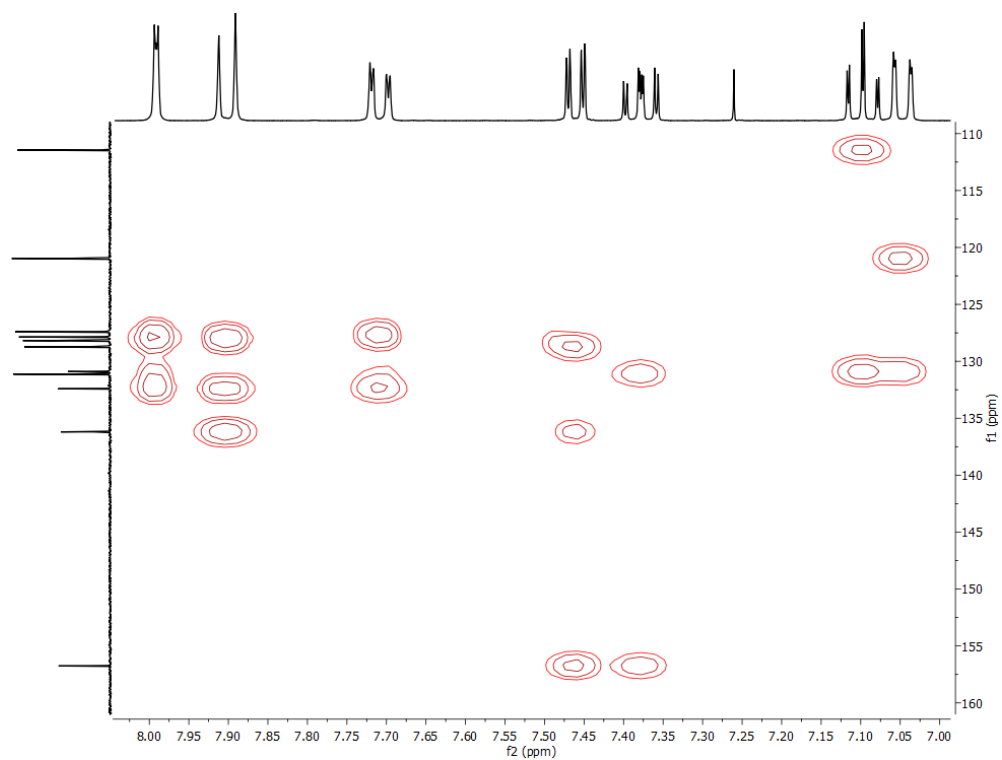
**Figure S38.** HSQC NMR of compound **7** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S39.** HSQC NMR of compound **7** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



**Figure S40.** HMBC NMR of compound **7** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S41.** HMBC NMR of compound **7** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

## S1.6 Characterization of compound 8

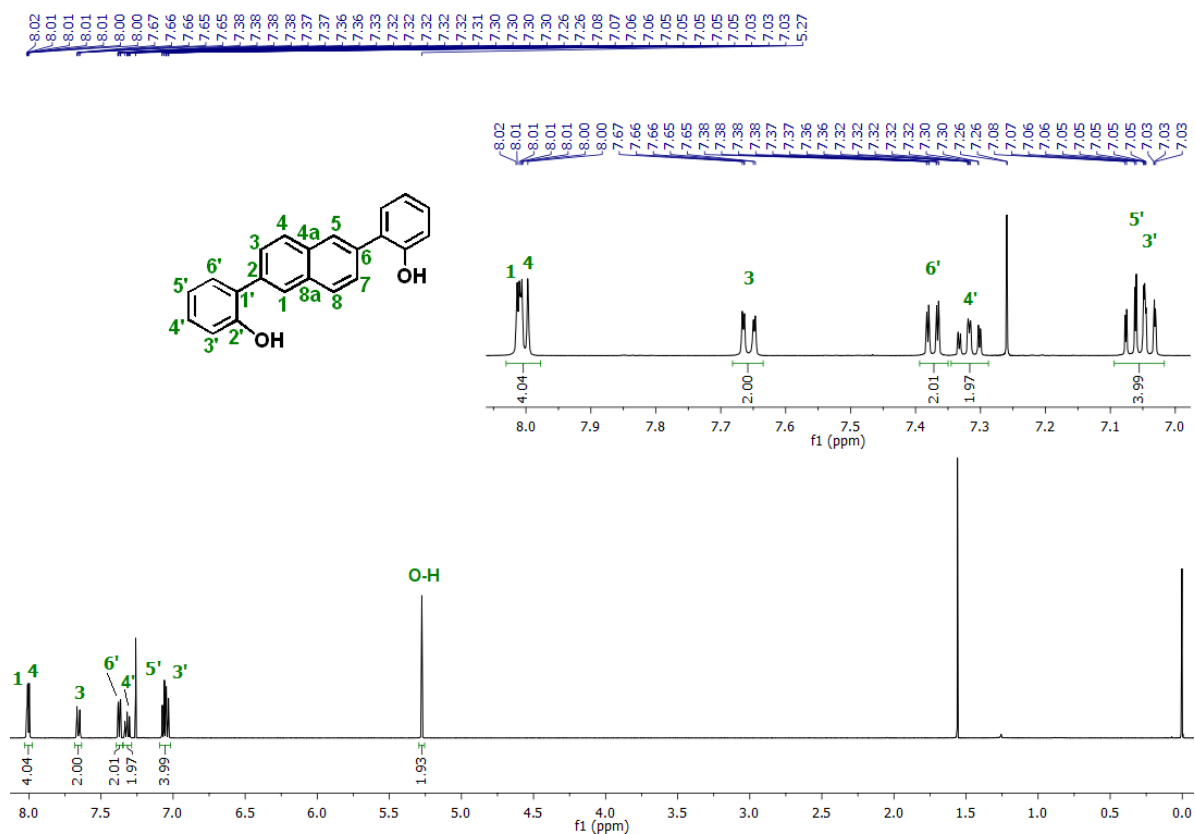


Figure S42. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of compound 8 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

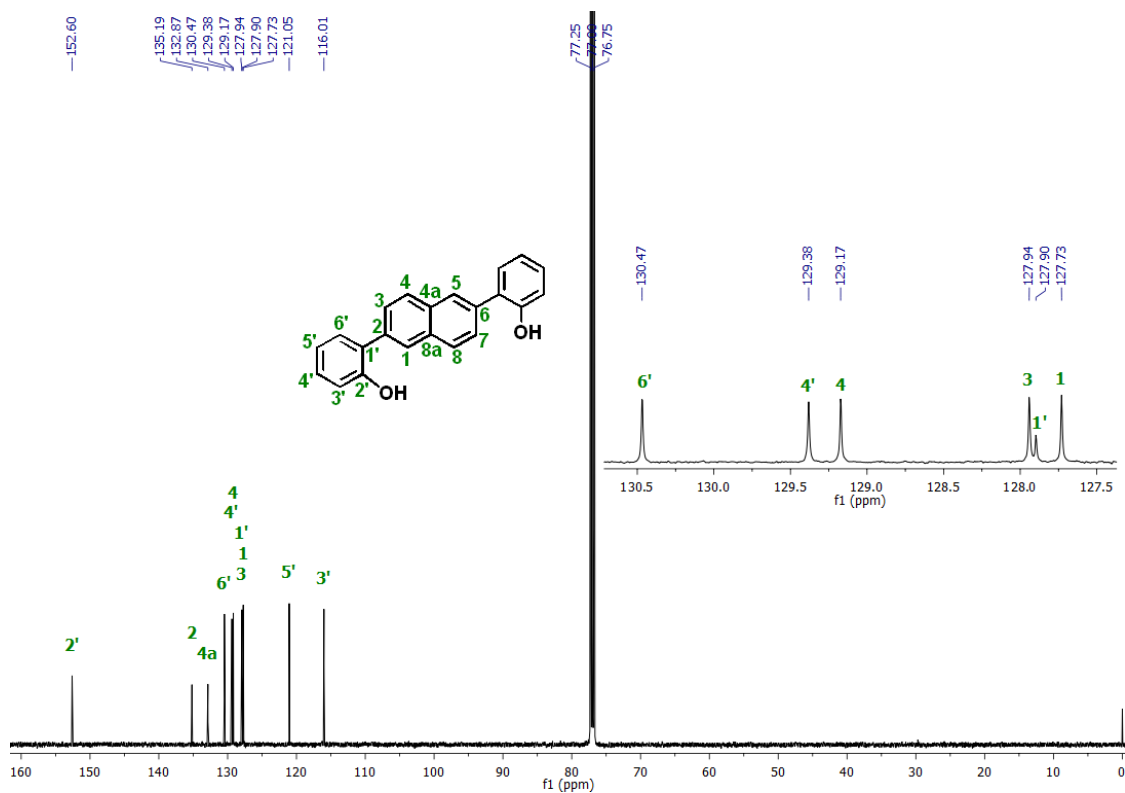
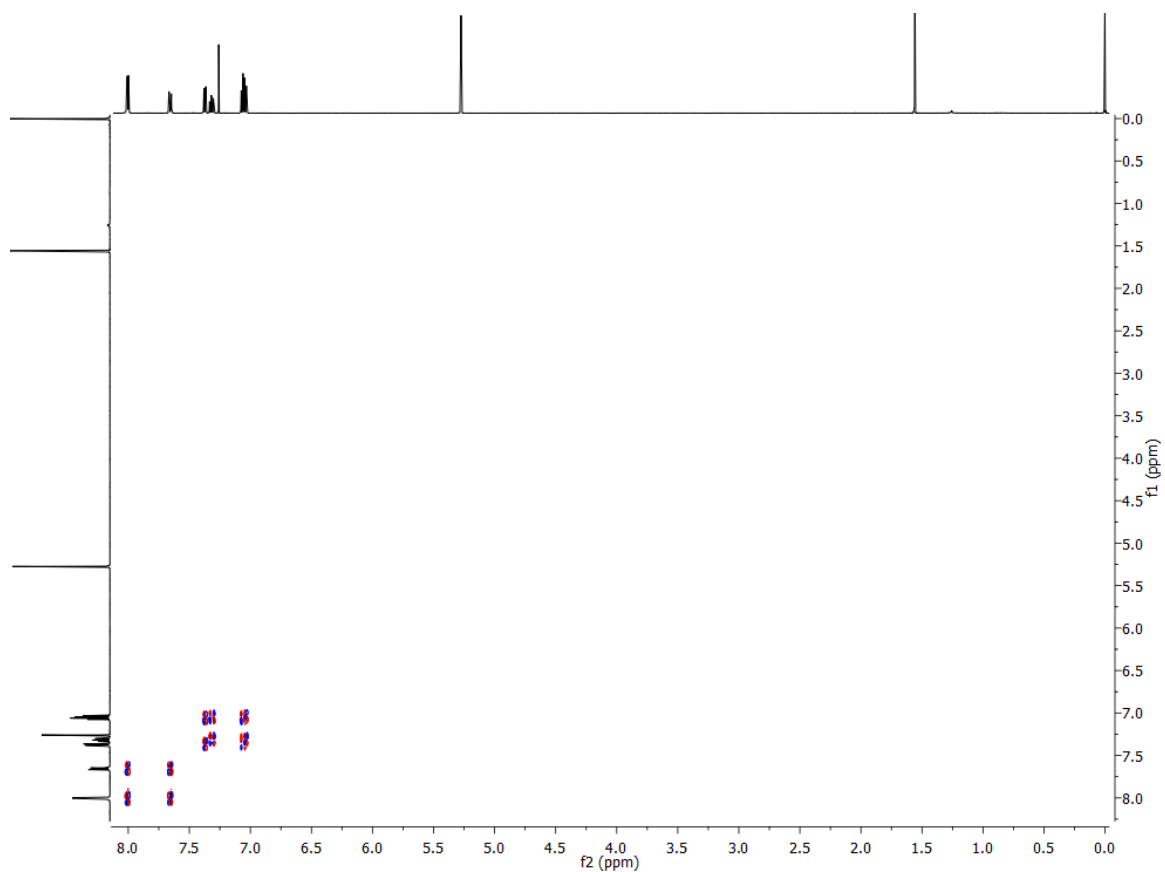
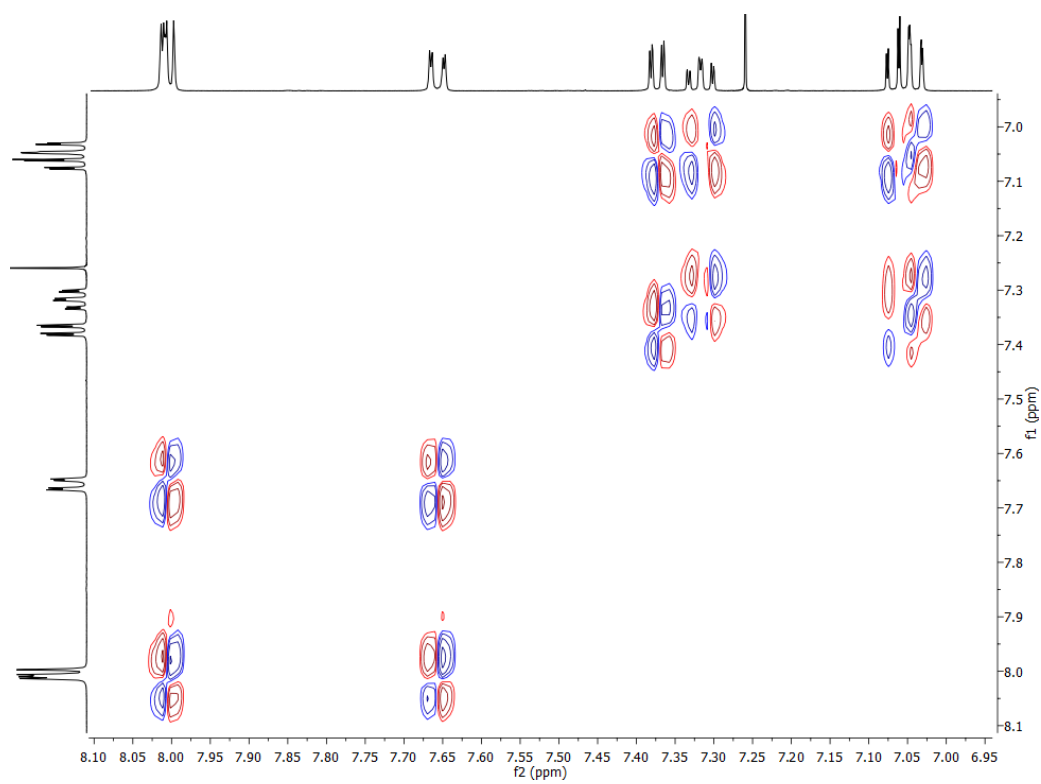


Figure S43. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of compound 8 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

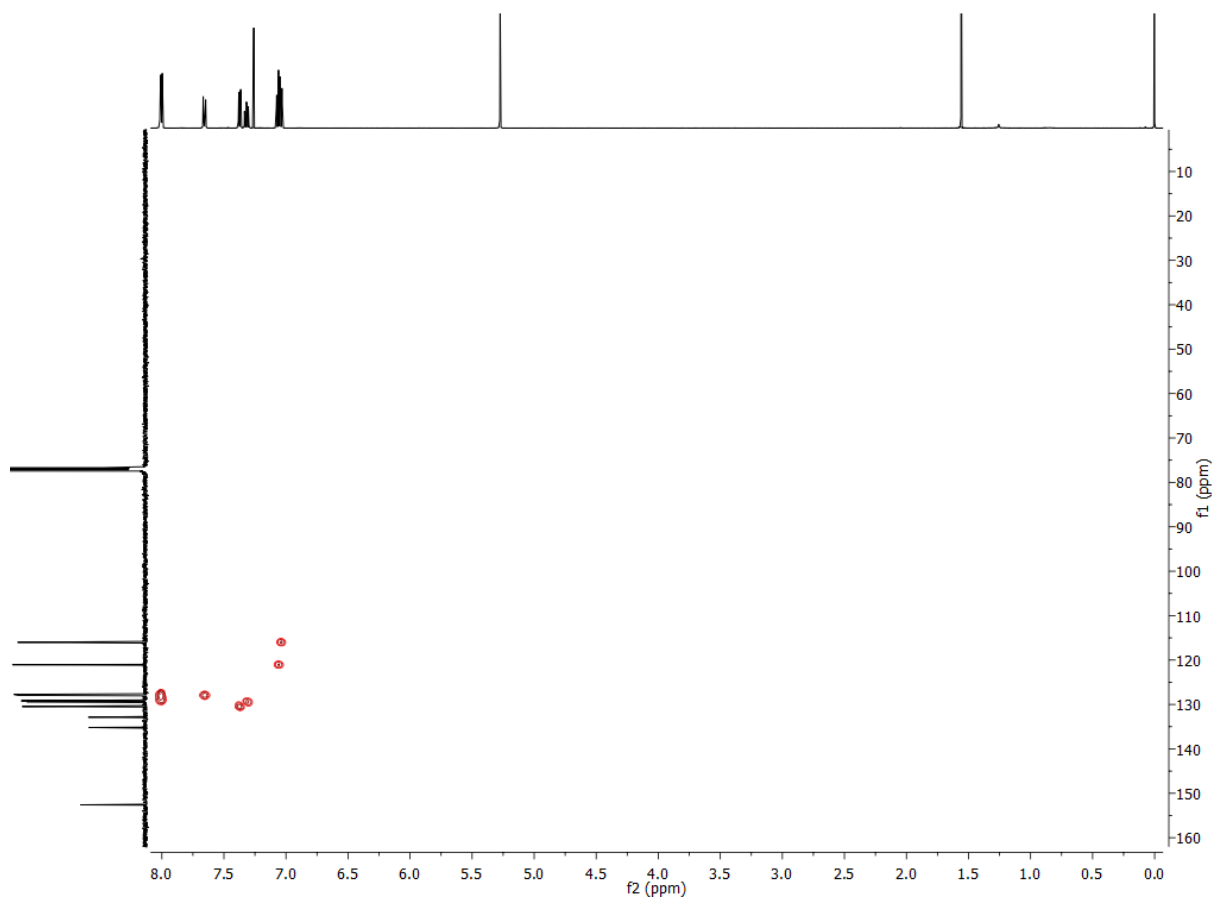


**Figure S44.** COSY NMR of compound **8** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

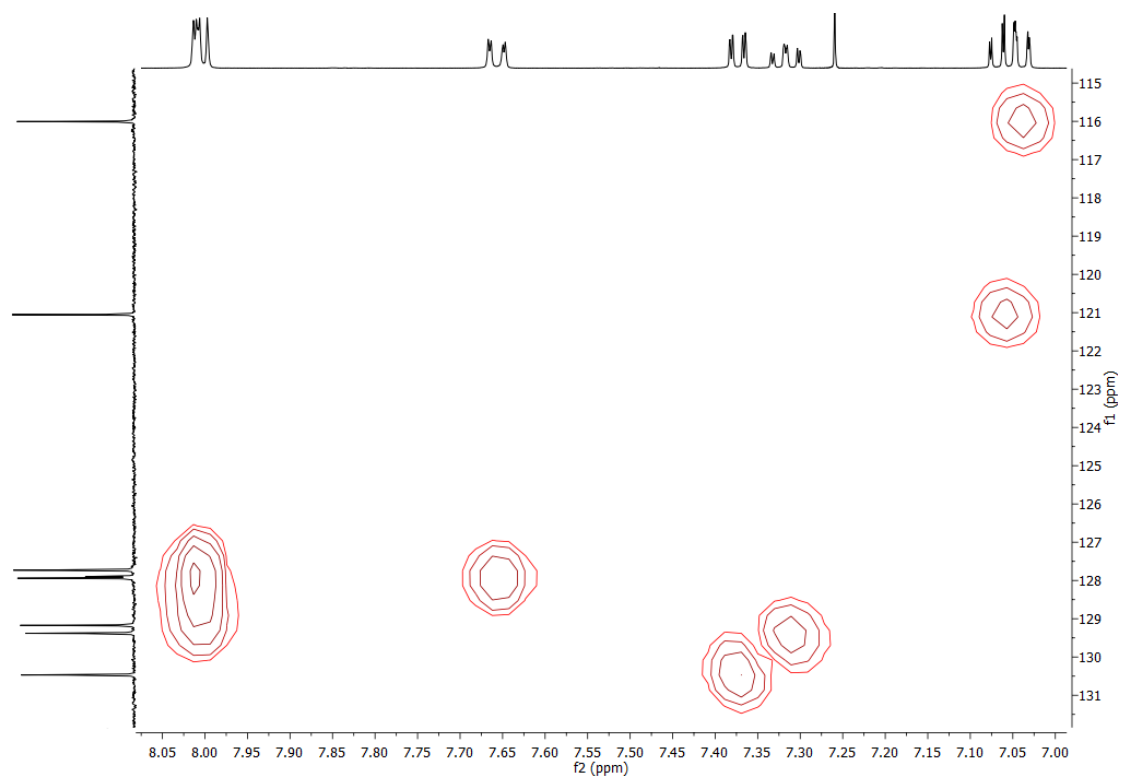


**Figure S45.** COSY NMR of compound **8** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

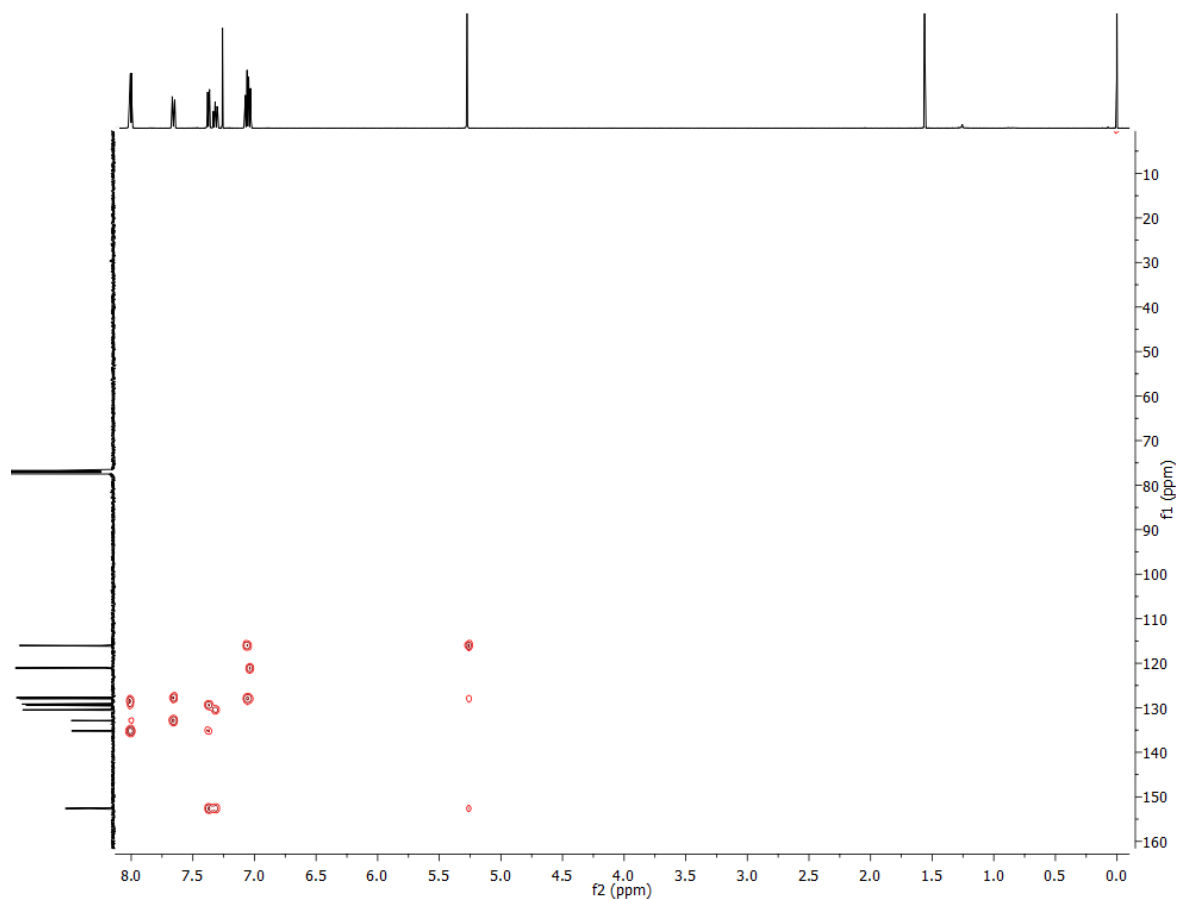




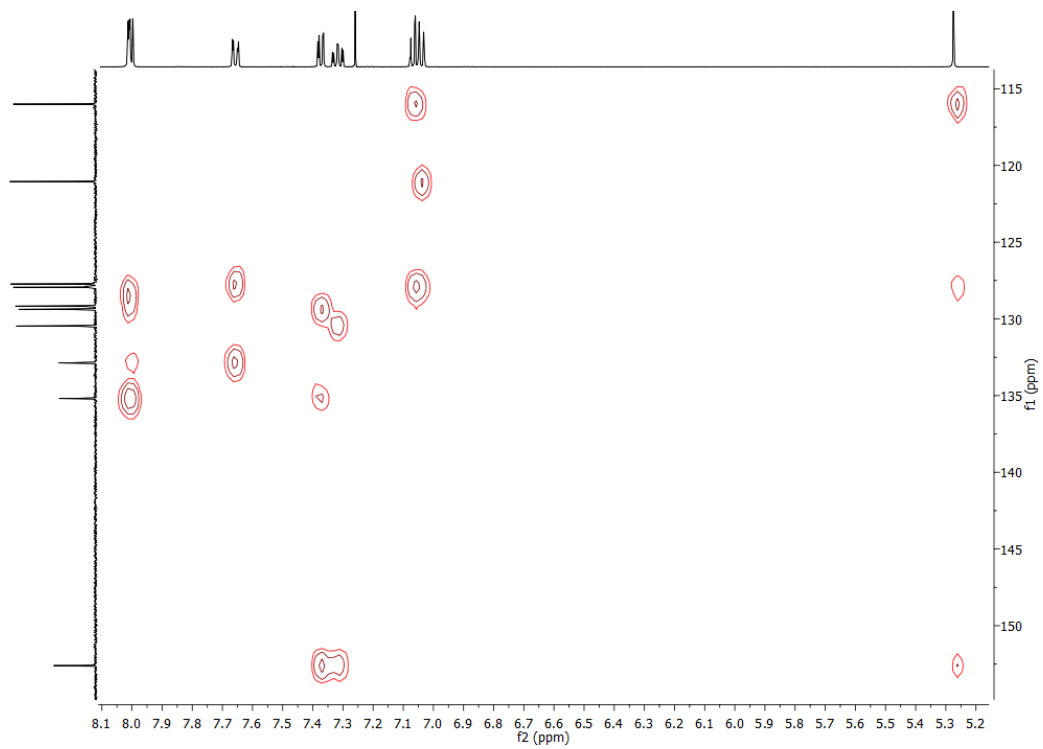
**Figure S46.** HSQC NMR of compound **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S47.** HSQC NMR of compound **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



**Figure S48.** HMBC NMR of compound **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



**Figure S49.** HMBC NMR of compound **8** in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

## S1.6 Characterization of Cyc-C6

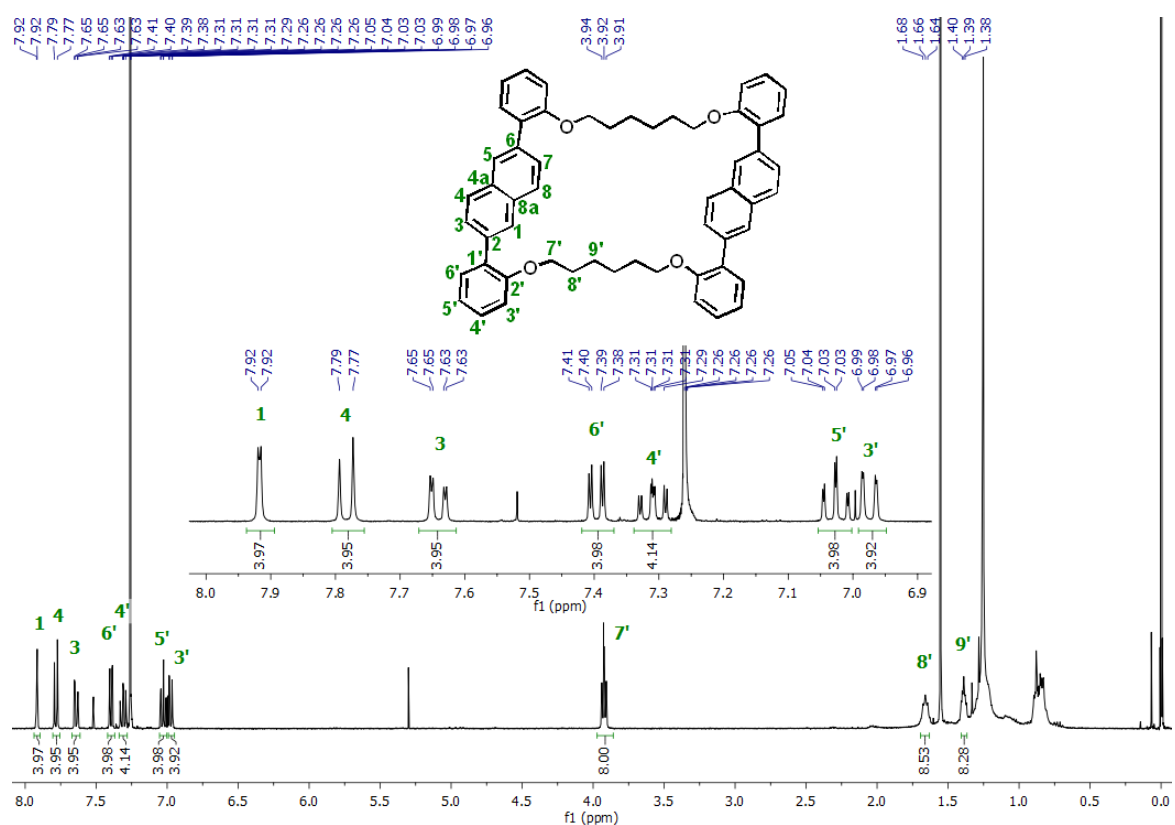


Figure S50.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

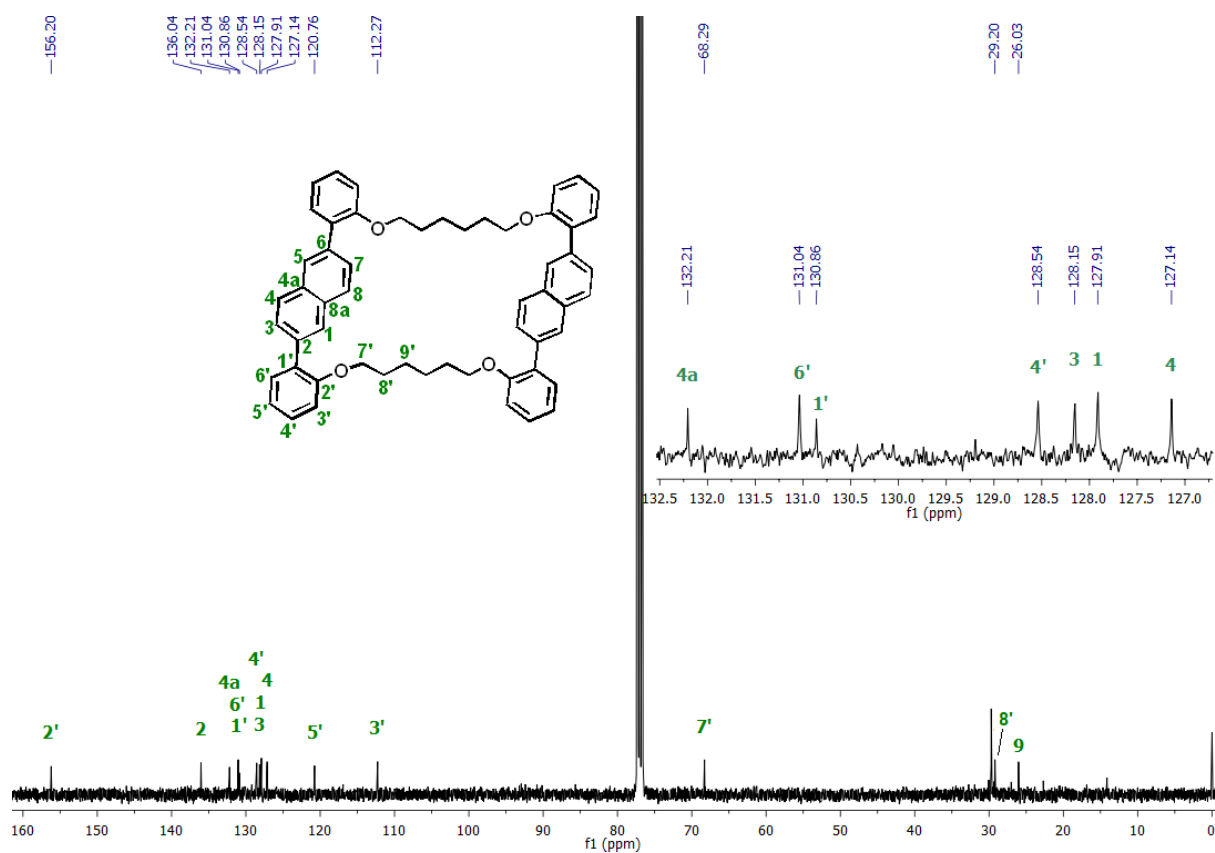
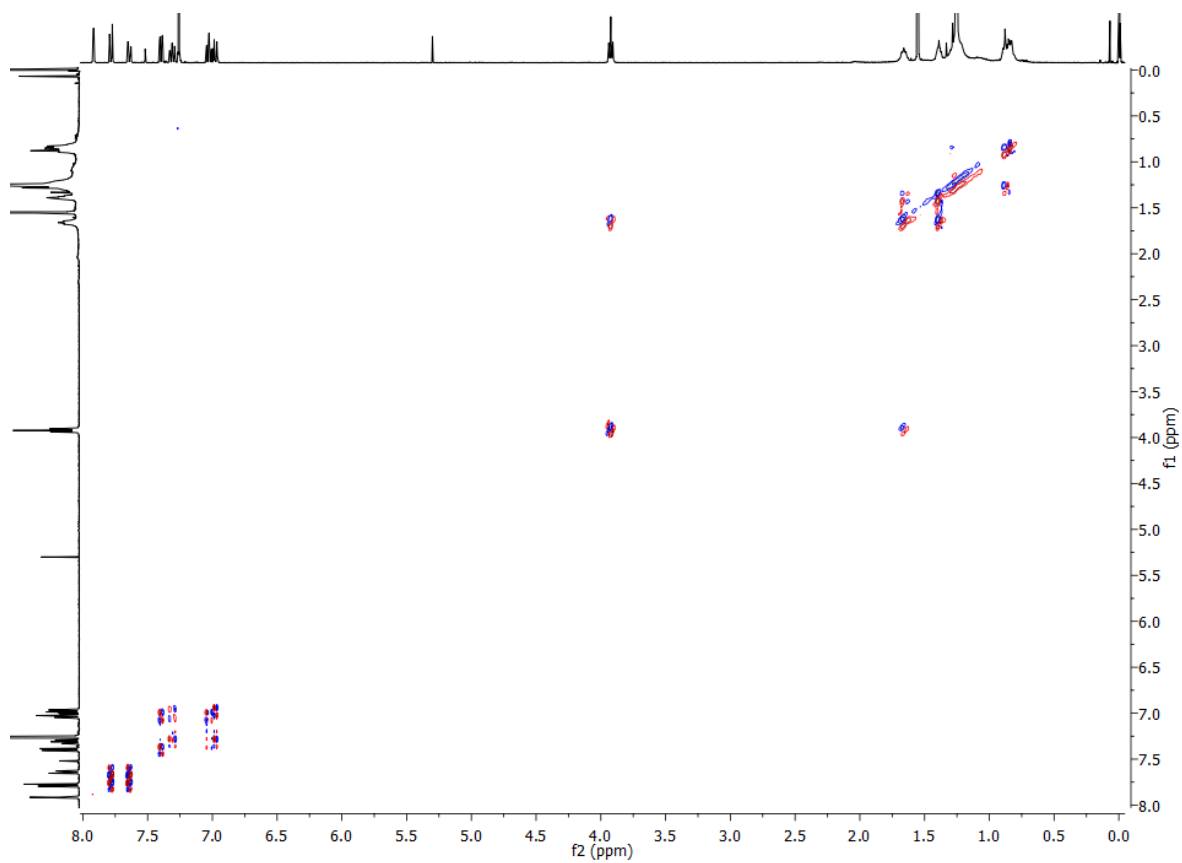
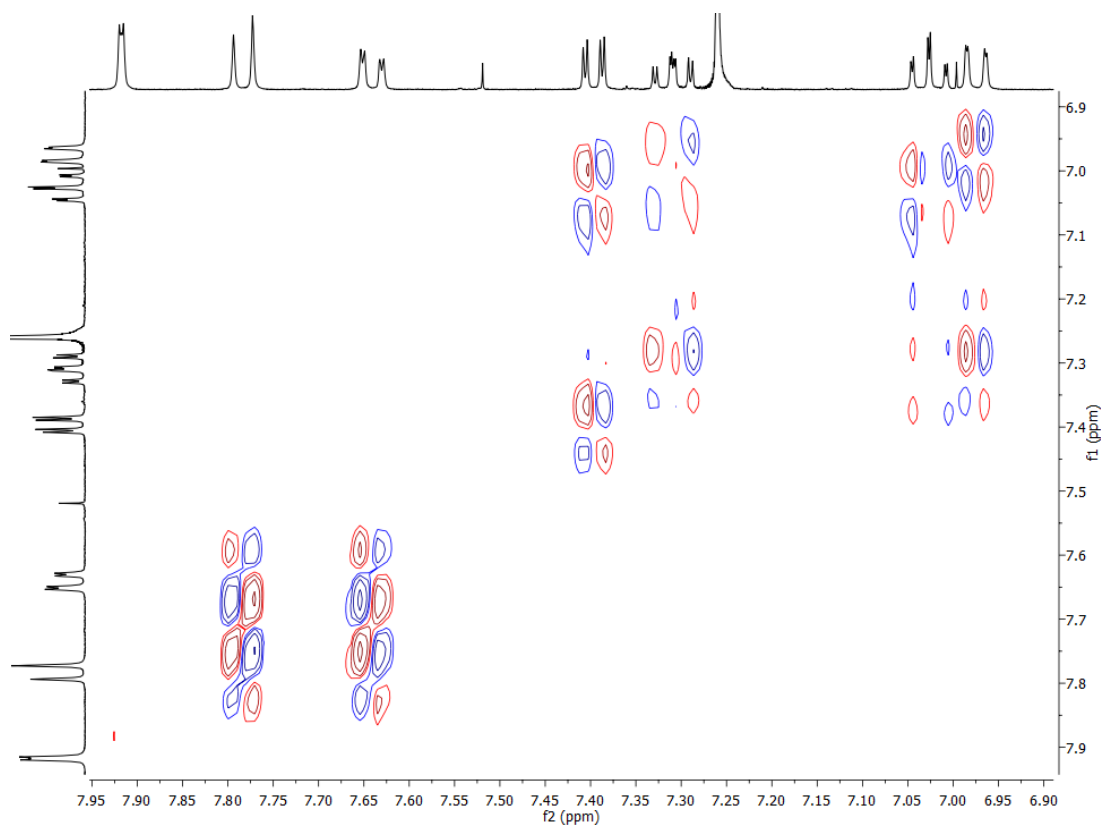


Figure S51.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S52.** COSY NMR of **Cyc-C6** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



**Figure S53.** COSY NMR of **Cyc-C6** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

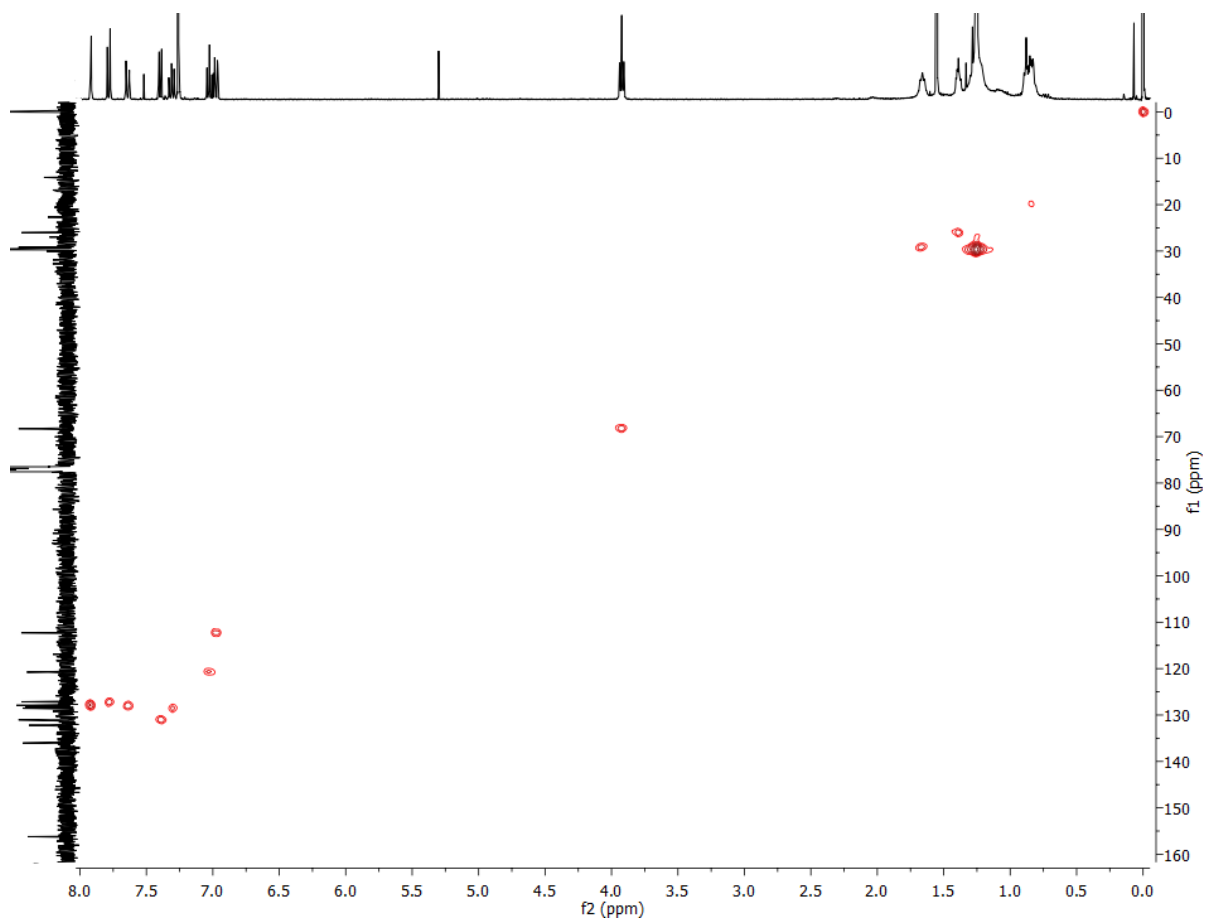


Figure S54. HSQC NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

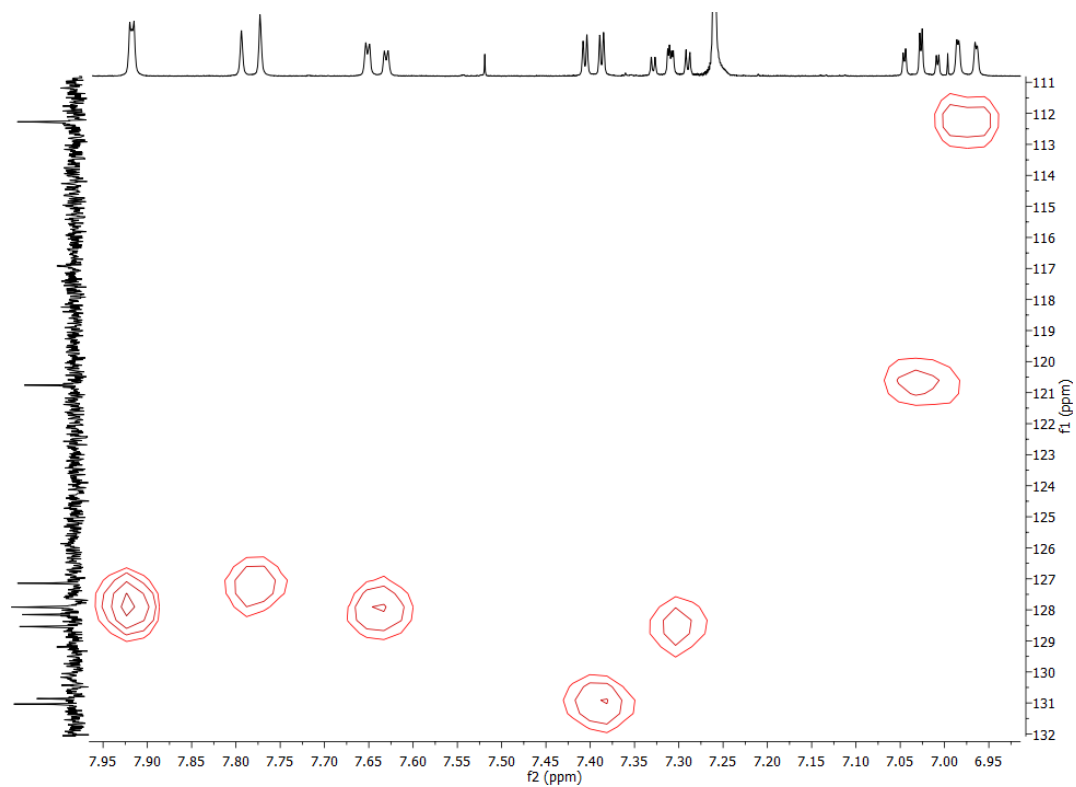


Figure S55. HSQC NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

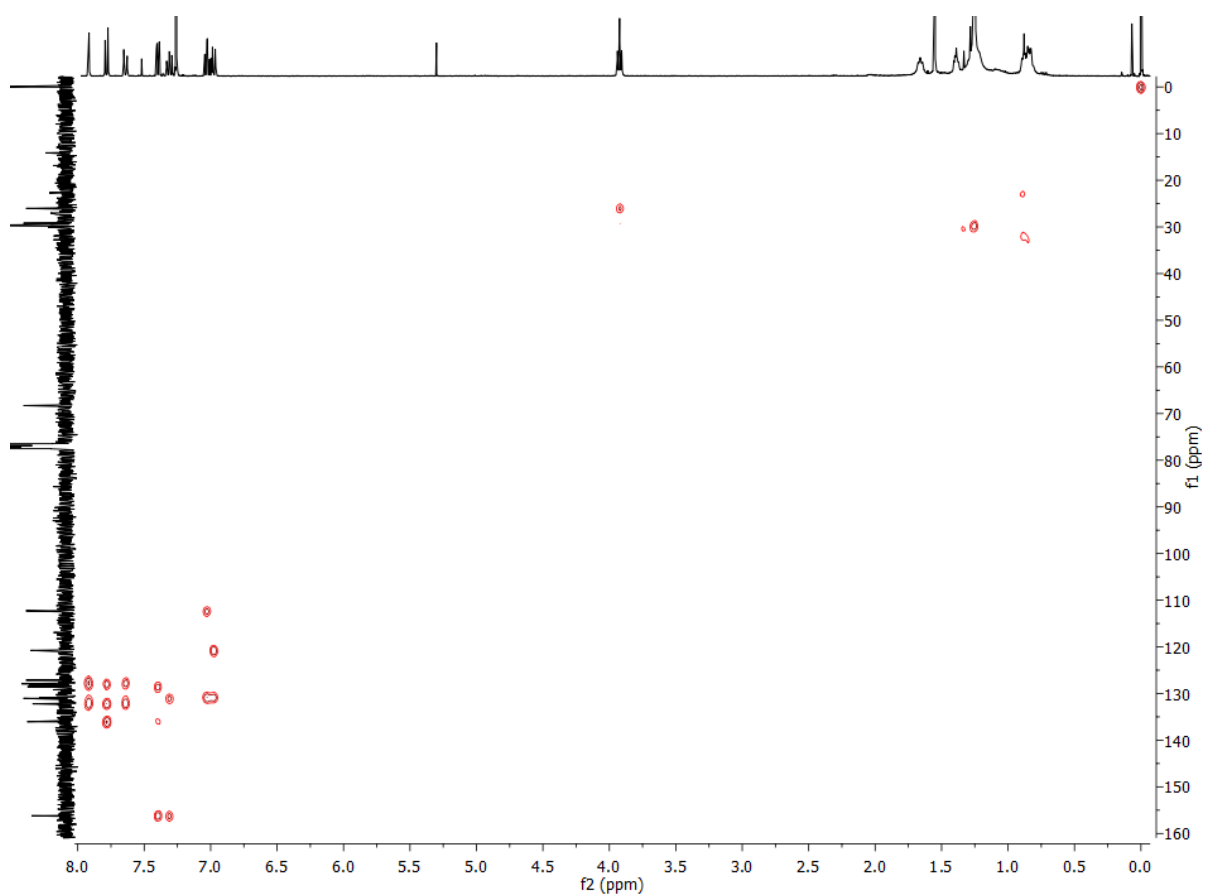


Figure S56. HMBC NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.

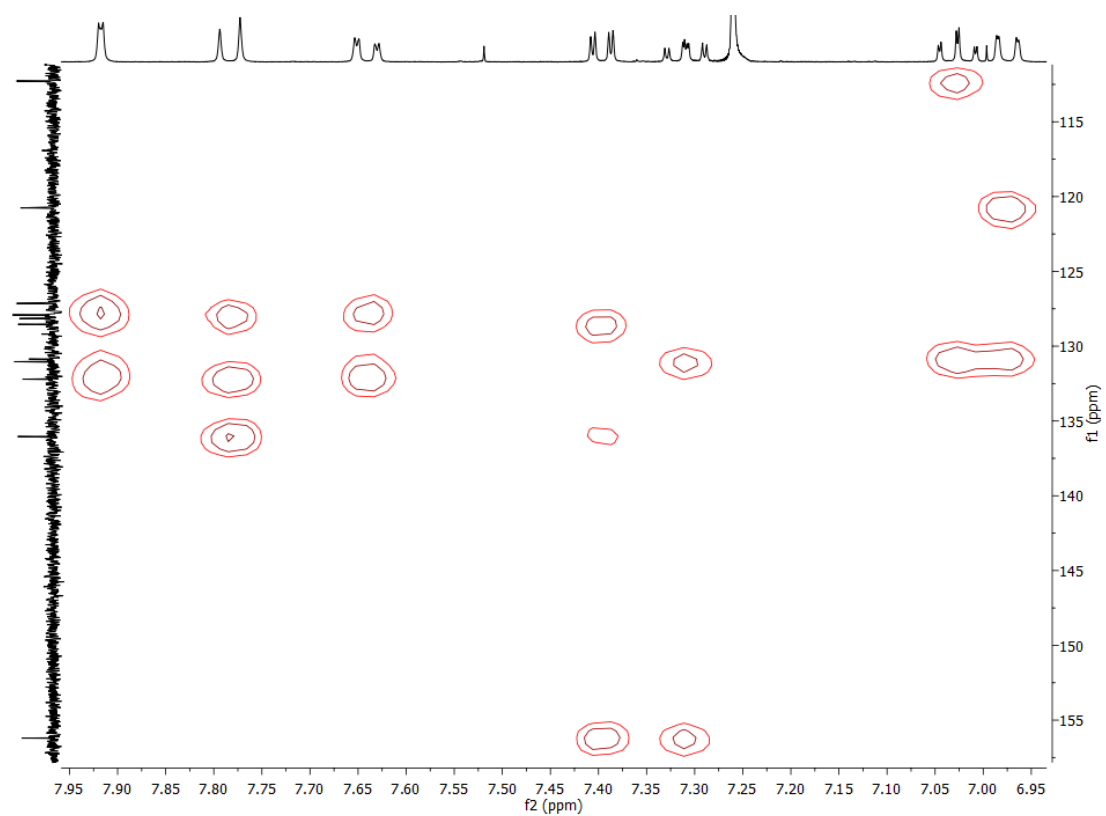


Figure S57. HMBC NMR of Cyc-C6 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

## S1.7 Characterization of Cyc-C4

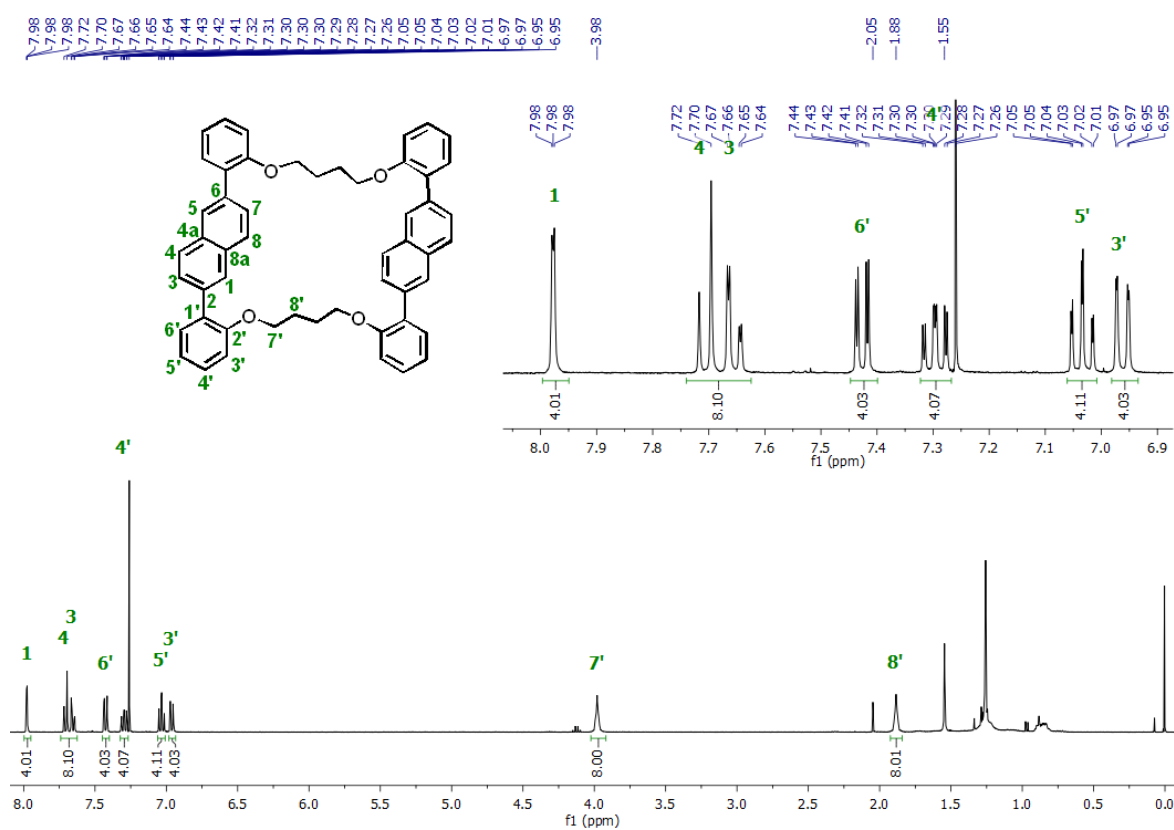


Figure S58: <sup>1</sup>H NMR of Cyc-C6 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

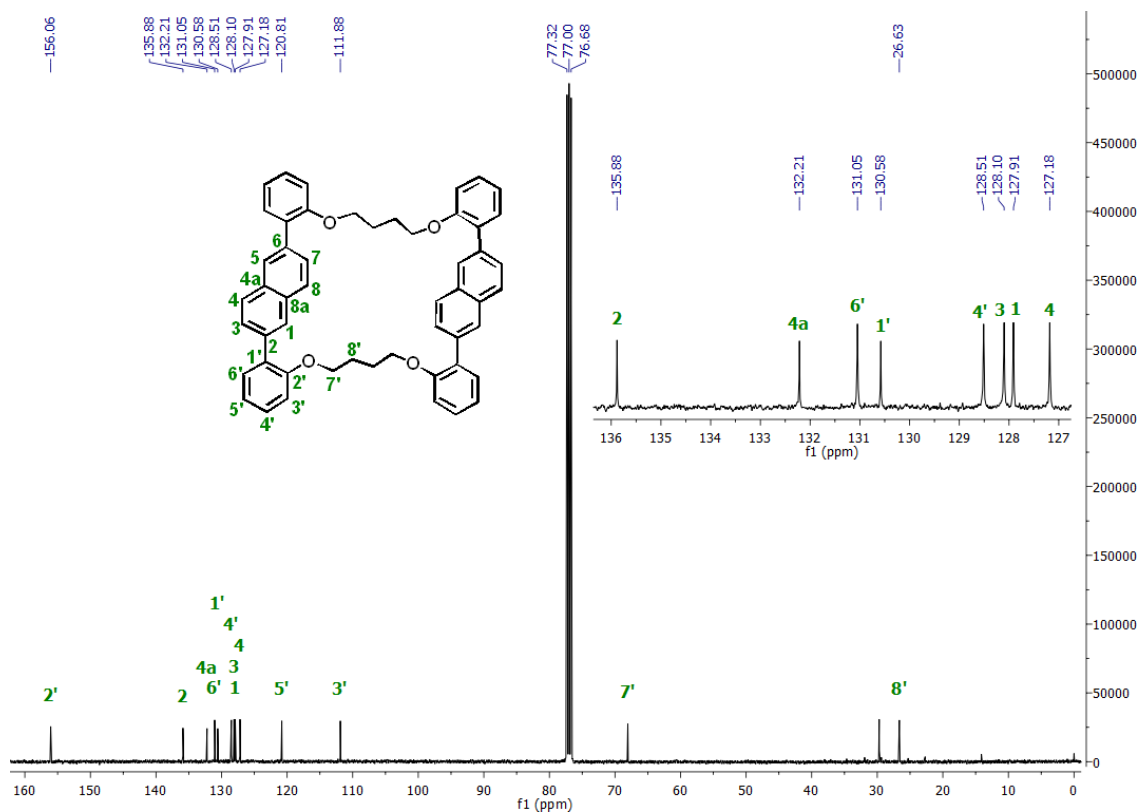
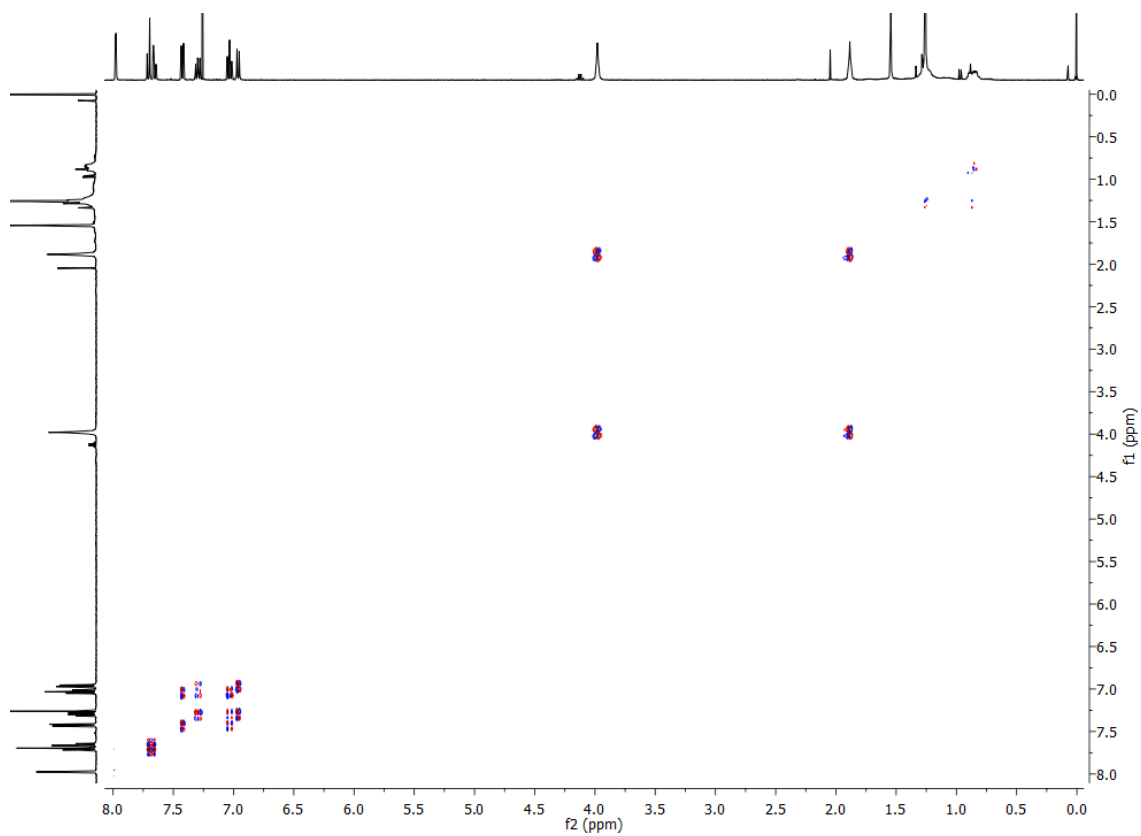
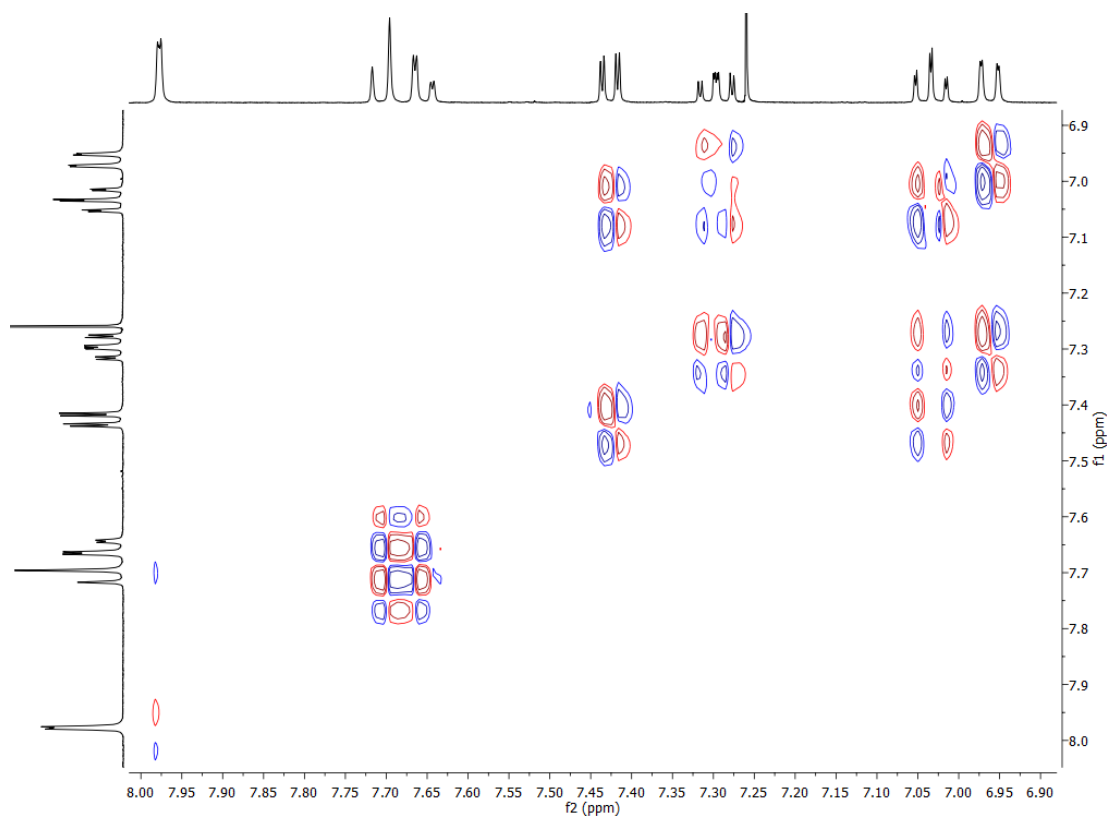


Figure S59: <sup>13</sup>C NMR of Cyc-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

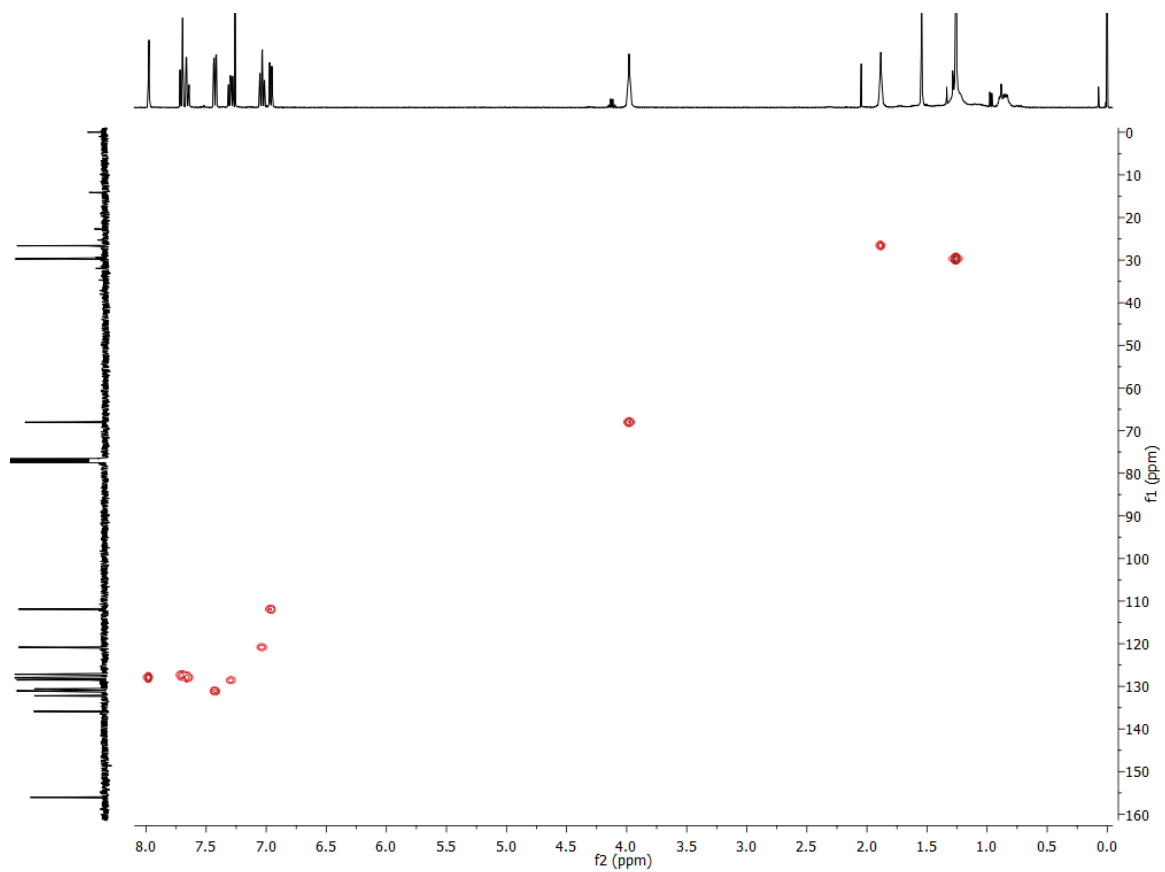


**Figure S60.** COSY NMR of Cyc-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.

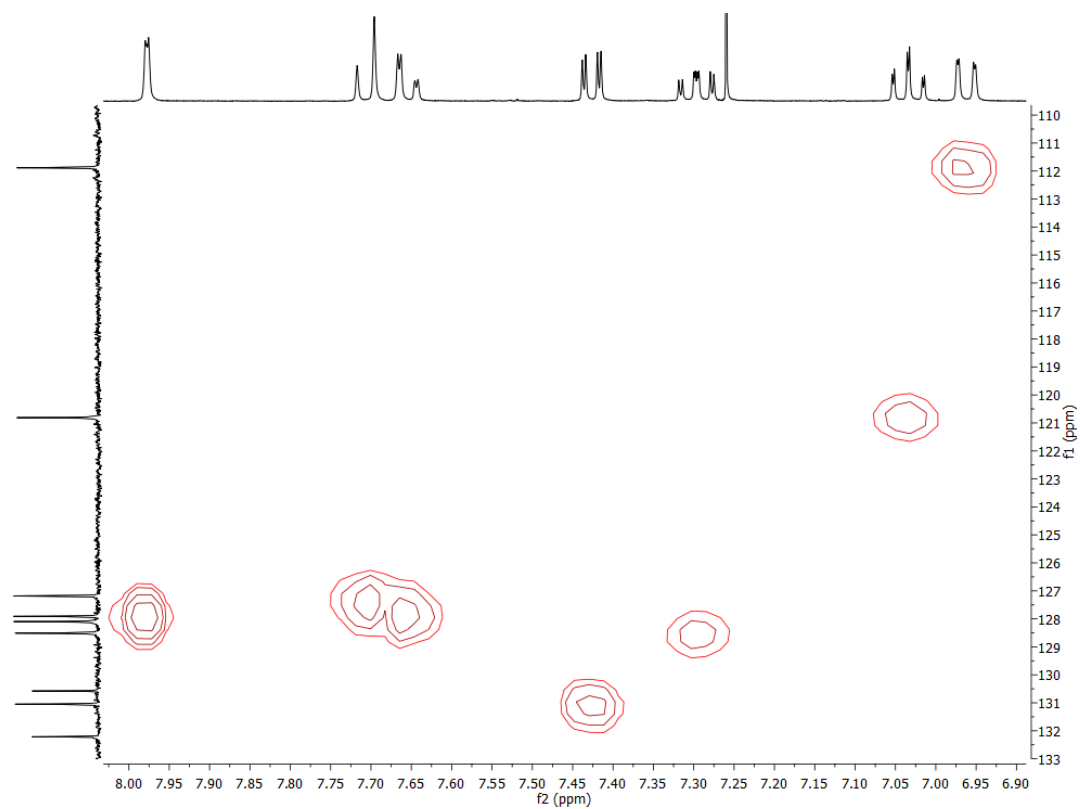


**Figure S61.** COSY NMR of Cyc-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.

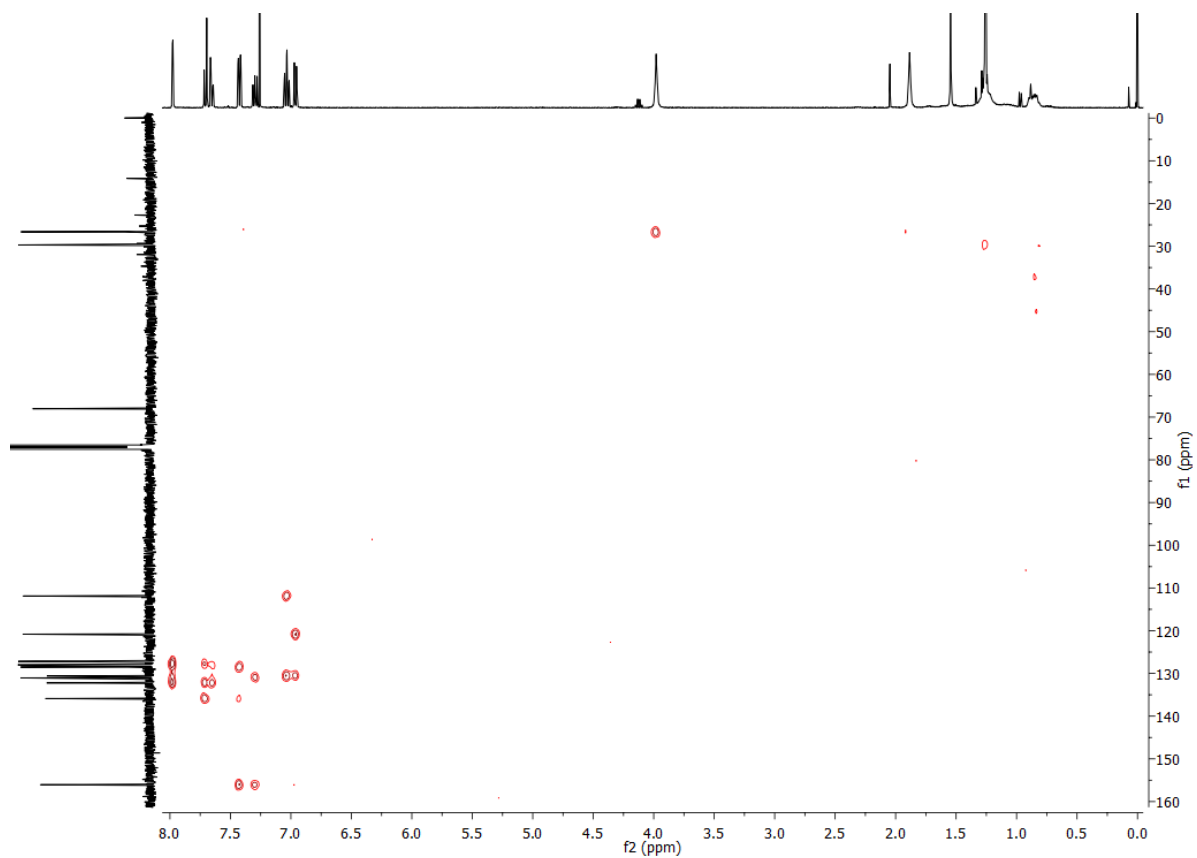




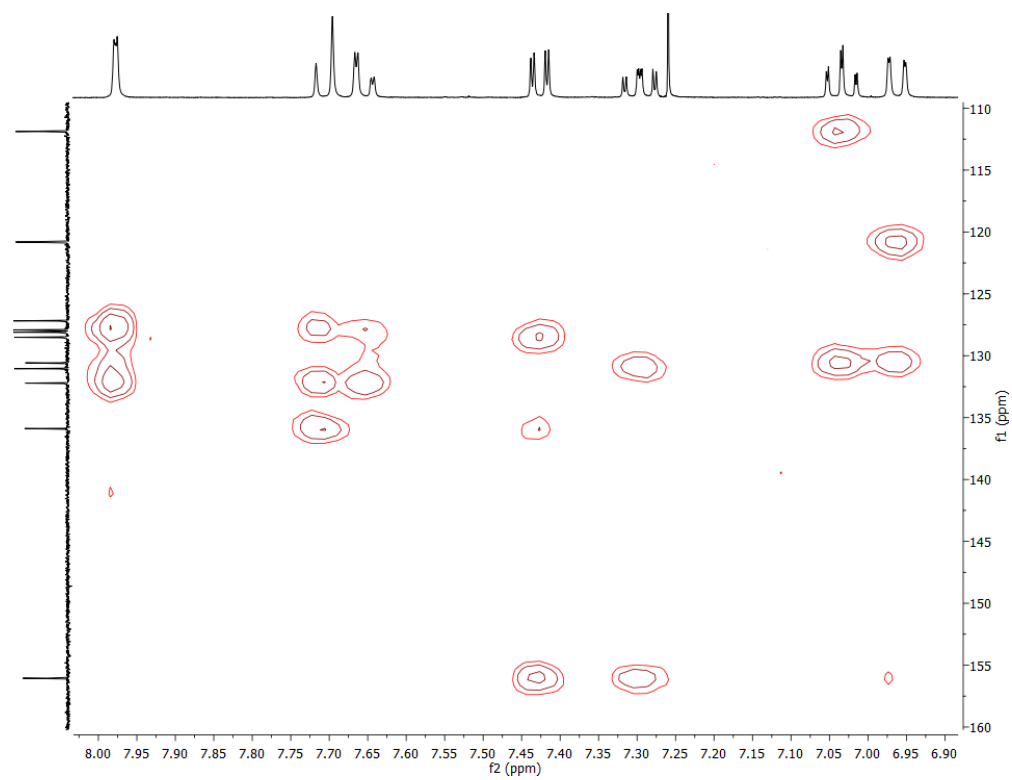
**Figure S62.** HSQC NMR of Cyc-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K.



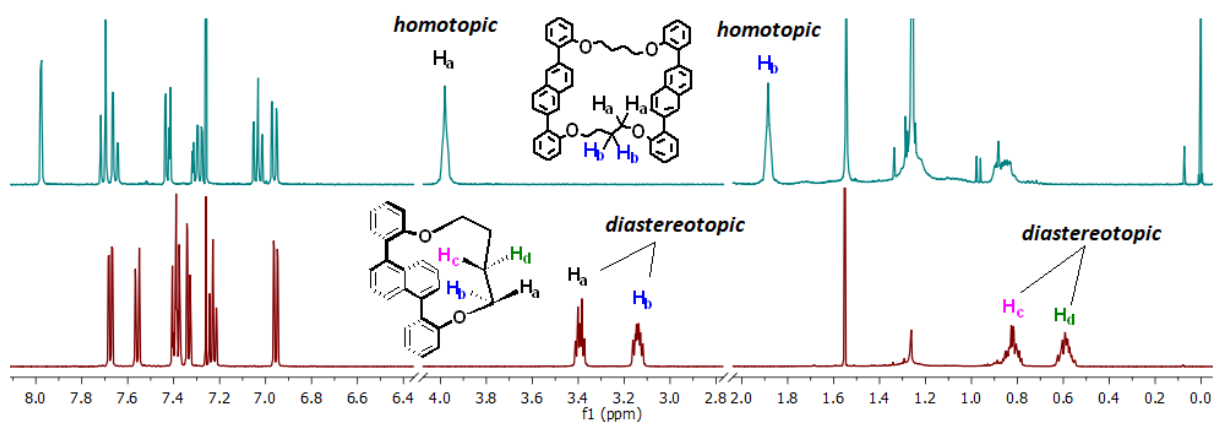
**Figure S63.** HSQC NMR of Cyc-C4 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



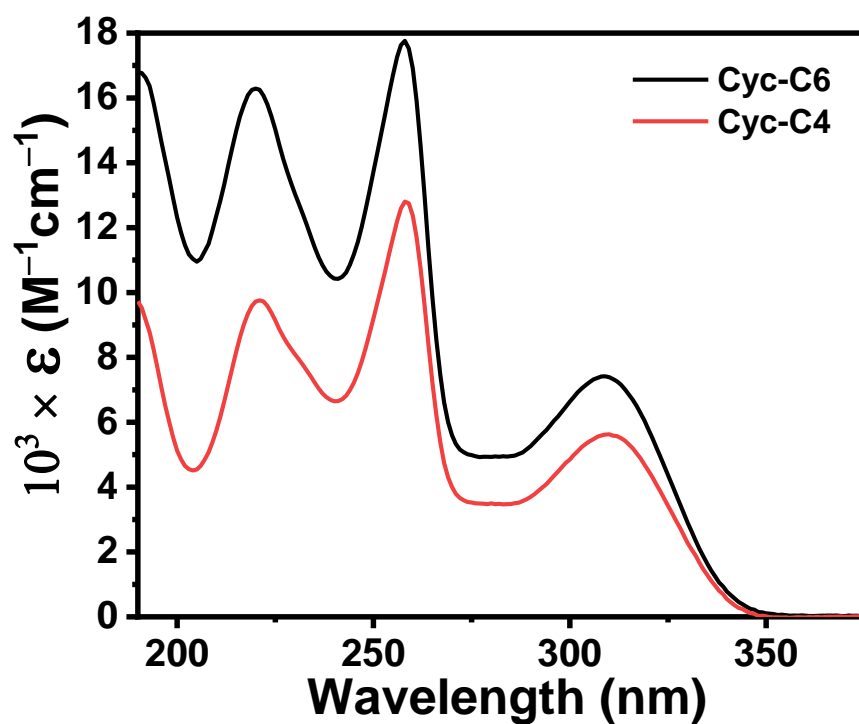
**Figure S64.** HMBC NMR of **Cyc-C4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K.



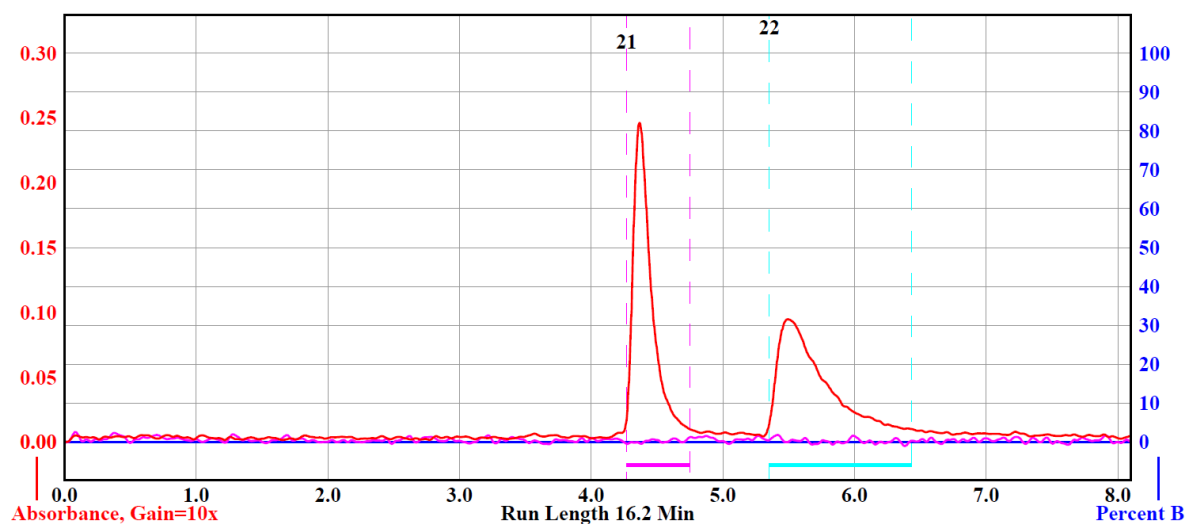
**Figure S65.** HMBC NMR of **Cyc-C4** in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 298 K. Expansion of the aromatic region.



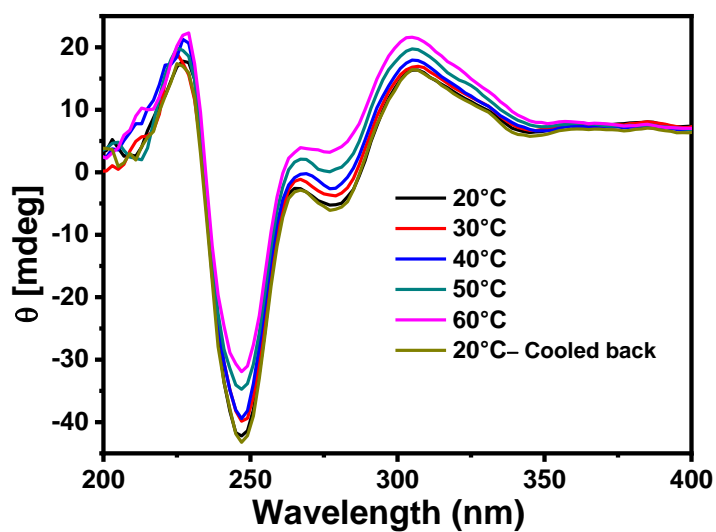
**Figure S66.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR comparison between intermolecular tethering and intramolecular tethering. The diastereotopic protons in the alkyl tether in **Nap-C4** (denoted as H<sub>a</sub> and H<sub>b</sub>) vs. the homotopic protons in the alkyl tether of **Cyc-C4**.



**Figure S66.** UV-Vis absorption spectra of Cyc-C6 (black) and Cyc-C4 in acetonitrile.



**Figure S678.** HPLC chromatogram for the enantio-separation of **Nap-C6**, separated on Chiralpak® IG semi-preparative column, with hexane/dichloromethane (85/15) as an eluent at room temperature.



**Figure S689.** Variable temperature CD spectra of *M*-**Nap-C6** in acetonitrile.

## **S2 Computational details**

All calculations were carried out using the Gaussian 09 program applying density functional theory (DFT). All molecules were optimized using a hybrid density functional<sup>1</sup> and Becke's three-parameter exchange functional combined with the LYP correlation functional (B3LYP) and with the 6-31G(d) basis set (B3LYP/6-31G(d)).<sup>2</sup> Theoretical UV-vis absorption spectra were obtained by TD-DFT calculation on these model structures using the 6-31G(d) basis set with CAM-B3LYP correlation function.<sup>3</sup>

### **S2.1 Cartesian coordinates of P-Nap-Cn calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level.**

#### ***P-Nap-C4***

Standard orientation:

-----						
Center	Atomic	Atomic	Coordinates (Angstroms)			
Number	Number	Type	X	Y	Z	
-----						
1	6	0	-1.483701	-1.234815	2.048515	
2	6	0	-0.159403	-1.381082	2.522591	
3	6	0	-1.749174	-1.125102	0.696074	
4	6	0	0.897298	-1.332670	1.643884	
5	6	0	0.672271	-1.243931	0.243804	
6	6	0	-0.672282	-1.243951	-0.243633	
7	6	0	-0.897312	-1.332833	-1.643703	
8	6	0	0.159389	-1.381354	-2.522406	
9	6	0	1.483689	-1.235055	-2.048346	
10	6	0	1.749165	-1.125193	-0.695917	
11	1	0	-0.020918	-1.473986	-3.590096	
12	1	0	2.301817	-1.148077	-2.758691	
13	6	0	-3.115078	-0.722568	0.256915	
14	6	0	-4.249057	-1.506496	0.505132	
15	6	0	-3.298152	0.553234	-0.324961	
16	6	0	-5.530443	-1.047189	0.195054	
17	1	0	-4.115759	-2.488105	0.952422	

18	6	0	-4.580123	1.016250	-0.631503
19	6	0	-5.694824	0.217774	-0.369907
20	1	0	-6.394496	-1.674994	0.394104
21	1	0	-4.692249	1.998102	-1.082748
22	1	0	-6.688459	0.583575	-0.615014
23	6	0	3.115071	-0.722613	-0.256809
24	6	0	3.298157	0.553271	0.324886
25	6	0	4.249046	-1.506576	-0.504934
26	6	0	4.580134	1.016327	0.631345
27	6	0	5.530437	-1.047231	-0.194934
28	6	0	5.694828	0.217810	0.369848
29	1	0	4.692270	1.998243	1.082448
30	1	0	6.394486	-1.675066	-0.393908
31	1	0	6.688468	0.583644	0.614890
32	8	0	-2.185327	1.306397	-0.613892
33	8	0	2.185336	1.306474	0.613714
34	1	0	-2.301829	-1.147755	2.758849
35	1	0	0.020902	-1.473603	3.590292
36	1	0	1.918103	-1.368394	2.010656
37	1	0	-1.918117	-1.368583	-2.010470
38	1	0	4.115740	-2.488246	-0.952091
39	6	0	1.966690	2.530952	-0.109343
40	1	0	2.643354	2.575799	-0.971209
41	1	0	2.202816	3.377324	0.552189
42	6	0	0.510100	2.595181	-0.574048
43	1	0	0.316044	1.744096	-1.234824
44	1	0	0.391108	3.507792	-1.177301
45	6	0	-0.510078	2.595237	0.573723
46	1	0	-0.316016	1.744223	1.234589
47	1	0	-0.391089	3.507911	1.176880
48	6	0	-1.966669	2.530952	0.109031
49	1	0	-2.643328	2.575895	0.970896
50	1	0	-2.202800	3.377252	-0.552591

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## P-Nap-C6

Standard orientation:

-----						
Center	Atomic	Atomic	Coordinates (Angstroms)			
Number	Number	Type	X	Y	Z	
-----						
1	6	0	-1.281200	-1.199847	-2.161352	
2	6	0	0.073185	-1.220248	-2.564316	
3	6	0	-1.629048	-1.259352	-0.825622	
4	6	0	1.075903	-1.256734	-1.624060	
5	6	0	0.770922	-1.334848	-0.237994	
6	6	0	-0.602337	-1.391522	0.167130	
7	6	0	-0.903923	-1.576727	1.543933	
8	6	0	0.101772	-1.688146	2.475027	
9	6	0	1.454529	-1.552108	2.086076	
10	6	0	1.798031	-1.352385	0.763870	
11	1	0	-0.140183	-1.849133	3.522402	
12	1	0	2.235768	-1.565756	2.841439	
13	6	0	-3.063352	-1.118841	-0.435901	
14	6	0	-3.992310	-2.136450	-0.661760	
15	6	0	-3.517698	0.097723	0.127602	
16	6	0	-5.342322	-1.980276	-0.332483	
17	1	0	-3.642024	-3.067880	-1.098845	
18	6	0	-4.866648	0.259381	0.461436	
19	6	0	-5.770874	-0.782041	0.230553	
20	1	0	-6.045415	-2.788023	-0.513728	
21	1	0	-5.220762	1.188743	0.892588	
22	1	0	-6.816184	-0.643342	0.494324	
23	6	0	3.214788	-1.058937	0.395484	
24	6	0	3.565944	0.270281	0.055789	
25	6	0	4.214283	-2.032489	0.398016	
26	6	0	4.879970	0.586373	-0.301327	

27	6	0	5.534390	-1.721017	0.054701
28	6	0	5.857463	-0.414326	-0.299611
29	1	0	5.149117	1.601479	-0.571633
30	1	0	6.295960	-2.495400	0.058356
31	1	0	6.877038	-0.158751	-0.576520
32	8	0	-2.565605	1.061947	0.297397
33	8	0	2.546699	1.172278	0.128273
34	1	0	-2.064039	-1.104029	-2.908996
35	1	0	0.318152	-1.178992	-3.622471
36	6	0	2.745549	2.526052	-0.267224
37	1	0	3.012463	2.567265	-1.334336
38	1	0	3.571662	2.969889	0.307070
39	1	0	2.116280	-1.240219	-1.932116
40	1	0	-1.943311	-1.644725	1.848672
41	1	0	3.945331	-3.051834	0.662654
42	6	0	1.446548	3.279267	0.007181
43	1	0	1.621910	4.340034	-0.223603
44	1	0	1.245188	3.222295	1.084736
45	6	0	-2.938920	2.329540	0.831878
46	1	0	-3.365699	2.199677	1.837283
47	1	0	-3.709415	2.788161	0.193574
48	6	0	-1.065495	3.527719	-0.488587
49	1	0	-0.871882	4.606579	-0.565939
50	1	0	-1.795353	3.296136	-1.274781
51	6	0	0.238495	2.766204	-0.791530
52	1	0	0.091701	1.699563	-0.596550
53	1	0	0.462793	2.860345	-1.863661
54	6	0	-1.698834	3.215757	0.891572
55	1	0	-2.004195	4.144608	1.390543
56	1	0	-0.966531	2.737511	1.553286

-----



## S2.2 Excitation energies and oscillator strengths of Nap-C4

Excited State 1: Singlet-A 4.3352 eV 285.99 nm f=0.3077 <S\*\*2>=0.000

97 -> 98 0.67693

Excited State 7: Singlet-A 5.6276 eV 220.31 nm f=0.2976 <S\*\*2>=0.000

92 -> 98 -0.12420

93 ->100 -0.15147

94 -> 98 0.12291

94 -> 99 -0.14287

95 ->101 0.14194

96 -> 98 0.26971

97 -> 99 0.35136

97 ->102 0.39478

97 ->103 -0.12396

Excited State 9: Singlet-A 5.9649 eV 207.85 nm f=0.3681 <S\*\*2>=0.000

92 -> 98 0.18442

94 -> 98 -0.31108

95 ->100 -0.10619

96 -> 98 -0.16366

97 -> 99 -0.26321

97 ->102 0.33766

97 ->103 -0.29359

Excited State 16: Singlet-A 6.2950 eV 196.96 nm f=0.2927 <S\*\*2>=0.000

92 -> 98 0.16890

94 -> 98 0.12686

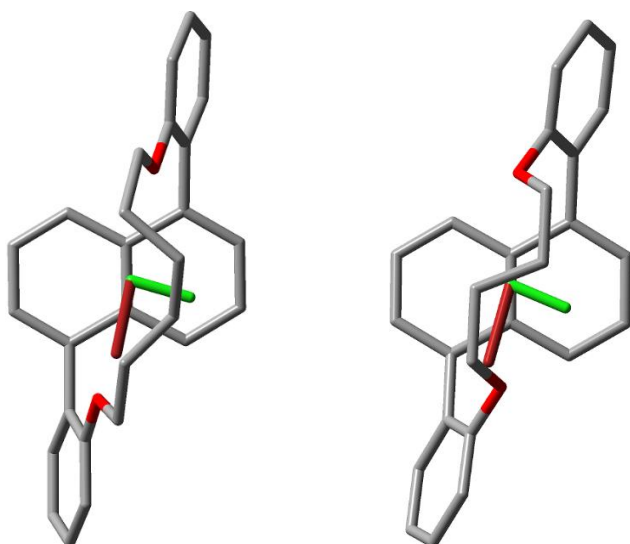
94 ->103 0.17381

95 ->101 0.14449

96 -> 99 0.46406

97 ->102 -0.13857

97 ->103 -0.32195



**Figure S70.** Electric ( $\mu_e$ , red) and magnetic ( $\mu_m$ , green) transition dipole moments for the lowest energy transition in **Nap-C6** (left) and **Nap-C4** (right).

**Table S1.** Calculated values for electric and magnetic transition dipole moment, rotatory strengths for **Nap-Cn**.

	$\mu_e$			$\mu_m$			Rotatory strength ( $R_{\text{vel}}$ ) in cgs ( $10^{-40}$ erg-esu-cm-G $^{-1}$ )	Angle between $\mu_e$ and $\mu_m$
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z		
<b>Nap-C6</b>	-1.6024	0.0534	0.1126	-0.0216	0.0287	1.3153	45.4	95.0
<b>Nap-C4</b>	1.6961	0.0000	-0.1407	0.0596	0.0000	1.2636	71.6	97.9

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2. Lee, C.; Yang, W.; Parr, R. G. *Phys. Rev. B* **1988**, *37*, 785-789.
3. Gaussian 09, Revision D.01, Frisch, M. J.; Trucks, G. W.; Schlegel, H. B.; Scuseria, G. E.; Robb, M. A.; Cheeseman, J. R.; Scalmani, G.; Barone, V.; Mennucci, B.; Petersson, G. A.; Nakatsuji, H.; Caricato, M.; Li, X.; Hratchian, H. P.; Izmaylov, A. F.; Bloino, J.; Zheng, G.; Sonnenberg, J. L.; Hada, M.; Ehara, M.; Toyota, K.; Fukuda, R.; Hasegawa, J.; Ishida, M.; Nakajima, T.; Honda, Y.; Kitao, O.; Nakai, H.; Vreven, T.; Montgomery, Jr., J. A.; Peralta, J. E.; Ogliaro, F.; Bearpark, M.; Heyd, J. J.; Brothers, E.; Kudin, K. N.; Staroverov, V. N.; Keith, T.; Kobayashi, R.; Normand, J.; Raghavachari, K.; Rendell, A.; Burant, J. C.; Iyengar, S. S.; Tomasi, J.; Cossi, M.; Rega, N.; Millam, J. M.; Klene, M.; Knox, J. E.; Cross, J. B.; Bakken, V.; Adamo, C.; Jaramillo, J.; Gomperts, R.; Stratmann, R. E.; Yazyev, O.; Austin, A. J.; Cammi, R.; Pomelli, C.; Ochterski, J. W.; Martin, R. L.; Morokuma, K.; Zakrzewski, V. G.; Voth, G. A.; Salvador, P.; Dannenberg, J. J.; Dapprich, S.; Daniels, A. D.; Farkas, O.; Foresman, J. B.; Ortiz, J. V.; Cioslowski, J. and D. J. Fox, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, **2013**.