Importance of Molecular Symmetry for Enantiomeric Excess Recognition by NMR

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Abstract: Recently prochiral solvating agents (pro-CSA) became a spotlight for the detection of enantiopurity by NMR. Chemical shift non-equivalency in achiral hosts introduced by the presence of chiral guest yields observable resonance signal splitting (Δδ) correlating to the enantiomeric excess (e.e.). In this work, symmetry is our lens to explain porphyrin-based supramolecular receptors’ activity in a chiral environment. Based on extensive NMR analyses of the atropisomeric receptors, host symmetry is shown to be affected by porphyrin nonplanarity and further desymmetrized in the presence of a chiral guest. We have formulated a simple, symmetry-based protocol that can be used to identify pro-CSA candidates. As such, the exposed porphyrin inner core (N–H), with its strong hydrogen bond abilities, for the first time, has been exploited in enantiomeric composition analysis. Our approach in e.e. detection by N–H signals appearing in a previously underutilized region of the spectrum (below 0 ppm.), shows chemical shifts (the e.e. dependent splitting Δ(δ)) three times more sensitive to enantiomeric compositions than previously reported systems. The findings are complemented by extensive 2D NMR studies, including the first reporting of e.e. dependent Δδ in non-hydrogen NMR, and supporting by density functional theory (DFT) calculations.

Among the numerous stereodiscrimination methods, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy continues to be one of the leading tools for determining the enantiomeric purity of chiral molecules.[1] However, enantiomers cannot be distinguished in an achiral environment as NMR active nuclei are isochronous. Usually, some external source of chirality is introduced in the form of a covalently bonding chiral derivatization agent (CDA), a non-covalently interacting solvating agent (CSA), or even self-induced recognition of enantiomers (SIRE)[1a] to convert the enantiomeric systems into diastereomeric ones. Recently, a new type of NMR spectroscopic detection of enantiomeric excess (e.e.) using prochiral solvating agents (pro-CSA) was introduced by Hill and co-workers.[2] In principle, in the event of attractive noncovalent physicochemical interactions, the chiral information of a guest can be transferred to an achiral host and detected as the splitting of the NMR signals. The key example of pro-CSA, N,N'-disubstituted oxoporphyrinogen (Bz2oxP) exhibits a linear response between the e.e. value and the magnitude of β-proton splitting (Δδ) in 1H NMR (Figure 1a).[3] Due to N-alkylation of the Bz2oxP core, the system cannot be protonated and hence suffers serious sensitivity issues compared to unmodified oxP. However, the inevitable prototropic tautomerism and macrocyclic inversions obstruct the potential applications of oxP as a pro-CSA.[2a,4] Porphyrins, as prospective pro-CSA candidates for e.e. detection, have also been investigated.[5] While 5,10,15,20-tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP) is not affected by the disadvantageous tautomeric processes, as opposed to oxP, the necessary use of depressed temperatures for the e.e. detection limits the analysis to explicit solvents with a low freezing point (e.g. CDCl3) and analyte solubility during the screening (e.g. precipitation).

Frequently, the use of pro-CSA’s 1H NMR spectra for chiral analysis is severely hampered due to the numerous scalar couplings and overlapping signals that lead to analytical difficulties.[6] As the majority of organic molecule resonances appear between 0-14 ppm in the 1H NMR scale,[7] it is desirable that the e.e. monitoring with pro-CSA would be in a distinct, well-separated region. One of the most unique characteristics of porphyrins is the closed-loop of electrons (ring current) exhibiting large magnetic anisotropy under an applied magnetic field. While peripheral macrocycle signals relate to the typical organic resonances, the nuclei positioned within the loop experience a strong shielding effect when subjected to an external magnetic field and resonate below 0 ppm in the 1H NMR scale.[8] Once the highly conjugated system is disrupted (e.g., in oxoporphyrinogens, calix[4]pyrroles), the anisotropic shielding effect of the inner core system is lost, resulting in downfield shifting of the corresponding inner core signals.

The attractive features of the metal-free (free base) porphyrin inner core has lately drawn attention in the fields of catalysis[9], sensing[10], supramolecular assemblies[11], and absolute configuration determination.[12] Typically, the imine and amine units of porphyrins are not involved in intermolecular interactions due to the planar nature of the macrocycle. However, the existing methods of ring puckering by steric strain[13] can cause a degree of outwards orientation of the inner pyrrolic entities, making these positions more basic[14] and accessible to...
substrates. Even though porphyrins adopt a saddle-shaped 3D conformation creating an ‘active center’ in the core, only the saddle-deformation alongside chiral guest interactions is not enough to drive the inner N–H signal to split during the 1H NMR e.e. analysis. For example, Bz2oxP has a saddle shape and belongs to the $C_{2v}$ point-group notation with two mirror planes diagonally dividing all pyrroles (Figure 1a). The symmetrical nature of Bz2oxP does not permit the e.e. discrimination using the inner core. However, the N–H signal shifts to the lower field of the spectrum due to the non-covalent interactions nevertheless remain isochronous.

Here we report the first example of e.e. detection using porphyrin inner core N–H resonances. We have designed $\mathrm{P}[5,10,15,20$-tetrakis(2-aminiunphenyl)]-2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octaethylporphyrin] as a receptor system (Figure 2a) exploiting three main molecular engineering strategies: 1) steric overcrowding to obtain a saddle-shaped macrocycle while retaining the porphyrin conjugation and exposing the inner pyrrolic units for host-guest interactions; 2) peripheral donating groups creating a lock-and-key comparable system to encapsulate chiral analytes in the porphyrin lattice and allow the detailed NMR analysis at room temperature. 3) formation of atropisomers based on the orientation of peripheral groups to have the ultimate control of the symmetry elements in pro-CSA.

In our previous study, we have highlighted the selective nature of host P for guests containing sulfonate or phosphonate motifs. The analyte interacts directly with the inner ring system and generates static and well-resolved NMR spectral lines. As previously mentioned, the depressed temperatures can also offer slow exchange rates for potential detection of e.e. However, the aim of the following studies is the development of a readily available and highly effective analytical tool for room-temperature measurements. Therefore, (+)-10-camphorsulfonic acid (10CSA) bearing the sulfonic moiety and stereogenic centers was selected as a chiral guest in the present study.

Operating with enantiopure 10CSA(S or R) four distinct scenarios with four different P atropisomers were observed and subsequently rationalized by the symmetry operations found in P (Figure 1c).[17] In the $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-10CSA(S or R) complex, the inner core remains isochronous, due to the $C_{2v}$ point-group notation with a two-fold symmetry axis and two mirror planes passing through the pyrroles. The identical situation previously reported by Hill and co-workers in Bz2oxP pinpoints the interactions with inner N–H, however, without the e.e. discrimination due to the $C_{2v}$ symmetry (Figure 1a).[3] The $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P atropisomer with $C_1$ symmetry features a single well-defined mirror plane dividing two pyrrolic units which preserve its achiral nature, hence allowing it to be classified as pro-CSA. The lack of other symmetry elements in $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P allows the N–H protons to become anisochronous in a chiral environment, making chiral discrimination possible (with the highest magnitude of splitting ($\Delta\delta_{\text{max}}$) of 0.653 ppm at 100% e.e.) (Figure 1b). The $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P atropisomer belongs to the $C_1$ point-group, as it contains no symmetry elements, making the system chiral. Thus, eight signals are observed with enantiopure 10CSA due to diastereomer formation (SS- and SR- or RR- and RS-) (Figure S1).

While the e.e. detection is possible with $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P (Figure S2), the practical use of such system falls short mainly due to three dominating factors: 1) the high number of inner core system signals hampers direct e.e. interpretation; 2) the magnitude of $\Delta\delta_{\text{max}}$ (~0.39 ppm) is lowest of the three atropisomers with inner core splitting making it the least sensitive system; 3) the concentration of $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P is required to be significantly higher than that of other systems due to a large number of resonance signals and their comparatively lower intensities. On the other hand, $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P which belongs to the $S_2$ point group has four equivalent protons located in the principal axis. While it has no mirror planes, the inversion center situated between the pyrrolic units allows the inner core protons to split in equal proportions (above and below the plane) upon interaction with a chiral analyte. A single isochronous N–H signal of $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P-10CSA(S or R) becomes

![Figure 1. Top: representation of pro-CSA’s (blue above the plane, red — below). Middle: with symmetry elements (Mirror plane $\sigma$ and rotation axis $C_3$); Bottom: the key units used for e.e. detection by $^1$H NMR; a) Bz2oxP highlighting $\beta$–H splitting.[3] b) newly designed $\alpha_\beta\beta\beta$-P receptor system with chiral discrimination by N–H; c) All possible P atropisomers with corresponding point groups, N–H signals, and magnitude of splitting; see more detail in Figure S1.](image-url)
anisochronous, with $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (0.520 ppm) comparable to the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-$\text{10CSA}(\text{S or R})$ system (0.653 ppm). While a singular inner core proton splitting is an attractive feature, the practicality of such a system in the e.e. detection is challenging, mainly due to the low atropisomeric rotational barrier, which leads to the formation of other atropisomers at room temperature\textsuperscript{[19]} and low abundancy (only 1/8 obtained from statistical mixtures) in comparison to other P rotamers. Since $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P displayed the highest $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ value compared to other P atropisomeric species (Figure 1c), in-depth chirality determination studies listed below were carried out with this receptor system.

Overall, three distinct and well-resolved regions ($\text{o-ArH}, \text{CH}_3$, and $\text{N–H}$) were identified for possible e.e. monitoring with $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P (Figure 2c, S5). The correlation between the signals of interest was investigated by 2D NMR techniques with enantiopure $\text{10CSA}(\text{R})$ (20 eq.) and their corresponding locations are illustrated in Figure 2b. The gradual addition of $\text{10CSA}(\text{R})$ to $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P and the influence of water on $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ as a competitive agent is detailed in the SI (Figure S3-S9). While the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ values of $\text{o-ArH}$ and $\text{CH}_3$ are comparable to known pro-$\text{CSA}\text{$_2$}$\text{[$\text{SO}_4$]$\text{$_2$}$]$\text{[$\text{HSO}_4$]$\text{$_4$}$}$ being 0.190 ppm ($\text{o-ArH}$ yellow), 0.159 ppm ($\text{o-ArH}$ red/green), 0.158 ppm ($\text{CH}_3$ red/green), and 0.075 ppm ($\text{CH}_3$ yellow), the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ values of the inner system ($\text{N–H}$ red/green) was found to be more than threefold greater than those of other regions (0.653 ppm).

The origin of the chemical shift non-equivalence lies deep within the concept of prochirality.\textsuperscript{[19]} The desymmetrization of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P atoms in a single step by weak interactions with a chiral guest proves to be particularly useful for the e.e. determination. To illustrate $\text{10CSA}$ interactions with $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P, a conformational search was performed using the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-[SO$_4$]$_2$[HSO$_4$]$_4$ structure for building starting geometries. Corresponding noncovalent interactions of the major conformer are illustrated in Figure S14. When racemic and non-racemic mixtures of $\text{10CSA}$ were applied in the system at constant concentrations it was found that $\Delta \sigma$ of the $\text{o-ArH}, \text{CH}_3$, and $\text{N–H}$ peaks rely on respective % of the e.e. value (Figure 2c). At the racemate point, the isochronous profile of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P is restored since the chiral information is transmitted in equal proportions from both the chiral components. Since the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ value of the inner core system is substantially higher than that of other regions, the resolution, of which e.e. can be detected, is considerably enhanced. Astonishingly, at as low as 2% e.e., two distinct N–H resonance singlets ($\Delta \sigma$ 0.022 ppm.) can clearly be identified, while the other regions show only a broadening of the signals. Plotting the differences in the chemical shifts of split
peaks against the % e.e. values revealed a linear dependency with the $R^2$ values being above 0.997 and the inner N–H fitting $R^2 = 0.9994$ (Figure 2d). The linear fit of the plots is a fundamental property in unlocking the easy calibration of the referenced systems for quick detection of the e.e. value (a detailed example shown in SI: Figure S10-S12). Moreover, spatially distant neighboring protons from N–H offer another important feature. Sharp and well-isolated singlets do not suffer from any vicinal scalar $J$-couplings or roof effects underlining the simplicity in tracking chiral compositions. Overall, monitoring changes of this inner core system in a model chiral environment demonstrates a powerful tool for easy and sensitive detection of enantiomeric compositions.

![Figure 3](https://example.com/figure3.png)

**Figure 3.** Illustration of $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (ppm) of $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMR in 20 eq. $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{-10CSA(S)}$ complex, determined in comparison to the corresponding racemate $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{-10CSA(R)}$ using 2D NMR techniques (CD3CN) (Figure S16-S31). The highlighted positions in the illustration on the left side shows $\Delta \sigma \gtrsim 0.3$ ppm.

The magnitude of non-hydrogen $\Delta \sigma$ relies on the spatial positions, distances, and interactions with chiral guests.[3] The further the stereogenic center of a chiral guest from the host molecule, the weaker the chirality transfer is. Interestingly, this principle was previously well-defined in the porphyrin-based host-guest chirogenic systems by using circular dichroism spectroscopy.[20]

The dependence of the non-equivalency to the chiral guest location can be illustrated by $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMRs. (For detailed comparison of non-hydrogen resonances see Table S1). When $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{-10CSA(S)}$ was compared to racemic $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{-10CSA(R)}$, most of the macrocyclic ring system exhibited $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}} > 0.3$ ppm with the central two nitrogen atoms having $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}} = 1.67$ ppm (Figure 3). Nevertheless, due to the greater distance from the active site, most of the phenyl ring resonance signals remained isochronous. Despite this, two particularly different scenarios were portrayed by the $\alpha$-Ar-$^{13}$C NMR signals. The $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ between $15^\circ$ and $20^\circ$ positions yielded excellent separation (~1.3 ppm), whereas the $5^\circ$ and $10^\circ$ imposed only marginal $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (0.04 ppm).

A closer examination of the crystal structure of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{[SO}_2^2\text{][HSO}_4^-]$ revealed a closer distance between $C15^\circ$ and $C20^\circ$ (~6.429 Å) than between $C5^\circ$ and $C10^\circ$ (~9.311 Å), subsequently forming a narrow channel for the chiral guest to occupy (Figure 3). Moreover, the calculated chemical shifts of non-hydrogen atoms in $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{-10CSA(R)}$ using the GIAO-B3LYP/6-311++G**/BP86-D3BJ/def-SVP method and SMD solvent model correlated well with the splitting patterns observed experimentally (for more information check SI, Table S8).

To conclude, the point groups were found to play a fundamental role in adjusting supramolecular receptor systems for e.e. determinations by the NMR method. Four atropisomers containing different point group notations were thoroughly investigated by NMR with (S and R) camphorsulfonic acid pinpointing the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-rotamer as the most sensitive receptor for chirality detection. It was found that the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ value of N–H signals can reach 0.653 ppm, a three-fold greater splitting than any known pro-CSA. Such enhanced sensitivity towards the chiral components allows for readily available and exceptionally detailed enantiomeric excess detection at room temperature by NMR.

Deposition number 2143572 (for $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\text{[SO}_2^2\text{][HSO}_4^-]$) contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are provided free of charge by the joint Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures Structures service.

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**Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Just like a screwdriver turning screws, symmetry elements can be adjusted by fine-tuning the orientation of rotationally restricted side-groups in supramolecular receptors. In this research we highlight the fundamental role of symmetry in chiral reporting by NMR. Newly designed porphyrins with exposed inner core N–H system can respond to a chiral guest with exceptionally sensitive enantiomeric excess detection.
Supporting Information
# Table of Contents

**Experimental Procedures** .......................................................................................................... 3

**General Methods** ....................................................................................................................... 3

**In Text Supplementary Material** ............................................................................................. 4

- *NMR Investigation of the P-10CSA Atropisomers* ................................................................. 4
- **10CSA Additions to αβ2-P** ................................................................................................. 5
- *Influence of Water on the Complexation* ............................................................................... 8
- *Detection of Enantiomeric Excess* .......................................................................................... 10
- *13C and 15N Investigations* ..................................................................................................... 12
- *Structural Determination of αβ2-P[SO42-][HSO4-]4* ............................................................. 16

**Computational Analysis** ........................................................................................................ 18

- *Geometry analysis* .................................................................................................................. 18
- *NMR calculations and analysis* ............................................................................................. 21
- *NBO partial charges calculations and analysis* ..................................................................... 25

**Geometries** ........................................................................................................................... 27

- *Conformer A* .......................................................................................................................... 27
- *Conformer B* .......................................................................................................................... 27
- *Conformer C* .......................................................................................................................... 28
- *Conformer D* .......................................................................................................................... 29
- *Conformer E* .......................................................................................................................... 29
- *Conformer F* .......................................................................................................................... 30
- *Conformer G* .......................................................................................................................... 31
- *Conformer H* .......................................................................................................................... 31

- *[αβ2-P]^{4+} conf. 1* .................................................................................................................. 32
- *[αβ2-P]^{4+} conf. 2* .................................................................................................................. 32
- *[αβ2-P]^{6+} .......................................................................................................................... 33
- *αβ2-P[H2SO4⋅H2O]_{2}^{4+} ........................................................................................................ 33

**Experimental NMR Data** ........................................................................................................ 35

- *αβ2-P-10CSA(S)* .................................................................................................................... 35
- *αβ2-P-10CSA(SR)* ................................................................................................................ 44
- *α4-P-10CSA(S)* .................................................................................................................... 51
- *α4-P-10CSA(SR)* ................................................................................................................ 58
- *αβαβ-P-10CSA(S)* ............................................................................................................... 65
- *αβαβ-P-10CSA(SR)* ............................................................................................................ 72
- *α3β-P-10CSA(S)* .................................................................................................................. 78
- *α3β-P-10CSA(SR)* ............................................................................................................... 82

**References** .............................................................................................................................. 85
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**Experimental Procedures**

**General Methods**

NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance III 400 MHz, a Bruker Advance HD 400 and an Agilent 400 spectrometer for $^1$H (400.13 MHz) and $^{13}$C (100.61 MHz) NMR spectra. A Bruker Ultrashield 600 spectrometer was employed for $^1$H (600.13 MHz), $^{13}$C (150.90 MHz) and $^{15}$N NMR (61 MHz) spectra. All NMR experiments were performed at 25 °C. Resonances δ are given in ppm units and referenced to the deuterium signal in the NMR solvents, acetonitrile-$d_3$ (δH = 1.94 ppm, δC = 1.32, 118.26 ppm). Signal multiplicities are abbreviated as follows: singlet = s, doublet = d, triplet = t, dq = doublet of quartets, multiplet = m.

Normal-structural decomposition (NSD): The NSD method, as developed by Shelnutt and coworkers,[1] was used to delineate, quantify, and illustrate the various distortions modes present in the tetrapyrrrole macrocycles. Analysis was performed with the NSD online interface, available at https://www.sengegroup.eu/ nsd.[2]

Single crystal X-ray crystallography: Crystals were grown following the protocol developed by Hope, liquid-liquid diffusion of CHCl$_3$ and MeOH with H$_2$SO$_4$.[3] Diffraction data were collected on a Bruker APEX 2 DUO CCD diffractometer using Incoatec IμS Cu-K$_\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å) radiation. Crystal was mounted on a MiTeGen MicroMount and collected at 100(2) K using an Oxford Cryosystems Cobra low-temperature device. Data were collected using omega and phi scans and were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects using the APEX software suite.[4] Data were corrected for absorption effects using the multi-scan method (SADABS).[5] Using Olex2, the structure was solved with the XT structure solution program, using the intrinsic phasing solution method and refined against │F²│ with XL using least-squares minimization.[6] If electron density was not sufficient, the C and N bound H atoms were placed in their expected calculated positions and refined using a riding model: N–H = 0.88 Å, C–H = 0.95–0.98 Å, with

In the structure αβ$_2$-P[SO$_2$$_2$][HSO$_4$]$\gamma$, two phenyl rings at C5 and C10 and one ethyl group are modelled over two locations using DFIX, SIMU, SADI restraints and EADP constraints. In terms of counter anion, only the SO$_2$$_2$ group is not disordered, while all other HSO$_4$ groups were modelled disordered using rigid groups. Some hydrogen atoms were placed geometrically to compensate for close contacts, the remaining hydrogens could not be located on the disordered HSO$_4$ moieties but were added to the formula to make the formula weight correct. Multiple disordered and partially occupied H$_2$O molecules are modelled in the structure using SIMU and ISOR restraints. The weighting scheme was manually adjusted to ensure the goodness of fit was reasonable.

Deposition number 2143572 contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data are provided free of charge by the joint Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre and Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures.

All calculations were done with Gaussian16 Rev. B.01.[7] A conformational search for αβ$_2$-P·10CSA(R) was performed using a crystal structure of αβ$_2$-P[SO$_2$$_2$][HSO$_4$]$\gamma$ supramolecules as a starting point for building porphyrin/campshopsulfonic acid supramolecules, followed by optimization in acetonitrile. The geometry optimization and frequencies calculations were performed using BP86-D3BJ[8][/def2-SVP[10] – the method which showed a good agreement with the experimental data reported in our previous works.[11] To include acetonitrile effects the SMD[12] continuum solvent model was used, where molecular surface was represented as Solvent Accessible Surface (SAS) and the Bondi atomic radii were used. A ground state was characterized by absence of imaginary frequencies and more accurate electronic energies were calculated using the BP86-D3BJ/[def2-TZVPP[10] and SMD model. During conformational search twenty start geometries converged into eight conformers corresponding to the ground state (Table S5) with one major conformer A making up 90%. The geometry were visualized using GaussView 6.1.[13] and is illustrated in figure S14.

The NMR shielding tensors were calculated at the GIAO$^{[14]}$-B3LYP$^{[15]}$/6-311++G** $[14a, 16]$ level of theory using the SMD continuum solvent model to include acetonitrile effects. To calculate the $^{13}$C chemical shifts, a scaling factor of 1.0228[17] and a reference point TMS (180.7 ppm) were used, for calculation of the $^{15}$N chemical shifts NH$_3$ was used as a reference point (253.70 ppm) (Table S6 – S8). Population analysis was done using the BP86-D3BJ/[def2-TZVPP]/BP86-D3BJ/[def2-SVP level of theory in acetonitrile and NBO[18] approach in acetonitrile. Non-covalent interactions were also analyzed using the SMD (acetonitrile), the BP86-D3BJ/[def2-SVP level of theory and AIMAll program version 19.10.12[19].
NMR Investigation of the P-10CSA Atropisomers

Figure S1. $^1$H and $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC NMR spectra obtained for 0% and 100% e.e. P·10CSA solutions (20 equivalents) in $d_3$-acetonitrile. On the right side, a graphical illustration of P·10CSA atropisomers with corresponding point group notations, inner core system protons are highlighted in different colors correlating to the arrows marked in $^1$H NMR spectra.
We performed $^1$H NMR and $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC analyses of all P atropisomers with racemic mixtures and enantiopure $^{10}$CSA(S or R). For the racemic $^{10}$CSA solutions, as expected $^1$H NMR spectra of P atropisomers remained isochronous (Figure S2). Due to the chiral information transmitted in equal proportions from both chiral components ($^{10}$CSA R and S), the observed inner core signals resonate in an identical manner to achiral acids (BSA and MSA) previously reported by us.$^{[20]}$ One singlet is observed for $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·$^{10}$CSA, two in $\alpha_4$P·$^{10}$CSA, three signals of relative intensity 1:2:1 in $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·$^{10}$CSA, and finally the spectrum for the unsymmetrical $\alpha_3\beta$-P·$^{10}$CSA atropisomer has four differently shifted signals. The enantiopure solutions are described in the main text.

Figure S2. $^1$H NMR titration studies of the $\alpha_3\beta$-P inner core system using different ratios of chiral components ($^{10}$CSA R and S, 20 eq.). Spectra recorded in CD$_3$CN

$^{10}$CSA Additions to $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P

The gradual addition of $^{10}$CSA(R) into the CD$_3$CN solution of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P resulted in downfield shifts of the $^1$H NMR aromatic region signals with the and observable splitting pattern of the o-ArH (Figure S3), while the split pyrrolic N–H were upfield shifted upon emerging at ~3 eq. of $^{10}$CSA(R) in the $^1$H NMR spectra (Figures S4 and S5). The magnitude of chemical shifts of split peaks ($\Delta$σ) drastically increased over the first ~7 eq., while the later additions resulted in marginal changes to $\Delta$σ (Figure S6).
Figure S3. $^1$H NMR of the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P aromatic region dependence to the 10CSA(R) equivalents, recorded in CD$_3$CN. The addition of 12 eq. of TFA was to solubilize and protonate $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P. Highlighted in grey and orange is two different splitting $\alpha$-Ar-$H$ regions.

Figure S4. $^1$H NMR of the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P N–H and CH$_3$ regions dependence to the 10CSA(R) equivalents, recorded in CD$_3$CN. The addition of 12 eq. of TFA was to solubilize and protonate $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P. Highlighted in blue are two different splitting N–H resonance signals.
Figure S5. $^1$H NMR of the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P N–H regions dependence to the 10CSA($R$) equivalents, recorded in CD$_3$CN. The addition of 12 eq. of TFA was to solubilize and protonate $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P. Highlighted with red dot and star is two different splitting N–H resonance signals. Note, these spectra were recorded with higher concentrations of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P expecting to get a better resolution of the inner N–H. From the obtained spectra it appears that the inner core system of interest originates downfield shifted and overlays with the aliphatic CH$_3$ region.

Figure S6. A graph showing the magnitude of the split chemical shifts $\Delta\delta$ in the inner N–H and o-Ar-H of the phenyl rings independence on the 10CSA($R$) equivalents, a) 0 to 9 eq., b) 10 to 80 eq. Recorded in CD$_3$CN with the addition of 12 eq. of TFA to solubilize and protonate $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P. The color coding corresponds to the highlighted signals in Figures S3 and S4.
Influence of Water on the Complexation

We have previously mentioned that one of the best-known pro-CSA (Bz₂oxP) suffers serious sensitivity issues due in part to N-alkylation.²¹ Additionally, the competitive binding of water molecules significantly contributes to the magnitude of splitting $\Delta \sigma$. Trace amounts of water in solutions or titrants results in the necessary use of high guest concentrations to obtain well-resolved spectra. The hypersensitivity towards water is a major limitation for functional pro-CSA, since water is ubiquitous, avoiding it is at least tedious if not almost impossible for most of the solvents and reagents, especially for the analytes bearing high polarity. Hence, investigation of water influence as a competitive agent to the enantio-pure $\alpha_2\beta_2$P·10CSA(S) complex in CD3CN was carried out. From the first instance, the gradual addition of water has a considerable effect on $\Delta \sigma$. By the addition of 240 eq. of water, the $\Delta \sigma$ of N–H has contracted by 0.132 ppm. (Figure S9). Despite the competitive nature of water, the overall binding strength of 10CSA(S) remains observable considering the ~12.5 fold higher water consistency in the solution. Even at substantially higher (>4000 eq.) quantity of water the signals remained anisochronous highlighting the strong relationship between the host and chiral guest (Figure S8-S9).

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**Figure S7.** $^1$H NMR titration with H₂O (0-240 eq) of $\alpha_2\beta_2$P·10CSA(S) (19 eq). The split inner N–H is highlighted with orange dots. In the aromatic region, the split o-ArH signals are highlighted with orange and red dots. Spectra recorded in CD$_3$CN
Figure S8. $^1$H NMR titration with $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (240-5100 eq) of $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot\text{P-10CSA(S)}$ (19 eq). The split inner N–H is highlighted with orange dots. In the aromatic region, the split $\sigma$-ArH signals are highlighted with orange and red dots. Spectra recorded in CD$_3$CN.

Figure S9. The graph of $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot\text{P-10CSA(S)}$ (19 eq) representing N–H $\Delta\sigma$ dependence to the various additions of water a) 0-240 eq, b) 240-5100 eq.
For example, 19 eq. of an unknown enantiomeric mixture of $^{10}$CSA was complexed with $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P$ (Figure S11). The inner core system shows clearly split resonance signals with $\Delta\sigma = 0.13$ ppm. A small addition of $^{10}$CSA(R) decreased $\Delta\sigma$ (0.051 ppm), while a similar amount of $^{10}$CSA(S) increased $\Delta\sigma$ (0.224 ppm) revealing the predominant enantiomeric identity (S > R). Next, a linear calibration plot with 7 data points (e.e.$^{10}$CSA(S) = 0, 48, 58, 69, 79, 90, 100 %) was constructed. It is worth noting that it is possible to generate a calibration curve from a single measured enantiopure point due to the linear dependency with the second point being $\Delta\sigma = 0$ ppm. where e.e. = 0%. Lastly, the $\Delta\sigma$ can be fitted to the calibration plot and reveal the unknown e.e. (21%) based on the inner N–H chemical shift difference between the split peaks (for more information on this example see figure S12). The same principle can be applied to quickly test the purity of enantiomers, i.e. by equally pre-mixing stereoisomers of interest with opposite chirality, in the event of matching purity, the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P$ signals will remain isochronous. Overall, monitoring changes of this inner core system in a model chiral environment demonstrates a powerful tool for easy and sensitive detection of enantiomeric compositions.

Figure S10. $^1$H NMR representation of the three non-overlapping regions for the detection of e.e. (values in brackets calculated from the plot see Figure S8-S9: a) $\alpha$-ArH, g) CH$_3$, and h) inner core system N–H. Two different concentrations of analytes (20 eq. of $^{10}$CSA(R) and 19 eq. of $^{10}$CSA(S)) were used to highlight the diversity of the enantiomeric excess detection using $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P$. Spectra recorded in CD$_3$CN.
Figure S11. The $^1$H NMR spectra of the inner core system N–H unknown e.e.% target compound (highlighted in blue), after small 10CSA(R) (red) and 10CSA(S) (green) additions, and the rest of the spectra for the construction of the calibration curve. Spectra recorded in CD$_3$CN.

Figure S12. Graph of the $\Delta \sigma$ dependence on the ee% with 19 eq. of 10CSA. Measured from the $^1$H NMR split N–H signals recorded in CD$_3$CN (at 100 ee% — 19 eq. $\alpha \beta P \cdot 10$CSA(S)). On the right side: calculations of the unknown ee from the calibrated curve and using a one-point system. Note, calculations using a one-point system should only be used for quick, approximate determinations of the ee.
To further understand the transfer of chirality to the atropisomeric receptor systems P, we have performed 2D NMR analyses with enantiopure 10CSA. The $^{15}$N resonance signals obtained from $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC varied from 125 to 135 ppm and correlated well with the corresponding inner core system protons. The $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ of the $^{15}$N were found to be $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P (1.67 ppm) > $\alpha \beta \alpha \beta$-P (1.03 ppm) > $\alpha_3 \beta$-P (0.77 ppm) > $\alpha_4$-P (0 ppm) (Table S2). Full 2D NMR analyses to determine all of the resonance signals were done for $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P, $\alpha \beta \alpha \beta$-P and $\alpha_4$-P with 10CSA(S). Unfortunately, due to formation of diastereomers in $\alpha_3 \beta$-P·10CSA(S) the large number of signals hampered detailed NMR analysis (Figure S59-S64). While some of the $^1$H resonance signals in $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(S) showed possible splitting patterns, the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ were found to not surpass 0.08 ppm. In $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) and $\alpha \beta \alpha \beta$-P·10CSA(S) other than inner core N–H the $^1$H $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ showed to be highest in o-Ar-H (0.16 – 0.2 ppm) and certain CH$_3$ groups (0.22 ppm in $\alpha \beta \alpha \beta$-P 2$^2$ and 12$^2$, 7$^2$ and 17$^2$; 0.16 ppm in $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P 2$^2$ and 13$^2$ positions). Only particular $^{13}$C in the $\alpha \beta \alpha \beta$-P·10CSA(S) 24-atom macrocycle displayed $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ with >0.11 ppm (0.47 ppm between 6 and 16, 1 and 11; 0.8 ppm between 8 and 18, 3 and 13 positions). Similarly, in $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(S) only between 1 and 4, 13 and 12 positions the $^{13}$C $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (0.23 ppm) was observed to be >0.11 ppm. On the other hand, the majority of the $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) pyrrolic $^{13}$C displayed $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}} > 0.2$ ppm, reaching 0.98 ppm between 1 and 14 positions. In the phenyl rings, except for the previously discussed significant $^{13}$C $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (1.3 ppm) between 15$^6$ and 20$^6$ in $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P·10CSA(S), other phenyl positions and likewise in other atropisomeric species displayed $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}} < 0.31$ ppm.
Table S1. Comparison of $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N atom resonances $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-BSA$^{[29]}$ $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-$10$CSA(S) and $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-$10$CSA(SR) complexes. The $\Delta\sigma_{\text{max}}$ (ppm) in $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N atoms of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-$10$CSA(S) recorded with 20 eq. of analyte. The signal positions were determined using various NMR techniques (CD$_3$CN). Top left side, illustration of the $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P (blue — above and red — below the plane) with corresponding positions. The highlighted positions in the illustration on the top right side shows $\Delta\sigma \geq 0.3$ ppm (atoms in blue are peripheral nitrogen atoms that did not resonate).

| Pos. | BSA  $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-SR $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-S $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1    | 144.1                         | 144.1                           | 143.7                         |
| 2    | 142.0                         | 142.1                           | 142.3                         |
| 2'   | 19.1                          | 19.3                            | 19.5                          |
| 2''  | 15.9                          | 16.0                            | 16.0                          |
| 3    | 143.9                         | 143.4                           | 143.2                         |
| 3'   | 20.5                          | 20.6                            | 20.5                          |
| 4    | 143.9                         | 144.3                           | 144.5                         |
| 5    | 144.9                         | 141.4                           | 139.9                         |
| 5'   | 132.1                         | 132.0                           | 132.0                         |
| 5''  | 133.1                         | 133.1                           | 133.1                         |
| 5''' | 130.0                         | 130.5                           | 130.0                         |
| 5''''| 134.2                         | 133.8                           | 133.8                         |
| 6    | 126.4                         | 125.9                           | 125.9                         |
| 7    | 138.9                         | 141.0                           | 141.1                         |
| 7'   | 142.8                         | 143.0                           | 142.3                         |
| 7''  | 142.9                         | 141.9                           | 141.4                         |
| 8    | 19.1                          | 19.4                            | 19.2                          |
| 8'   | 15.9                          | 16.4                            | 16.3                          |
| 8''  | 142.9                         | 141.9                           | 142.3                         |
| 8''' | 19.1                          | 19.4                            | 19.4                          |
| 8''''| 15.9                          | 16.4                            | 16.3                          |
| 9    | 142.8                         | 143.0                           | 143.1                         |
| 10   | 114.9                         | 114.1                           | 114.3                         |
| 10'  | 132.1                         | 132.0                           | 131.9                         |
| 10'' | 133.1                         | 133.1                           | 133.2                         |
| 10'''| 130.6                         | 130.5                           | 130.4                         |
| 10''''| 134.2                        | 133.8                           | 133.8                         |
| 10''''| 126.4                        | 125.9                           | 125.9                         |
| 11   | 139.8                         | 141.0                           | 141.1                         |
| 11'  | 143.9                         | 144.3                           | 144.1                         |
| 12   | 143.9                         | 143.4                           | 143.4                         |

| Pos. | BSA  $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 12'  | 125.9                         |
| 12'' | 131.9                         |
| 12'''| 132.2                         |

$\Delta\delta$:

| Pos. | $\Delta\delta$ |
|------|-----------------|
| 1 and 14 | 0.98            |
| 2 and 13  | 0.59            |
| 2' and 13' | 0.26           |
| 2'' and 13'' | 0.22         |
| 3 and 12  | 0.22            |
| 3' and 12' | 0.12            |
| 3'' and 12'' | 0.12          |
| 4 and 11  | 0.4              |
| 6 and 9   | 0.35             |
| 7 and 8   | 0.88             |
| 7' and 8'  | 0.19             |
| 7'' and 8'' | 0.02            |
| 10 and 5  | 0.47             |
| 10' and 5' | 0.06             |
| 10'' and 5'' | 0.09           |
| 10''' and 5''' | 0.14        |
| 15 and 20 | 0.19             |
| 15' and 20' | 0.3              |
| 15'' and 20'' | 1.3           |
| 16 and 19 | 0.52             |
| 17 and 18 | 0.2              |
| 17' and 18' | 0.12            |
| 17'' and 18'' | 0.18          |
Table S2. Comparison of $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N atom resonances a) $\alpha\beta$-P·BSA, $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(S), $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(SR) and, b) $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·BSA, $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(S), $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(SR) complexes. The signal positions were determined using various NMR techniques (CD$_3$CN) recorded with 20 eq. of analyte.

| Pos. | BSA $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-S $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-S $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | BSA $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-S $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N | CSA-S $\delta$ C or $\delta$ N |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1    | 143.2                         | 143.9                         | 141.9                         | 12$^1$                        | 143.6                         | 145.0                         | 145.3                         |
| 2    | 142.2                         | 145.0                         | 143.7                         | 12$^2$                        | 143.8                         | 142.7                         | 142.7                         |
| 2$^1$| 18.2                          | 19.2                          | 19.2                          | 12$^3$                        | 19.8                          | 20.5                          | 20.2                          |
| 2$^2$| 16.2                          | 16.1                          | 16.2                          | 12$^4$                        | 15.3                          | 15.8                          | 15.8                          |
| 3    | 142.2                         | 145.0                         | 143.7                         | 12$^5$                        | 144.0                         | 142.5                         | 142.2                         |
| 3$^1$| 18.2                          | 19.2                          | 19.2                          | 12$^6$                        | 20.6                          | 19.7                          | 19.7                          |
| 3$^2$| 16.2                          | 16.1                          | 16.1                          | 12$^7$                        | 15.6                          | 16.1                          | 16.1                          |
| 4    | 143.2                         | 143.9                         | 141.8                         | 12$^8$                        | 145.0                         | 143.9                         | 143.9                         |
| 5    | 114.1                         | 113.8                         | 113.8                         | 12$^9$                        | 113.1                         | 113.2                         | 113.1                         |
| 5$^1$| 131.7                         | 131.6                         | 131.6                         | 12$^{10}$                     | 131.1                         | 132.2                         | 132.2                         |
| 5$^2$| 133.0                         | 133.5                         | 133.4                         | 12$^{11}$                     | 120.6                         | 125.8                         | 126.1                         |
| 5$^3$| 128.2                         | 126.3                         | 126.2                         | 12$^{12}$                     | 134.4                         | 133.8                         | 133.0                         |
| 5$^4$| 134.3                         | 134.1                         | 134.0                         | 12$^{13}$                     | 130.9                         | 129.9                         | 130.3                         |
| 5$^5$| 130.7                         | 130.5                         | 130.5                         | 12$^{14}$                     | 140.1                         | 140.3                         | 133.9                         |
| 5$^6$| 140.6                         | 141.0                         | 140.9                         | 12$^{15}$                     | 143.6                         | 145.0                         | 145.3                         |
| 6    | 144.9                         | 143.8                         | 144.9                         | 12$^{16}$                     | 143.8                         | 142.7                         | 142.7                         |
| 7    | 144.8                         | 141.9                         | 143.9                         | 12$^{17}$                     | 19.8                          | 20.5                          | 20.2                          |
| 7$^1$| 20.4                          | 20.4                          | 19.2                          | 12$^{18}$                     | 15.3                          | 15.8                          | 15.8                          |
| 7$^2$| 15.0                          | 15.7                          | 15.7                          | 12$^{19}$                     | 15.6                          | 16.1                          | 16.1                          |
| 8    | 144.8                         | 141.9                         | 143.9                         | 12$^{20}$                     | 145.0                         | 143.9                         | 143.9                         |
| 8$^1$| 20.4                          | 20.4                          | 19.2                          | 12$^{21}$                     | 113.1                         | 113.2                         | 113.1                         |
| 8$^2$| 15.0                          | 15.7                          | 15.6                          | 12$^{22}$                     | 132.1                         | 132.2                         | 132.2                         |
| 9    | 144.9                         | 143.8                         | 145.2                         | 12$^{23}$                     | 132.9                         | 134.6                         | 133.9                         |
| 10   | 114.1                         | 113.8                         | 113.8                         | 12$^{24}$                     | 126.0                         | 125.8                         | 125.9                         |
| 10$^1$| 131.7                        | 131.6                         | 131.7                         | 12$^{25}$                     | 134.4                         | 133.8                         | 133.0                         |
| 10$^2$| 128.2                       | 126.3                         | 126.3                         | 12$^{26}$                     | 130.9                         | 129.9                         | 130.3                         |
| 10$^3$| 134.3                       | 134.1                         | 134.1                         | 12$^{27}$                     | 140.1                         | 140.3                         | 133.9                         |
| 10$^4$| 130.7                       | 130.5                         | 130.5                         | 12$^{28}$                     | 143.6                         | 145.0                         | 145.3                         |
| 11   | 143.2                         | 143.9                         | 141.9                         | 12$^{29}$                     | 143.8                         | 142.7                         | 142.7                         |
| 12   | 142.2                         | 145.0                         | 143.7                         | 12$^{30}$                     | 19.8                          | 20.5                          | 20.2                          |

14
Table S3. Comparison of the $\Delta \sigma_{\text{max}}$ (ppm) in $^{13}$C, $^{15}$N and $^1$H atoms of $\alpha\beta\beta\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma$ and $\alpha\alpha\beta\beta\beta\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma$ recorded with 20 eq. of analyte. The signal positions were determined using 2D NMR techniques (CD$_3$CN). On the right side, illustration of the $\alpha\beta\beta\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma\beta\gamma\beta\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma$ with highlighted positions (blue and red represents the splitting signals between them), dashed green line — mirror planes, yellow dotted lines — inversion points.
Table S4: Details of XRD data refinement of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P[SO_4^{2-}][HSO_4^-]_4$

| **Compound** | $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P[SO_4^{2-}][HSO_4^-]_4$ |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|
| **Internal code** | KN007 |
| **CCDC #** | 2143572 |
| **Empirical formula** | C$_60$H$_{84.38}$N$_{8}$O$_{23.95}$S$_5$ |
| **Formula weight** | 1461.23 |
| **Temperature/K** | 100(2) |
| **Crystal system** | Monoclinic |
| **Space group** | P2$_1$/n |
| **a/Å** | 18.7594(9) |
| **b/Å** | 16.0888(8) |
| **c/Å** | 24.9988(12) |
| **$\alpha$/°** | 90 |
| **$\beta$/°** | 90.962(2) |
| **$\gamma$/°** | 90 |
| **Volume/Å$^3$** | 7544.0(6) |
| **Z** | 4 |
| **$D_{calc}$ g/cm$^3$** | 1.287 |
| **$\mu$/mm$^{-1}$** | 2.066 |
| **$F(000)$** | 3088.0 |
| **Crystal size/mm$^3$** | 0.15 × 0.1 × 0.07 |
| **Radiation** | CuK$\alpha$ |
| **Wavelength/Å** | 1.54178 |
| **$2\theta$/°** | 5.844 to 140.326 |
| **Reflections collected** | 94031 |
| **Independent reflections** | 14243 |
| **$R_{int}$** | 0.0578 |
| **$R_{sigma}$** | 0.0345 |
| **Restraints** | 3307 |
| **Parameters** | 1354 |
| **GooF** | 1.104 |
| **$R_1$ [I > 2$\sigma$(I)]** | 0.1354 |
| **$wR_2$ [I > 2$\sigma$(I)]** | 0.3912 |
| **$R_1$ [all data]** | 0.1537 |
| **$wR_2$ [all data]** | 0.4253 |
| **Largest peak/e Å$^{-3}$** | 1.73 |
| **Deepest hole/e Å$^{-3}$** | -0.99 |
Figure S13. Left: in-plane (ip) and out-of-plane (oop) NSD results of $\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}$-P[SO$_2$$^2$][HSO$_4^{-}$]. Right bottom: out-of-plane and in-plane skeletal plots of the porphyrin $\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}$-P[SO$_2$$^2$][HSO$_4^{-}$] core. Porphyrin $\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}$-P is represented in black(C) and blue(N), with the reference structure (CuTPP) in red dotted lines. Right top: top view and sideview of $\alpha_{2}\beta_{2}$-P-SO$_4$ structure. Non-essential hydrogens, majority of counter anions and solvent molecules omitted for clarity, thermal ellipsoids shown at 50% probability.
Computational Analysis

Geometry analysis

Based on the crystallographic data we concluded that one porphyrin cation binds two camphorsulfonic acid molecules. Using this ratio and the $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot\text{P}[\text{SO}_4^2][\text{HSO}_4^{-}]_4$ crystal data the corresponding host-guest complexes were built with subsequent conformation search. According to the Boltzmann distribution, in acetonitrile one major conformer A (90%) and one minor conformer B (up to 10%) being higher in energy by 1.30 kcal/mol are presented (Table S5).

In all host-guest complexes, the porphyrin plane is significantly distorted (the $\text{C}_\beta\cdot\text{C}_\beta\cdot\text{C}_\beta^{\text{opp}}\cdot\text{C}_\beta^{\text{opp}}$ angles varying in the range of 0° - 25° and $\text{N}-\text{C}_\alpha\cdot\text{C}_\alpha\cdot\text{N}$ angles varying in the range of 37° - 48°) because of a steric hindrance between the peripheral substituents (for NSD profile check Figure S13). This deformation results in appearance of two cavities on both sides of the porphyrin macrocycle, which differ by the position of $\text{NH}_3^+$ groups. In one cavity the ammonia groups are placed on the same side of the cavity and in another – on the opposite sides (Figure S14a), and the distance between two nitrogen atoms increases from 4.899 Å to 8.717 Å, respectively. The difference in the position of $\text{NH}_3^+$ groups results in a non-identical mode of the binding of two camphorsulfonic acids ("standing" and "lying"). Both the NBO and AIMALL analysis showed that the guest molecules interact with the porphyrin cation through the formation of four H-bonds, which cause significant elongation of the N–H bonds by 0.08-0.03 Å in the case of $\text{NH}_3^+$ groups and by 0.03 Å in the case of inner core protons for the major conformer A (Figure S14b, Tables S6 and S7).

Figure S14. a) Position of $\text{NH}_3^+$ groups in porphyrin cation; b) major conformer A of the $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot\text{P}\cdot10\text{CSA(R)}$ complex, where hydrogen bonds formed between porphyrin and two guest molecules are shown by the green dashed lines and numbered.
Table S5. Relative energies and Boltzmann distribution of $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(R) conformers.

| Conf. | El. energy, Hartree (def2-SVP) | El. energy, Hartree (def2-SVP) | Gibbs Free energy correction, Hartree | Relative Gibbs Free energy, kcal/mol | Boltzmann distribution, % |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A     | -4942,80946                   | -4947,6688                    | 1,534213                             | 0                                     | 90                       |
| B     | -4942,80783                   | -4947,6664                    | 1,534117                             | 1,3                                   | 10                       |
| C     | -4942,79772                   | -4947,65773                   | 1,533141                             | 6,28                                  | 0                        |
| D     | -4942,79733                   | -4947,6544                    | 1,534908                             | 9,48                                  | 0                        |
| E     | -4942,79347                   | -4947,65221                   | 1,532854                             | 9,56                                  | 0                        |
| F     | -4942,79077                   | -4947,64779                   | 1,536709                             | 14,75                                 | 0                        |
| G     | -4942,77487                   | -4947,63394                   | 1,532741                             | 20,96                                 | 0                        |
| H     | -4942,76444                   | -4947,6243                    | 1,532105                             | 26,6                                  | 0                        |

Table S6. Perturbation theory energy analysis of A conformer of $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(R) complex.

| Num. of H-bond | “standing” guest | “lying” guest | E(2), kcal/mol |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Donor NBO      | Acceptor NBO     | Donor NBO (l) | Acceptor NBO (j) | E(2), kcal/mol |
| BD (1) O 138 - S 165 | RY*(2) H 103 | BD (1) N 127 - H 130 | RY*(3) O 81 | 0.06 |
| BD (1) O 138 - S 165 | RY*(3) H 103 | BD (1) N 127 - H 130 | RY*(9) O 81 | 0.06 |
| BD (1) O 138 - S 165 | RY*(4) H 103 | BD (1) N 127 - H 130 | BD*(1) O 81 - S 169 | 0.52 |
| BD (1) O 138 - S 165 | RY*(5) H 103 | BD (1) N 127 - H 130 | RY*(3) O 81 | 1.42 |
| BD (1) O 138 - S 165 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | BD (1) O 81 - S 169 | RY*(2) H 130 | 0.09 |
| CR (1) O 138 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | BD (1) O 81 - S 169 | RY*(3) H 130 | 0.09 |
| LP (1) O 138 | RY*(1) H 103 | BD (1) O 81 - S 169 | RY*(4) H 130 | 0.18 |
| LP (1) O 138 | RY*(3) H 103 | BD (1) O 81 - S 169 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 0.48 |
| LP (1) O 138 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | RY*(2) O 87 | 0.11 |
| LP (1) O 138 | RY*(6) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | RY*(1) H 130 | 0.06 |
| LP (2) O 138 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | RY*(2) H 130 | 0.06 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(1) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 1.24 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(2) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | RY*(1) H 130 | 0.34 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(3) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | RY*(2) H 130 | 0.06 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(4) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | RY*(3) H 130 | 0.06 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(5) H 103 | CR (1) O 81 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 11.71 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(8) H 103 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(3) H 130 | 0.1 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(6) H 130 | 0.07 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) N 100 - H 103 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(7) H 130 | 0.05 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(2) O 138 | LP (2) O 81 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 0.32 |
| LP (3) O 138 | RY*(2) O 138 | LP (2) O 81 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | 0.4 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(1) H 130 | 0.65 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(2) H 130 | 2.32 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(3) H 130 | 0.13 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(4) H 130 | 0.23 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(5) H 130 | 0.16 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | RY*(8) H 130 | 0.06 |
| LP (3) O 138 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | LP (2) O 81 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 43.13 |
| BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | BD*(1) O 138 - S 165 | BD*(1) N 127 - H 130 | 5.51 |

Total 54.54 Total 69.16
| BD (1) S 165 - O 167 | RY*(4) H53 | 0.05 | BD (1) N50 - H51 | RY*(3) O87 | 0.09 |
| BD (1) S 165 - O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 0.35 | BD (1) N50 - H51 | BD*(1) O87 - S 169 | 0.18 |
| CR (1) O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 0.56 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | RY*(3) H51 | 0.16 |
| LP (1) O 167 | RY*(1) H53 | 0.12 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | RY*(6) H51 | 0.11 |
| LP (1) O 167 | RY*(2) H53 | 0.33 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | BD*(1) N50 - H51 | 0.69 |
| LP (1) O 167 | RY*(3) H53 | 0.09 | CR (1) O87 | BD*(1) N50 - H51 | 0.71 |
| LP (1) O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 8.72 | LP (1) O87 | RY*(1) H51 | 0.12 |
| LP (2) O 167 | RY*(2) H53 | 0.13 | LP (1) O87 | RY*(2) H51 | 0.26 |
| LP (2) O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 0.88 | LP (1) O87 | BD*(1) N50 - H51 | 8.05 |
| LP (3) O 167 | RY*(1) H53 | 0.05 | LP (2) O87 | RY*(7) H51 | 0.26 |
| LP (3) O 167 | RY*(2) H53 | 0.33 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(1) H51 | 2.29 |
| LP (3) O 167 | RY*(3) H53 | 0.61 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(2) H51 | 0.45 |
| LP (3) O 167 | RY*(4) H53 | 0.09 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(3) H51 | 0.08 |
| LP (3) O 167 | RY*(5) H53 | 0.46 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(4) H51 | 0.14 |
| LP (3) O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 16.92 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(5) H51 | 0.59 |
| BD*(1) S 165 - O 167 | BD*(1) N52 - H53 | 1.36 | LP (3) O87 | BD*(1) N50 - H51 | 18.95 |
| BD (1) N52 - H53 | RY*(1) O 167 | 0.15 | LP (3) O87 | BD*(1) N50 - H51 | 0.8 |
| BD (1) N52 - H53 | RY*(2) O 167 | 0.06 |
| BD (1) N52 - H53 | BD*(1) S 165 - O 167 | 0.18 |
| **Total** | **33.48** | **Total** | **33.85** |
| 3 | BD (1) S 165 - O 166 | RY*(1) H91 | 0.36 | BD (1) N54 - H55 | RY*(1) O87 | 0.16 |
| BD (1) S 165 - O 166 | RY*(3) H91 | 0.24 | BD (1) N54 - H55 | RY*(4) O87 | 0.06 |
| BD (1) S 165 - O 166 | RY*(4) H91 | 0.06 | BD (1) N54 - H55 | BD*(1) O87 - S 169 | 1.3 |
| BD (1) S 165 - O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 0.08 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | RY*(1) H55 | 1.57 |
| CR (1) O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 0.48 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | RY*(2) H55 | 0.22 |
| LP (1) O 166 | RY*(1) H91 | 0.52 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | RY*(3) H55 | 0.63 |
| LP (1) O 166 | RY*(2) H91 | 0.21 | BD (1) O87 - S 169 | BD*(1) N54 - H55 | 0.06 |
| LP (1) O 166 | RY*(5) H91 | 0.06 | CR (1) O87 | BD*(1) N54 - H55 | 0.48 |
| LP (1) O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 9.85 | LP (1) O87 | RY*(1) H55 | 1.93 |
| LP (2) O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 0.46 | LP (1) O87 | RY*(2) H55 | 0.14 |
| LP (3) O 166 | RY*(1) H91 | 2.14 | LP (1) O87 | RY*(3) H55 | 0.06 |
| LP (3) O 166 | RY*(3) H91 | 0.21 | LP (1) O87 | BD*(1) N54 - H55 | 15.73 |
| LP (3) O 166 | RY*(5) H91 | 0.12 | LP (2) O87 | RY*(1) H55 | 0.08 |
| LP (3) O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 13.33 | LP (2) O87 | RY*(4) H55 | 0.08 |
| BD*(1) S 165 - O 166 | BD*(1) N90 - H91 | 3.44 | LP (2) O87 | BD*(1) N54 - H55 | 0.4 |
| BD (1) N90 - H91 | RY*(1) O 166 | 0.27 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(1) H55 | 0.55 |
| BD (1) N90 - H91 | BD*(1) S 165 - O 166 | 0.84 | LP (3) O87 | RY*(6) H55 | 0.08 |
| **Total** | **32.07** | **Total** | **32.49** |
| 4 | BD (1) C1 - O25 | RY*(1) H147 | 0.49 | BD (1) N66 - H67 | BD*(1) C 170 - O 195 | 0.63 |
| BD (1) C1 - O25 | RY*(2) H147 | 0.14 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | BD*(1) C 170 - O 195 | 1.11 |
| BD (1) C1 - O25 | RY*(3) H147 | 0.21 | BD (1) C 170 - O 195 | RY*(5) H67 | 0.07 |
| BD (1) C1 - O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H147 | 0.53 | BD (1) C 170 - O 195 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | 0.59 |
| BD (2) C1 - O25 | RY*(2) H147 | 0.1 | BD (1) C 170 - O 195 | RY*(6) H67 | 0.08 |
| BD (2) C1 - O25 | RY*(2) H147 | 0.16 | CR (1) O 195 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | 0.48 |
Supporting Information

| BD (2) C1 - O25 | RY*(3) H 147 | 0.37 | LP (1) O 195 | RY*(1) H67 | 0.21 |
| BD (2) C1 - O25 | RY*(4) H 147 | 0.07 | LP (1) O 195 | RY*(4) H67 | 0.12 |
| BD (2) C1 - O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H 147 | 0.77 | LP (1) O 195 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | 6.81 |
| CR (1) O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H 147 | 0.3 | LP (2) O 195 | RY*(2) H67 | 1.46 |
| LP (1) O25 | RY*(2) H 147 | 0.96 | LP (2) O 195 | RY*(4) H67 | 0.35 |
| LP (1) O25 | RY*(3) H 147 | 0.08 | LP (2) O 195 | RY*(7) H67 | 0.05 |
| LP (1) O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H 147 | 17.28 | LP (2) O 195 | RY*(8) H67 | 0.06 |
| LP (2) O25 | RY*(2) H 147 | 0.44 | LP (2) O 195 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | 31.56 |
| LP (2) O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H 147 | 5.58 | BD*(2) C 170 - O 195 | BD*(1) N66 - H67 | 0.09 |
| BD*(2) C1 - O25 | BD*(1) N90 - H 147 | 0.73 |
| BD (1) N90 - H 147 | RY*(2) O25 | 0.23 |
| BD (1) N90 - H 147 | RY*(4) O25 | 0.1 |
| BD (1) N90 - H 147 | BD*(1) C1 - O25 | 1.01 |
| BD (1) N90 - H 147 | BD*(2) C1 - O25 | 0.72 |
| Total | BD*(2) C1 - O25 | 30.27 | Total | 43.67 |

Table S7. Topological analysis of the electron density of A conformer of α₂β₂-C₁₀CSA(R) complex.

| Guest | Atoms | Electron delocalization index | Electron Dnsity (ρ(r), a.u.) | Laplacian of Rho |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| "Standing" | O₁₃₈ & H₁₀₃ | 3.934 | 0.06974 | 0.15993 |
| | O₁₆₇ & H₅₃ | 4.277 | 0.04978 | 0.16467 |
| | O₁₆₆ & H₉₁ | 3.915 | 0.04906 | 0.15993 |
| | O₂₅ & H₁₄₇ | 4.013 | 0.05257 | 0.17475 |
| "Lying" | O₈₁ & H₁₃₀ | 3.888 | 0.07823 | 0.14315 |
| | O₈₇ & H₅₁ | 4.225 | 0.04127 | 0.15588 |
| | O₈₇ & H₅₅ | 4.062 | 0.04127 | 0.15757 |
| | O₁₉₅ & H₆₇ | 3.938 | 0.04127 | 0.14724 |

NMR calculations and analysis

In addition, the ¹³C and ¹⁵N NMR shielding tensors and chemical shifts, as well as Δσₘₐₓ between the corresponding chemical shifts of the main dominant conformer A of α₂β₂-C₁₀CSA(R) were calculated (Tables S8-S10). The calculated ¹³C and ¹⁵N NMR chemical shifts were found to deviate from the experimentally measured data, while the calculated and experimental Δσₘₐₓ values are in good agreement (Table S8), except the Δσₘₐₓ between carbons 2 and 13, 3 and 12, and nitrogens 22 and 24, which showed strong deviation (Table S8). The disagreement between these three Δσₘₐₓ values can be explained by the presence and influence of solvent molecules situated in a larger cavity. In contrast to the smaller cavity, where only one “lying” guest molecule can be placed, in the larger cavity in addition to the "standing" guest molecule several solvent molecules can be placed as well. However, the continuum solvent model (SND) used represents solvent as a continuous medium and does not count for individual effects of “explicit” molecules, such as H-bonds formation or charge transfer. We suppose that the deviation from the experiment is due to not accounting for the individual solvent molecules’ effects in the larger porphyrin cavity. Between other Δσₘₐₓ calculated using theoretical and experimental data, a good correlation is observed, proving that the main calculated conformation corresponds to the
dominant conformation presented in solution, which shows non-equivalency of the carbon and nitrogen atoms. To improve agreement with experimental measurements the conformer A of $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot P\cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$ with one and two additional acetonitrile molecules was modelled, and its $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMR shielding tensors and chemical shifts, as well as $\Delta\sigma_{\text{max}}$ between the corresponding chemical shifts were calculated. Inclusion of explicit solvent molecules in the model system improved agreement with the experimental data, especially in the case of the $\Delta\sigma_{\text{max}}$ between carbons 2 and 13, 3 and 12, and nitrogens 22 and 24 (Table S8). However, the model system is sensitive to the presence of solvent molecules, especially in the case of peripheral atoms. Thus, to perform accurate NMR calculations, the whole solvent shell should be modelled which is beyond the scope of this study.

Table S8. Calculated shielding tensors and chemical shifts of $^{13}$C of conformer A of $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot P\cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$ with and without solvent molecules.

| Number of atom (in xyz) | $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot P\cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$ | $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot P\cdot 10\text{CSA}(R) + 1$ acetonitrile | $\alpha_2\beta_2\cdot P\cdot 10\text{CSA}(R) + 2$ acetonitrile |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                        | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm |
| 1                      | -60.94              | 236.3                      | -62.83              | 238.1                      | -62.84              | 238.1                      |
| 2                      | 116.32              | 63.0                       | 115.74              | 63.5                       | 115.62              | 63.7                       |
| 3                      | 134.16              | 45.5                       | 133.94              | 45.7                       | 133.87              | 45.8                       |
| 4                      | 132.32              | 47.3                       | 132.12              | 47.5                       | 132.25              | 47.4                       |
| 7                      | 123.17              | 56.3                       | 122.69              | 56.7                       | 123.21              | 56.2                       |
| 8                      | 151.34              | 28.7                       | 151.37              | 28.7                       | 151.04              | 29.0                       |
| 12                     | 161.76              | 18.5                       | 162.02              | 18.3                       | 160.60              | 19.7                       |
| 16                     | 160.08              | 20.2                       | 159.39              | 20.9                       | 160.69              | 19.6                       |
| 20                     | 120.29              | 59.1                       | 119.34              | 60.0                       | 119.56              | 59.8                       |
| 22                     | 151.16              | 28.9                       | 151.74              | 28.3                       | 151.49              | 28.6                       |
| 26                     | 29.40               | 147.9                      | 26.32               | 151.0                      | 26.31               | 151.0                      |
| 27                     | 25.99               | 151.3                      | 27.36               | 149.9                      | 28.09               | 149.2                      |
| 28                     | 32.82               | 144.6                      | 34.39               | 143.1                      | 34.25               | 143.2                      |
| 29                     | 31.22               | 146.2                      | 29.68               | 147.7                      | 27.94               | 149.4                      |
| 30                     | 32.35               | 145.1                      | 31.80               | 145.6                      | 31.94               | 145.5                      |
| 31                     | 58.80               | 119.2                      | 58.84               | 119.2                      | 59.68               | 118.3                      |
| 32                     | 21.06               | 156.1                      | 24.13               | 153.1                      | 25.61               | 151.6                      |
| 33                     | 19.13               | 158.0                      | 24.03               | 153.2                      | 24.98               | 152.3                      |
| 34                     | 31.12               | 146.3                      | 32.41               | 145.0                      | 33.27               | 144.2                      |
| 35                     | 56.16               | 121.8                      | 57.43               | 120.5                      | 57.68               | 120.3                      |
| 36                     | 32.74               | 144.7                      | 31.95               | 145.5                      | 32.89               | 144.5                      |
| 37                     | 25.41               | 151.9                      | 27.73               | 149.6                      | 28.54               | 148.8                      |
| 38                     | 28.52               | 148.8                      | 32.52               | 144.9                      | 33.09               | 144.3                      |
| 39                     | 34.09               | 143.4                      | 32.57               | 144.8                      | 32.93               | 144.5                      |
| 40                     | 27.04               | 150.3                      | 26.72               | 150.6                      | 25.79               | 151.5                      |
| 41                     | 32.40               | 145.0                      | 30.66               | 146.7                      | 27.61               | 149.7                      |
| 42                     | 65.21               | 112.9                      | 63.93               | 114.2                      | 63.58               | 114.5                      |
| 43                     | 63.20               | 114.9                      | 62.58               | 115.5                      | 63.69               | 114.4                      |
| 46                     | 23.15               | 154.1                      | 22.41               | 154.8                      | 22.83               | 154.4                      |
| 47                     | 156.80              | 23.4                       | 156.72              | 23.5                       | 157.14              | 23.1                       |
| 56                     | 159.95              | 20.3                       | 159.97              | 20.3                       | 160.12              | 20.1                       |
| 60                     | 44.40               | 133.3                      | 43.94               | 133.7                      | 43.38               | 134.3                      |
|   |       |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 61| 41.49 | 136.1 | 41.21 | 136.4 | 41.72 |
| 62| 49.57 | 128.2 | 50.24 | 127.6 | 50.81 |
| 63| 39.15 | 138.4 | 39.29 | 138.3 | 39.90 |
| 64| 34.31 | 143.1 | 34.90 | 142.6 | 33.32 |
| 70| 158.23 | 22.0  | 158.15 | 22.1  | 157.80 |
| 74| 160.38 | 19.9  | 160.20 | 20.1  | 159.79 |
| 78| 157.83 | 22.4  | 157.57 | 22.6  | 157.61 |
| 82| 156.63 | 23.6  | 156.30 | 23.9  | 156.46 |
| 86| 42.39  | 135.2 | 43.85 | 133.8 | 43.94 |
| 88| 35.22  | 142.3 | 32.81 | 144.6 | 32.98 |
| 93| 158.68 | 21.6  | 158.88 | 21.4  | 158.80 |
| 95| 156.68 | 23.5  | 156.86 | 23.3  | 156.81 |
| 99| 157.59 | 22.6  | 157.99 | 22.2  | 158.11 |
|104| 154.57 | 25.6  | 156.19 | 24.0  | 156.17 |
|106| 163.44 | 16.9  | 160.73 | 19.5  | 160.98 |
|110| 157.01 | 23.2  | 157.18 | 23.0  | 157.48 |
|113| 157.94 | 22.3  | 157.97 | 22.2  | 157.83 |
|117| 42.89  | 134.8 | 42.18 | 135.5 | 42.12 |
|118| 41.72  | 135.9 | 41.60 | 136.0 | 41.09 |
|119| 49.74  | 128.1 | 50.10 | 127.7 | 50.04 |
|121| 36.67  | 140.8 | 37.11 | 140.4 | 37.42 |
|123| 41.87  | 135.8 | 42.22 | 135.4 | 42.65 |
|125| 38.12  | 139.4 | 39.35 | 138.2 | 40.00 |
|131| 162.15 | 18.2  | 161.69 | 18.6  | 161.30 |
|135| 156.29 | 23.9  | 156.36 | 23.8  | 156.56 |
|139| 32.97  | 144.5 | 31.01 | 146.4 | 31.17 |
|140| 42.73  | 134.9 | 42.79 | 134.9 | 43.29 |
|141| 48.71  | 129.1 | 48.55 | 129.2 | 48.55 |
|143| 36.11  | 141.4 | 36.42 | 141.1 | 36.65 |
|145| 40.72  | 136.9 | 41.06 | 136.5 | 41.14 |
|148| 41.20  | 136.4 | 41.82 | 135.8 | 41.65 |
|149| 43.16  | 134.5 | 43.54 | 134.1 | 43.62 |
|150| 35.43  | 142.0 | 32.88 | 144.5 | 32.89 |
|151| 51.34  | 126.5 | 50.74 | 127.1 | 51.00 |
|152| 41.03  | 136.6 | 40.46 | 137.1 | 40.50 |
|154| 37.23  | 140.3 | 37.08 | 140.4 | 37.42 |
|160| 160.91 | 19.4  | 160.84 | 19.4  | 160.85 |
|170| -64.04 | 239.3 | -63.16 | 238.4 | -62.54 |
|171| 114.95 | 64.3  | 114.51 | 64.7  | 114.34 |
|172| 134.30 | 45.4  | 132.65 | 47.0  | 133.12 |
|173| 133.26 | 46.4  | 134.01 | 45.7  | 133.87 |
|176| 121.90 | 57.5  | 122.19 | 57.2  | 122.56 |
|177| 152.41 | 27.7  | 152.34 | 27.7  | 152.55 |
|181| 162.30 | 18.0  | 161.69 | 18.6  | 161.27 |
|185| 159.21 | 21.0  | 158.81 | 21.4  | 158.71 |
|189| 121.29 | 58.1  | 120.40 | 59.0  | 120.18 |
|192| 146.85 | 33.1  | 146.10 | 33.8  | 146.05 |
|196| 36.05  | 141.4 | 36.61 | 140.9 | 36.86 |
|202| 59.37  | 118.6 | 60.19 | 117.8 |
|203| 180.29 | 0.4   | 179.90 | 0.8   |
|208| 54.36  | 123.5 |
|209| 180.40 | 0.3   |
**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

**Table S9.** Calculated shielding tensors of $^{15}$N of conformer A of $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P\cdot10CSA(R)$ with and without solvent molecules.

| Number of atom (in xyz) | $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P\cdot10CSA(R)$ | $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P\cdot10CSA(R)$ + 1 acetonitrile | $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P\cdot10CSA(R)$ + 2 acetonitrile |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|                         | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm | Shielding tensor, ppm | Scaled chemical shift, ppm |
| 44                      | 99,30                | 154,4                           | 87,41                          | 166,3                          | 86,84                          | 166,9                          |
| 50                      | 99,33                | 154,4                           | 90,15                          | 163,5                          | 91,46                          | 162,2                          |
| 52                      | 91,95                | 161,7                           | 99,64                          | 154,1                          | 100,58                         | 153,1                          |
| 54                      | 106,38               | 147,3                           | 101,99                         | 151,7                          | 101,91                         | 151,8                          |
| 66                      | 180,72               | 73                              | 180,58                         | 73,1                           | 180,73                         | 73                              |
| 90                      | 185,44               | 68,3                            | 184,27                         | 69,4                           | 184,17                         | 69,5                           |
| 100                     | 173,69               | 80                              | 173,26                         | 80,4                           | 173,23                         | 80,5                           |
| 127                     | 178,41               | 75,3                            | 177,34                         | 76,4                           | 176,61                         | 77,1                           |
|                         | 6,94                 | 246,8                           | 2,86                           | 250,8                          |                                |                                |

**Table S10.** Calculated and experimentally measured $\Delta\sigma_{\text{max}}$ (ppm) between chemical shifts in $^{13}$C of of $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P\cdot10CSA(R)$ with and without solvent molecules. Right side bottom, illustration of the $\alpha\beta\gamma$-$P$ (blue — above and red — below the plane) with corresponding positions.

| Calculated | Exp. |
|------------|------|
| 0.0-0.14 ppm | 0-0.14 ppm |
| 0.15-0.30 ppm | 1.50-2.9 ppm |
| 0.31-0.4 ppm | 3.0-6.0 ppm |
| > 0.4 ppm | > 6.0 ppm |

![Diagram](image-url)
In order to clarify the source of $\Delta \sigma$ in $^{13}$C and $^{15}$N NMR, the NBO partial charges were calculated for the following complexes: two porphyrin cations 4+ (differing by the position of protons), porphyrin cation 6+, optimized $[\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P}[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]_2]^{4+}$ and $[\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P}[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}]_2]^{4+}$ complexes (corresponding to the crystal structure and achiral environment), and conformer A of $\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P} \cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$ without inclusion of solvent molecules and with addition of one and two acetonitrile molecules (Figure S15 and Table S9). The presence or absence of protons change the N(21) – N(24) NBO partial charges in the porphyrin cations 4+ by 0.019-0.043, wherein in the porphyrin cation 6+ where all N(21) – N(24) are protonated the partial charges are very similar and differ only by 0.001. In the achiral $[\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P}[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]_2]^{4+}$ complex one of oxygen atoms of each H$_2$SO$_4$ is situated symmetrically in respect to the core protons that result in the similar partial charges of N(21) – N(24). However, addition of two water molecules leads to the difference by 0.008-0.015 in the N(21) – N(24) NBO partial charges. This increased difference in partial charges can be explained by the non-symmetric position of oxygens of H$_2$SO$_4$ with respect to the porphyrin’s core protons and as a result of the H-bonds’ formation of different strength. That is in good agreement with the observation that protonation or deprotonation has a stronger influence on the N(21) – N(24) NBO partial charges, than the H-bonds formation. In the more asymmetric $\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P} \cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$ complex, the NBO partial charges split up to 0.056 for N(21) – N(24) following the above noticed trend. Addition of acetonitrile molecules results in decrease of the difference between the NBO partial charges of N(21)-N(24), wherein the difference between the NBO partial charges of N(22) and N(24) is much more sensitive to the presence of solvent molecules in the cavity. This agrees well with our NMR calculations.

The ortho-carbons in the porphyrin cations 4+ and 6+ have similar partial charges (differing up to 0.006) (Figure S15 and Table S9). However, in the $[\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P}[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]_2]^{4+}$ complex, due to the small size of the guest molecule only one H-bond (instead of two) can be formed between the NH$_3^+$ groups of porphyrin and oxygens of each H$_2$SO$_4$ guest molecule. This leads to differences between the NBO partial charges of ortho-carbons of up to 0.021 for phenyls with the H-bonded and non-bonded NH$_3^+$ groups. Addition of two water molecules allows the H-bond formation with all four NH$_3^+$ groups of porphyrin, although these bonds are not equal; this is proved by difference in the NBO partial charges of ortho-carbons of up to 0.12 between phenyls with the H-bonded NH$_3^+$ groups. In $\alpha_2\beta_2\text{P} \cdot 10\text{CSA}(R)$, the larger size of camphorsulfonic acid allows the H-bond formation with all four NH$_3^+$ groups of porphyrin; however non-equality of the formed bonds results in differences between the NBO partial charges of ortho-carbons of up to 0.13. Wherein, the tilt of phenyl rings varied less than 5.0˚ in the porphyrin cation 6+.

|        | 17$^1$ and 18$^1$ | 17$^2$ and 18$^2$ | 21 and 23 | 22 and 24 |
|--------|------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
|        | 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.12 | 2.2 0.0 0.0 1.18 | 7.0 -12.2 -13.7 1.67 | 7.4 -11.8 -10.4 0.00 |
[αβ₂-P[H₂SO₄]₂]⁴⁺, [αβ₂-P[H₂SO₄ ⋅ H₂O]₂]⁴⁺ and αβ₂-Pꞏ10CSA(R) complexes, which allowed us to exclude this factor from consideration. Inclusion of acetonitrile molecules into the model also had a minor effect on ortho-carbons.

Summarizing, based on the six model complexes and their NBO partial charges it was shown that Δσ values rely on the interactions with the chiral guests of certain size and chirality transfer effect.

Figure S15. NBO partial charges in variety of calculated complexes.

Table S9: Partial charges for core N atoms and ortho-carbons in different porphyrin complexes.

| Atom positions | [αβ₂-P]⁴⁺ conf. 1 | [αβ₂-P]⁴⁺ conf. 2 | [αβ₂-P]⁴⁺ | [αβ₂-P[H₂SO₄]₂]⁴⁺ | [αβ₂-P[H₂SO₄ ⋅ H₂O]₂]⁴⁺ | αβ₂-Pꞏ10CSA(R) + 1 CH₃CN | αβ₂-Pꞏ10CSA(R) + 2 CH₃CN |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| N(22)          | -0.47909          | -0.49783          | -0.50992  | -0.4832           | -0.49395          | -0.50025                 | -0.49708                 | -0.49635                 |
| N(23)          | -0.49272          | -0.46670          | -0.50905  | -0.4815           | -0.48329          | -0.50283                 | -0.49102                 | -0.49120                 |
| N(24)          | -0.45405          | -0.49720          | -0.51043  | -0.4847           | -0.49861          | -0.46549                 | -0.49102                 | -0.50509                 |
| N(21)          | -0.49051          | -0.46203          | -0.50923  | -0.4934           | -0.50147          | -0.52167                 | -0.50010                 | -0.49921                 |
| C(5)           | -0.18363          | -0.18273          | -0.17424  | -0.1677           | -0.16333          | -0.17866                 | -0.17550                 | -0.17476                 |
| C(10)          | -0.18532          | -0.18629          | -0.17385  | -0.1884           | -0.16609          | -0.18624                 | -0.18431                 | -0.18450                 |
| C(15)          | -0.18225          | -0.18021          | -0.17303  | -0.1852           | -0.17821          | -0.18491                 | -0.18454                 | -0.18664                 |
| C(20)          | -0.18124          | -0.17726          | -0.17285  | -0.1666           | -0.18393          | -0.19176                 | -0.19280                 | -0.19389                 |
29
| Element | X          | Y          | Z          |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| H       | 5.04805060 | 2.52346900 | 1.09519800 |
| H       | -1.380060  | -3.825340  | -2.236750  |
| H       | 1.005630   | -2.091280  | 3.290540   |
| H       | 5.04805060 | 2.52346900 | 1.09519800 |
| O       | -1.380060  | -3.825340  | -2.236750  |

**Conformer F**

| Element | X          | Y          | Z          |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| H       | -0.965820  | 1.235940   | 0.098860   |
| H       | 2.154530   | 0.098860   | 0.854120   |
| H       | 5.065820   | -3.825340  | 1.09519800 |
| H       | 5.04805060 | 2.52346900 | 1.09519800 |
| O       | -1.380060  | -3.825340  | -2.236750  |

**Conformer C**

| Element | X          | Y          | Z          |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| H       | -1.380060  | -3.825340  | -2.236750  |
| H       | 1.005630   | -2.091280  | 3.290540   |
| H       | 5.04805060 | 2.52346900 | 1.09519800 |
| O       | -0.965820  | 1.235940   | 0.098860   |

**Conformer C**

| Element | X          | Y          | Z          |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|
| H       | -0.965820  | 1.235940   | 0.098860   |
| H       | 2.154530   | 0.098860   | 0.854120   |
| H       | 5.065820   | -3.825340  | 1.09519800 |
| H       | 5.04805060 | 2.52346900 | 1.09519800 |
| O       | -1.380060  | -3.825340  | -2.236750  |
| Element | X | Y | Z |
|--------|---|---|---|
| C      | 4.97792400 | 1.97089700 | 1.66428800 |
| C      | 5.36102000 | -0.06743000 | 0.98681000 |
| C      | 5.03681000 | 3.44798000 | 1.12090000 |
| H      | -2.13100000 | -2.84230000 | 0.81140000 |
| C      | -1.39623000 | -2.75161000 | -0.27482000 |
| C      | -1.05417000 | -3.80756000 | -0.97202000 |
| C      | 0.35115000 | 2.75103000 | 2.70973200 |
| H      | 0.99594000 | -2.94675000 | -2.74994000 |
| C      | -0.89569000 | 2.94675000 | -2.74994000 |
| C      | -3.00910000 | 0.12050000 | -0.03200000 |
| H      | 2.36489000 | -1.94570000 | 0.62980000 |
| C      | -0.16411000 | 0.81403816 | -0.81140000 |
| H      | 5.49760000 | 0.57081900 | 3.26940000 |
| H      | 4.31990000 | -3.42438000 | 3.50914000 |
| H      | -3.77110000 | 3.84174000 | 2.51830000 |
| H      | -0.05404000 | 4.19400000 | -0.29430000 |
| C      | -4.45961000 | 0.24201000 | -0.03200000 |
| H      | -4.25270000 | -2.44772000 | -0.31904000 |
| H      | -6.46430000 | -3.59690000 | -1.65950000 |
| H      | -5.03490000 | -1.59050000 | -0.69280000 |
| H      | -2.75200000 | 0.50129000 | -2.09880000 |
| C      | -5.98110000 | 0.50129000 | -2.09880000 |
| C      | -4.68661000 | -2.44772000 | -0.31904000 |
| C      | -2.74340000 | 4.85594600 | 1.89090000 |
| H      | 5.07200000 | 2.74340000 | 1.89090000 |
| H      | -3.55460000 | -2.18447000 | 3.02800000 |
| H      | -5.94440000 | -0.42011000 | 2.13718000 |
| N      | -5.57840000 | -0.85500000 | -1.18237000 |
| C      | -6.63000000 | -1.21990000 | -0.50129000 |
| C      | -5.94510000 | -0.31904000 | -2.09880000 |
| H      | -0.83170000 | 0.81403816 | -0.81140000 |
| H      | 5.49760000 | 0.57081900 | 3.26940000 |
| H      | 4.31990000 | -3.42438000 | 3.50914000 |
| H      | -3.77110000 | 3.84174000 | 2.51830000 |
| H      | -0.05404000 | 4.19400000 | -0.29430000 |
| C      | -4.45961000 | 0.24201000 | -0.03200000 |

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| Element | X | Y | Z |
|--------|---|---|---|
| β-C-H2O | 4.44710000 | -5.79980000 | 0.36760000 |
| H      | -4.68200000 | 2.24085000 | -1.40947000 |
| C      | -2.74340000 | 4.85594600 | 1.89090000 |
| H      | -3.55460000 | -2.18447000 | 3.02800000 |
| H      | -5.94440000 | -0.42011000 | 2.13718000 |
| N      | -5.57840000 | -0.85500000 | -1.18237000 |
| C      | -6.63000000 | -1.21990000 | -0.50129000 |
| C      | -5.94510000 | -0.31904000 | -2.09880000 |
| H      | -0.83170000 | 0.81403816 | -0.81140000 |
| H      | 5.49760000 | 0.57081900 | 3.26940000 |
| H      | 4.31990000 | -3.42438000 | 3.50914000 |
| H      | -3.77110000 | 3.84174000 | 2.51830000 |
| H      | -0.05404000 | 4.19400000 | -0.29430000 |
| C      | -4.45961000 | 0.24201000 | -0.03200000 |

**α-BP**

| Element | X | Y | Z |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 33  | 0.43769000 | -0.29430000 | -0.50129000 |

**α-BP**

| Element | X | Y | Z |
|--------|---|---|---|
| 33  | 0.43769000 | -0.29430000 | -0.50129000 |
O                  0.01306842   -0.06551625    0.09684884
C                  3.87029451   -4.21898233   -1.52302858
H                  4.23220227   -3.24236672   -1.89138948
N                  0.91005982   -5.62821941    0.35372848
H                  0.71593376   -4.98765254    1.19561051
H                  0.13347921   -5.39834876   -0.30676630
C                  0.16012661   -4.24145864   -2.82967942
H                 -0.69791020   -4.74352231   -3.31876385
C                  0.79186430   -3.22139773   -3.79753829
H                  0.08118581   -2.40809337   -4.04372197
H                  1.09459774   -3.71863790   -4.73970968
H                  1.69155655   -2.74736485   -3.35417349
C                 -2.85076219   -3.42932386    0.96984684
C                 -3.15634901   -3.33213976    0.96984684
C                 -3.96533596   -4.69697261   -0.85854611
C                 -2.36204988   -3.71864471   -1.57610410
C                 -2.07453351   -5.26107470   -0.85854611
C                 -3.44835285   -3.23576957   -3.08570406
C                 -4.65974547   -3.57984797   -1.64404913
C                 -1.50656171   -0.29233086   -2.09387483
C                 -1.42748362   -0.23751273   -3.08570406
C                 -2.96587946   -1.24607951   -3.08570406
C                 -3.44835285   -3.23576957   -3.08570406
C                 -5.68576219   -0.23932386   -2.09387483
C                 -1.50656171   -0.29233086   -2.09387483
C                 -1.42748362   -0.23751273   -3.08570406
C                 -2.96587946   -1.24607951   -3.08570406
Figure S16. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P-10CSA(S) with the expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S17. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha_2 \beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S18. $^{13}$C NMR (magenta) and DEPT-135 (red) overlay spectra of $\alpha,\beta$-P·10CSA(S) (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S19. $^1$H–$^1$H TOCSY spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S20. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
**Figure S21.** $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P$\cdot$10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).

**Figure S22.** $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum, expansion of area of interest of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P$\cdot$10CSA(S) (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S23. $^1$H–$^1$H ROESY spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S24. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S25. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\cdot10\text{CSA(SR)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).

Figure S26. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\cdot10\text{CSA(SR)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
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Figure S27. $^1$H-$_1$H TOCSY spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S28. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-\text{d}_3, 20$\text{ eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S29. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\cdot10$CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).

Figure S30. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum, expansion of area of interest of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$P\cdot10$CSA(SR) (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S31. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha_2\beta_2$-$\cdot$10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C)
Figure S32. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(S) with the expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S33. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha\varphi$-P$\cdot$10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S34. $^1$H–$^1$H TOCSY spectrum of α-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S35. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum of $\alpha$-P$\cdot$10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S36. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum of $\alpha$-$P\cdot10$CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S37. $^1$H–$^1$H ROESY spectrum of $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).

Figure S38. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S39. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_4$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S40. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha_{77}$P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S41. $^1$H–$^1$H TOCSY spectrum of $\alpha$-P$\cdot$10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S42. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum of $\alpha\text{-P} \cdot 10\text{CSA(SR)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S43. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum of $\alpha$-$\sigma$·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S44. $^{1}H-^{1}H$ ROESY spectrum of $\alpha-\text{P-10CSA(SR)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S45. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha\cdot$P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C)
Figure S46. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-$\cdot$10CSA(S) with the expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S47. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-$10$CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S48. $^1$H–$^1$H TOCSY spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-$\text{P} \cdot 10\text{CSA(S)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S49. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HSQC spectrum of αβαβ-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S50. $^1$H–$^{13}$C HMBC spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-$P\cdot$10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S51. $^1$H–$^1$H ROESY spectrum of αβββ-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S52. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha$βαβ-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S53. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha$$\beta$$\alpha$$\beta$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S54. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S55. $^1$H–$^1$H TOCSY spectrum of αβαβ-P·$^{10}$CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of $^{10}$CSA(S) and $^{10}$CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S56. $^1\text{H}^{-13}\text{C}$ HSQC spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta\cdot10\text{CSA(SR)}$ with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S57. $^1H-^{13}C$ HMBC spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta-P\cdot10CSA(SR)$ with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S58. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha\beta\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C)
αβ-10CSA(S)
Figure S59. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_3\beta$-P·10CSA(S) with the expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S60. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S61. $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of $\alpha\beta$-P·10CSA(S) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S), 25 °C).
Figure S62. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $\alpha_3\beta\cdot{}^{10}$CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (600 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of $^{10}$CSA(S) and $^{10}$CSA(R), 25 °C).
Figure S63. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $\alpha\beta$-P-10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (151 MHz, acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C).
**Figure S64.** $^1$H–$^{15}$N HSQC spectrum of αβ-P-10CSA(SR) with expansion of areas of interest (acetonitrile-$d_3$, 20 eq. of 10CSA(S) and 10CSA(R), 25 °C)
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