Supplementary Materials

Role of N–Oxide Moieties in Tuning Supramolecular Gel–State Properties

Dipankar Ghosh, Ragnar Bjornsson and Krishna K. Damodaran*

Table of content

1.	Gelation details	2
2.	Rheology	3
3.	Scanning electron microscopy	5
4.	Crystal data	7
5.	Powder X-ray diffraction	9
6.	Stimuli-responsive property	12
7.	Computational study	15

1. Gelation details

Solvent	4-BPU	3-BPU
	(1.0 wt%)	(6.0 wt%)
Water	Gel	Insoluble
DMF/water	Gel	Crystal
DMA/water	Gel	Crystal
DMSO/water	Gel	Crystal
MeOH/water	Gel	Crystal
EtOH/water	Gel	Crystal
MeCN/water	Gel	Crystal
THF/water	Gel	Crystal
EG/water	Gel	Gel [†]
DME/water	Gel	Gel [†]

Table S1: Gelation experiment with 4-BPU and 3-BPU in water and 1:1 solvent/water mixture

[†]= 3.0 wt%

Table S	2: Detern	mination of	of MGC	(wt%)
---------	-----------	-------------	--------	-------

Solvent/solvent mixture	Water	EG/water (3:7 v/v)	
4-BPU	0.8*	0.7	
L ₁	0.7	0.7	
3-BPU	No gelation	2.2	
L_2	0.8	1.1	

* Kumar, D.K.; Jose, D.A.; Das, A.; Dastidar, *Chem. Commun.* **2005**, 4059–4061

2. Rheology



Figure S1: Strain sweep experiments performed on **4-BPU** and L_1 gels at 1.0 wt% in water, and **3-BPU** and L_2 gels at 2.5 wt% in EG/water (3:7 v/v) at 25.0 °C and constant frequency of 1.0 Hz.



Figure S2: Frequency sweep experiment performed on **3-BPU** and **L**₂ gels at 2.5 wt% in EG/water (3:7 v/v), at 25.0 °C and a constant strain of 0.05%. Colour codes: G', **3-BPU** (\star), G'', **3-BPU** (\star), G', **L**₂ (\bullet) and G'', **L**₂ (\circ).

3. Scanning electron microscopy



Figure S3: Xerogels of L_1 obtained from water at 1.0 wt%.



Figure S4: Xerogels of L_1 obtained from DMSO/water (1:1 v/v) at 1.0 wt%.



Figure S5: Xerogels of L_2 obtained from water at 1.0 wt%.



Figure S6: Xerogels of L_2 obtained from DMSO/water (1:1 v/v) at 1.0 wt%.

4. Crystal data

Crystal data	L ₁ .H ₂ O	L ₂ .EG	3-BPU.EG
Empirical formula	$C_{11}H_{12}N_4O_4$	$C_{13}H_{16}N_4O_5$	$C_{14}H_{19}N_4O_4$
Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless
Formula weight	264.25	308.30	307.33
Crystal size (mm)	0.23×0.05×0.04	0.28×0.1×0.05	0.42×0.1×0.075
Crystal system	monoclinic	orthorhombic	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c	C2221	P21/c
a (Å)	3.79670(10)	7.8647(4)	18.3475(7)
b (Å)	12.2604(3)	11.0925(5)	4.7351(2)
c (Å)	24.6800(5)	15.9892(8)	17.5516(6)
α (°)	90	90	90
β (°)	90.3160(10)	90	98.4340(10)
γ (°)	90	90	90
Volume (Å ³)	1148.81(5)	1394.88(12)	1508.34(10)
Ζ	4	4	4
$D_{calc.}$ (g/cm ³)	1.528	1.468	1.353
F(000)	552	648	652
μ CuK α (mm ⁻¹)	1.011	0.972	0.843
Temperature (K)	150(2)	150(2)	150(2)
Reflections collected/ unique/observed [I>2o(I)]	13589/2026/ 1794	4732/1366/1334	23481/2950/2768
Data/restraints/parameters	2026/0/180	1366/0/103	2950/0/223
Goodness of fit on F ²	1.045	1.138	1.017
Final R indices [I>2 σ (I)]	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0350 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0817 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0296 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0853 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0370 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0957 \end{array}$
R indices (all data)	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0411 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0855 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0302 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0858 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} R_1 &= 0.0389 \\ wR_2 &= 0.0972 \end{array}$

Table S3: Crystal data

L ₁ .]	L ₁ .H ₂ O					
Nr	DonorH···Acceptor	D-H/Å	H···A/Å	D…A/Å	∠DH···A/°	Symmetry operation
1	N(8)H(8)···O(16)	0.88	1.98	2.7990(16)	153	1-x,1/2+y,3/2-z
2	N(11)H(11)····O(16)	0.88	1.96	2.7851(16)	156	1-x,1/2+y,3/2-z
3	O(19)H(19A)····O(1)	0.96(3)	1.80(3)	2.7466(19)	172(2)	x,y,z
4	O(19)H(19A)····N(2)	0.96(3)	2.50(3)	3.2906(19)	141(2)	x,y,z
5	O(19)H(19B)···O(1)	0.90(2)	1.87(2)	2.7612(19)	168(2)	-1+x,y,z
6	C(3)H(3)····O(10)	0.95	2.53	3.2099(18)	128	1-x,1-y,1-z
7	C(6)H(6)····O(19)	0.95	2.46	3.280(2)	144	2-x,2-y,1-z
8	C(17)H(17)····O(19)	0.95	2.59	3.415(2)	146	-1+x,3/2-y,1/2+z
L ₂ .EG						
Nr	DonorH···Acceptor	D-H/Å	H…A/Å	D…A/Å	∠DH···A/°	Symmetry operation
1	N(8)H(8)····O(1)	0.88	2.07	2.690(2)	127	1/2+x,-1/2+y,z
2	O(11)H(11)····O(1)	0.77(3)	1.97(3)	2.741(2)	175.1(17)	x,y,z
3	C(3)H(3)····O(11)	0.95	2.45	3.377(3)	164	-1/2+x,3/2-y,1-z
4	C(4)H(4)····O(11)	0.95	2.52	3.208(3)	129	-1/2+x,-1/2+y,z
3-BPU.EG						
Nr	DonorH···Acceptor	D-H/Å	H… A/Å	D…A/Å	∠DH····A/°	Symmetry operation
1	N(7)H(7)····O(17)	0.88	1.92	2.7496(13)	158	x,1/2-y,1/2+z
2	N(10)H(10)····O(20)	0.88	2.13	2.9122(14)	147	x,1/2-y,1/2+z
3	O(17)H(17)····O(21)	0.84	1.88	2.7026(15)	166	x,y,z
4	O(20)H(20)···N(13)	0.84	1.97	2.7932(15)	166	1-x,-1/2+y,3/2-z
5	O(21)H(21)····N(1)	0.908(19)	1.838(19)	2.7344(14)	168.6(17)	x,y,z

Table S4: Hydrogen-bonding table

5. Powder X-ray diffraction



Figure S7: Comparison of the XRPD pattern of simulated L_1 . H_2O , as synthesized and the xerogel from EG/water (3:7 v/v) and water at 1.0 wt%.



Figure S8: XRPD comparison of simulated L₂.EG, L₂.H₂O, bulk crystals of L₂, xerogel from EG/water (3:7 v/v) at 1.2 wt% and water (1.0 wt%).



Figure S9: XRPD comparison of simulated **3-BPU.2EG**, **3-BPU**, bulk crystals of **3-BPU** and xerogels obtained from EG/water (3:7 v/v).





Figure S10: Frequency sweep experiments performed at 25.0 °C at a constant strain of 0.02% on **4-BPU** hydrogel at 1.0 wt%, in presence of three equivalents of anions.



Figure S11: Frequency sweep experiments performed at 25.0 °C at a constant strain of 0.02% on L_1 hydrogel at 1.0 wt%, in presence of three equivalents of anions.



Figure S12: Frequency sweep experiments performed at 25.0 °C at a constant strain of 0.02% on L_2 hydrogel at 1.0 wt%, in presence of three equivalents of anions.

7. Computational study



 ΔE = -10.6 kcal/mol

Figure S13: DFT-optimized geometries and calculated interaction energies of various 3-BPU hydrogenbonding interactions.



Figure S14: DFT-optimized geometries and calculated interaction energies of various **4-BPU** hydrogenbonding interactions.



Figure S15: DFT-optimized geometries and calculated interaction energies of various L_1 hydrogenbonding interactions.





N—H…O—N **ΔE**= -19.6 kcal/mol

N-O···H-O_{wat} ΔE = -8.8 kcal/mol



Figure S16: DFT-optimized geometries and calculated interaction energies of various L_2 hydrogenbonding interactions.