

## Supporting Information

for

### **Triphenylene discotic liquid crystal trimers synthesized by $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ -catalyzed terminal alkyne [2 + 2 + 2] cycloaddition**

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Characterization instruments and methods. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra for the monomers and trimers.

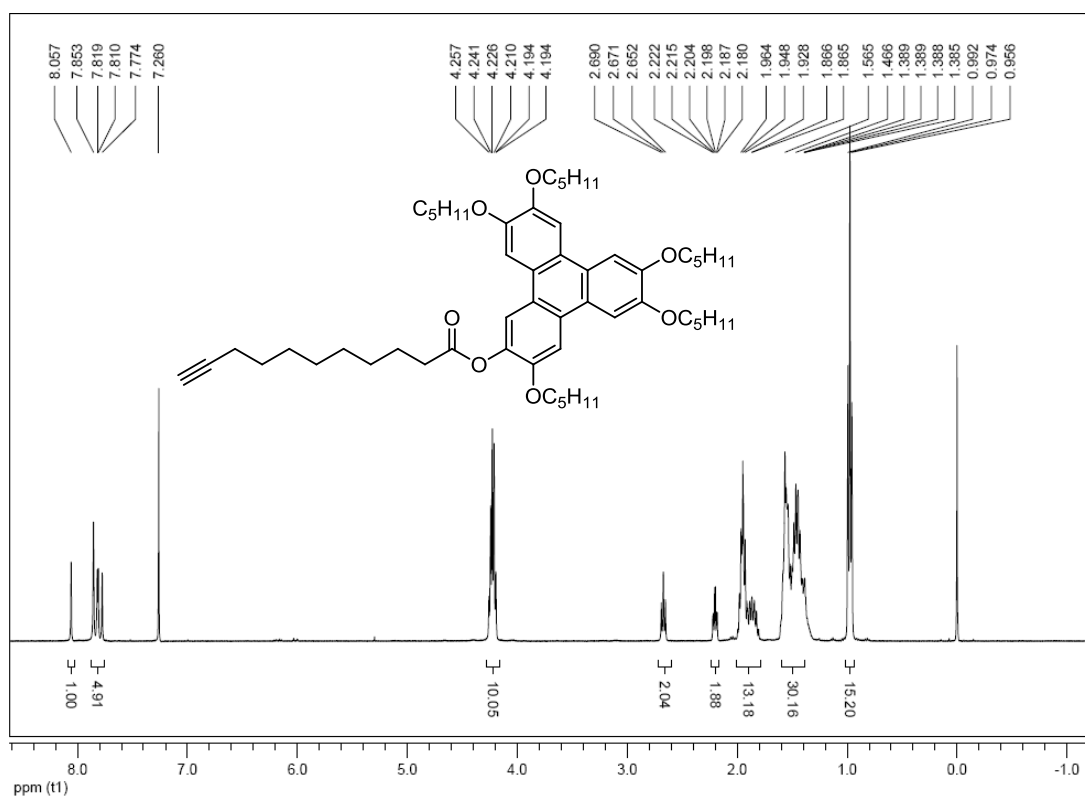
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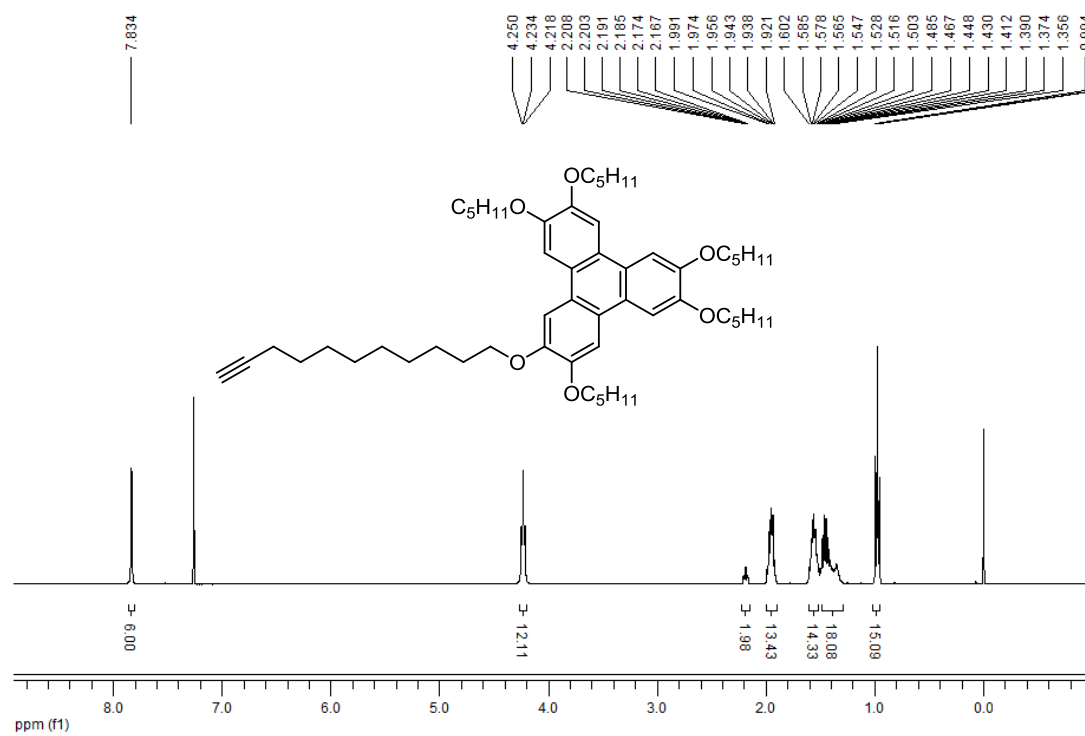
### **Characterization instruments and conditions**

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz) spectra were collected on a Bruker-Advance-600 spectrometer, and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz) spectra were collected on a Varian UNITY INOVA-400 (400 MHz). For NMR characterization,  $\text{CDCl}_3$  was used as the solvent and TMS as the internal standard. Elemental analysis was conducted on a CARLO ERBA 1106 machine. Phase transitions and enthalpy changes were measured using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) on a TA-DSC Q100 instrument with heating and cooling rates of 10 K / min under an  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. Liquid crystal textures were observed on an OLYMPUS BX41 polarizing optical microscope (POM) installed with a HCS302-GXY heating plate and a INSTEC STC200 temperature controller. 1D WAXD temperature dependant powder experiments were performed on a Rigaku Smartlab (3) X-Ray diffractometer equipped with a TCU 110 temperature control unit. The sample temperature was controlled within  $\pm 1$  K. The X-ray sources ( $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ ,  $\lambda=0.154$  nm) were provided by 40 kW ceramic tubes and with scan rate of 10 K/min.

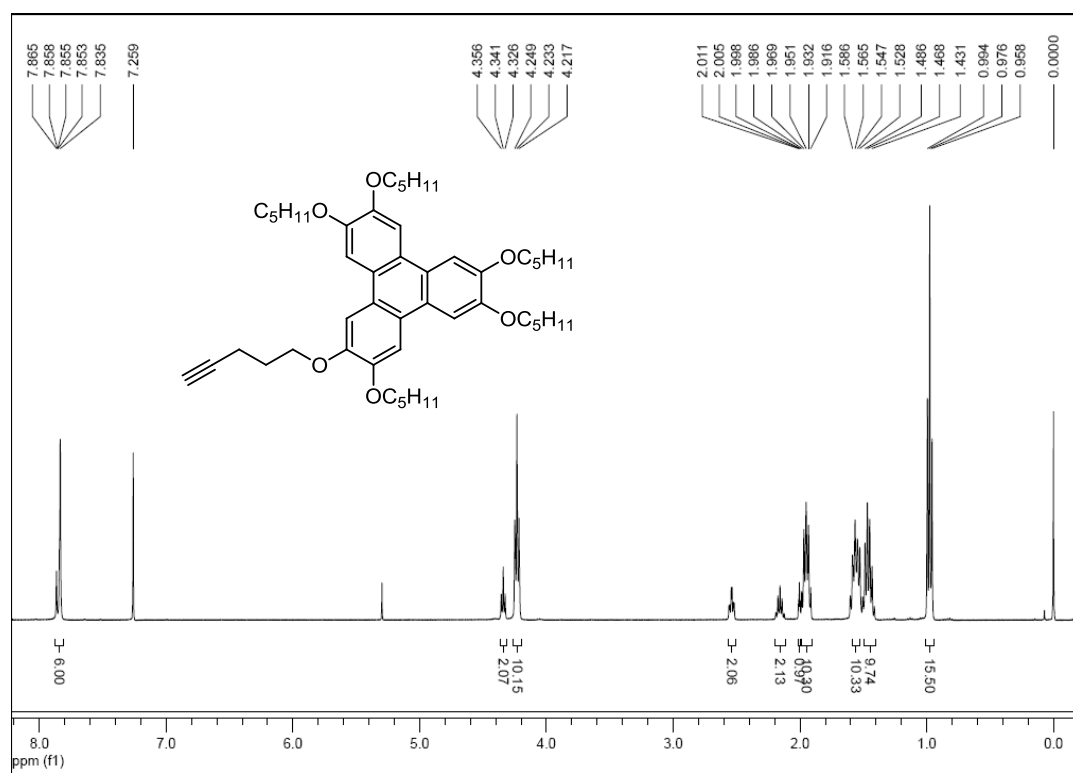
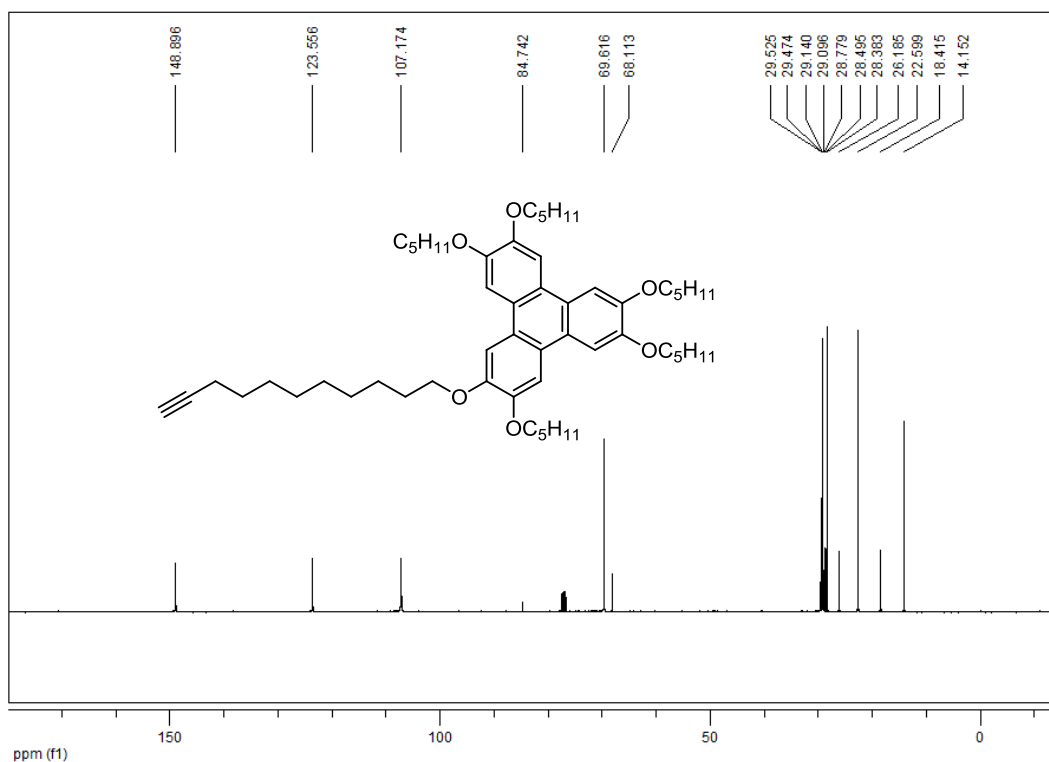
## NMR spectra for monomers 2 and 3a – c



**Figure S1:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) of monomer 2.



**Figure S2:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) of monomer 3a.



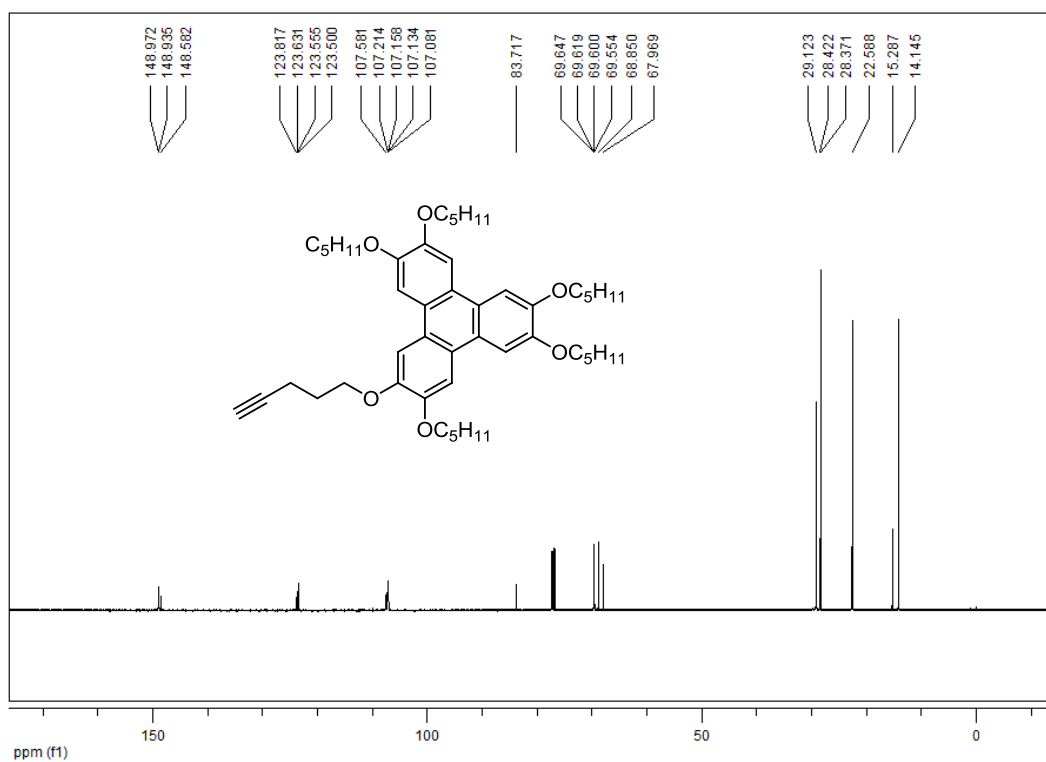


Figure S5:  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz) of monomer **3b**.

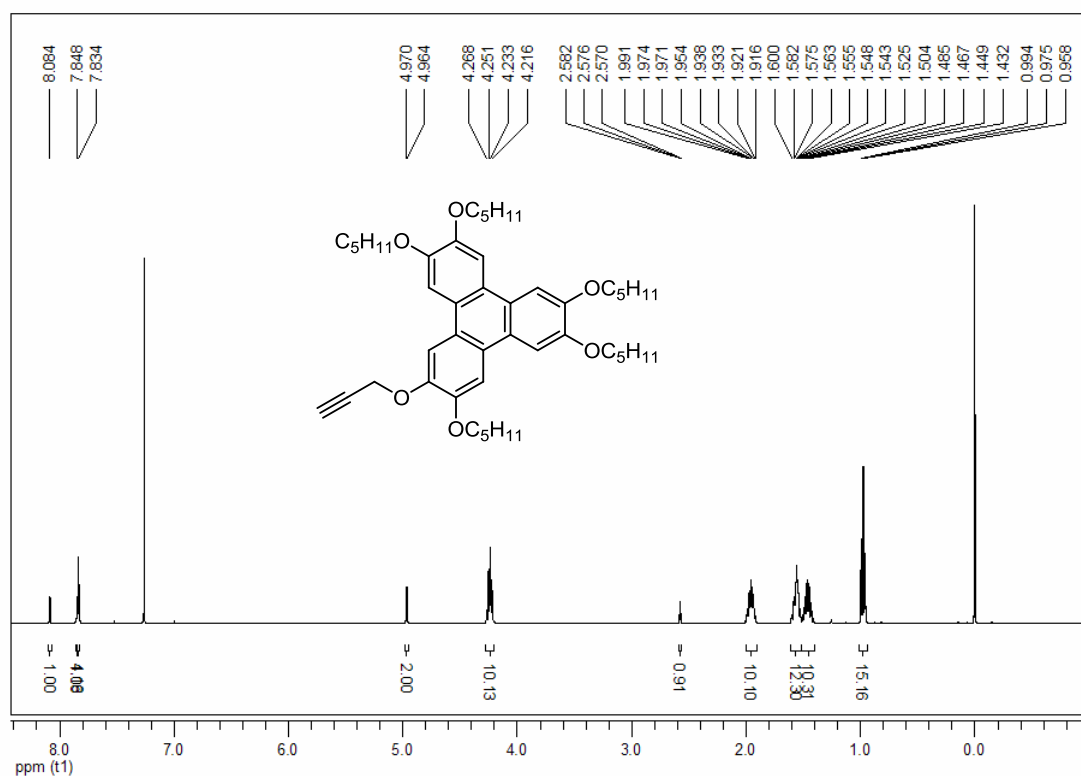
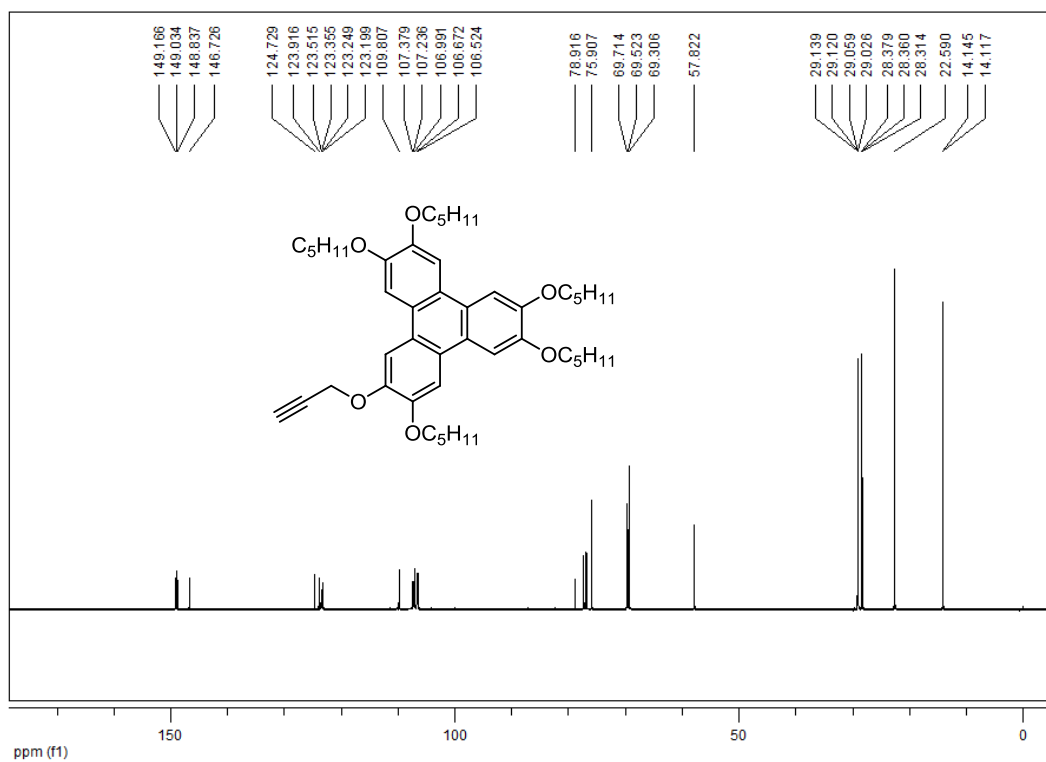
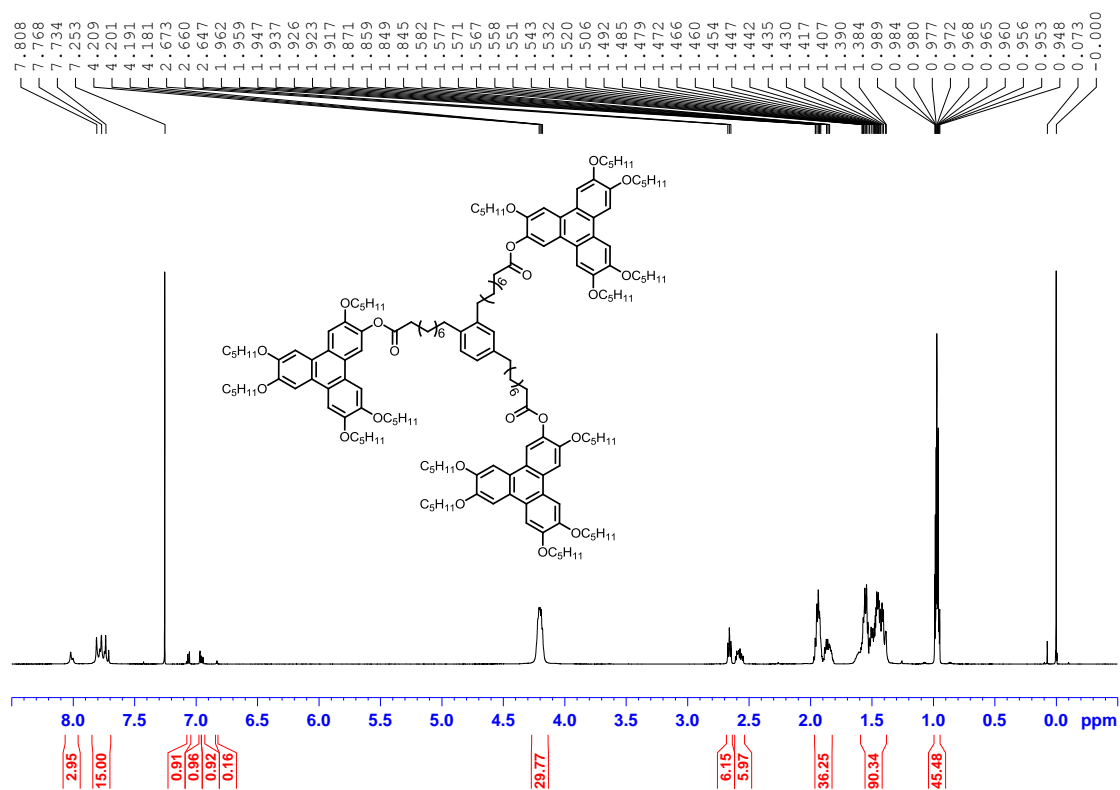


Figure S6:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz) of monomer **3c**.

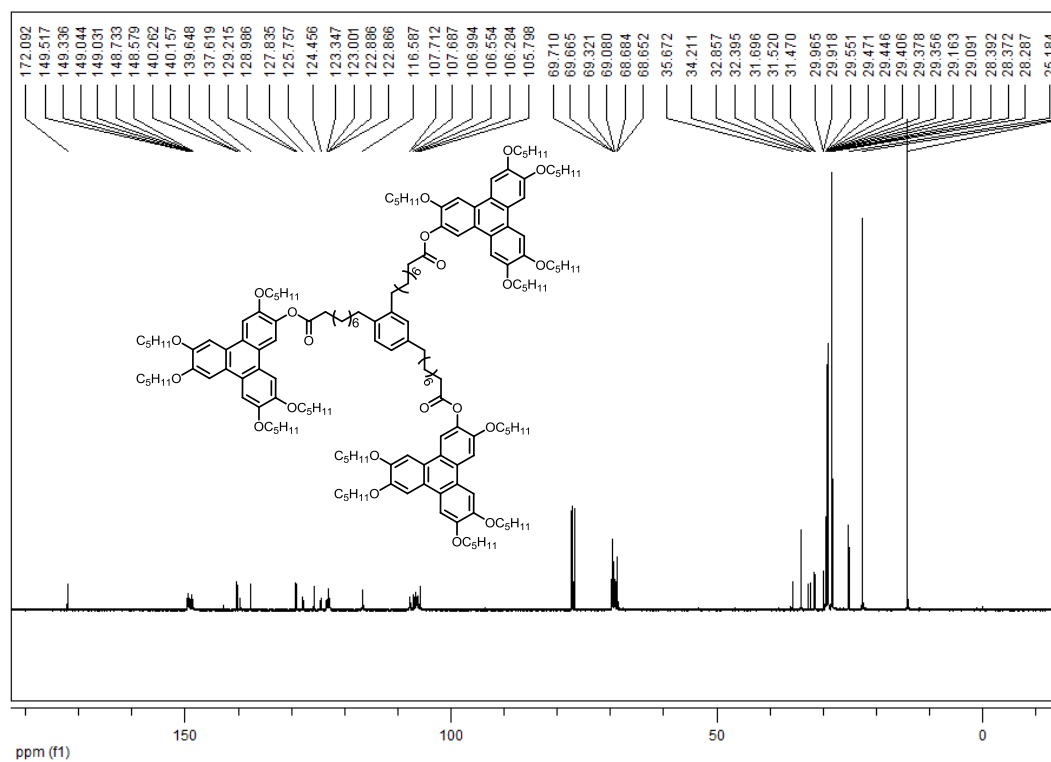


**Figure S7:**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 100 MHz) of monomer **3c**.

### NMR spectra for trimers 4 and 5a – c



**Figure S8:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 600 MHz) of trimer 4.



**Figure S9:** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) of trimer 4.

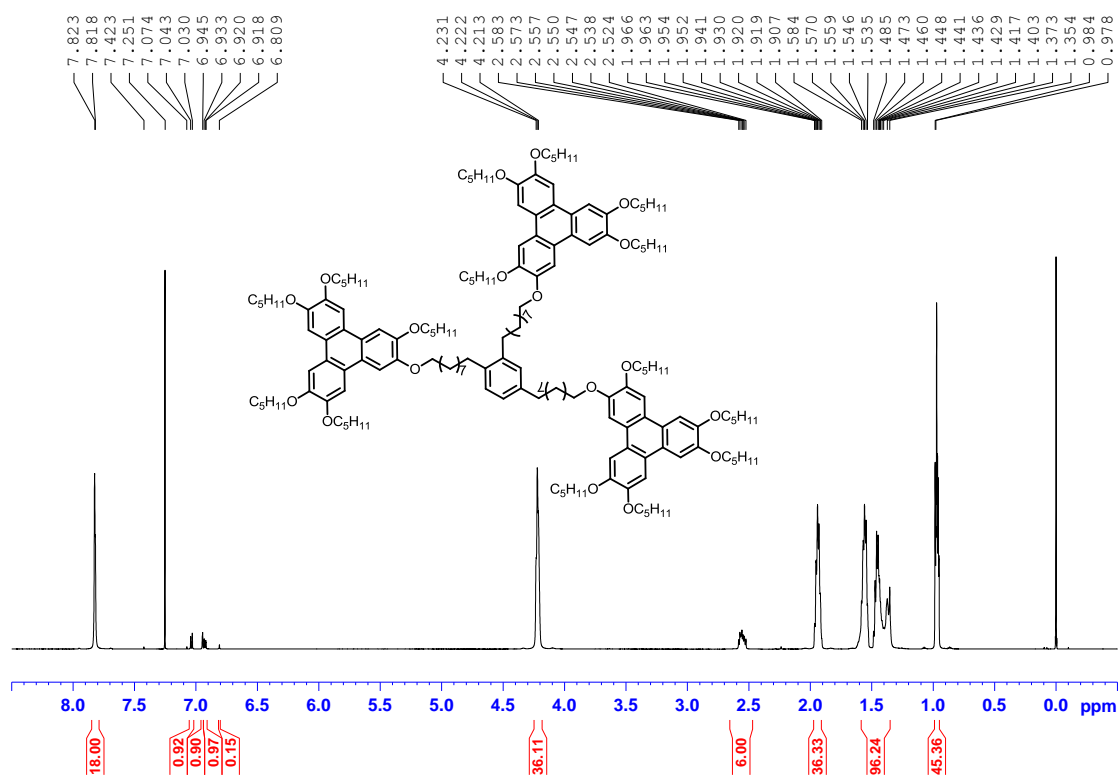


Figure S10: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 600 MHz) of trimer **5a**.

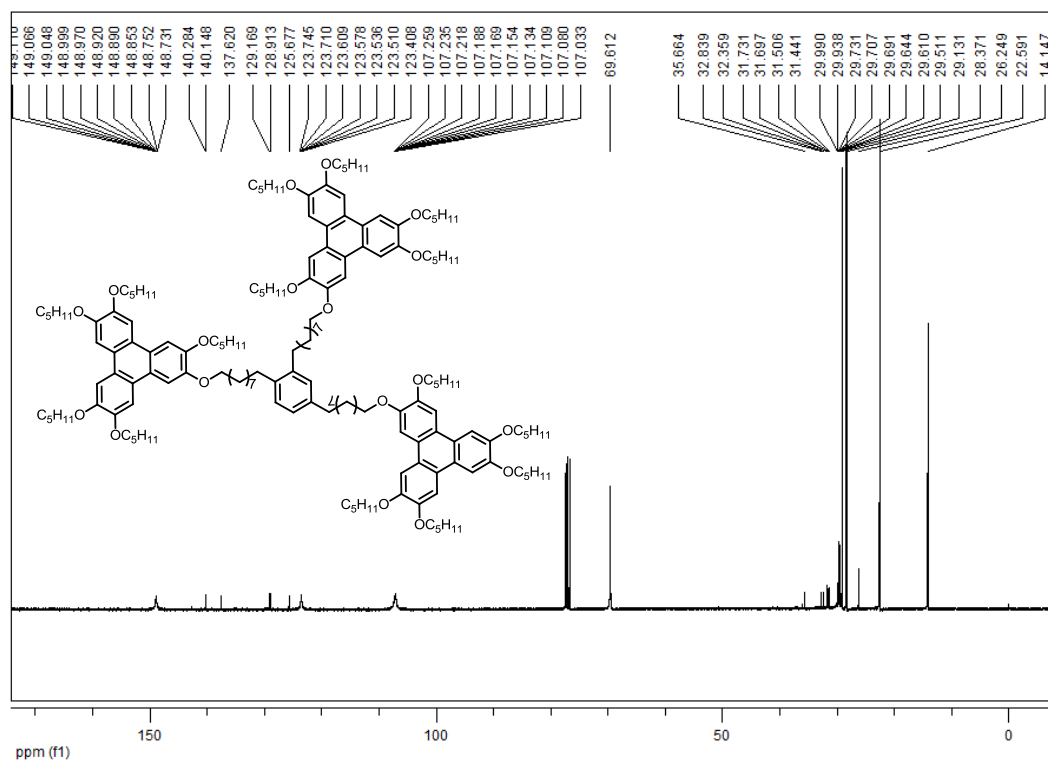


Figure S11: <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) of trimer **5a**.



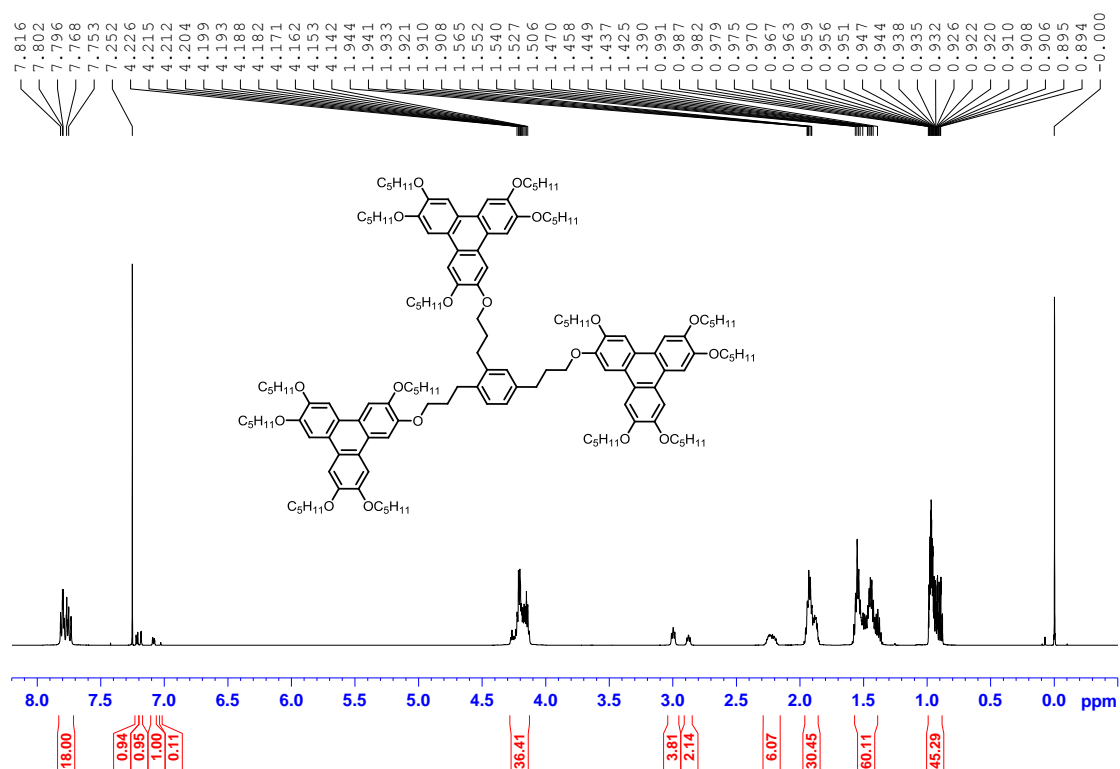


Figure S12: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 600 MHz) of trimer **5b**.

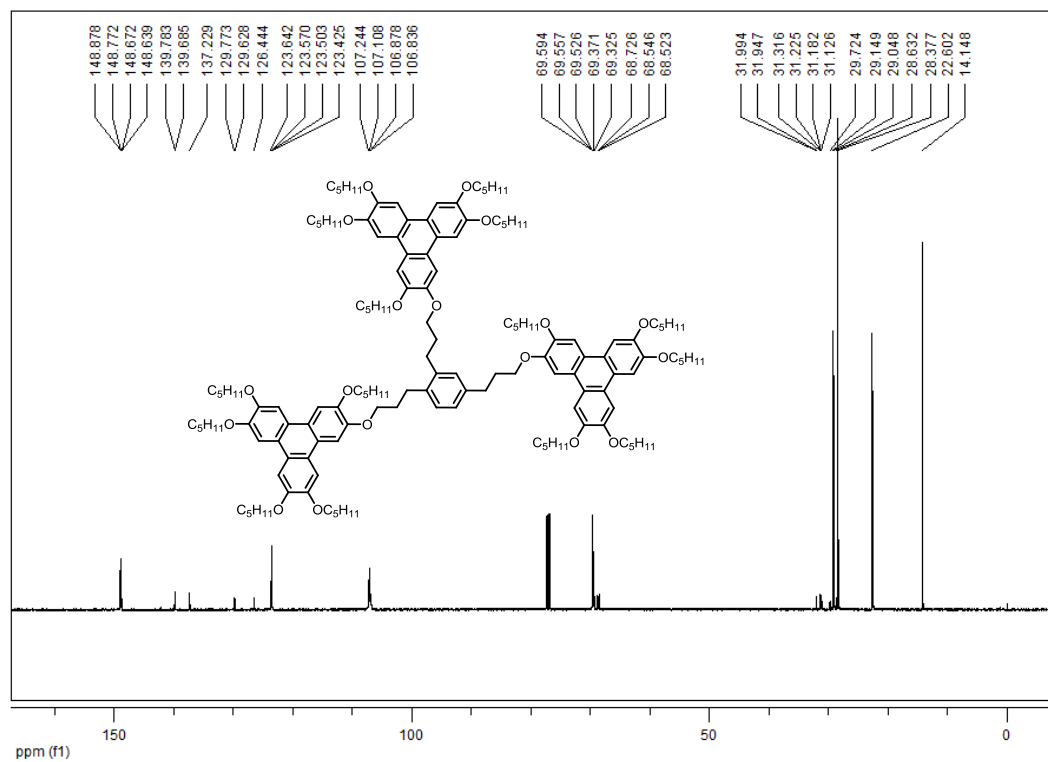
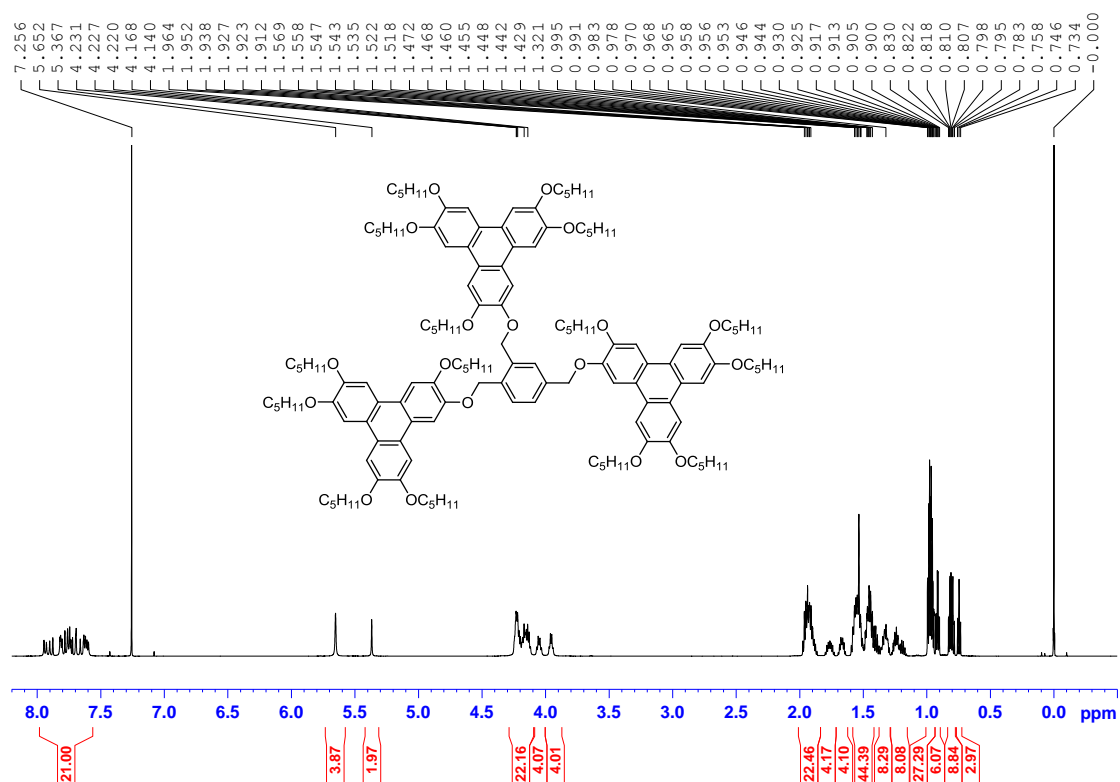
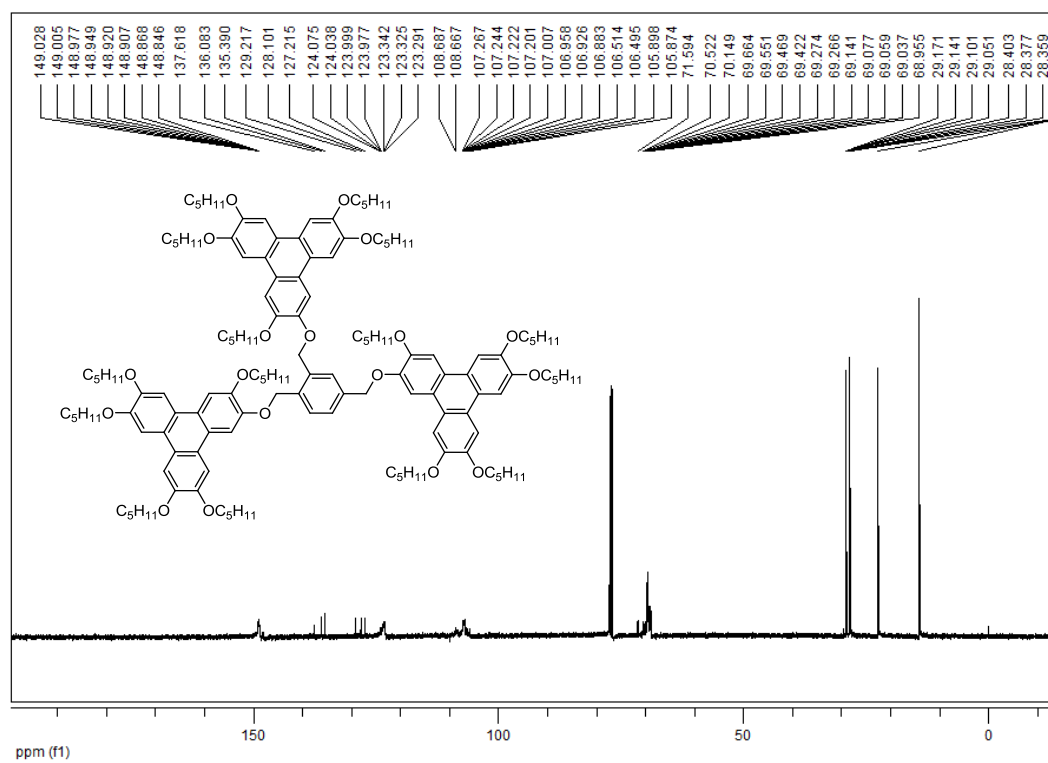


Figure S13: <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) of trimer **5b**.



**Figure S14:** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 600 MHz) of trimer **5c**.



**Figure S15:** <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) of trimer **5c**.