Supporting information Excited state interactions between the chiral Au₃₈L₂₄ cluster and covalently attached porphyrin

Birte Varnholt,^{*a*} Romain Letrun,^{*a*} Jesse Bergkamp,^{*b*} Yongchun Fu,^{*b*} Oleksandr Yushchenko,^{*a*} Silvio Decurtins,^{*b*} Eric Vauthey,^{*a*} Shi-Xia Liu,^{*b*} Thomas Bürgi^{*a**}

^{*a*} Department of Physical Chemistry, University of Geneva, Quai Ernest Ansermet 30, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland. E-mail: Thomas.buergi@unige.ch

^b Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Berne, Freiestrasse 3, 3012 Berne, Switzerland.



Fig. S 1: UV-vis spectra (normalized to 350 nm) of fractions separated by size exclusion chromatography. Ligandexchanged clusters elute first, due to the significant increase in size when the large porphyrin (relative to the clusters size) is attached.



Fig. S 2: UV-vis spectra (normalized to 350 nm and shifted for clarity) of HPLC isolated fractions. All spectra show the same features of porphyrin and $Au_{38}L_{24}$ absorption bands.



Fig. S 3: MALDI spectra from HPLC collected samples show non-exchanged (m/z = 10778), mono- (m/z = 11413) and small amounts of biexchanged (m/z = 12048) clusters



Fig. S 4: Calculated anisotropy factor $(g=\Delta A/A)$ for the fraction separated by HPLC. The value lies in the same order of magnitude as for pure enantioseparated Au₃₈(2PET)₂₄.



Fig. S 5: UV-vis and CD spectra of fraction P4 after Zn^{2+} incorporation measured in dichloromethane (DCM) and tetrahydrofurane (THF).



Fig. S 6: Fluorescence and absorption spectra of fractions P4 and P5 after incorporation of Zn. A typical blue shift of the emission bands is observed.



Fig. S 7: Transient absorption spectra of (A) free base porphyrin, (B) $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24}$, (C) $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24,n}(porphyrin)_n$ (n = 0-2) and (D) $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24n}(Zn-porphyrin)_n$ (n = 0-2) in DCM. Spectra 1 ps to 1.5 ns were measured after excitation at 400 nm while for the spectra 3 ns to 15 ns an excitation wavelength 355 nm was used.



Fig. S 8: 2D map of the transient absorption data measured with $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24-n}(porphyrin)_n$ (n = 0-2) in DCM.



Fig. S 9: Temporal evolution of the Soret band ground-state bleach (averaged between 420 and 422 nm) for $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24-n}$ (porphyrin)_n (n = 0-2) (A) and $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24-n}$ (Zn-porphyrin)_n (n = 0-2) (B) measured upon 400 nm excitation. Solid lines are fit to the data. The inset in (A) shows the evolution on a longer time scale, in DCM, measured upon 532 nm excitation.



Fig. S 10: Decay-associated difference spectra obtained from the global analysis of the TA spectra A (B) $Au_{38}(2PET)_{24}$ in toluene (dichloromethane) and C (D) porphyrin functionalized cluster in toluene (dichloromethane).