

**Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for *Chemical Communications***

**Mg plasmonics for UV applications and chiral sensing**

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**Table of Contents**

**Supplementary Figure S1** Dispersion of molecular refractive index

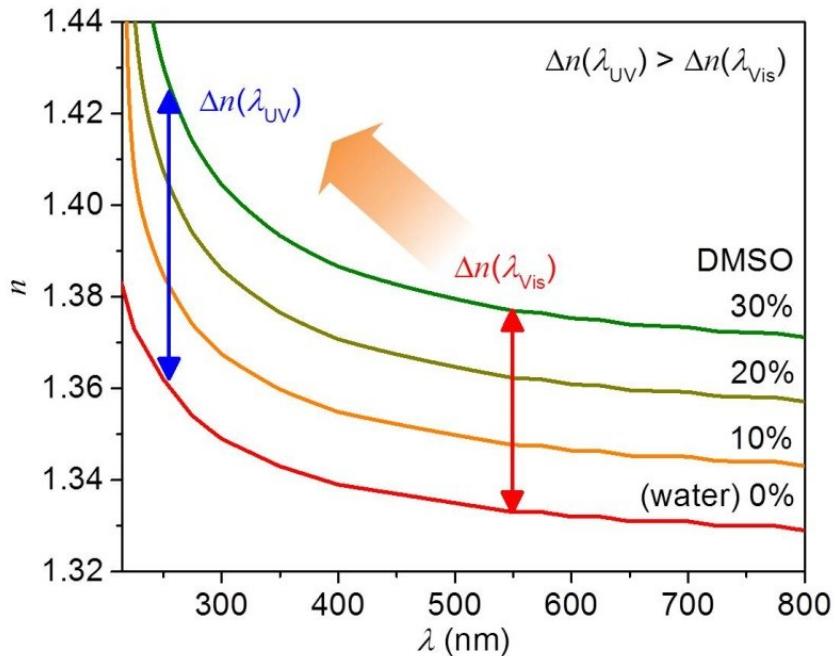
**Supplementary Figure S2** SEM images of pure Mg nanohelices grown by nanoGLAD

**Supplementary Figure S3** Extinction and CD spectra of Mg nanohelices in ethanol

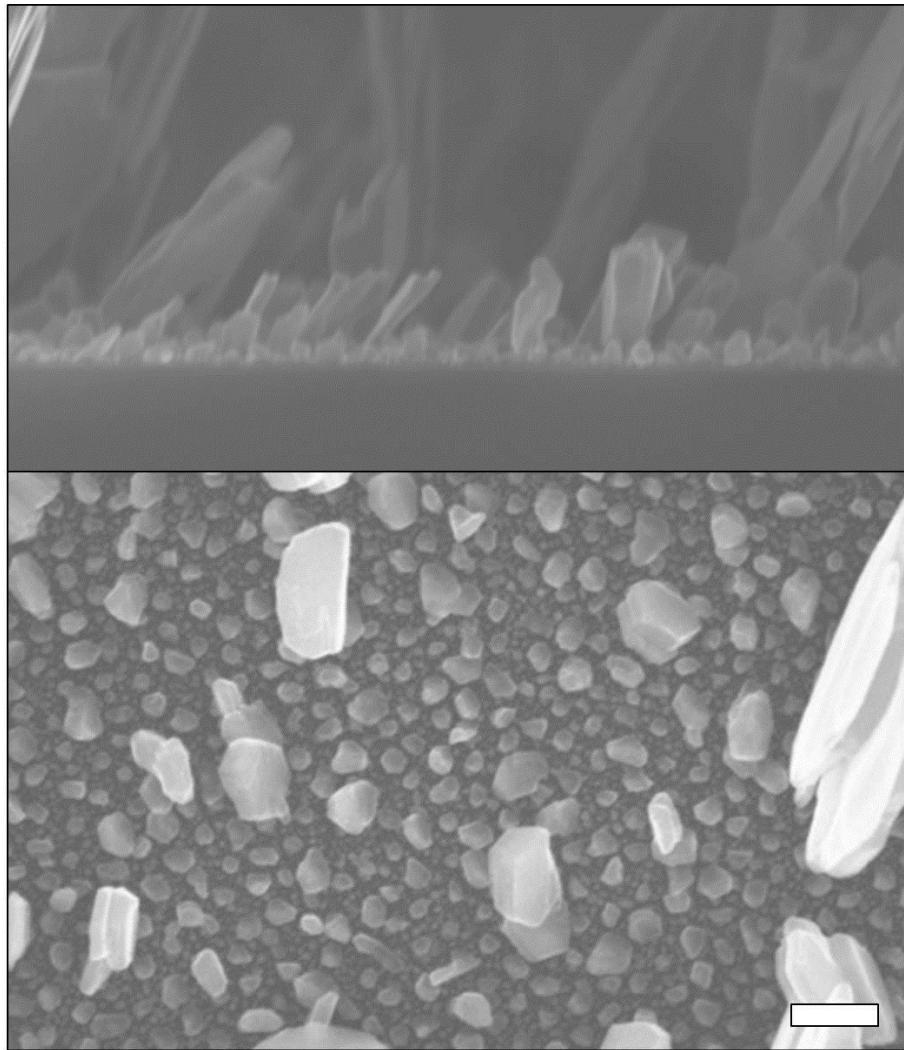
**Supplementary Figure S4** Extinction spectra of Mg LH nanohelices in water and 10% DMSO

**Supplementary Discussions** Experimental setup & polarisation dependent extinction

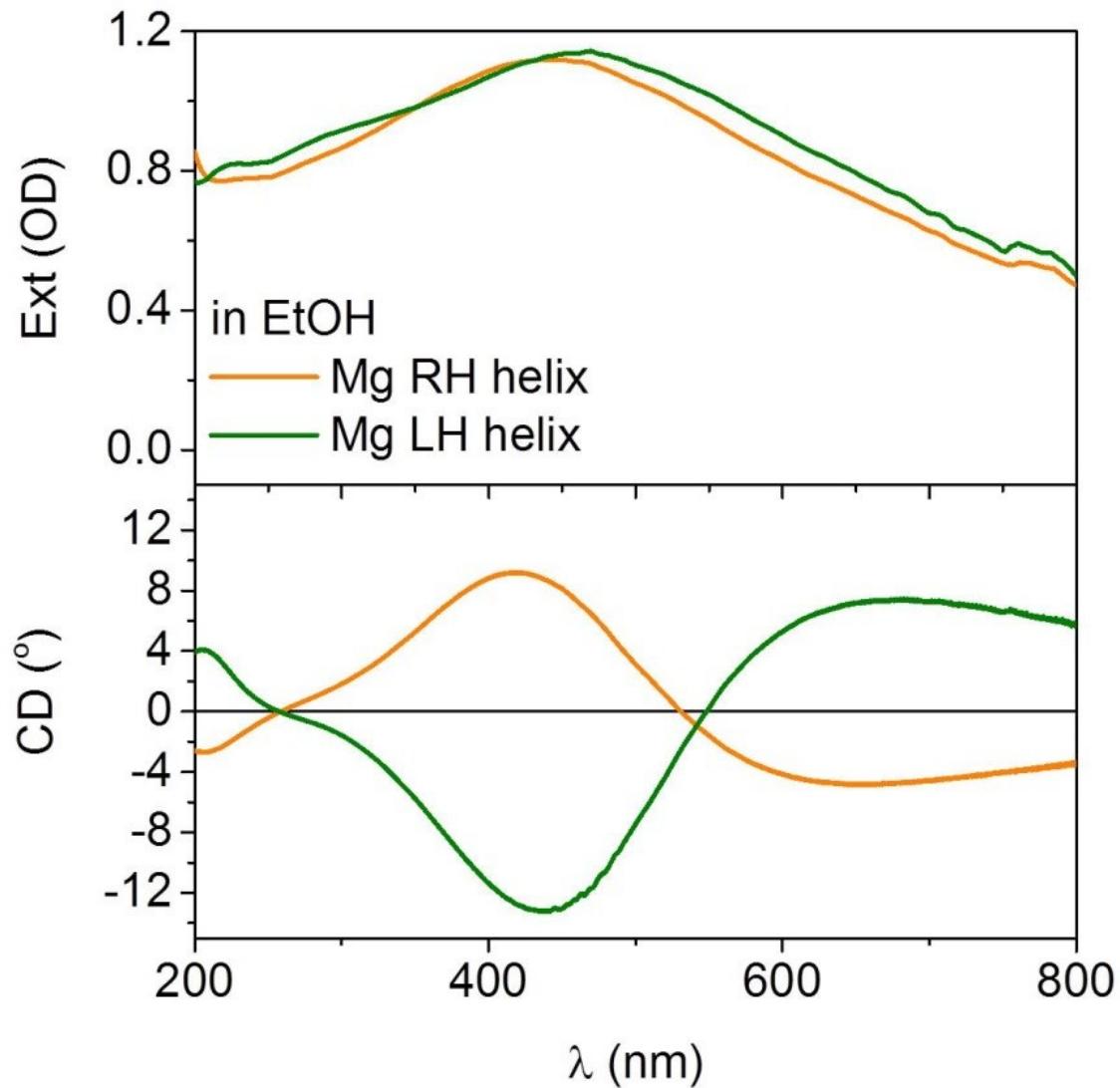
## Supplementary Figures



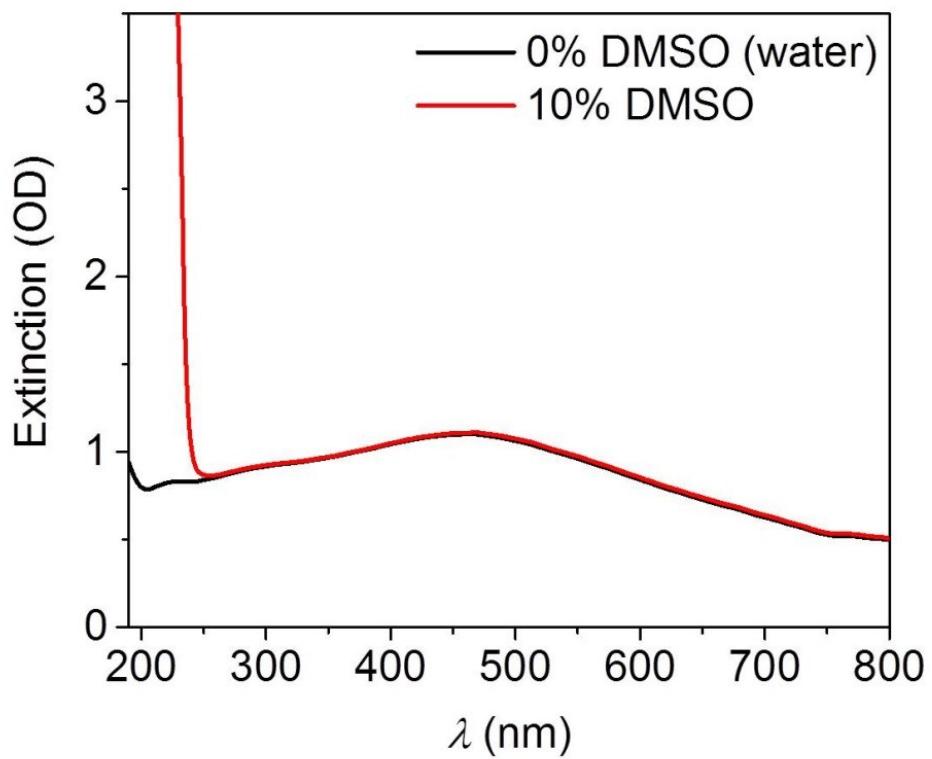
**Fig. S1** Dispersion of molecular refractive index of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) for four different concentrations (red: 9%, orange: 10%, yellow: 20%, and green: 30%) as a function of wavelength. The original data of the refractive indices of DMSO and water were obtained from ref. 12 and ref. 13 respectively. The medium refractive index is calculated by the Eqn. 3 in the main text. Each arrow indicates the change in refractive index according to the change in the molecular concentration at two different wavelengths (blue: UV, red: visible).



**Fig. S2** SEM images of pure Mg grown by nanoGLAD with rotation, but no helices are formed (Scale bar: 200 nm).



**Fig. S3** Extinction (upper panel) and CD (lower panel) spectra of Mg nanohelices in ethanol. Green and orange lines indicate different chirality of nanohelices, LH and RH, respectively.

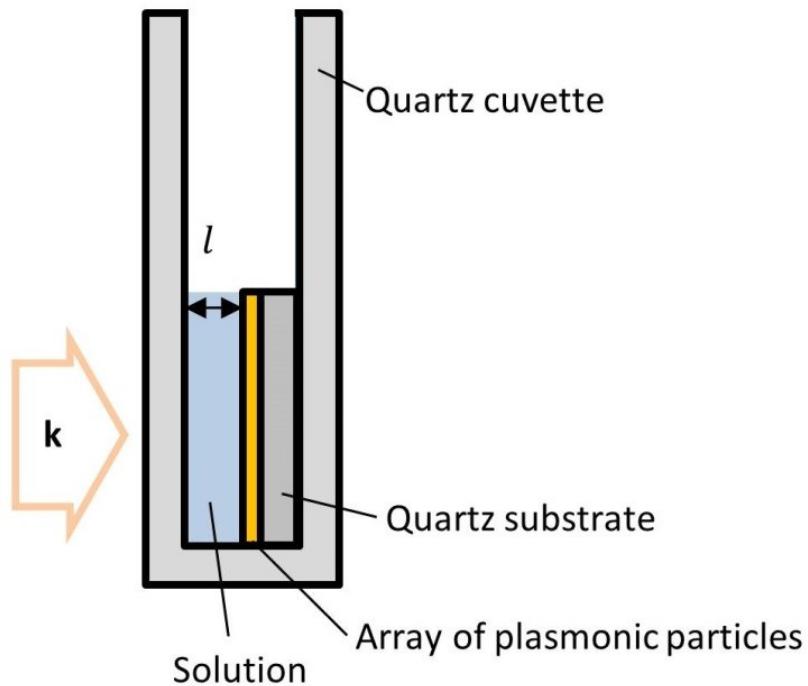


**Fig. S4** Extinction spectra of Mg LH nanohelices in water (black line) and 10% DMSO (red line).

## Supplementary Discussions

### Experimental setup

For the CD measurement the glass substrate with a layer of Mg nanohelices is immersed in a cuvette, as shown in Supplementary Fig. S5.



**Fig. S5** Cuvette containing the solution in which the quartz substrate with the Mg nanohelix film is immersed.

### Polarisation dependent extinction

The Circular dichroism (CD) is the difference between the extinctions for left and right handed polarised light<sup>21</sup>

$$CD [^\circ] = \Delta E \frac{4}{\ln 10} \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \quad (1)$$

where

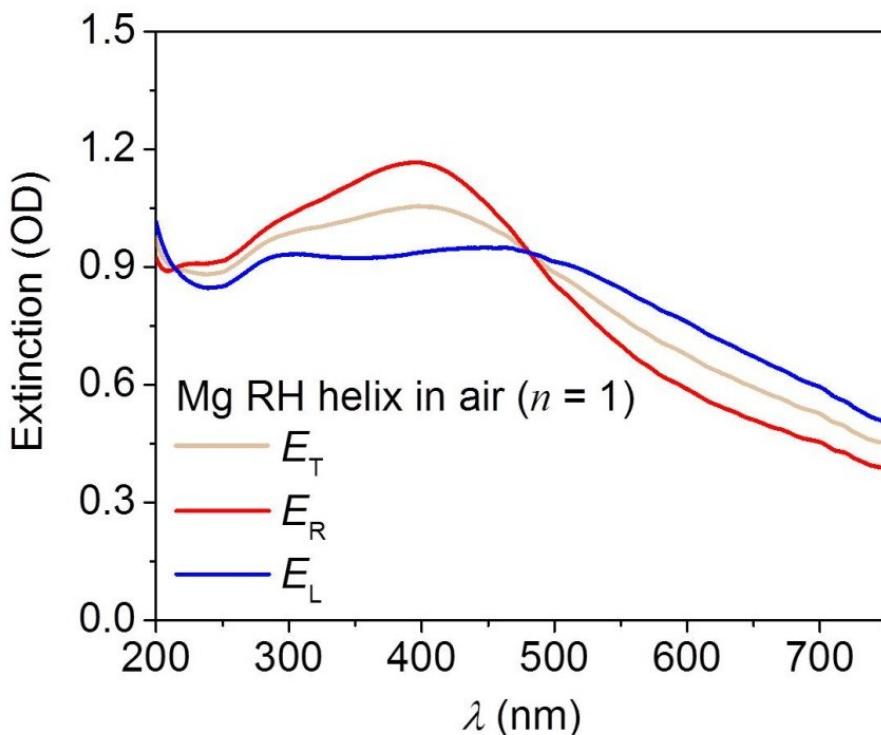
$$\Delta E = E_L - E_R. \quad (2)$$

The extinction for unpolarised light  $E_T$  can be expressed in terms of the extinctions for left and right handed circularly polarised light as

$$E_T = \frac{E_L + E_R}{2}. \quad (3)$$

Combining this with Eqns. 1 and 2 gives

$$E_{L/R} = E_T \pm \frac{\Delta E}{2} \quad (4)$$



**Fig. S6** Extinction spectra of the Mg RH nanohelices in air in response to the unpolarised light ( $E_T$ , orange) and the circularly polarised light (LCP:  $E_L$ , blue and RCP:  $E_R$ , red).