

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Ligand shell size effects on one- and two-photon excitation fluorescence of zwitterion functionalized gold nanoclusters

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#### Determination of the stoichiometry of AuZw NCs by XPS and mass spectrometry measurements.

XPS measurement (Leguevel, *Nanoscale* 2014,6,8091-8099, table 2 ou fig S8 of supporting information ) show that for AuZw 1:1; 1:3 and 1:5 the ration  $\text{Au}^0 / \text{Au}^+$  is  $\approx 2$ . Of course, it's an average, a mix of different sizes of clusters. (for the new data we don't have the file to extract the ratio  $\text{Au}^0 / \text{Au}^+$ , and we supposed that this ratio is similar).

Assuming that fluorescence properties are given by a small core: tetramer  $\text{Au}_4$ , we can build a simple model: a gold core with  $4\text{Au}^0$  and  $4 \times 2 = 8\text{Au}^+$  (8 thiols bound to this 8 gold= 4 Zw, assuming that each S from the ZW can bind to one  $\text{Au}^+$ )

Our starting model of the cluster is thus  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Zw}_4$

XPS measurement can also give a ratio between Au and Sulfur atoms (table 1 same publication). By mixing theses results with mass spectrometer data (Shen, *APL MATERIALS*, 5, 053404(2017) we can have an estimation of the number of ligands in the shell(s).

For AuZw 1:1 ( $\approx 11\text{kDa}$ ) we can take  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{ZW}_{22}$ :  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Zw}_4 + \approx 18$  Zw in the shell

For AuZw 1:2 ( $\approx 17\text{kDa}$ ) we can take  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{ZW}_{37}$ :  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Zw}_4 + \approx 33$  Zw in the shell

For AuZw 1:5 ( $\approx 29\text{kDa}$ ) we can take  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{ZW}_{66}$ :  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Zw}_4 + \approx 62$  Zw in the shell

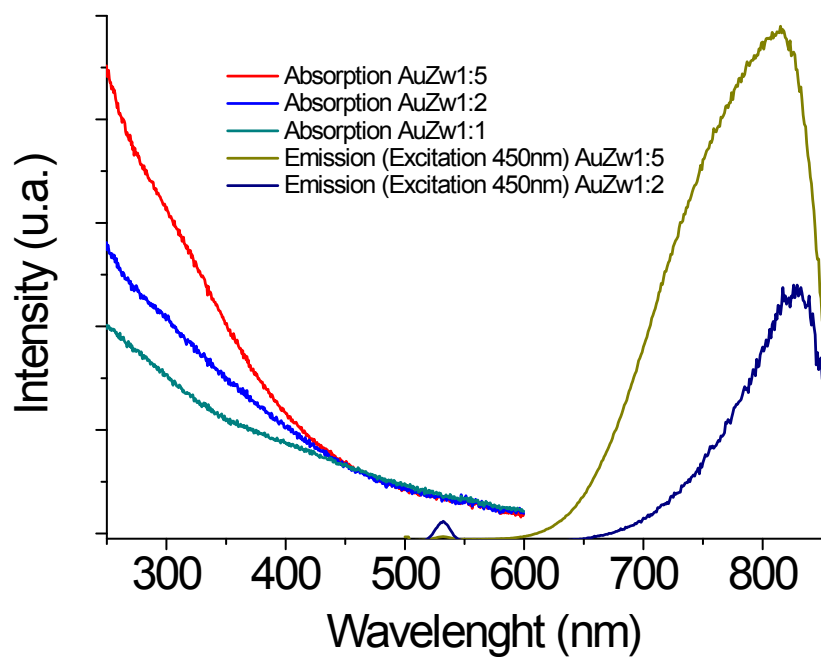


Figure S1 : Experimental linear absorption and emission spectra for AuZw NCs in water.

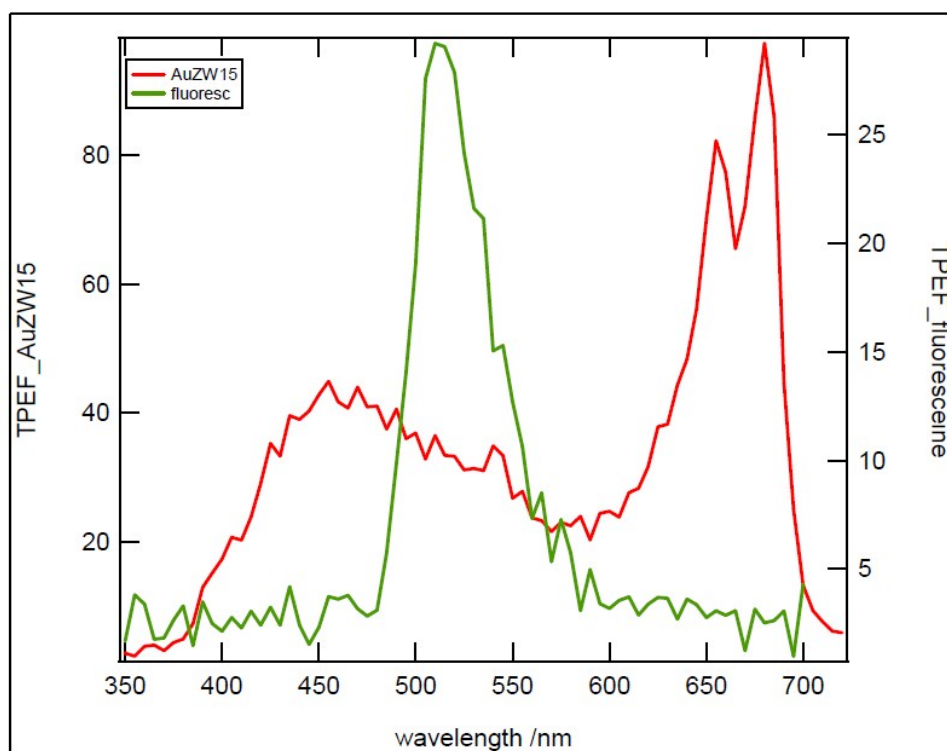


Figure S2 : Experimental two-photon excited fluorescence spectrum of AuZw 1:5 NCs in water and compared to fluorescein. (800 nm laser excitation).

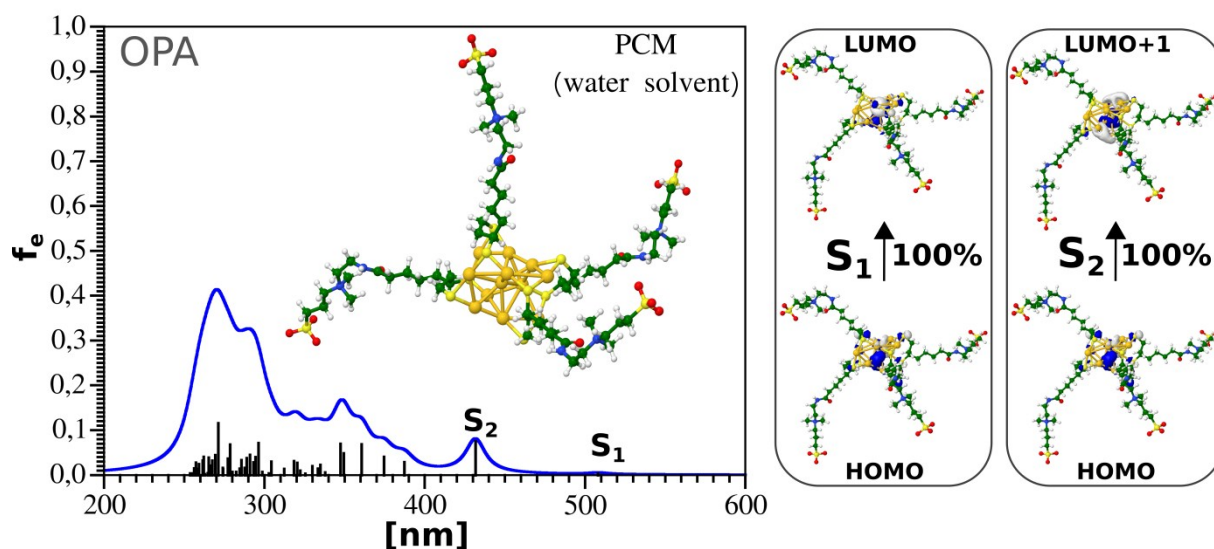


Figure S3: OPA spectrum obtained by QM-TDDFT approach for Au<sub>12</sub>Zw<sub>4</sub>. Leading excitations of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  OPA states are shown on the right side.

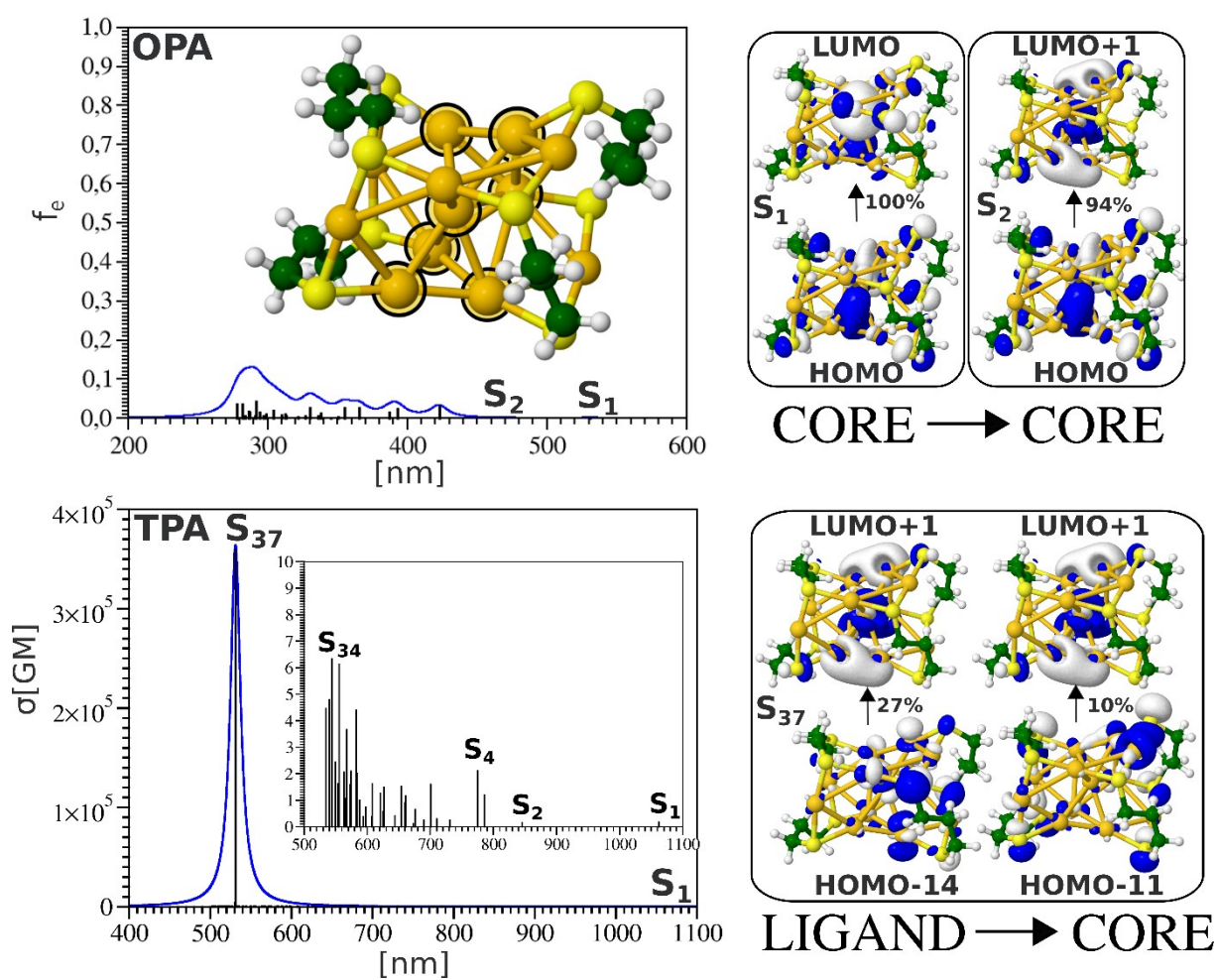
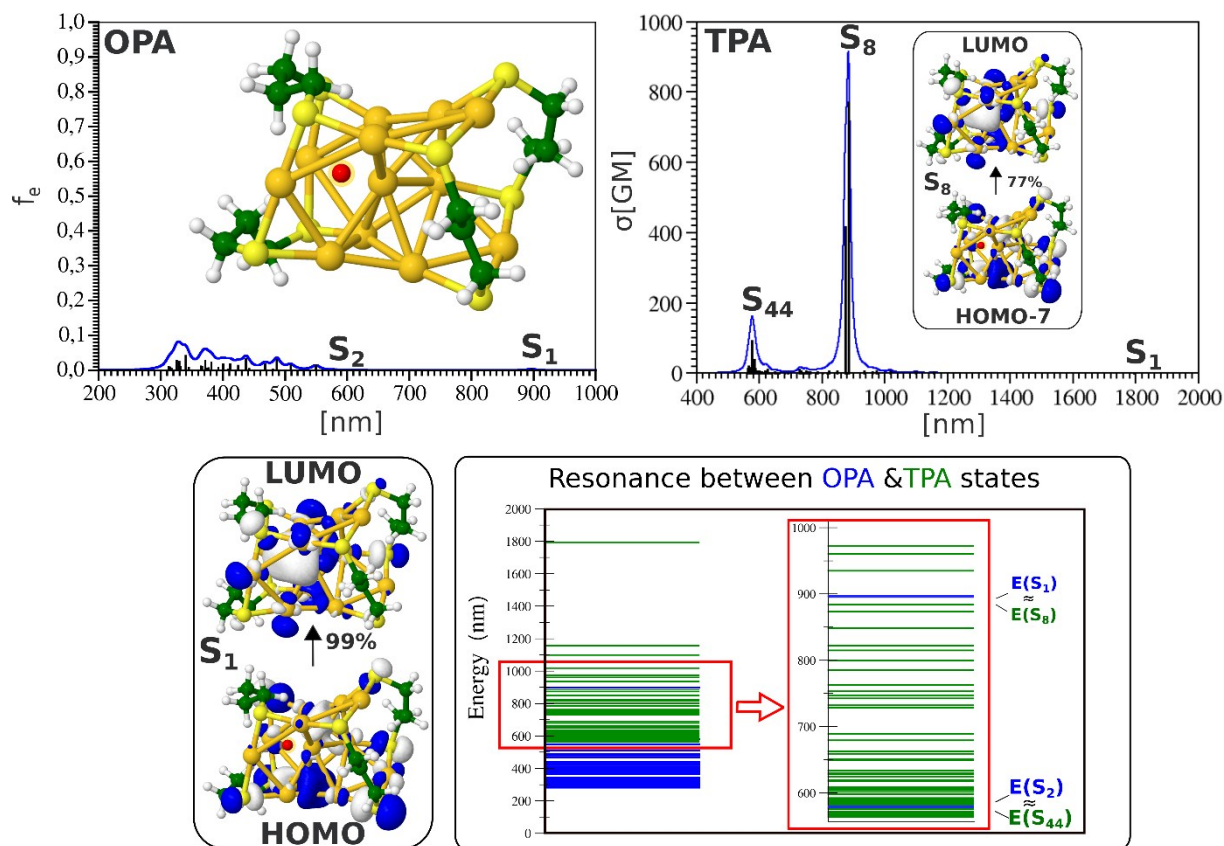


Figure S4: Comparison of TD-DFT OPA and TPA spectra obtained for Au<sub>12</sub>L<sub>4</sub> (L=S-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-S). Leading excitations of  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  OPA states and of  $S_{37}$  TPA state are shown on the right side.



**Figure S5: Comparison of TD-DFT OPA and TPA spectra obtained for  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{L}_4$  ( $\text{L} = \text{S-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-S}$ ) with point charge  $q=+1$  (red circle) placed close to central Au atom. Leading excitations for  $S_8$  of TPA is shown on the upper right side. The leading excitation of OPA  $S_1$  state (left bottom) as well as the resonance between OPA and TPA states are shown on the right bottom.**

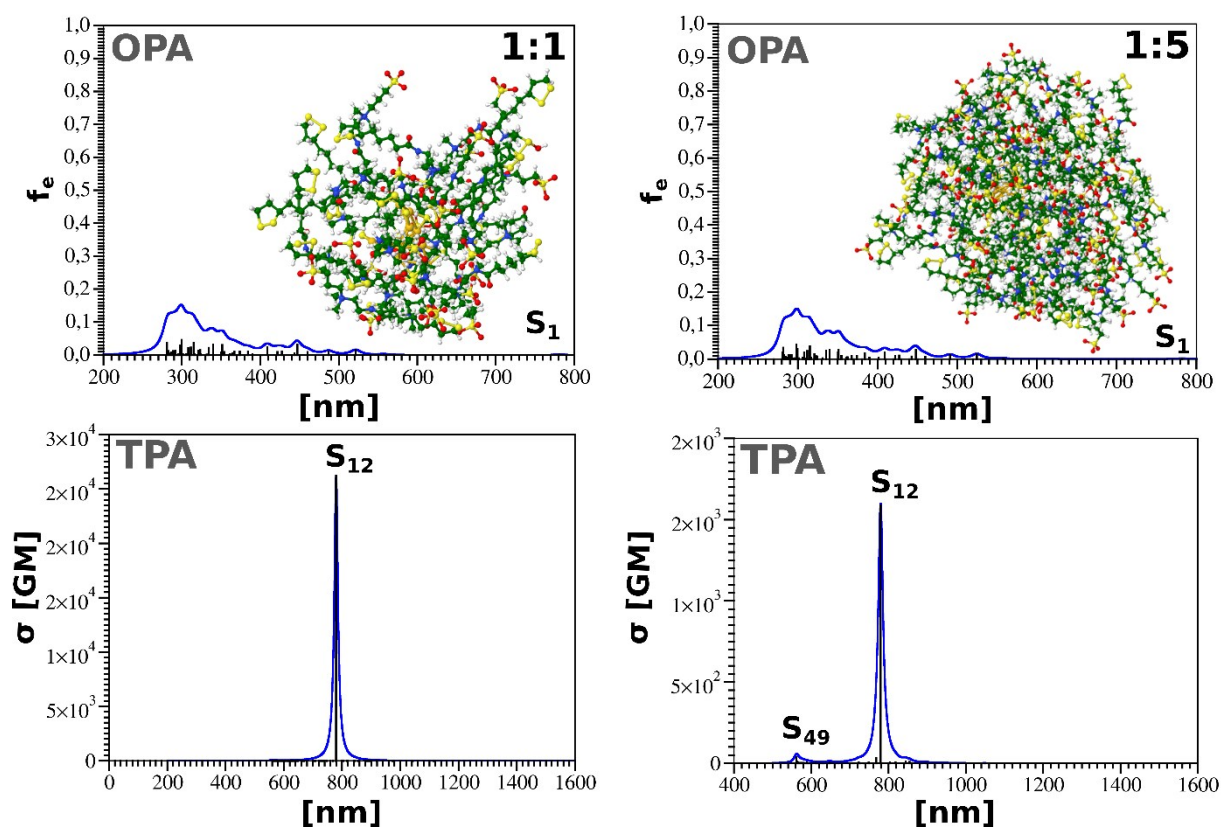


Figure S6: Comparison of OPA and TPA spectra obtained by QM/MM approach for  $\text{Au}_{12}\text{Zw}_4$  (QM-TDDFT) with point charge  $q=+1$  placed close to central Au atom (cf S4), with 1:1 and 1:5 ratio of Au:Zwitterions (MM)