Supplementary Information

Pasteur's quasiracemates in 2D: chiral conflict between structurally different enantiomers induces single-handed enantiomorphism

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Supplementary Information Figure 1. Adsorption modes of tartaric acid and malic acid on Cu(110). (a) Structural formulas for (*S*)-malic acid (MA) and (*S*,*S*)-tartaric acid (TA). (b) Sketches for bimalate (left) and bitartrate (right) in the adsorbed state.



Supplementary Information Figure 2. Long-range STM scan (180 nm \times 190 nm, U = -1930 mV, I = 65pA). About 33% of the surface is covered with (1 2, -9 0) domains (orange).

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Supplementary Information Figure 3. STM image (70 nm × 70 nm, U = - 2V, I= 50 pA) showing the coexistence of all phases at a ratio of 90% *rac.*-TA to 10% (*R*)-MA. The (*S*,*S*)-TA domains are still of substantial size. Some of the (*R*,*R*)-TA areas are coloured in orange. Triplets in the enantiopure (1 2, -9 0) domains are aligned along the [1 1] direction, i.e. the trimer rows run parallel to the [1 14] direction. The green areas show examples where the molecules are aligned along the [1 10] direction. The insets show the presence of triplets in the green areas, one row going through a (1 2, -9 0) island.

DFT calculations

For DFT modelling we used a Gaussian plane wave (GPW) approach as implemented in the code cp2k in the local density approximation (LDA). The electron-ion interaction was described by the norm-conserving pseudo-potentials of Goedecker-Teter-Hutter (GTH) and we used a TZV2P basis set for all elements of the molecule, and DZVP basis sets for the copper atoms; all bases are optimized for molecular and condensed phase systems. Our Cu(110) was modelled with 4 layers of 24 atoms each. Only the top line was allowed to relax during our geometry optimizations. A vacuum region of 20 Å was included in the direction orthogonal to the surface, and full periodic boundary conditions were adopted