#### **ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

#### SURFACE ASSEMBLY OF PORPHYRIN NANORODS WITH ONE-DIMENSIONAL ZINC-OXYGEN SPINAL CORDS

Marta Trelka,<sup>a</sup> Christian Urban,<sup>a</sup> Celia Rogero,<sup>b.c</sup> Paula de Mendoza,<sup>d</sup> Eva Mateo-Marti,<sup>b</sup> Yang Wang,<sup>e</sup> Iñaki Silanes,<sup>f.g</sup> David Écija,<sup>a</sup> Manuel Alcamí,<sup>e</sup> Felix Yndurain,<sup>a</sup> Andrés Arnau,<sup>cf.h</sup> Fernando Martín,<sup>e,i</sup> Antonio M. Echavarren,<sup>d</sup> José Ángel Martín-Gago,<sup>b.j</sup> José María Gallego,<sup>i,j</sup> Roberto Otero<sup>o,i</sup>\* and Rodolfo Miranda<sup>o,i</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> Dep. De Física de la Materia Condensada, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 28049 Madrid, Spain. E-mail: roberto.otero@uam.es
- <sup>b</sup> Centro de Astrobiología, CSIC-INTA, 28850, Madrid, Spain
- <sup>c</sup> Centro de Fisica de Materiales CSIC-UPV/EHU, Materials Physics Center MPC, San Sebastian, Spain
- <sup>d</sup> Institute of Chemical Research of Catalonia (ICIQ), Av. Països Catalans 16, 43007 Tarragona, Spain
- <sup>e</sup> Dep. de Química, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, 28049 Madrid, Spain.
- <sup>f</sup> Donostia International Physics Center (DIPC), 20018 San Sebastian, Spain.
- <sup>9</sup> Instituto de Hidráulica Industrial de Cantabria (IH), 39005 Santander, Spain
- g

<sup>h</sup> Depto. Fisica de Materiales UPV/EHU, Facultad de Quimica, San Sebastian, Spain

<sup>1</sup> Instituto Madrileño de Estudios Avanzados en Nanociencia (IMDEA-NANO), Campus de Cantoblanco 28049 Madrid, Spain. <sup>1</sup> Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid –CSIC, Cantoblanco 28049 Madrid, Spain.

## Synthesis of Zn-TMP

*meso*-Tetramesitylporphyrin (TMP).<sup>Error! Bookmark not defined. *General Lyndsey method for the synthesis of ortho-substituted tetraphenylporphyrins:* In a 1 L two-neck round-bottom flask with a septum and a reflux condenser, mesitylbenzaldehyde (0.74 mL, 5 mmol) and pyrrol (0.347 mL, 5 mmol) were added in dry CHCl<sub>3</sub> (300 mL). After the solution was purged with N<sub>2</sub> 5 min. 2.5 M BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub> (0.66 mL, 1.65 mmol) was added drop wise via syringe. After one hour, DDQ (0.922 g, 3.7 mmol) was added and the reaction was warmed at 61 °C for an additional hour. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and 1 equivalent of Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.23 mL, 1.6 mmol) was added and solvent was evaporated. The crude dry mixture was filtered through a column of SiO<sub>2</sub> (20 to 90 % CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/hexane) and the purple solid was washed several times with methanol to give *meso*-tetramesitylporphyrin (245 mg, 25 %) as a purple solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.61 (s, 8H), 7.27 (s, 8H), 2.62 (s, 12H), 1.84 (s, 24H), -2.51 (s, 2H). MALDI positive observed 782.4 [M]<sup>+</sup> and [M+H]<sup>+</sup>. IR (neat): n = 3317, 2916, 2848, 1469, 1375, 1345, 1212, 1189, 968, 945, 851, 825, 800, 733 cm<sup>-1</sup>.</sup>

**Zinc** *meso*-tetramesitylporphyrin (ZnTMP). In a round-bottom flask TMP (50 mg, 0.0639 mmol) and  $Zn(OAc)_2$  (117 mg, 0.639 mmol) were added in a 3:1 CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH (45/15 mL) solvent mixture and stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. Solvents were evaporated and the residue was chromatographed in neutral alumina (40 to 80 % CHCl<sub>3</sub>/hexane) to give zinc-*meso*-tetramesitylporphyrin (42 mg, 78 %) as a pink solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.68 (s, 8H), 7.26 (s, 8H), 2.62 (s, 12H), 1.84 (s, 24H). MALDI positive observed: [M]<sup>+</sup>, [M+H]<sup>+</sup> and 2[M]<sup>+</sup>, 2[M+H]<sup>+</sup>. HRMS-CI m/z calcd for C<sub>56</sub>H<sub>52</sub>N<sub>4</sub>Zn [M]<sup>+</sup> 844.3476, found 844.3483. IR (neat): n = 2914, 2851, 1611, 1570, 1524, 1436, 1375, 1335, 1296, 1204, 1060, 998, 906, 852, 799, 723 cm<sup>-1</sup>. UV (CHCl<sub>3</sub>):  $I_{max}$  = 421 (Soret), 550 nm.

## **Theoretical Calculations**

## Calculations on finite porphyrin-ligand-porphyrin systems for different ligands

Calculated binding energies for a number of possible ligands bridging a porphyrin dimer.

MOLa	Е <sub>тот</sub> ь	DEc	DE	d_ZnZne
			(BSSE)	

			d		
porphyrin-monomer	-2435.4451833				
H <sub>2</sub> O	-76.3209268				
P-H <sub>2</sub> O	-2511.7876538	-22.9	-13.5		
P-H <sub>2</sub> O-P	-4947.2331757	-47.7	-13.7	4.45272	
02	-150.1712813				
P-O <sub>2</sub>	-2585.6163987	-5.1	0.0		
CO <sub>2</sub>	-188.3927244				
P-CO <sub>2</sub> -P	-5059.3054103	-25.0	-14.0	6.70112	
СО	-113.1826101				
Р-СО-Р	-4984.0814631	-24.1	-5.3	6.0587	
FA	-189.5525717				
P-FA-P	-5060.4604344	-36.4	-11.0	5.60439	

Notations 'P' for porphyrin, 'FA' for formic acid.

**b** Total DFT energy (a.u.).

 $\ensuremath{{\ensuremath{\mathsf{c}}}}$  Binding energy (kcal/mol) without BSSE correction.

- d Binding energy (kcal/mol) including BSSE correction.
- e Zn...Zn distance (Å).

а

The relaxed geometry for each ligand is shown below







P-CO-P



Calculations on periodic porphyrin-ligand-porphyrin systems for different ligands





Figure 1: E vs. d\_0 for ZnPor. Distance in Å, energy in eV.

Geometry



Optimal geometry (d\_0 = 4.17 Å)







Geometry for  $d_0=6.50~{\rm \AA}$ 

# Molecular oxygen



Geometry



Optimal geometry (d<sub>0</sub> = 5.88 Å)

Geometry for  $d_0 = 6.50$  Å





Geometry







Geometry for  $d_0 = 6.50$  Å

Optimal geometry ( $d_0 = 4.82 \text{ Å}$ )