

Electronic Supplementary Information

Thermoresponsive Chiral Plasmonic Nanoparticles

Yiyi Liu,^a Tharaka Perera,^b Qianqian Shi,^a Zijun Yong,^a Sudaraka Mallawaarachchi,^b Bo Fan,^c
Julia Ann-Therese Walker,^{a,d} Christopher J. Lupton^{e,f} San H. Thang,^c Malin Premaratne^b and
Wenlong Cheng^{*a}

^aDepartment of Chemical Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

^bAdvanced Computing and Simulation Laboratory (A χ L), Department of Electrical and
Computer Systems Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria
3800, Australia

^cSchool of Chemistry, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

^dDrug Delivery, Disposition and Dynamic, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia

^eBiomedicine Discovery Institute, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3800, Australia

^fARC Centre of Excellence in Advanced Molecular Imaging, Monash University, Clayton,
Victoria 3800, Australia

*Email: wenlong.cheng@monash.edu

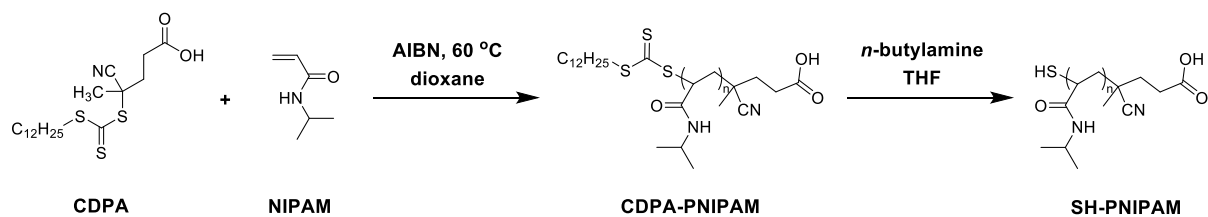


Fig. S1. Scheme of the synthesis of SH-PNIPAM.

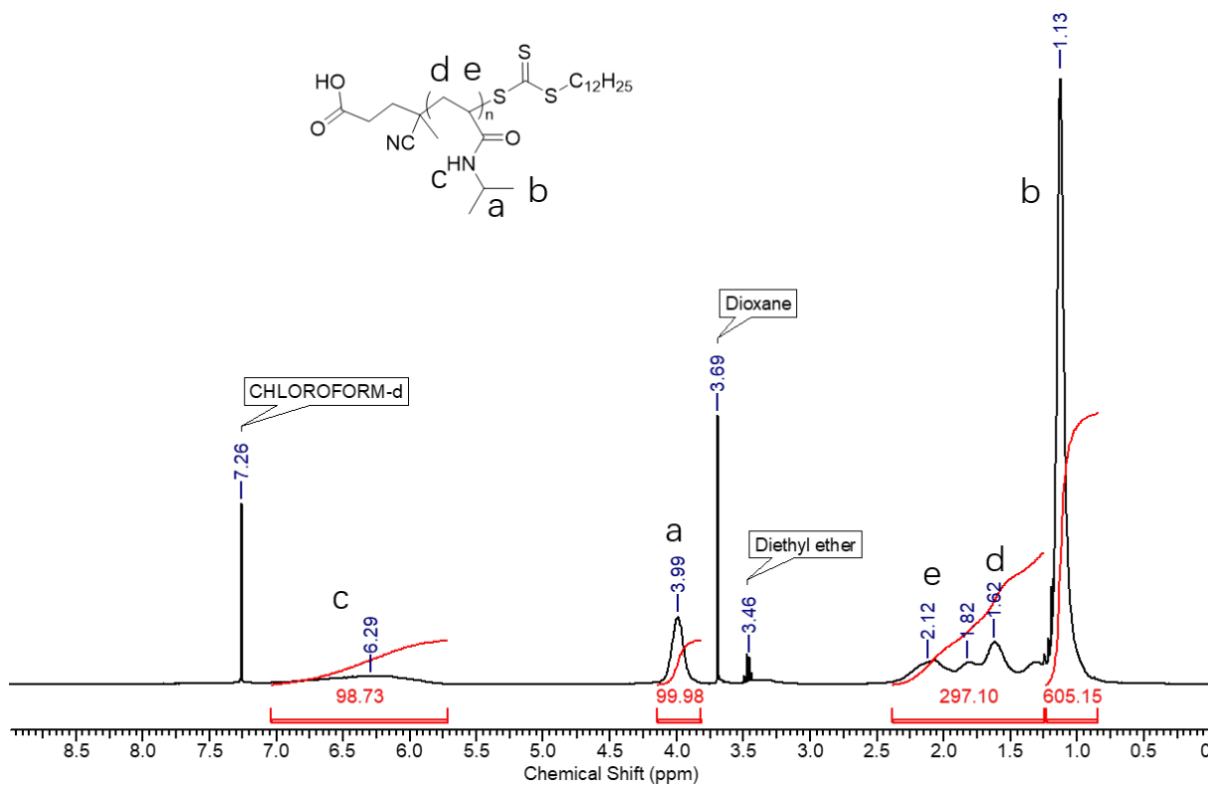


Fig. S2. ^1H NMR spectrum CDPA-PNIPAM (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).

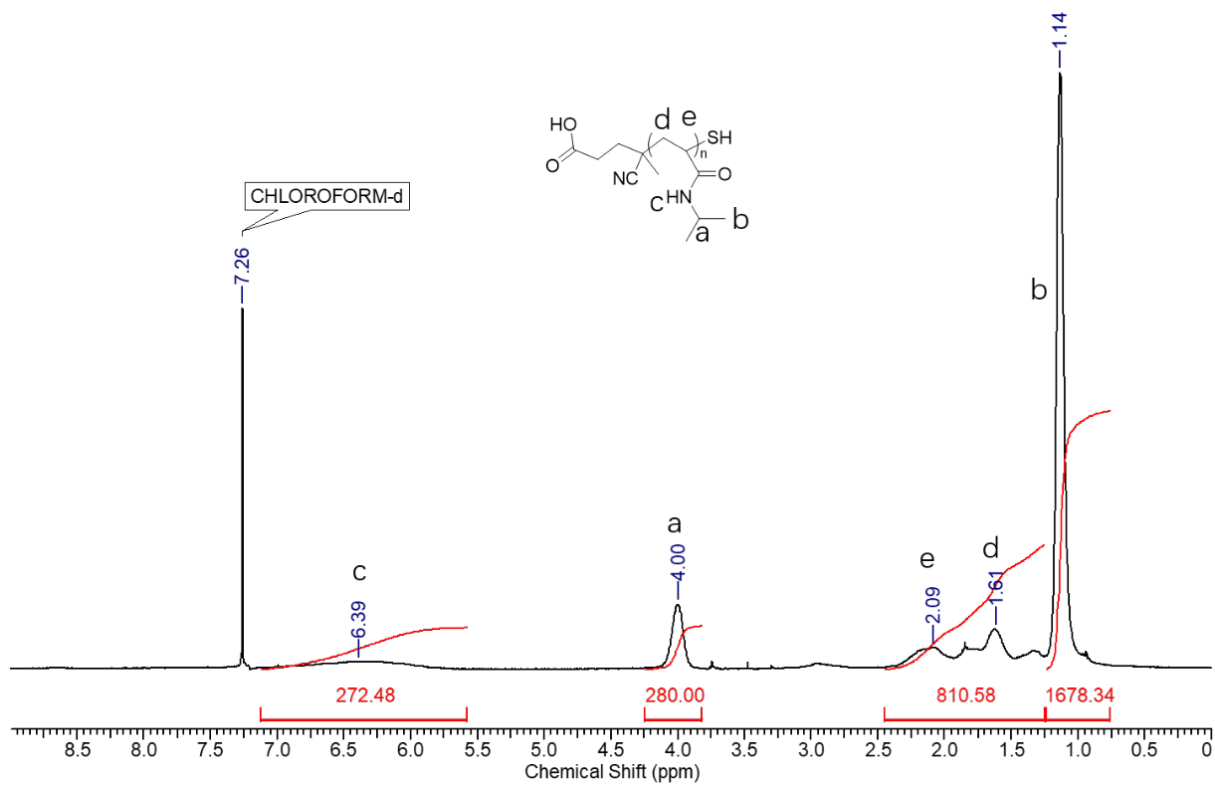


Fig. S3. ^1H NMR spectrum of SH-PNIPAM (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz).

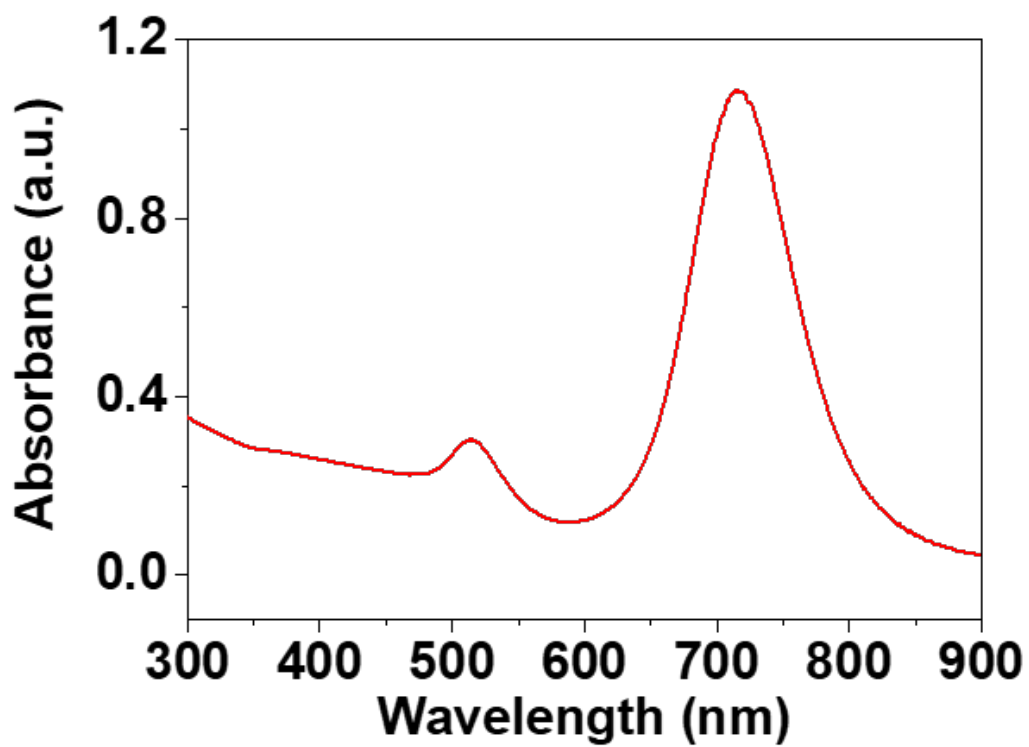


Fig. S4. UV-Vis spectrum of CTAB/NaOL protected AuNRs.

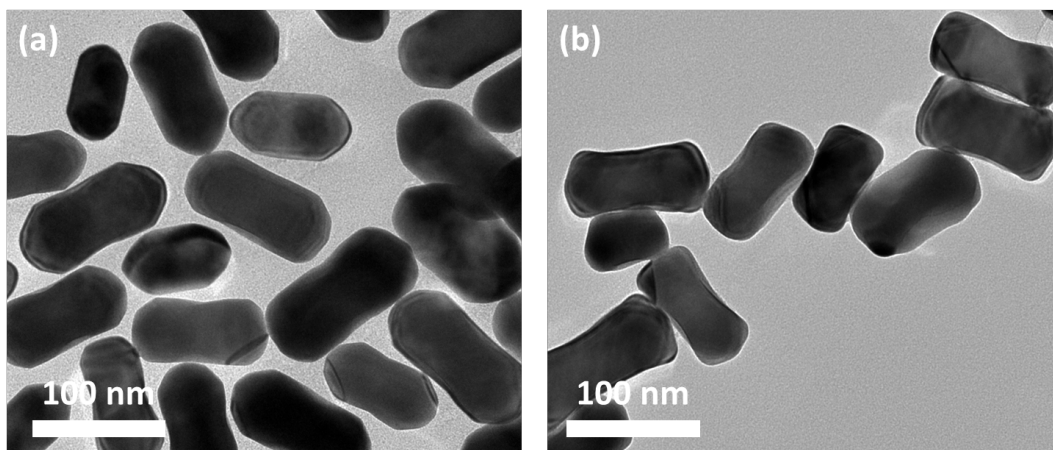


Fig. S5. TEM images of (a) D-AuNRs and (b) PNIPAM modified D-AuNRs.

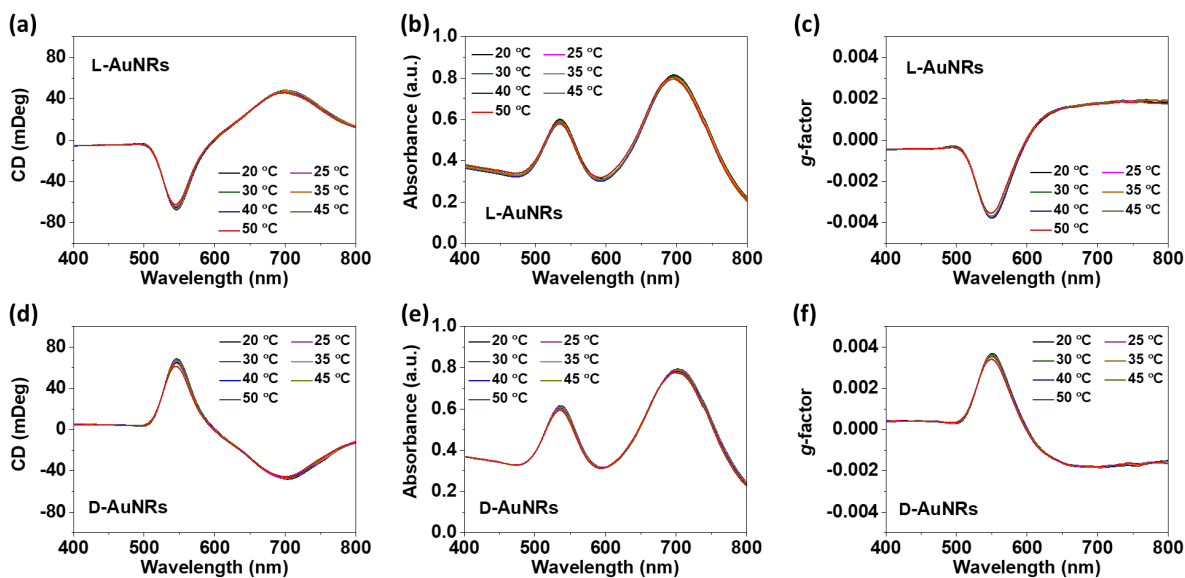


Fig. S6. Thermoresponsive behaviors of L-AuNRs and D-AuNRs without the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C. CD spectra of (a) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs without the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively. UV-Vis spectra of (b) L-AuNRs and (e) D-AuNRs without the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively. *G*-factor plotting of (c) L-AuNRs and (f) D-AuNRs without the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively.

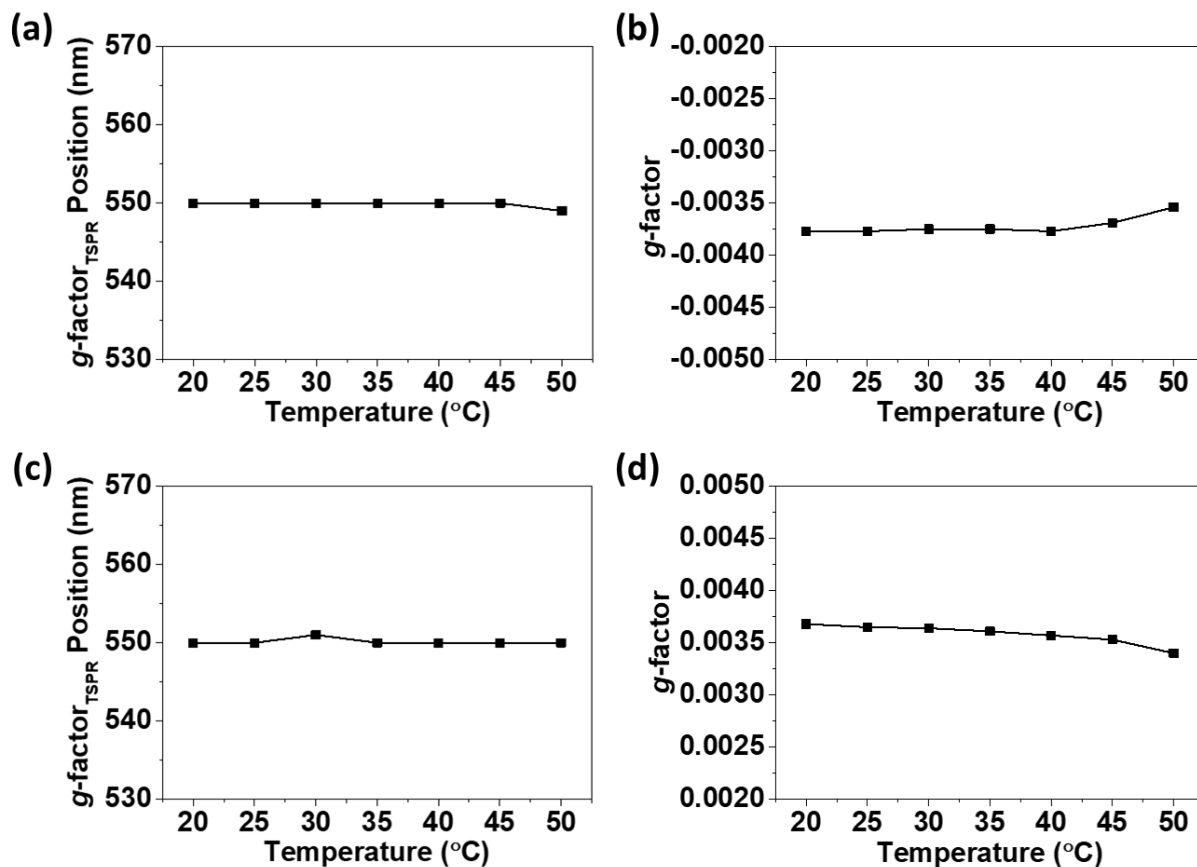


Fig. S7. Detailed analysis of $g\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ bands changes for both L-AuNRs and D-AuNRs from 20 °C to 50 °C. $G\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ bands positions of (a) L-AuNRs and (c) D-AuNRs *versus* the solution temperature. $G\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ values of (b) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs *versus* the solution temperature.

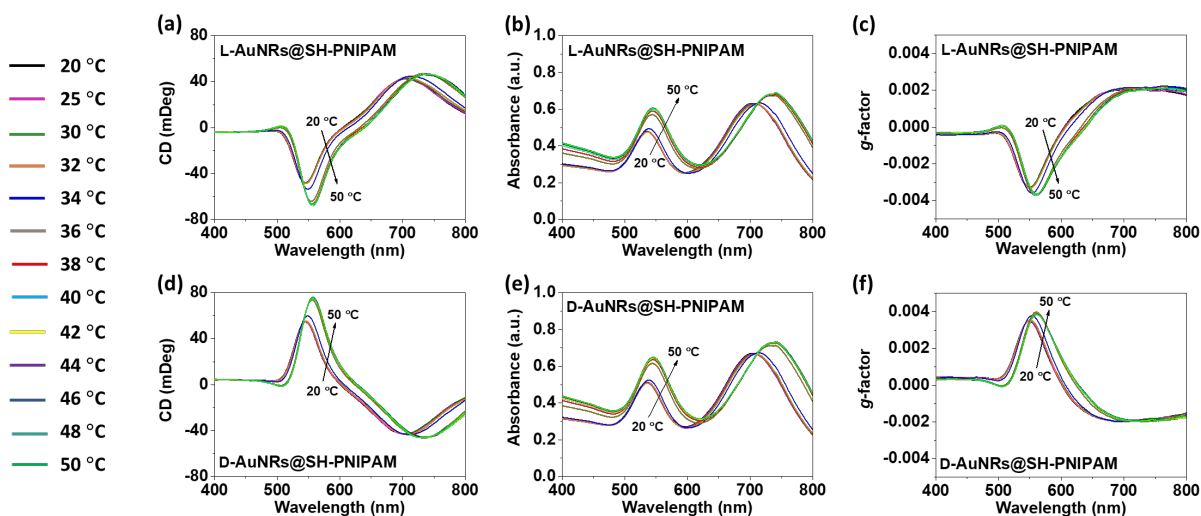


Fig. S8. Thermoresponsive behaviors of L-AuNRs and D-AuNRs with the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C. CD spectra of (a) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs with the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively. UV-Vis spectra of (b) L-AuNRs and (e) D-AuNRs with the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively. *G*-factor plotting of (c) L-AuNRs and (f) D-AuNRs with the modification of PNIPAM from 20 °C to 50 °C, respectively.

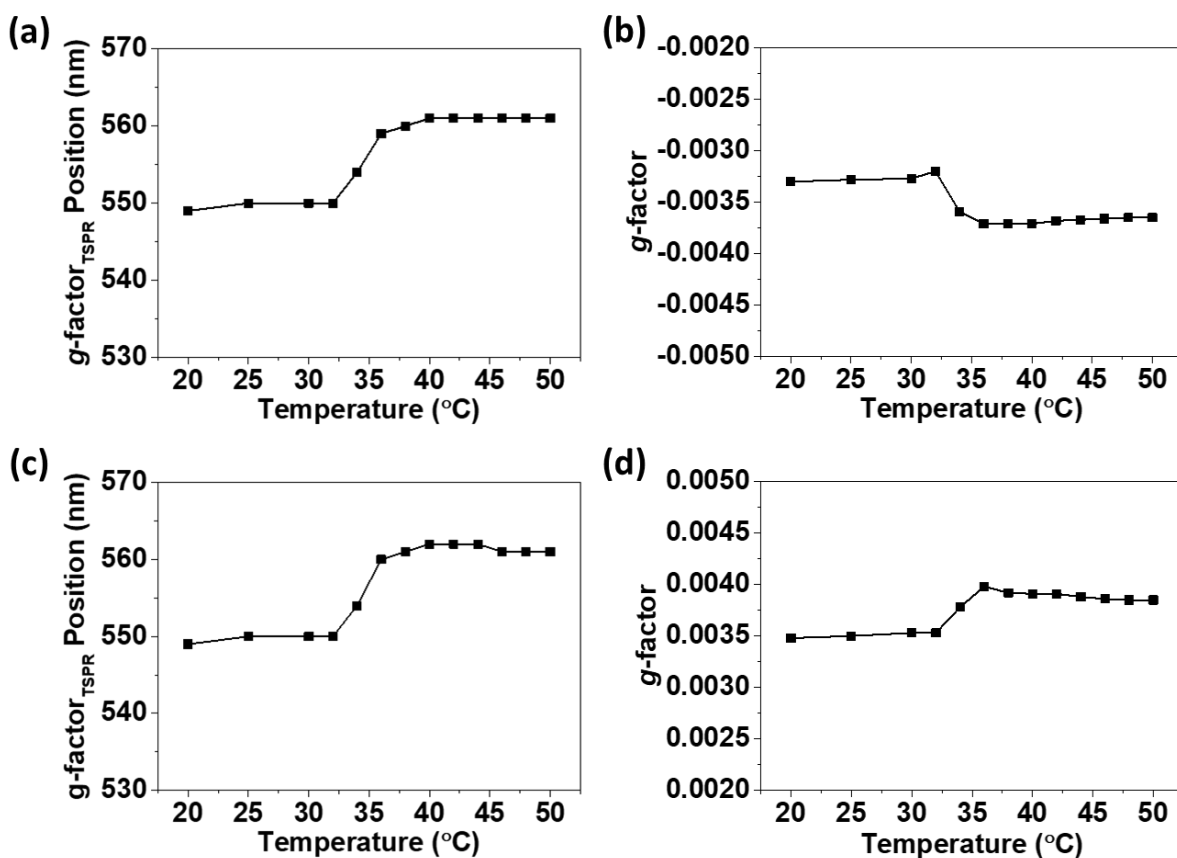


Fig. S9. Detailed analysis of $g\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ bands changes for PNIPAM modified L-AuNRs and D-AuNRs from 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$. $G\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ bands positions of PNIPAM modified (a) L-AuNRs and (c) D-AuNRs *versus* the solution temperature. $G\text{-factor}_{\text{TSPR}}$ values of PNIPAM modified (b) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs *versus* the solution temperature.

Multilevel mesh was used to numerically solve the Maxwell's equations. The maximum grid spacing of the mesh used for chiral nanorod was set to 2.25nm (See Fig. S10a). For the background medium the grid spacing was set to $\lambda/8$, where λ is the incident wavelength. A swept mesh with 5 elements was used for the perfect matched layer (See Fig. S10b).

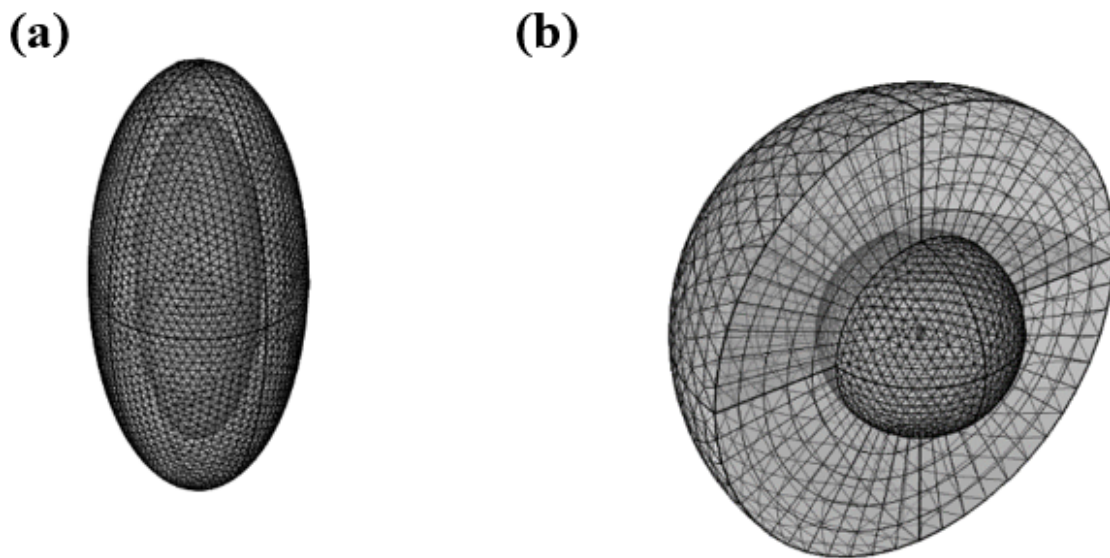


Fig. S10. Multilevel meshes used for numerical simulations. (a) Mesh used for chiral nanorod and (b) mesh used for the background medium and perfectly matched layer.

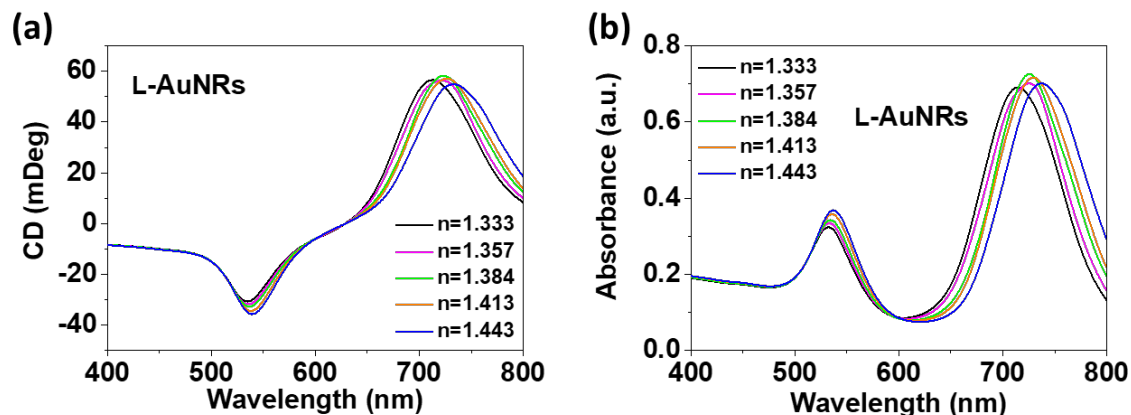


Fig. S11. Optical properties obtained by simulations of chiral AuNRs in five different dispersing mediums with increasing refractive indexes using the developed approximated model. (a) UV spectra and (b) CD spectra of L-AuNRs in 5 different dispersing mediums with increasing refractive indexes calculated using the developed approximated model, respectively.

Water by Weight (wt%)	Glycerol by Weight (wt%)	Refractive Index
100	0	1.333
80	20	1.357
60	40	1.384
40	60	1.413
20	80	1.443

Fig. S12. Corresponded refractive indexes of different water/glycerol mixture solutions.

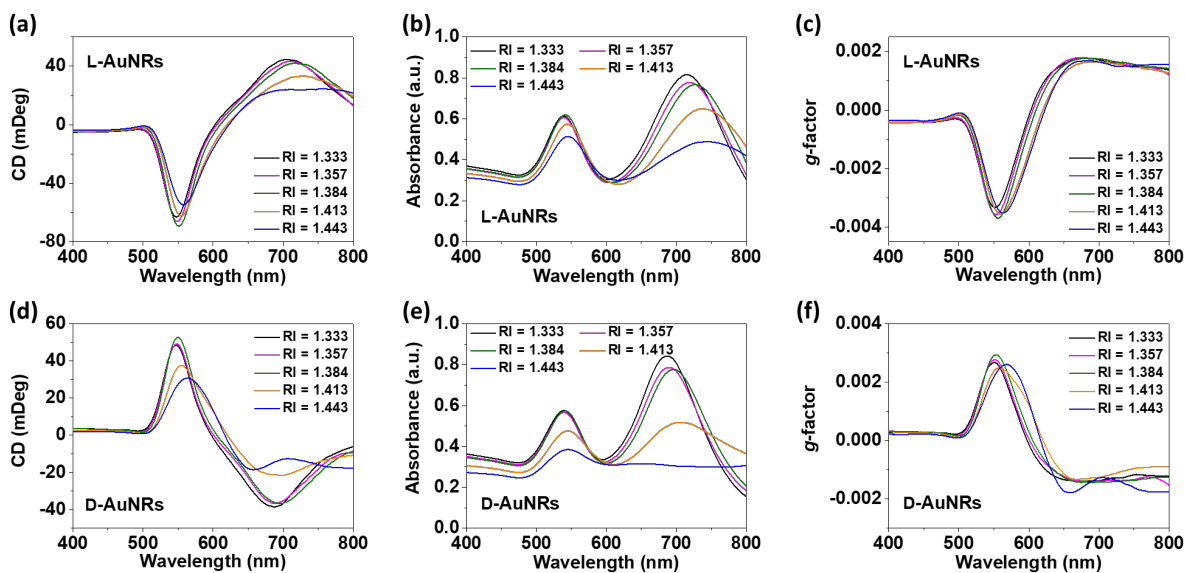


Fig. S13. Optical properties of chiral AuNRs in five different dispersing media with increasing refractive indexes. CD spectra of (a) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs in 5 different dispersing media with increasing refractive indexes, respectively. UV spectra of (b) L-AuNRs and (e) D-AuNRs in 5 different dispersing media with increasing refractive indexes, respectively. *G*-factor plotting of (c) L-AuNRs and (f) D-AuNRs in 5 different dispersing media with increasing refractive indexes, respectively.

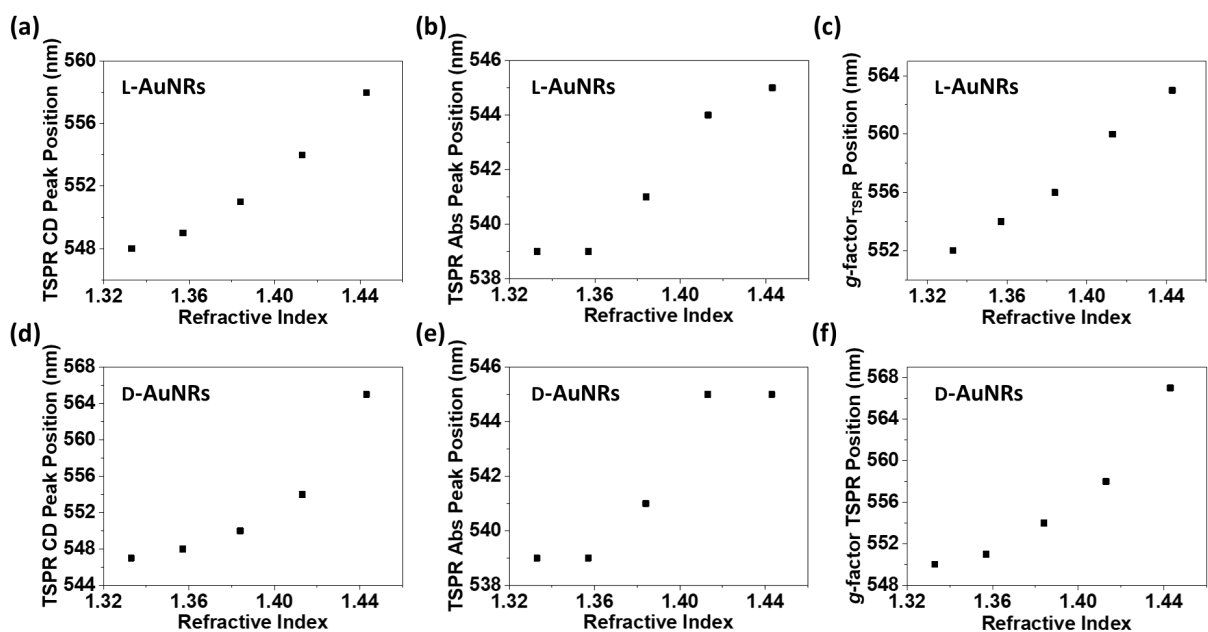


Fig. S14. Detailed analysis of optical properties of TSPR modes of chiral AuNRs in five different dispersing mediums with increasing refractive indexes. TSPR related PCD bands positions of (a) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs as a function of refractive index, respectively. TSPR mode UV absorption bands positions of (b) L-AuNRs and (e) D-AuNRs as a function of refractive index, respectively. TSPR mode corresponded g-factor bands positions of (c) L-AuNRs and (f) D-AuNRs as a function of refractive index, respectively.

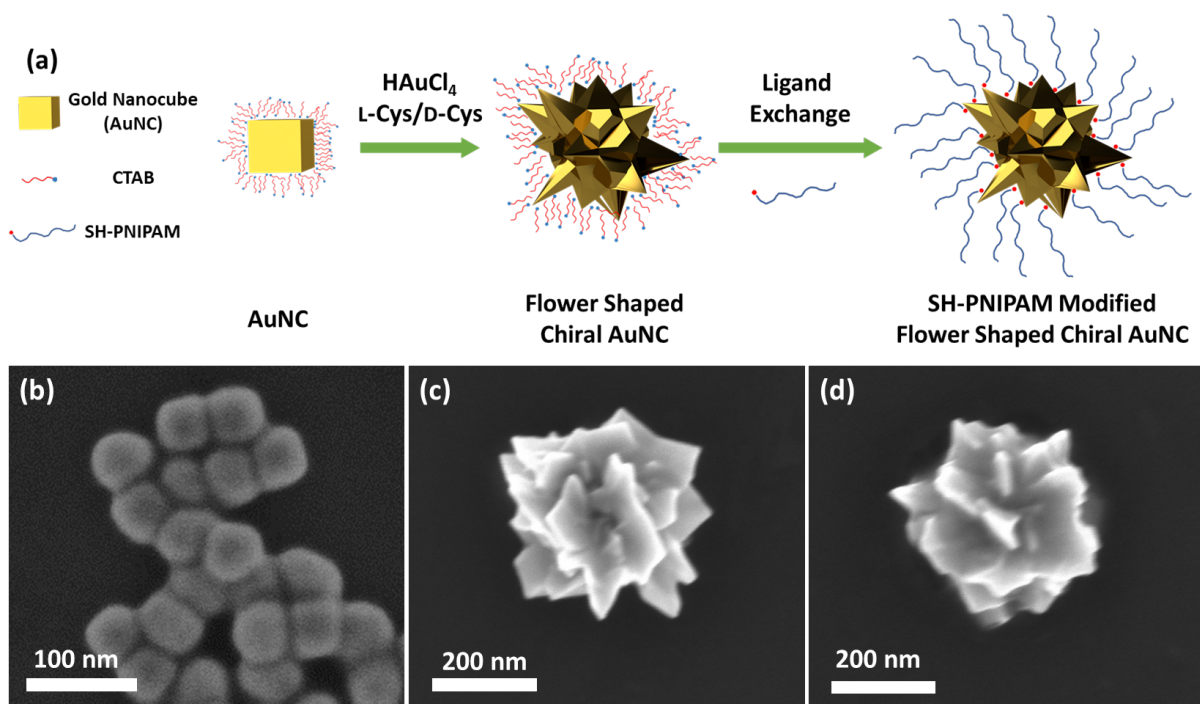


Fig. S15. Preparation of PNIPAM modified flower shaped chiral AuNCs. (a) Schematic illustration for the preparation of PNIPAM modified flower shaped chiral AuNCs. SEM images of (b) AuNCs, (c) flower shaped L-AuNC and (d) PNIPAM modified flower shaped L-AuNC.

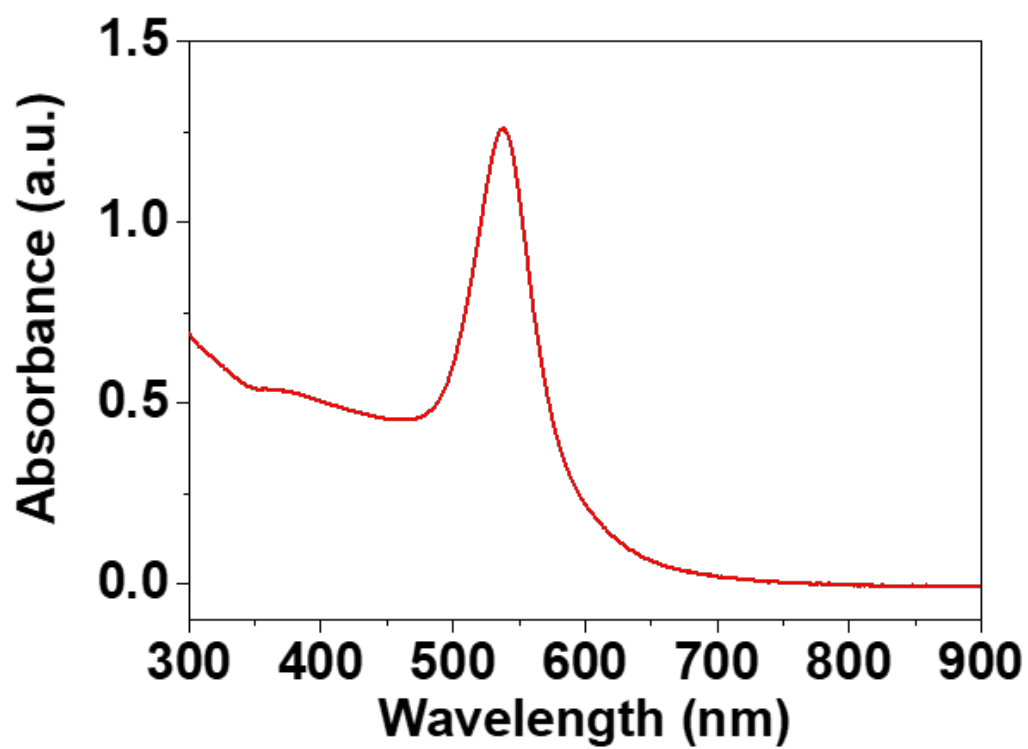


Fig. S16. UV-Vis spectrum of CTAB protected AuNCs.

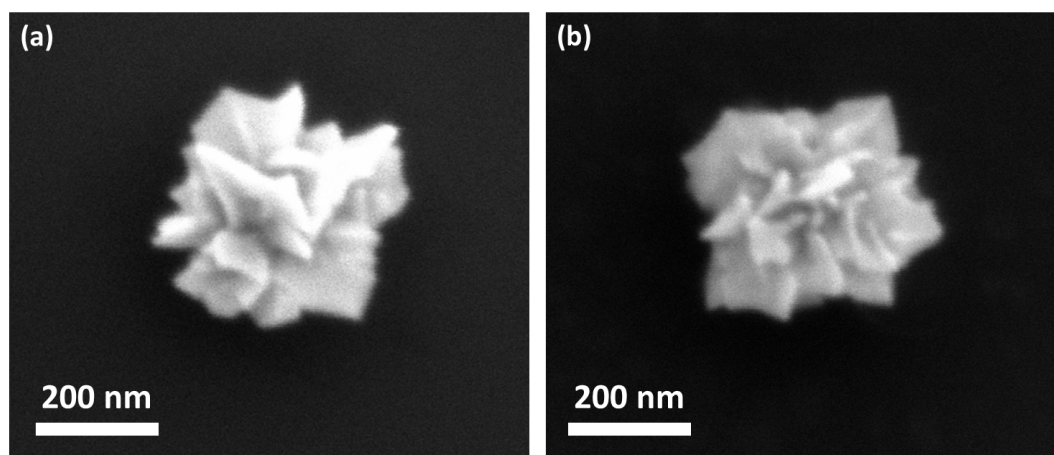


Fig. S17. SEM images of (a) flower shaped D-AuNC and (b) PNIPAM modified D-AuNC.

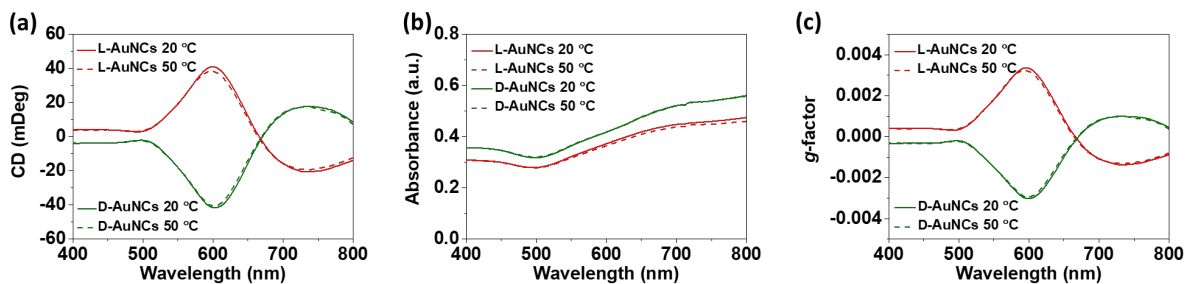


Fig. S18. Thermo-responsive behaviors of flower shaped chiral AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM. (a) CD spectra of L-AuNCs and D-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively. (b) UV-Vis spectra of L-AuNCs and D-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively. (c) *G*-factor plotting of L-AuNCs and D-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively.

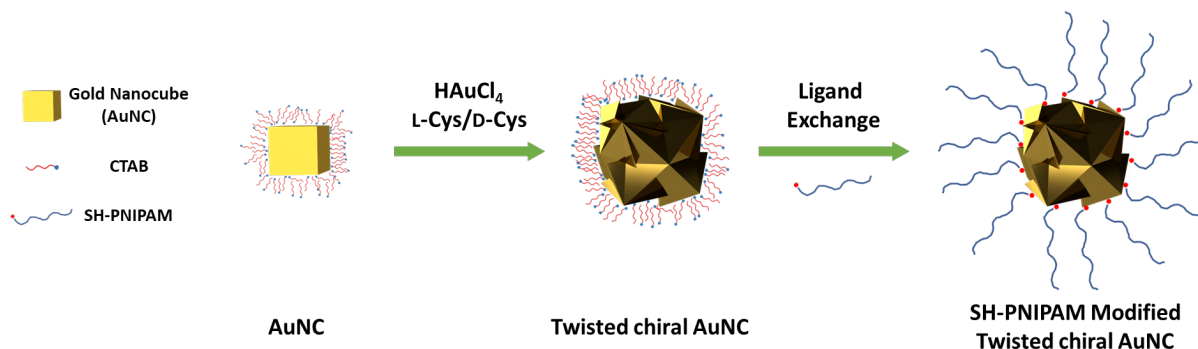


Fig. S19. Schematic illustration for the preparation of PNIPAM modified twisted chiral AuNCs.

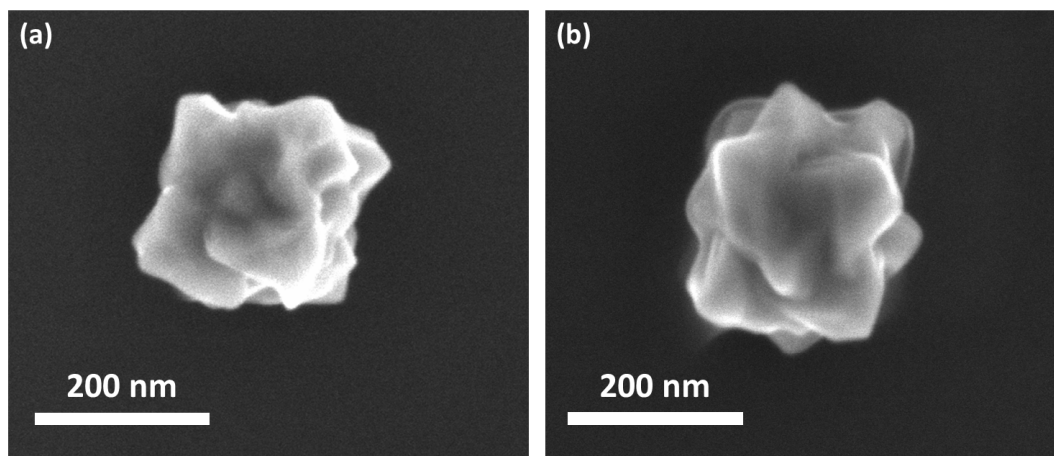


Fig. S20. SEM images of (a) twisted L-AuNC and (b) PNIPAM modified twisted L-AuNC.

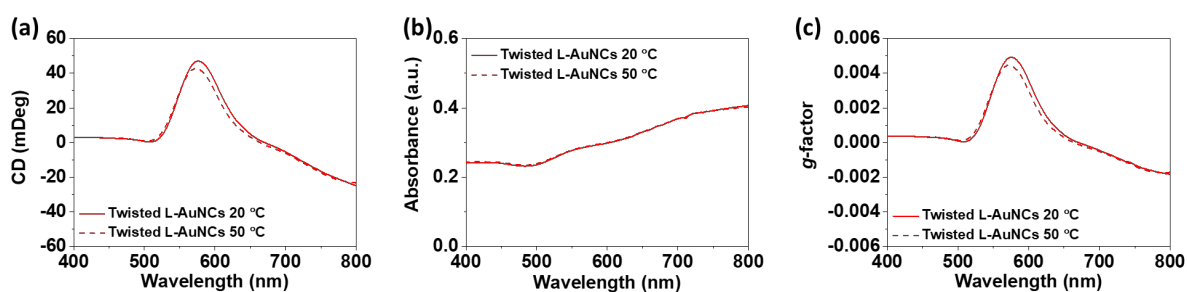


Fig. S21. Thermoresponsive behaviors of twisted chiral AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM. (a) CD spectra of twisted L-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively. (b) UV spectra of twisted L-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively. (c) *G*-factor plotting of twisted L-AuNCs without the modification of PNIPAM at 20 °C and 50 °C, respectively.

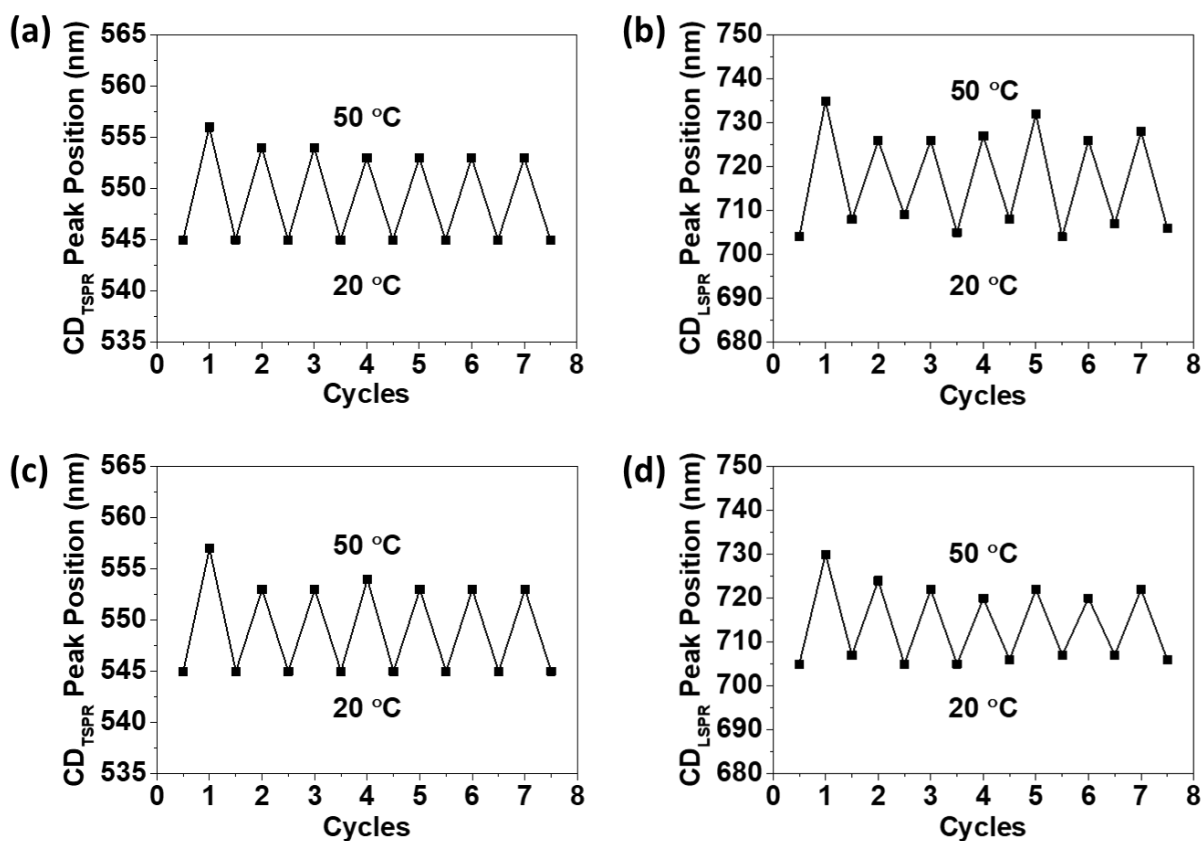


Fig. S22. Cycling tests for PNIPAM modified chiral AuNRs. Transverse mode CD peak positions of PNIPAM modified (a) L-AuNRs and (c) D-AuNRs as a function of the number of heating and cooling cycles. Longitudinal mode CD peak positions of PNIPAM modified (b) L-AuNRs and (d) D-AuNRs as a function of the number of heating and cooling cycles.

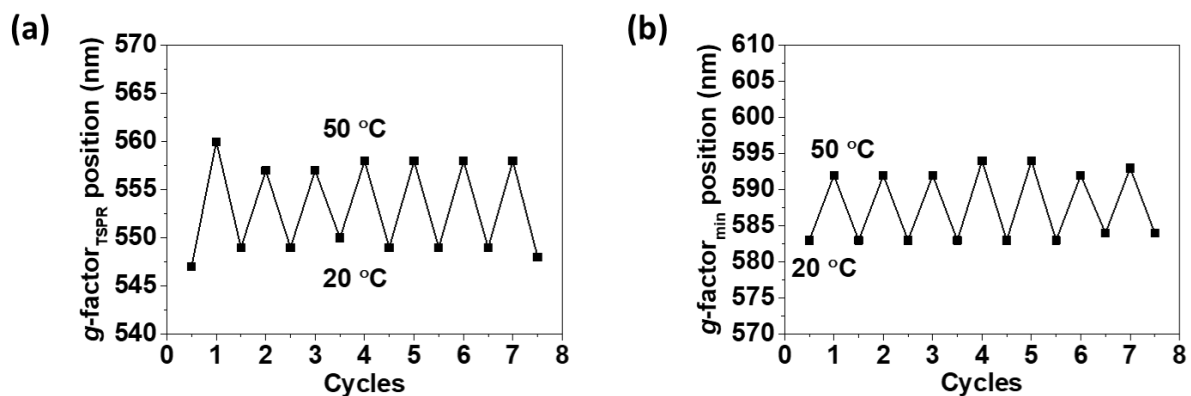


Fig. S23. Cycling tests for PNIPAM modified chiral AuNRs and flower shaped chiral AuNCs. (a) Transverse mode $g\text{-factor}_{\text{min}}$ peak positions of PNIPAM modified D-AuNRs as a function of the number of heating and cooling cycles. (b) $G\text{-factor}_{\text{min}}$ peak positions of PNIPAM modified flower shaped D-AuNCs as a function of the number of heating and cooling cycles.