Supporting Information

A Supramolecular Artificial Light-Harvesting System Based on a Luminescent Platinum(II) Metallacage

Ning Wang,^a Weiao Yang,^a Lei Feng,^a Xing-Dong Xu*^a and Shengyu Feng*^a

^a Key Laboratory of Special Functional Aggregated Materials of Ministry of Education, Shandong Key Laboratory of Advanced Silicone Materials and Technology, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, National Engineering Research Center for Colloidal Materials, Shandong University, Jinan 250100, Shandong, China.

E-mail: xuxd@sdu.edu.cn; fsy@sdu.edu.cn



Scheme S1. Synthetic route to ligand 1.



Scheme S2. Synthetic route to acceptor 2.



Figure S1. The ³¹P NMR spectra (162 MHz, Acetone- d_6) of organometallic Pt(II) acceptor 2 (up) and metallacage 3 (bottom)



Figure S2 The NOESY spectrum (400 MHz, Acetone- d_6) of metallacage 3.



Figure S3. CLSM images of metallacage 3 (a), NiR (b) in acetone/water (1/9, v/v) mixtures (20 μ M, λ_{ex} = 405nm)



Figure S4. Fluorescence emission spectra of metallacage 3 (red line, λ_{ex} = 365 nm), metallacage 3 @ NiR (blue line, λ_{ex} = 365 nm) and metallacage 3 @ NiR (yellow line, λ_{ex} = 365 nm); the red line normalized according to the intensity at 520 nm of the blue line.

Calculation of energy transfer efficiency (Φ_{ET}): Energy transfer efficiency was calculated based on the following equation.

$$\phi_{ET} = 1 - I_{DA}/I_D$$

where I_{DA} and I_D are the emission intensity of metallacage **3** @ NiR and **3**, respectively ($\lambda_{ex} = 365 \text{ nm}, \lambda_{em} = 520 \text{ nm}$).

Calculation of Antenna effect: Antenna effect was calculated based on the following equation.

Antenna effect =
$$\frac{I_{A+D(365\,nm)}^{630\,nm} - I_{D(365\,nm)}^{630\,nm}}{I_{A+D(520\,nm)}^{630\,nm}}$$

where $I_{A+D(365 nm)}^{630 nm}$ and $I_{A+D(520 nm)}^{630 nm}$ are the fluorescence intensities of the metallacage **3** (a) NiR at 630 nm under excitation at 365 nm and 520 nm, respectively. $I_{A(365 nm)}^{630 nm}$ represents the fluorescence intensity of metallacage **3** at 630 nm under excitation at 365 nm after normalization of the emission spectrum of **3** @ NiR according to the intensity of **3** @ NiR located at 520 nm.



Figure S5. SEM images of the aggregates of the metallacage M3 in acetone/water (1/9,

v/v) mixtures.



Figure S6. SEM images of the aggregates of the metallacage M3 @ NiR in acetone/water (1/9, v/v) mixtures.



Figure S7. DLS data of metallacage **3** @ NiR in acetone/water (1/9, v/v) mixtures; Inset: Tyndall effect of and 3 @ NiR in acetone/water (1/9, v/v).



Figure S8. TEM images of the aggregates of the metallacage M3 (a) and M3 @ NiR (b) in acetone/water (1/9, v/v) mixtures.



Figure S9. ¹H NMR spectra of ligand 1(400 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S10. ¹³C NMR spectra of ligand 1(100 MHz, CDCl₃).



Figure S11. MS spectra of ligand 1.