Supporting Information

Probing the Chirality and Optical Activity of Organic Molecules Through the Anisotropic Photoluminescence of Porous Silicon

Chih-Hsuan Hu^a, Vincent K. S. Hsiao^{*a}, Chih-Chien Chu^{*b}

^aDepartment of Applied Materials and Optoelectronic Engineering, National Chi Nan University, Nantou 54561, Taiwan ^bDepartment of Medical Education and Department of Medical Applied Chemistry, Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung 40201, Taiwan Fig. S1 FA spectra and relative degree of polarization measured using **method I** for PSi containing chiral molecules $(1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M in ethanol solution})$.

Fig. S2 FA spectra and relative degree of polarization measured using **method I** for PSi containing chiral molecules $(1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M in ethanol solution})$.



Fig. S3 FA spectra and relative degree of polarization measured using **method II** for PSi containing chiral molecules $(1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M} \text{ in ethanol solution})$. The black spectrum is the PL from PSi sample containing different chiral molecules before separating from broadband polarization beam splitter, and the blue (I_{\parallel}) and red (I_{\perp}) spectrum are anisotropic PL from the same samples.



Fig. S4 FA spectra and relative degree of polarization measured using **method II** for PSi containing chiral molecules (1×10^{-3} M in ethanol solution). The black spectrum is the PL from PSi sample containing different chiral molecules before separating from broadband polarization beam splitter, and the blue (I_{\parallel}) and red (I_{\perp})spectrum are anisotropic PL from the same samples.