

Electronic Supplementary Information

Porphyrin-Layered Double Hydroxides/Polymer Composites as Novel Ecological Photoactive Surfaces

Eva Káfuňková,^{ab} Kamil Lang,^{a*} Pavel Kubát,^c Mariana Klementová,^a Jiří Mosinger,^{ab}
Miroslav Šlouf,^d Anne-Lise Troutier-Thuilliez,^e Fabrice Leroux,^e Vincent Verney^f and
Christine Taviot-Guého^{e*}

^a *Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the AS CR, v.v.i., 250 68 Husinec-Řež, Czech Republic*

^b *Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague,
Hlavova 2030, 128 43 Praha, Czech Republic*

^c *J. Heyrovský Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS CR, v.v.i., Dolejškova 3, 182 23
Praha 8, Czech Republic*

^d *Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry of the AS CR, v.v.i., Heyrovského náměstí 2, 162 06
Praha 6, Czech Republic*

^e *CNRS, UMR 6002, LMI, F-63177 Aubiere - Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal,
Laboratoire des Matériaux Inorganiques, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France*

^f *CNRS, UMR 6505, LPMM, F-63177 Aubiere - Clermont Université, Université Blaise
Pascal, LPMM, BP 10448, F-63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France*

*Corresponding authors: lang@iic.cas.cz (Kamil Lang), Christine.Taviot-Gueho@univ-
bpclermont.fr,

Content

Table S1 Porphyrin-LDH reference materials: M^{2+}/Al^{3+} molar ratios (R_{exp}) of the hydroxide layers and refined cell parameters.

Figure S1 Powder XRD patterns of porphyrin-LDH reference materials aged for 24 h followed by the hydrothermal treatment.

Figure S2 TEM/EDX spectra of (a) samples B1, (b) B2 and (c) B5.

Figure S3 Singlet oxygen luminescence signal generated by PdTPPC- Zn_2Al^H reference upon 425 nm excitation.

Table S1 Porphyrin-LDH reference materials: M^{2+}/Al^{3+} molar ratios (R_{exp}) of the hydroxide layers and refined cell parameters.

<i>Samples</i>	R_{exp}^a	$a/\text{\AA}^c$	$c/\text{\AA}^c$	$d_{003}/\text{\AA}$
PdTPPC-Zn ₂ Al	-	3.1	68.6	22.9
PdTPPC-Zn ₂ Al ^H	2.04	3.0672(3)	68.38(1)	22.8
PdTPPC-Zn ₃ Al	2.83	3.1	68.0	22.6
PdTPPC-Zn ₃ Al ^H	^b	3.0685(4)	67.51(2)	22.5
PdTPPC-Zn ₄ Al	3.72	3.1	67.6	22.5
PdTPPC-Zn ₄ Al ^H	^b	3.0707(5)	67.61(2)	22.5
ZnTPPS-Zn ₄ Al ^H	^b	3.0667(2)	69.047(4)	23.0
PdTPPC-Mg ₂ Al	-	-	65.1	21.7
PdTPPC-Mg ₂ Al ^H	-	3.042(1)	67.59(1)	22.5
TPPS-Mg ₂ Al	-	3.0	65.1	21.7
TPPS-Mg ₂ Al ^H	1.73	3.0351(2)	69.105(5)	23.0

^a Deduced from elemental analysis; ^b Owing to the formation of ZnO during the post-synthesis hydrothermal treatment, it was not possible to determine R_{exp} ; ^c Cell parameters were determined from the peak profile analysis of XRD data for hydrothermally treated samples and from the positions of the $00l$ and 110 diffraction lines for as-prepared samples.

Figure S1 Powder XRD patterns of porphyrin-LDH reference materials aged for 24 h (as-prepared samples) followed by the hydrothermal treatment (labeled with superscript H).

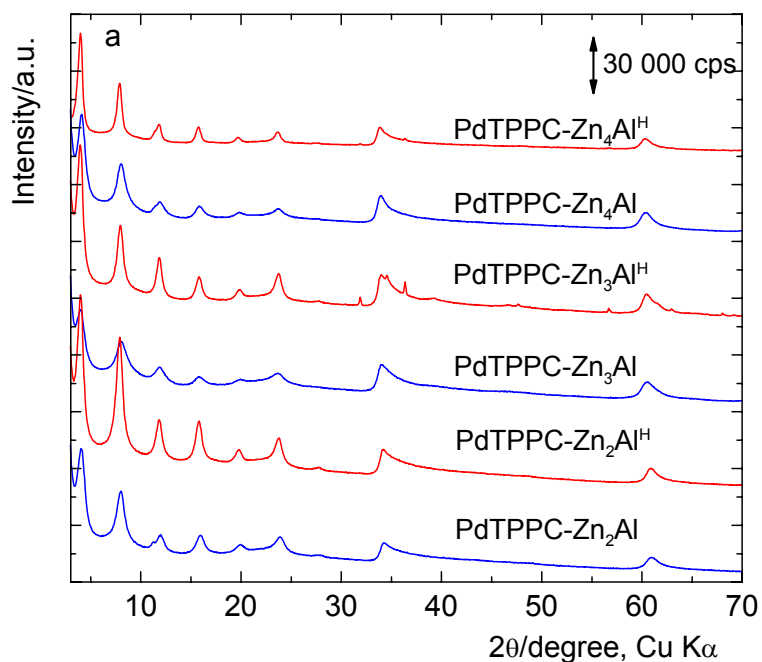
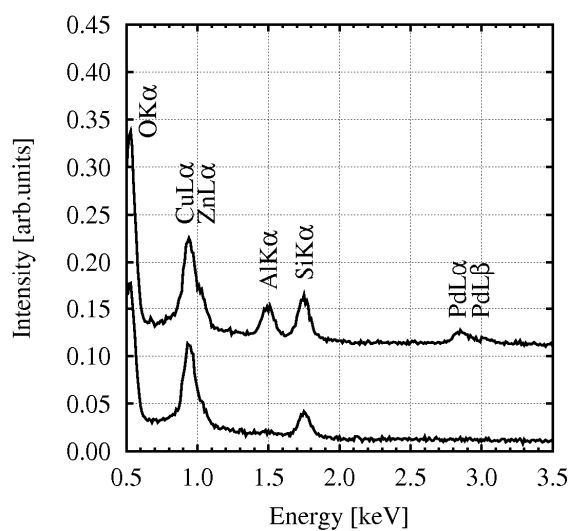
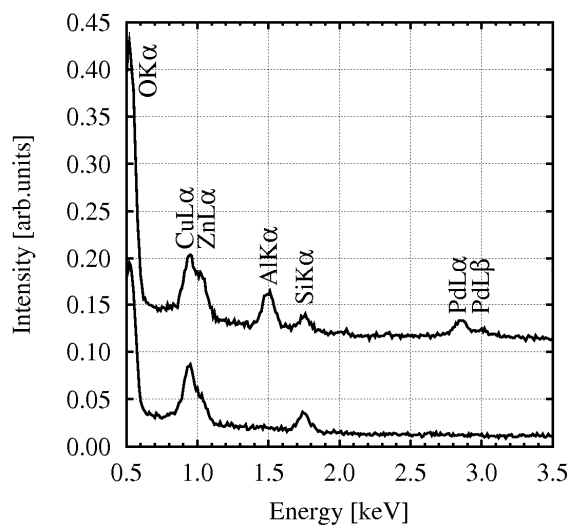


Figure S2 TEM/EDX spectra of (a) samples B1, (b) B2 and (c) B5. In each image, the upper spectrum was measured from dark areas (flakes) and the lower spectrum from light areas (matrix). Peaks corresponding to Cu come from a microscopic support copper grid; peaks of Si are probably due to a glassware used for the filler synthesis in basic media; oxygen peak is also present.

(a)



(b)



(c)

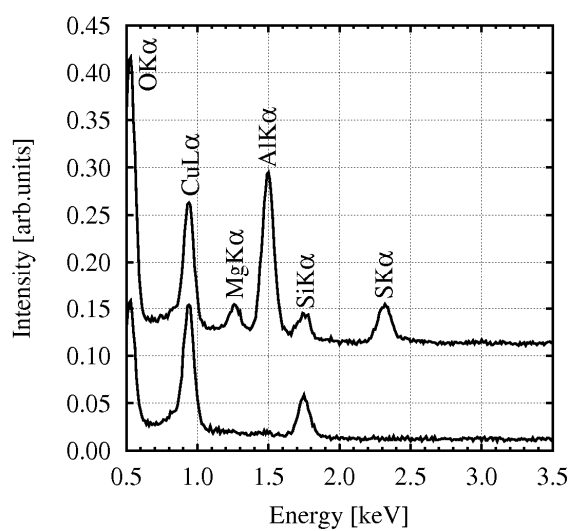


Figure S3 Singlet oxygen luminescence signal generated by the PdTPPC-Zn₂Al^H reference upon 425 nm excitation (~ 0.9 mJ/pulse, pulse width ~ 28 ns, oxygen atmosphere, recorded at 1270 nm). The smoothed line (red) is a least squares fit and the quality of the fit is shown by residuals as the difference between the experimental curve and the fit (green).

