

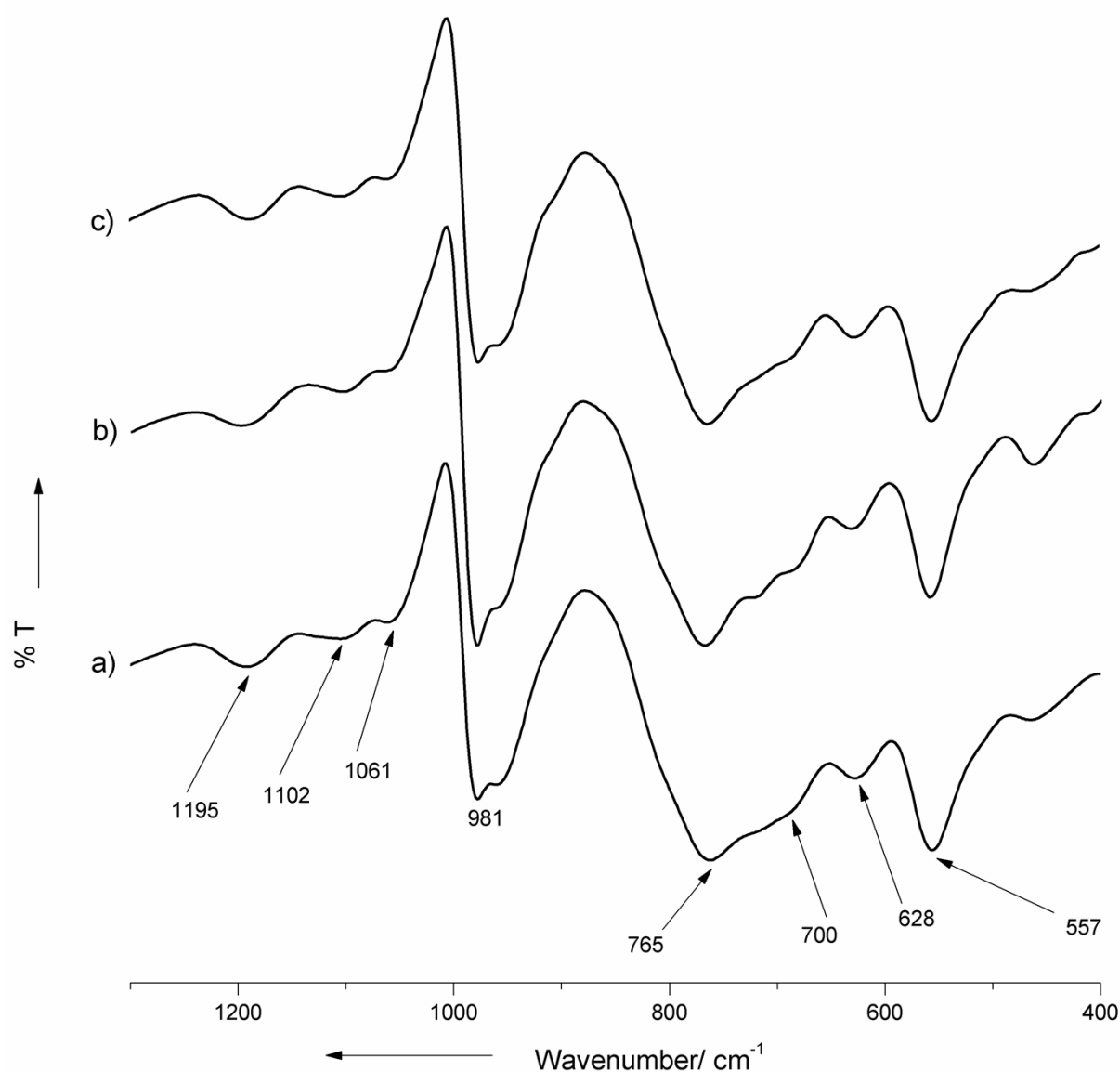
## Electronic Supplementary Information

**Hedgehog-shaped {Mo<sub>368</sub>} cluster: unique electronic/structural properties, surfactant encapsulation and related self-assembly into vesicles and films †**

**Somenath Garai,<sup>a</sup> Alice Merca,<sup>a</sup> Susovan Bhowmik,<sup>a</sup> Hani El Moll,<sup>a</sup> Haolong Li,<sup>b</sup> Fadi Haso,<sup>c</sup> Helena Nogueira,<sup>d</sup> Tianbo Liu,<sup>c</sup> Lixin Wu,<sup>b</sup> Pierre Guzerh<sup>e</sup> and Achim Müller<sup>\*a</sup>**

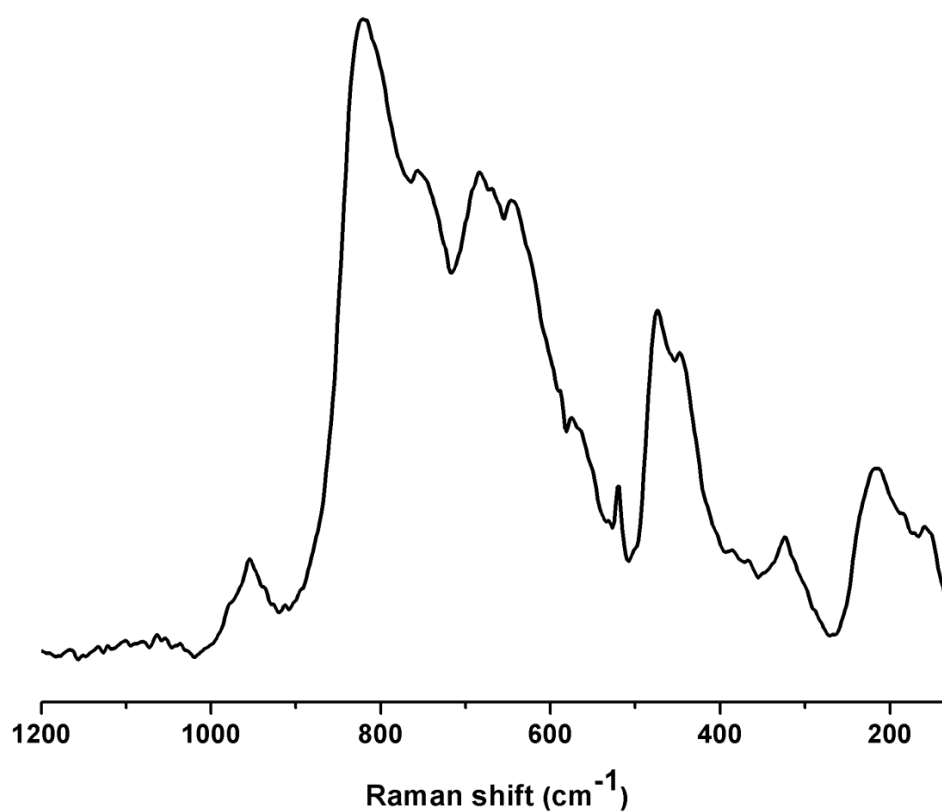
## 1. Vibrational characterization of **1** and hybrids **2** and **3** by IR, Raman and SERS spectroscopy

The IR spectra of **1** (a), **2** (b) and **3** (c) (Fig. S1) show the characteristic vibrational modes of the cluster anion **1a** (including the three-component  $\nu_3$  mode of bridging bidentate sulfate ligands) between 1200 and 500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . In addition, the spectra of **2** and **3** show respectively the characteristic absorptions of the DODA and guanidinium cations.



**Fig. S1** IR spectra of **1** (a),<sup>1</sup> **2** (b) and **3** (c) (KBr disk).

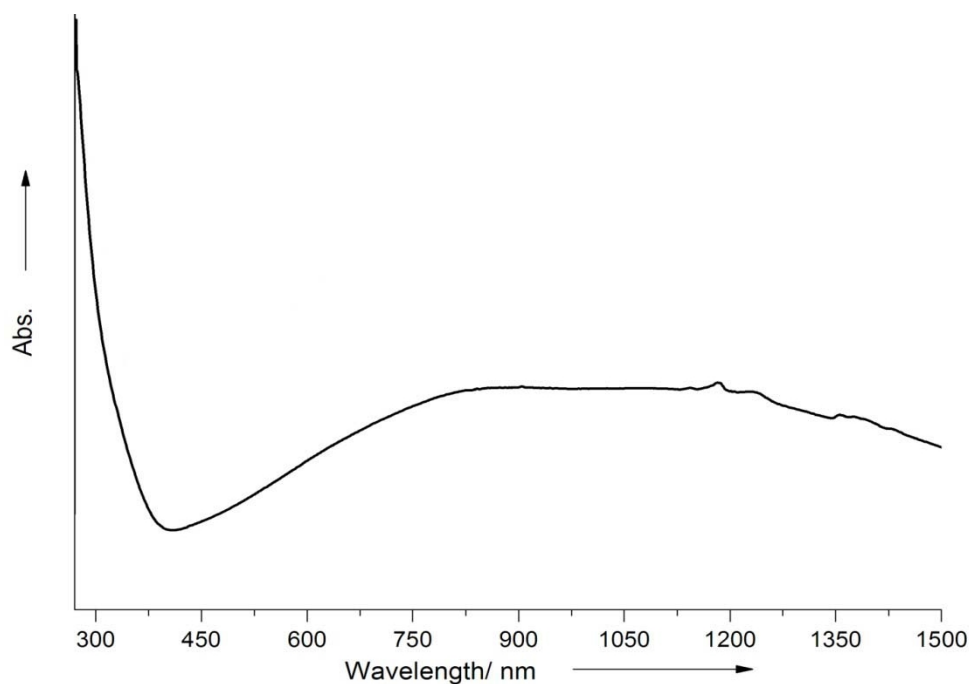
The SERS spectrum of **3** (Fig. S2) is similar to that of **1** (see Fig. 3), though less well-resolved.



**Fig. S2** SERS spectrum obtained by depositing an aqueous solution of **3** onto a gold substrate;  $\lambda_{\text{exc}} = 1064 \text{ nm}$ .

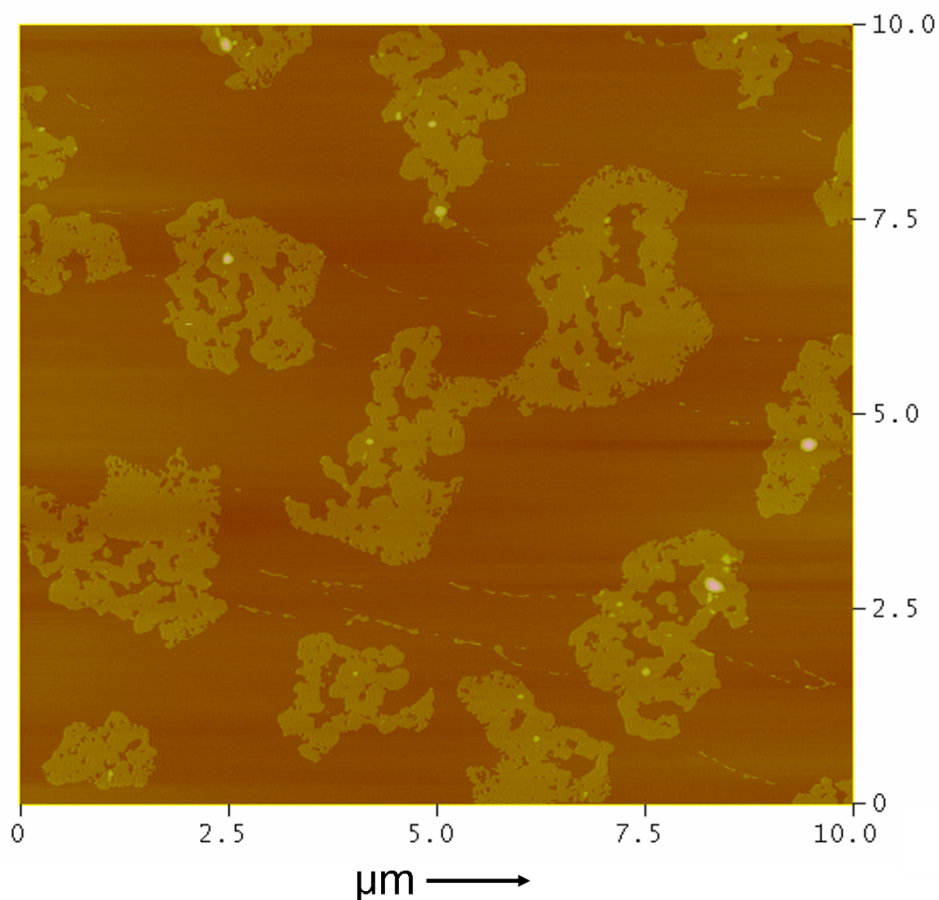
## 2. Characterization of **2** and **3** by electronic spectroscopy

The electronic absorption spectrum of a solution of **2** in a mixture of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and acetone shows a quite intense and broad band from the visible to the near-infrared. The spectrum of a fresh solution of **3** in ethanol-water (not shown) is similar but the absorbance decreases fairly quickly.



**Fig. S3** Electronic absorption spectra of **2** ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ /acetone solution,  $\epsilon \approx 5.6 \times 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

### 3. AFM characterization of a cast film of **2**



**Fig. S4** AFM image of a cast film of **2** at  $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$  scanning area revealing an irregular pattern (the patterned Langmuir monolayer was formed at a surface pressure of  $35 \text{ mN m}^{-1}$ ). The height of the surface features is about 3.2 nm and their surface is very flat, which might indicate a single layer of **2**. The vertical height of **1a** is about 2 nm according to the single-crystal X-ray analysis.<sup>1a</sup>

#### References

- 1 (a) A. Müller, E. Beckmann, H. Bögge, M. Schmidtman and A. Dress, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2002, **41**, 1162–1167; (b) A. Müller, B. Botar, S. K. Das, H. Bögge, M. Schmidtman and A. Merca, *Polyhedron*, 2004, **23**, 2381-2385.