

Supporting Information

Controlled UV-C Light-Induced Fusion of Thiol-Passivated Gold Nanoparticles

Salvador Pocoví-Martínez^a Miriam Parreño-Romero,^a Said Agouram^b

*and Julia Pérez-Prieto^{*a}*

^aDepartment of Organic Chemistry, ICMOL, Universidad de Valencia, Catedrático José Beltrán 2,
46980 Paterna, Valencia , Spain

^bDepartment of Applied Physics and Electromagnetism and SCSIE, Dr. Moliner 50, 46100 Burjassot,
Valencia, Spain

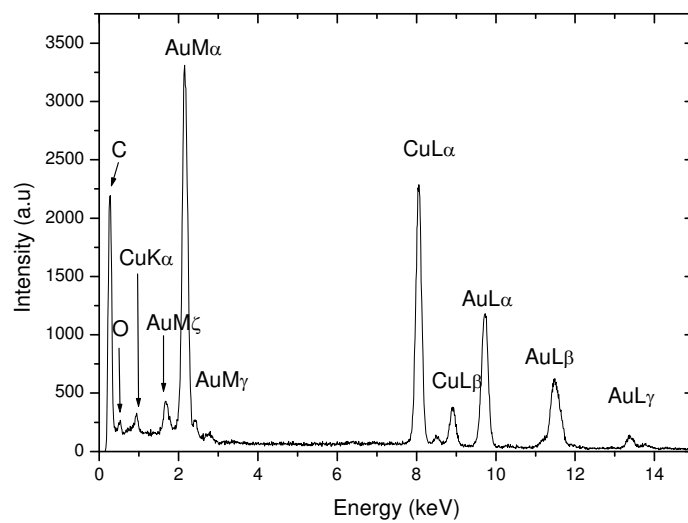


Figure S1. TEM-EDX spectrum of a **Au@ODCN** sample after UV-C irradiation ($240\text{ nm} < \lambda < 280\text{ nm}$).

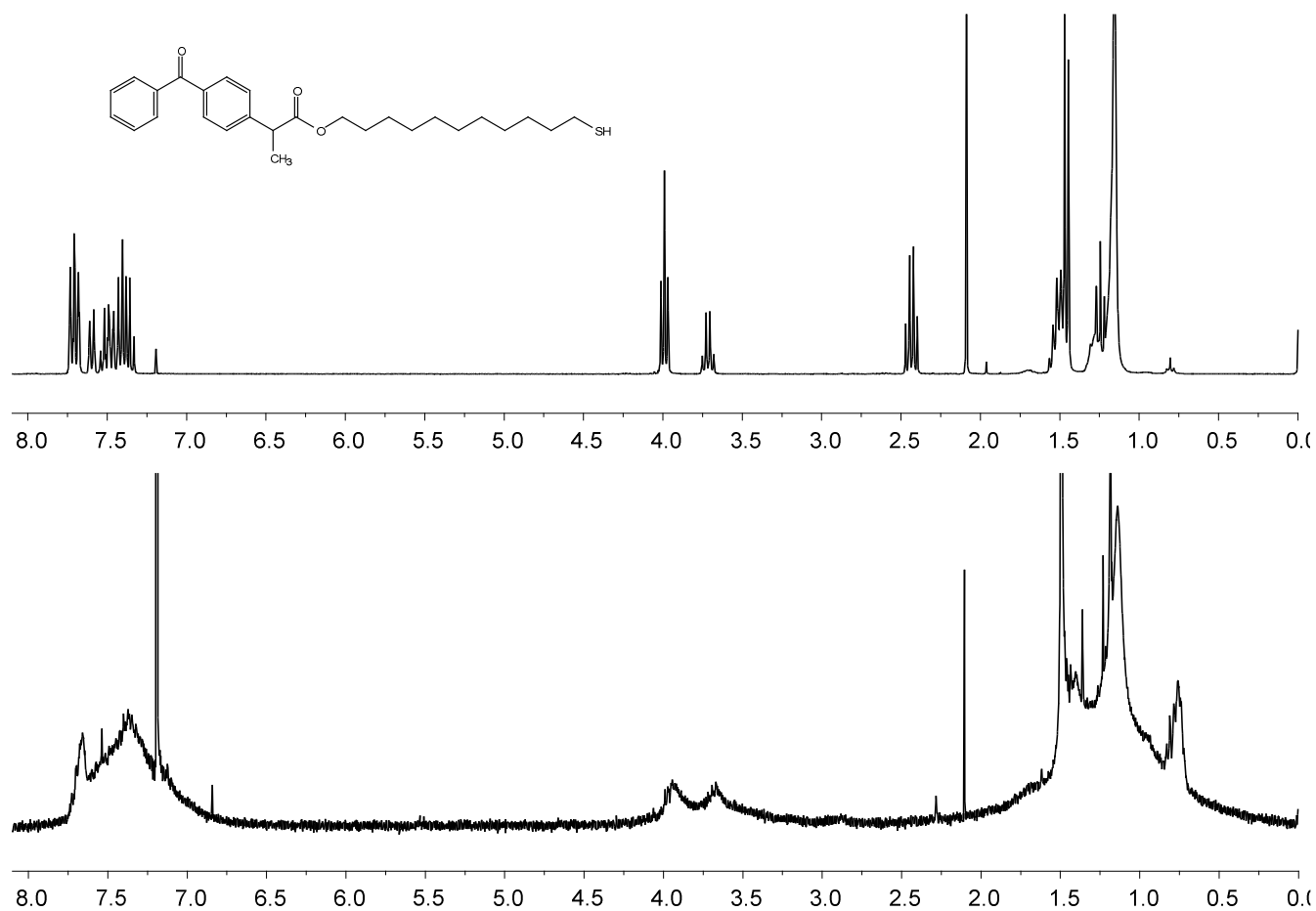


Figure S2. ^1H -NMR spectra in CDCl_3 of BP-SH and Au@BP NPs.

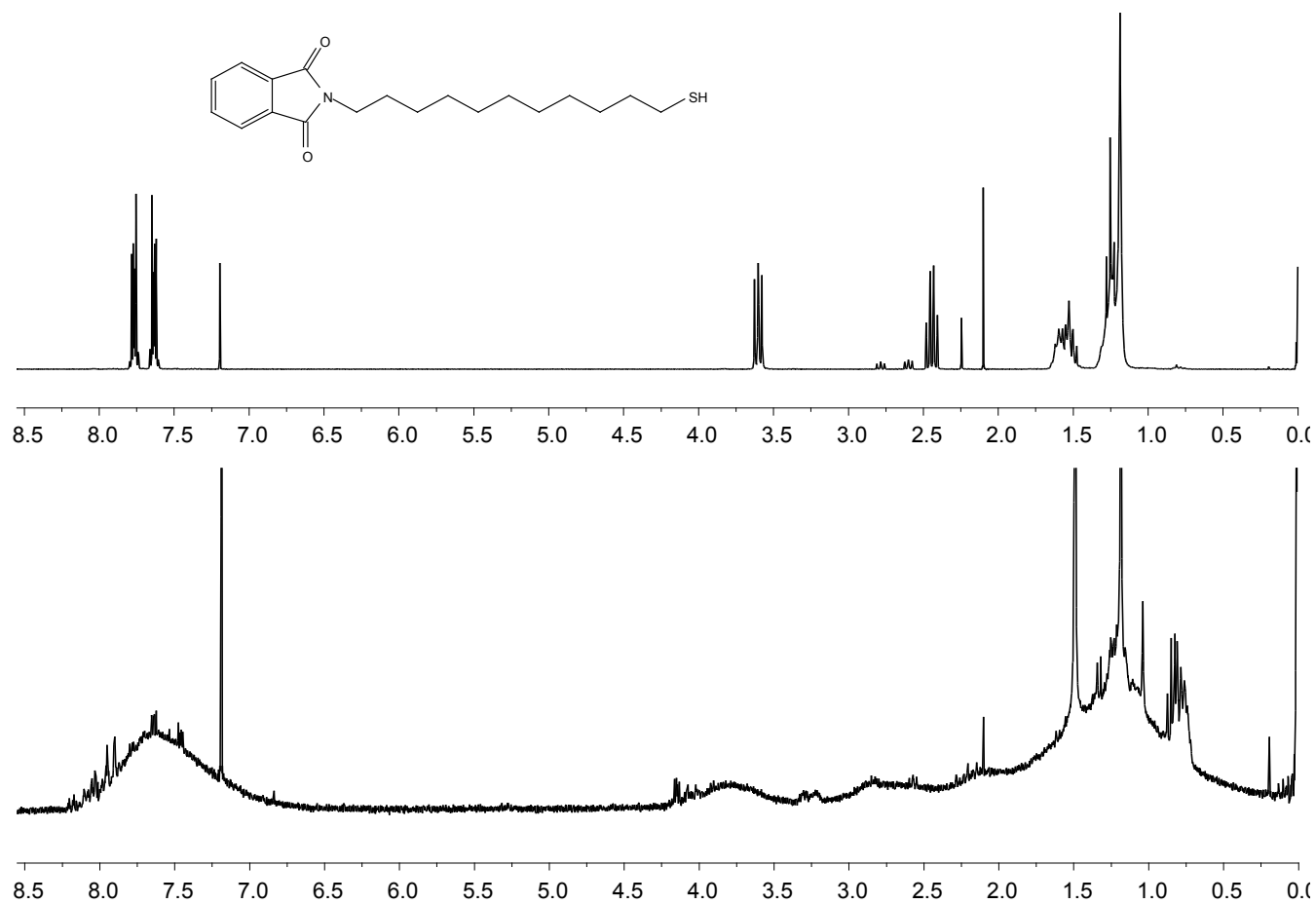


Figure S3. ^1H -NMR spectra in CDCl_3 of PH-SH and Au@PH NPs.

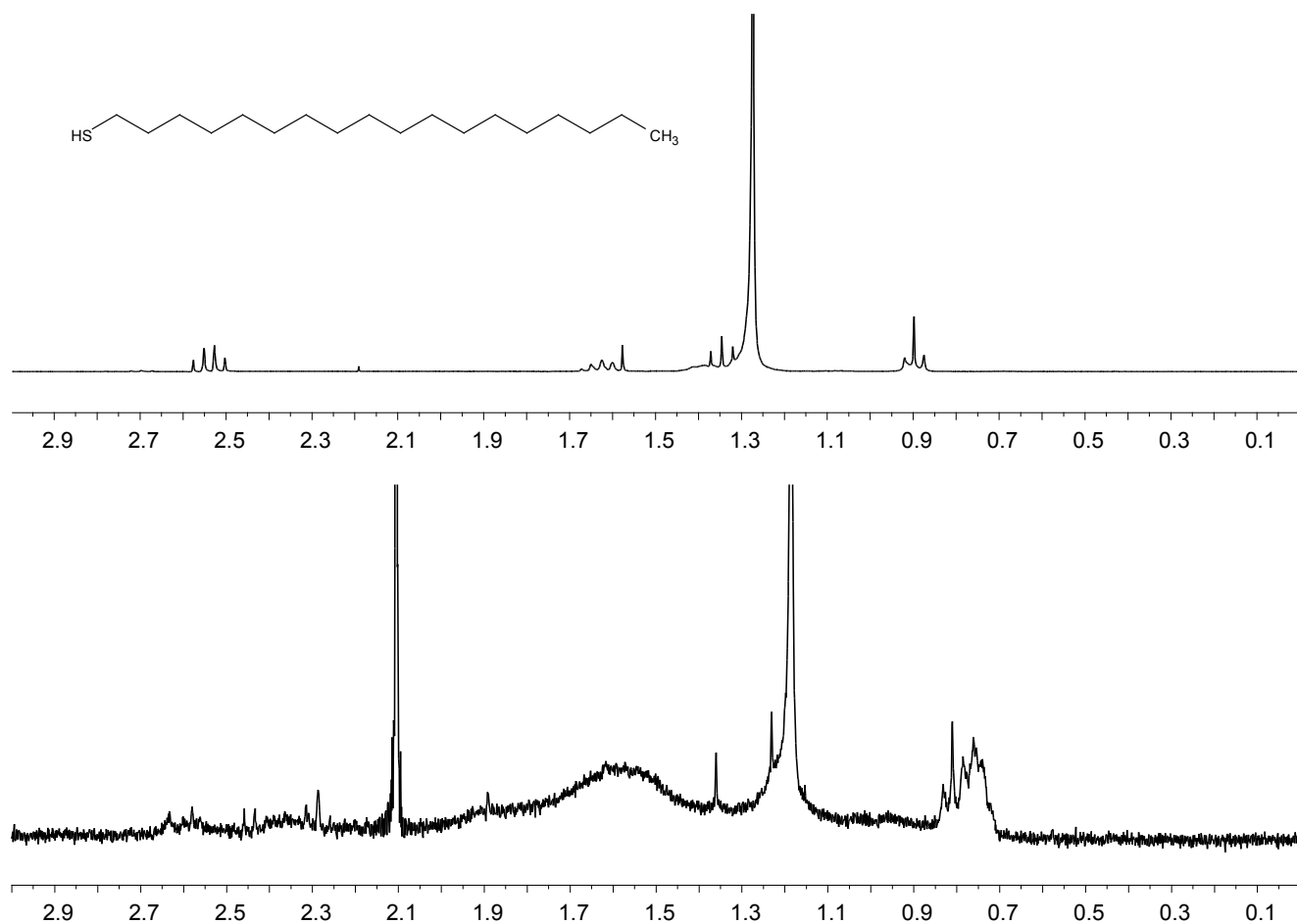


Figure S4. ^1H -NMR spectra in CDCl_3 of ODCN and Au@ODCN NPs.

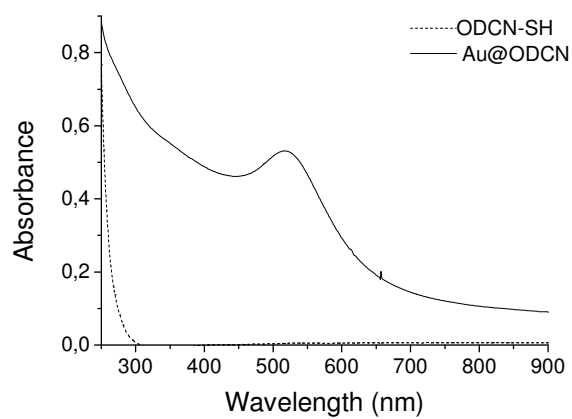
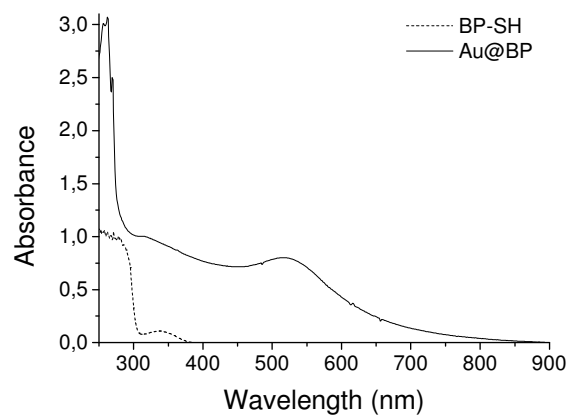
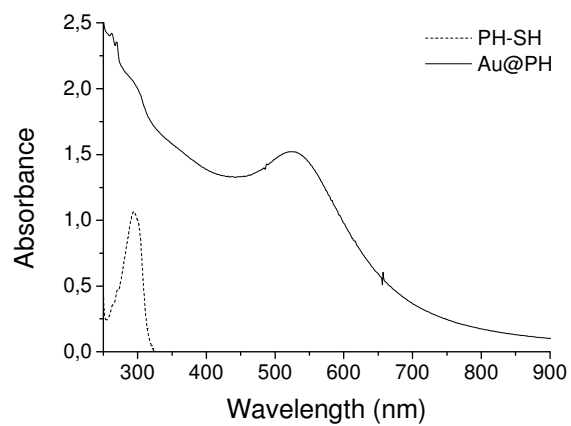


Figure S5. UV-vis spectra in chloroform of the functionalized thiol-capped AuNPs (**Au@PH**, **Au@BP**, and **Au@ODCN**) compared with that of their corresponding organic ligand (PH-SH, BP-SH, and ODCN-SH).

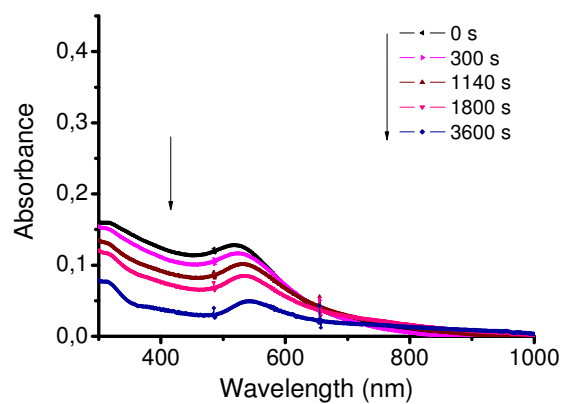


Figure S6. UV-vis spectra of **Au@BP** NPs in chloroform before and after laser irradiation (355 nm) for up to 3600 s.

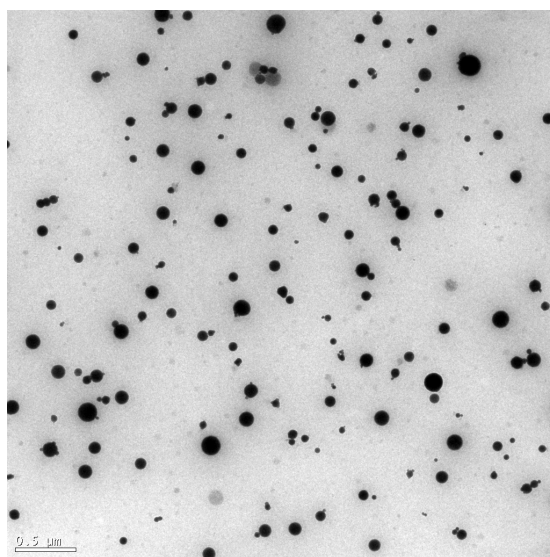


Figure S7. Typical bright field TEM images of **Au@BP** nanoparticles after 35 min irradiation with a 266 nm laser.

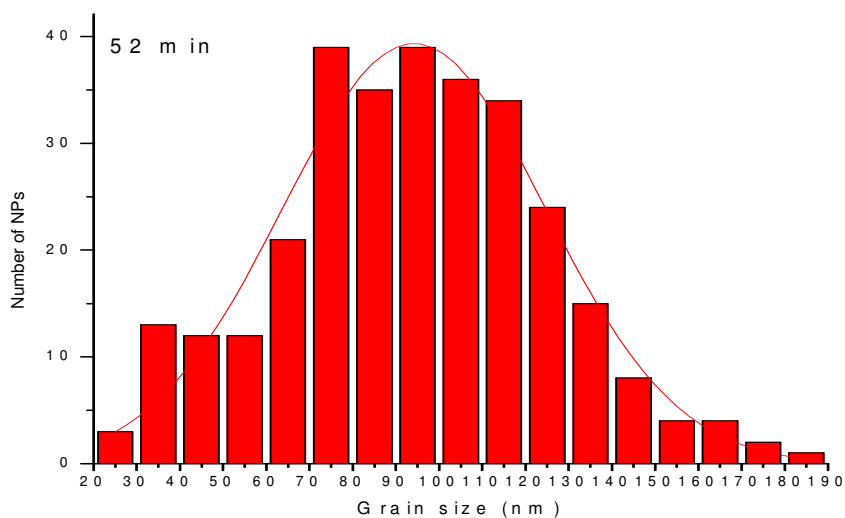
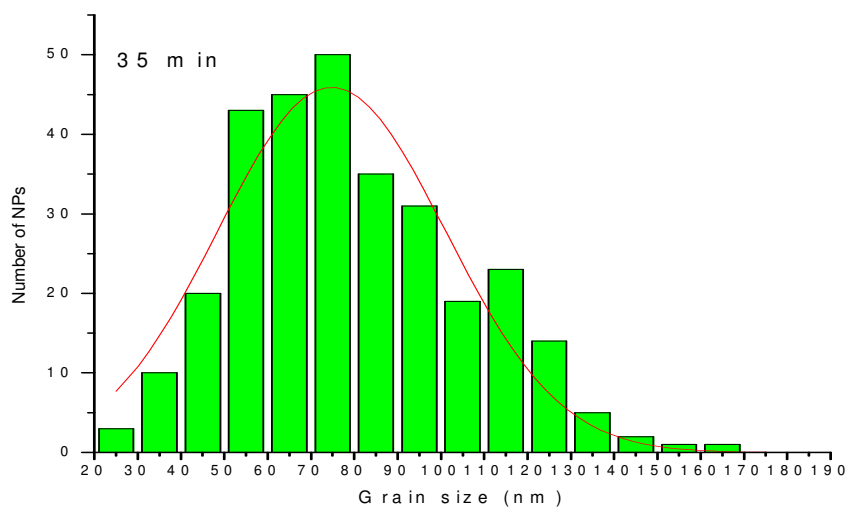


Figure S8. Comparative size distribution of **Au@BP** nanoparticles irradiated with a 266 nm laser for 35 and 52 min.

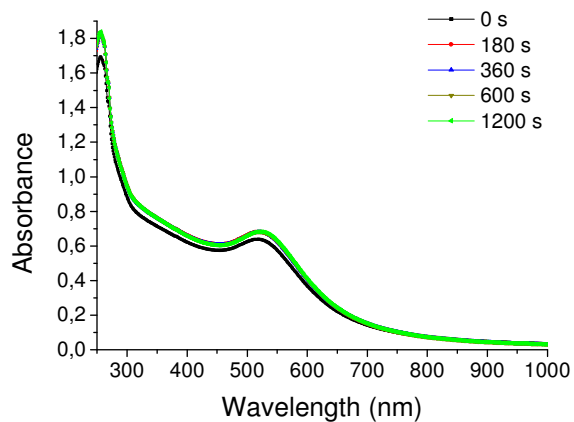


Figure S9. UV-vis absorption spectra of **Au@BP** NPs in deaerated chloroform before and after irradiation at $300 \text{ nm} < \lambda < 400 \text{ nm}$ up to 1200 s.

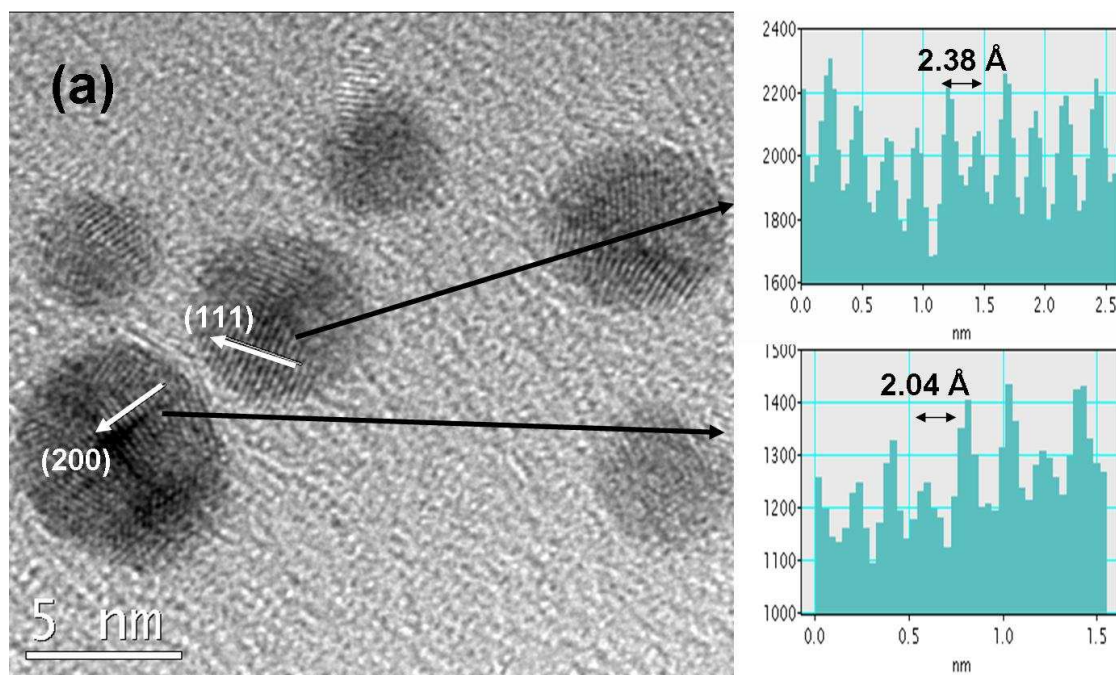


Figure S10. High Resolution TEM image of **Au@PH** NPs before irradiation. Line profiles of the AuNPs and their Fast Fourier transform (FFT) also shown; d-spacing between adjacent lattice planes of 2.38 Å and 2.04 Å correspond to the (111) and (200) planes.

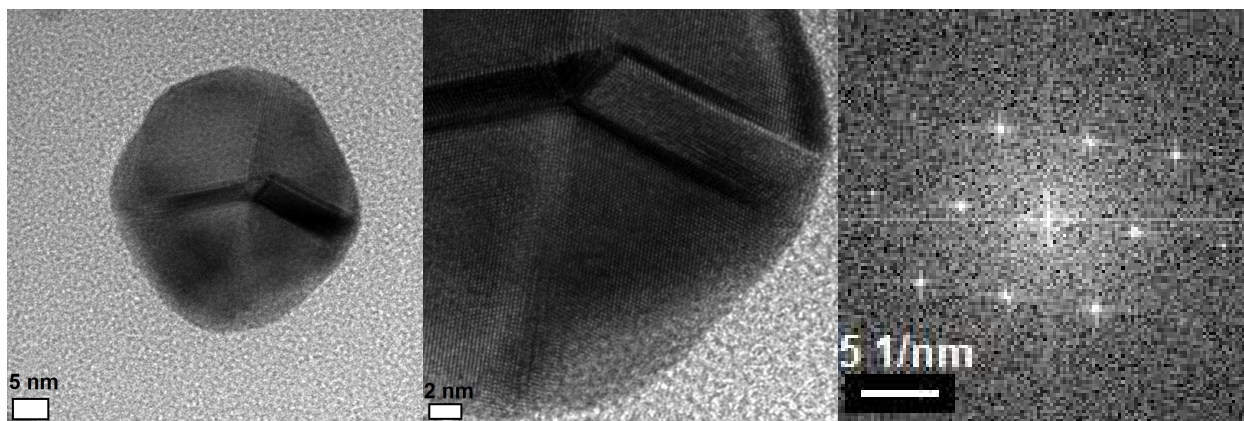


Figure S11. TEM and high resolution TEM images of a big **Au@PH** NP formed through a coalescence process of various small NPs and a surface reorganisation. The corresponding FFT showed the good crystalline quality of the particle.

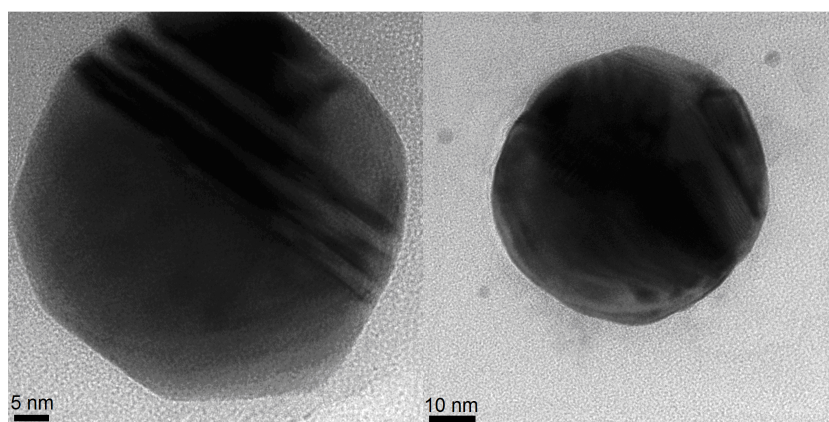


Figure S12. HRTEM images of **Au@BP** nanoparticles after 35 min of irradiation with a 266 nm laser.

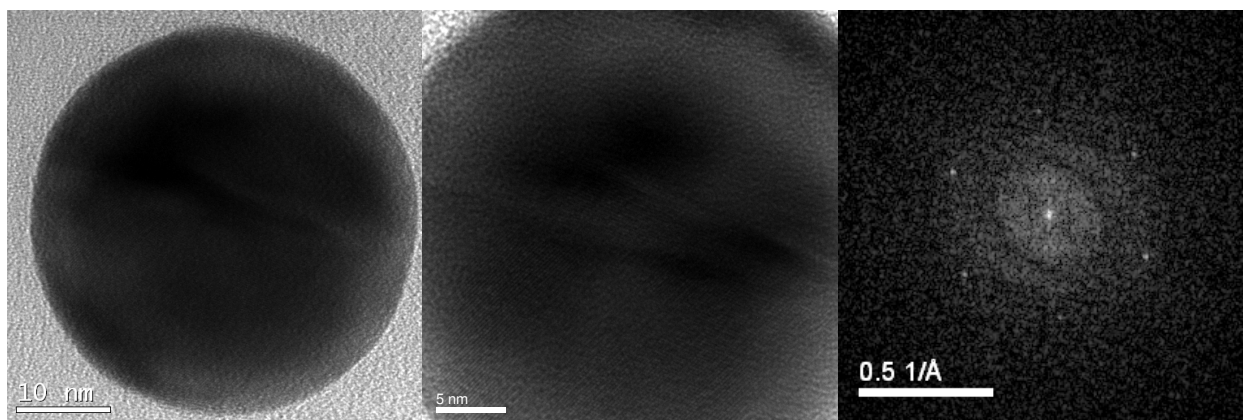


Figure S13. TEM and high resolution TEM images of a big **Au@BP** NP formed through a coalescence process of various small NPs and a surface reorganisation. The size of the particle and resolution line are clearly seen in the figure with an interplanar distance of 2.37 Å; this value corresponds to (111) orientation. The corresponding FFT showed the crystallinity of the particle.

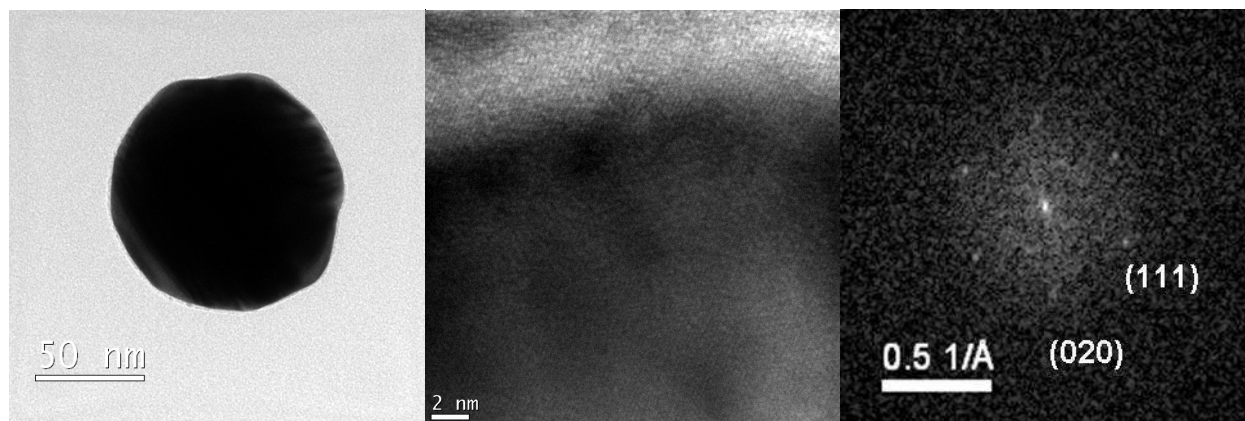


Figure S14. TEM and high resolution TEM images of a big **Au@ODCN** NP formed through a coalescence process of various small NPs and a surface reorganisation. The size of the particle and resolution line are clearly seen in the figure with an interplanar distance of 2.37 Å; this value corresponds to (111) orientation. The corresponding FFT showed the crystallinity of the particle.

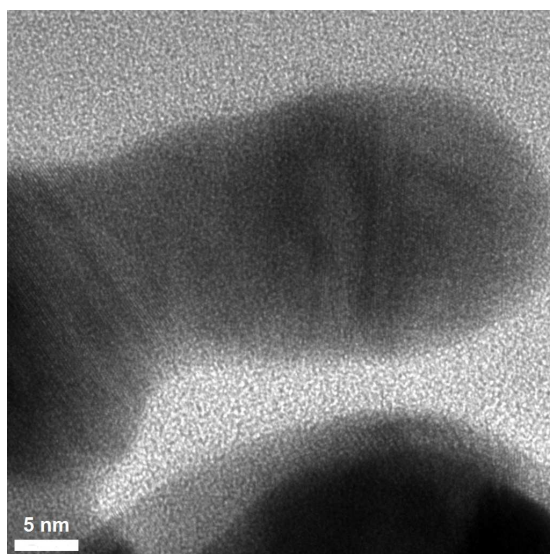


Figure S15. HRTEM images of **Au@BP** NPs after UV-C lamp irradiation (480 s).