Supporting Information for

Gold Nanoparticles with Perfluorothiolate Ligands

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Supporting information figures:

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- Figure S-2. UV-vis absorbance spectra of fluorinated gold nanoparticles prepared by Brust synthesis in Solkane 365mfc solvent.
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Figure S-8. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of $Au_{55}(PPh_3)_{12}Cl_6$. Phase contrast images were obtained with a side-entry Phillips CM 12 microscope operating at 120 KeV, of Au MPCs prepared by spreading a droplet of diluted MPC solution (~ 1mg/ 10 ml CH₂Cl₂), drying in air for 20 minutes on standard carbon-coated (20-30 nm) Formvar films on copper grids (400 mesh).

Figure S-9. Luminescence spectrum of $Au_{75}(SC6F5)_{32}$ in CH_2Cl_2 ; the solution was excited at 400 nm where the absorbance is 0.12.

- Figure S-10. ¹H NMR spectra of Au₅₅(PPh₃)₁₂Cl₆ (a); ligand exchange product Au₇₅(SC6F5)₃₂
 (b); and free pentafluorobenzenethiol (c) in CD₂Cl₂. Impurities are labeled in the spectra.
- Figure S-11. ¹⁹F NMR spectra of free pentafluorobenzenethiol (a) and the exchange product Au₇₅(SC6F5)₃₂ (b) in CD₂Cl₂. Impurities are labeled in the spectra.

Figure S-1. Expansion of single peak in inset of Figure 1a of fluorinated gold nanoparticle prepared by Brust synthesis.

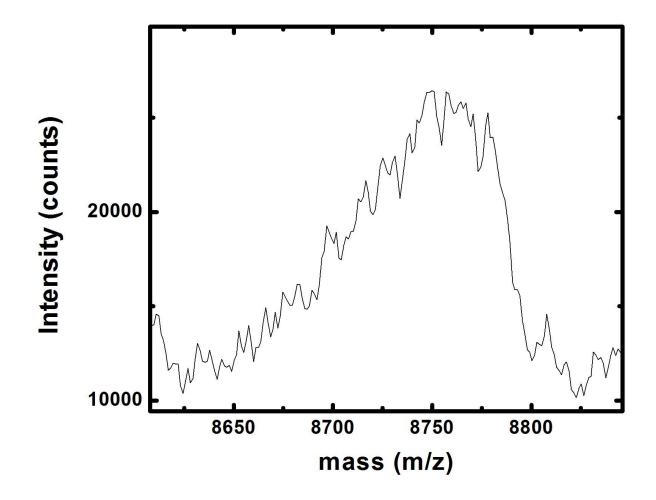


Figure S-2. UV-vis absorbance spectra of the fluorinated gold nanoparticle (Brust synthesis) in Solkane 365mfc solvent.

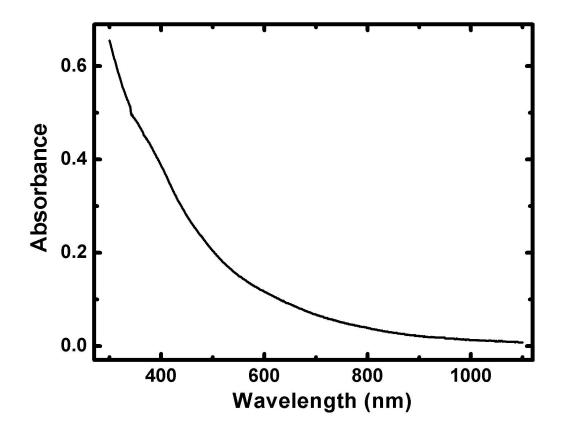


Figure S-3. TEM image of the fluorinated nanoparticle prepared by Brust synthesis. TEM was performed on a Hitachi HF-2000, operated at 200 kV. Samples for TEM were prepared by dispersing the MPCs in Solkane 365mfc and drop casting onto grids with an ultrathin carbon film supported by holey carbon (Ted Pella).

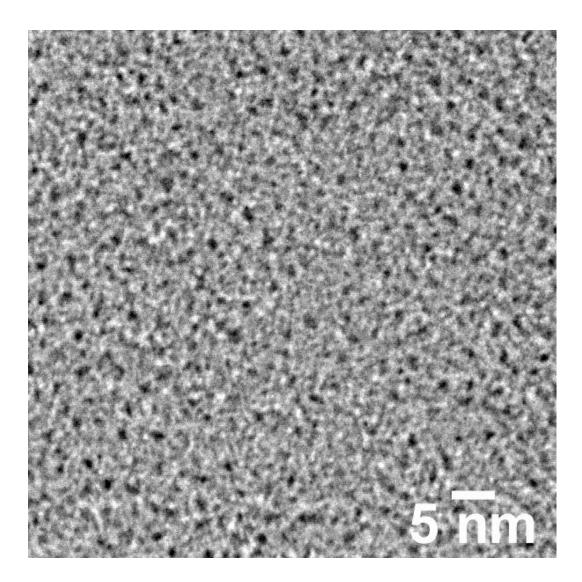
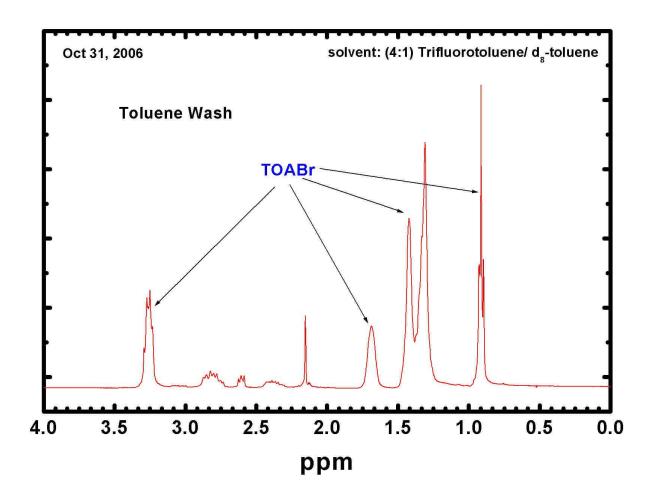


Figure S-4. NMR of the wash liquid (signifying removal of TOABr and disulfide) of the asprepared gold nanoparticle obtained by Brust synthesis.



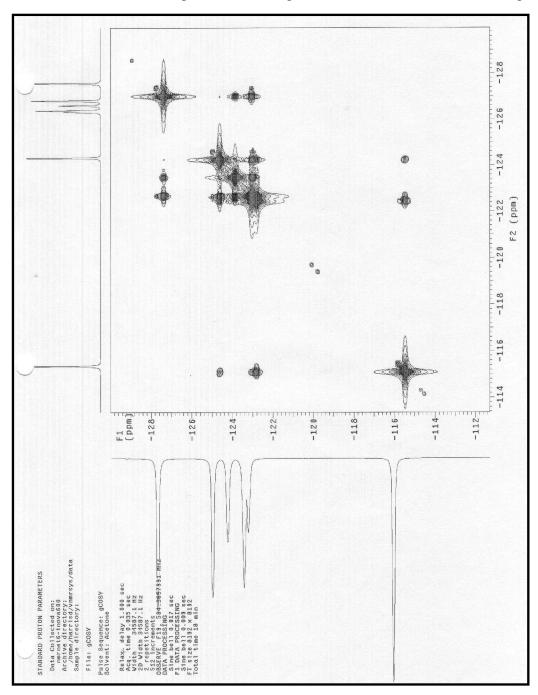


Figure S-5. 19F COSY confirming 19F NMR assignment of the fluorinated thiol in Fig 2b.

Figure S-6. Cyclic voltammetry of 2mg fluorinated gold nanoparticle (obtained by ligand exchange) in 3ml CH₂Cl₂ with 0.1M Bu₄NClO₄ at 283K.

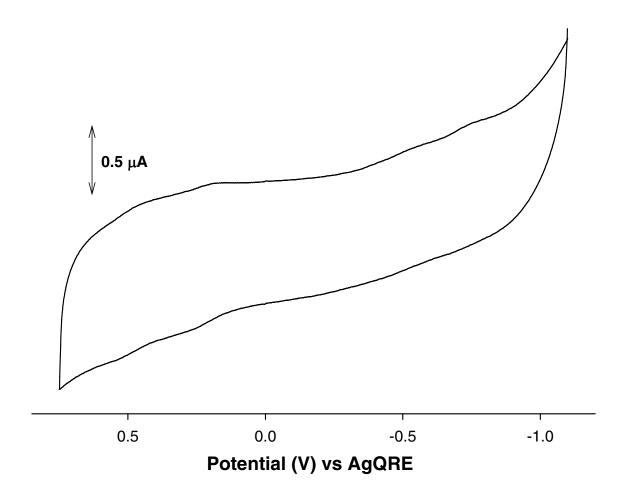


Figure S-7. Thermogravimetric decomposition of fluorinated gold nanoparticle obtained by ligand exchange of $Au_{55}(PPh_3)_{12}Cl_6$ with pentafluorobenzenethiol

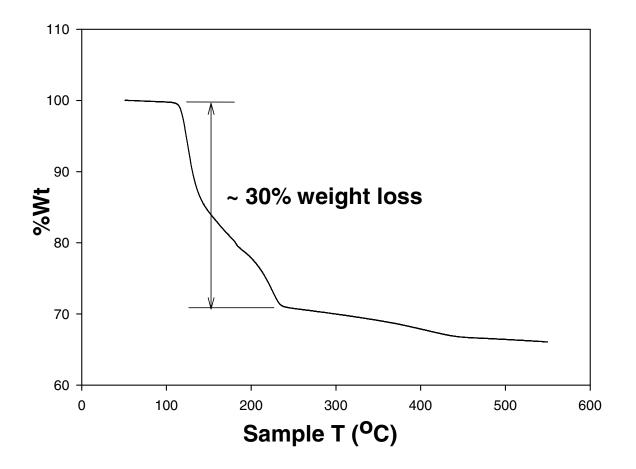


Figure S-8. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of $Au_{55}(PPh_3)_{12}Cl_6$. Phase contrast images were obtained with a side-entry Phillips CM 12 microscope operating at 120 KeV, of Au MPCs prepared by spreading a droplet of diluted MPC solution (~ 1mg/ 10 ml CH₂Cl₂), drying in air for 20 minutes on standard carbon-coated (20-30 nm) Formvar films on copper grids (400 mesh).

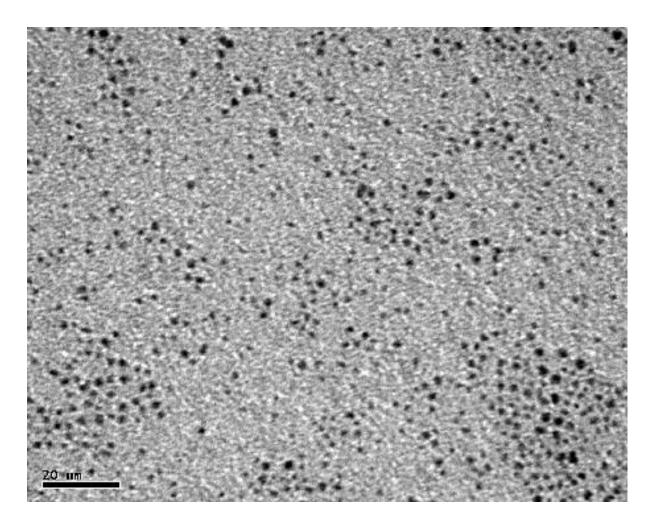


Figure S-9. Luminescence spectrum of $Au_{75}(SC6F5)_{32}$ in CH_2Cl_2 ; the solution was excited at 400 nm where the absorbance is 0.12.

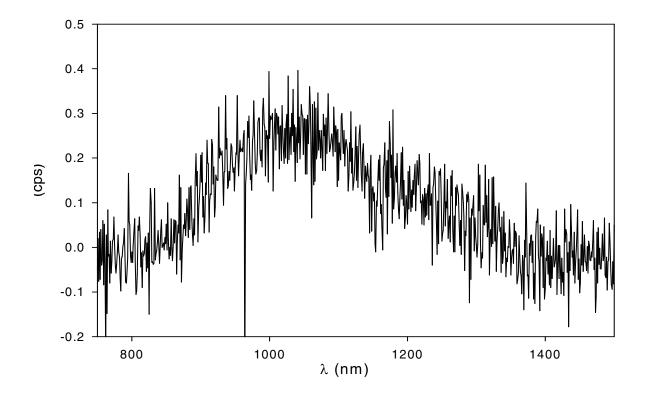


Figure S-10. ¹H NMR spectra of $Au_{55}(PPh_3)_{12}Cl_6$ (a); ligand exchange product $Au_{75}(SC6F5)_{32}$ (b); and free pentafluorobenzenethiol (c) in CD₂Cl₂. Impurities are labeled in the spectra.

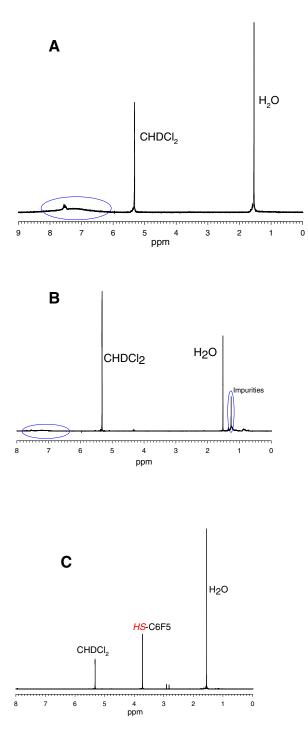


Figure S-11. ¹⁹F NMR spectra of free pentafluorobenzenethiol (a) and the exchange product $Au_{75}(SC6F5)_{32}$ (b) in CD₂Cl₂. Impurities are labeled in the spectra.

