

## Supporting Information

for

### **Stabilization of colloidal Ti, Zr, and Hf oxide nanocrystals by protonated tri-*n*-octylphosphine oxide (TOPO) and its decomposition products.**

Katrien De Keukeleere,<sup>1</sup> Sofie Coucke,<sup>1</sup> Els De Canck,<sup>1</sup> Pascal Van Der Voort,<sup>1</sup> Fabien Delpech,<sup>2</sup> Yannick Coppel,<sup>3</sup> Zeger Hens,<sup>1</sup> Isabel Van Driessche,<sup>1</sup> Jonathan S. Owen,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan De Roo<sup>1,4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium.

<sup>2</sup> INSA, UPS, CNRS, Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie des Nano-Objets (LPCNO), Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France.

<sup>3</sup> Laboratoire de Chimie de Coordination, CNRS, UPR 8241, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, USA

Corresponding author: Jonathan De Roo – [Jonathan.DeRoo@ugent.be](mailto:Jonathan.DeRoo@ugent.be)

## Calculation of the ligand density

Nanocrystal diameter = 3.5 nm (from TEM)

Nanocrystal concentration = 280  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  (from TGA)

Alkyl chain concentration = 30.6 mmol/L (from NMR)

$$\text{Nanocrystal surface} = 4\pi r^2 = 38.5 \text{ nm}^2$$

$$\text{alkyls per NC} = \frac{30.6 \text{ mmol/L}}{280 \mu\text{mol/L}} = 109.3 \text{ alkyls per NC}$$

$$\text{ligand density} = \frac{109.3}{38.5 \text{ nm}^2} = 2.84 \text{ nm}^{-2}$$

## Figures

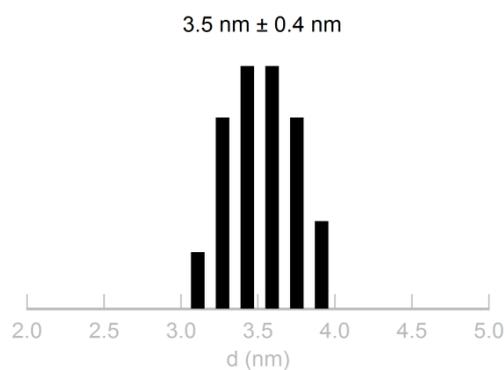


Figure S1. Histogram of the ZrO<sub>2</sub> NCs as determined from TEM.

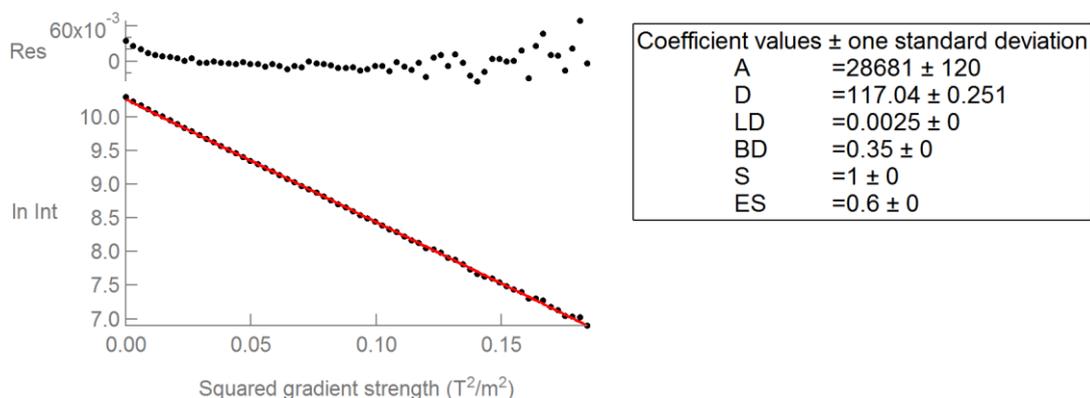
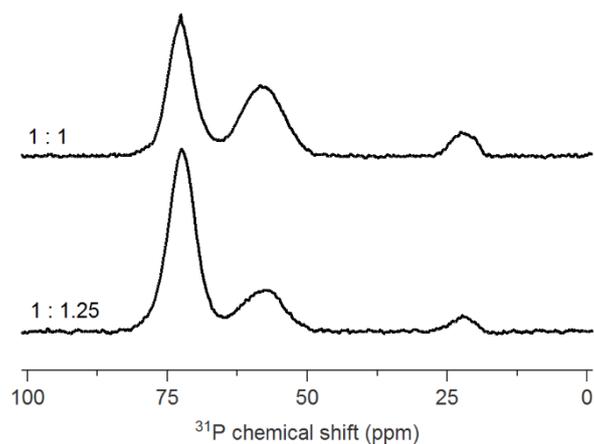
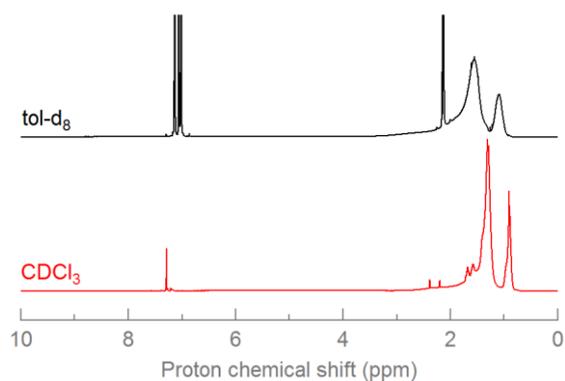


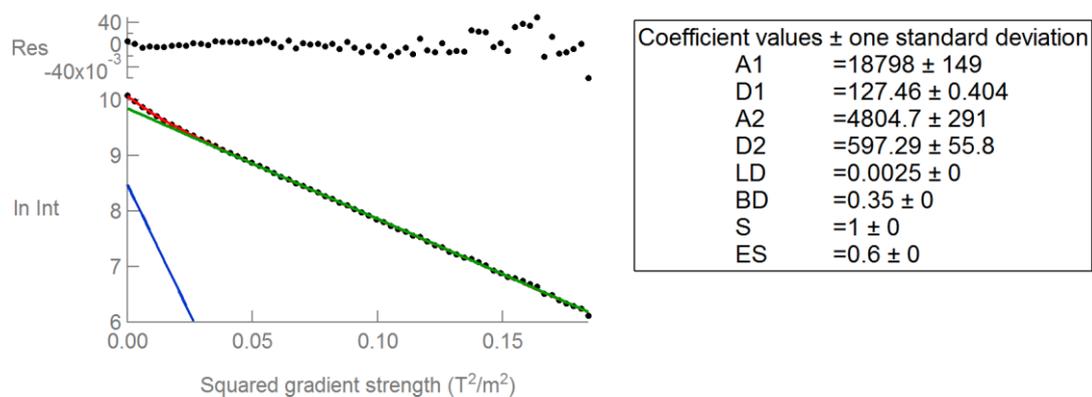
Figure S2. Monoexponential diffusion decay and fitting of the CH<sub>3</sub> resonance of ZrO<sub>2</sub> NCs that have been purified three times.



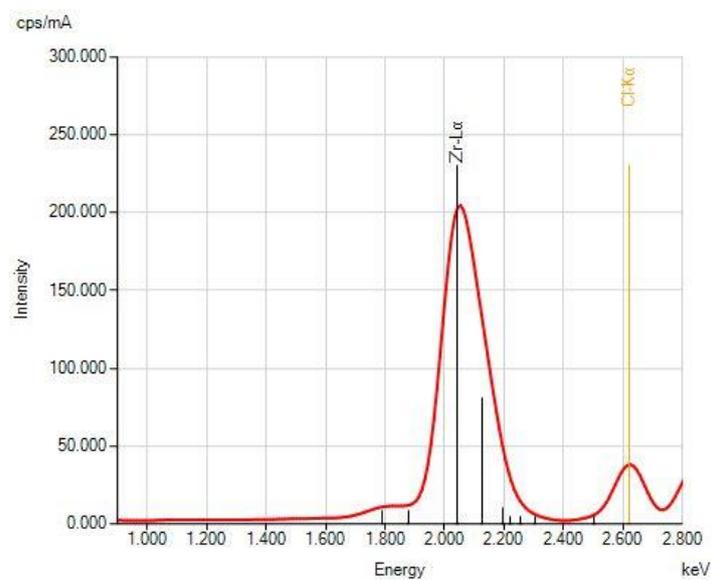
**Figure S3.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of two  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersions in toluene- $d_8$ . In the optimized synthesis, either a 1:1 or a 1:1.25 mixture of  $\text{Zr}(\text{OiPr})_4.i\text{PrOH} : \text{ZrCl}_4$  was used. The fraction of protonated TOPO is larger for 1.25 equivalents of  $\text{ZrCl}_4$ .



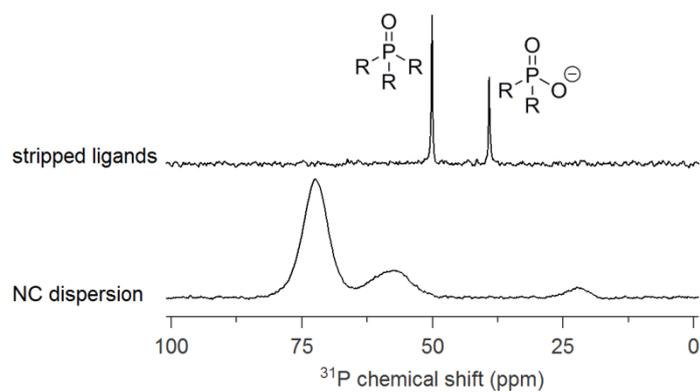
**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in either toluene- $d_8$  or deuterated chloroform.



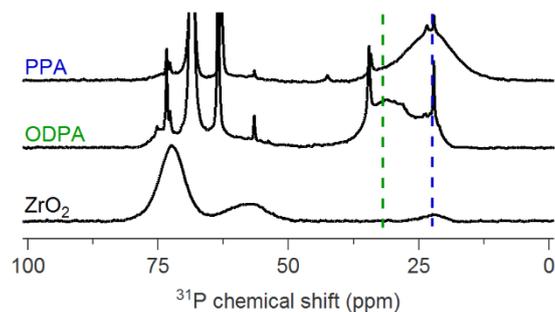
**Figure S5.** Bi-exponential fitting of the DOSY decay curve of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



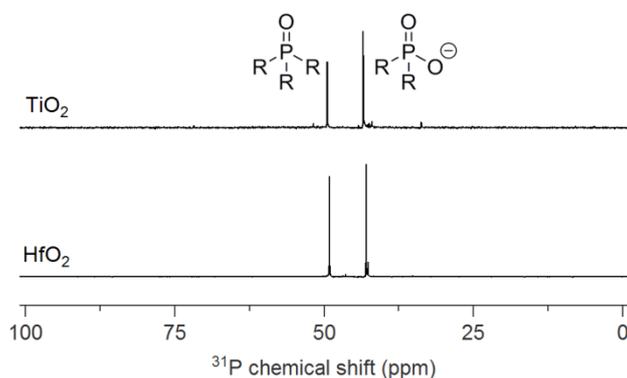
**Figure S6.** XRF measurements of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in toluene, purified three times with acetone and synthesized by reacting 2 mmol  $\text{ZrCl}_4$  and 2 mmol  $\text{Zr}(\text{OiPr})_4$  in 10 g TOPO.



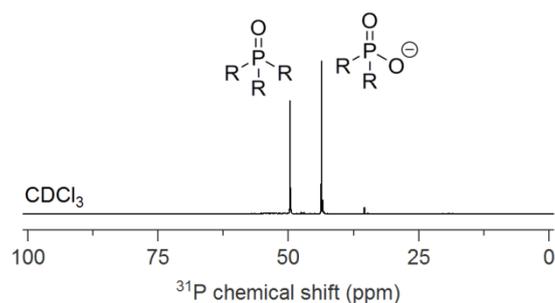
**Figure S7.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion purified three times in toluene- $d_8$  (bottom) and the stripped ligands after treatment of the NCs with benzyltrimethylammonium propionate in THF and redissolution in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , see experimental section for details (top).



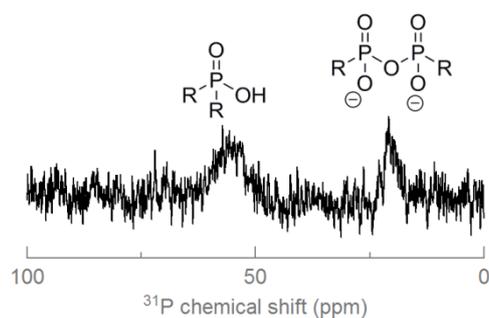
**Figure S8.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion purified three times in toluene- $d_8$  (bottom) and the  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra of these NCs with either an excess of octadecylphosphonic acid (ODPA) or P,P' (di-n-dodecyl) pyrophosphonic acid (PPA) added. Although both resonances are quite broad, it is clear that the bound PPA resonance has the same chemical shift as the broad peak at 20 ppm in the purified nanocrystals. Therefore, we assign the latter to bound pyrophosphonate. A little peak at the chemical shift of phosphonic acid is also observed upon addition of PPA and although this could be due to hydrolysis of the pyrophosphonate under acid conditions by adventitious water, it cannot be fully excluded that this originates from the surface of the nanocrystals.



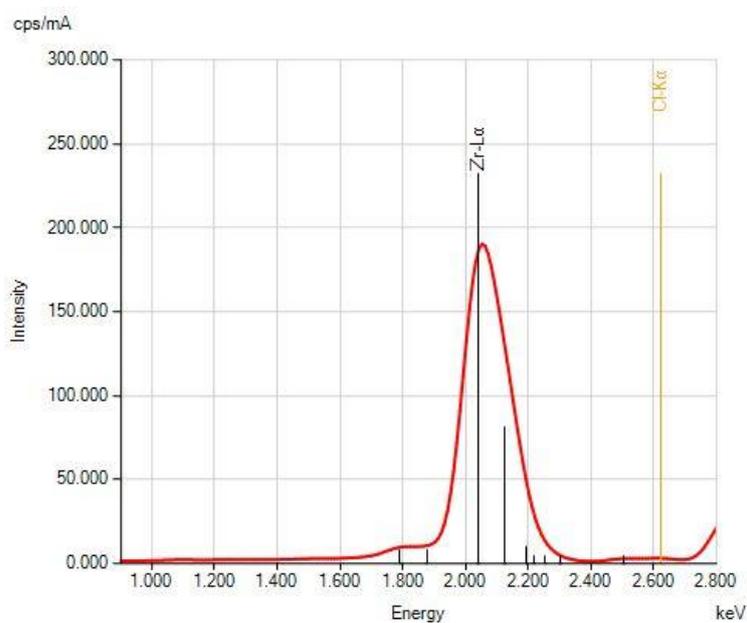
**Figure S9.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{HfO}_2$  NCs stripped with octylamine and oleic acid in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .



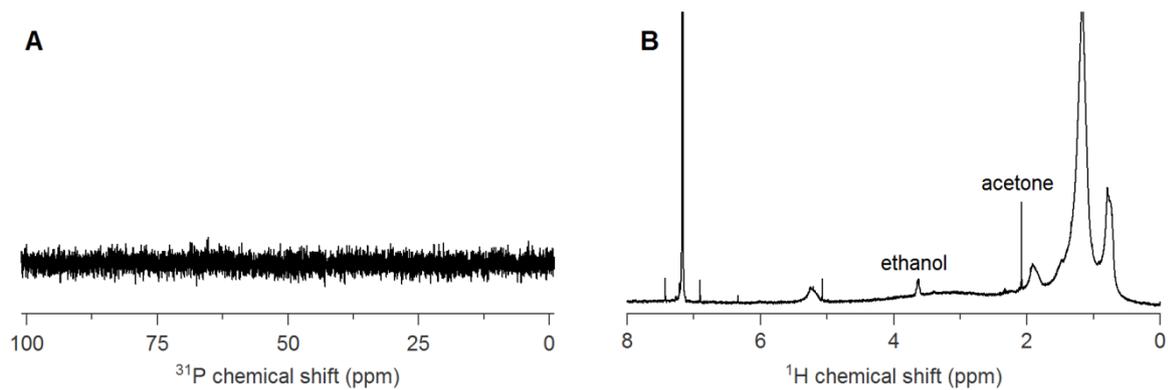
**Figure S10.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of a  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  with octylamine and oleic acid added.



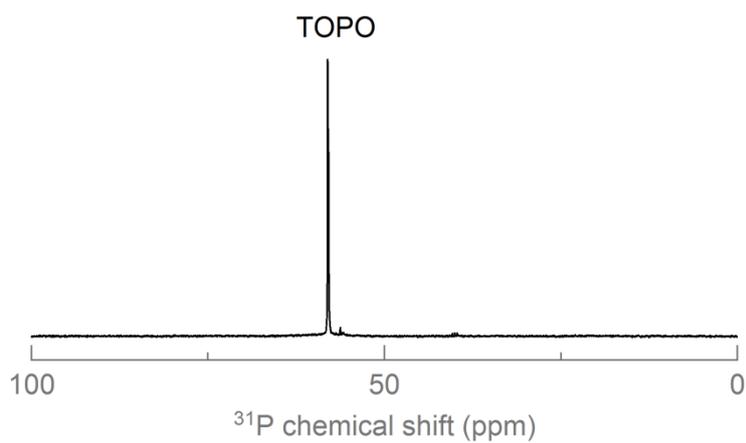
**Figure S11.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum of 500  $\mu\text{L}$   $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in chloroform, treated three times with 200  $\mu\text{L}$  octylamine, 400  $\mu\text{L}$  oleic acid and precipitated with 1 mL of acetone. Afterwards, the dispersion was purified three times with acetone and dispersed in toluene- $d_8$ .



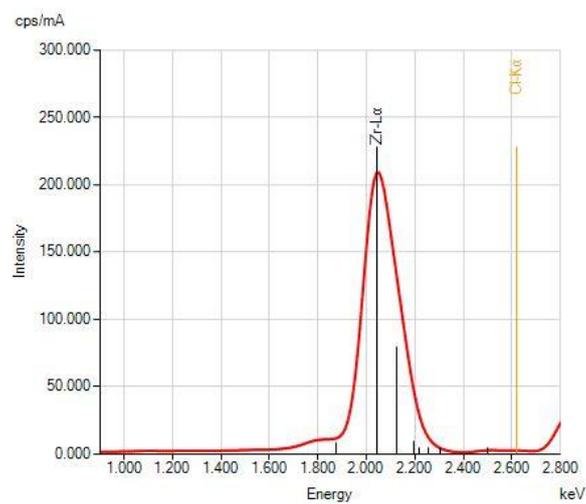
**Figure S12.** XRF measurements of 500  $\mu\text{L}$  (25 mg)  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NC dispersion in chloroform, treated three times with 50  $\mu\text{L}$  oleic acid and 25  $\mu\text{L}$  octylamine and purified with methanol.



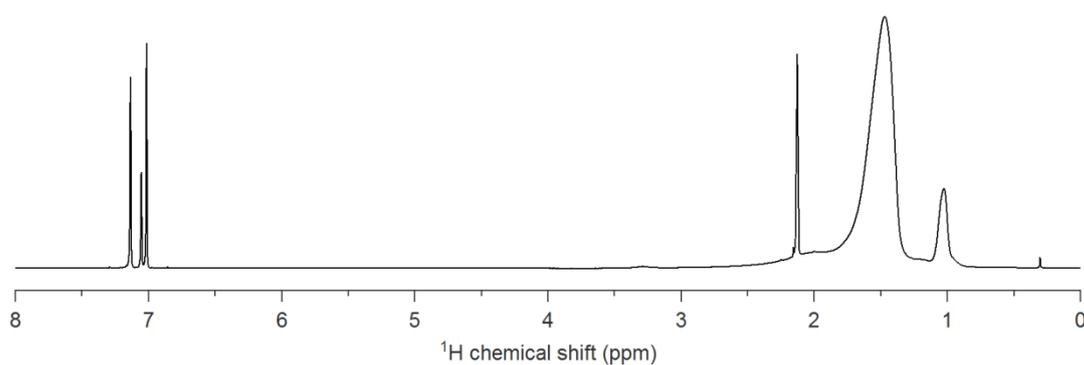
**Figure S13.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum (A) and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (B) of  $\text{TiO}_2$  NCs capped with oleic acid, see experimental for details. The  $^{31}\text{P}$  spectrum is recorded with the same number of scans as the other experiments.



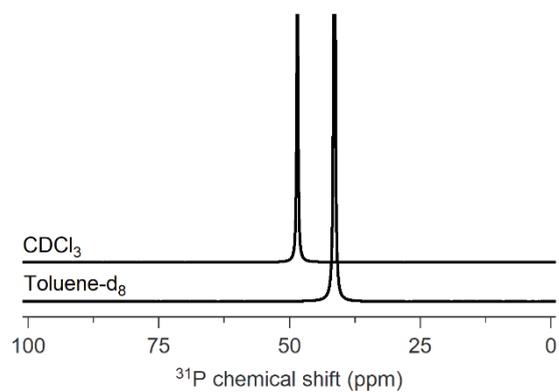
**Figure S14.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  solution NMR spectrum of  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NCs in  $\text{MeOD-}d_4$ , stabilized with citric acid.



**Figure S15.** XRF measurement of  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NCs capped with octadecylphosphonic acid and precipitated with methanol.



**Figure S16.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $\text{ZrO}_2$  NCs capped with octadecylphosphonic acid and precipitated with methanol.



**Figure S17.**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra of recrystallized TOPO in chloroform and toluene.