

Electronic Supporting Information for,

**Visible light enhanced catalytic activity of Au<sub>n</sub> subnanoclusters: the importance of d-sp interband transitions**

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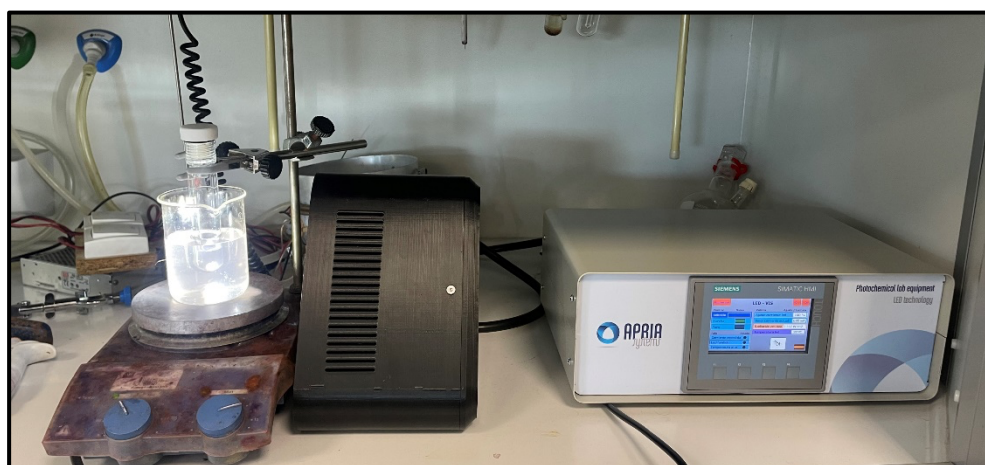
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## I. Instrumentation/General procedures

**Synthesis of Au@PEG:** In a 100mL flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar 2 g of polyethyleneglycol was dissolved in 20 mL of methanol. The mixture was stirred at 65 °C until the complete dissolution of the solid and then 0.01 g of AuCl was added allowing the mixture to react for one hour. The reaction was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the product Au@PEG.

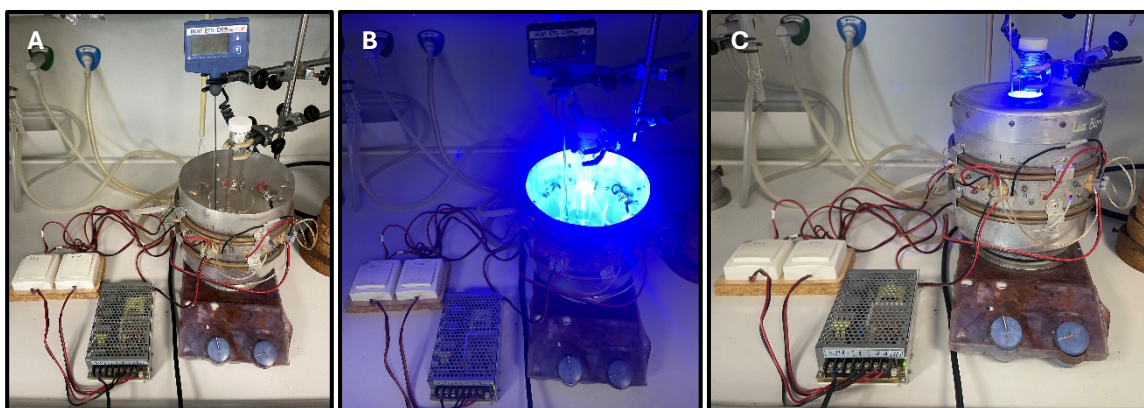
In a typical experiment 0.2 g of Au@PEG was placed in a Schlenk flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar. 2 mL of methanol, 100  $\mu$ L of water and 16  $\mu$ L of 4-pentynylbenzene were subsequently. The resulting mixture was magnetically stirred at 60 °C.

White and UV LED studies were conducted in an APRIA Systems LED photoreactor equipped with a collimated visible LED lamp.



**Fig. S1.** Apria Systems for White LED light irradiation.

Blue and green light catalytic reactions were conducted using a lab-made assembly consisting of four 10 W blue/green light LED lamps (LED-Engin, CA, USA). These lamps were placed equidistantly inside an 18-cm cylinder with circulating cooling water to regulate the glass reactor at a constant temperature of 25 °C.



**Fig. S2.** Home made irradiation setup for blue and green light irradiation.

The presence of subnanoclusters was analyzed by taking a sample at each time of the reaction for MALDI-TOF analysis. MALDI-TOF spectra were recorded in a Microflex MALDI-TOF Bruker spectrometer. The samples were prepared by adding 1  $\mu$ L of the reaction mixture on a hole of a MSP ground Steel BC sample holder (Bruker). The samples were dried before the measurements.

The quantitative monitoring of the catalytic reaction was performed by gas chromatography using a Agilent 8890 GC System, equipped with a J&W HP-5ms Ultra Inert GC Column (30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25  $\mu$ m) and MS detector (electron impact with a single quadrupole filter). A split injection system with a split ratio of 100:1 was used with helium as carrier gas at head pressure of 10.4 psi. The temperature programming was 40  $^{\circ}$ C/min, 180  $^{\circ}$ C (3min) and 60 $^{\circ}$ C/min (5min), 300 $^{\circ}$ C (7 min). The conversion of the alkyne reactive and the ketone product yield were analyzed by integrating the chromatographic peaks of 4-pentynylbenzene (retention time 3.165 min) and 5-phenylpentan-2-one (retention time 3.750 min).

UV/Vis/NIR spectra were recorded with a Shimadzu UV-3600 UV-Vis-NIR spectrophotometer.

II. Characterization data  
a. MALDI

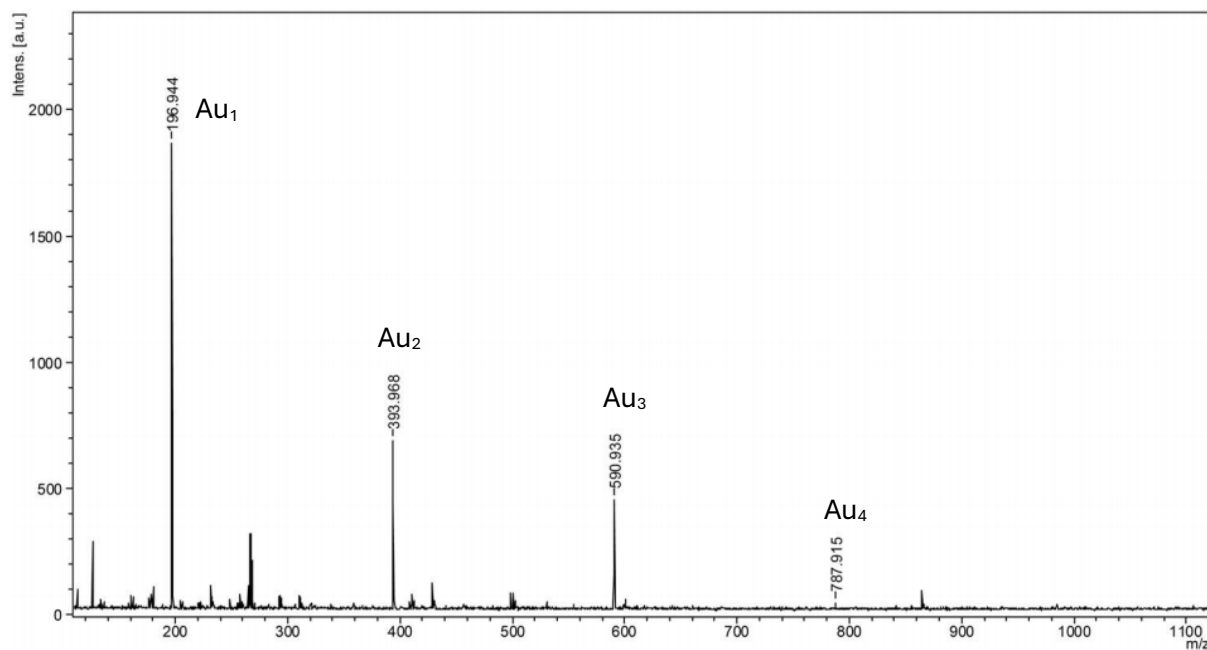


Fig. S3. MALDI-TOF in its negative mode showing the formation of small gold clusters inside of a polyethylene glycol matrix.

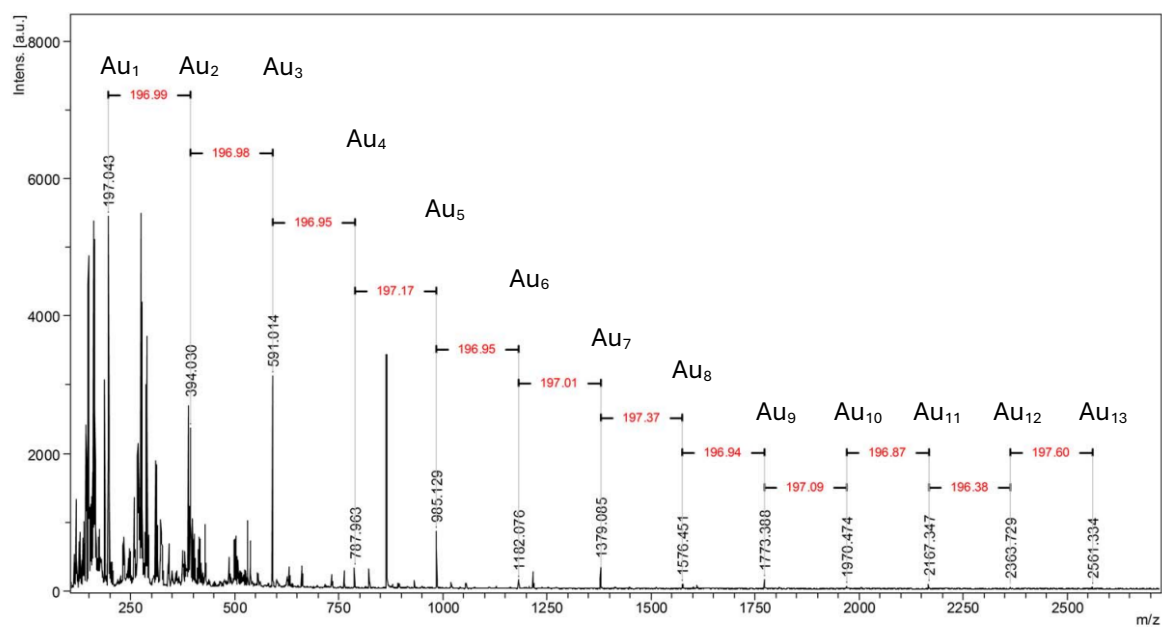
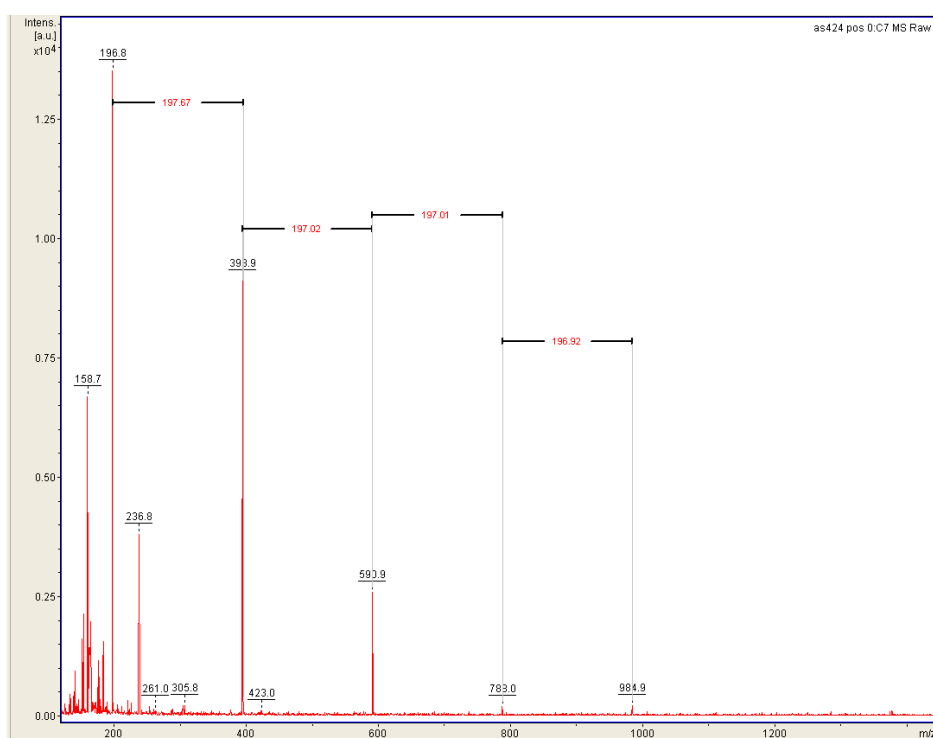


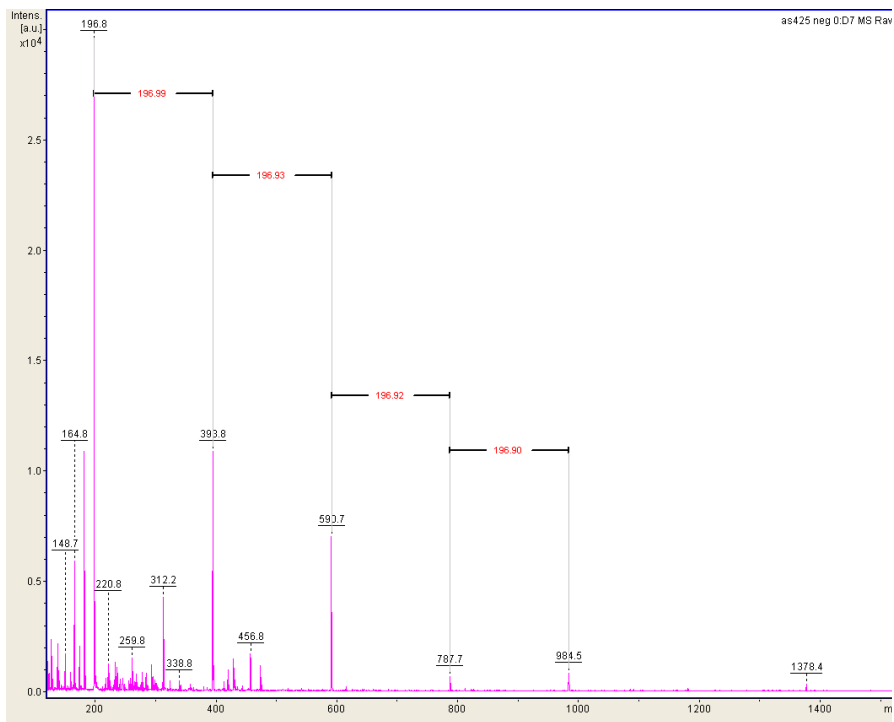
Fig. S4. MALDI-TOF in its negative mode showing the formation of larger size gold clusters at 30 minutes of reaction conditions. No stabilizer agent was used. (AuCl in MeOH)

The MALDI spectrum registered before light irradiation shows the presence of very small  $Au_n$  species already present in the catalyst (14% of Au SNCs detected in the XPS spectrum). However, the amount of these catalytic species is appreciably less under dark conditions than those obtained when we activate the catalyst with light (Fig S5). Indeed, when the catalyst is used under dark conditions a much lesser catalytic activity is detected (see Figure S10).

Moreover, addition of the alkyne to the Au@PEG solution together with 30 minutes of irradiation reveal peaks up to seven gold atoms (1378,4 m/z). The addition of the alkyne results in a purple coloration in the solid, likely caused by the aggregation of gold SNCs into NPs during the reaction. However, the spectrum in Figure S6 indicates that Au SNCs are still present after the addition of the alkyne and after 30 minutes of reaction, due to the continuous generation of these species through the detachment of Au SNCs from Au NPs when irradiated. It is also important to highlight that Au NPs are not catalysts for the hydration of alkynes since it is not possible to activate the alkynes through a  $\pi$ -interaction.<sup>1</sup>

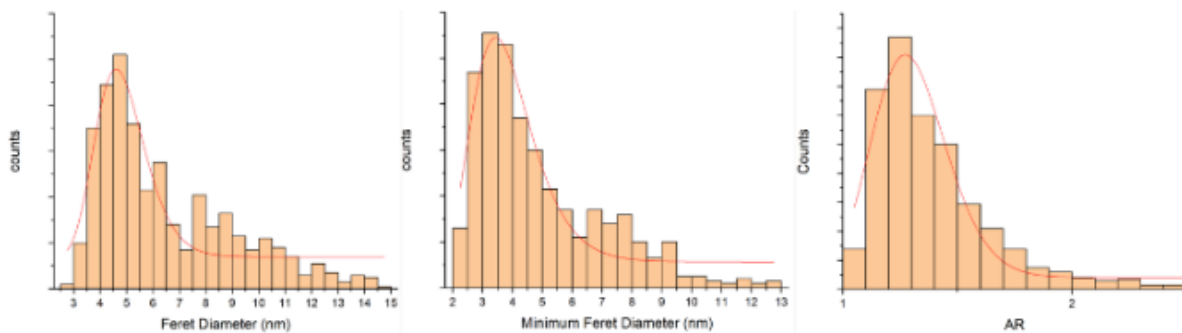


**Fig. S5.** MALDI spectrum of Au@PEG after 30 minutes of white LED light irradiation.



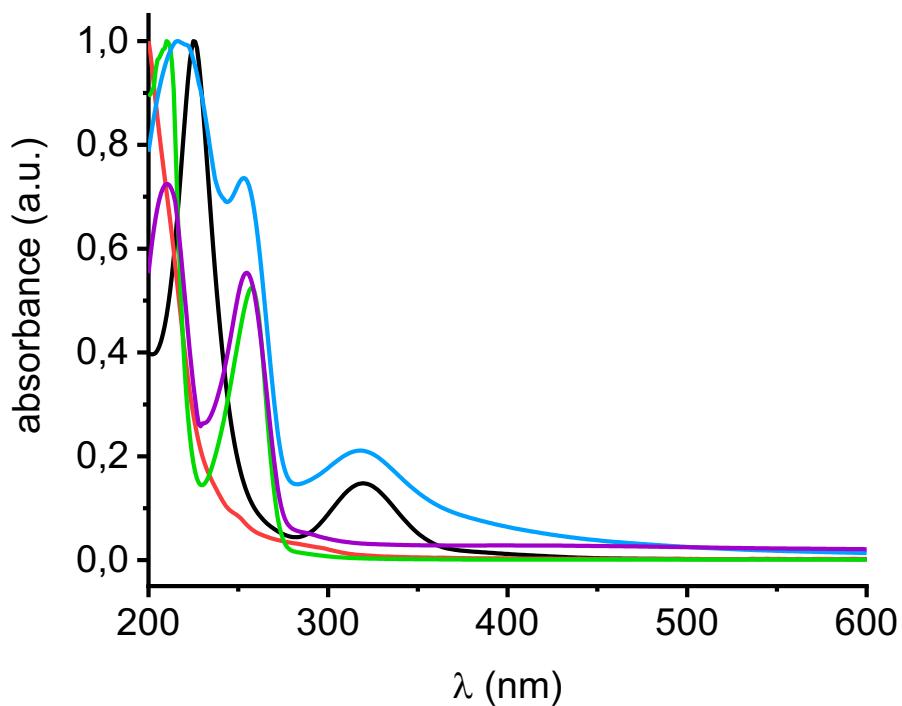
**Fig. S6.** MALDI spectrum of Au@PEG with the addition of the alkyne after 30 minutes of white LED light irradiation.

**b. XPS**

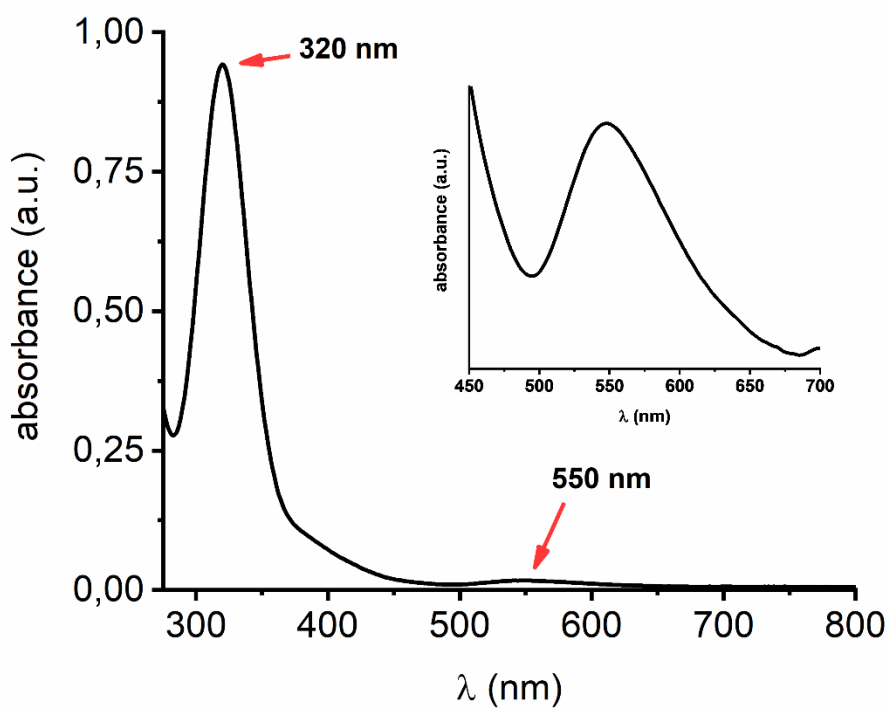


**Fig. S7.** Size analysis histograms for PEG-Au-NPs.

c. UV-Vis



**Fig. S8.** UV/Vis spectra of a solution of polyethyleneglycol (red); 5-phenyl-1-pentyne (green); Au@PEG (1) (black); Au@PEG (1) + 5-phenyl-1-pentyne (blue) and Au@PEG (1) + 5-phenyl-1-pentyne after the catalytic reaction (purple).



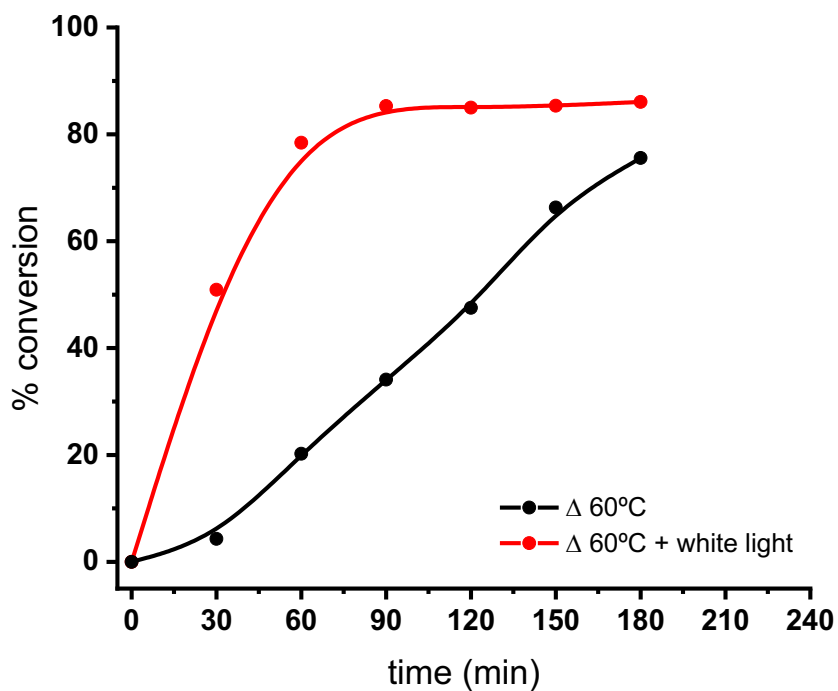
**Fig. S9.** Enlargement of the UV/Vis spectra of a solution of Au@PEG (1).

In the Au@PEG UV-Vis spectrum (Fig.S9), we can see an absorbance peak at 320 nm which could be attributed to Au NCs. There is also a minor absorption peak at 550 nm associated to the typical LSPR absorption of AuNPs. However, significant absorption in the visible region becomes more apparent after the addition of the alkyne (blue line, Fig. S8). In this sense, a previous study reported by our group showed how the stabilization of Au SNCs with different alkynes presents different optical properties such as the luminescence in the visible range. Only Au<sub>n</sub>-alkyne species reveal this luminescence while naked Au SNCs do not exhibit emissions in this range.<sup>2</sup>

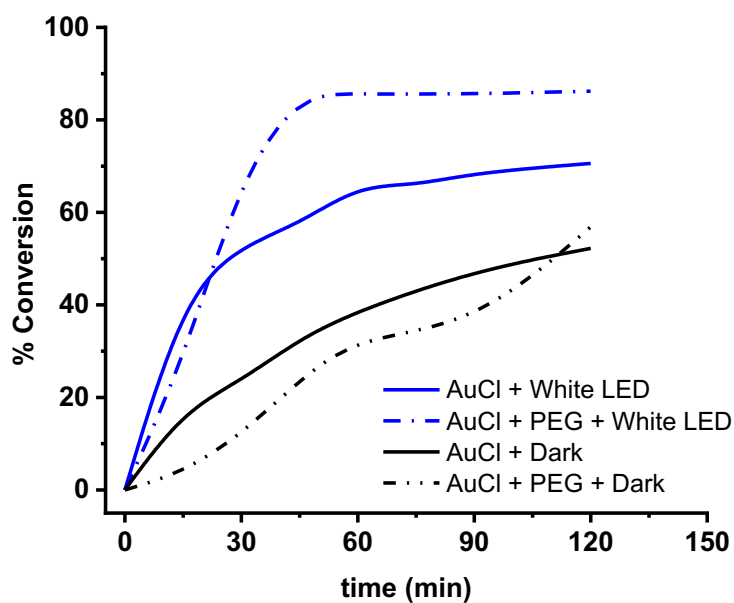
The addition of the reactants (with a proportion of 4% Au@PEG) initiates the catalytic cycle through Au $\cdots\pi$ (alkyne) interaction and the absorption of white light. Upon completion of the reaction, the absorption peak at 320 nm disappears and a broad absorption arises around 500 nm (purple line Fig. S8), likely due to the aggregation of the Au SNCs into Au(0) nanoparticles. This observation aligns with the purple colour seen in the solid obtained post-reaction. It is important to note the vanish of the 320 nm peak probably due to the consumption of Au NCs and the decomposition in bulk Au(0).



### III. Catalytic experiments



**Fig. S10.** Hydration of 5-phenyl-1-pentyne catalyzed using Au@PEG (**1**) as catalyst with conditions of 60 °C (black) or 60 °C + white LED irradiation (blue)



**Fig. S11.** Kinetics of alkyne hydration at different reaction conditions using 4% AuCl as precatalyst at 60 °C. Conditions used: Dark (black), dark and polymeric environment (dashed black), white LED light (blue) and white LED light and polymeric environment (dashed blue).

In a previous study reported by our group, we demonstrated that gold SNCs were generated from AuCl in the reaction medium (methanol) and that they were useful to catalyse the hydration of alkynes.<sup>7</sup> The reductive medium of the reaction (solvent) is enough to generate SNCs of small sizes (Au<sub>3</sub>-Au<sub>5</sub>) and thus, it would be interesting to know if we would reach similar results for the same reaction in a polymer matrix.

When using AuCl in a polymeric matrix environment, we observe that AuSNCs and AuNPs are created and stabilized *in situ* in high concentrations thanks to the reductive medium, as it is demonstrated by the catalytic activity in the hydration of 5-phenyl-1-pentyne and observed in the MALDI spectrum (Fig S3). Significantly, the use of white LED light excites the LSPR of the *in situ* formed Au NPs instead of favouring the aggregation of catalytic species, resulting in the creation of more SNCs and an enhanced catalytic efficiency (see Fig S11). This leads to exactly the same situation that we observe when using Au@PEG with 14% of Au SNCs sample as catalyst in this work.

Finally, we compared the hydration of 5-phenyl-1-pentyne using AuCl without a PEG matrix polymer, in the presence and in the absence of light (Fig S11). Importantly, we detect a lower catalytic activity in both cases, what can be explained by a higher aggregation rate of the Au SNCs and Au NPs in the medium, when these are not protected by the PEG matrix.

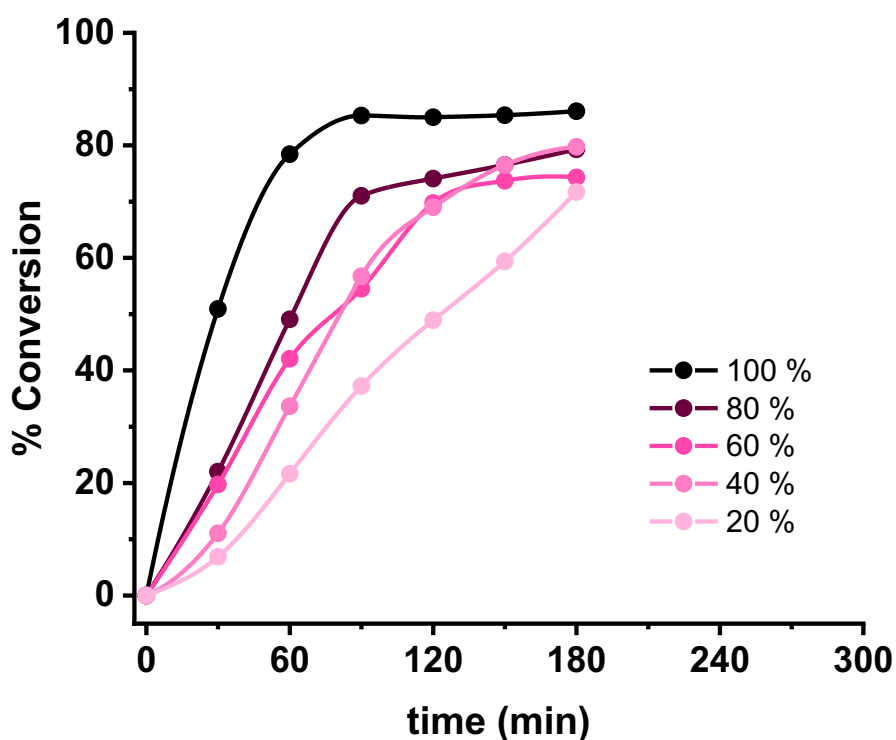


Fig. S12. Kinetics of alkyne hydration at different values of white LED light irradiance.

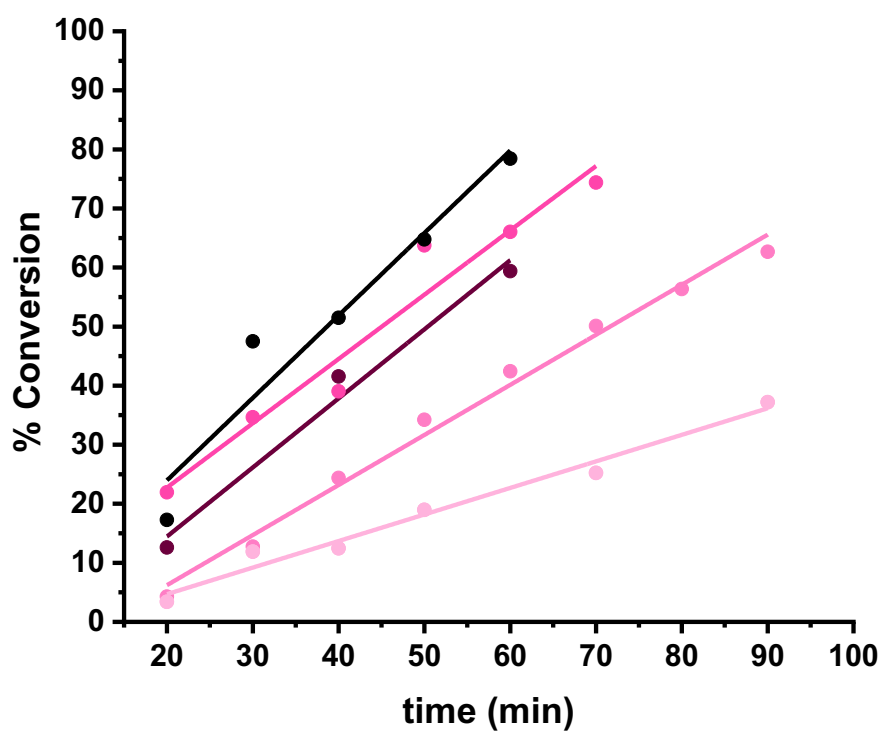


Fig. S13. Kinetics of alkyne hydration at different light irradiance ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) fitted using a linear law.

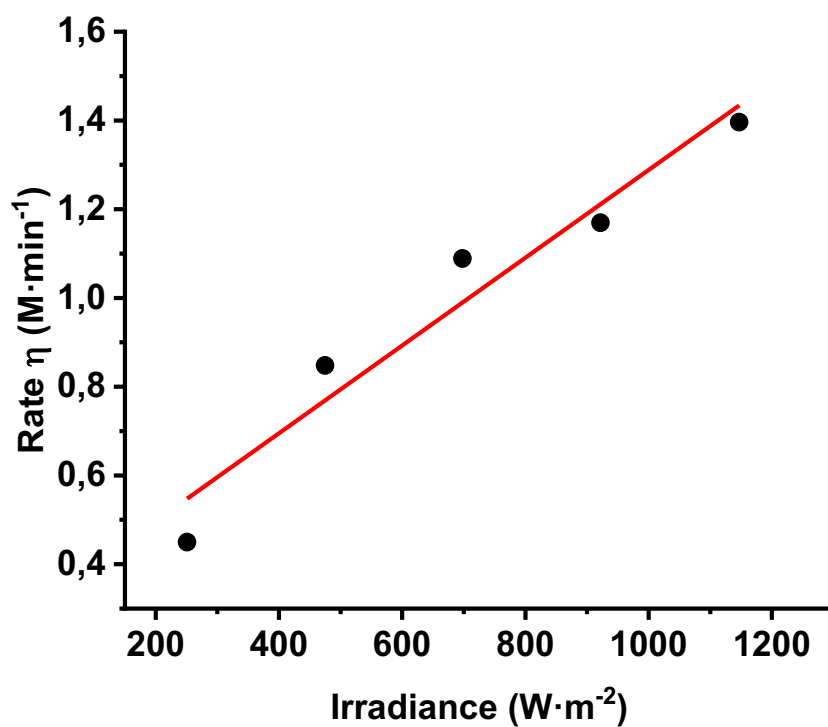
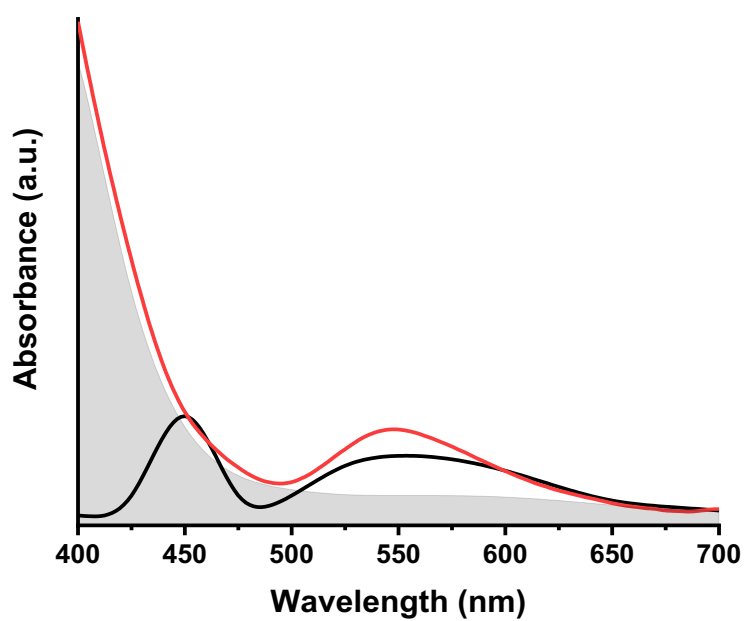


Fig. S14. Chemical rate of alkyne hydration as function of light irradiance ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) fitted using a linear law.

**Table S1.** Chemical rate of alkyne hydration as function of light irradiance ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ).

Irradiance ( $\text{W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	Slope ( $\text{M}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ )
0	$0.48399\pm 0.0201$
251	$0.44960\pm 0.03435$
475	$0.84786\pm 0.03567$
698	$1.08879\pm 0.1248$
922	$1.16960\pm 0.16074$
1147	$1.39615\pm 0.21607$



**Fig. S15.** Simulated UV/Vis spectra of a white LED light absorbance (black) and UV/Vis spectra of Au@PEG (**1**) compound (red).

#### IV. Computational Methods

DFT/TD\_DFT calculations were performed using the ORCA program versions 4.0<sup>3</sup> and 5.0.<sup>4</sup> using RI-DFT/BP-D3(BJ) level of theory with def2-SVP<sup>5</sup> basis set. the exchange functional according to Becke<sup>6</sup> and the correlation functional suggested by Perdew<sup>7</sup> called BP, with the resolution of the identity (RI) approximation and def2-SVP basis set.

Multiwfn 3.8 tool was used to calculate hole-electron interactions of the more relevant electronic transitions.<sup>8</sup> Chimera is used to visualize some results.<sup>9</sup>

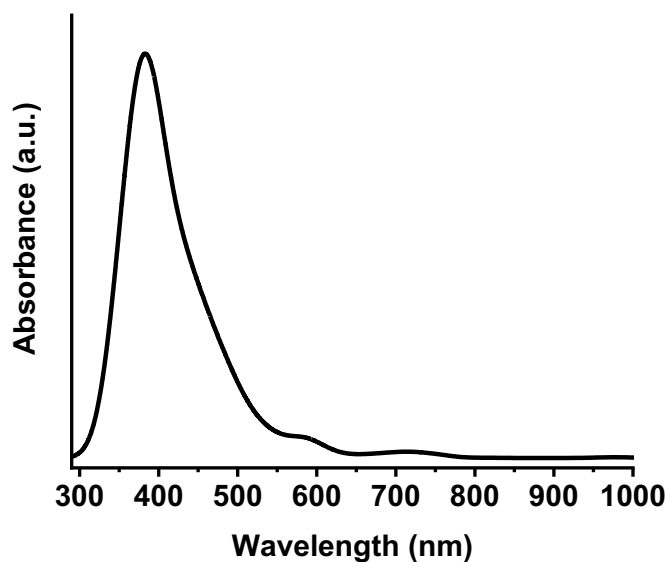


Fig. S16. Theoretical absorbance of Au<sub>13</sub>+ 5-phenyl-1-pentyne (1a) model system.

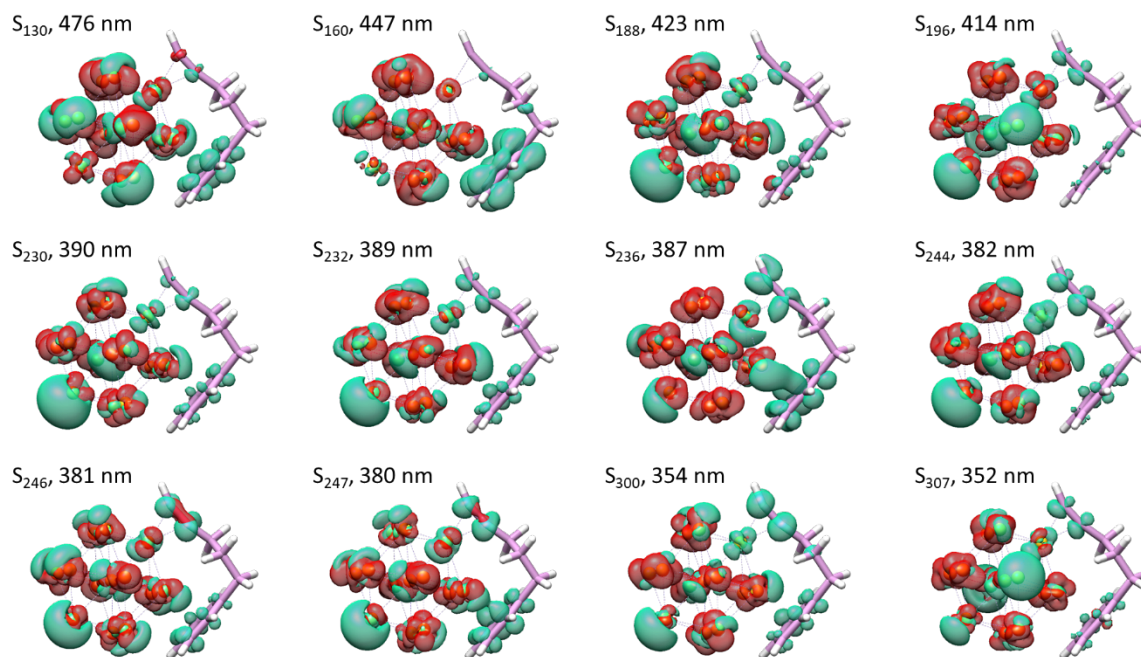
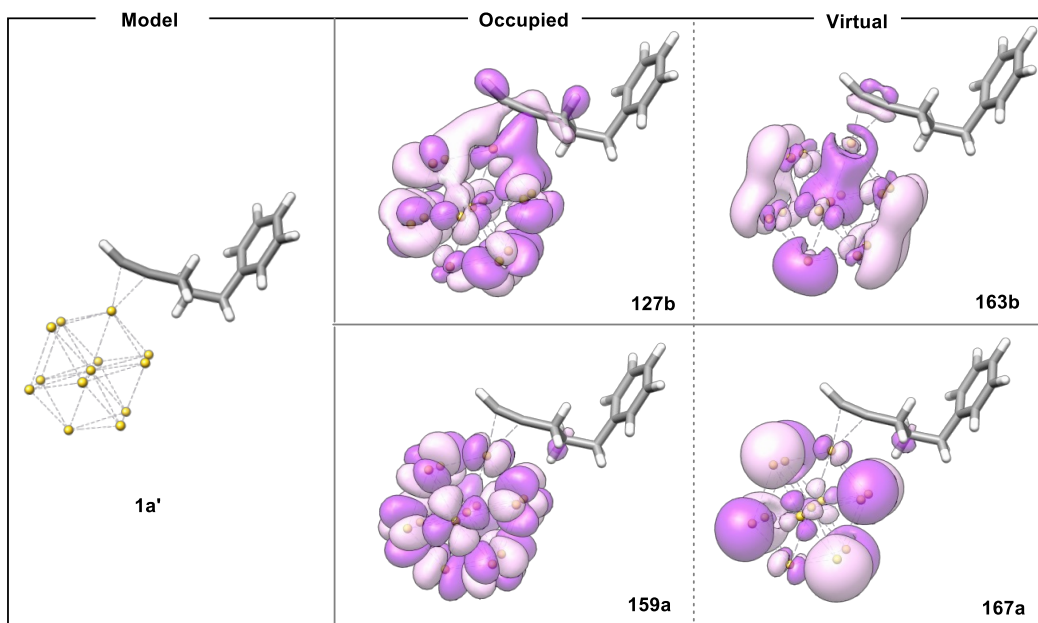


Fig. S17. Representations of electron-hole distribution at different excitations.

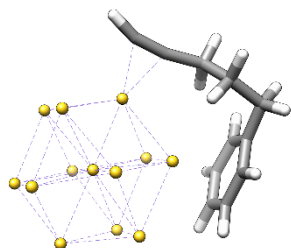




**Fig. S19.** Molecular orbital plots of transition 247 of the model **1a'** in which the phenyl group is oriented outwards, ruling out the stabilization of the gold nanoparticle.

## V. XYZ Coordinates of 1a and 188, 232 and 247 excited states

### Au13\_pentynyl (1a)



Au	25.054628	24.730697	25.002668
Au	24.669075	22.543858	23.301859
Au	25.134246	23.016960	27.096550
Au	24.890134	26.463004	22.814999
Au	25.459881	26.978038	26.613961
Au	22.747136	24.692043	23.250486
Au	23.200968	25.159940	27.174115
Au	26.804833	24.392583	22.664919
Au	27.348039	24.855088	26.652778
Au	22.764359	22.955663	25.438666
Au	23.146026	26.924526	24.987706
Au	26.988318	22.637341	24.853778
Au	27.234676	26.595353	24.398583
C	25.945047	21.504197	28.525886
C	24.697111	21.576580	28.681781
H	23.696923	21.391511	29.064242
C	27.380564	21.206170	28.554845
H	27.916808	22.178208	28.546949
H	27.621157	20.713011	29.522851
C	27.865130	20.341227	27.372171
H	27.311191	20.650362	26.452726
H	27.610858	19.277263	27.553889
C	29.378927	20.505610	27.104171
H	29.698184	19.719604	26.390059
H	29.949426	20.339464	28.042828
C	29.690386	21.870357	26.533918
C	29.592283	22.090014	25.134567



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H 30.320971 25.122172 27.490482  
H 30.145013 25.485305 25.005594

**188**

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Au 22.747394 22.928137 25.365580  
Au 23.177515 26.921644 25.041543  
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C 24.682486 21.538607 28.666630  
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H 27.877658 22.217252 28.519090  
H 27.641735 20.780434 29.551700  
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H 27.325249 20.607025 26.483610  
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C 29.581493 22.046622 25.126249  
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**232**

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**247**

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**247 (1a')**

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