

CdSe Nanorods Functionalized with Thiol-anchored Oligothiophenes

Bryan C. Sih and Michael O. Wolf*

Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada,

V6T 1Z1

Supporting Information

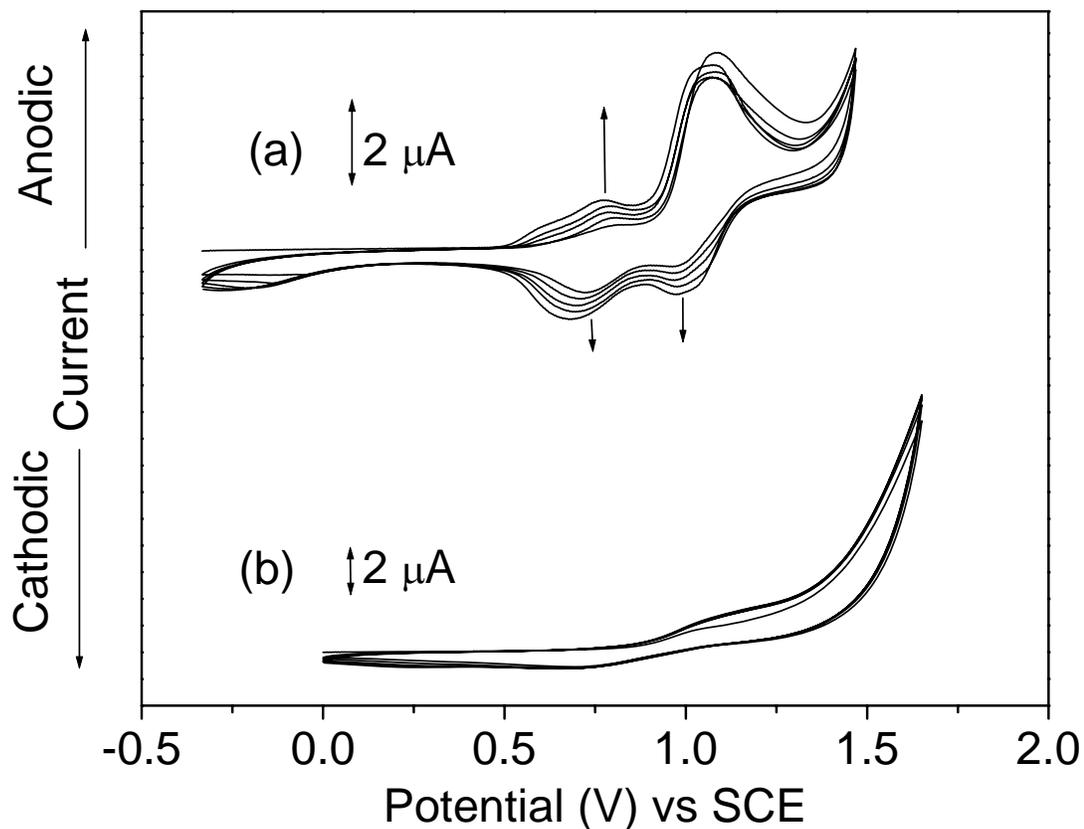


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammetry of (a) **3** and (b) **3-CdSe** (5 cycles) from 0 to 1.3 V in CH₂Cl₂ containing 0.1 M (C₄H₉)NPF₆. The arrows indicate the direction of current change with each successive scan.

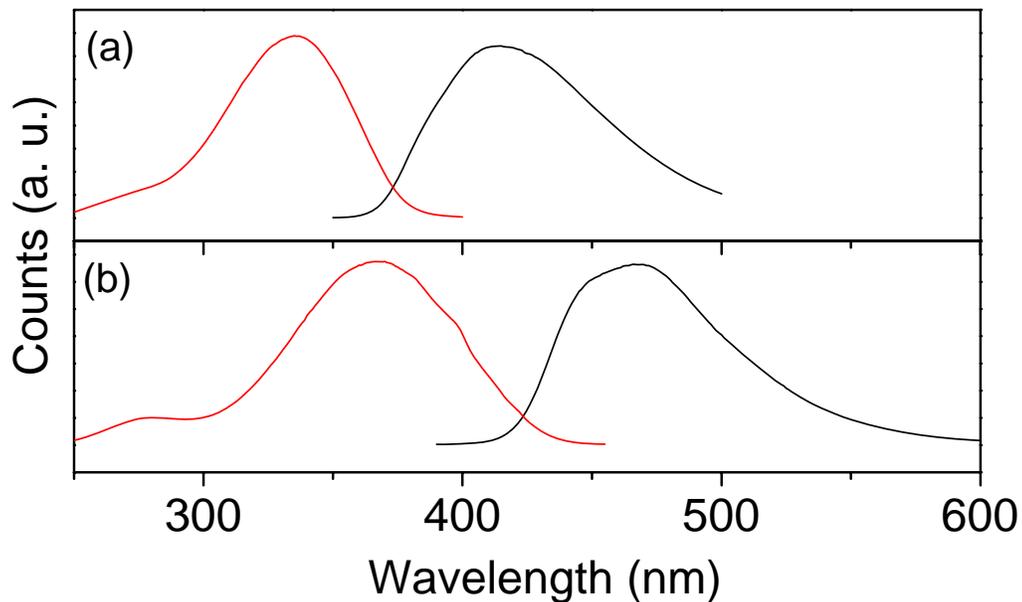


Figure S2. Excitation (—) and emission (—) spectra of the capping groups (a) **2** and (b) **3** in CHCl_3 excited at 326 and 363 nm, respectively.

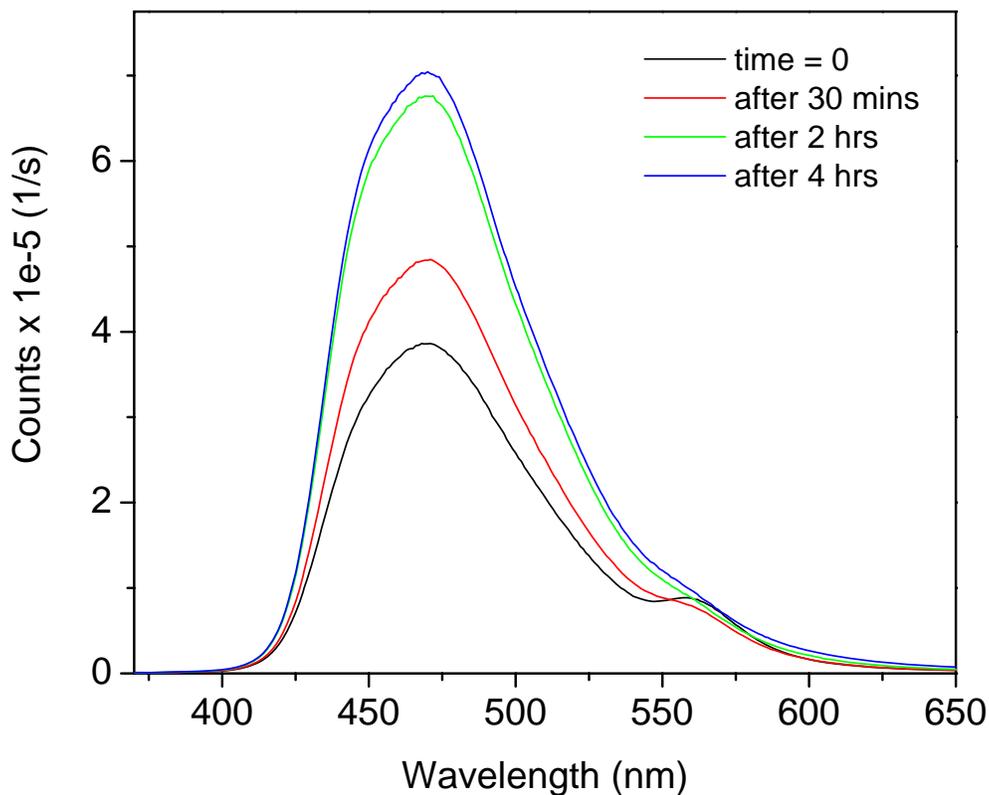
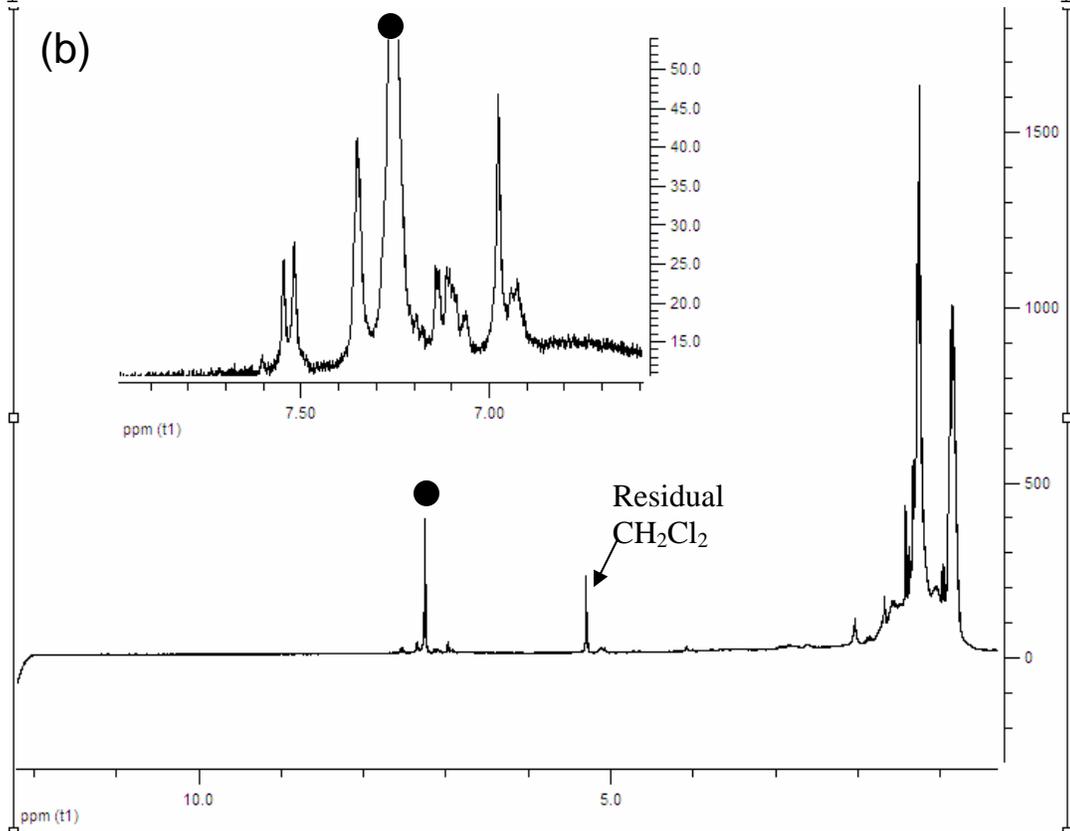
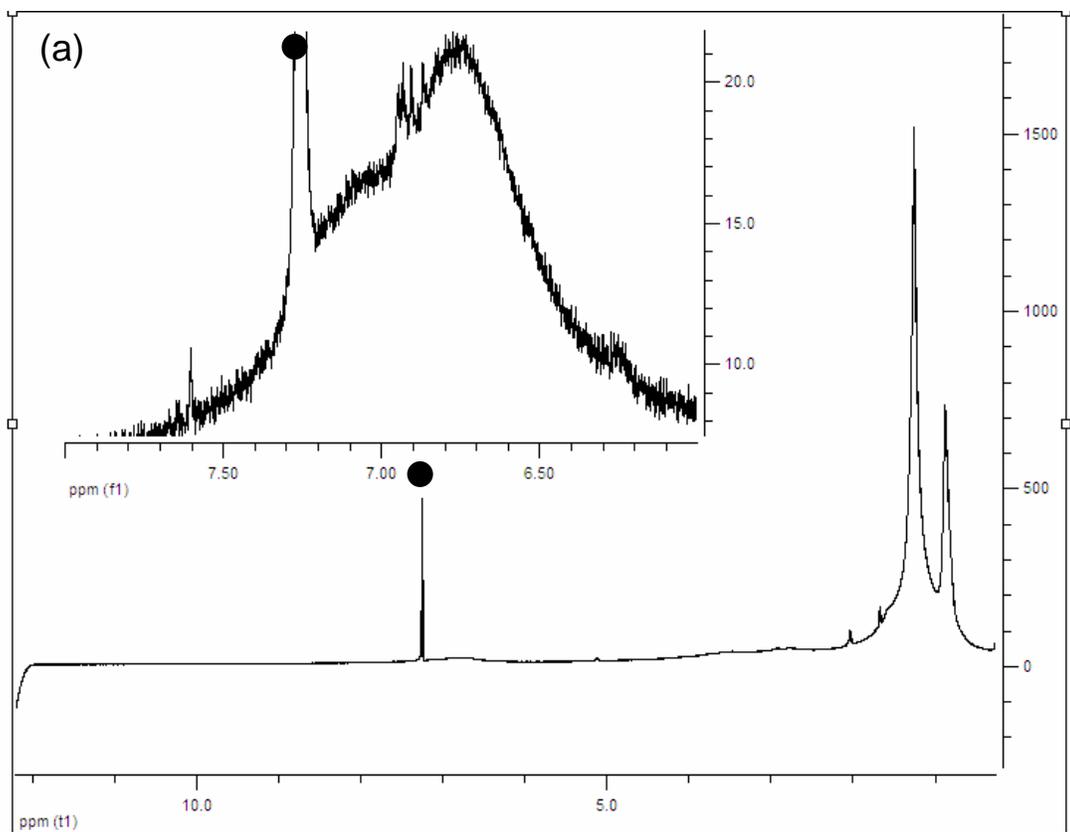
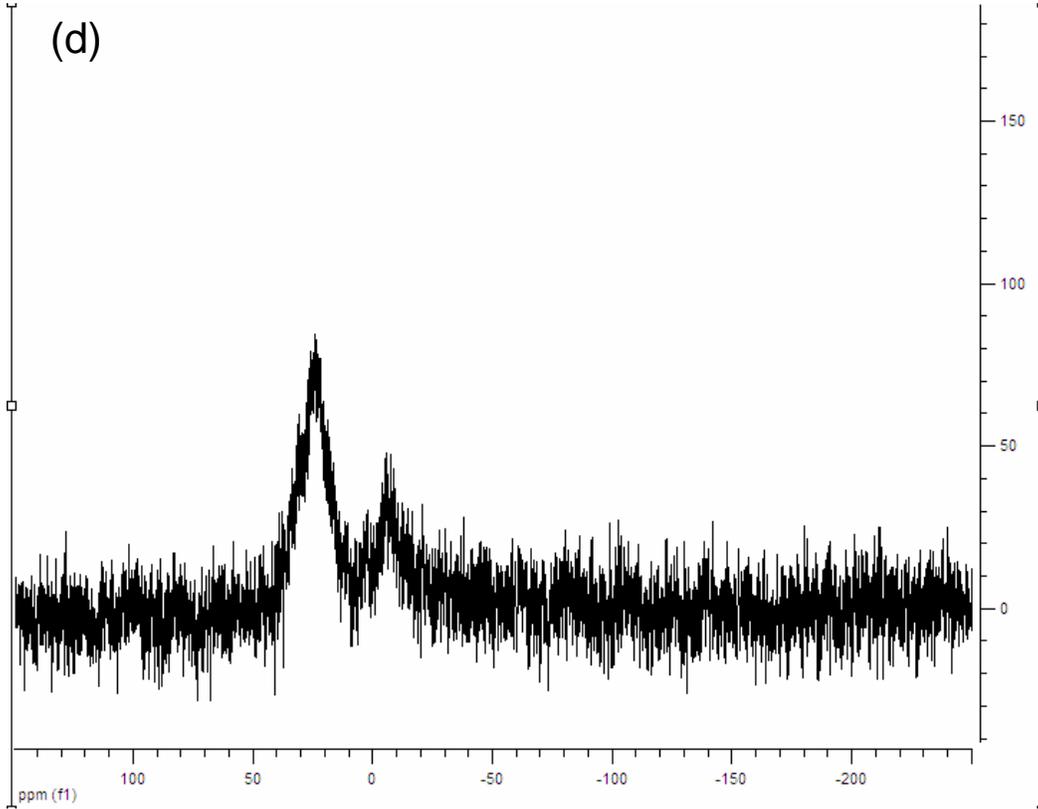
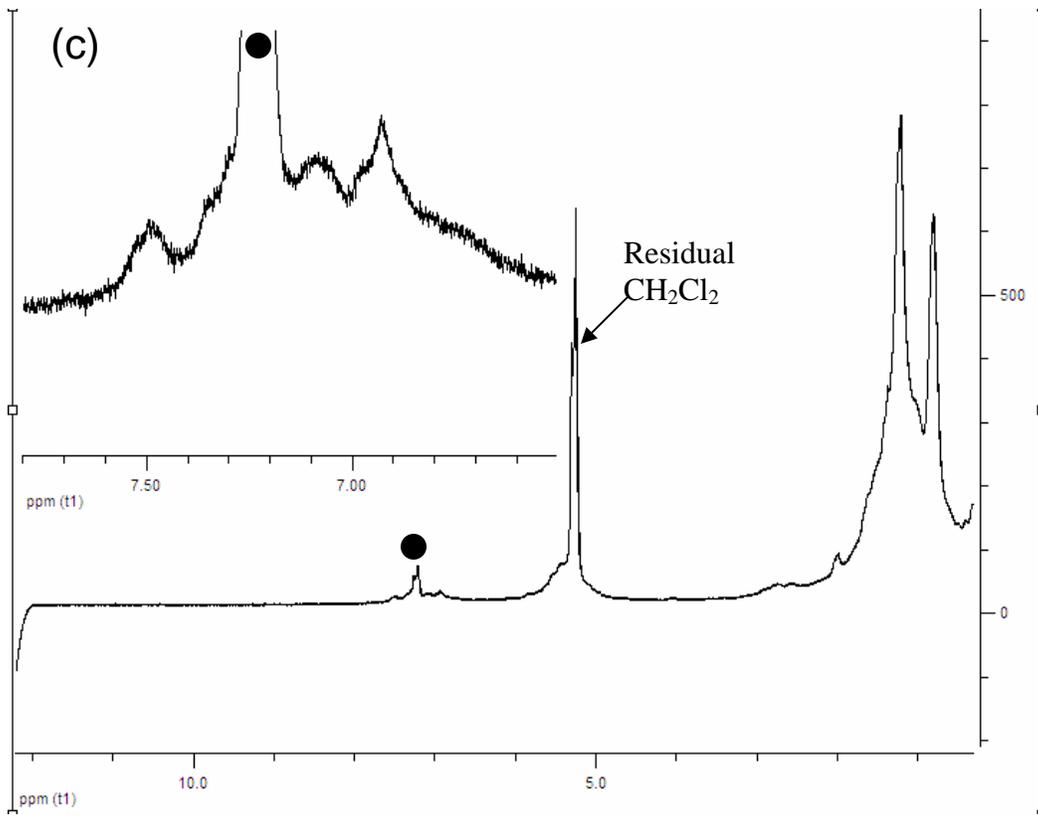


Figure S3. Emission spectra of **3-CdSe** as a function of time.





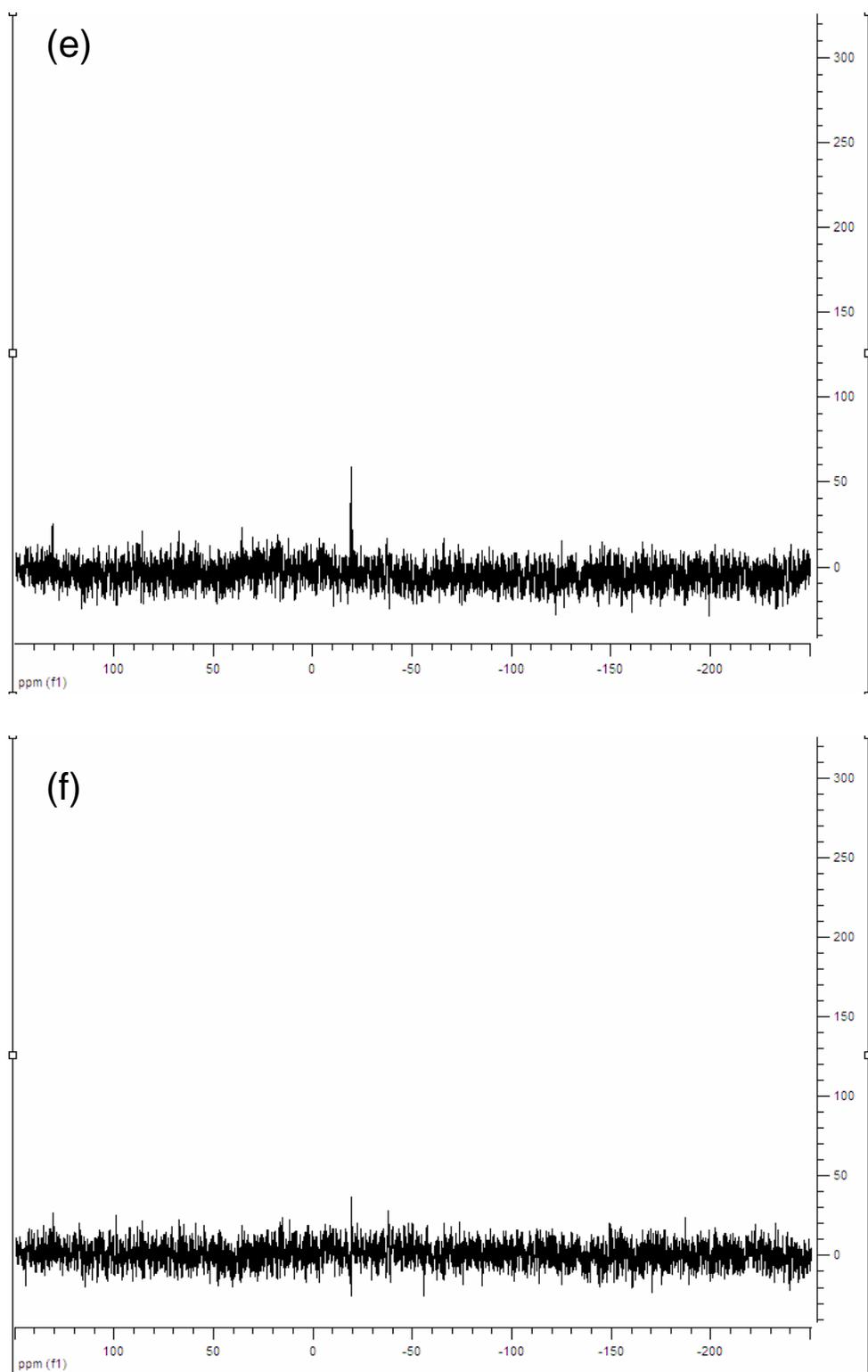


Figure S4. ^1H NMR spectra of (a) **1-CdSe**, (b) **2-CdSe** and (c) **3-CdSe** dissolved in CDCl_3 (300 MHz). Insets: expansion of the oligothiophene region. The (•) indicates the proton signal of residual CHCl_3 present in the solvent. ^{31}P NMR spectra of (d) **1-CdSe**, (e) **2-CdSe** and (f) **3-CdSe** dissolved in CDCl_3 (300 MHz).

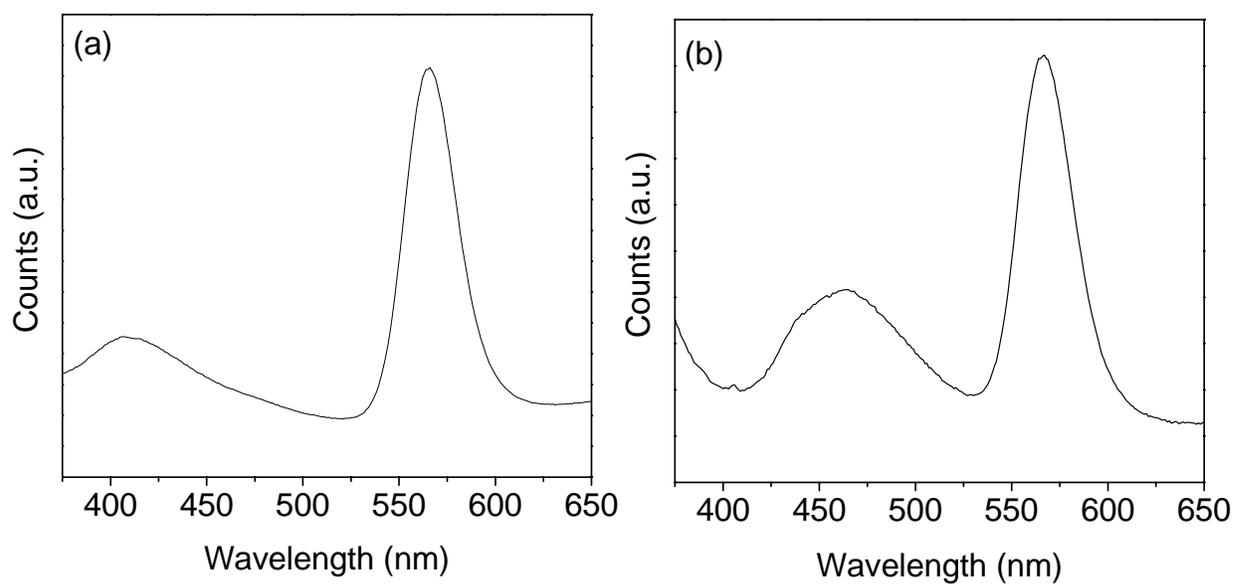


Figure S5. Solid-state emission spectra of (a) **2-CdSe** and (b) **3-CdSe**.