

# ChemPhysChem

Supporting Information

## **Disentangling Excimer Emission from Chiral Induction in Nanoscale Helical Silica Scaffolds Bearing Achiral Chromophores**

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## 1.1. Experimental section

### 1.1.1. Material and methods

All chemicals and solvents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich (Merck) and TCI and were used without further purification unless otherwise stated. Column chromatography was performed with SiO<sub>2</sub> (40-63 μm). NMR data (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) were recorded at 25 °C with a Bruker AC300 and Bruker AC400 spectrometers. Matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectra were obtained on a Bruker Microflex LRF20 instrument using PEG as a matrix. UV-vis spectra in methanol solution were measured with a Helios Gamma spectrophotometer and a PekinElmer UV/VIS/NIR Lambda 750 spectrometer and the extinction coefficients were calculated using the Lambert-Beer Law. Fluorescence spectra were measured on a Fluormax-4 spectrophotometer. Quantum yields were determined from corrected emission spectra using Rhodamine 6G (FQY = 0.95 in MeOH EtOH) for DPP derivatives and with the integrating sphere for PMIDE derivatives. FTIR spectra were measured with a Nicolet Impact 400D spectrophotometer.

## 1.2. Synthesis

### 1.2.1. Synthesis of DPP derivatives

As shown in **Scheme S1a**, the DPP acid derivatives (**o-DPP**, **m-DPP**, and **p-DPP**) were synthesized by Suzuki-Miyaura coupling reactions between the **DPP-Br** and the respective benzoic acid derivatives **1**, **2** and **3**, with yields of 3%, 46%, and 55%, respectively. The final compounds did not present a good solubility in common organic solvents, being partially soluble in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, DMF, and methanol, however, **o-DPP** showed better solubility in these solvents than the other derivatives. The three chemical structures were confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (**Figures S31, S34, and S37**), FTIR spectroscopy (**Figures S32, S35, and S38**), and HR-MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry (**Figures S33, S36, and S39**). Compounds **DPP-Ref** and **DPP-Br** were synthesized according to the procedures described in the literature<sup>[31]</sup> and characterized (<sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, FTIR, HR-MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry, **Figures S23-S30**, UV-vis, and fluorescence spectra).

**Synthesis of DPP-Ref.** Dry DMF (20 mL) was added in a two-neck flask under nitrogen that contained **DPP-H<sub>2</sub>** (2.0 g, 6.6 mmol) and Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (6.5 g, 20 mmol) and the mixture was set at 120 °C. Once this temperature was reached, a solution of 1-bromo-2-methylpropane (2.7 g, 20 mmol) in dry DMF (10 mL) was added dropwise and the reaction was left stirring for 24 hours. A HCl 2M solution was added after the reaction was cooled to rt, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. Then the organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and the solvent was removed off under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified through a silica gel column with toluene as eluent to give a red solid with a 49% yield. **<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:** (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ= 8.98 (dd, *J* = 3.9 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 5.1 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.26 (m, 2H), 3.96 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 12H). **<sup>13</sup>C-NMR:** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (ppm) 160.8, 139.4, 134.7, 129.7, 129.0, 127.6, 106.9, 47.8, 28.4, 19.1. **UV-vis** (MeOH): λ<sub>max</sub>, nm (log ε) 340 (3.79), 506 (4.09), 539 (4.12). **FTIR** (KBr) *v*<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3097, 3084, 2957, 2984, 2864, 1671, 1569, 1506, 1454, 1420-1402, 1305, 1095, 1068, 815-734. **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF):** 413.1368 m/z cal. for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>28</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (found for [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 413.1352).

**Synthesis of DPP-Br.** 1 mL of acetic acid was added to a solution of **DPP-Ref** (300 mg, 0.730 mmol) in chloroform (20 mL) at 5 °C, and later a *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS, 129 mg, 0.730 mmol) solution in acetic acid (2 ml) was add dropwise. Allowed to reach rt, the reaction mixture was stirred for to 2h. Then, the product was washed with NaOH and H<sub>2</sub>O, extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and dried with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The final product was purified in a chromatographic column using toluene as eluent and obtaining 257 mg (72%) as a purple powder. **<sup>1</sup>H-NMR:** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ= 8.89 (dd, *J* = 4.0 Hz, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.72 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dd, *J* = 5.2 Hz, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29-

7.26 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.94 (d,  $J = 10$  Hz, 2H), 3.87 (d,  $J = 10$  Hz, 2H), 2.19-2.03 (m, 2H), 0.99-0.95 (m, 12H).  **$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$** : ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 161.7, 161.5, 140.8, 139.9, 135.9, 133.6, 1321.6, 131.4, 131.0, 120.0, 128.7, 118.9, 108.1, 107.8, 48.9, 29.5, 29.4, 20.1. **UV-vis** (MeOH):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\epsilon$ ) 346 (4.10), 513 (4.37), 547 (4.39). **FTIR** (KBr)  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3076, 2956, 2928, 2867, 1654, 1558, 1504, 1449, 1067, 817-731. **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 491.0487 m/z cal. for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$  (found for  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  491.0457).

**Synthesis of DPP acid derivatives.** To a 25 mL round-bottom flask, the **DPP-Br** (100 mg, 0.20 mmol), the corresponding benzoic acid (75.9 mg, 0.31 mmol) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB, 3.2 mg, 0.01 mmol) were added under nitrogen. Then, 5 mL of degassed dioxane were added to the flask and the solution was degassed again. After that, a degassed  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  2 M solution (1 mL), and  $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$  (18 mg, 0.02 mmol) solution in dioxane (6 mL) were added to the reaction flask. The reaction was stirred overnight at 90 °C. After that, the crude was washed with 2M HCl and water and extracted with chloroform. The compounds were purified by silica gel column chromatography using different ratios of  $\text{CHCl}_3$ /methanol as eluent, yielding dark pink solids.

- **o-DPP.** Yield: 3%.  **$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.90-8.89 (m, 1H), 8.84 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.61-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.32 (q,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.99-3.96 (m, 4H), 2.17-2.04 (m, 2H), 0.98-0.94 (m, 12H). **FTIR** (KBr):  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3511, 3107, 2962, 2870, 1700, 1644, 1555, 1433-1403, 816-735. **UV-vis** (MeOH):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 295 (3.99), 362 (3.81), 527 (4.12), 555 (4.16). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 533.1565 m/z cal. for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$  (found for  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  533.1563).
- **m-DPP.** Yield: 55%.  **$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD} + 2$  drops TFA-d):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.88-8.87 (m, 2H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.03 (t,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.61-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.34 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.02-3.94 (m, 4H), 2.06-1.99 (m, 2H), 1.05-0.95 (m, 12H). **FTIR (KBr)**  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3448, 3078, 2961, 2930, 2869, 1725, 1689, 1664, 1555, 1420-1389, 815-734. **UV-vis** (MeOH),  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 305 (4.22), 365 (4.12), 531 (4.48), 561 (4.49). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 533.1563 m/z cal. for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$  (found for  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  533.1563).
- **p-DPP.** Yield: 46%.  **$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.93 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 8.87 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d,  $J = 4.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.35 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.01 (dd,  $J = 12.0$  Hz,  $J = 3.0$  Hz, 4H), 2.22-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.01-0.95 (m, 12H). **FTIR (KBr)**  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3450, 3076, 2959, 2927, 1686, 1656, 1606, 1554, 1425-1401, 818-733. **UV-vis** (MeOH):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , nm (log  $\epsilon$ ): 306 (3.98), 366 (3.98), 536 (4.25), 564 (4.26). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 533.1547 m/z cal. for  $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$  (found for  $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  533.1563).

**Synthesis of 1or 3.** Methyl 2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzoate or methyl 4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzoate, KOH and THF/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (3: 1) were added to a reaction flask. Subsequently, the reaction was refluxed and stirred for 2h. After that time, the reaction was allowed to reach rt and 2 mL of HCl and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over anhydrous  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was washed several times with hexane and used in the next step without any other type of purification, obtaining a white solid.

Solid **1**: Yield 60%,  **$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.06 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 1H), 1.42 (s, 12H).

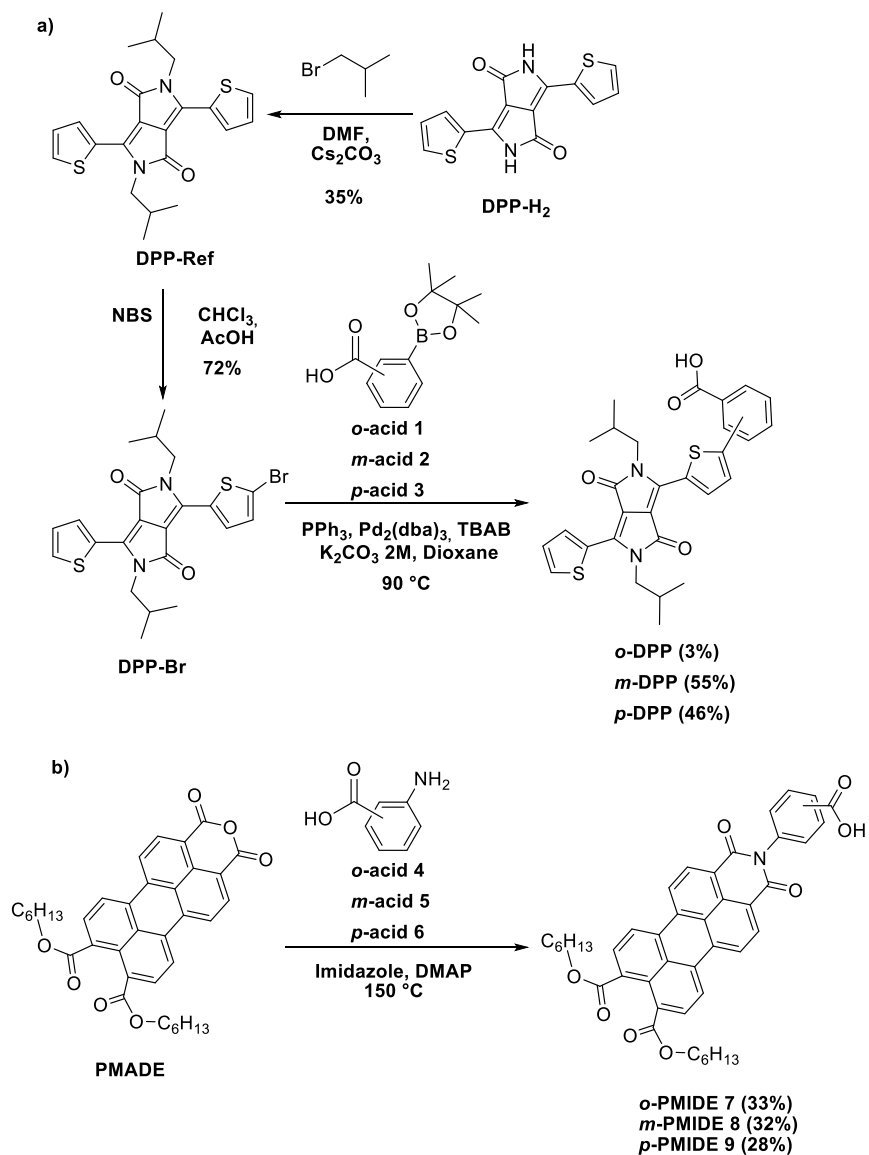
Solid **3**: Yield 90%,  **$^1\text{H NMR}$**  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.10 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 1.37 (s, 12H).

## 1.2.2. Synthesis of PMIDE derivatives

**o**-PMIDE, **m**-PMIDE, and **p**-PMIDE were synthesized by a condensation reaction between the perylenemonoanhydridediester (PMADE)<sup>[32]</sup> and the corresponding substituted amino benzoic acid **4**, **5**, and **6** with yields of 33%, 32%, and 28%, respectively (**Scheme S1b**). Except **p**-PMIDE, the others PMIDEs presented good solubility in common organics solvents, such as CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, CHCl<sub>3</sub>, and MeOH. In the case of **p**-PMIDE, the poor solubility can be explained by the formation of *J*-aggregates. And as it was done for the DPPs, PMIDE derivatives were also properly characterized (**Figures S41-S52**).

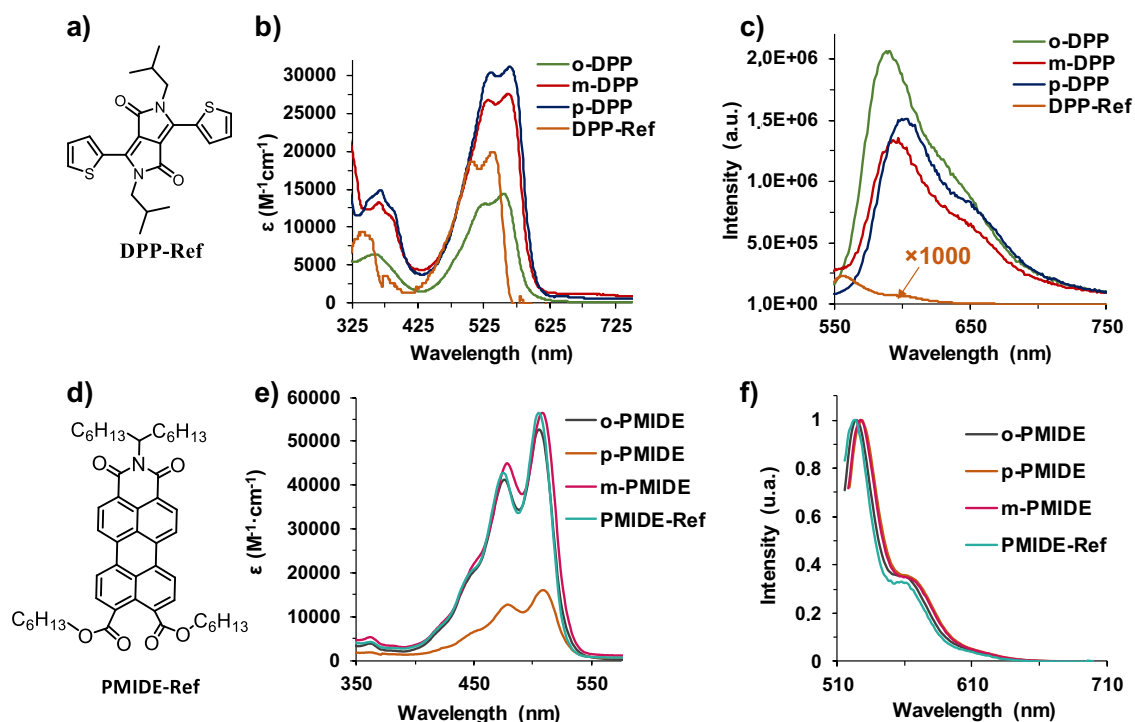
**Synthesis of PMIDE acid derivatives.** Perylenemonoanhydridediester (100 mg, 0.17 mmol), the corresponding aminobenzoic acid (27.7 mg, 0.21 mmol), dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 18.33 mg, 0.15 mmol) and imidazole (1.08 g, 15.86 mmol) were added into a round bottom flask. The reaction was heated at 150 °C for 5 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was cooled and washed with 2M HCl solution and deionized water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and evaporated. Purification was carried out by silica gel column chromatography using toluene/methanol 10:1.

- **o**-PMIDE: red solid, 33%. **<sup>1</sup>H-RMN** (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ(ppm) 8.32 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, *J* = 13.9, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (bs, 2H), 6.76 (bs, 4H), 4.26 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 1.88 – 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.51 – 1.30 (m, 12H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ (ppm) 168.4, 165.37, 164.0, 136.8, 133.5, 130.7, 130.5, 129.8, 129.1, 127.9, 127.2, 126.8, 124.1, 121.5, 120.8, 66.0, 31.6, 28.6, 25.7, 22.7, 14.2. **FTIR (KBr)** *v*<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3420, 2958, 2917, 2860, 1716, 1601, 1368, 1258, 1152, 1062, 809, 751 cm<sup>-1</sup>. **UV-Vis** (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) λ<sub>max</sub>, nm (log ε): 505 (4.72), 476 (4.60). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 697.2676 m/z cal. for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>39</sub>NO<sub>8</sub> (found for [M<sup>+</sup>] 697.2063).
- **m**-PMIDE: red solid, 32%. **<sup>1</sup>H-RMN** (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d) δ 8.70 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.52 (dd, *J* = 8.2, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 4H), 8.28 (dt, *J* = 7.7, *J* = 1.28 Hz, 1H), 8.15-8.13 (m, 3H), 7.76-7.65 (m, 2H), 4.37 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 4H), 1.81 (q, *J* = 6.95 Hz, 4H), 1.50-1.40 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.32 (m, 8H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.5, 160.4, 159.8, 137.0, 133.0, 132.3, 131.8, 131.0, 130.3, 130.2, 123.7, 122., 121.3, 120.2, 116.4, 112.6, 108., 67.06, 9, 31.6, 28.5, 25.7, 22.7, 14.1. **FTIR (KBr)** *v*<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3420, 3078, 2956, 2927, 2857, 1707, 1667, 1593, 1454, 1416, 1362, 1299, 1267, 1201, 1711, 1104, 1068, 848, 808, 748. **UV-Vis** (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) λ<sub>max</sub>, nm (log ε): 508 (4.75), 478 (4.65). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 697.2676 m/z cal. for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>39</sub>NO<sub>8</sub> (found for [M<sup>+</sup>] 697.2073).
- **p**-PMIDE: orange solid, 28%. **<sup>1</sup>H-RMN** (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d) δ 8.76 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 8.60 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz 4H), 8.33 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 1.89 – 1.75 (m, 4H), 1.51 – 1.39 (m, 4H), 1.39 – 1.30 (m, 8H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 6H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 171.5, 169.9, 164.7, 160.9, 160.3, 159.7, 159.2, 140.2, 137.1, 133.0, 132.3, 132.1, 131.8, 131.0, 129.8, 129.5, 129.4, 129.1, 129.1, 126.2, 123.8, 122.6, 121.2, 120.3, 116.5, 112.7, 109.0, 67.3, 31.6, 28.5, 25.7, 22.7, 14.0. **FTIR (KBr)** *v*<sub>max</sub>, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3432, 2962, 2929, 1712, 1671, 1601, 1417, 1356, 1266, 1180, 1119, 809, 645, 617 cm<sup>-1</sup>. **UV-Vis** (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) λ<sub>max</sub>, nm (log ε): 505 (4.75), 478 (4.65). **HR-MS (MALDI-TOF)**: 697.2676 m/z cal. for C<sub>43</sub>H<sub>39</sub>NO<sub>8</sub> (found for [M<sup>+</sup>] 697.2406).



**Scheme S1.** Synthetic route of a) DPP derivatives (*o*-DPP, *m*-DPP, and *p*-DPP) and b) PMIDE derivatives (*o*-PMIDE, *m*-PMIDE, and *p*-PMIDE).

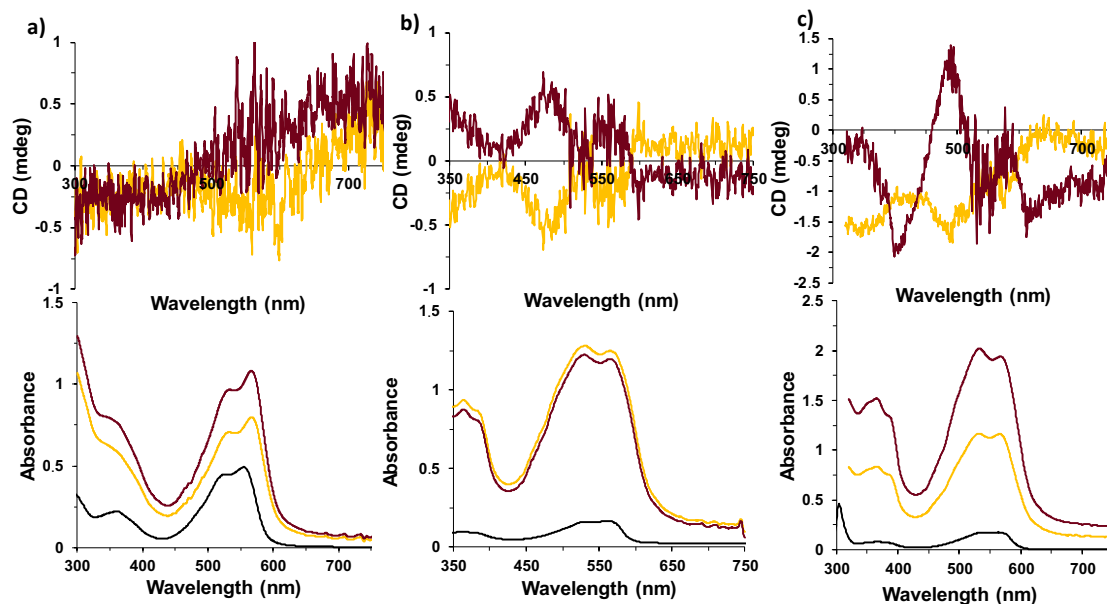
### 1.3. Optical Properties



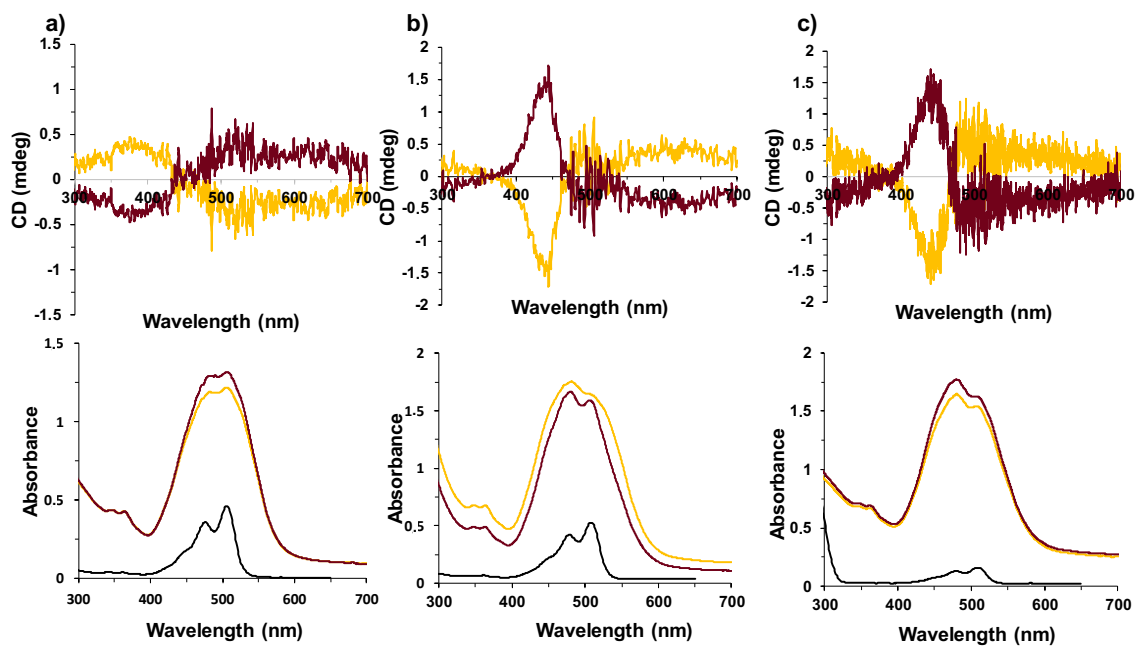
**Figure S1.** a) DPP-Ref structure. b) Room-temperature absorption spectra of *o*-DPP (green), *m*-DPP (red), *p*-DPP (blue), and DPP-Ref (orange) carried out in methanol. c) Respective fluorescence spectra in methanol following photoexcitation at 550 nm for all compounds. d) PMIDE-Ref<sup>[33]</sup> structure. e) Room-temperature absorption spectra of *o*-PMIDE (grey), *m*-PMIDE (pink), *p*-PMIDE (orange) and PMIDE-Ref (blue) carried out in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. f) Respective fluorescence spectra in CHCl<sub>3</sub> following photoexcitation at 510 nm for all compounds.

### 1.4. Characterization of nanostructures

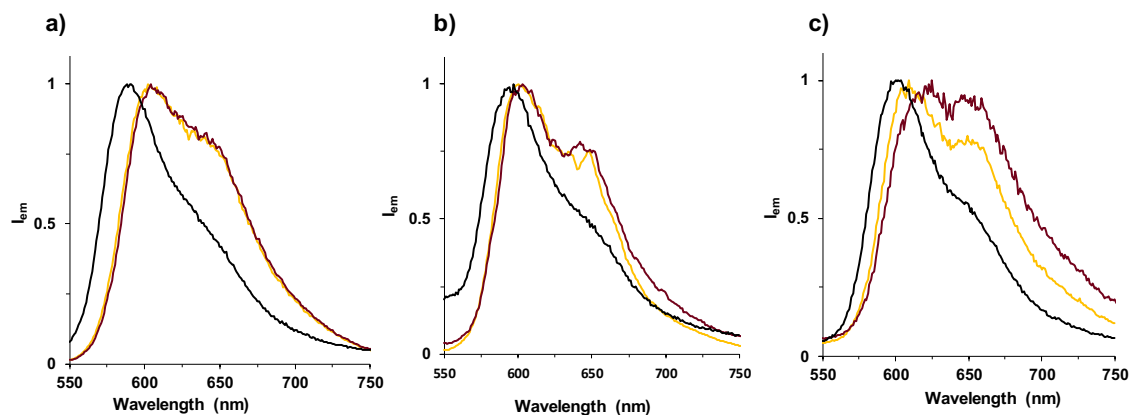
#### 1.4.1. CD and optical characterization



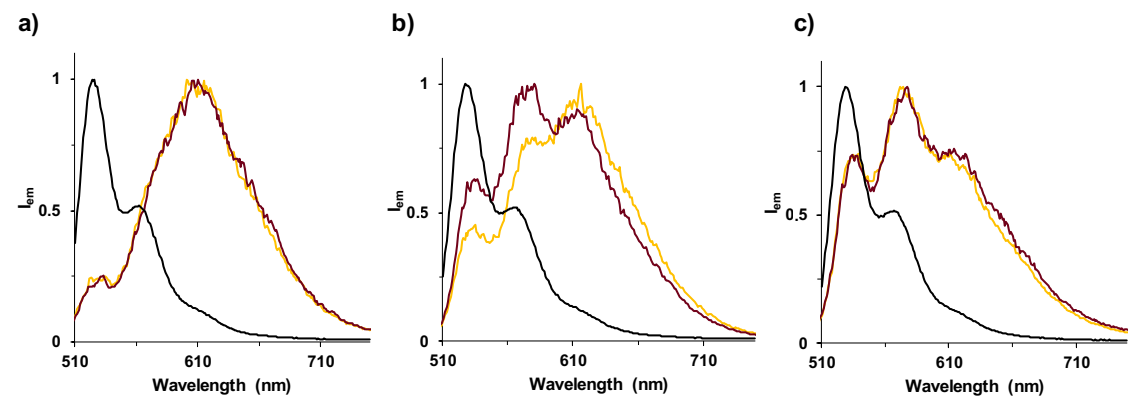
**Figure S2.** Top corresponds to CD spectra and down to UV-vis spectra in methanol of a) *o*-DPP and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons, b) *m*-DPP and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons and c) *p*-DPP and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons. The yellow line corresponds to the right-handed twisted ribbons, the maroon line to left-handed twisted ribbons and the black to dye-free.



**Figure S3.** Top corresponds to CD spectra and down to UV-vis spectra in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  of **a) *o*-PMIDE** and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons, **b) *m*-PMIDE** and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons and **c) *p*-PMIDE** and after the grafting on the surface of the twisted ribbons. Yellow line corresponds to the right-handed twisted ribbons, marrow line to left-handed twisted ribbons and black to dye free.



**Figure S4.** Emission spectra of **a) *o*-DPP**, **b) *m*-DPP** and **c) *p*-DPP** as free dyes (black) and the dyes grafted on the surface of right- (yellow) and left- (marrow) handed twisted ribbons.



**Figure S5.** Emission spectra of **a) *o*-PMIDE**, **b) *m*-PMIDE** and **c) *p*-PMIDE** as free dyes (black) and the dyes grafted on the surface of right- (yellow) and left- (marrow) handed twisted ribbons



## 1.4.2. TEM Characterization

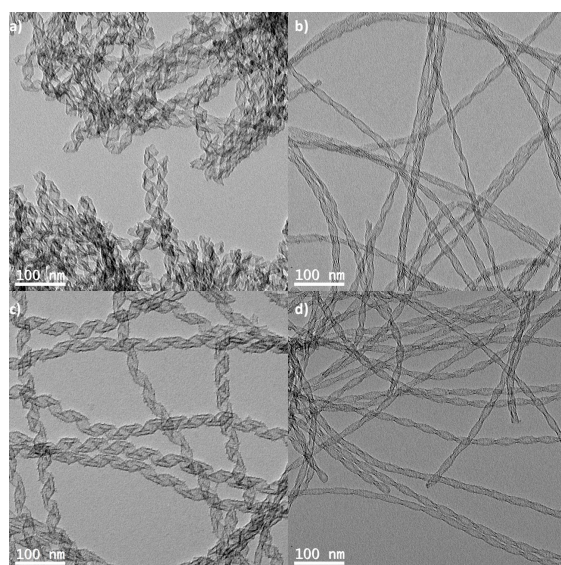


Figure S6. TEM pictures of a) and c) Right- and left- helical ribbons, respectively. b) and d) Right- and left- twisted ribbons, respectively.

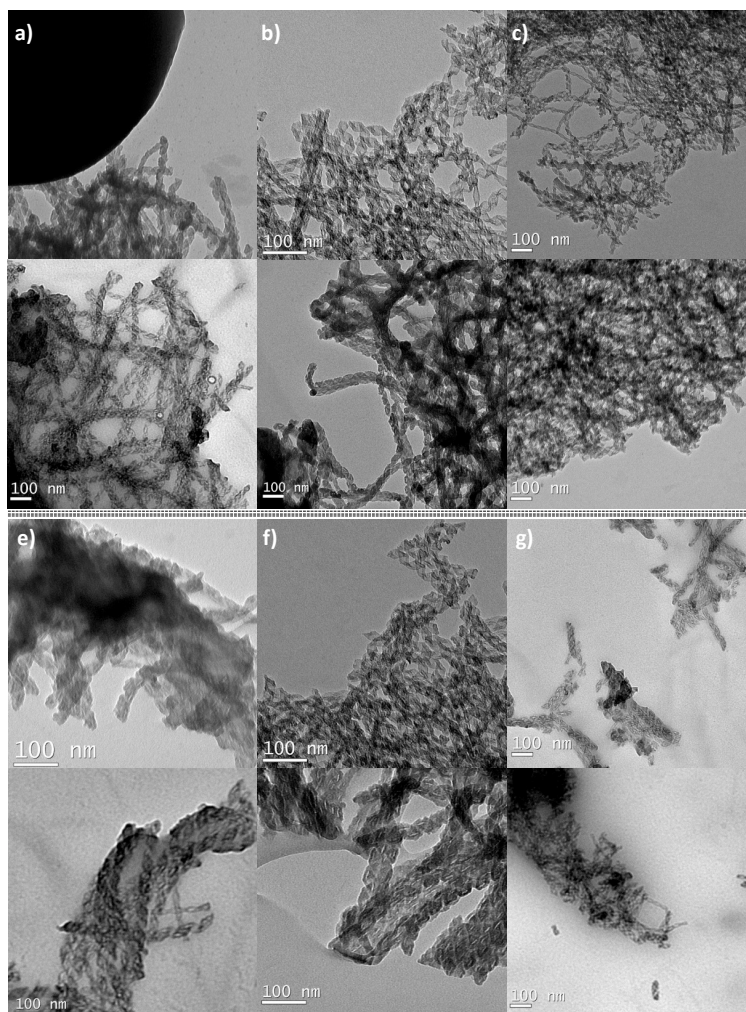
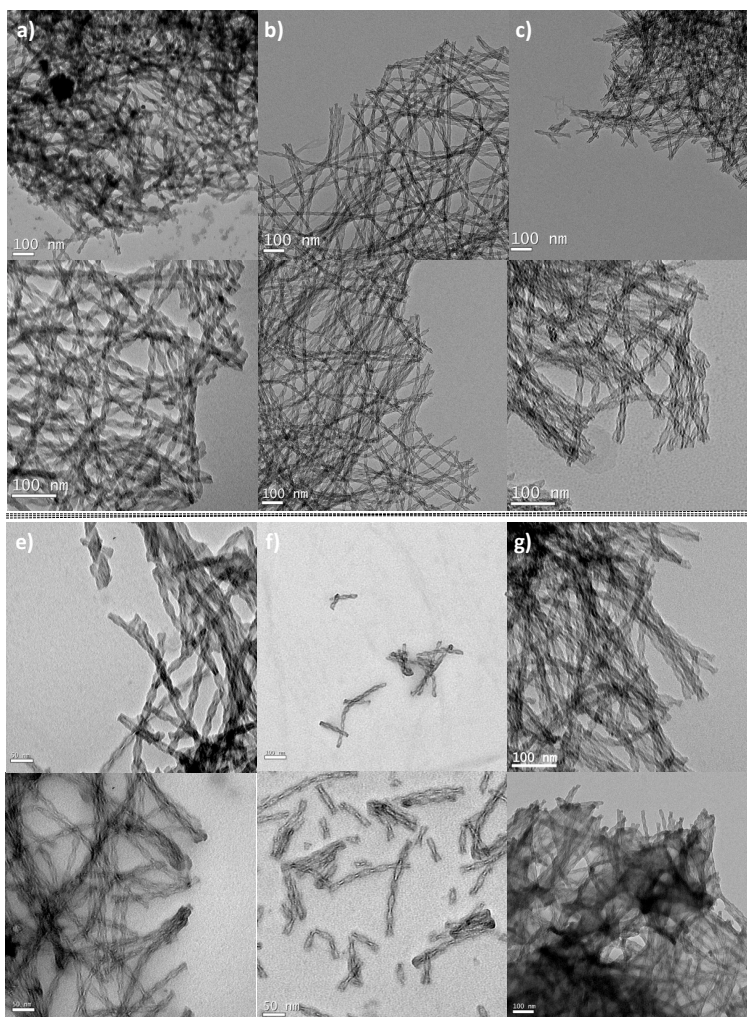


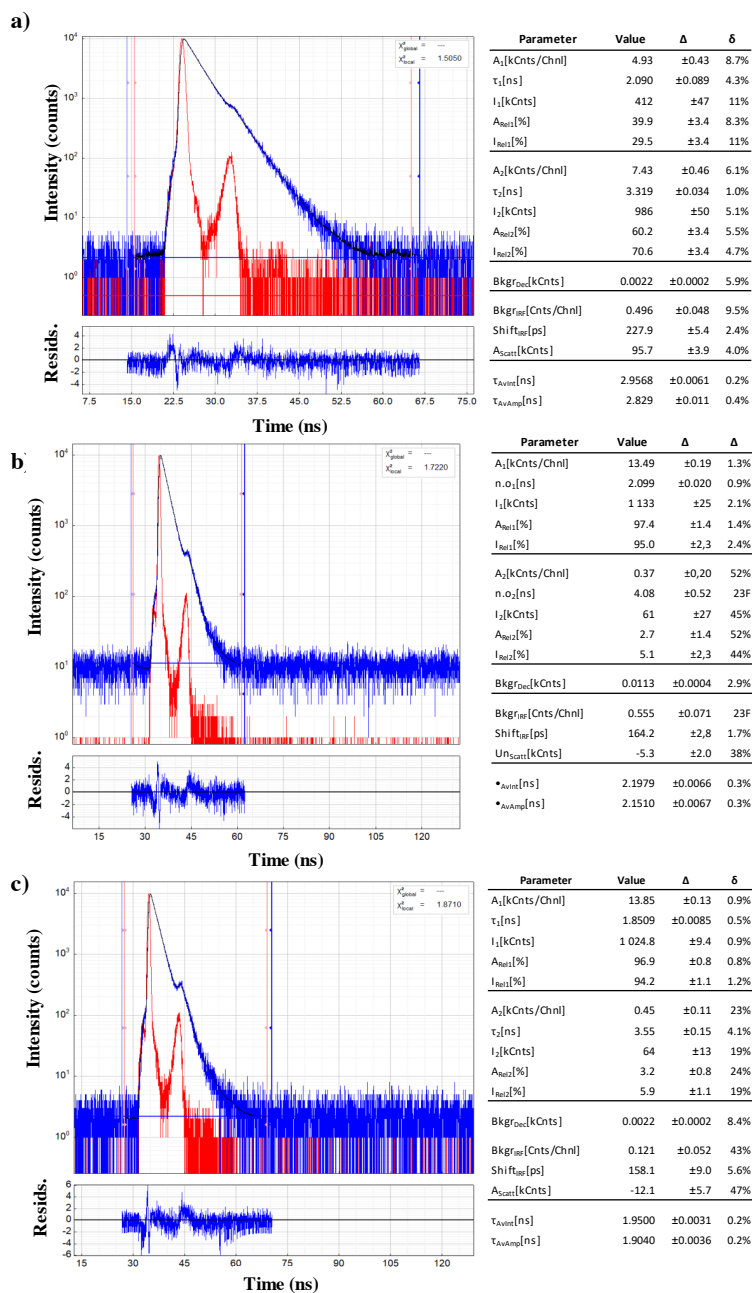
Figure S7. TEM picture of right-(top) and left- (down) handed helical ribbons after grafting of a) *o*-DPP, b) *m*-DPP, c) *p*-DPP, e) *o*-PMIDE, b) *m*-PMIDE, c) *p*-PMIDE.



**Figure S8.** TEM picture of right (top) and left (down) handed twisted ribbons after grafting of **a) *o*-DPP, b) *m*-DPP and c) *m*-DPP, e) *o*-PMIDE, b) *m*-PMIDE, c) *p*-PMIDE.**

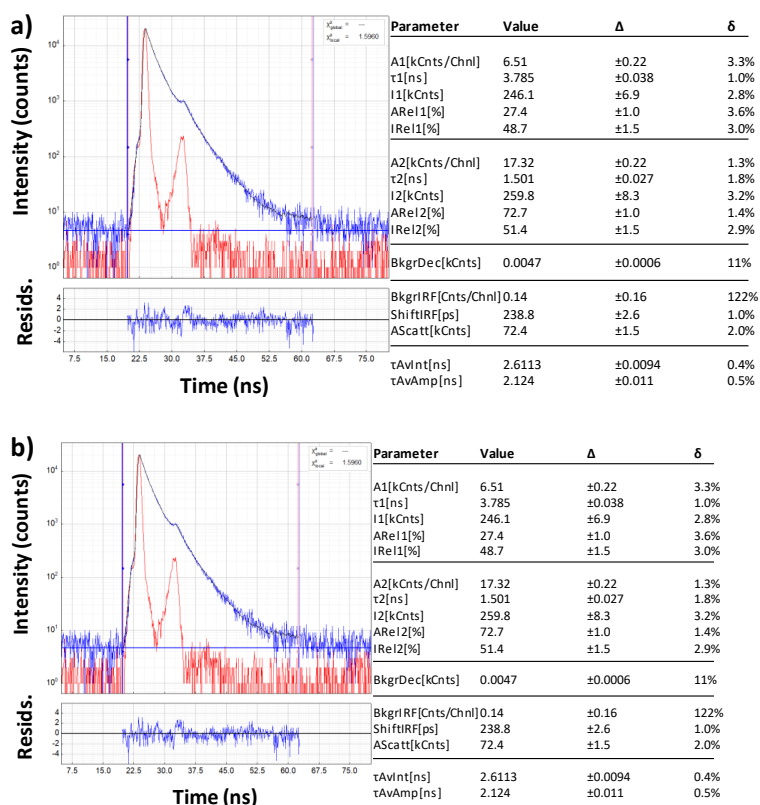
### 1.4.3. Lifetime Characterization

- DPP

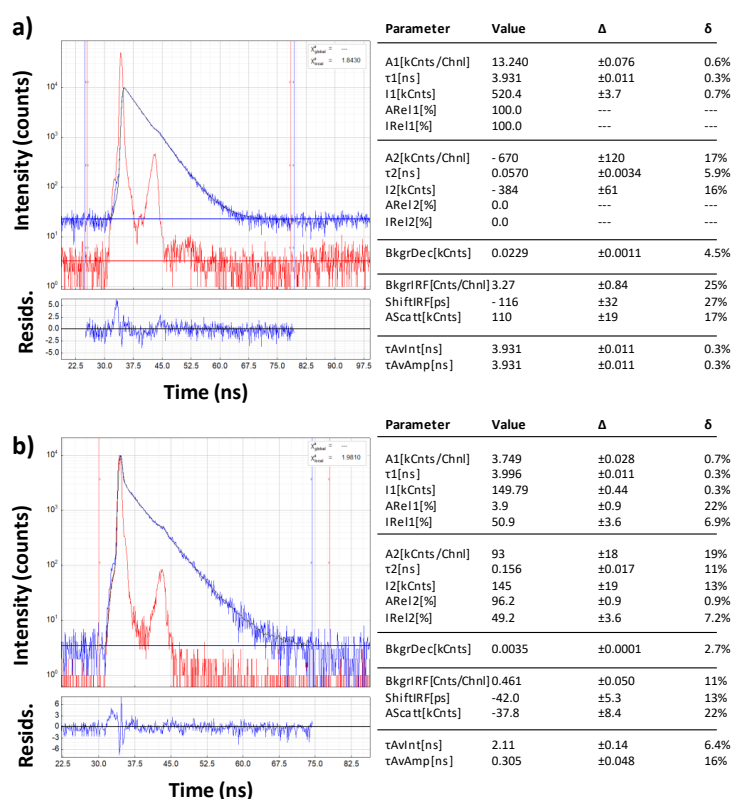


**Figure S9.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of **a) o-DPP**, **b) m-DPP** and **c) p-DPP** in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

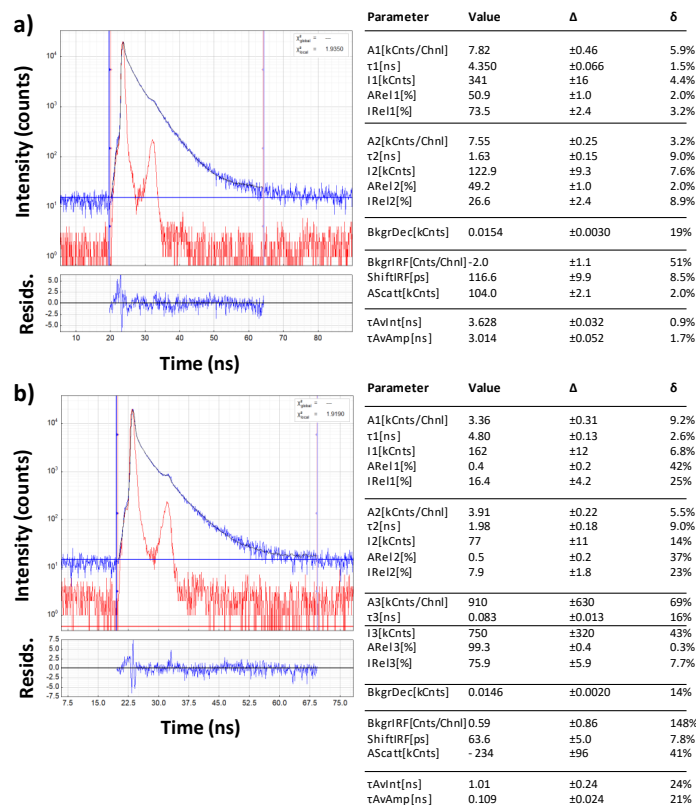
- DPP- Helical ribbons



**Figure S10.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of  $\alpha$ -DPP **a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

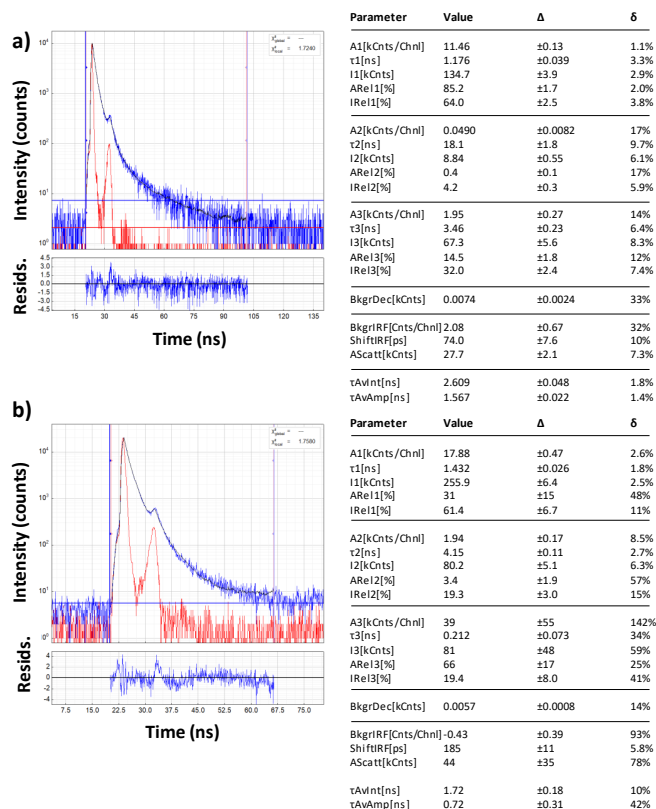


**Figure S11.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of  $m$ -DPP **a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

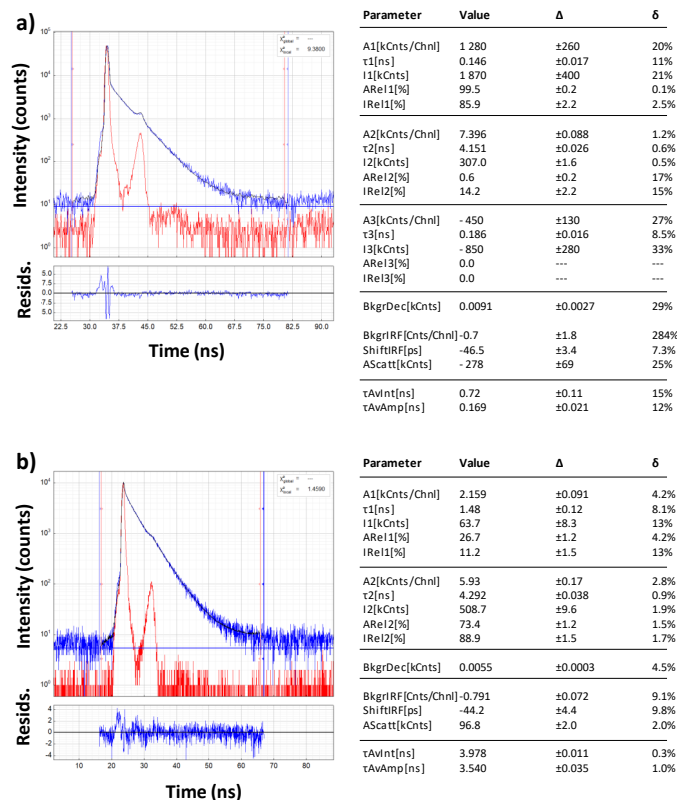


**Figure S12.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of **p-DPP a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

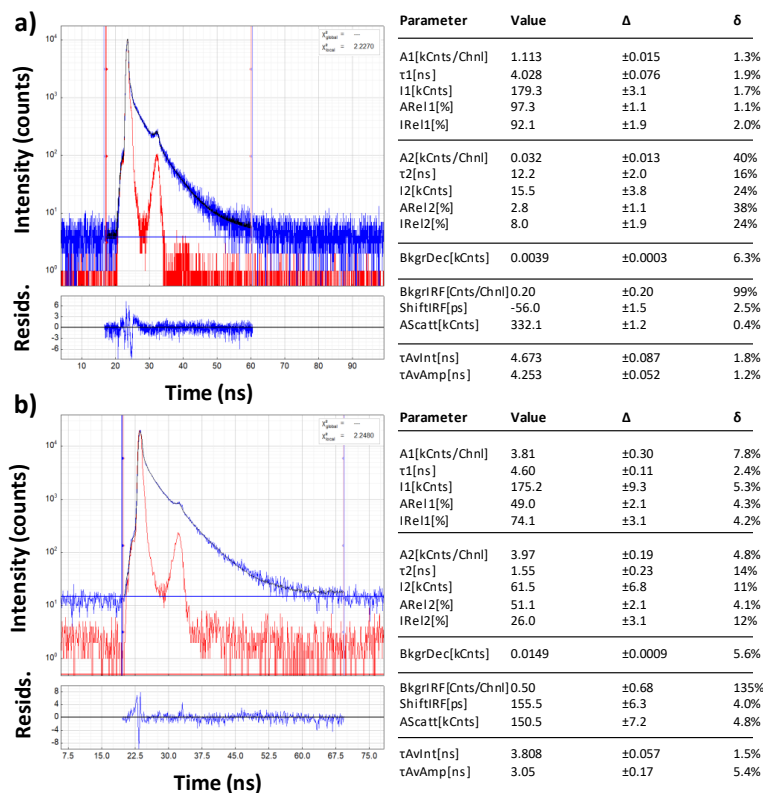
- DPP- Twisted ribbons**



**Figure S13.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of **o-DPP a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

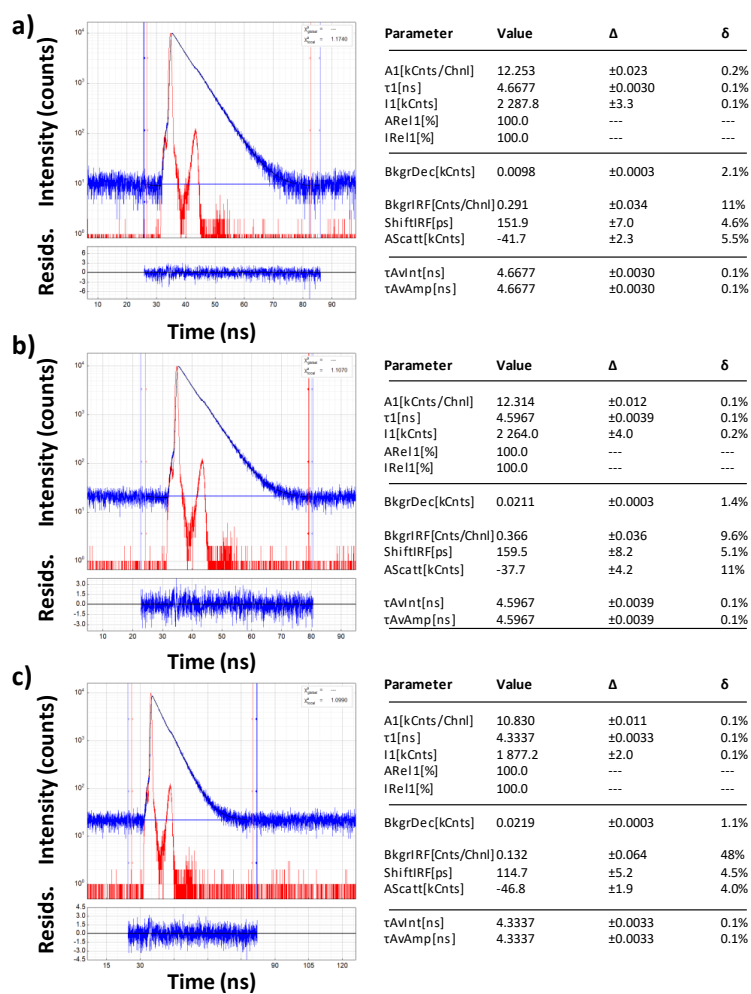


**Figure S14.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of *m*-DPP **a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.



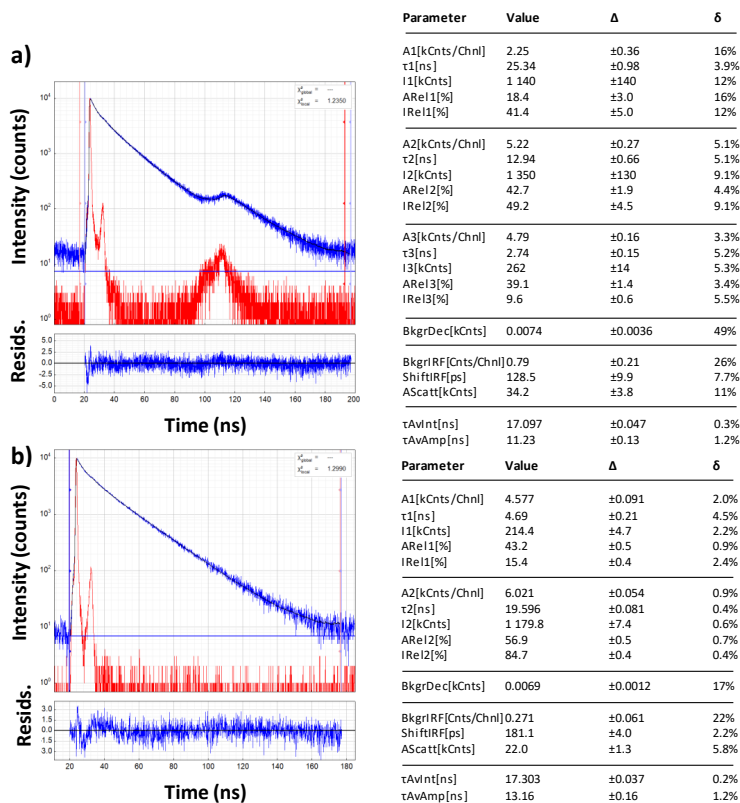
**Figure S15.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 610 nm) of *p*-DPP **a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in MeOH at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

- PMIDE

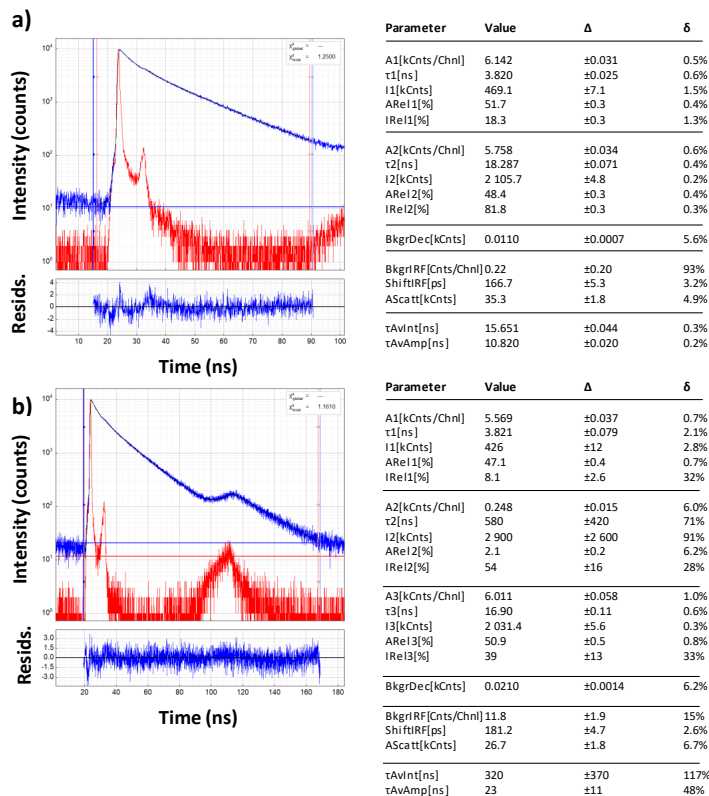


**Figure S16.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 530 nm) of **a) o-PMIDE**, **b) m-PMIDE** and **c) p-PMIDE** in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with monoexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

- PMIDE- Helical ribbons

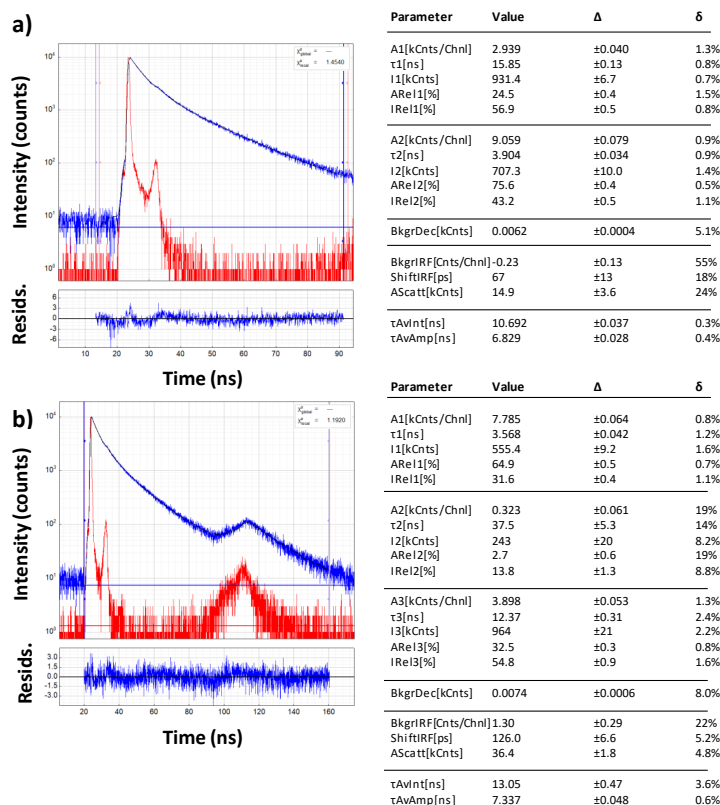


**Figure S17.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *o*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.



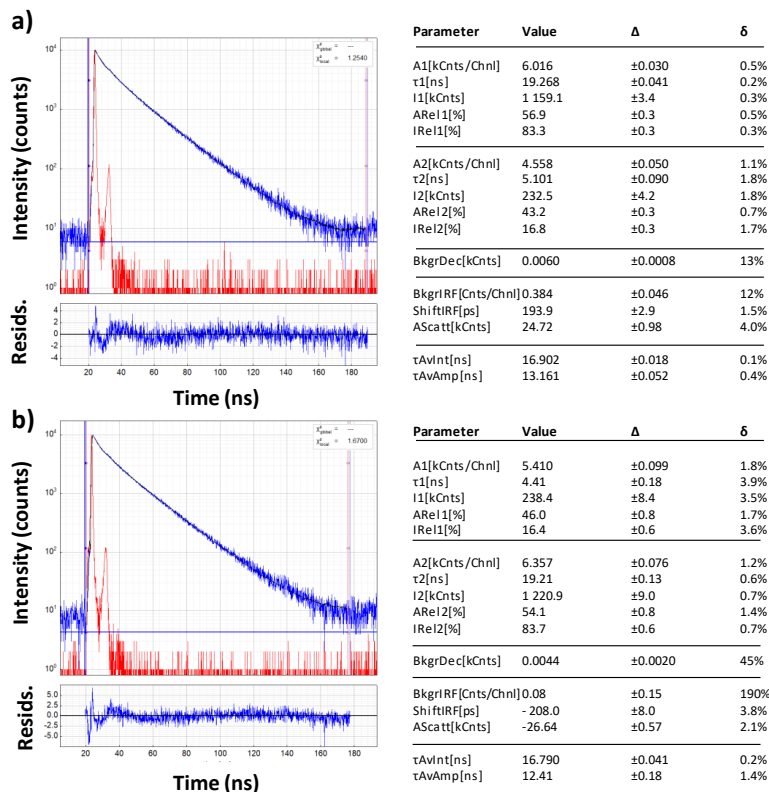
**Figure S18.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *m*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.



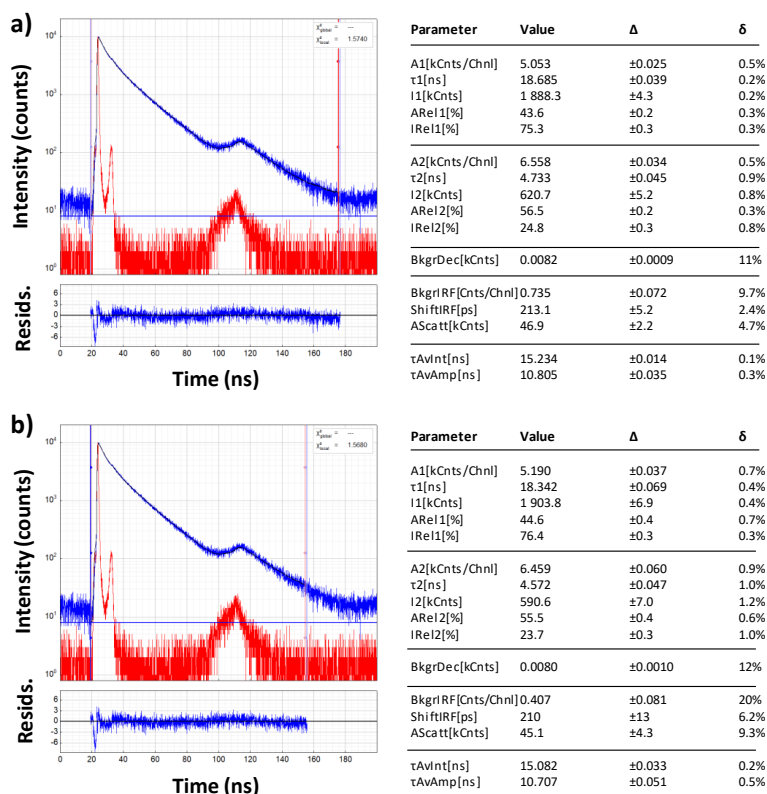


**Figure S19.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *p*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed helical ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed helical ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

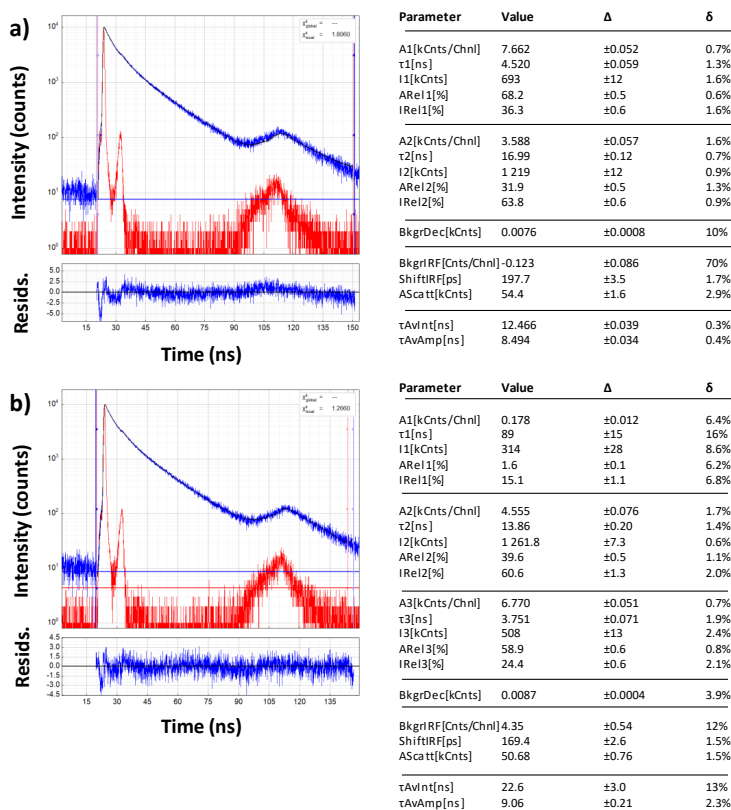
- **PMIDE- Twisted ribbons**



**Figure S20.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *o*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.



**Figure S21.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *m*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with biexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.



**Figure S22.** Fluorescence time profiles (excitation at 650 nm) of *p*-PMIDE **a)** grafted on right-handed *twisted* ribbons and **b)** grafted on left-handed *twisted* ribbons, in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  at rt. The response of the instrument was defined by the black line, the emission decay by the red line and the blue line is the fitting with multiexponential decay. The blue line in the residual graphic is the residual data from fitting.

## 1.5. Structural Characterization

### 1.5.1. Characterization of the DPP derivatives

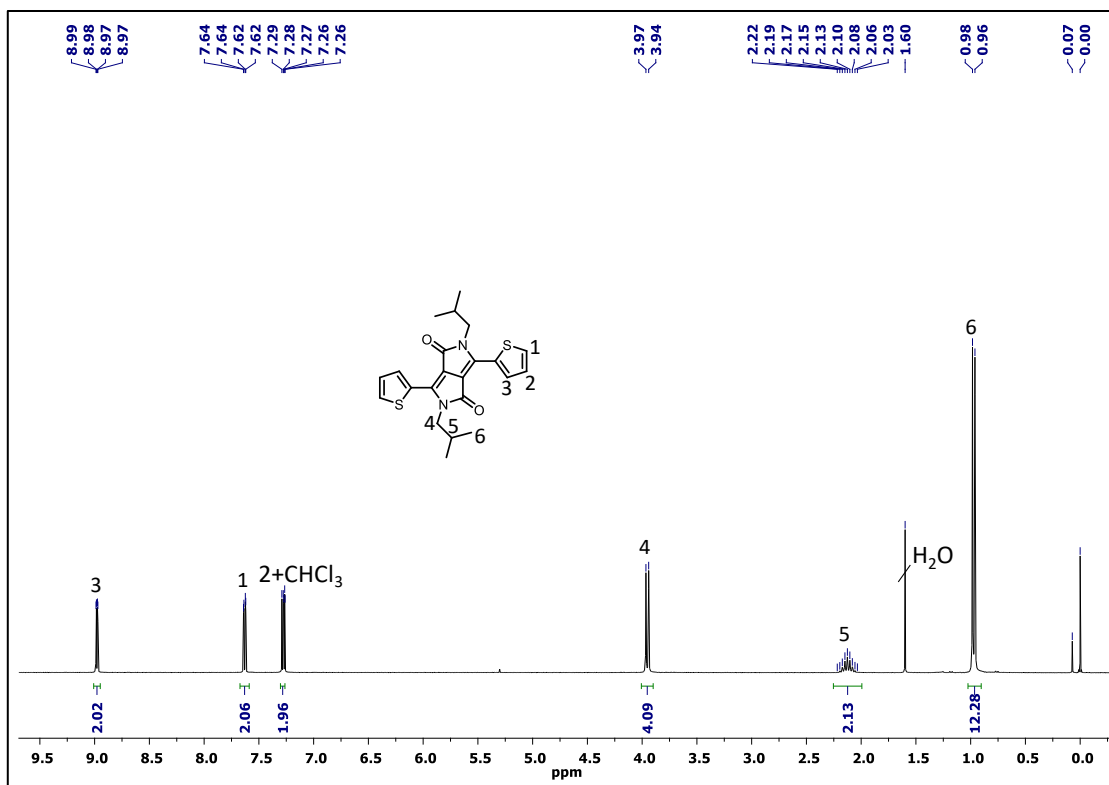


Figure S23. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of DPP-Ref (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

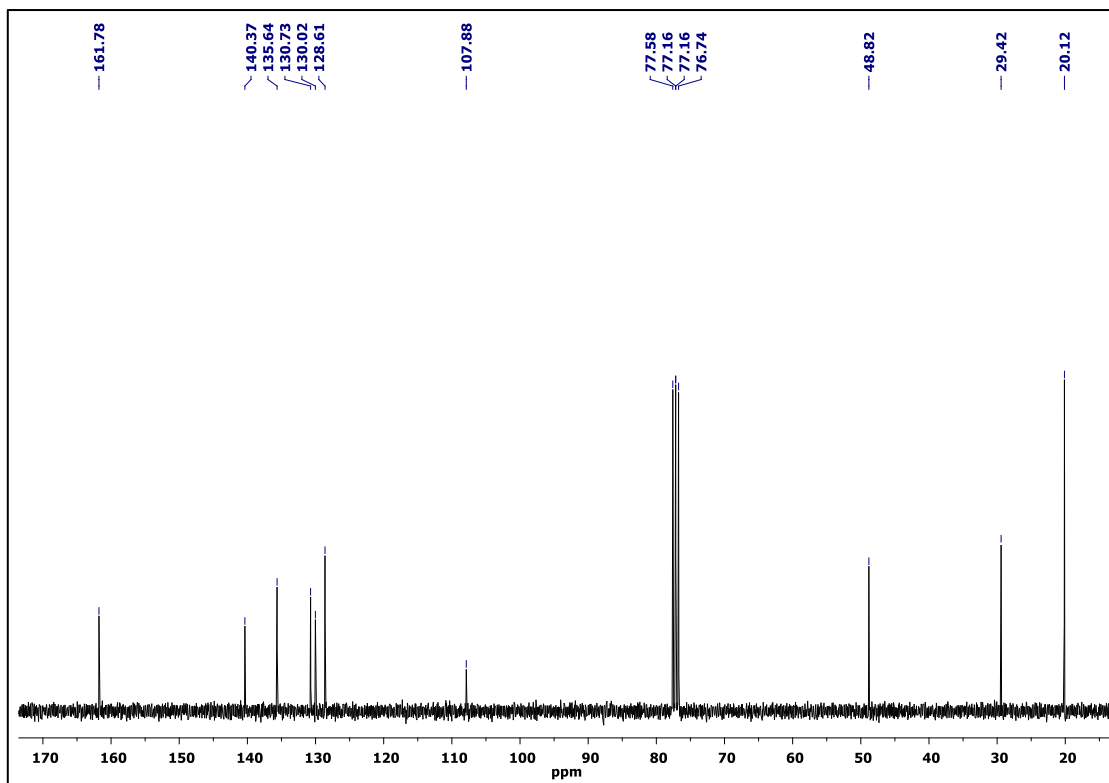


Figure S24. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of DPP-Ref (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

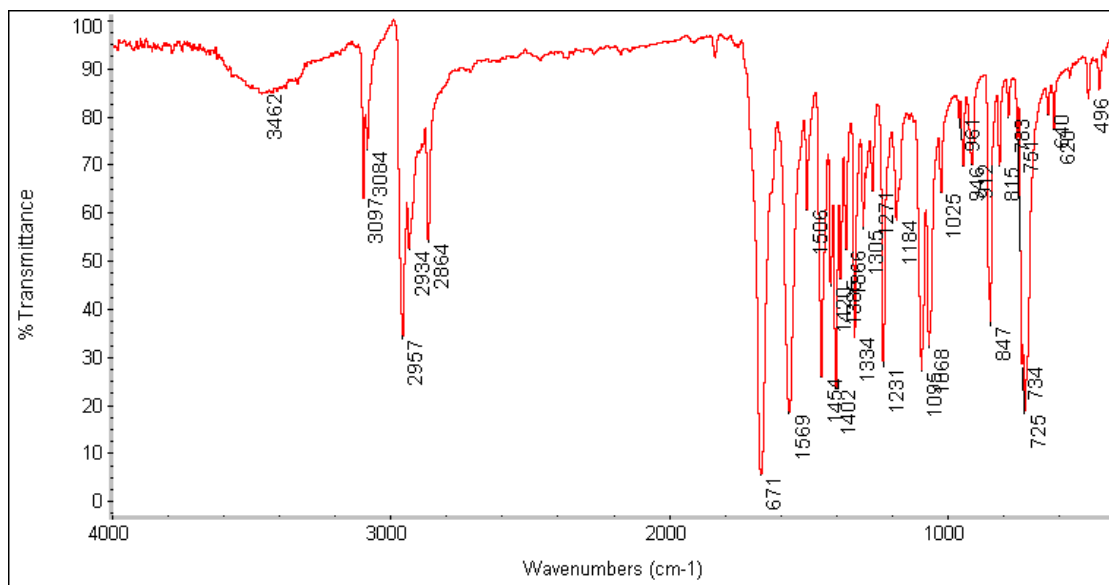


Figure S25. FTIR of DPP-Ref.

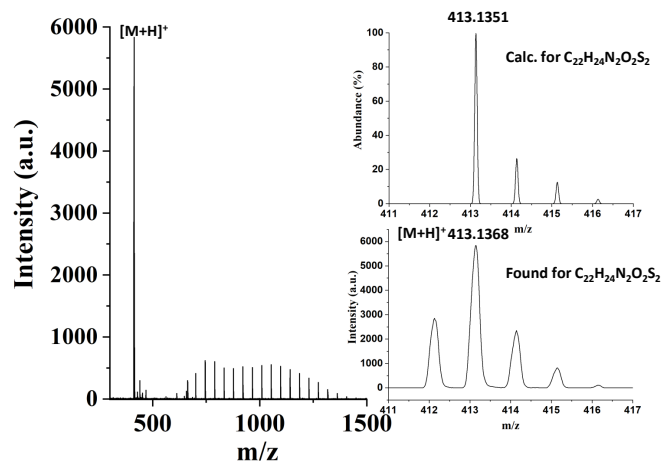


Figure S26. HR-MALDI-TOF of DPP-Ref.

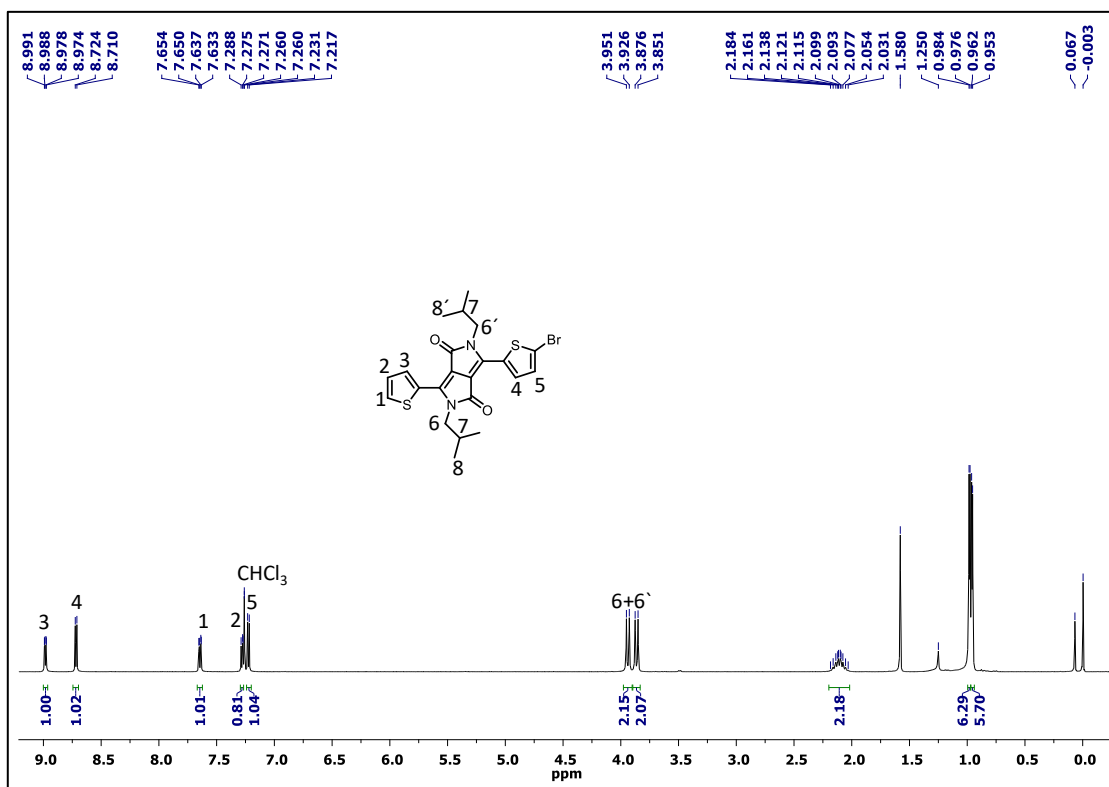


Figure S27. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of DPP-Br (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

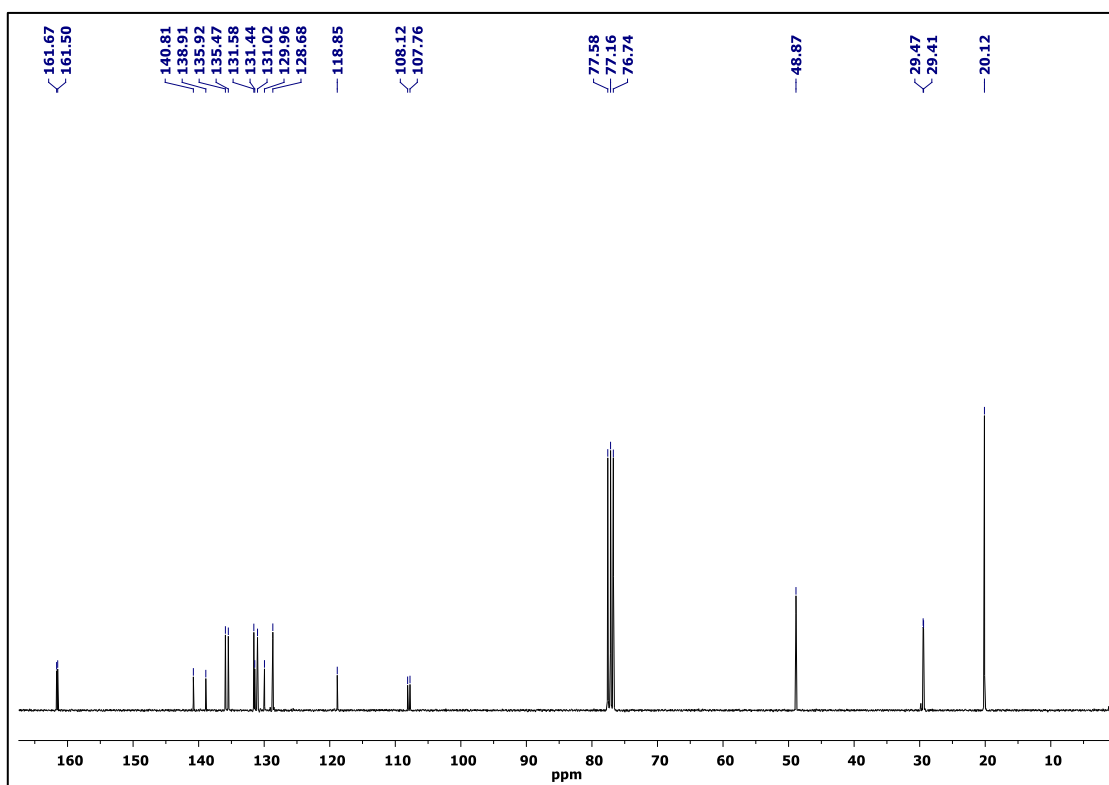


Figure S28. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of DPP-Br (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

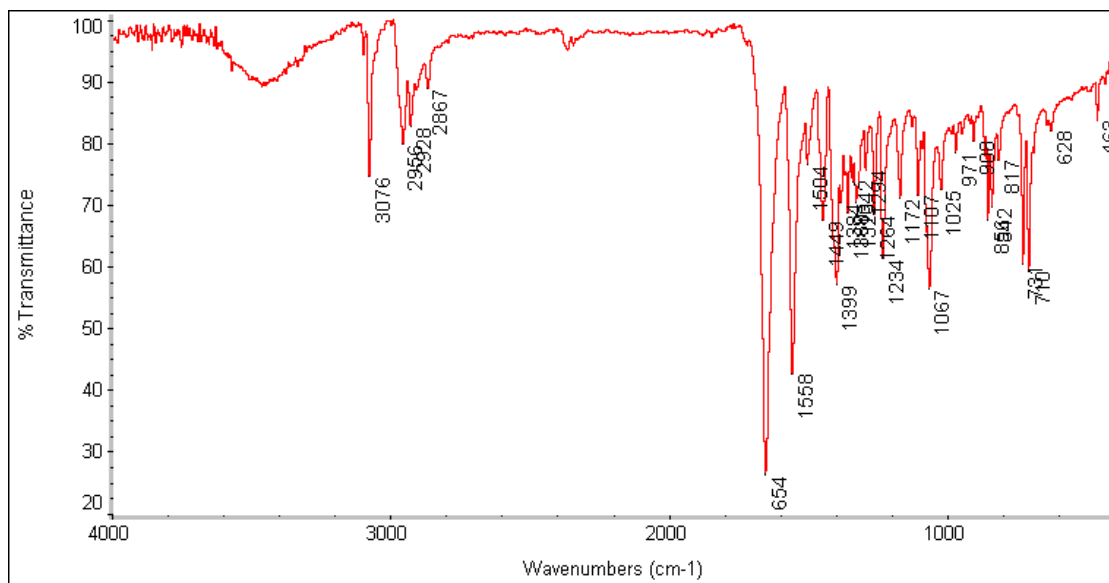


Figure S29. FTIR of DPP-Br.

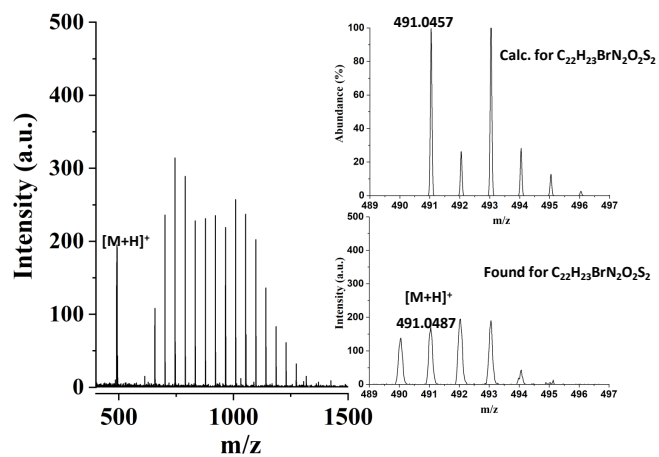


Figure S30. HR-MALDI-TOF of DPP-Br.

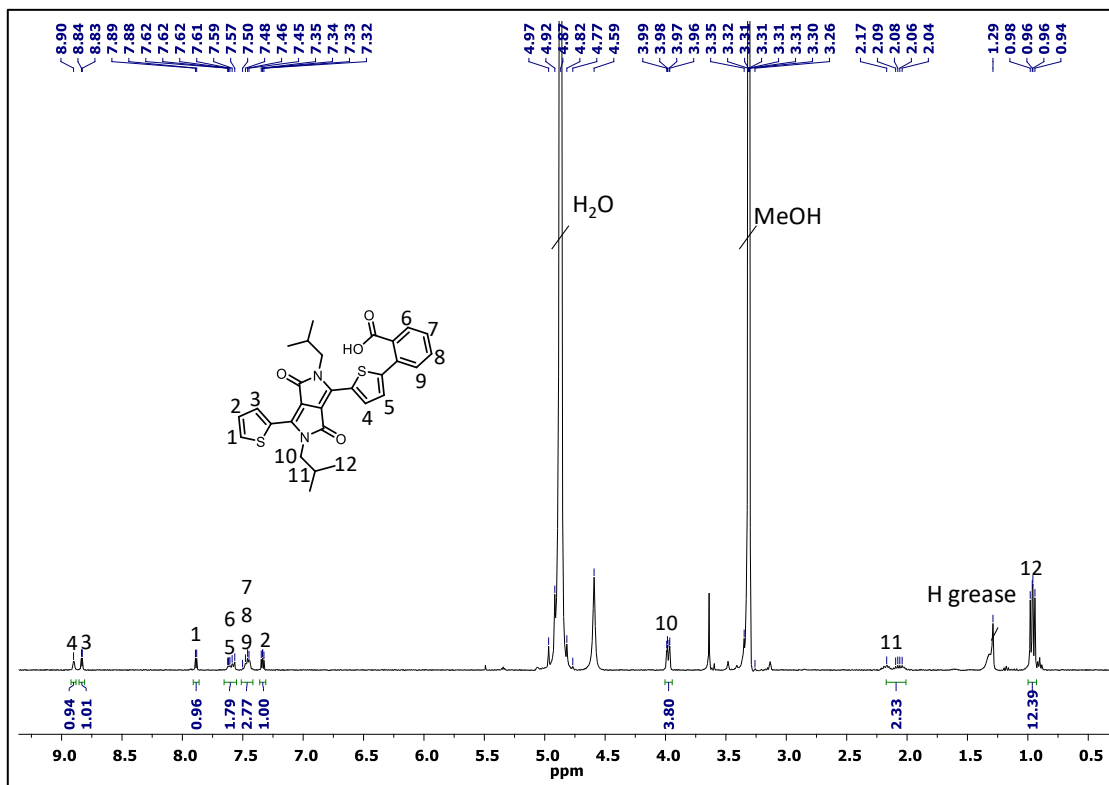


Figure S31. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of o-DPP (MeOH-d<sub>4</sub> at 25 °C).

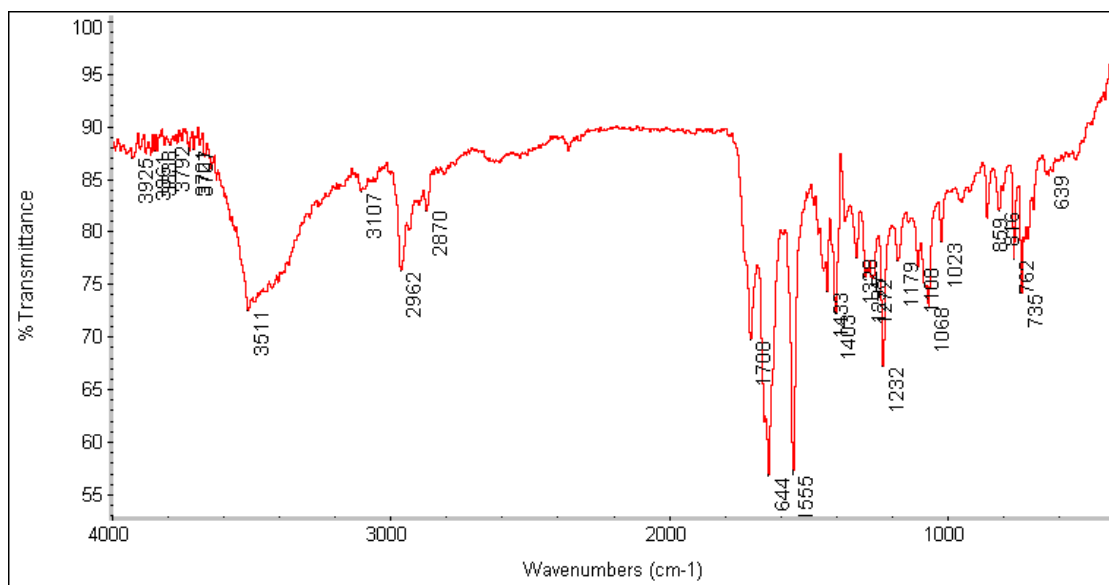


Figure S32. FTIR of o-DPP.

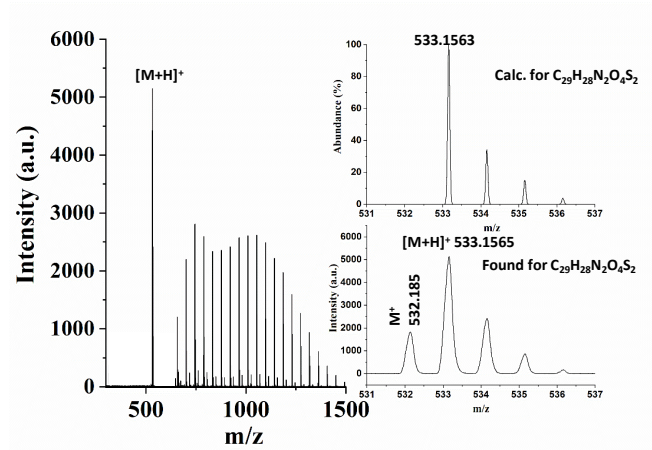


Figure S33. HR-MALDI-TOF of *o*-DPP.

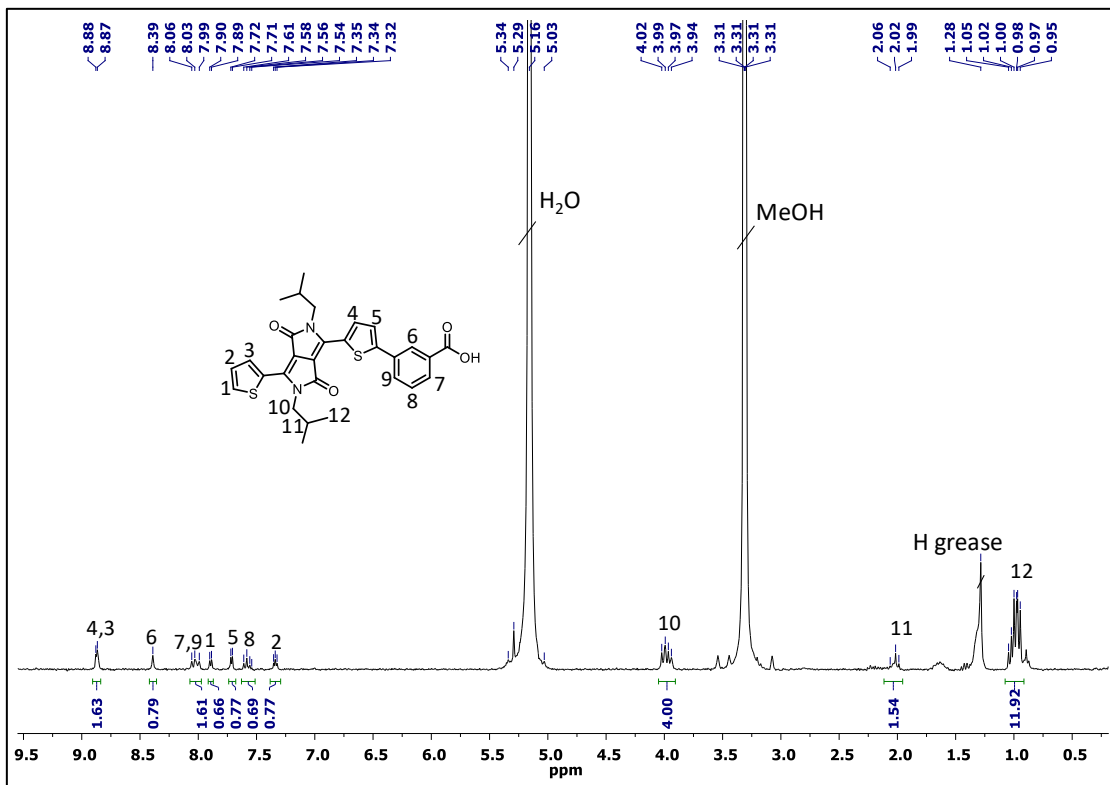


Figure S34.  $^1H$  NMR of *m*-DPP (MeOH- $d_4$  + 2 drops of TFA- $d$  at 25 °C).



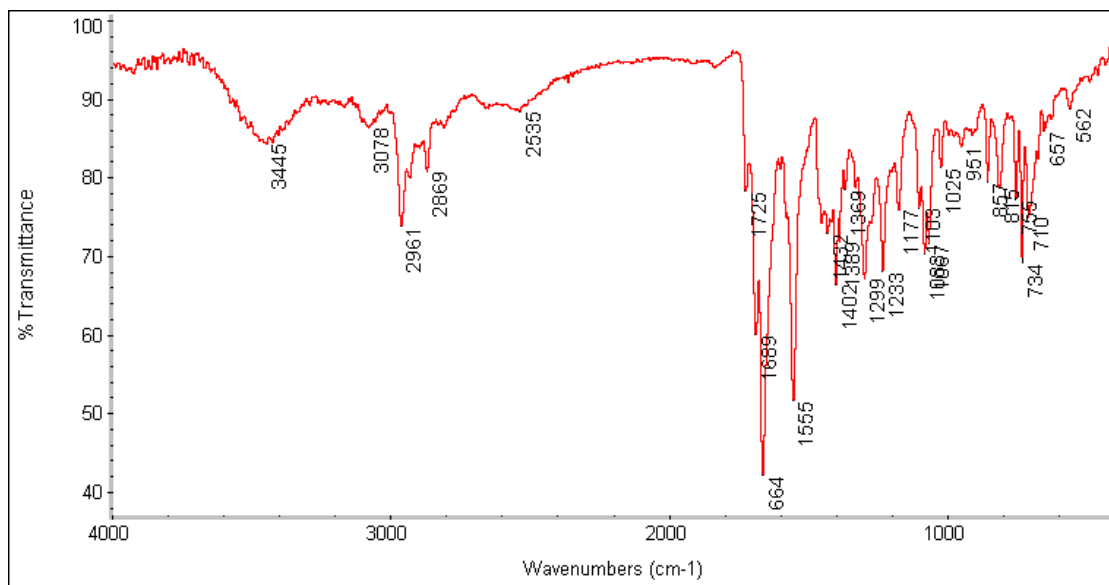


Figure S35. FTIR of *m*-DPP.

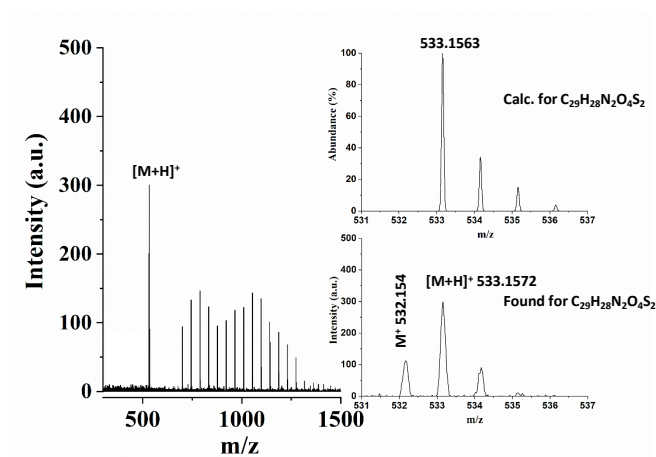


Figure S36. HR-MALDI-TOF of *m*-DPP.

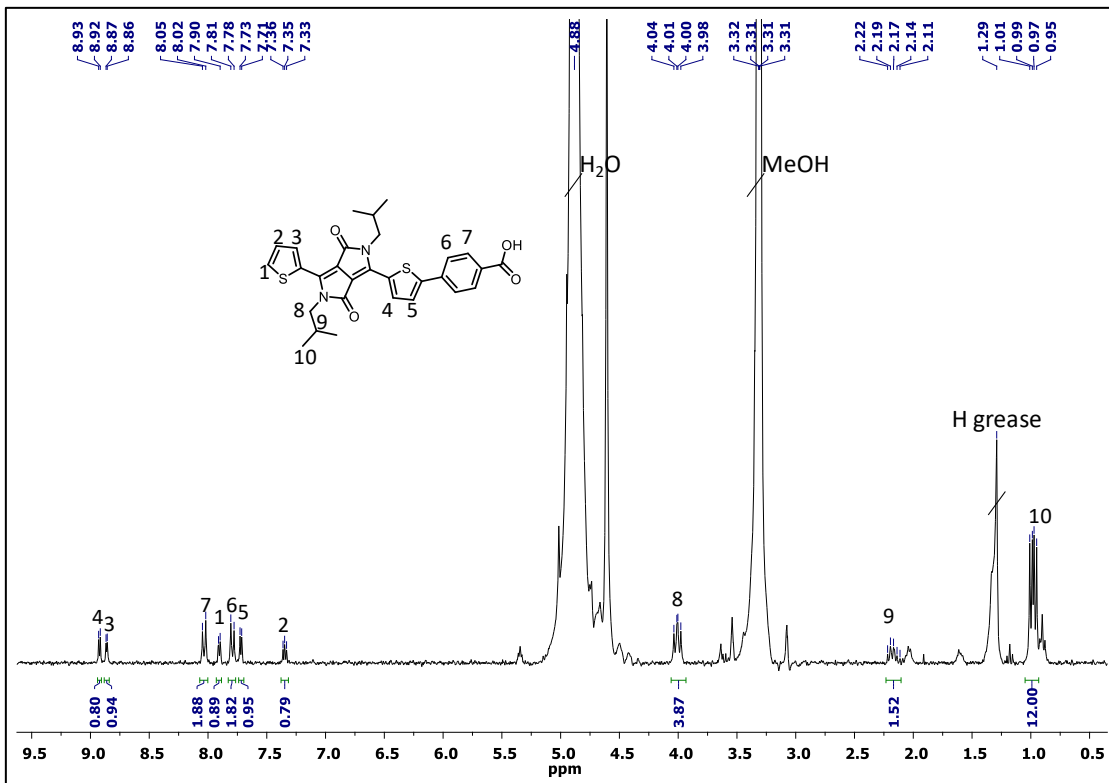


Figure S37. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *p*-DPP (MeOH-d<sub>4</sub> at 25 °C).

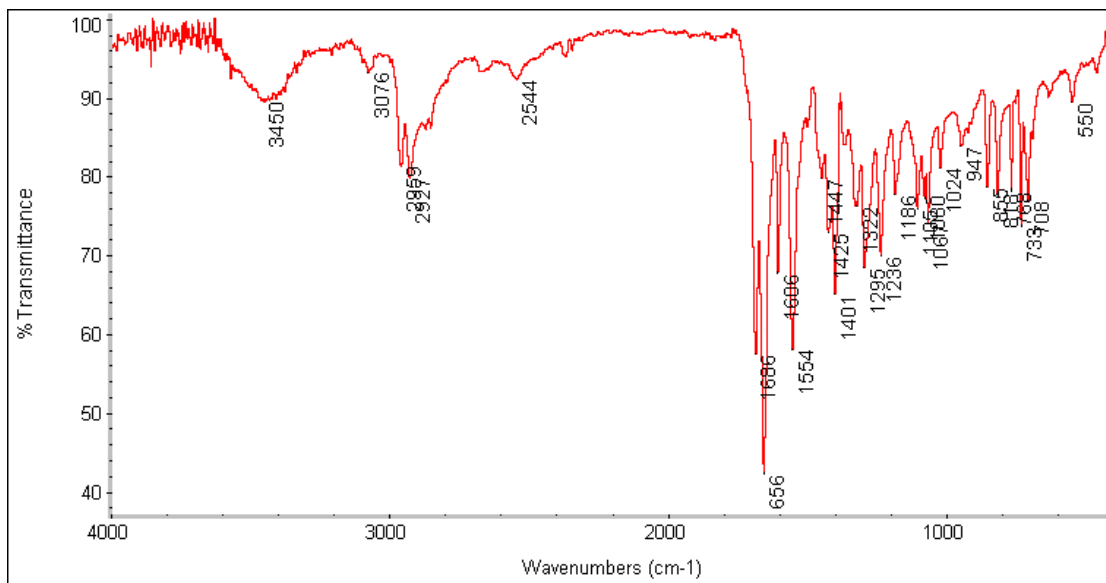


Figure S38. FTIR of *p*-DPP.

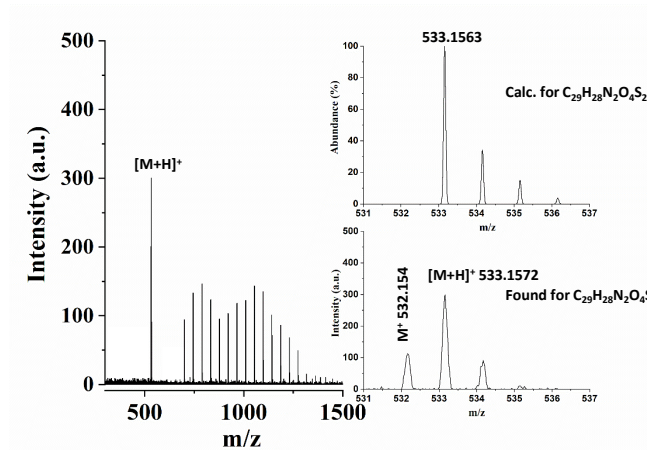


Figure S39. HR-MALDI-TOF of *p*-DPP.

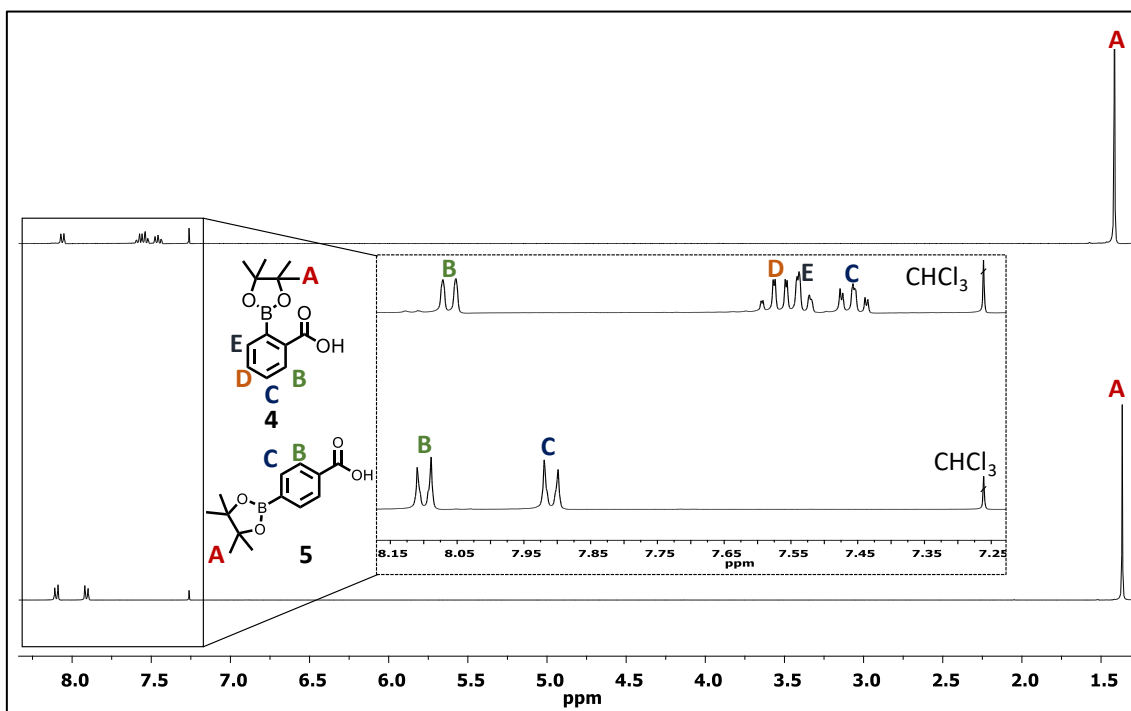


Figure S40.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of 1 and 3 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  at 25  $^\circ\text{C}$ .

## 1.5.2. Characterization of PMIDE derivatives

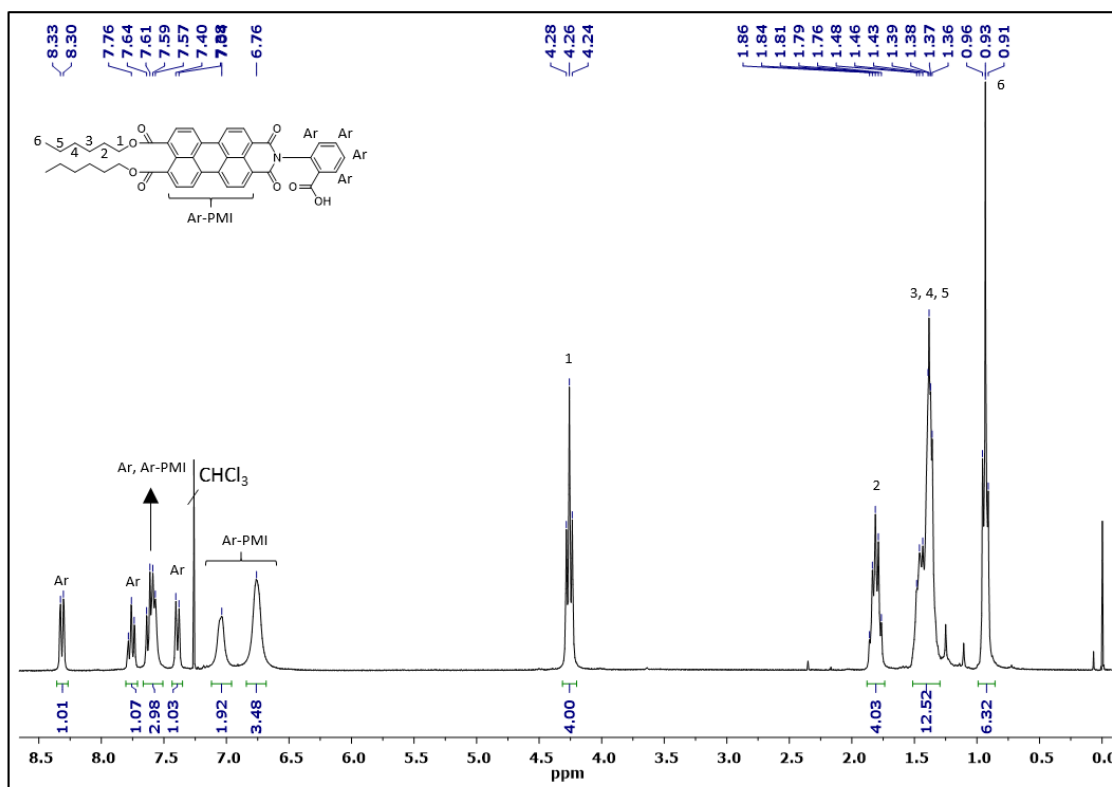


Figure S41. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *o*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

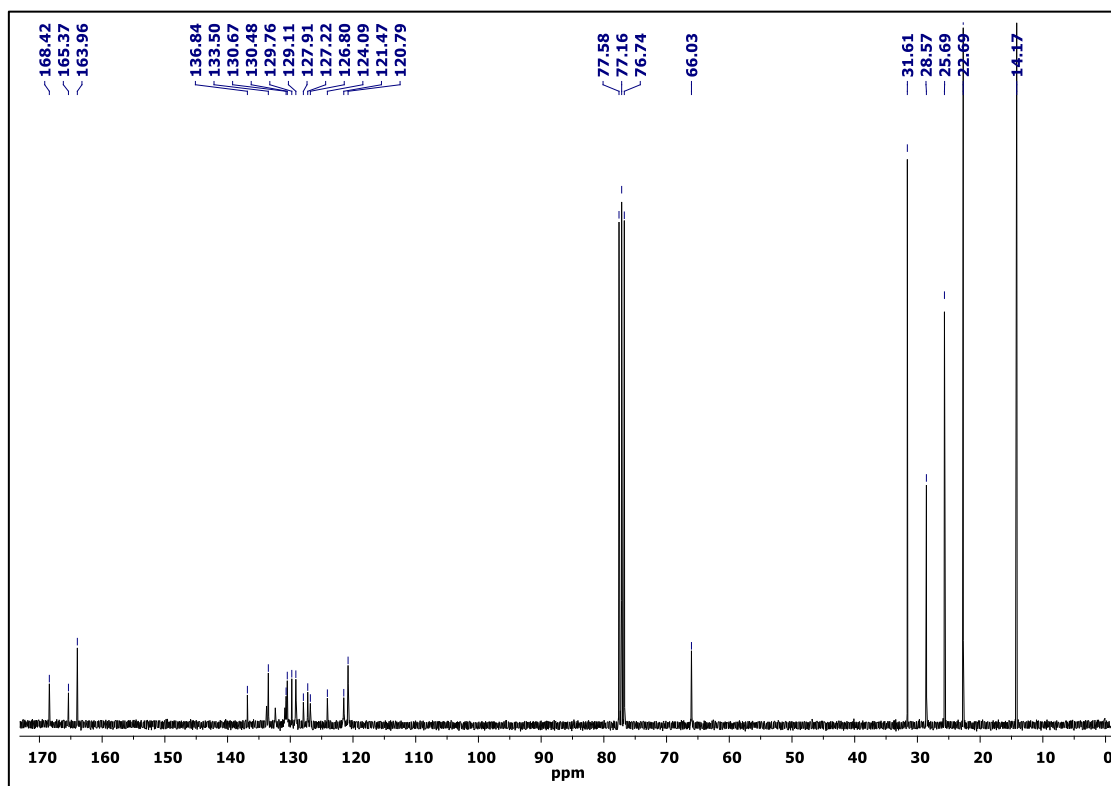


Figure S42. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *o*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C).

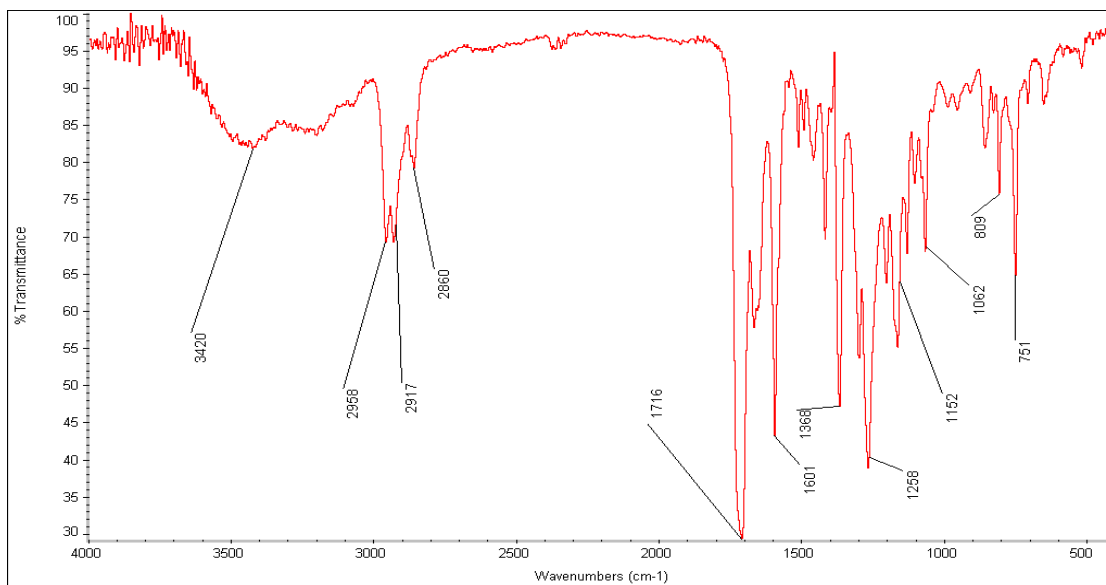


Figure S43. FTIR of o-PMIDE.

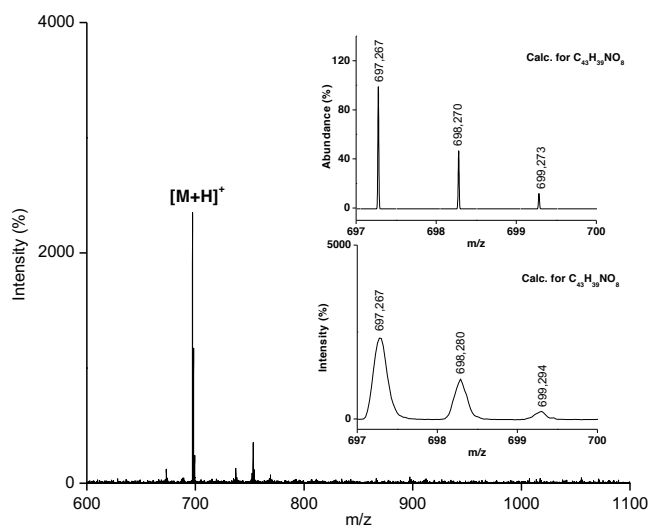


Figure S44. HR-MALDI-TOF of o-PMIDE.

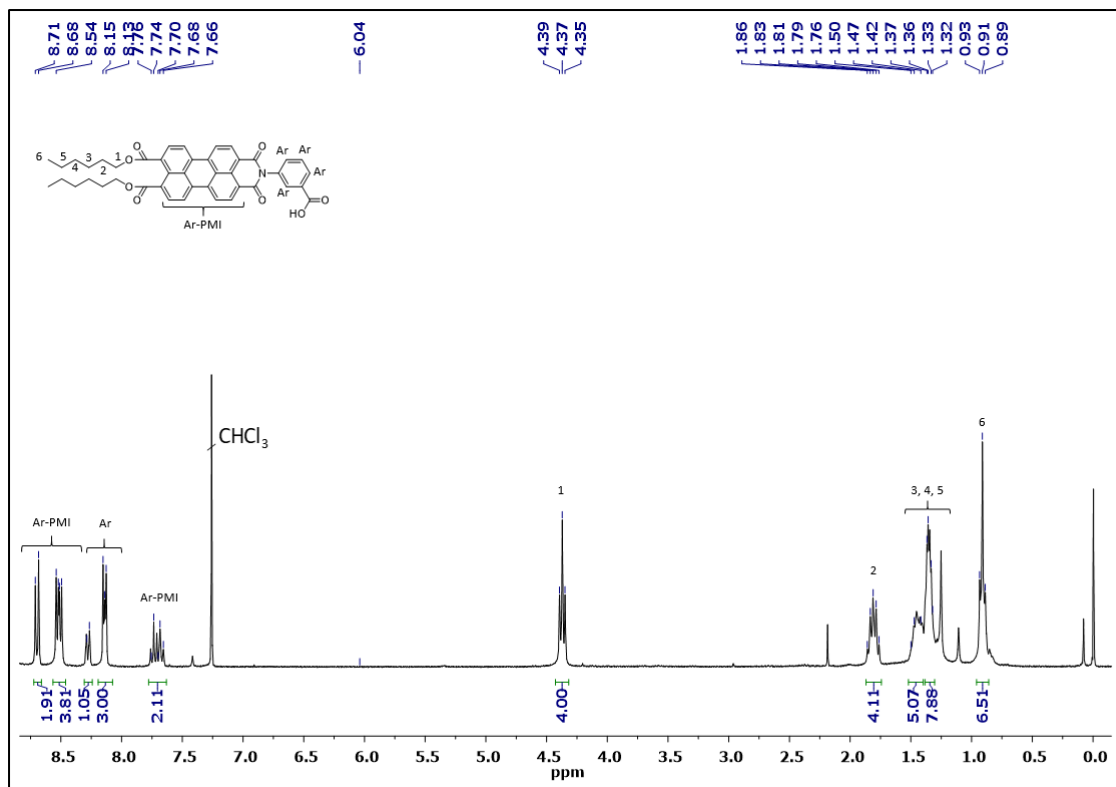


Figure S45. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *m*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d at 25 °C).

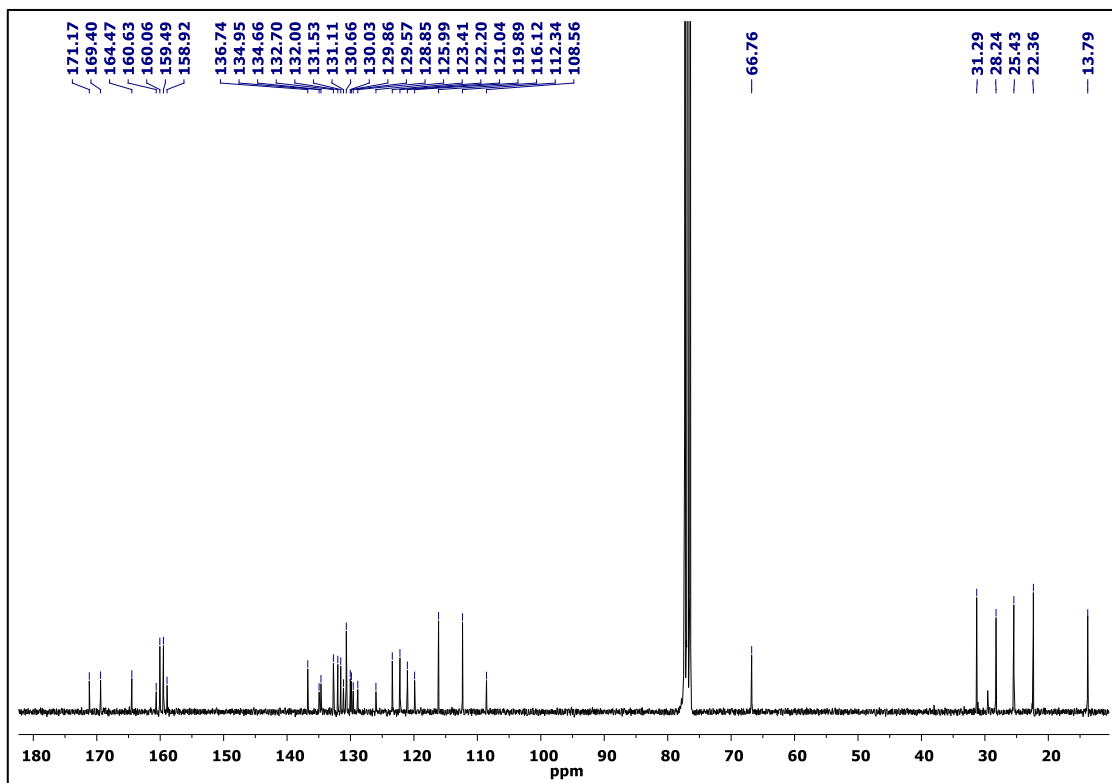


Figure S46. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *m*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d at 25 °C).

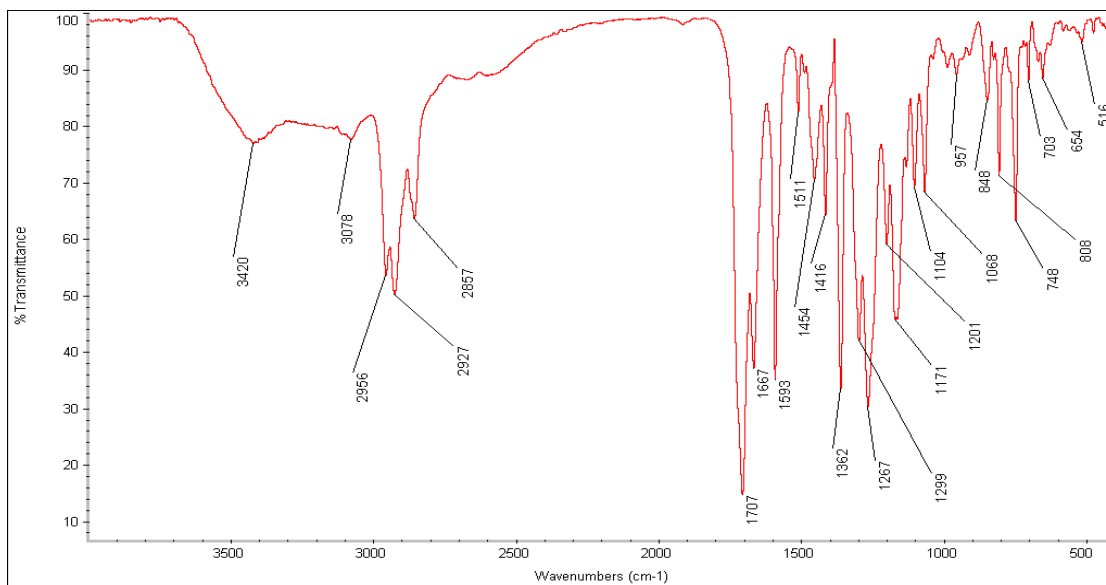


Figure S47. FTIR of *m*-PMIDE.

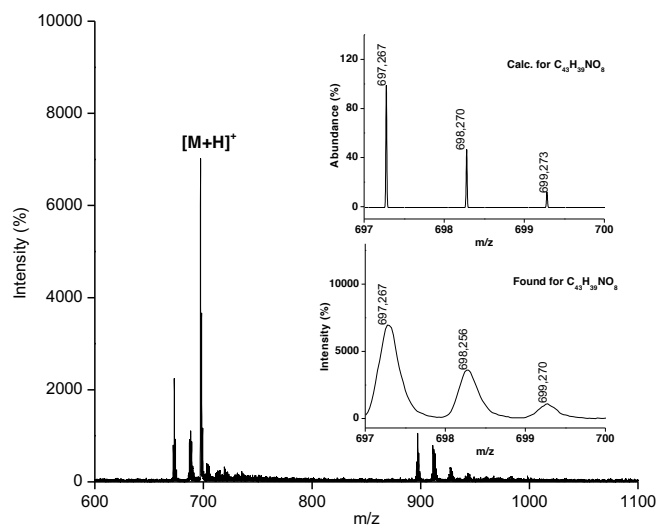


Figure S48. HR-MALDI-TOF of *m*-PMIDE.

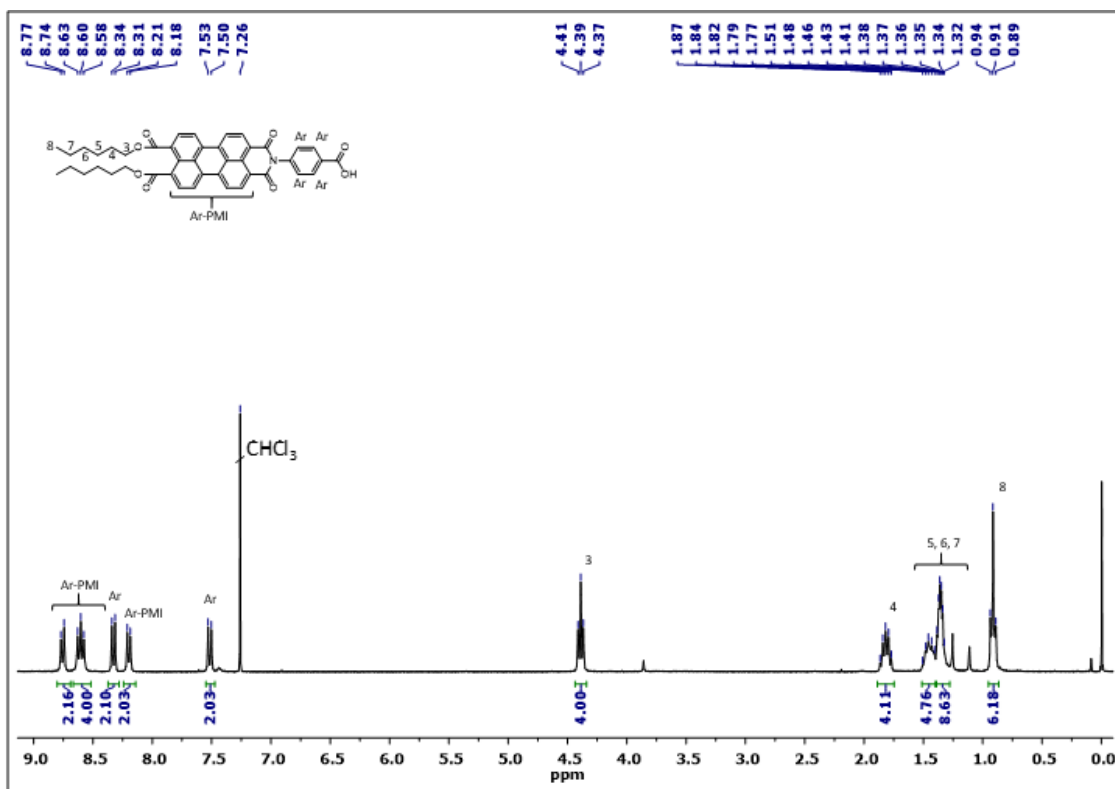


Figure S49. <sup>1</sup>H NMR of *p*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d at 25 °C).

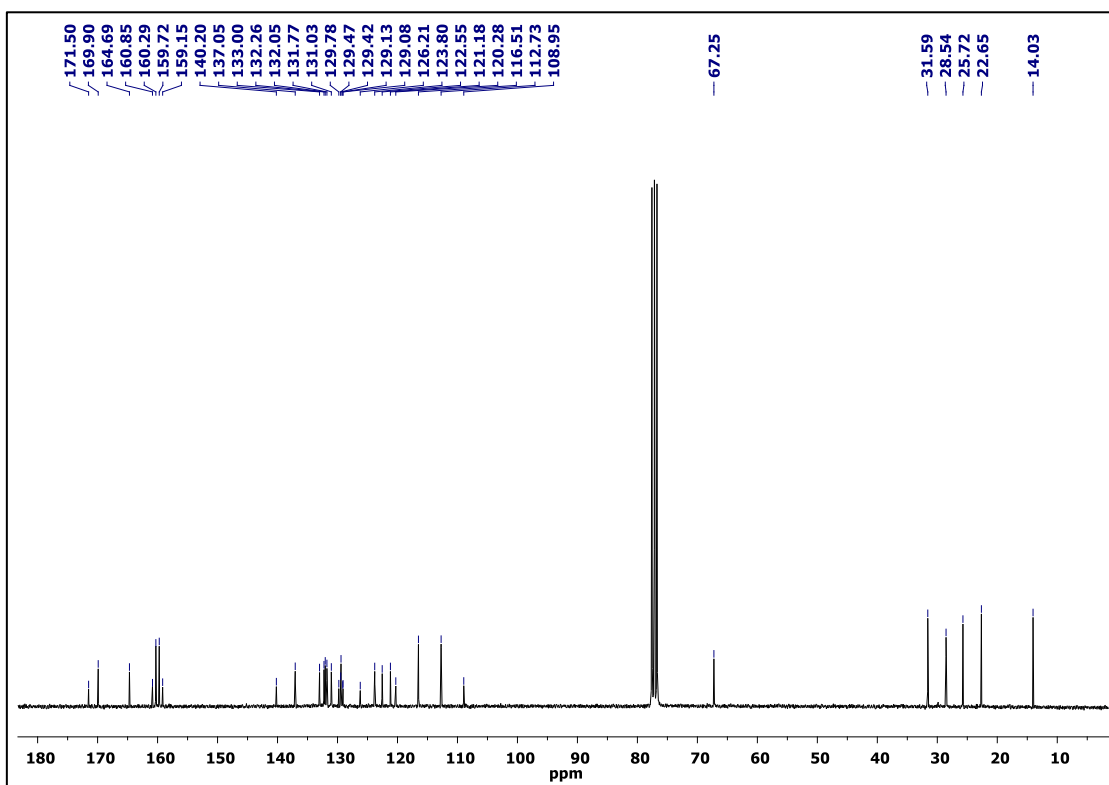


Figure S50. <sup>13</sup>C NMR of *p*-PMIDE (CDCl<sub>3</sub> + 1 drop TFA-d at 25 °C).



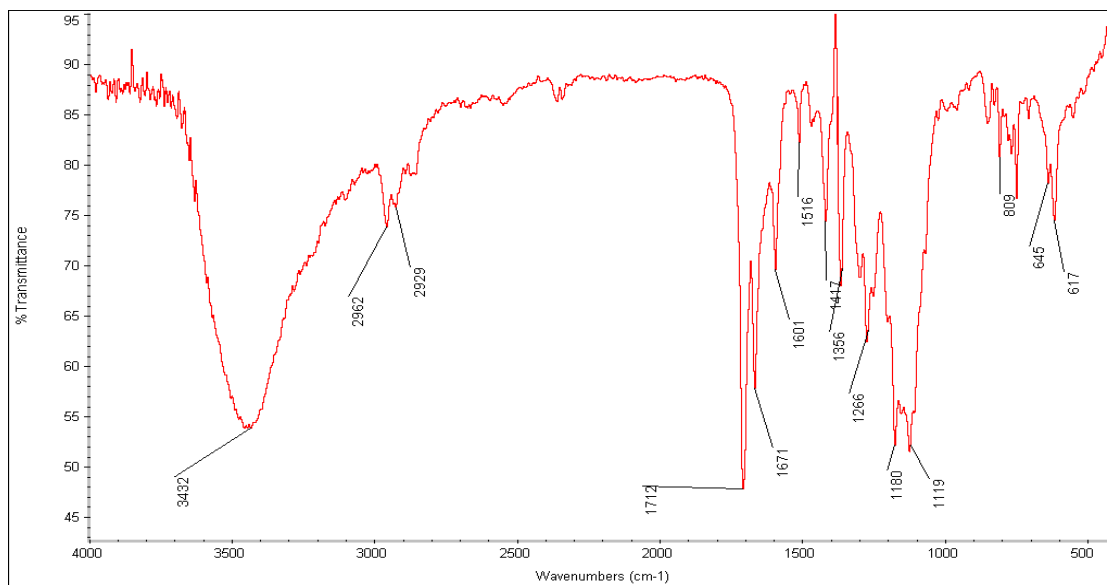


Figure S51. FTIR of *p*-PMIDE.

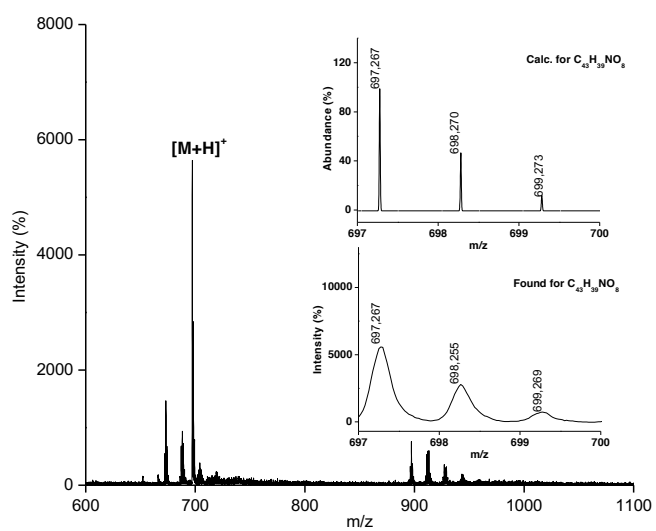


Figure S52. HR-MALDI-TOF of *p*-PMIDE.