

Chirality induction in atomically thin CdTe nanostructures

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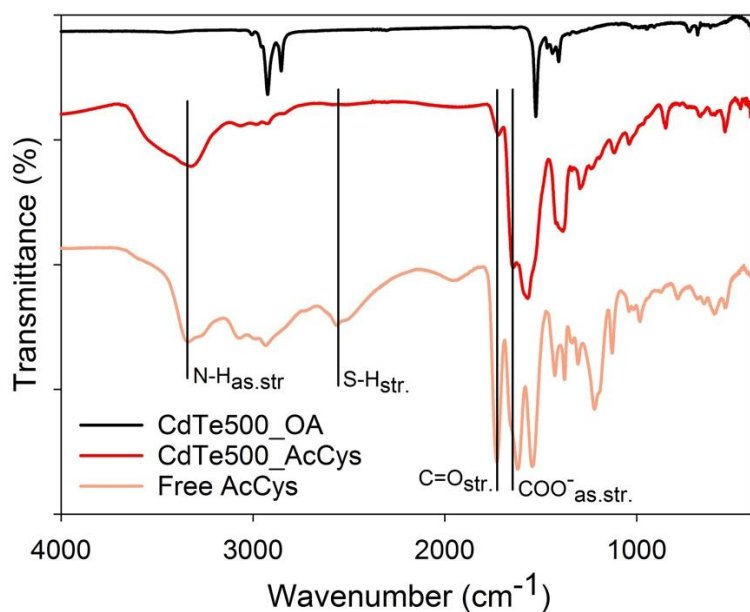


Figure S1 The FTIR spectrum of the initial CdTe500OA sample (black), CdTe500AcCys sample (red) and free *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (pink).

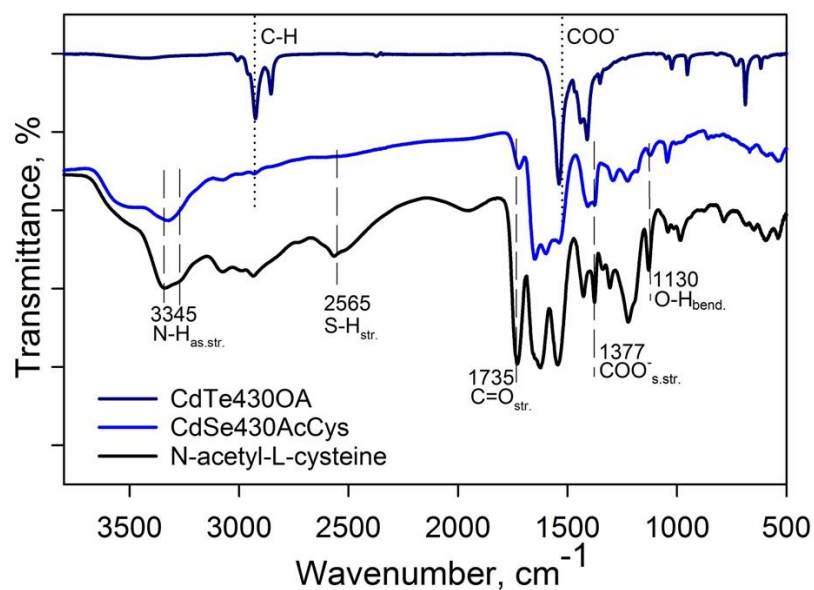


Figure S2 The FTIR spectrum of the initial CdTe430OA sample (dark blue), CdTe500AcCys sample (blue) and free *N*-acetyl-L-cysteine (black).

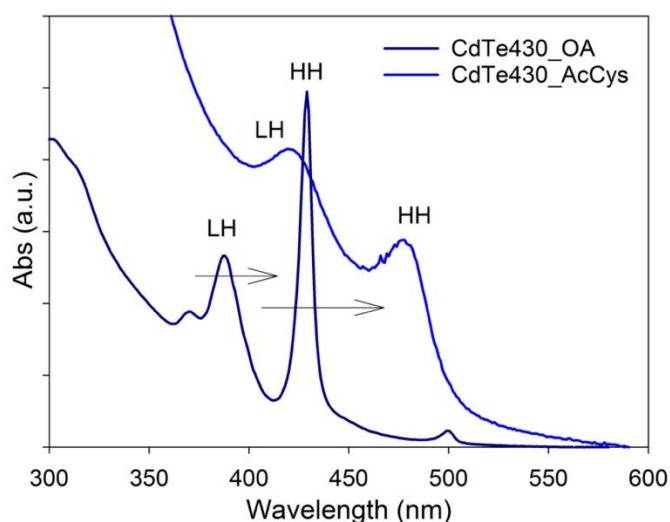


Figure S3 The absorbance spectrum of the initial CdTe500OA sample (dark blue) and CdTe500AcCys sample (blue).

Measurements and instruments

Circular dichroism spectra were recorded on a J-715 (JASCO) spectropolarimeter in the wavelength range of 200-600 nm. Accumulation of several spectra and Fourier filtering with smoothing were used to improve the signal-to-noise ratio of CD spectra. All optical measurements were performed at room temperature on colloidal solutions of nanoparticles in a solvent (hexane or methanol) diluted to an optical density of <1 . IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Frontier FTIR spectrometer at room temperature in the wavenumber range from 400 to 4000 cm^{-1} . For measurements, colloidal solutions of nanostructures were first precipitated and then re-dispersed in a pure solvent (hexane or methanol). To prepare the samples for analysis, a drop of the resulting nanoparticle solution was mixed with KBr powder and pressed into tablets after solvent evaporation. A Varian instrument in the Cary 50 mode was used to register the spectra in the UV-VIS wavelength range from 200 to 800 nm.