Fluorescent One-Dimensional Nanostructures from a Group of Uniform Materials Based on Organic Salts

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Electronic Supporting Information

Table S1. Melting points of Rhodamine-Based GUMBOS.

Figure S1. ^{1}H-NMR (CDCl3, 400MHz) of spectrum, **A.** [R6G][Cl] and **B.** [R6G][TPB].

Figure S2. ^{1}C-NMR (CDCl3, 400MHz) of spectrum, **A.** [R6G][Cl] and **B.** [R6G][TPB].

Figure S3. Electrospray ionization mass spectrum in positive ion mode, **A.** [$R6G^{+}$] and negative ion mode **B.** [TPB^{-}].

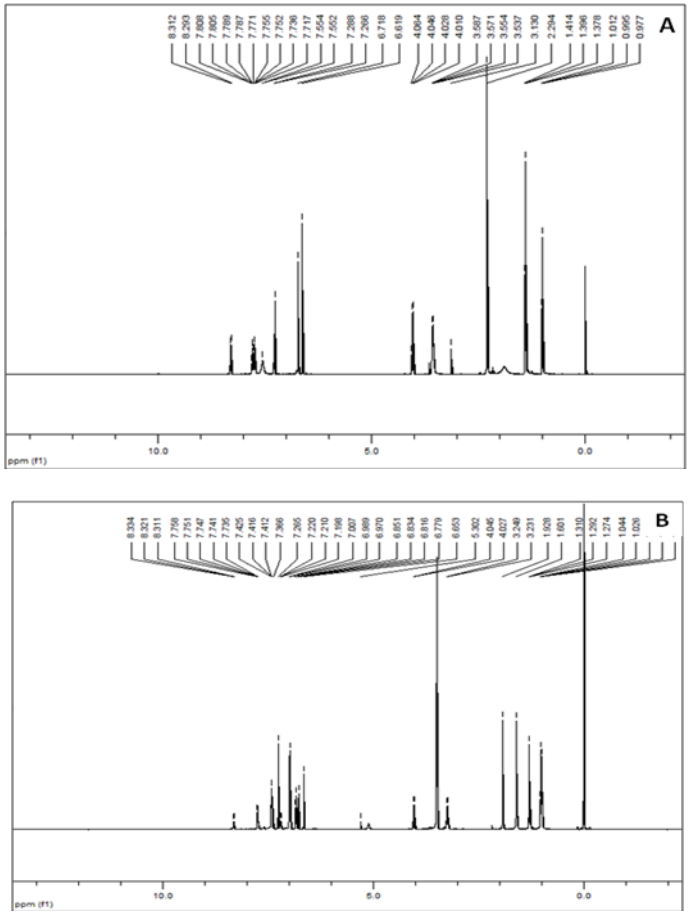
Figure S4. SEM image of **A.** Free [R6G][TPB] nanowires. **B.** [R6G][TPB] nanowire array.

Figure S5. Photostability of [R6G][TPB] nanowire array excited at 526 nm for the duration of 5000 s (14 nm slit width).

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications

Table S1. Melting points of Rhodamine-Based GUMBOS.

Rhodamine-Based GUMBOS	Melting point
[R110][TPB]	199 °C
[R6G][TPB]	87 °C
[RB][[TPB]	79 °C



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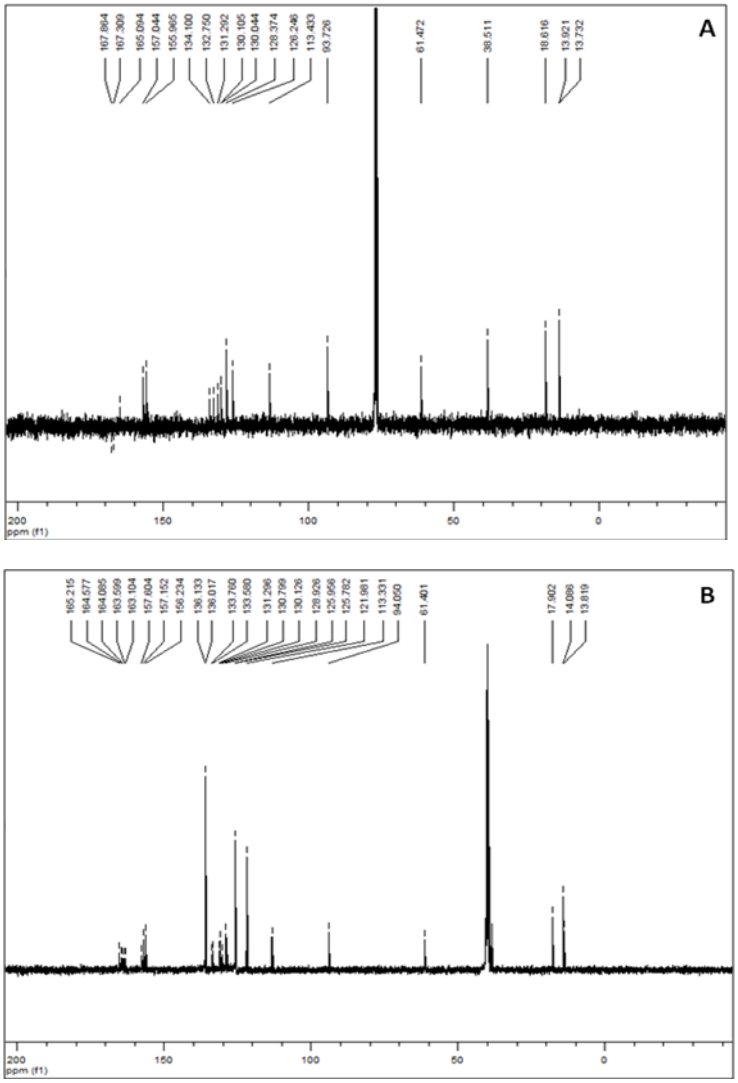


Figure S2. ^{1}C-NMR (CDCl3, 400MHz) of spectrum, **A.** [R6G][Cl] and **B.** [R6G][TPB].

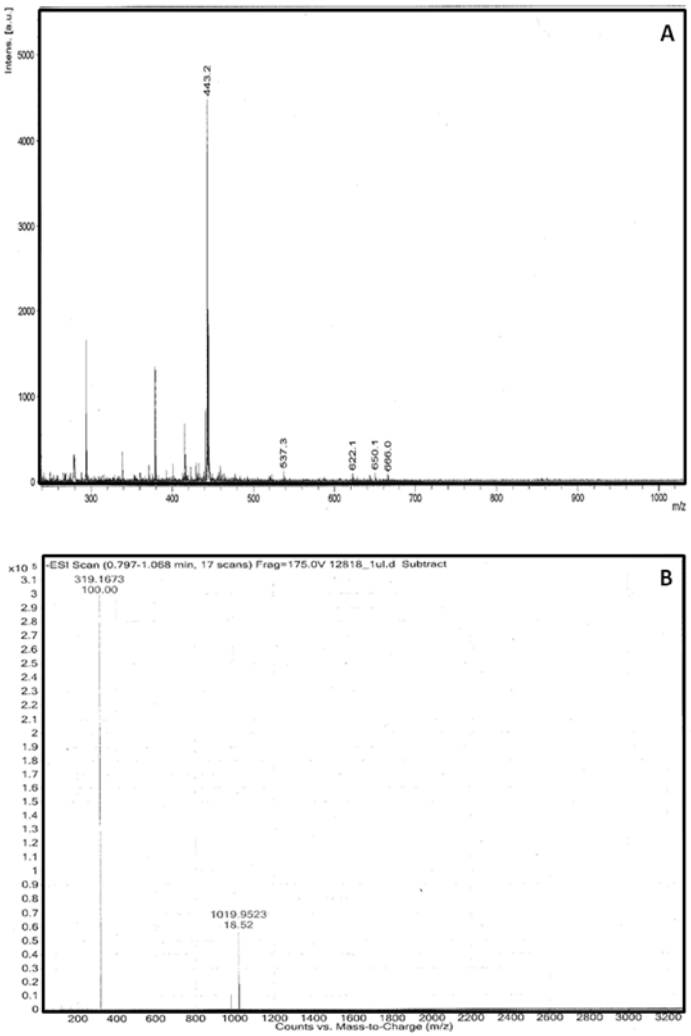
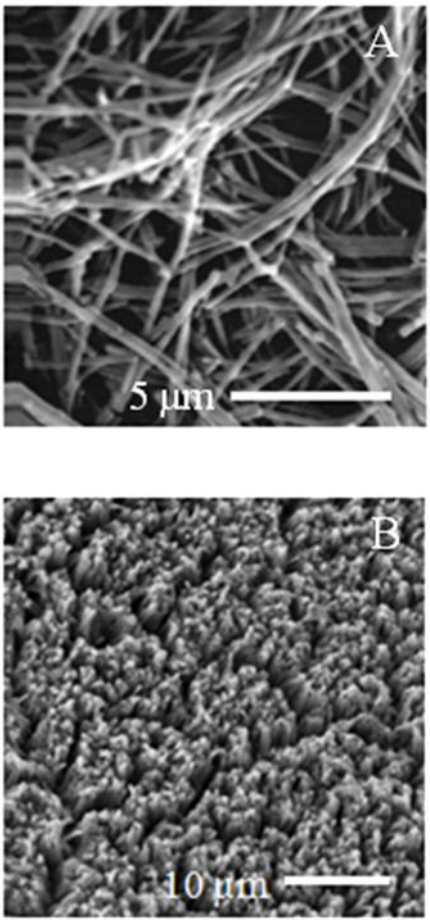


Figure S3. Electrospray ionization mass spectrum in positive ion mode, **A.** [$R6G^+$] and negative ion mode **B.** [TPB^-].



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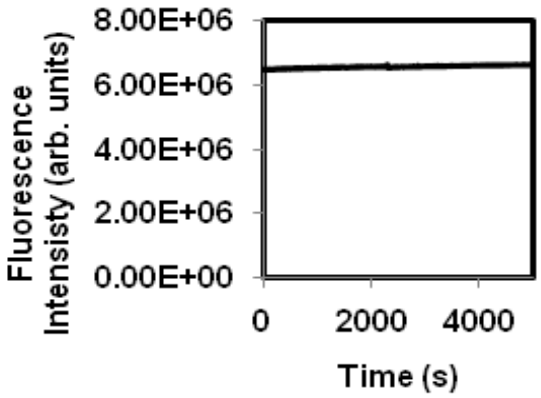

Figure S5. Photostability of [R6G][TPB] nanowire array excited at 526 nm for the duration of 5000 s (14 nm slit width).