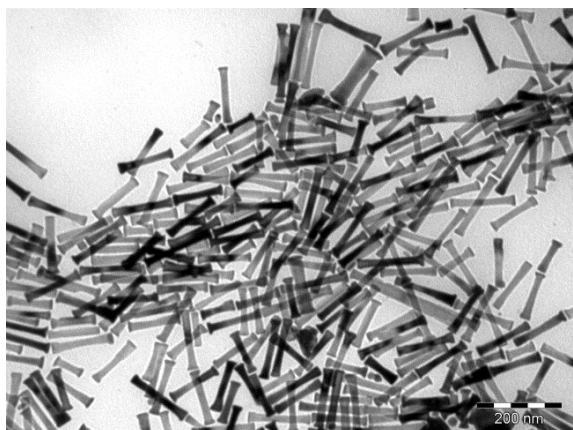


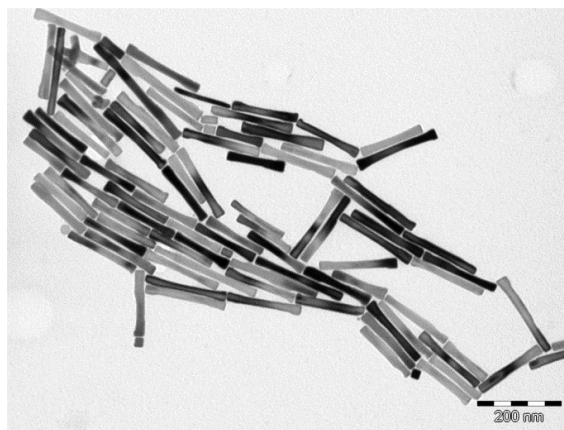
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Dense arrays of cobalt nanorods as rare-earth free permanent magnets

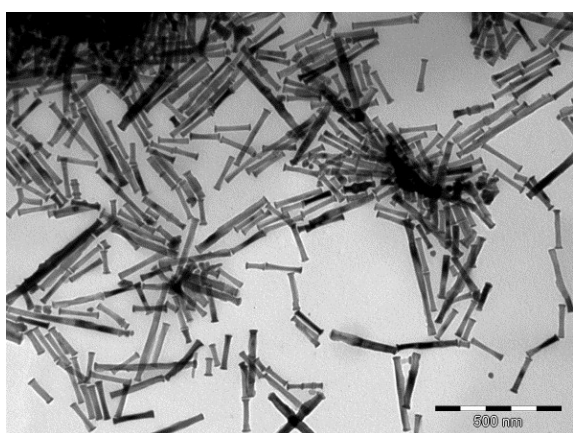
E. Anagnostopoulou,^a B. Grindi,^a L.-M. Lacroix,^a F. Ott,^b I. Panagiotopoulos,^c G. Viau^{a,}*



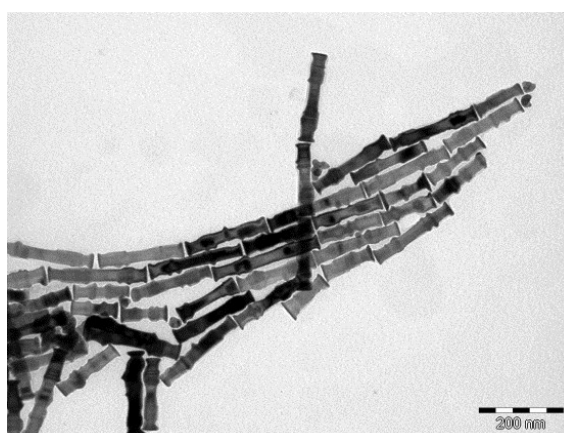
Sample R₁₇ ($d_m = 17.5$ nm, $L_m = 120$ nm)



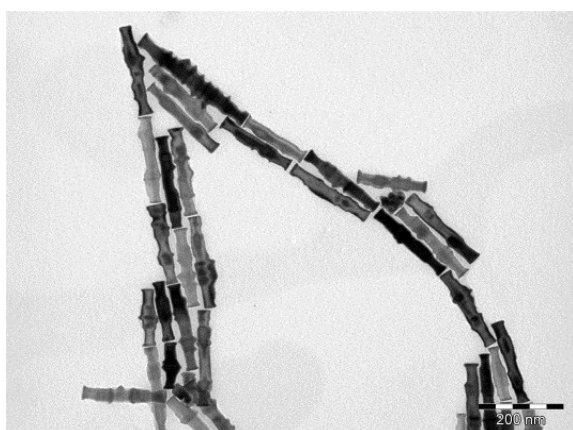
Sample R₂₂ ($d_m = 22$ nm, $L_m = 166$ nm)



Sample R₂₄ ($d_m = 24$ nm, $L_m = 190$ nm)



Sample R₂₈ ($d_m = 28$ nm, $L_m = 190$ nm)



Sample R₃₁ ($d_m = 31$ nm, $L_m = 190$ nm)

Fig. S1 Transmission electron microscopy images of cobalt nanorods prepared by the polyol process, mean diameter, d_m , mean length, L_m . Scale bars denote 200 nm.

Tab. S1 Details on the rod washing prior to their alignment and drying and squareness of the $M(H)$ loop after alignment.

- A1 and A2 (standard procedure): the rods were washed three times before their dispersion in chloroform and alignment ;
- A3: several additional washings were done;
- A4: alignment of large scale samples, the washing of the rods was lower than the standard procedure.

Sample	d_m/L_m (nm)	Washing Solvent	Washing procedure	SQ
R ₁₇ A1	17.5/120	chloroform	standard	0.86
R ₁₇ A2	17.5/120	toluene	standard	0.75
R ₂₂ A1	22/166	chloroform	standard	0.93
R ₂₂ A2	22/166	toluene	standard	0.79
R ₂₂ A3	22/166	chloroform	extended	0.96
R ₂₄ A2	24/190	toluene	standard	0.74
R ₂₈ A2	28/190	toluene	standard	0.81
R ₂₈ A4	28/190	toluene	limited	0.57
R ₃₁ A4	31/190	toluene	limited	0.69

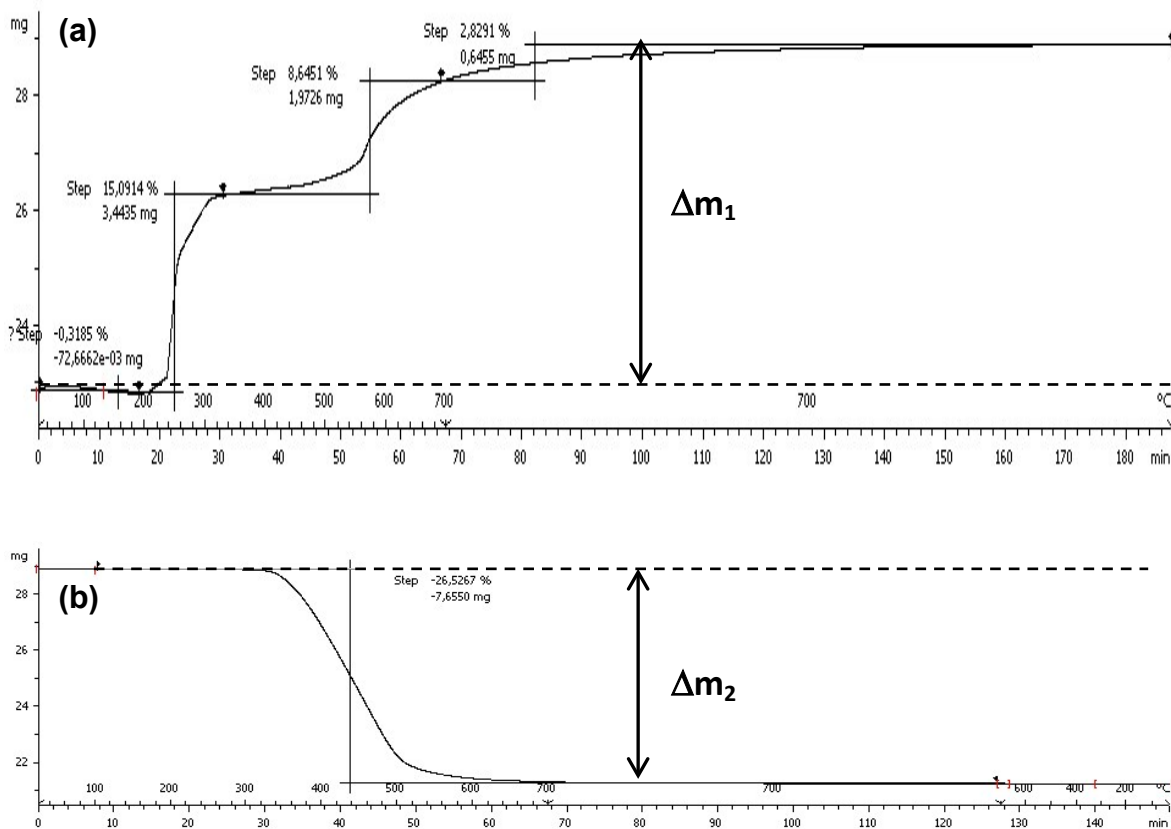


Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric analysis of $m_0 = 22.8$ mg of the sample $R_{31}A4$ (a) oxidation in air up to 700°C associated with a mass gain $\Delta m_1 = +5.99$ mg followed by (b) reduction at 700°C in $\text{H}_2/\text{Ar} = 4/96$ atmosphere associated with the mass loss $\Delta m_2 = -7.65$ mg. The cobalt mass fraction in this sample is $\%w(\text{Co}_{total}) = (m_0 + \Delta m_1 + \Delta m_2)/m_0 = 92.7\%$

Note that the presence of residual solvent in the needles can be observed in the first TGA measurement where a mass loss is observed at temperatures as low as 80°C which do not correspond to organic matter calcination but to simple solvent evaporation.