

Supporting information

Self-assembled tubular nanostructures of tris(8-quinolinolato)gallium(III)

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Supplemental figures:

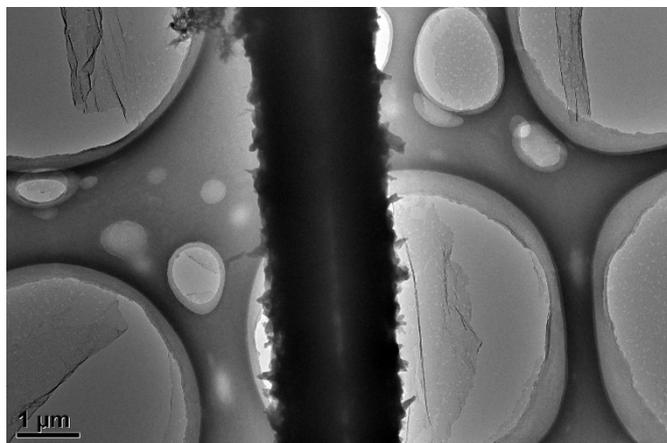


Fig. S1 TEM image of Gaq₃ sub-microtubes.

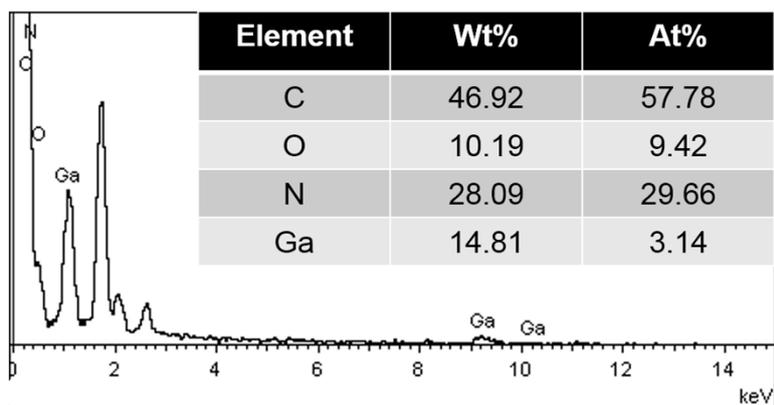


Fig. S2 The energy-dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) analysis of Gaq₃ tubes, and the inset table is the element contents of Gaq₃ sub-microtubes.

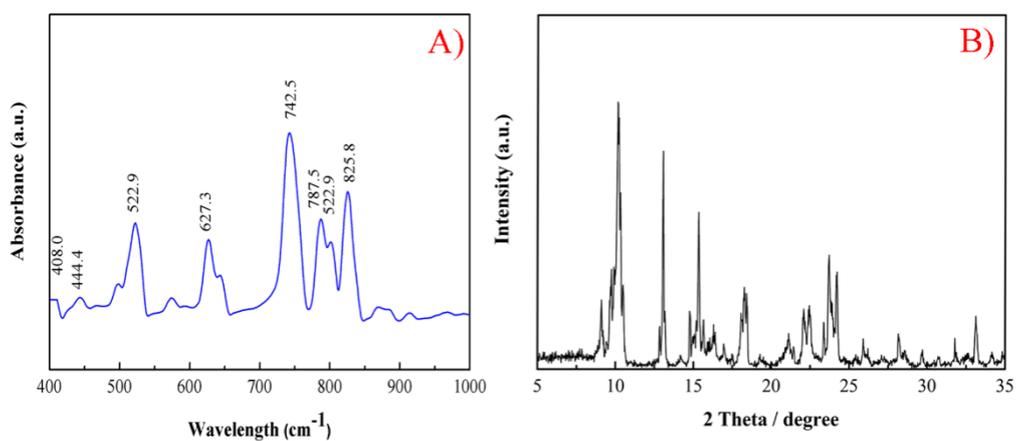
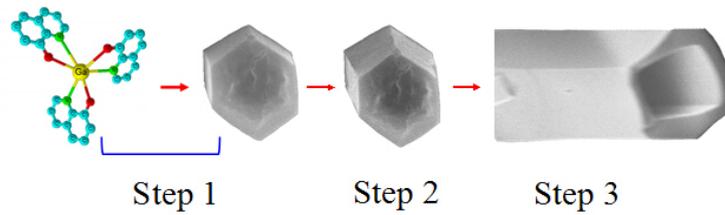


Fig. S3 (A) Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectrum and (B) powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Gaq₃ sub-microtubes.



Captions:

Step 1: formation of crystal seeds and aggregation to the regularly hexagonal pad

Step 2: pad growth accompanying by the etching or dissolution at its center

Step 3: gradual formation of Gaq₃ tubes

Fig. S4 Schematic representation for the formation growth process of the Gaq₃ sub-microtubes.

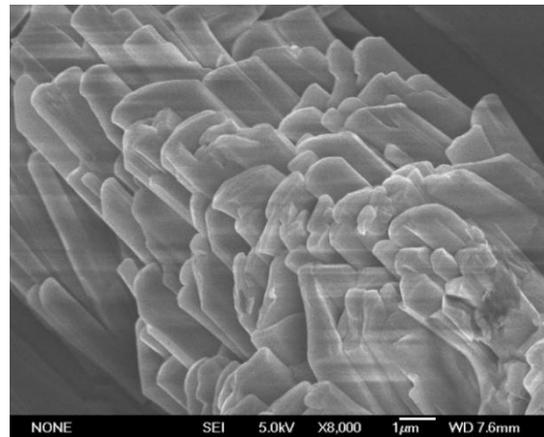


Fig. S5 The SEM image of Gaq₃ irregular solid structures fabricated at 328K.

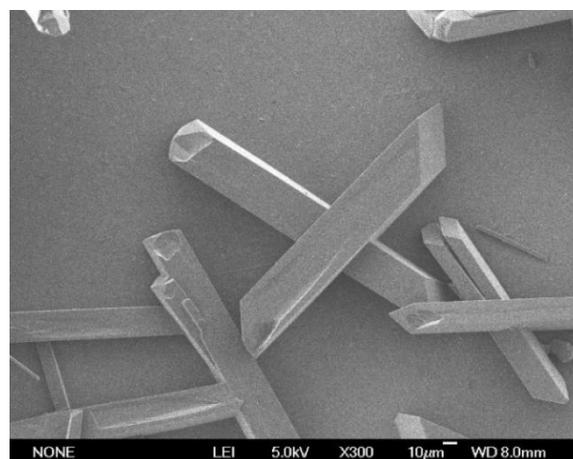


Fig S6 The SEM image of grown Gaq₃ structures when the concentration of Gaq₃ solution is 45

mg/ml.

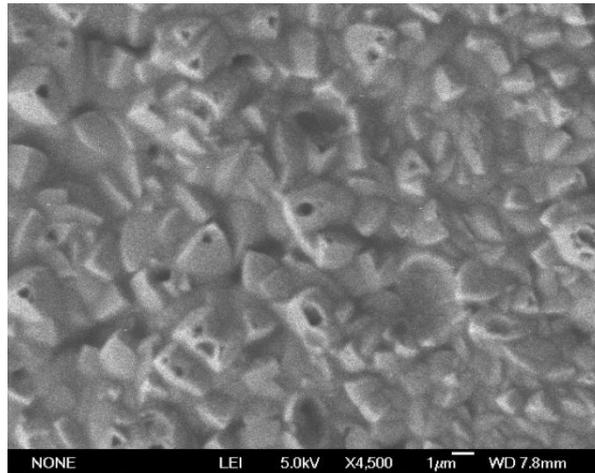


Fig. S7 The SEM image of grown Gaq₃ structures when the concentration of Gaq₃ solution is 10 mg/ml.

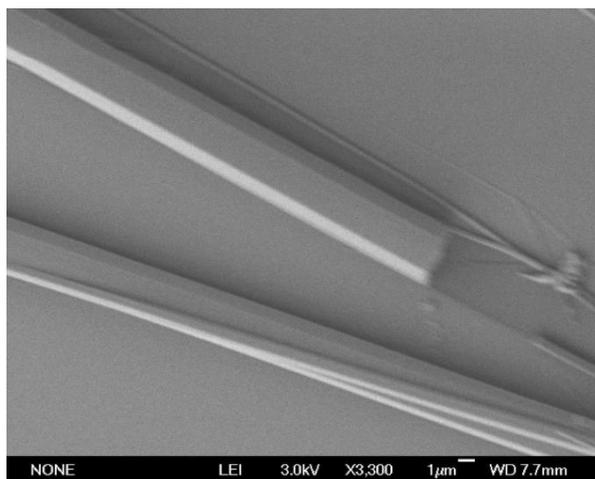


Fig. S8 The SEM image of grown Gaq₃ rods rather than tubes are made in the absence of ethanol when the concentration of Gaq₃ solution is 36 mg/ml.