Electronic supplementary information

HIGHLY EMISSIVE 'FROZEN-IN' CONJUGATED POLYMER NANOFIBERS

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Figure S1. SEM images of the PDPA-d nanofibers obtained from the frozen solutions of PDPA-d in benzene with different concentrations.

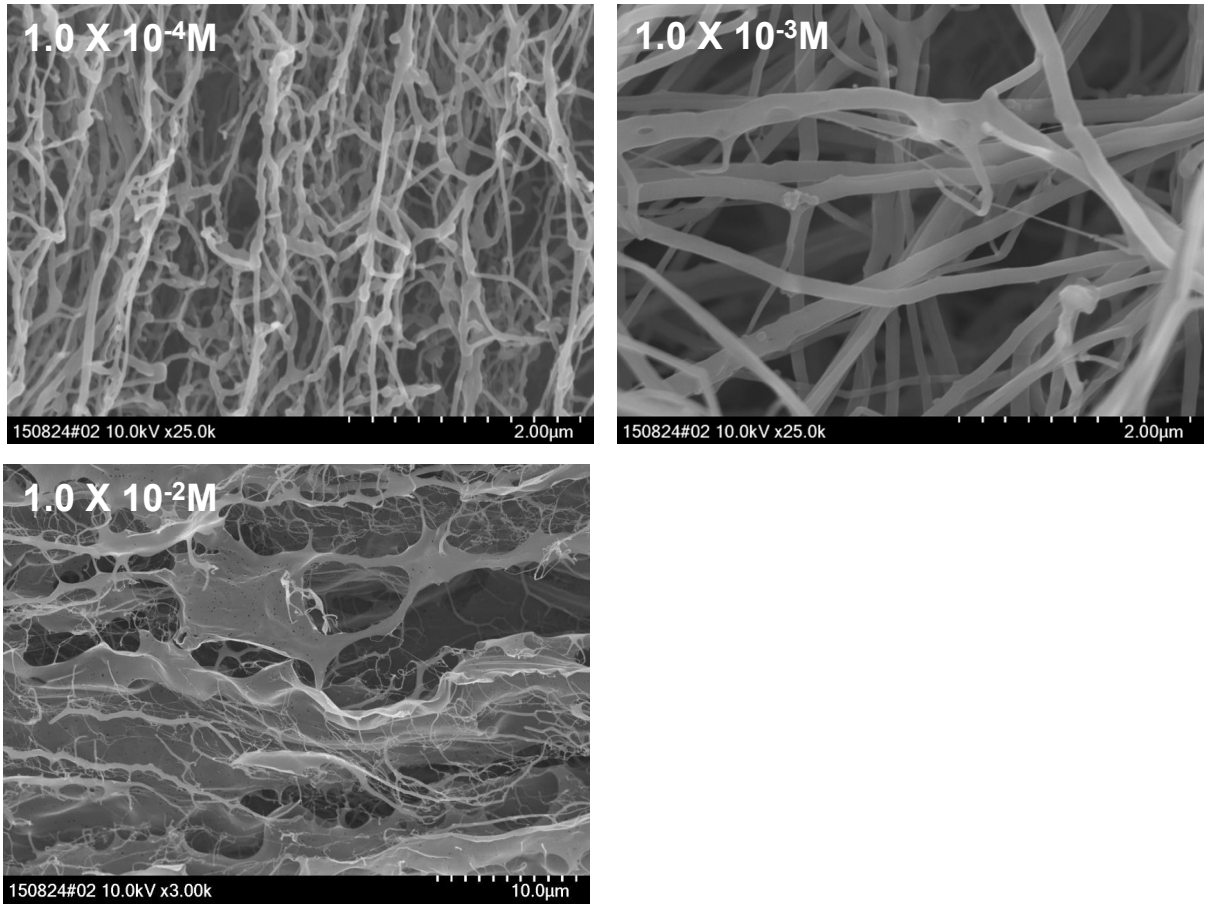

Figure S2. FL-emission spectra of the PDPA-d nanofibers before and after a) mechanical pressing, b) exposure to liquid hexane, and c) thermal annealing.

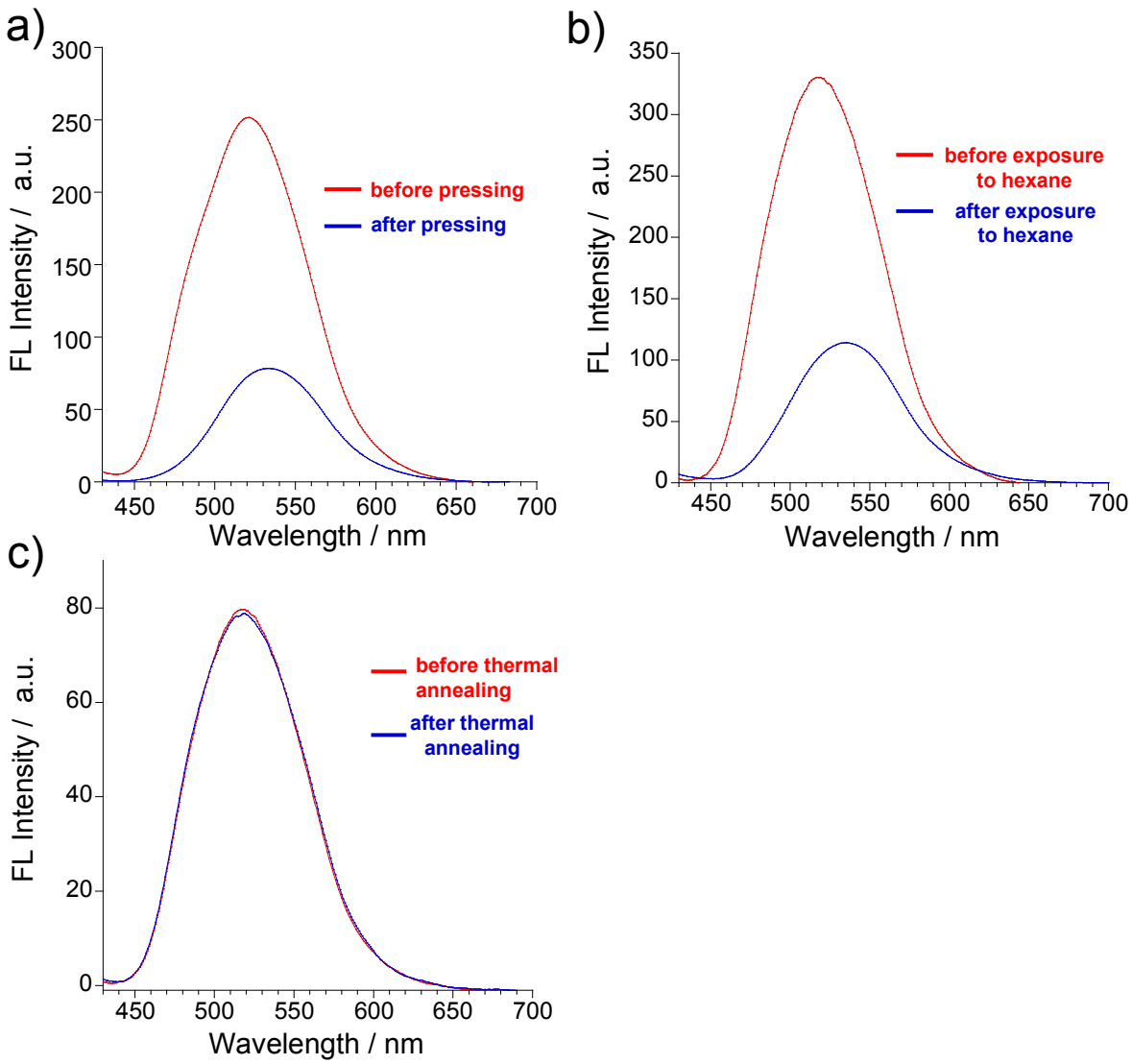

Table S1 FL-emission properties of the PDPA-d nanofibers obtained from the frozen solutions of PDPA-d in benzene with different concentrations

Concentration (M)	FL-emission properties					
	λ_{FLmax} (nm)	Φ_{FL} [a)]	TCSPC[b)]			
			τ_1 (ns), f_1	τ_2 (ns), f_2	χ^2	τ_{avr} (ns)
1.0×10^{-4}	512	0.34	1.46, 0.32	0.40, 0.68	1.42	0.74
1.0×10^{-3}	526	0.28	1.37, 0.31	0.37, 0.69	1.42	0.68
1.0×10^{-2}	534	0.18	1.01, 0.18	0.25, 0.82	1.39	0.39

[a)] Determined as the absolute FL quantum yield with an integrating sphere and a quantum-efficiency calculation program at an excitation wavelength of 420 nm. [b)]Monitored at 525 nm, where τ_1 and τ_2 are the FL lifetimes, f_1 and f_2 are the fractional intensities, and χ^2 is the reduced chi-squared; $\tau_{avr} = \tau_1 f_1 + \tau_2 f_2$.