

## Supporting Information

### **Supramolecular Helical Nanofibers Formed by Achiral Monopyrrolotetrathiafulvalene Derivative: Water-Triggered Gelation and Chiral Evolution**

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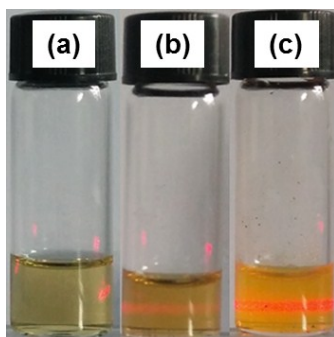
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## 1. Additional data

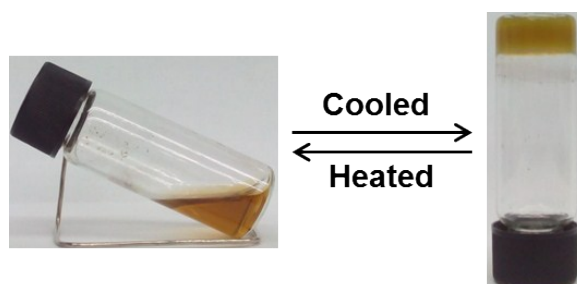
**Table S1** Gelation properties of the compound in various solvents.

Solvent	Phase	Solvent	Phase
Benzene	S	Dichloromethane	S
Toluene	S	Chloroform	S
<i>n</i> -Hexane	IS	Tetrachloromethane	S
Cyclohexane	P	Acetonitrile	S
Methylcyclohexane	P	DMSO	S
Methanol	IS	THF	S
Ethanol	P	DMF	S
<i>n</i> -Propanol	P	DMF:H <sub>2</sub> O	OG

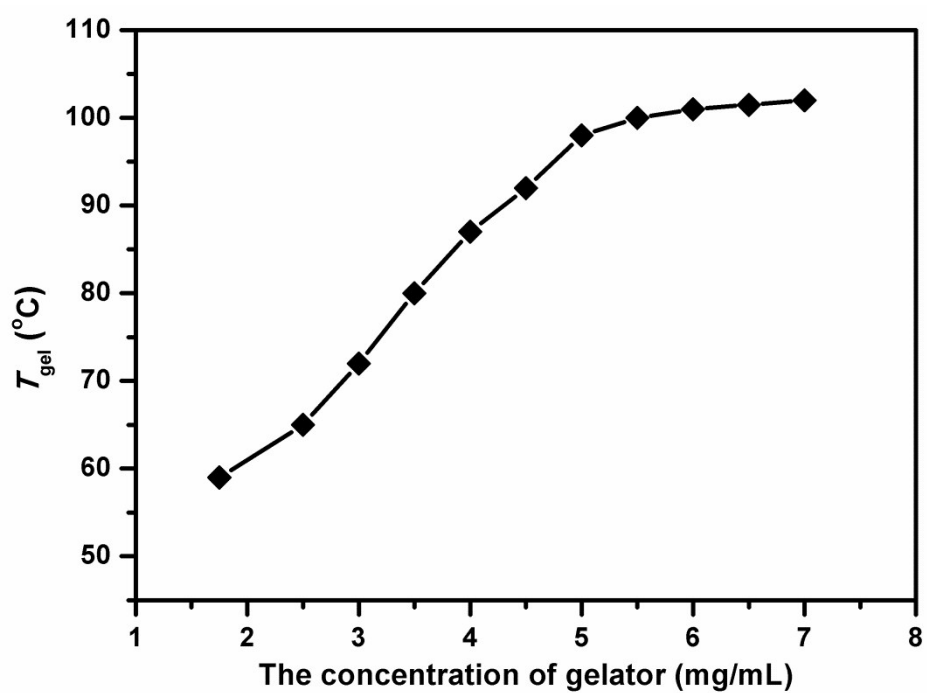
S = Soluble; IS = Insoluble; P = Precipitation; OG = Opaque gel.



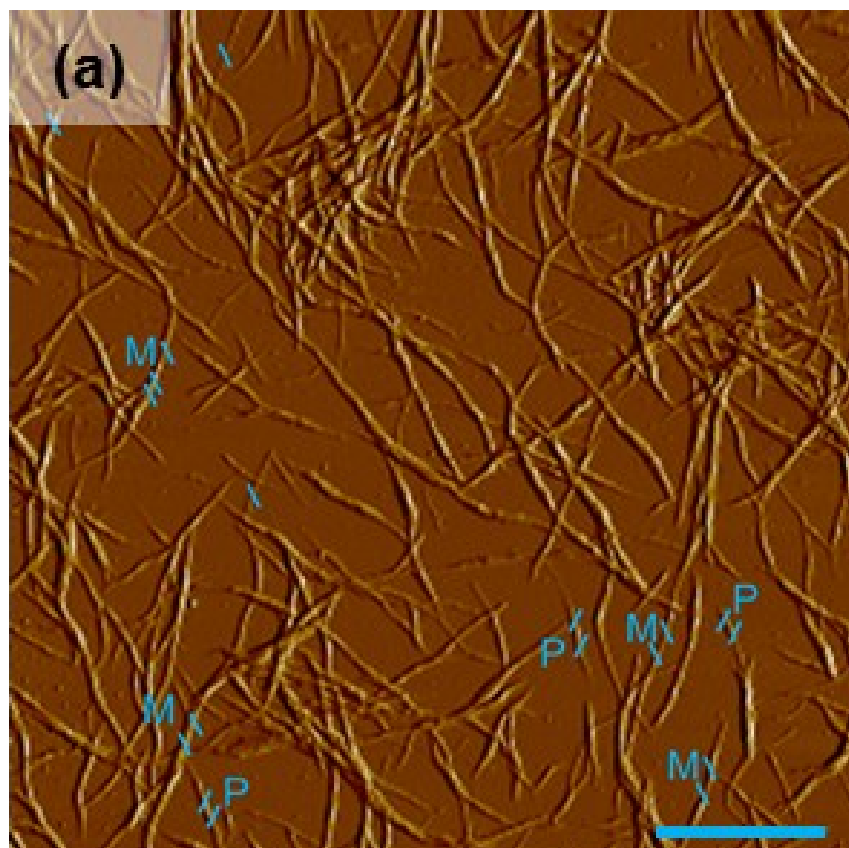
**Figure S1.** The Tyndall phenomena of the compound in different solvents, (a) CHCl<sub>3</sub>, (b) DMF and (c) DMF/water (water ratio was 2.4%). The concentration of the compound was 1 mM.

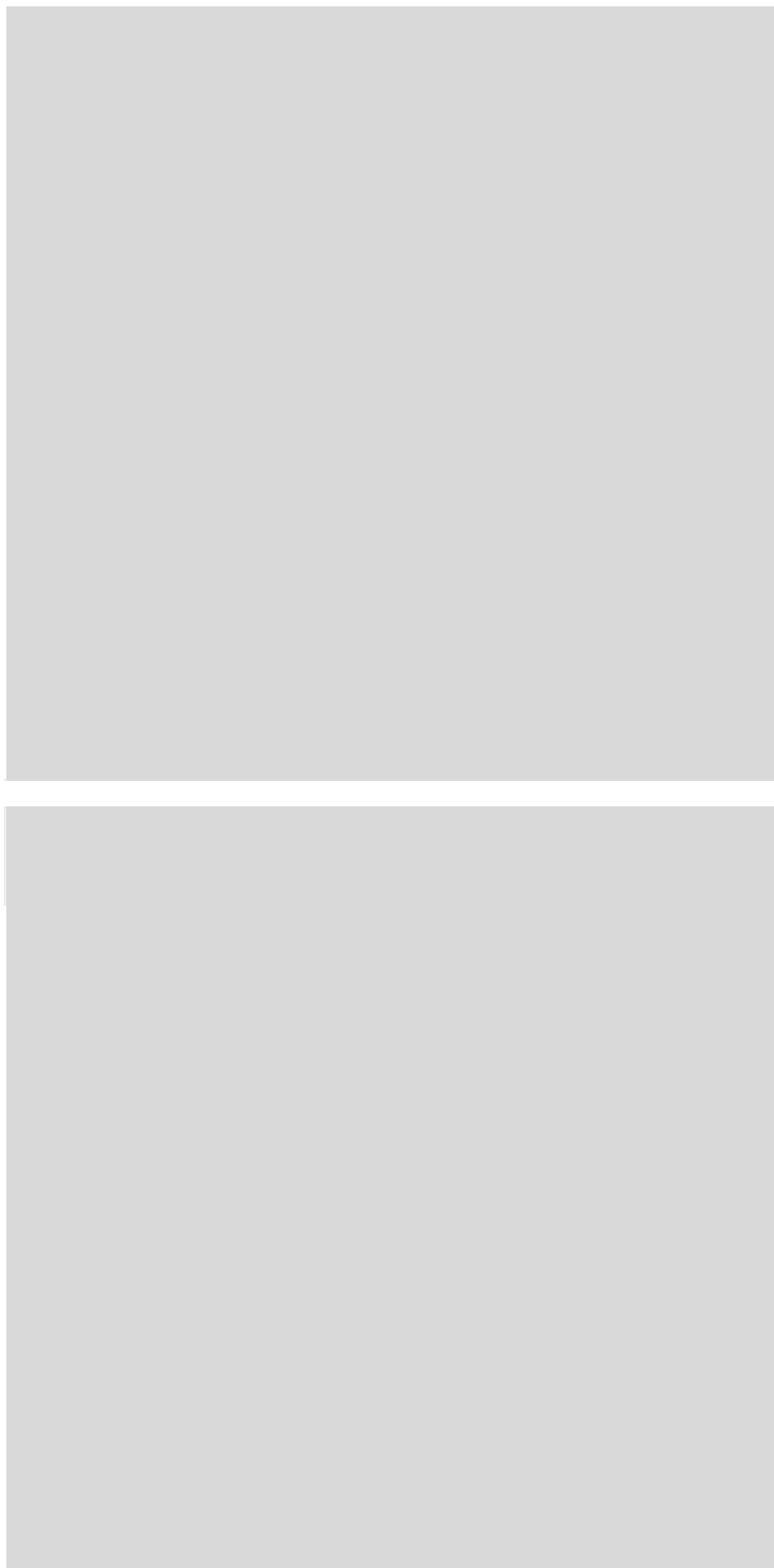


**Figure S2.** Photographs of sol-gel transition of the compound in DMF/water (water ratio was 2.4%).

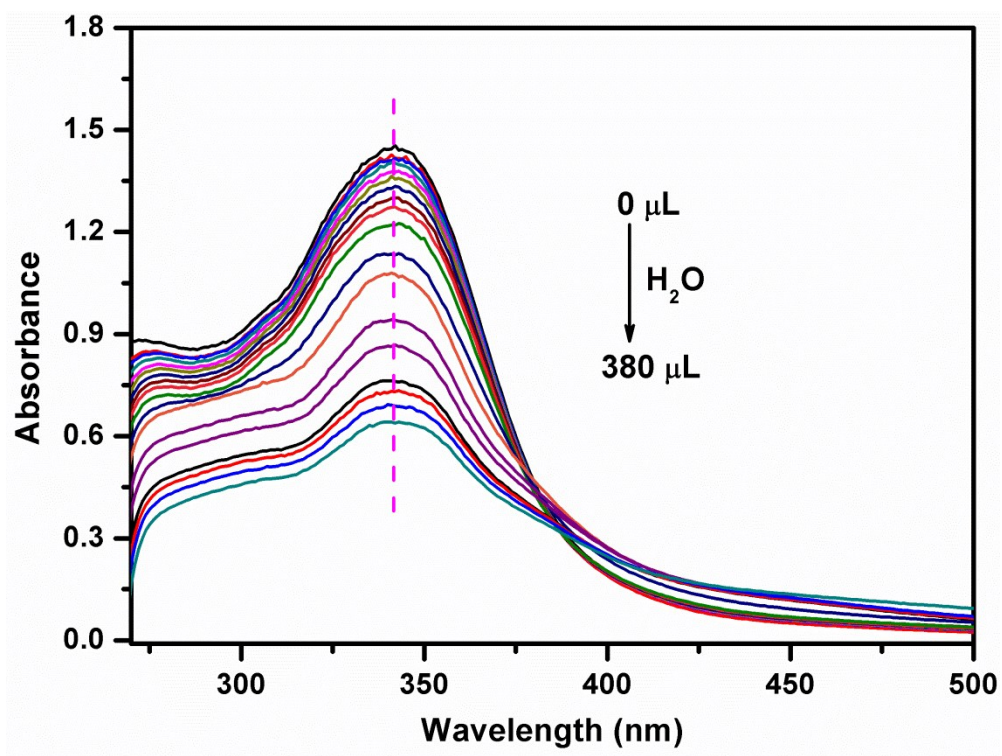


**Figure S3.** Variation of the  $T_{gel}$  of organogel with increasing gelator concentration in DMF/water (water ratio was 7.7%).

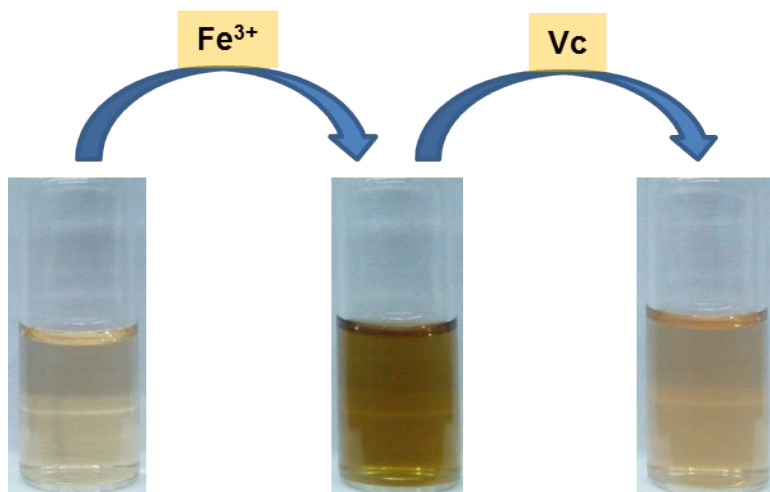




**Figure S4.** AFM images of the self-assembly aggregates of the compound in (a) DMF, (b) DMF/water (water ratio was 2.4%) and (c) DMF/water (water ratio was 7.7%).

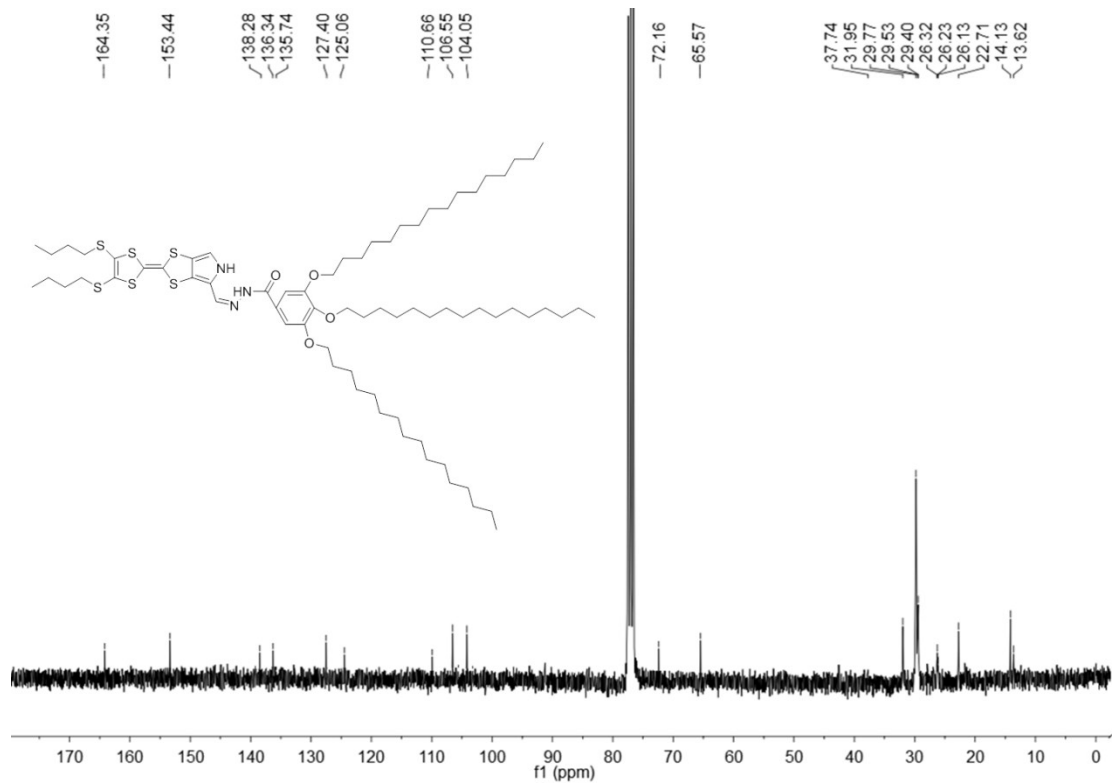
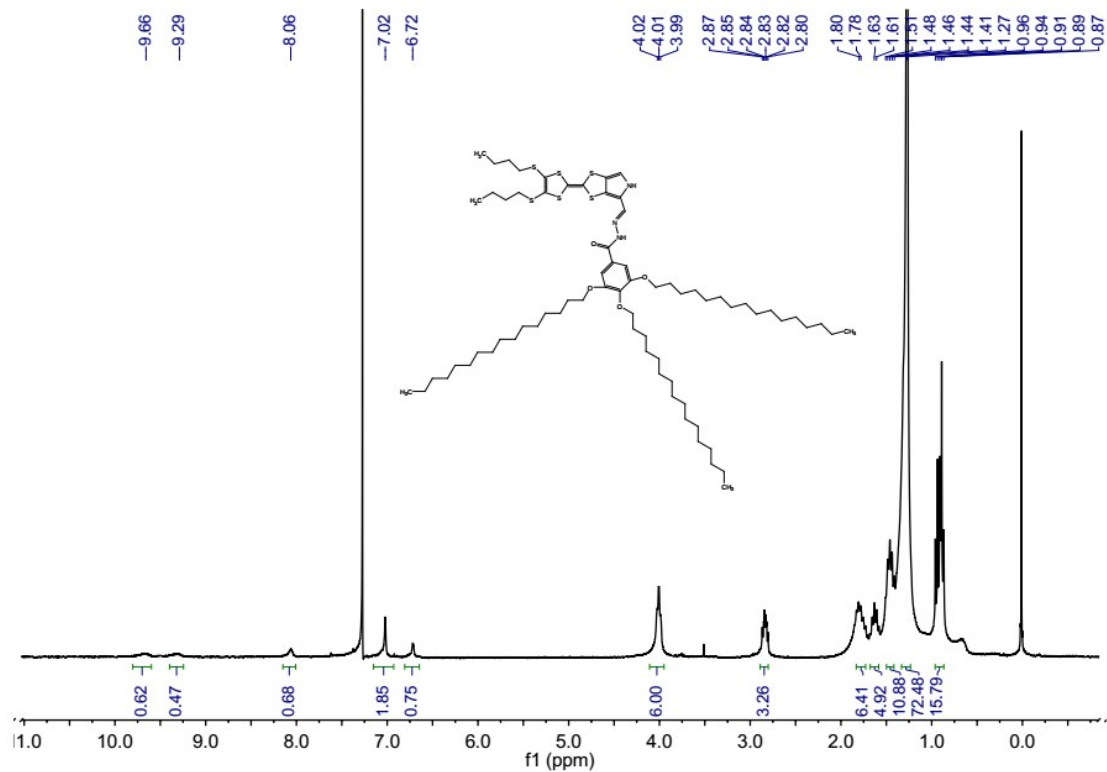


**Figure S5.** UV-Vis spectra of the compound in DMF ( $5 \times 10^{-5}$  M) with increasing the amounts of water at room temperature.



**Figure S6.** The reversible transitions of the color of the compound in CH<sub>3</sub>CN-THF (v:v=1:1) solution induced by chemical redox reaction.

## 2. NMR and MALDI-TOF-MS characterizations



01h

Data: 10001.N2 30 May 2016 15:34 Cal: of 30 May 2016 15:24  
Kratos PC Axima CFRplus V2.4.0: Mode reflectron, Power: 106, P.Ext. @ 1285 (bin 122)

%Int. 5.7 mV[sum= 230 mV] Profiles 73-112 Smooth Av 20 - Baseline 80

