

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Tuneable optical gain and broadband lasing driven in electrospun polymer fibers by high dye concentration**

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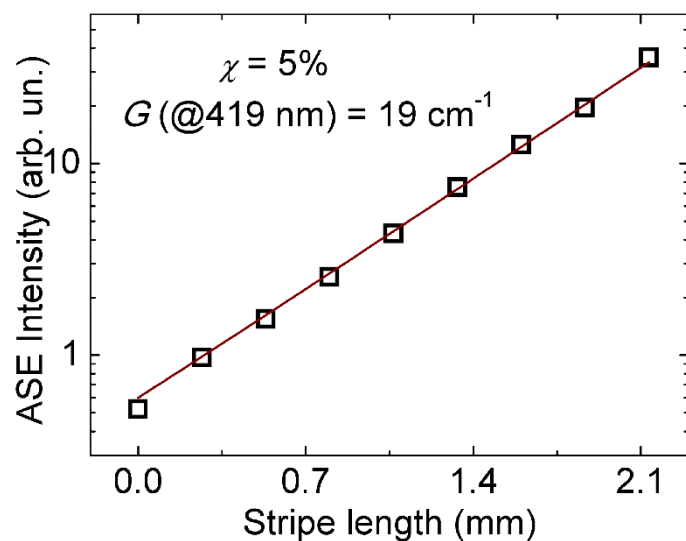
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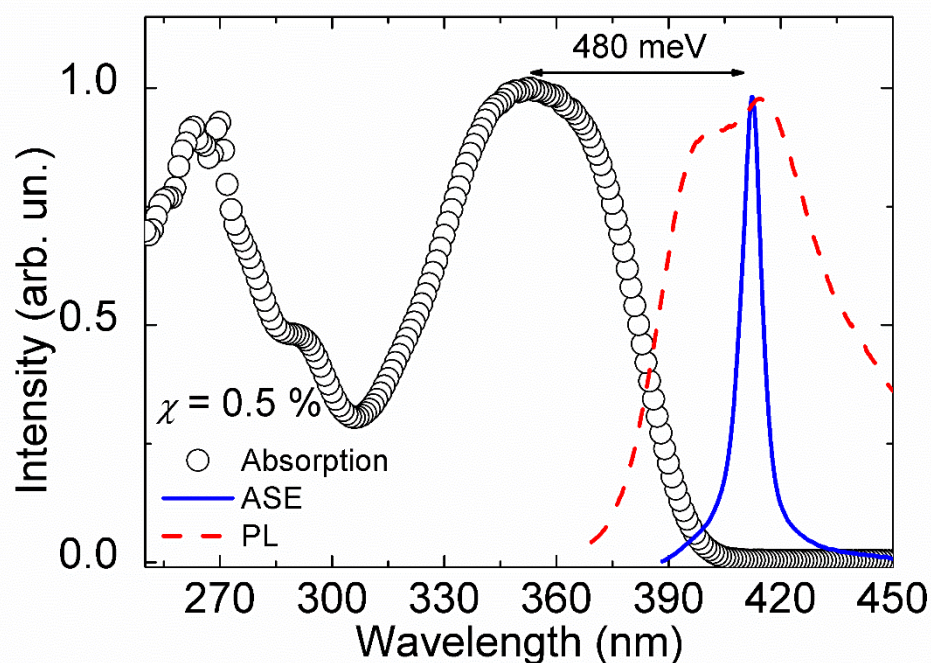
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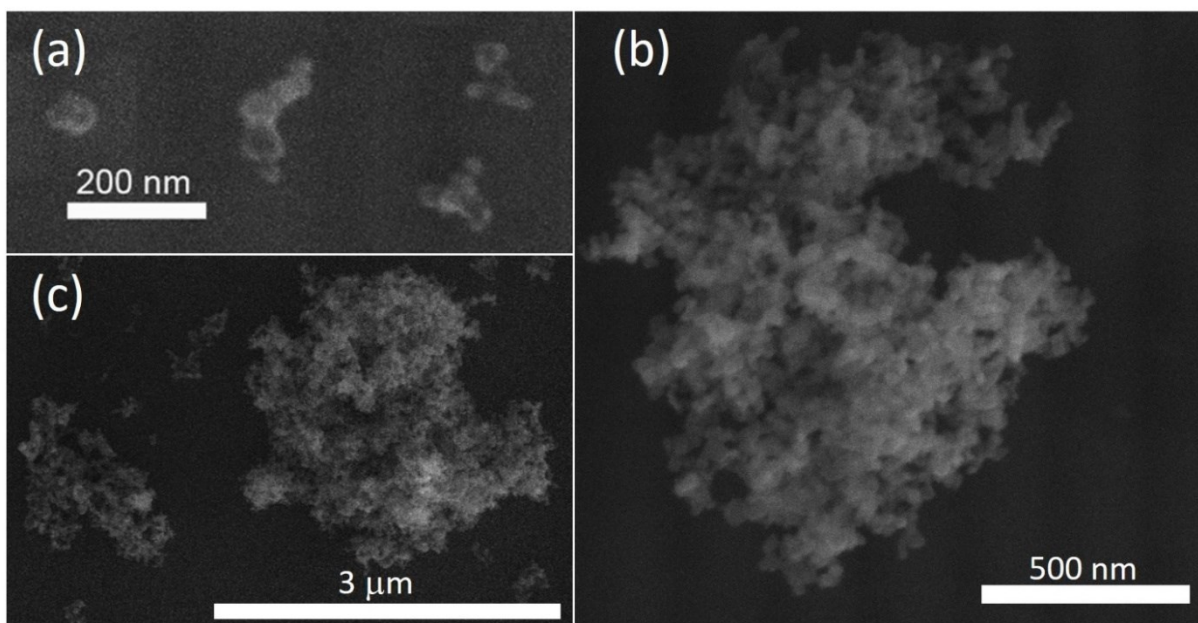
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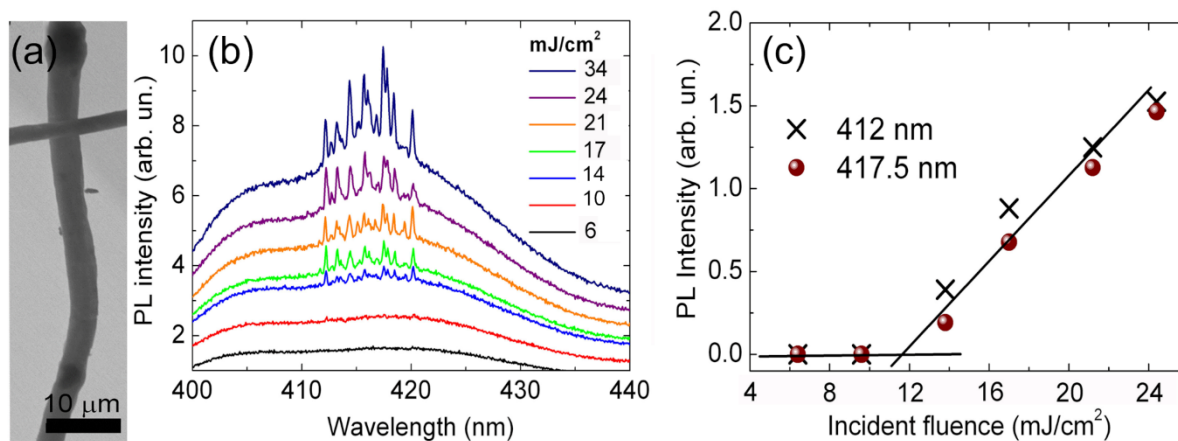
**Figure S1.** Dependence of the ASE intensity ( $\chi = 5\%$ , wavelength = 419 nm) on the excitation stripe length (squares) and corresponding best fit to the Eq. (1) (continuous line).



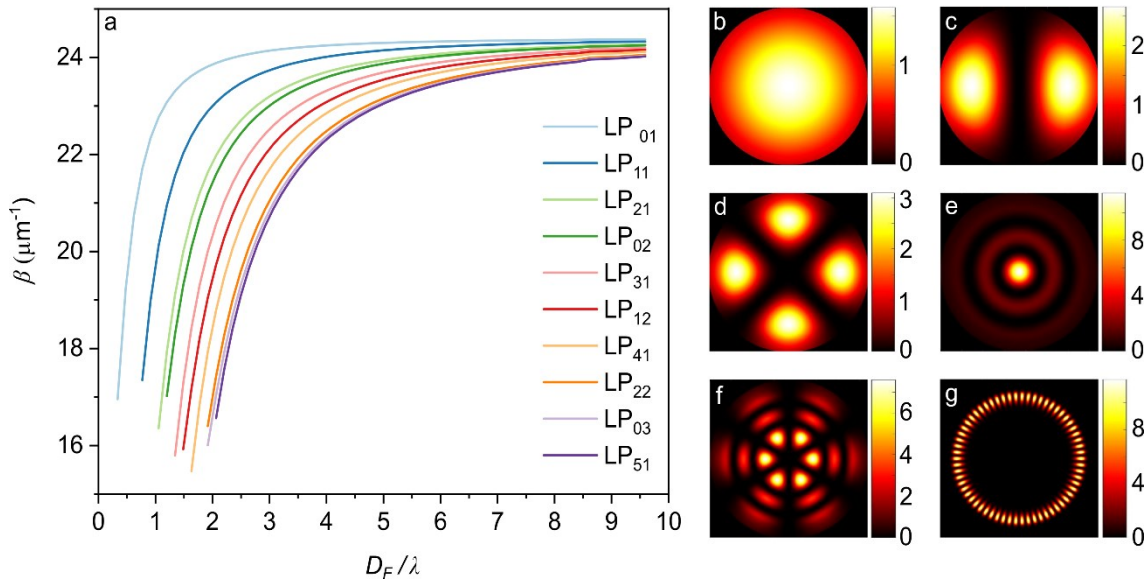
**Figure S2.** Normalized absorption (empty circles), photoluminescence (PL, red dashed line) and amplified spontaneous emission (ASE, blue continuous line) spectra of spin-coated films of FCF. The shift between the peak wavelengths of the absorption and ASE spectra is 480 meV.



**Figure S3.** SEM micrographs of a few TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles (a) and clusters (b,c).



**Figure S4.** Morphological, compositional and RL analysis of randomly oriented fibers with  $\chi = 5\%$  and embedding TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. (a) Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) micrographs of electrospun fibers doped with TiO<sub>2</sub>. (b) Emission spectra measured at different incident fluences. (c) Plot of the emission intensity vs. incident fluence of two representative RL peaks.



**Figure S5.** Calculated LP modes within a PS fiber. (a) Propagation constant,  $\beta$ , of the first ten LP modes as a function of the parameter  $D_F/\lambda$ , where  $D_F$  is the diameter of the fiber and  $\lambda = 417$  nm (refractive index  $n \cong 1.62$  [S1]). (b-g) Examples of intensity spatial profiles for mode (b)  $LP_{01}$ , (c)  $LP_{11}$ , (d)  $LP_{21}$ , (e)  $LP_{03}$ , (f)  $LP_{33}$  and (g)  $LP_{313}$ . The values of  $\beta$  and the modes spatial profiles are calculated by using the package of Ref. [S2].

**Table S1.** Comparison of optical properties and dye concentration reported for various classes of doped polymer fibers (aligned systems).

Dye/polymer	Net gain (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	$\chi^a$	$\lambda_{em}^b$ (nm)	Reference
4- (dicyano-methylene)-2-tert-butyl-6(1,1,7,7-tetramethyljulolidyl-9-enyl)-4H- pyran /polystyrene	31.4	2%	605	[S3]
2,7-bis(9,9-diethylfluoren-2-yl)-9-(2-ethylhexyl)carbazole/polystyrene	24	2%	415	This work
4-(dicyanomethylene)-2-tert-butyl-6(1,1,7,7-tetramethyljulolidyl-9-enyl)-4H-pyran /polyvinylpyrrolidone	23.75	2%	670	[S4]
2-[2-[3-[[1,3-dihydro-1,1-dimethyl-3-(3-sulfopropyl)-2H-benz[e]indol-2-ylidene]ethylidene]-2-[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]ethenyl]-1,1-dimethyl-3-(3-sulfopropyl)-1H-benz[e]indolium hydroxide, inner salt, compound and N,N-diethylethanamine (1:1)/poly(methyl methacrylate)	7	0.5-1%	950	[S5]
2-[[2-[2-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]ethenyl]-6-methyl-4H-pyran-4-ylidene]methyl]-3-ethyl iodide/poly(methylmetacrylate)	5.5	0.16%	740	[S6]
4,4'''-bis[(2-butyloctyl)oxy]- 1,1':4',1'':4'',1'''- quaterphenyl/poly(methylmetacrylate)	5.4	1%	387	[S7]
5-chloro-2-[2- [3-[(5-chloro-3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazol- ylidene)ethylidene]- 2-(diphenylamino)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]ethenyl]-3-ethyl benzothiazolium perchlorate/ poly(methylmetacrylate)	4.2	0.5%	910	[S6]

<sup>a)</sup> ( $\chi$  is expressed as the weight ratio between the incorporated dye and the polymer matrix).

<sup>b)</sup> ( $\lambda_{em}$  is the wavelength of net gain).

## References:

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