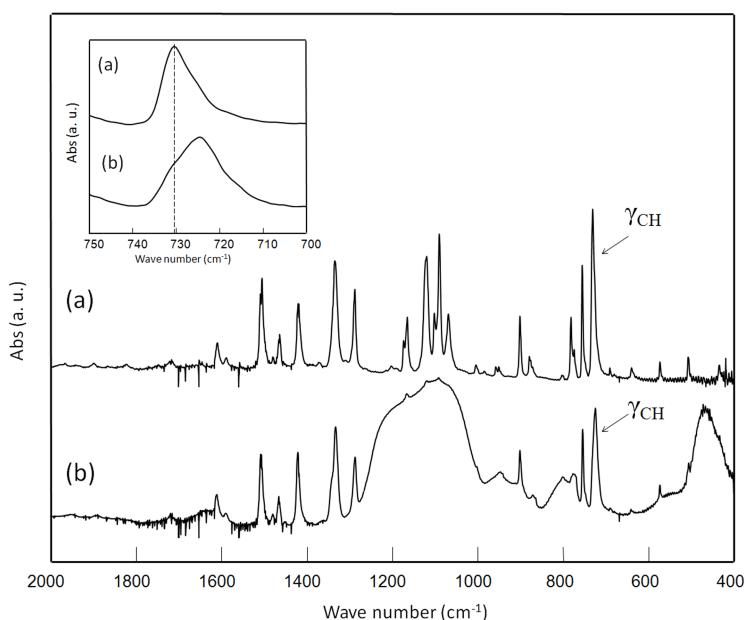


## Supporting Information

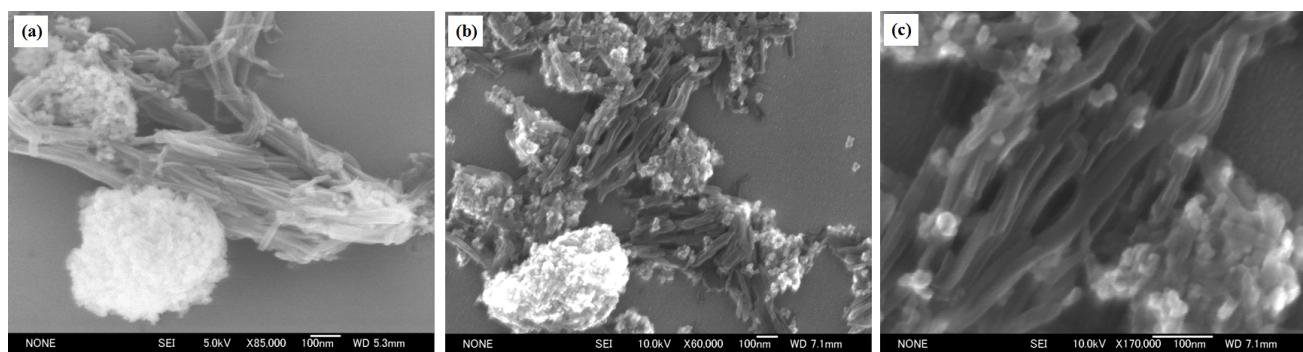
### Nanosized charge-transfer salts of metal phthalocyanine iodides ( $[MPc]I$ ) produced by direct reaction of MPc–Silica hybrid nanoparticles with iodine

Akira Funabiki,<sup>a</sup> Tomoyuki Mochida,<sup>\*,a</sup> Hiroyuki Hasegawa,<sup>b,c</sup> Kunihiro Ichimura,<sup>d</sup> and Seiji Kimura<sup>e</sup>

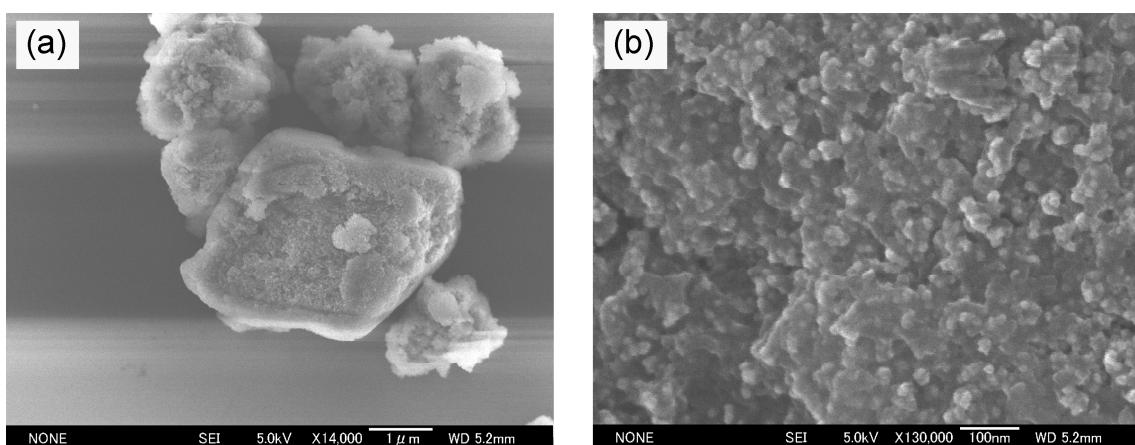
<sup>a</sup>Kobe University, <sup>b</sup>Kobe Advanced ICT Research Center, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology, <sup>c</sup>PRESTO, <sup>d</sup>Toho University, <sup>e</sup>The University of Electro-Communications



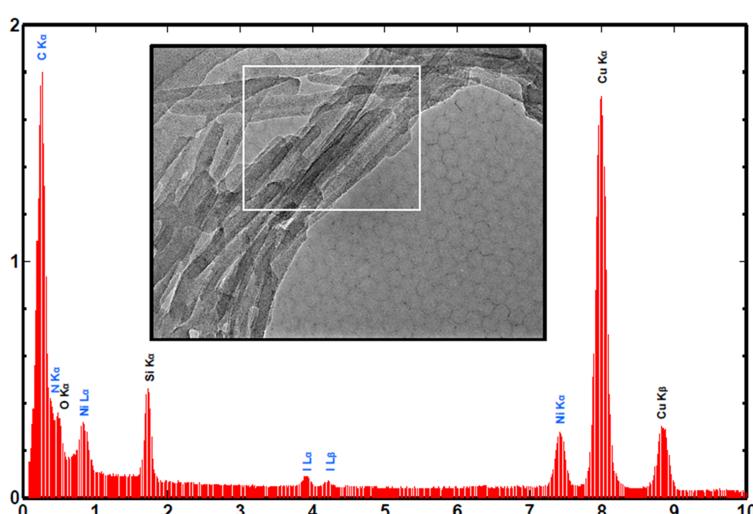
**Figure S1.** FTIR spectra of (a) CuPc bulk powder and (b) CuPc–silica hybrid nanoparticles.



**Figure S2.** SEM images of [CuPc]I-silica nanocomposites prepared under (a) dry and (b, c) wet conditions.



**Figure S3.** SEM images of CuPc–silica hybrid nanoparticles before reaction with iodine.



**Figure S4.** A TEM image and an EDX spectrum of the [NiPc]I nanorods in the composite prepared under dry conditions. The spectrum was obtained from the framed part in the TEM image.



**Figure S5.** An electron diffraction pattern of [NiPc]I nanorods obtained under dry conditions.