Supporting Information

Role of Spacer lengths of Gemini Surfactants in the Synthesis of Silver nanorods in Micellar media

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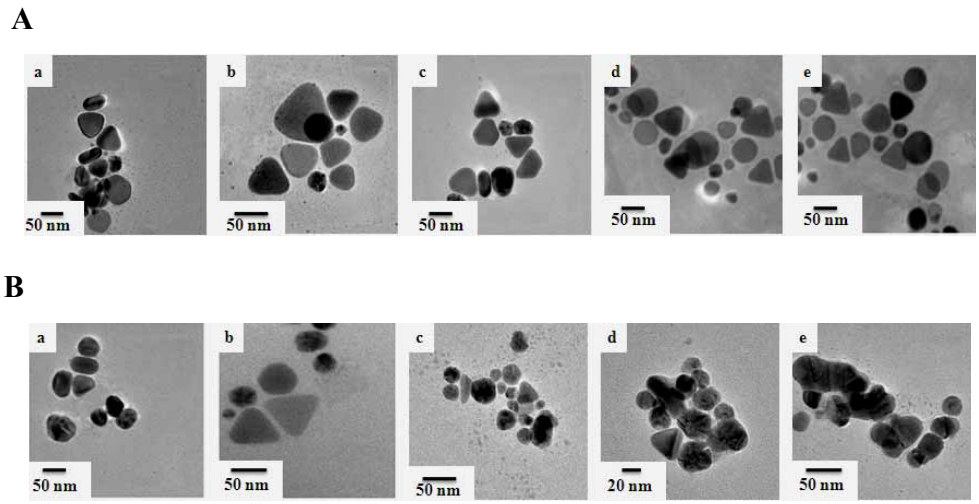

Figure S1. Transmission electron micrographs of the Ag-nanospecies stabilized by gemini surfactants **(A)** 16-5-16 and **(B)** 16-12-16 when decreasing amounts of Ag-nanoseed solutions were added (a = 200 µL, b = 100 µL, c = 50 µL, d = 25 µL and e = 12.5 µL).

Table S1. Characteristics of the Ag-nanorods stabilized by gemini surfactant micelles (16-2-16 and 16-4-16) with decreasing amounts of Ag-nanoseed solution added.

Gemini surfactant	Final conc. of gemini surfactant (mM)	Amount of Ag-nanoseed solution [a] added (μL)	Aspect Ratio [b]	λ_{max} (nm) [c]
16-2-16	0.78	200	1.5 ± 0.3	410
	0.84	100	2.6 ± 0.2	444
	0.88	50	3.1 ± 0.2	471
	0.9	25	3.4 ± 0.2	506
	0.91	12.5	3.9 ± 0.1	552
16-4-16	0.78	200	2.6 ± 0.3	474
	0.84	100	2.8 ± 0.1	504
	0.88	50	3.7 ± 0.4	533
	0.9	25	4.5 ± 0.5	569
	0.91	12.5	5.5 ± 0.4	605

[a]Obtained upon stirring with aqueous solutions of $AgNO_3$, trisodium citrate and $NaBH_4$ at room temperature. [b]Based on the TEM imaging. [c]Surface plasmon band maximum as determined from the UV-Vis absorption spectra.

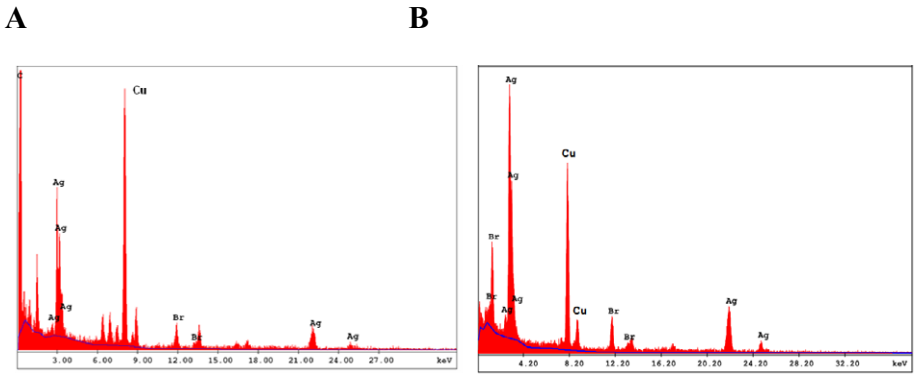

Figure S2. EDAX ananlyses of Ag-nanorods stabililized by gemini surfactants **(A)** 16-2-16 and **(B)** 16-4-16, when 25 µL of Ag-nanoseed solution was added.