

Supporting Information

Growth mechanism of C₆₀/mesitylene nanowires

Yuning Zhou and Wuzong Zhou

EaStCHEM, School of Chemistry, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife KY16

9ST, United Kingdom.

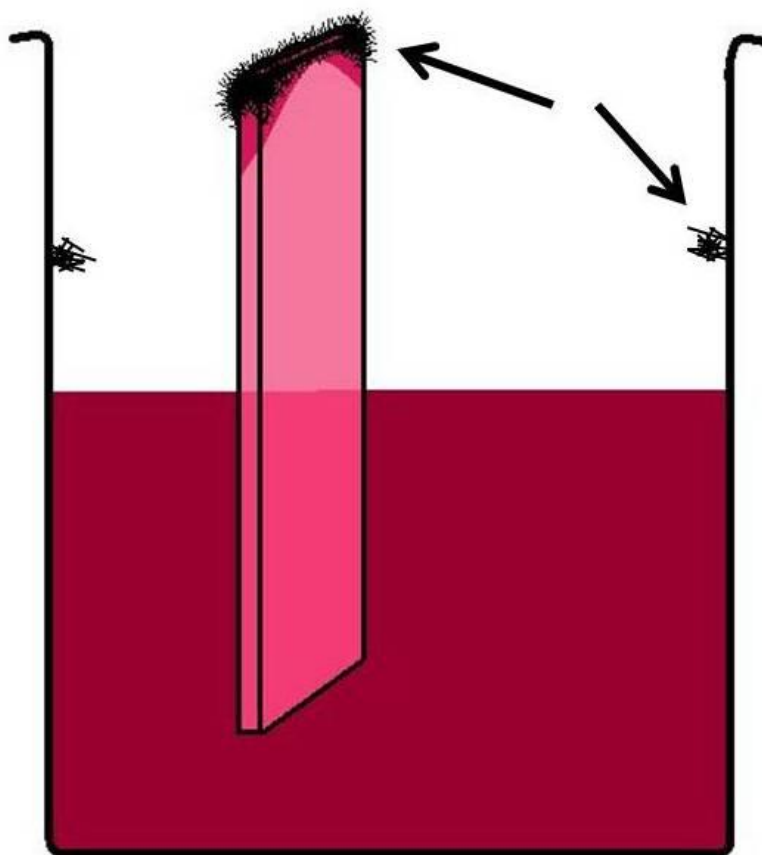


Fig. S1. Schematic diagram of experimental setup with a paper card in the C₆₀/mesitylene or C₆₀/p-xylene solution. Nanowires are collected from the top of the card and beaker wall as indicated by the arrows.

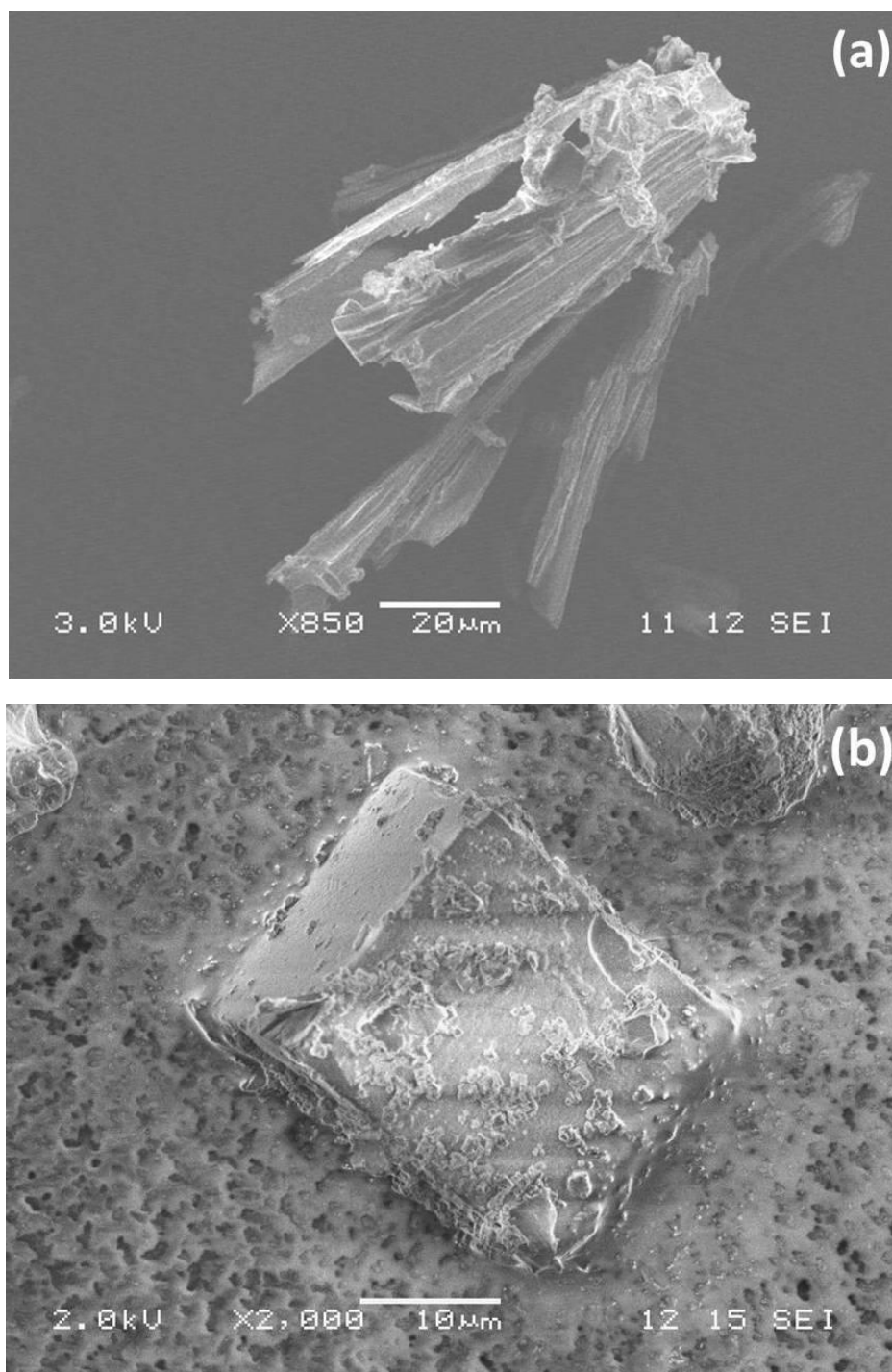


Fig. S2. SEM images of the crystals collected from beaker bottom, (a) from C_{60} /mesitylene and (b) from C_{60} /p-xylene.

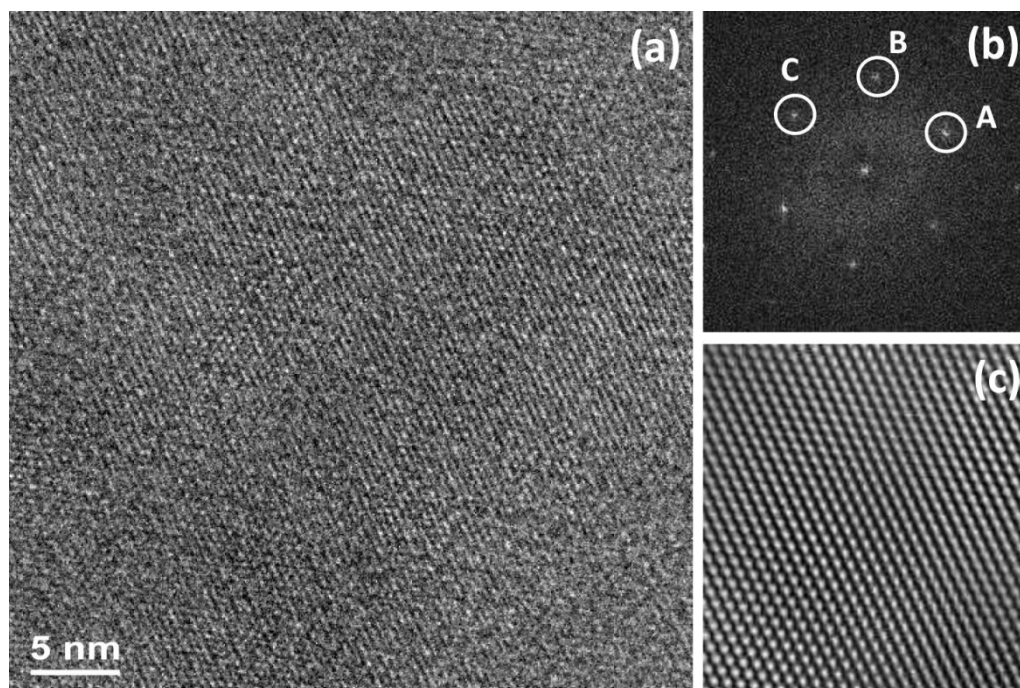


Fig. S3. (a) HRTEM image of a crystal collected from a solution of C_{60} /p-xylene, viewed down the $[\bar{1}\bar{1}3]$ zone axis of an orthorhombic unit cell with $a = 1.430$, $b = 0.999$ and $c = 1.006$ nm. (b) The corresponding FFT pattern. The d-spacings measured are 0.4305 (A), 0.4100 (B) and 0.4324 (C) nm, which can be indexed to $(30\bar{1})$, (220) and $(\bar{1}21)$, respectively. The interplane angle between $(30\bar{1})$ and (220) is measured to be 58.64° .