

Supporting Information

Template-Free Solution Growth of Highly Regular, Crystal Orientation-Ordered C₆₀ Nanorod Bundles

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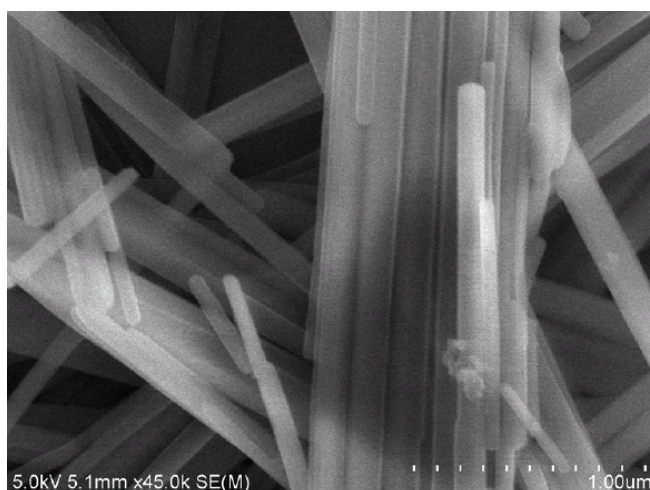


Figure S1. An SEM image shows that C₆₀ nanorods trend to stick together at the stage of initial precipitation at the liquid-liquid interface.

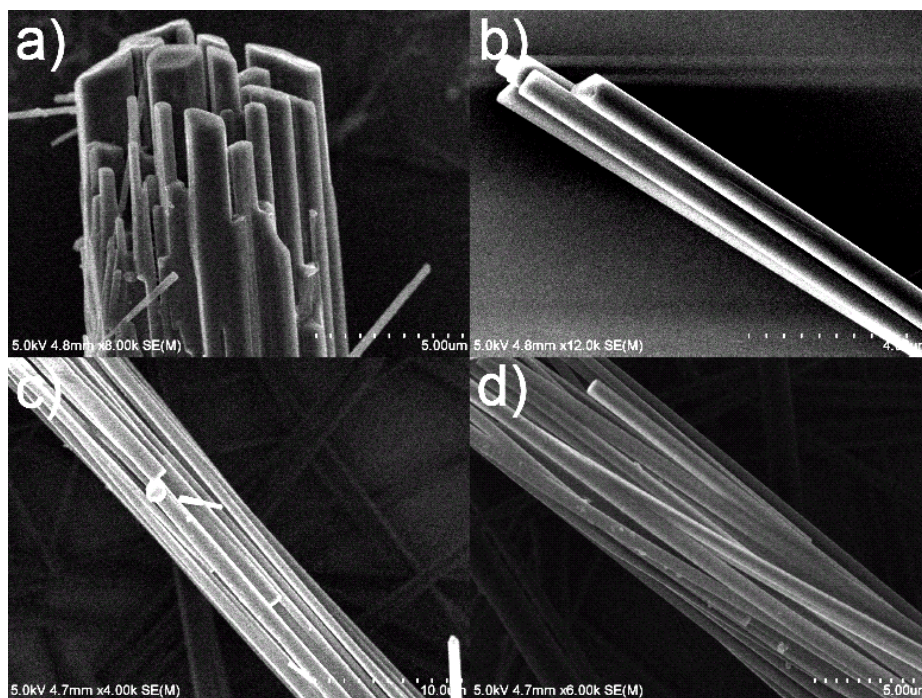


Figure S2. SEM images of C_{60} nanorod bundles obtained in IPA/toluene system: a) top view, b), c) and d): different dimensions of C_{60} nanorod bundles. These images demonstrate that even when *m*-xylene was changed to toluene, C_{60} nanorods were still formed and they also tended to bundle together once water was added into the IPA phase.

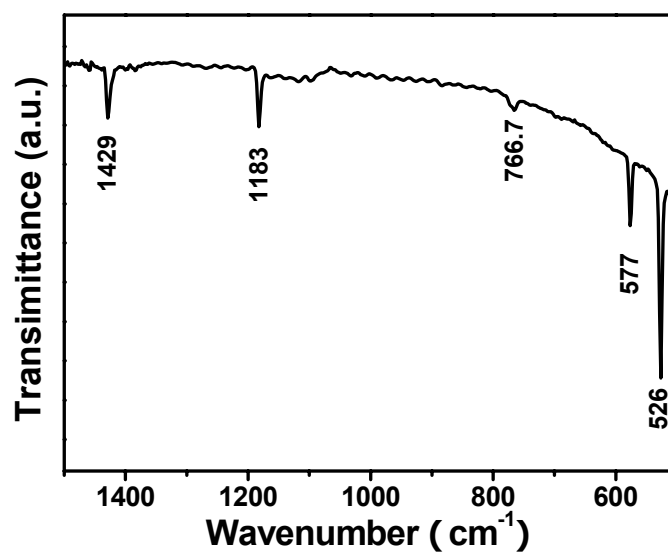


Figure S3. FTIR spectrum of C_{60} nanorod bundles, which shows that C_{60} molecules in the nanorod bundles were not polymerized.

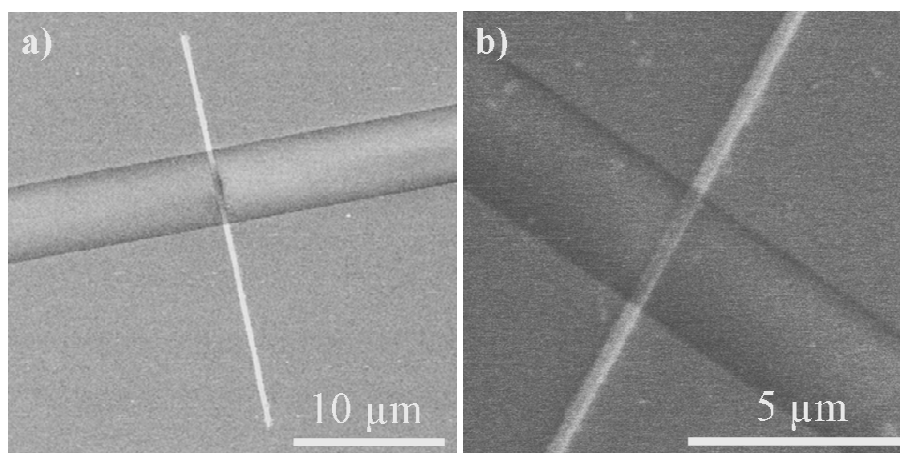


Figure S4. For the sake of comparison, photoswitches based on a single C₆₀ nanorod were also fabricated with different electrode configurations: Ag-Ag and Au-Au. (a) SEM image of Ag electrodes with a gap of 5 μm and a nanorod diameter of ~250 nm, and (b) SEM image of Au electrodes with a gap of 3 μm and a nanorod diameter of ~380 nm.

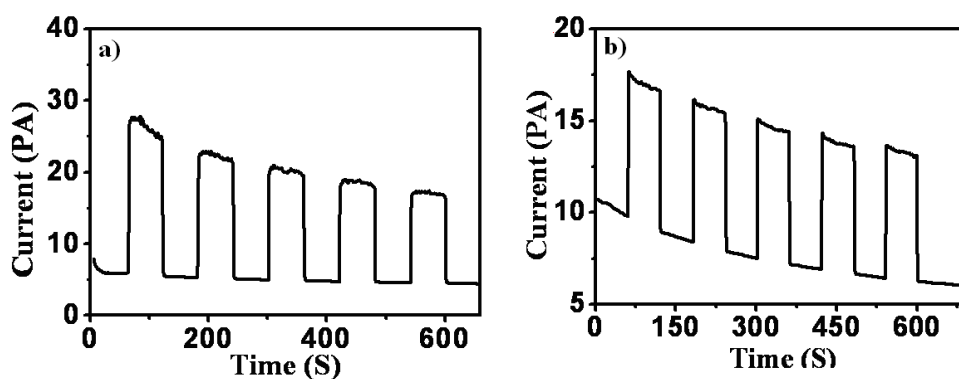


Figure S5. Photoresponse characteristics of the photoswitches fabricated from individual C₆₀ nanorods of Figure S4. (a) is Ag-Ag electrode and (b) is Au-Au electrode. Both kinds of photoswitches exhibited similar switching ratios, which are much less than 10, at least 2 orders of magnitude smaller than that of the C₆₀ nanorod bundles.