Supporting Information

Nanowire Waveguides and Ultraviolet Lasers Based on Small Organic Molecules

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Figure S1. The instrument used for the preparation of the TPI nanowires
Figure S2 (A) AFM images of some TPI nanowires; (B) The cross section along the gray line in (A).
Figure S3 The FT-IR spectra of (A) TPI powder and (B) TPI nanowires
**Figure S4** The ESI-MS mass spectra of (A) TPI powder and (B) TPI nanowires
**Figure S5** UV-visible diffuse reflection absorption spectrum (violet) and PL spectrum (blue) of TPI powder.
Figure S6 UV-visible absorption spectra of TPI nanowires with different widths deposited onto quartz wafers: (A) 40 nm, (B) 120 nm, (C) 300 nm, (D) 500 nm. (m) The spectrum of TPI monomers.
Figure S7 Refractive index dispersion with wavelength derived from a Kramers-Kronig transform of the nanowire absorption spectrum.
Figure S8 Power-dependent emission spectra recorded on the tip of a TPI wire with 400 nm in width and 5 μm in length. From bottom up, the excitation energies are 25, 50, 100 nJ, respectively.