

Supporting Information

for

Fabrication of supramolecular cyclodextrin–fullerene nonwovens by electrospinning

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UV-vis and viscosity measurements of the spinning solutions, electrospinning at various parameters, and XRD patterns of the prepared nonwovens

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 0
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 10
 20
 30

 Sonication time / h

1. (Figure S1) Change of the complex solution color with sonication time

Figure S1. Change of the complex solution color with sonication time. These solutions still contains residual C60.



2. (Figure S2) The effect of C_{60} grinding for preparation of γ -CD– C_{60} solution

Figure S2. (a) UV–vis absorption spectra of 15 w/v % of γ -CD/HFIP containing 16 mg mL⁻¹ of C₆₀ (without C₆₀ grinding before use) under sonication, and (b) the absorbance at 332 nm (left *y*-axis) and the percentage of γ -CD complexed with C₆₀ (right *y*-axis) with sonication time (*n* = 3).



3. (Figure S3, Table S1) Calculation of extinction coefficient of the γ-CD-C₆₀ complex in HFIP

Figure S3: Photographs of (a) 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP, (b) 3.3 mM C₆₀/toluene, mixture of 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP and 3.3 mM C₆₀/toluene solution at the ratio of 20:1 v/v % (c) immediately after mixing and (d) after less than 10s, and (e) mixture of HFIP and 3.3 mM C₆₀/toluene solution at the ratio of 20:1 (v/v), which suggests that the presence of γ -CD is important to dissolve C₆₀ in HFIP. (f) UV–vis spectra of the mixed solutions of 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP and various concentration of C₆₀/toluene (0, 7, 14, 21, 27, 34 mM) at the ratio of 20:1 (v/v). (g) Abs at 332 nm vs [C₆₀] (n = 3). Extinction coefficient of the γ -CD–C₆₀ complex in HFIP was calculated to be 52,550 ± 2565 from the slope.

Compound	Solvent	Extinction Coefficient	Reference
C 60	Toluene	5.5 x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	1
C 60	n-Hexane	5.3 x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	2
C 60	Cyclohexane	5.2 x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	3
γ-CD-C60	Water	1.1 x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	4
γ-CD-C60	HFIP	5.3 x 10 ⁴ M ⁻¹ cm ⁻¹	This work

Table S1. Comparison of extinction coefficient of C₆₀ and γ -CD-C₆₀ solutions.

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4. (Figure S4) Difference in solution viscosity between γ -CD/HFIP with/without C₆₀



Figure S4. Change of solution viscosity by complexation with C_{60} in 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP solution. We did not find significant difference in viscosity between the two solutions.



distance between nozzle to collector / cm

Figure S5. Electrospinning of 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP containing 1.5×10^{-2} M of C₆₀. Flow rate was 0.6 mL/h.



Figure S6. Electrospinning of 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP containing 1.5×10^{-2} M of C₆₀. Flow rate was 3 mL/h.



Figure S7. Electrospinning of 15 w/v % γ -CD/HFIP containing 1.5×10^{-2} M of C₆₀. Flow rate was 15 mL/h.

6. (Figure S8) XRD patterns of γ -CD–C₆₀ nonwovens prepared by electrospinning



Figure S8. XRD patterns of nonwovens prepared by electrospinning of (a) γ -CD–C₆₀/HFIP ([C₆₀] = 1.5 × 10⁻² M), (b) γ -CD–C₆₀/HFIP ([C₆₀] = 2.6 × 10⁻³ M), and (c) γ -CD/HFIP. [γ -CD] = 15 w/v %.



7. (Figure S9) CLSM observation of γ -CD–C₆₀ fibers

Figure S9. CLSM observation of nonwovens prepared by electrospinning of γ -CD–C₆₀/HFIP ([C₆₀] = 2.6 × 10⁻³ M). The image was obtained with a FluoView FV1000 (Olympus, Japan) equipped with the fluorescence filter (ex. 559 nm / em. 647 nm)

8. (Figure S10) Investigation on C₆₀ extraction from the nonwovens by toluene washing



Figure S10. UV–vis absorption spectrum of the solution obtained after 3 days immersion of γ -CD–C₆₀ nonwovens in toluene. No peak related on C₆₀ was observed.

9. (Figure S11) XRD patterns of β-CD-C₆₀, γ-CD-C₇₀, and gelatin/γ-CD-C₆₀ nonwovens



Figure S11. XRD patterns of nonwovens prepared by electrospinning of (a) β -CD–C₆₀, (b) γ -CD–C₇₀, and (c) mixture of gelatin and γ -CD.