Electronic Supporting Information

Shape-controlled synthesis of three-dimensional triangular Bismuth microstructures and sensing of H₂O₂

Ashis Das and M. V. Sangaranarayanan*

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Madras Chennai-600036 India

*E-mail: sangara@iitm.ac.in

Fig. S1, ESI: SEM images of Bi deposited from 0.1 M HNO₃ with two different Bi(NO₃)₃ concentrations and deposition times: (a) 10 mM and 60s, (b) 1 mM and 10s.
**Fig. S2, ESI:** XRD patterns of different morphologies of Bi. The XRD pattern of the bare ITO electrode is shown in Fig. 3d of the text.

**Fig. S3, ESI:** FT-Raman spectra of various geometries of Bi.
Fig. S4, ESI: Optical microscopic image of a triangular Bi particle using the confocal microscopic FT-Raman spectroscopy, depicting the melting: (a) initial and (b) after 60 s

Fig. S5, ESI: UV-Vis absorption spectra for (a) hexagons and (b) dendrites of Bi.
**Fig. S6, ESI:** Differential Pulse Voltammograms of different morphologies of Bi modified ITO electrode in 0.2 M PBS electrolytes containing 1 mM H₂O₂: (a) triangles, (b) dendrites, (c) hexagons, (d) tripods and (e) microspheres of Bi. The optimized DPV parameters are provided in Fig. 9 of the text.

**Fig. S7, ESI:** Differential Pulse Voltammograms of the Bi deposited on ITO electrode using different deposition times: (a) 10s, (b) 30s, (c) 60s and (d) 300s, in 0.2 M PBS electrolyte containing 1 mM H₂O₂. The optimized DPV parameters are provided in Fig. 9 of the text. The deposition higher than 10 s lead to aggregated structures and can be considered as ‘bulk’ deposition of bismuth.
Fig. S8, ESI: Estimation of the active surface area of Bi TPs: (a) Cyclic Voltammograms of Bi TPs modified ITO in 10 mM of K$_3$Fe(CN)$_6$ and 0.1 M KCl solution at scan rate of 10 mV/s; (b) Cyclic Voltammograms of Bi TPs modified ITO electrodes at scan rates ranging from 0.02 to 0.20 V/s (a to j). The inset depicts the variation of the anodic and cathodic peak currents with the square root of the scan rate.