Core-shell structure of chemically synthesized FePt nanoparticles: a comparative study

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Fig. S1 Fe$^0$ Pt$^{II}$ dioctylether method: (a) X-Ray diffraction patterns recorded on as-made and annealed nanoparticles; (b) TEM micrograph of as-made nanoparticles; (c) diameter distribution of as-made nanoparticles.
Fig. S2 Fe°Pd° dibenzylether method: (a) X-Ray diffraction patterns recorded on as-made and annealed nanoparticles; (b) TEM micrograph of as-made nanoparticles; (c) diameter distribution of as-made nanoparticles.
Fig. S3 Fe$^{II}$Pt$^{II}$ diphenylether method: (a) X-Ray diffraction patterns recorded on as-made and annealed nanoparticles; the black spot indicates that these both peaks from FePt alloy superimpose on (400) diffraction pattern of silicon substrate; the star indicates (311) diffraction pattern due to iron oxide (either Fe$_3$O$_4$ or γ-Fe$_2$O$_3$); (b) TEM micrograph of as-made nanoparticles; (c) diameter distribution of as-made nanoparticles.
Fig. S4 Fe\textsuperscript{II}Pt\textsuperscript{II} dioctylether method: X-Ray diffraction patterns recorded on as-made and annealed particles.
Fig. S5 Fe\textsuperscript{II} Pt\textsuperscript{II} TEG method: (a) X-Ray diffraction patterns recorded on as-made and annealed nanoparticles; black spots indicate peaks coming from (311) diffraction pattern of silicon substrate; (b) TEM micrograph of as-made nanoparticles.