

Supplementary Information to:

Light driven growth of silver nanoplatelets on 2D MoS₂ nanosheet templates

T. Daeneke^{a*}, B. Carey^a, A. Chrimes^a, J. Zhen Ou^a, D.W.M. Lau^b, B.C. Gibson^b, M. Bhaskaran^c and K. Kalantar-zadeh^{a*}

^a School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, RMIT University, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, Australia

^b Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Nanoscale BioPhotonics, RMIT University, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, Australia

^c Functional Materials and Microsystems Research Group, School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, RMIT University, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia

*Correspondence to: Torben.Daeneke@RMIT.edu.au or Kourosh.Kalantar@RMIT.edu.au

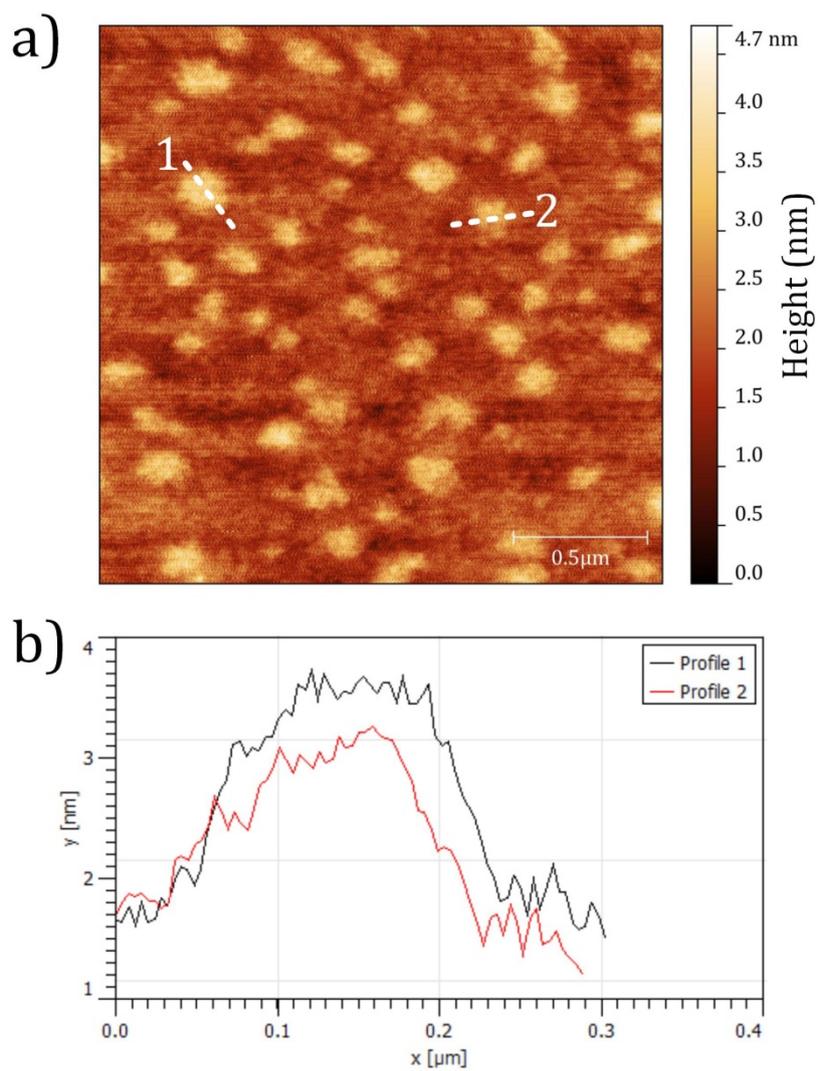


Figure S1: a) Atomic force microscopy (AFM) image of the MoS₂ nanosheet templates, the white lines indicate the location of the measured height profiles displayed in b)

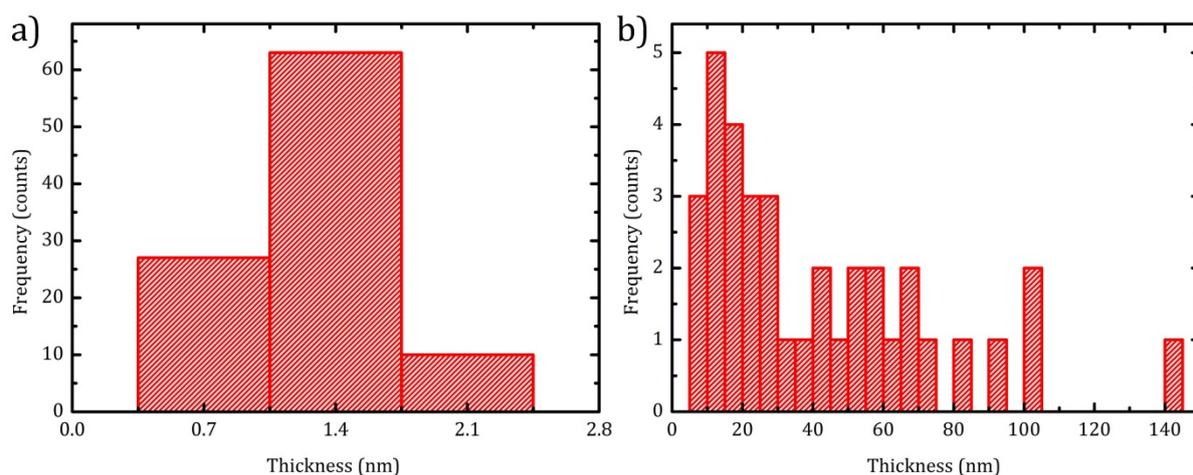


Figure S2: Frequency counts of the flake thickness determined by AFM for **a)** the MoS₂ nanosheet templates and **b)** the silver nanoplatelets

Table S1: Size evolution and particle to particle separation of the silver nanoparticles grown on the MoS₂ templates for different illumination times based on TEM images.

| illumination time (min) | Nanoparticle size (nm) | Nanoparticle separation (nm) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0 | 4.1 ± 1.5 | 8.3 ± 4 |
| 5 | 7.3 ± 6.3 | 6.5 ± 2.6 |
| 10 | 18.7 ± 14.0 | joined ¹ |
| 20 | 23.1 ± 17.5 | joined ¹ |
| 90+45 | N/A ² | N/A ² |

Sizes were measured for at least 100 particles, providing the average value and the standard deviation. ¹ For 10 and 20 min most particles are joined to at least one neighbour; ² for 90+45 min the original particles have fully enveloped the template and formed a flat silver surface leaving no discernible silver particles.

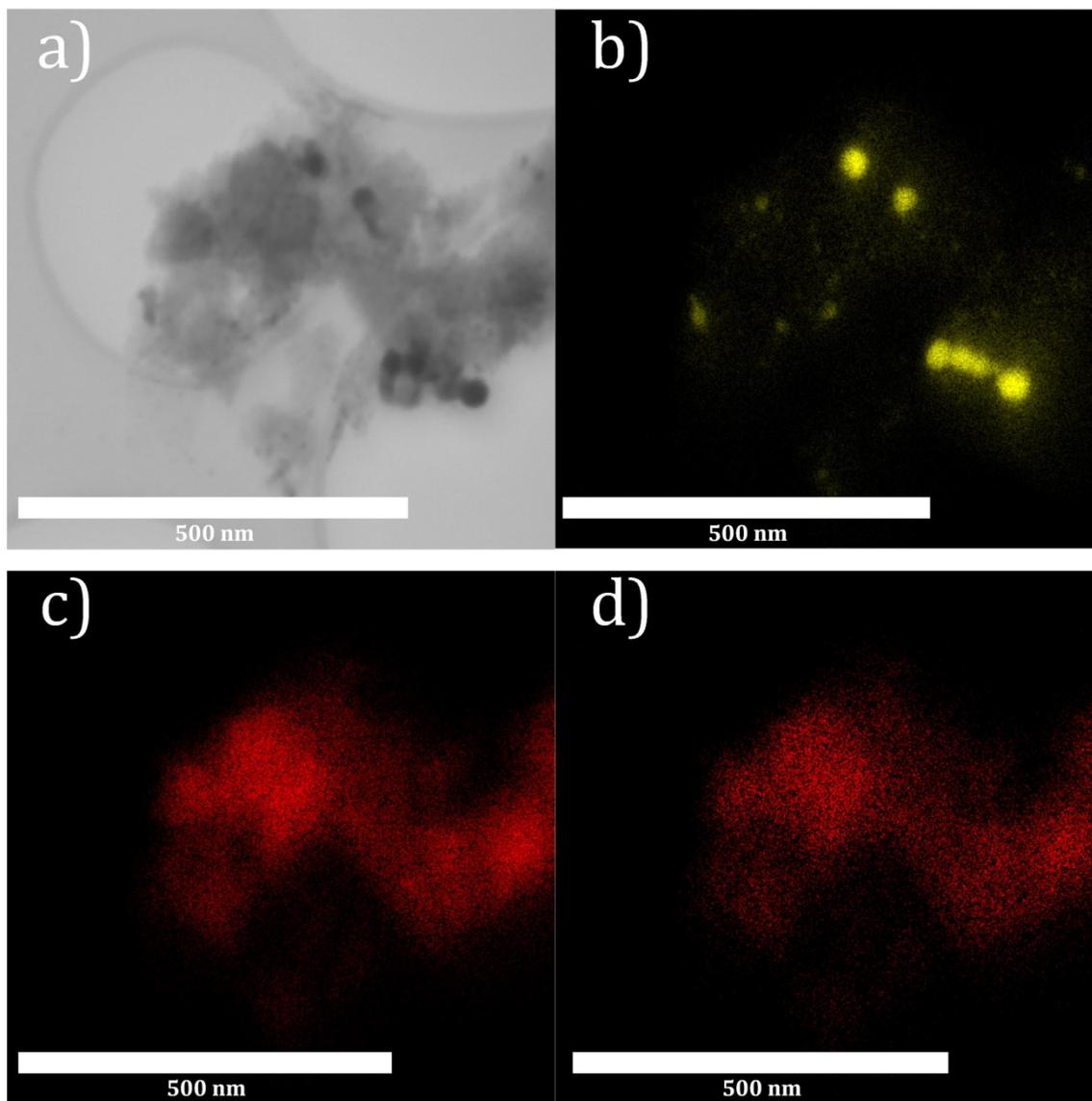


Figure S3: Transmission electron microscope (TEM) image and electron dispersive x-ray (EDX) maps of the MoS₂ nanosheet templates after 5 min of illumination in the presence of AgNO₃. **a)** TEM image of the investigated area; **b)** EDX silver map; **c)** EDX sulphur map; and **d)** EDX molybdenum map

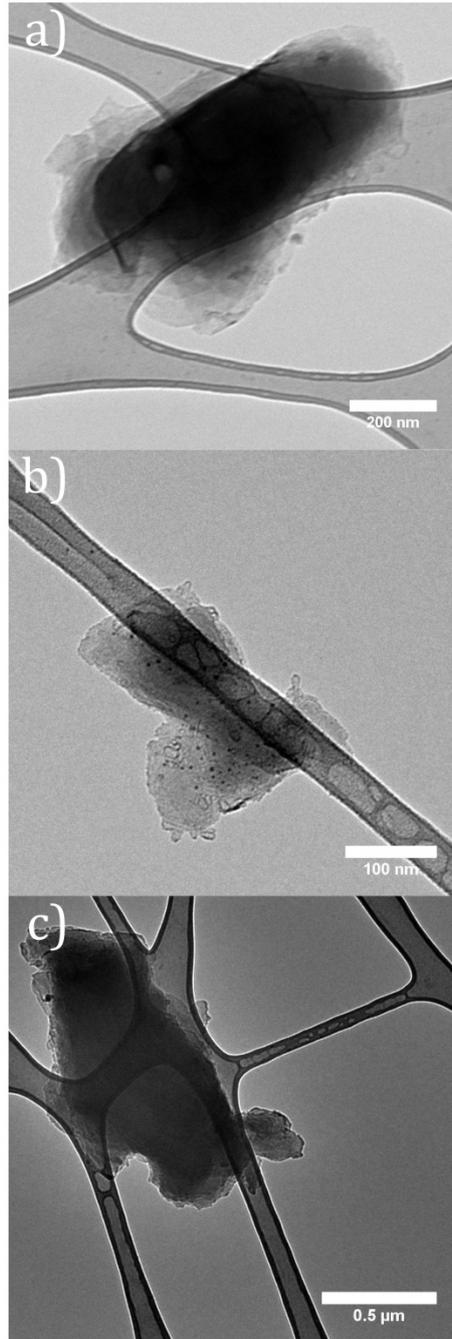


Figure S4: TEM images of bulk flakes found in the reaction mixture after: **a)** 5 min of light exposure; **b)** 10 min of light exposure; and **c)** 90+45 min of light exposure

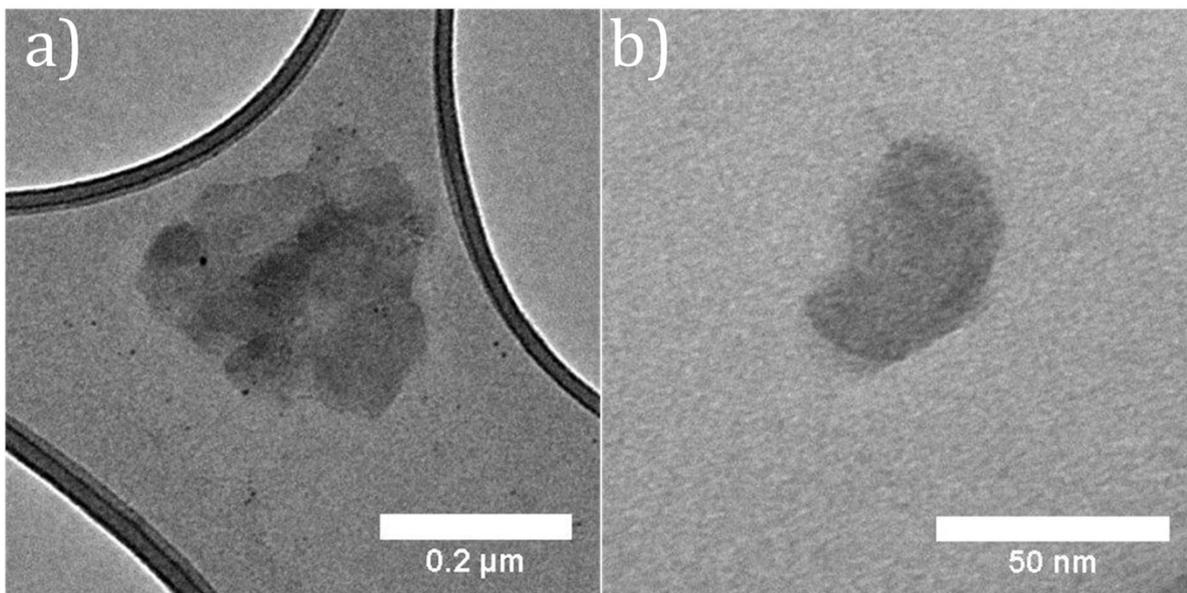


Figure S5: TEM images of thin MoS₂ flakes found in the reaction mixture after 90+45 min of light exposure using **a)** a 700 nm cut off filter, **b)** using a 825 nm cut off filter

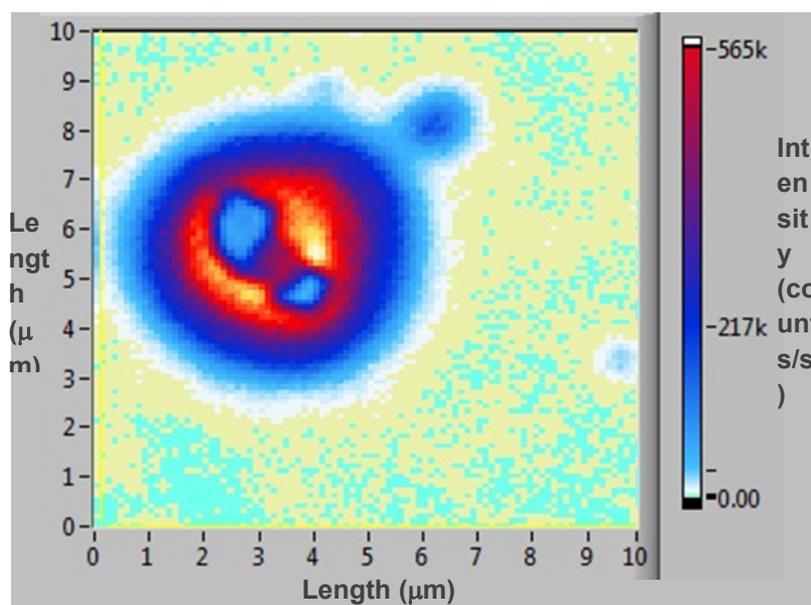
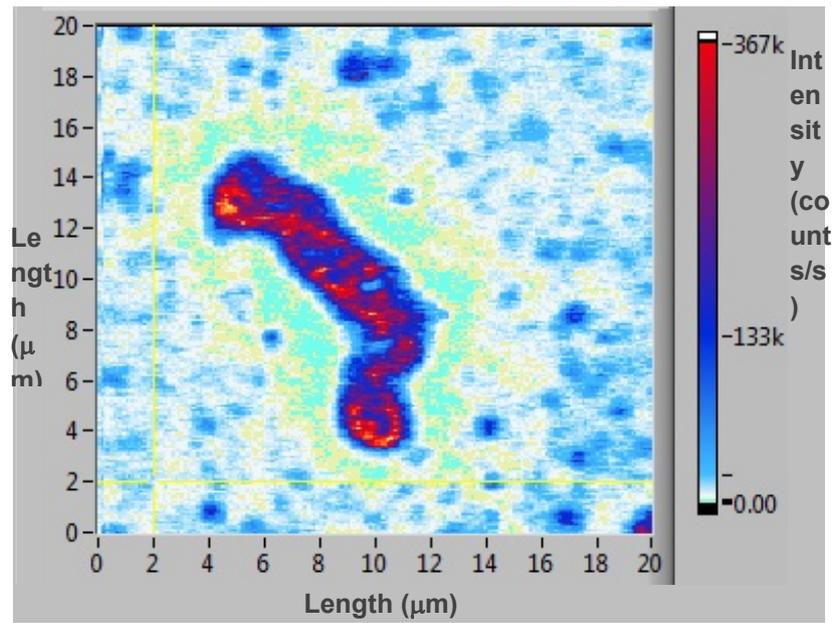


Figure S6: Photoluminescence (PL) map of the MoS₂ nanosheet templates. The size of the feature is a result of aggregation during the drop casting process



Figure

e S7: PL map of the silver nanobranched

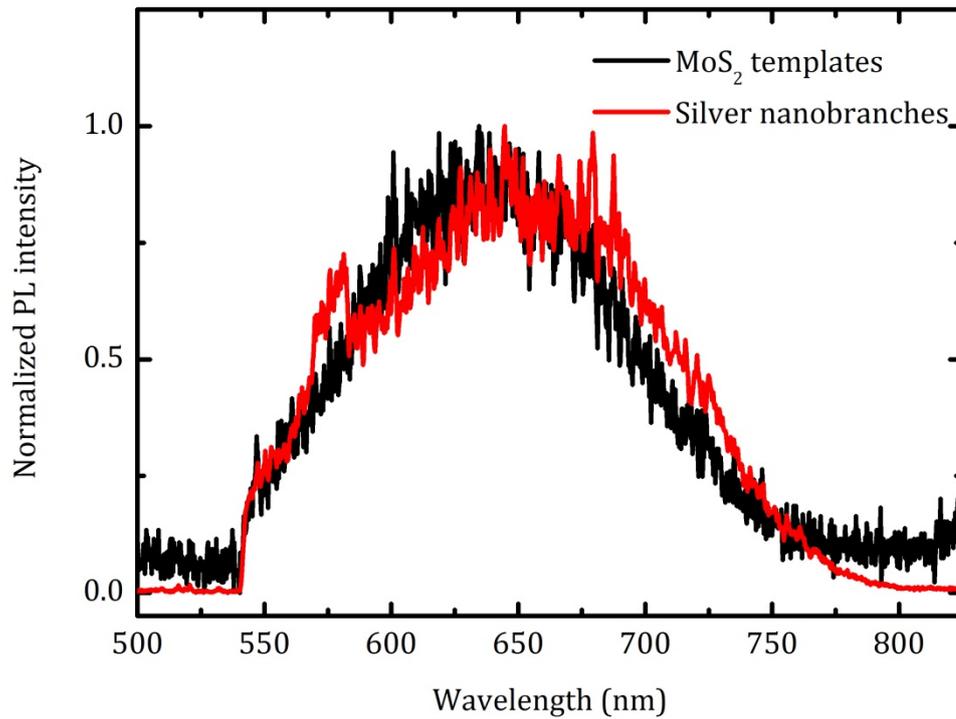


Figure S8: Normalized PL spectra of the features shown in the PL maps in Figures S5 and S6

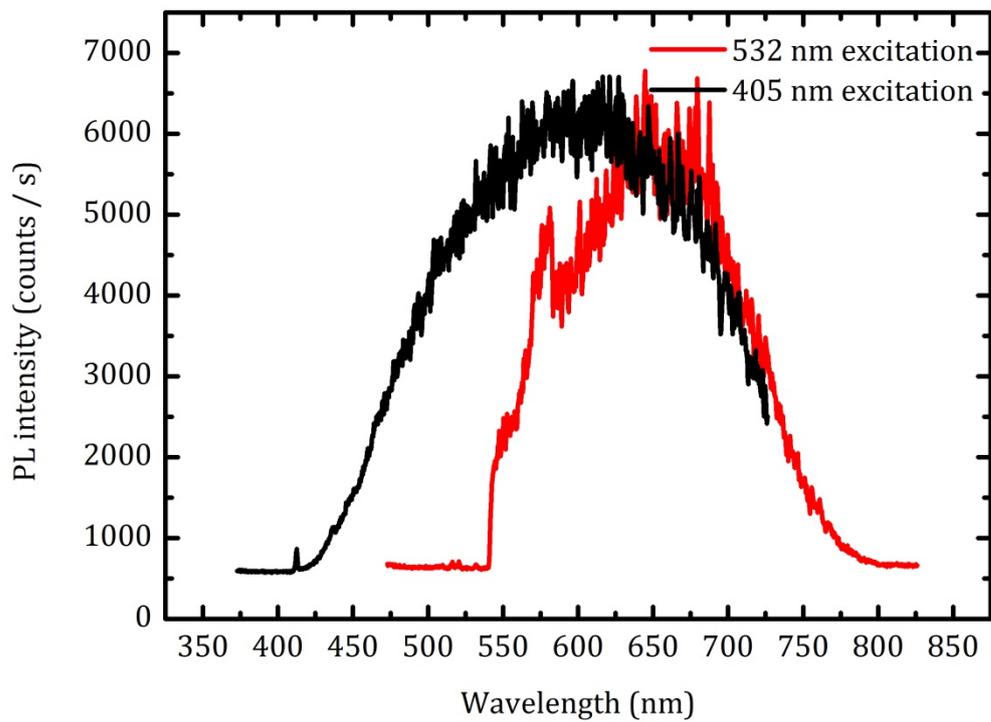


Figure S9: PL spectra of the silver nanobranched structures measured at 532 and 405 nm laser excitation.

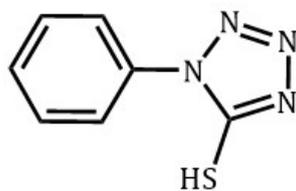


Figure S10: Chemical structure of 1-phenyl-5-mercaptotetrazole (PMT)

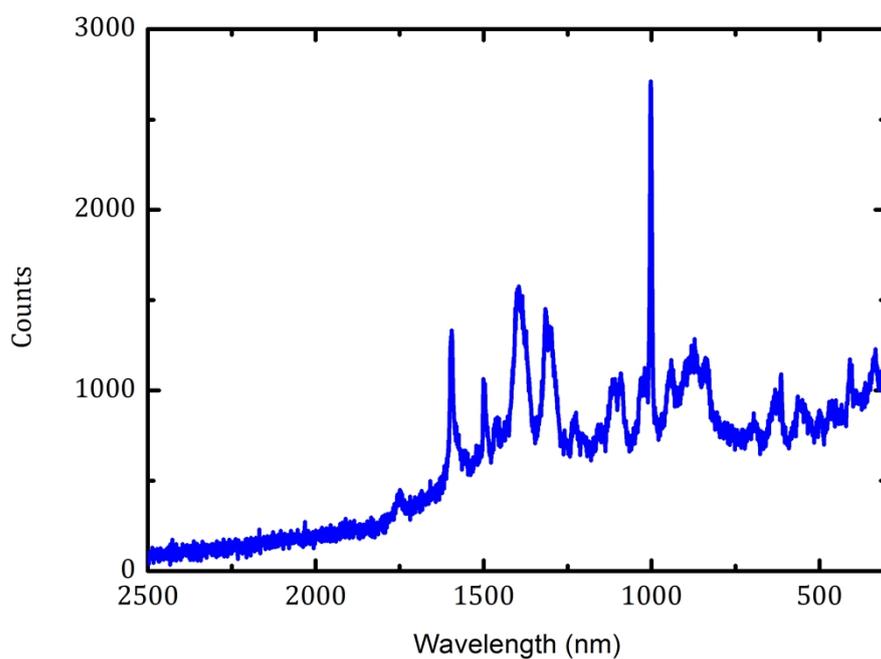


Figure S11: Raman spectrum of PMT adsorbed onto silver nanobranched structures measured using a 785 nm excitation source with an integration time of 10s, 0.0001% laser power, 1200 grating and a 100x lens

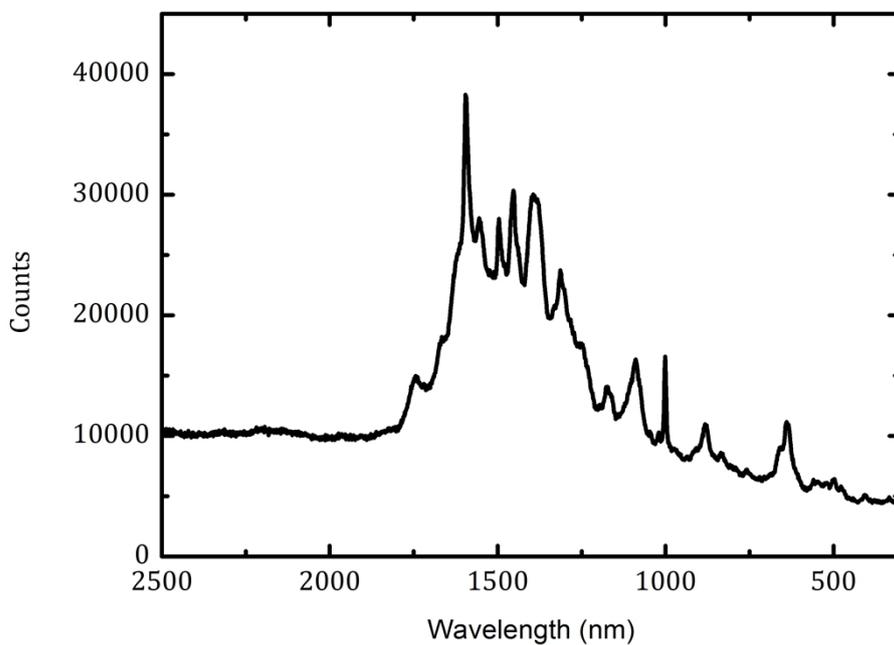


Figure S12: Raman spectrum of PMT adsorbed onto silver nanobranched structures measured using a 488 nm excitation source with an integration time of 10s, 1% laser power, 2400 grating and a 100x lens

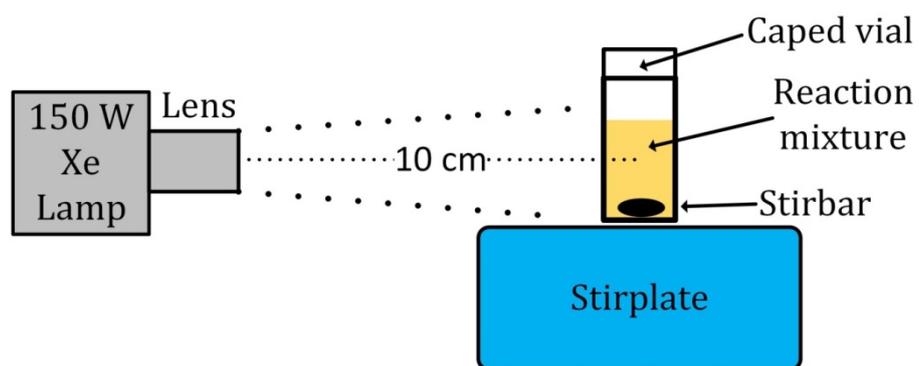


Figure S13: Experimental setup for the photoreaction