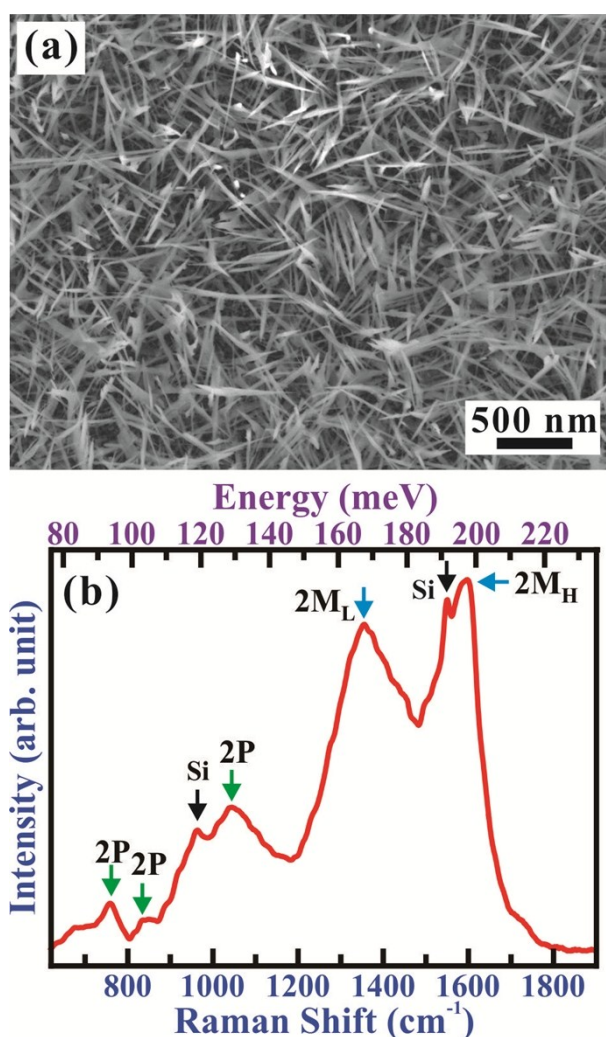




nanorod has a simple cubic structure. The top face of the simple cubic structure is the (200) surface highlighted in yellow. The (200) surface contains five oxygen (represented by red balls) and four nickel atoms (represented by blue balls), one more oxygen atom than nickel atom, so the (200) surface of the NiO is an oxygen-rich surface. (e) A typical simple cubic NiO structure is shown. The top face, the (100) surface, is highlighted in orange. In comparison to the (200) surface, the (100) surface of NiO is nickel-rich, because the number of oxygen atoms is one less than that of the nickel atoms. In the simple cubic NiO structure, each nickel atom possesses a spin (represented by a blue arrow), which are arranged in antiparallel orientations. The (200), (100) and (010) surfaces are the in-plane antiferromagnetic surfaces, with only the (001) surface being an out-of-plane antiferromagnetic surface.



**Figure S2. Raman scattering from the 1D NiO nanoneedles lying on the Si substrate.** (a) FESEM images of the as-synthesized 1D NiO nanowires lying on the Si substrate; (b) Raman spectra of the sides of the 1D NiO nanoneedles. Evidently, with the exception of the 2P Raman bands, only the 2M<sub>L</sub> and 2M<sub>H</sub> Raman bands appear. The 2M Raman band is absent in the Raman spectra.