Supplementary Information

Kinetically Controlled Synthesis of Cu Nanowires with Tunable Diameters and Their

Applications in Transparent Electrodes

Xiao Wang, Ranran Wang*, Liangjing Shi, Jing Sun*



Figure S1. Photographs of the reaction system at different stages of the reaction: (a) At the end of stage I, without the addition of $CuCl_2$; (b) 3 min after the addition of $CuCl_2$; (c) 30 min after the addition of $CuCl_2$; (d) 4 h after the addition of $CuCl_2$.



Figure S2. Energy Dispersive Spectrometer of an as-prepared Cu nanowire. Nickel atoms, as well as Cu atoms, were detected, indicating the co-reduction of Cu and Ni. The existence of Mo atoms was caused by the Mo grid used in the characterization process.



Figure S3. Photographs of the reaction system applying different parameters 3 min after the addition of CuX_2 : (a) 0.8 mmol $CuBr_2$; (b) 0.8 mmol $CuCl_2$; (c) 0.8 mmol $CuCl_2$ and 0.2 mmol NiCl₂; (d) 0.8 mmol $CuCl_2$ and 0.5 mmol NiCl₂.



Figure S4. HRTEM image (a) and FFT pattern (b) of nanoseeds separated at the end of stage II.



Figure S5. SEAD patterns of an as-prepared Cu nanowire with different facets being

perpendicular to the electron beam (a) (b). Insets show the TEM images of the nanowire.



Figure S6. Length distributions of nanowires synthesized under different conditions: (a) 0.8 mmol CuCl₂ &0.5 mmol NiCl₂; (b) 0.8 mmol CuCl₂ &0.2 mmol NiCl₂; (c) 0.8 mmol CuCl₂; (d) 0.8 mmol CuBr₂.



Figure S7. The absorption (a) and reflectance (b) spectra of nanowire electrodes electrodes composed of Cu nanowires synthesized under different synthesis parameters. P1:0.8 mmol CuCl₂ &0.5 mmol NiCl₂; P2: 0.8 mmol CuCl₂ &0.2 mmol NiCl₂; P3: 0.8 mmol CuCl₂; P4: 0.8 mmol CuBr₂.



Figure S8. SEM images and size distribution of Ag nanowires synthesized with different amounts of halide ions: (a) (d) (1 mmol AgBr); (b) (e) (0.2 mmol AgNO₃ and 0.8 mmol AgBr); (c) (f) (1 mmol AgNO₃).