Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Solution-synthesis of Sb₂Se₃ nanorods using KSeCN as a molecular selenium source

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Fig. S1 TEM images of Sb₂Se₃ sample prepared using different SbCl₃/KSeCN molar ratios: (a,b) 1:1 and (c) 1:2. It can be clearly seen that 1:1 SbCl₃/KSeCN produced a mixture of Sb₂Se₃ NRs and Sb₂O₃ nanoparticles whereas 1:2 SbCl₃/KSeCN produced pure Sb₂Se₃ NRs. EDS spectra shown in (d) prove their chemical compositions, which are ~2:3 Sb/Se for Sb₂Se₃ NRs and ~2:3 Sb/O for Sb₂O₃ nanoparticles, respectively.



Fig. S2 TEM and SEM images of Sb₂Se₃ samples obtained at different reaction times: (a-c) TEM, 20 min; (d-f) TEM, 40 min; (g,h) SEM, 20 min.



Fig. S3 XPS survey spectrum of Sb₂Se₃ nanorods prepared with the 1:2 molar ratio of SbCl₃/KSeCN.



Fig. S4 (a) XRD pattern, (b) Raman spectrum, and (c,d) TEM and SEM images of Sb₂Se₃ NRs prepared with the 1:3 molar ratio of SbCl₃/KSeCN. The diffractions due to KCl are present in the XRD pattern, since the sample was not washed with ethanol/water.



Fig. S5 XRD patterns for the Sb_2Se_3 samples (prepared at 1:2 SbCl₃/KSeCN) washed and unwashed with ethanol/water, respectively. The diffraction peaks from KCl, which is formed as a side product of **Reaction (4)** shown in the main text, are detected in the unwashed sample (Top). However, these peaks disappear after the sample is washed with ethanol/water (Bottom) because KCl is highly soluble in water.



Fig. S6 FT-IR spectrum of liquid-state reaction solution obtained after the synthesis of Sb₂Se₃ nanorods at 200 °C for 1 h. The IR active vibration peaks for OLA [cis-9-Octadecenylamine; CH₃(CH₂)₇CH=CH(CH₂)₇CH₂NH₂] can be clearly assigned, while the characteristic peak (often appearing at ~2190 cm⁻¹) for C=N bonds is not detected.



Fig. S7 TEM and EDS results of Bi_2Se_3 nanosheets prepared using KSeCN as a Se source (BiCl₃/KSeCN = 0.5 mmol : 1 mmol; 200 °C, 1 h, 10 mL OLA).