

Electronic Supplementary Information

Synthesis of vertically aligned single-crystalline α -(Fe_xCr_{1-x})₂O₃ nanostructure arrays by microwave irradiation and their growth mechanism

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We used XPS to examine the oxidation states of Fe and Cr in the products. The Fe 2p_{3/2} and 2p_{1/2} electron binding energies are shown in Figure S1(a), which are very similar to the values reported in the literature.^{S1} The binding energies at 710.8 ± 0.1 and 724.4 ± 0.1 eV were characteristic of the doublet from the Fe 2p_{3/2} and Fe 2p_{1/2} core-level electrons, respectively. No Fe²⁺ shakeup satellite peaks at about 715.5 eV were observed.^{S2} Thus, the Fe 2p spectrum was attributed to Fe³⁺. The Cr 2p spectrum (Figure S2(b), 2p_{3/2}) was fit to Cr³⁺ at 577.3 eV while no other chromium signals were observed for the nanostructures.^{S3,S4} Therefore, the chemical states of Fe and Cr in the oxide nanostructures were mainly assigned to Fe³⁺ and Cr³⁺.

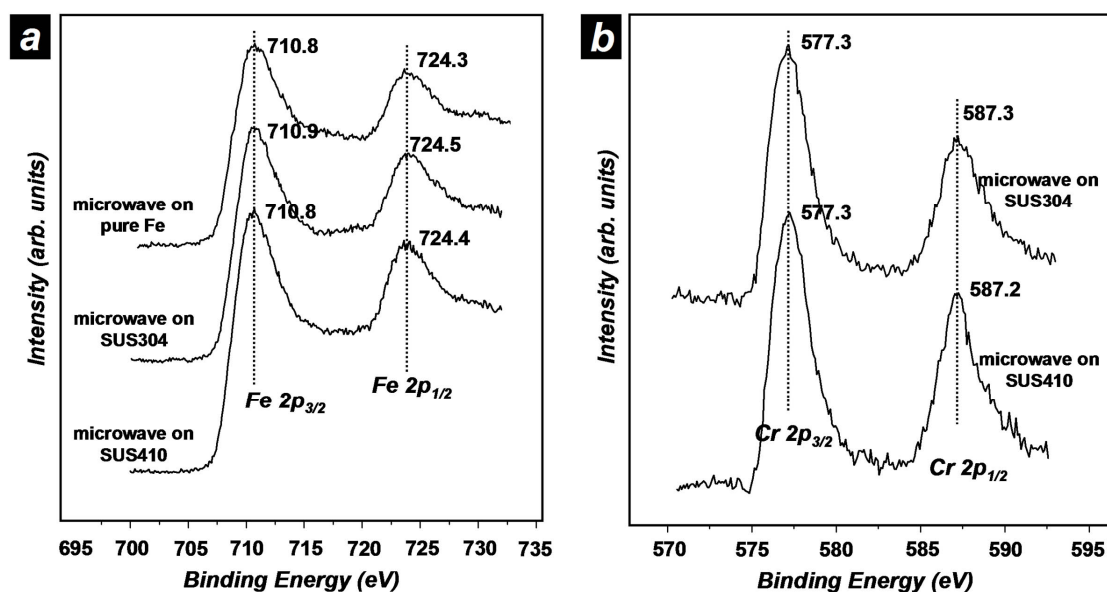


Fig. S1. XPS spectra of nanostructures synthesized from 1000 W microwave irradiation on substrates (pure iron, SUS304, SUS410) for 7 min: (a) Fe 2p XPS spectrum; (b) Cr 2p XPS spectrum.

References

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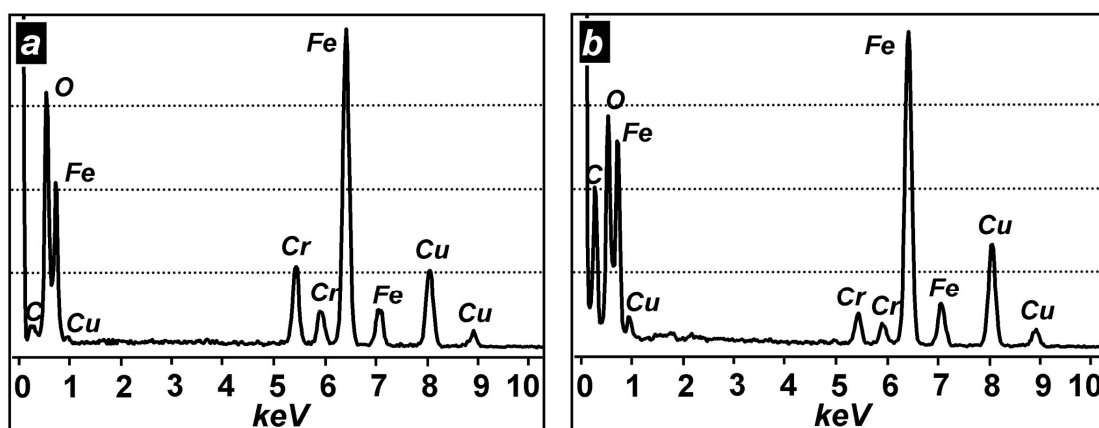


Fig. S2. EDX patterns of the nanostructures: (a) the nanostructures synthesized by 1000 W microwave irradiation on SUS304 for 7 min. (b) the nanostructure synthesized by 1000 W microwave irradiation on SUS410 for 7 min.