# **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## ESI-I

Digestive ripening process has been employed to many materials such as metal, alloys and sulfide. In this process, generally digestive ripening agent was added and solution containing polydispersed larger sized particles of metal, alloys or sulfide was refluxed in presence of ripening agent. The ripening agent offers excess surface active ligands and therefore colloidal solution attains thermodynamic equilibrium resulting in to ultrafine monodispersed particles. Table 1 it is clear that till now polydispersed particles of metal, alloys and sulfide has been processed by digestive ripening to obtain ultrafine monodispersed particles.

Table 1:- Literature survey of materials on which digestive ripening was employed along with their different digestive ripening agents and temperature at which ripening process was carried out.

Sr. No.	Materials	<b>Ripening Agent</b>	Refluxed at temperature
1.	β-Indium Sulfide	alkyl thiolate-capped	190 °C <sup>[1]</sup>
2.	CdSe and CdTe quantum dots	Trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO) and oleylamine (OA)	Ripening agent was added during cooling <sup>[2]</sup>
3.	Cobalt, Iron, and Platinum and their alloy nanoparticles	Trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO) and oleylamine (OA)	286 °C <sup>[3]</sup>

4.	Silver	<b>Dodecanethiol ligands</b>	110 °C <sup>[4]</sup>
		dodecanethiol	
5.	Gold	(RSH), dodecylamine (RNH <sub>2</sub> ),	Up to solvent boiling
		octadecyl silane (RSiH <sub>3</sub> ),	temperature <sup>[5]</sup>
		trioctyl phosphine (R <sub>3</sub> P),	
		dodecyl bromide (RBr),	
		dodecyl iodide	
		(RI), dodecanol (ROH), and	
		decane (RH).	
6.	ZnS, CdS,	toluene	198 °C <sup>[6]</sup>
	CdSe, PbS	t-butyltoluene	
7.	Ca	Hexadecyl amine (HDA)	Room temperature <sup>[7]</sup>
8.	Mg	Hexadecyl amine (HDA)	Room temperature <sup>[8]</sup>
9.	Indium	TOPO, HDA	38 °C <sup>[9]</sup>

# ESI-II

**Table 2:-** The crystal structures for both the samples i.e. (a)  $BiFeO_3$  and (b)  $Bi_2O_3$  particles was identified by selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns. Each ring corresponds to specific d-spacing which can be verified from JCPDS data as follows,

(a) JCPDS-86-1518 hexagonal crystal structure for BFO

d-spacing in Å from	d-spacing in <sup><i>o</i></sup> A observed from	plane
JCPDS No: 86-1518	SAED	
3.96	4.04	012
2.81	2.89	110
2.28	2.28	202
1.98	2.03	024
1.81	1.79	211

d-spacing in <sup><i>o</i></sup> A from	d-spacing in <sup>o</sup> A observed from	plane
JCPDS No: 41-1449	SAED	
3.62	3.63	102
3.30	3.33	111
3.25	3.21	120
2.43	2.45	130
2.13	2.10	122
1.95	1.92	041

(b) JCPDS 41-1449 monoclinic crystal structure for Bi<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

# ESI-III

#### Citrate milling process for bulk Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> particles:-

When  $Fe_2O_3$  was treated with citric acid process [see fig. S1], clear transparent solution obtained indicating no citrate milling occurred. Further,  $Fe_3O_4$  was treated with citric acid [see fig. S2 (a)] gave a yellow solution i.e.  $Fe_3O_4$  particles dissolved in water containing citric acid. Also, TEM images for yellow solution observed after citric acid treatment on  $Fe_3O_4$  particles have shown only presence of citric acid and no traces of metal oxide particles were observed [see fig. S2 (b)].



Figure S1: - Photograph of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> polydispersed bulk powder after citric acid treatment.



Figure S2: - (a) Photograph of  $Fe_3O_4$  polydispersed bulk powder after citric acid treatment and (b) TEM image after citrate milling of  $Fe_3O_4$  polydispersed bulk powder.

### **References for Supplementary Information:**

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