

Miniemulsions as chemical nanoreactors for the room temperature synthesis of inorganic crystalline nanostructures: ZnO colloids

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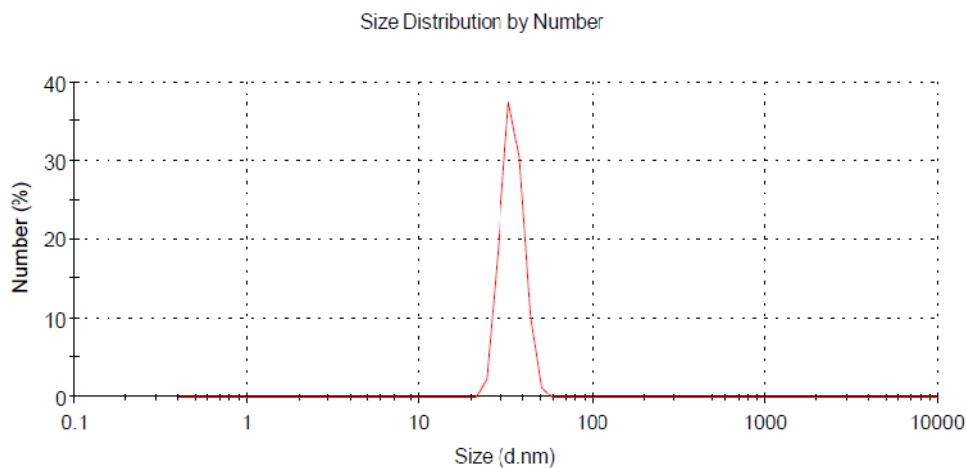


Fig. S1 - Distribution of the average hydrodynamic ratio of the miniemulsion obtained by Triton X-100

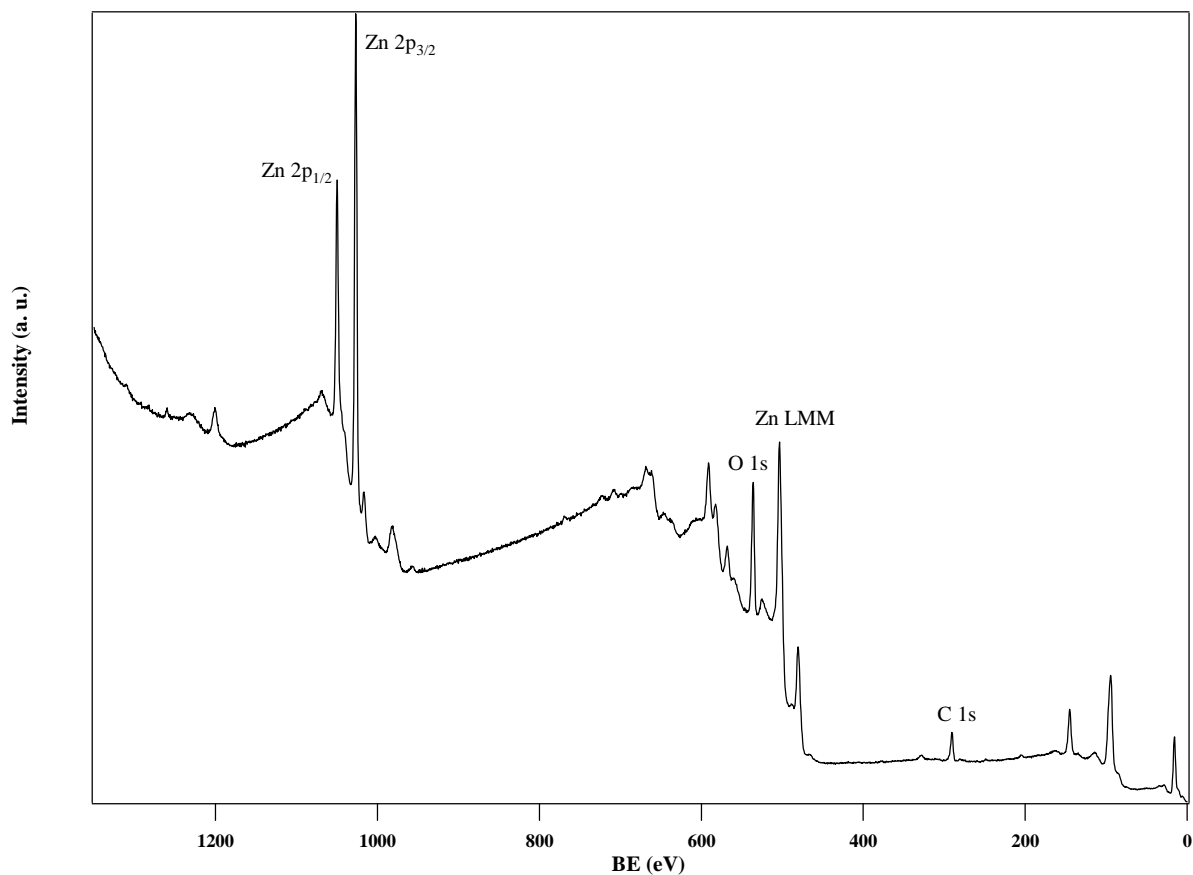


Fig. S2 - Survey spectrum of ZnO nanoparticles obtained using Triton-X 100 as surfactant

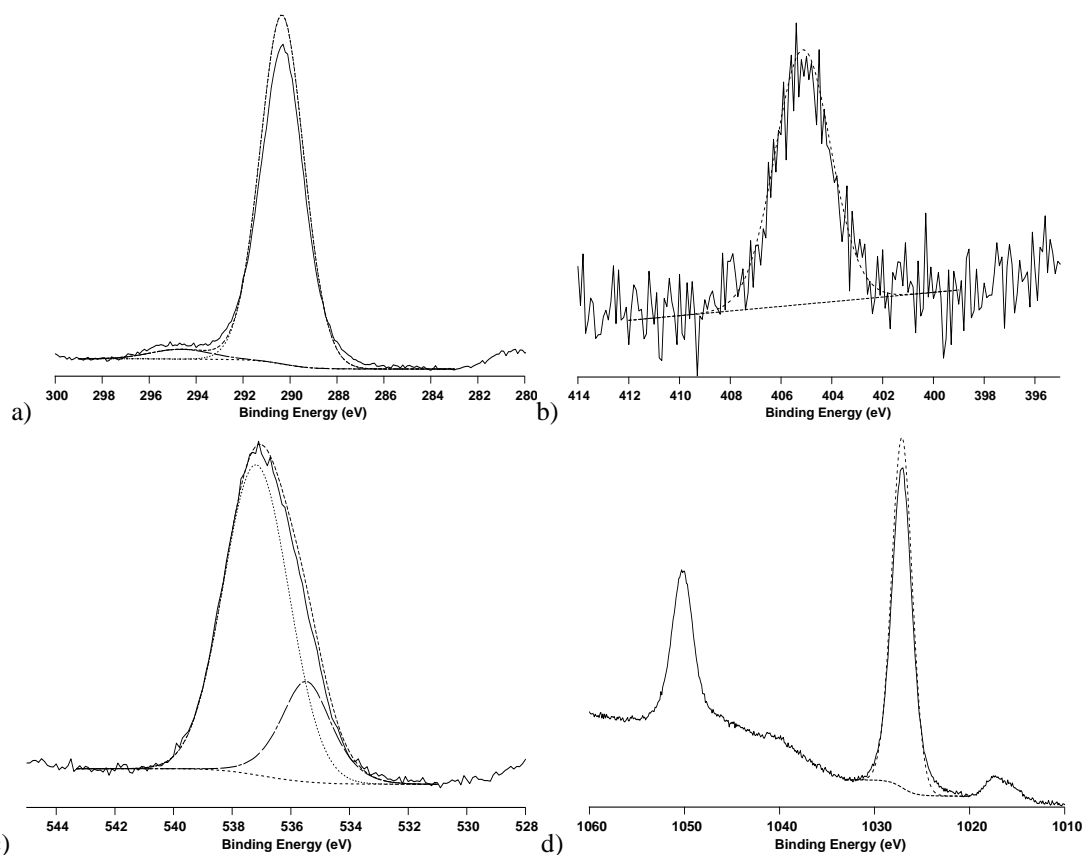


Fig. S3 – XPS peaks of ZnO^{PVP}, with deconvolution: a) C1s, b) N1s, c) O1s, d) Zn2p_{3/2} (values not corrected for charging effect)

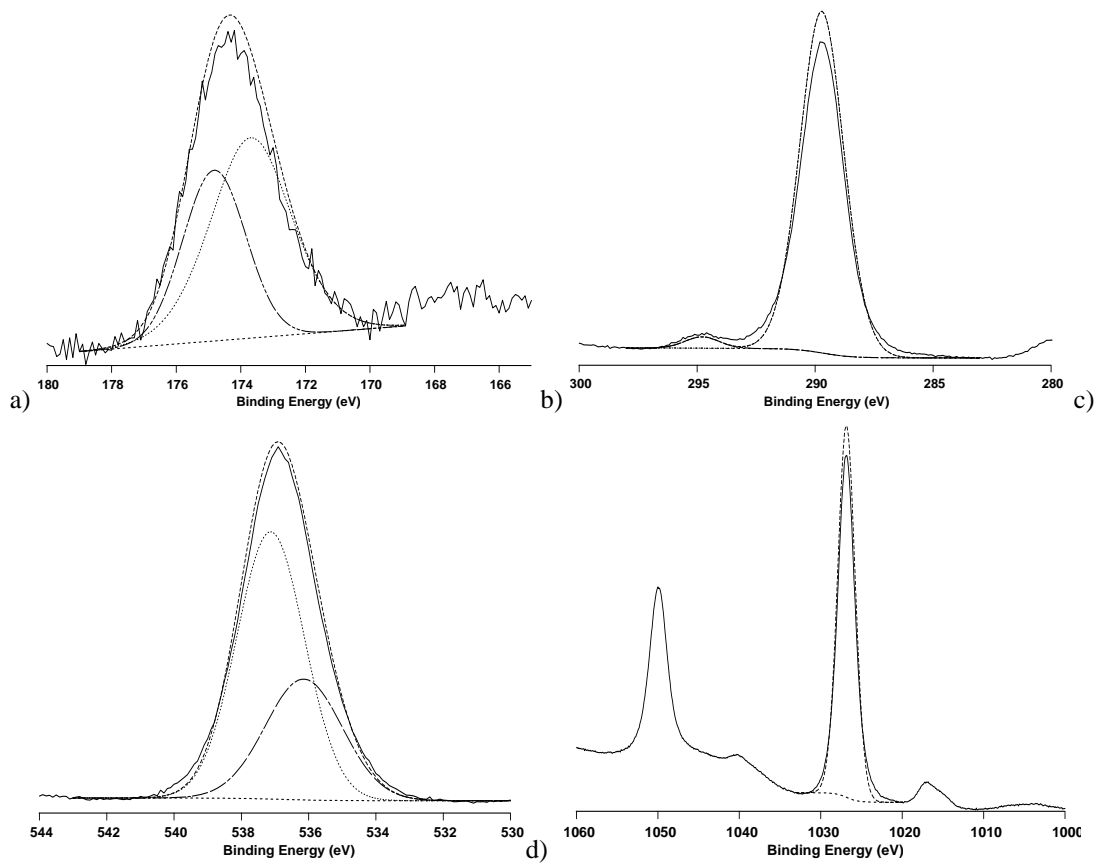


Fig. S4 – XPS peaks of ZnO^{SDS}, with deconvolution: a) S2p, b) C1s, c) O1s, d) Zn2p_{3/2} (values not corrected for charging effect)

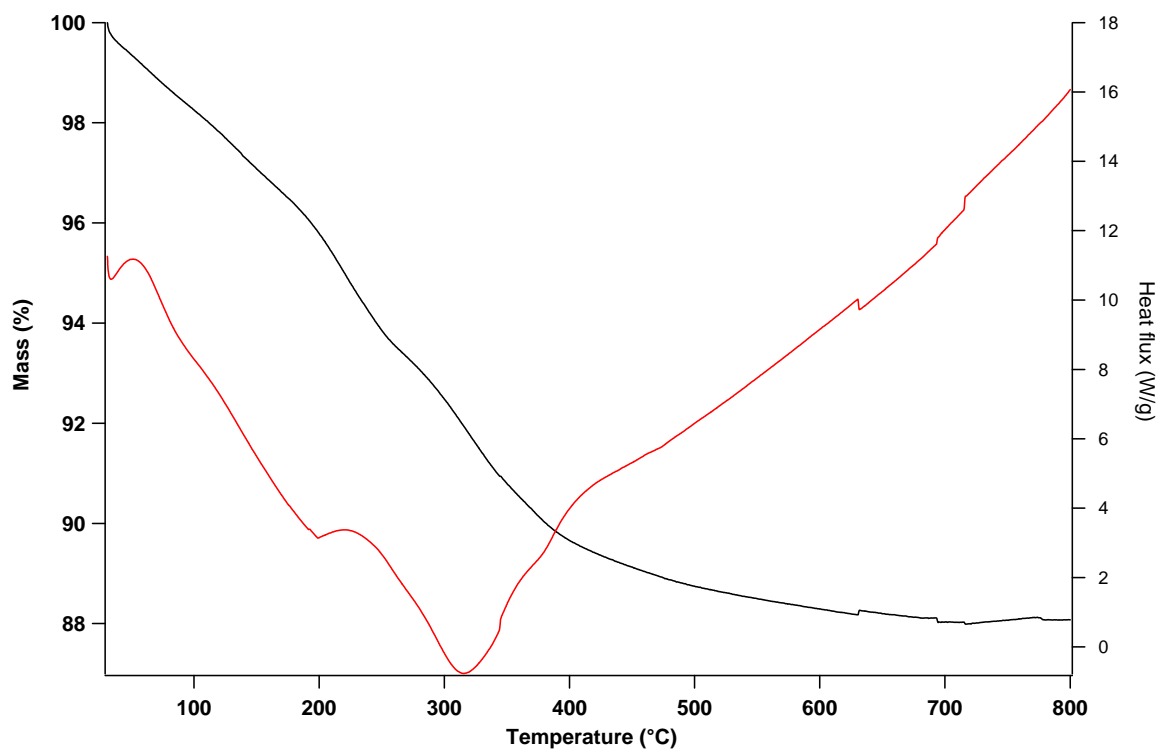


Fig. S5 – Thermogram (black) and calorimetry (red) of ZnO^{PVP}

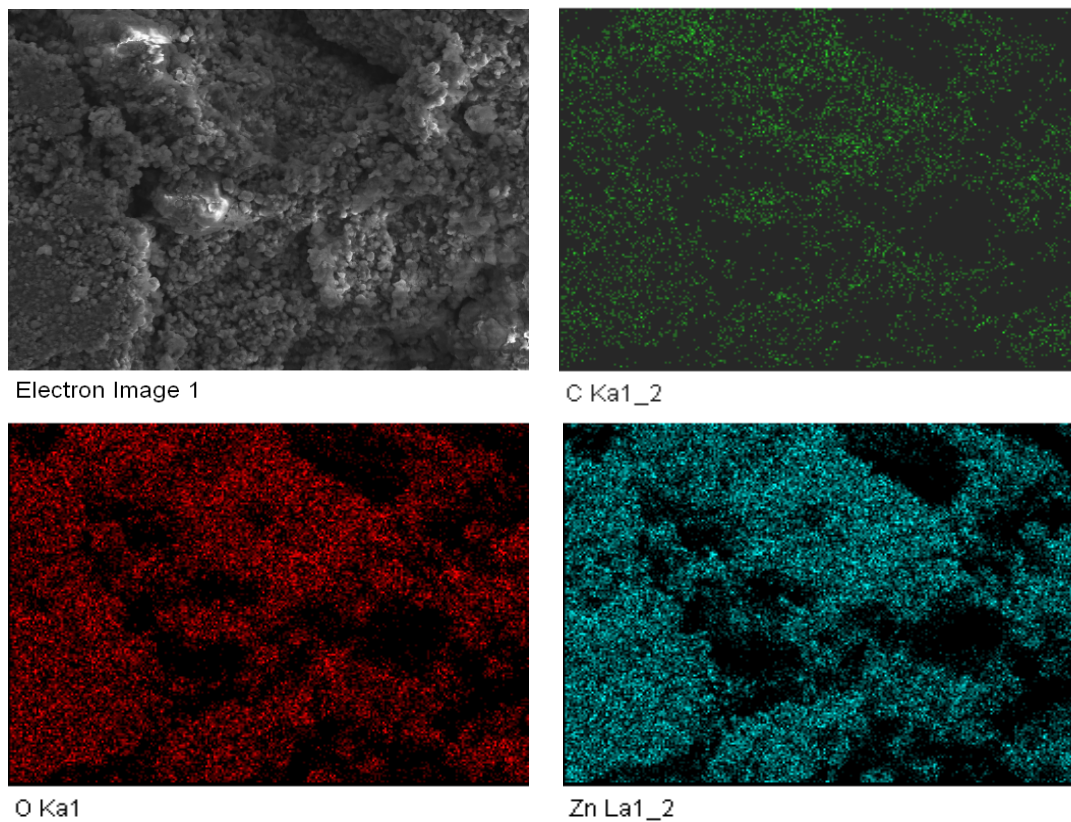


Fig. S6- EDX compositional maps of ZnO^{PVP} sample

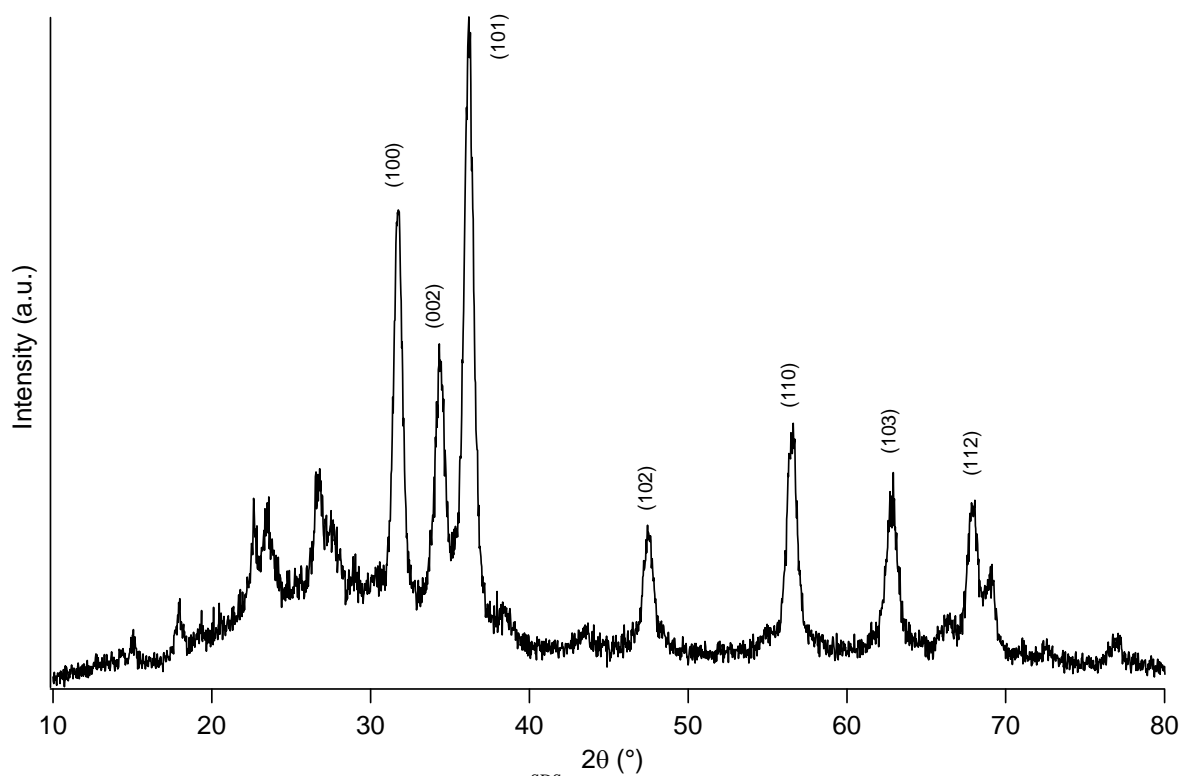


Fig. S7 - XRD pattern of ZnO^{SDS} , after thermal treatment at 200°C for 4h

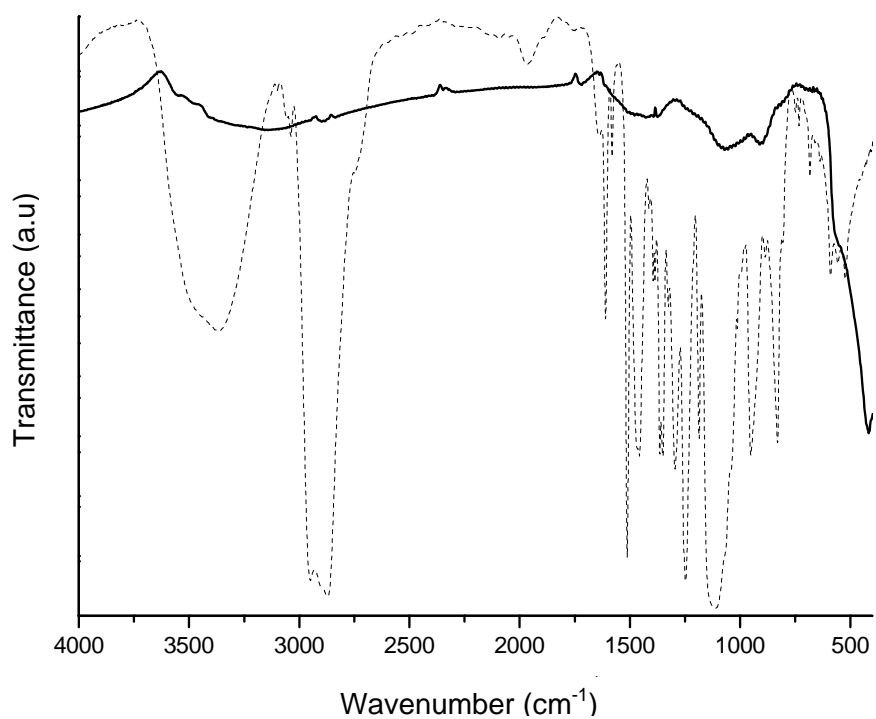


Fig. S8 - FT-IR spectra of TritonX-100 (dashed line) and surfactant-functionalized $\text{ZnO}^{\text{TritonX}}$ NPs (solid line)