**Electronic Supplementary Information** 

## A Simple Solution-phase Approach to Synthesize High-Quality Ternary AgInSe<sub>2</sub> and Band Gap Tunable Quaternary AgIn(S<sub>1-x</sub>Se<sub>x</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Nanocrystals

Tianyu Bai,<sup>*a*</sup> Chunguang Li,<sup>*a*</sup> Feifei Li,<sup>*a*</sup> Lan Zhao,<sup>*b*</sup> Zhaorui Wang,<sup>*a*</sup> He Huang,<sup>*a*</sup> Cailing Chen,<sup>*a*</sup> Yu Han,<sup>*c*</sup> Zhan Shi,\*<sup>*a*</sup> and Shouhua Feng<sup>*a*</sup>

<sup>*a*</sup> State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, 2699 Qianjin Street, Changchun 130012, P. R. China

<sup>b</sup> Imaging and Characterization Core Lab , King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal, 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia

<sup>c</sup> Physical Sciences and Engineering Division, Advanced Membranes and Porous Materials Center, King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Thuwal, 23955-6900, Saudi Arabia

## Synthesis of copper stearate and indium stearate

In a typical synthesis of indium stearate, sodium stearate (1.84 g, 6 mmol.) was added in 400 mL of distilled water and the water was heated to dissolve the sodium stearate. Then, an aqueous solution containing indium nitrate hydrate (0.764 g, 2 mmol) was dropwise added into the above hot solution under stirring. When the reaction was completed, the hot mixture containing indium stearate was filtered and washed three times with hot water. After washing, the white precipitate was dried, resulting in indium stearate in a waxy solid from.

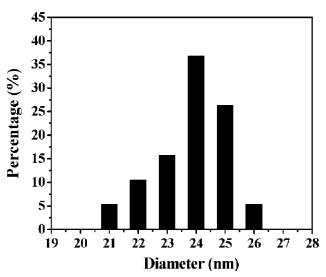


Fig. S1. Histogram of the length of the as-synthesized AgInSe<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals determined by Figure 1a.

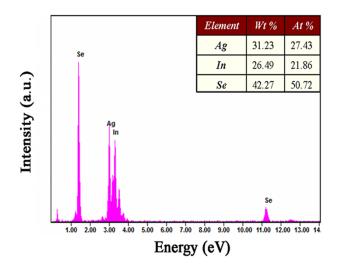


Fig. S2 Element composition of a field of AgInSe<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals measured by EDX.

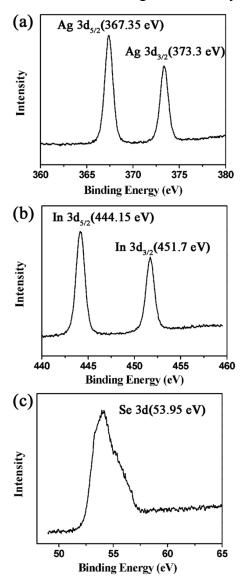


Fig. S3. XPS spectrum of the obtained AgInSe<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals: (a) Ag 3d, (b) In 3d, (c) Se 3d core levels.

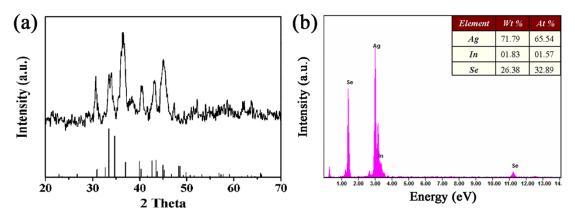


Fig. S4. (a) XRD patterns of the  $Ag_2Se$  nanocrystals (above) and stand (JCPDS, 24-1041) of  $Ag_2Se$  (below). The diffraction peaks of  $Ag_2Se$  present slight deviation from the orthorhombic phase  $Ag_2Se$  (JCPDS, 24-1041) since small amounts of In ions diffused into  $Ag_2Se$ . (b) Element composition of a field of  $Ag_2Se$  nanocrystals measured by EDS.

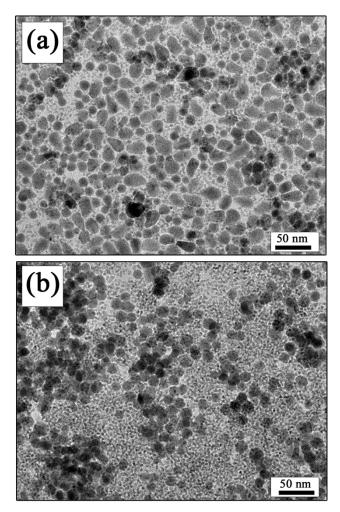


Fig. S5. The TEM images of the  $AgInSe_2$  nanocrystals prepared with the various Ag/In/Se reactant mole ratios (a) 1:1:2, (b) 1:1:1.

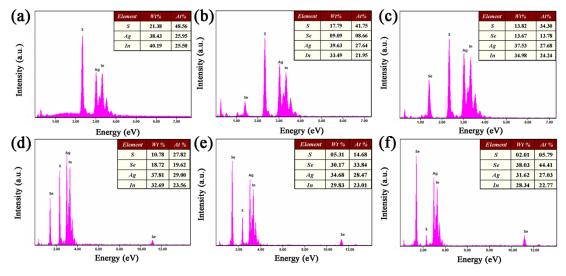


Fig. S6. Element composition of a field  $AgIn(S_{1-x}Se_x)_2$  nanocrystals measured by EDX with different S/Se reactant mole ratios (a) 1:0, (b) 0.85:0.15, (c) 0.65:0.35, (d) 0.5:0.5, (e) 0.35:0.65, (f) 0.15:0.85.

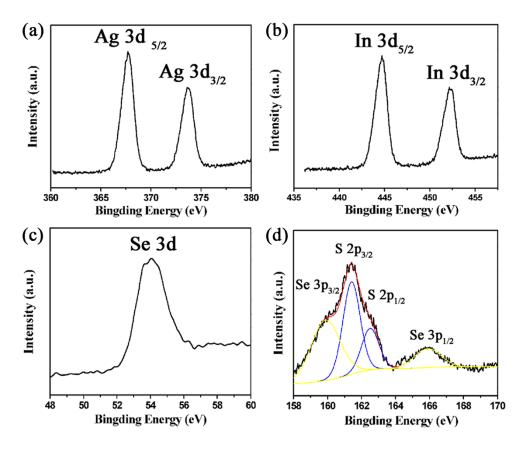


Fig. S7. XPS spectrum of the obtained  $AgIn(S_{1-x}Se_x)_2$  nanocrystals: (a) Ag 3d, (b) In 3d, (c) Se 3d, (d) S 2p and Se 3p core levels. The blue lines are contributed from the S 2p orbital, and the yellow lines are contributed from the Se 3p orbital, respectively.

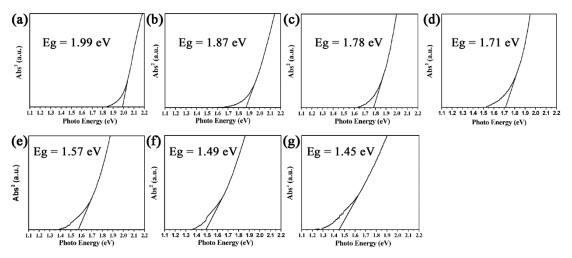


Fig. S8. An extrapolation of the spectra to identify the band edge of  $AgIn(S_{1-x}Se_x)_2$  nanocrystals with x = (a) 0, (b) 0.15, (c) 0.35, (d) 0.5, (e) 0.65, (f) 0.85, (g) 1.