

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# A Facile Synthesis of 1D Nano structured Selenium and Au Decorated Nano Selenium: Catalysts for Clock Reaction

Chaiti Ray, Soumen Dutta, Sougata Sarkar, Ramkrishna Sahoo, Anindita Roy,  
and Tarasankar Pal\*

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur-721302, India

E-mail: *tpal@chem.iitkgp.ernet.in*

## INSTRUMENTATION.

Phase purity of the synthesized samples were determined by recording XRD on a Philips PW-1710 X-ray diffractometer (40 kV, 20 mA) with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ) in the 2 $\theta$  range of 20°-70° at a scanning rate of 0.5° min $^{-1}$ .

The morphology of the product were analyzed by Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM) using a (Supra 40, Carl Zeiss Pvt. Ltd.) microscope at an accelerating voltage of 20 kV. Compositional analysis of the sample was completed with an energy dispersive X-ray micro analyzer (OXFORD ISI 300 EDAX) attached to the scanning electron microscope.

Transmission electron microscopic (TEM) analyses of the samples were carried out on a Hitachi H-9000 NAR transmission electron microscope, operating at 100 kV. Samples were prepared by sonicating the powders with alcohol and then placing a drop of solution on a carbon-coated copper grid followed by solvent evaporation in a vacuum.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was carried out with a VG Scientific ESCALAB MK II spectrometer (UK) equipped with a Mg K $\alpha$  excitation source (1253.6 eV) and a five-channeltron detection system.

Raman spectra are obtained with a Renishaw Raman Microscope, equipped with a He–Ne laser excitation source emitting at a wavelength of 632.8 nm, and a Peltier cooled ( $-70^\circ\text{C}$ ) charge coupled device (CCD) camera. A Leica microscope with 50X objective lens is used. The holographic grating with 1800 grooves/mm and the 1 cm $^{-1}$  slit enabled the spectral resolution. Laser power at the sample is 4.5 mW and the data acquisition time is 30 s.

All UV-vis absorption spectra for the clock reaction were recorded on SPECTRASCAN UV 2600 digital spectrophotometer (Chemito, India).

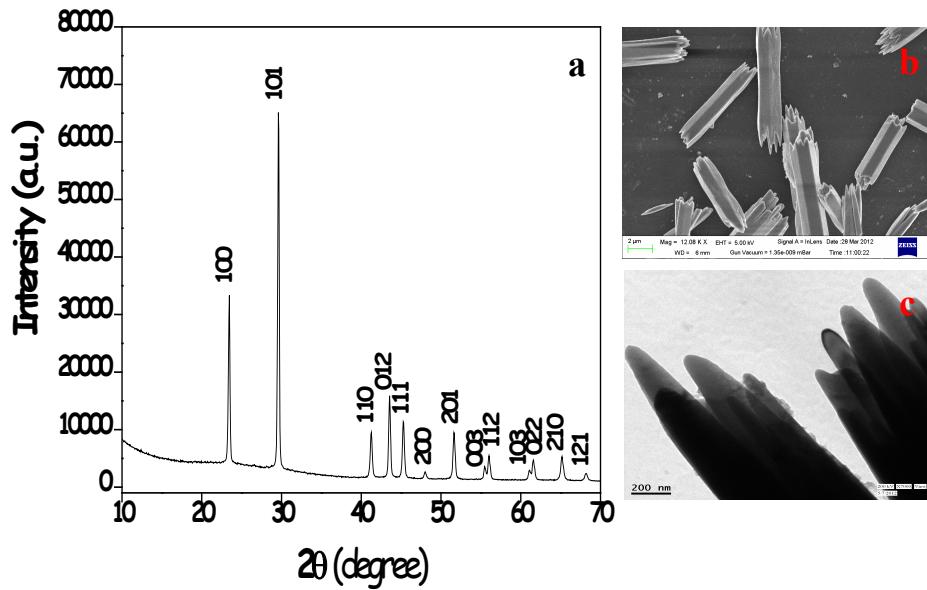
TGA analysis is performed using Toledo TGA/SDTA 851 Thermal Analyzer instrument (Switzerland) in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

## EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE:

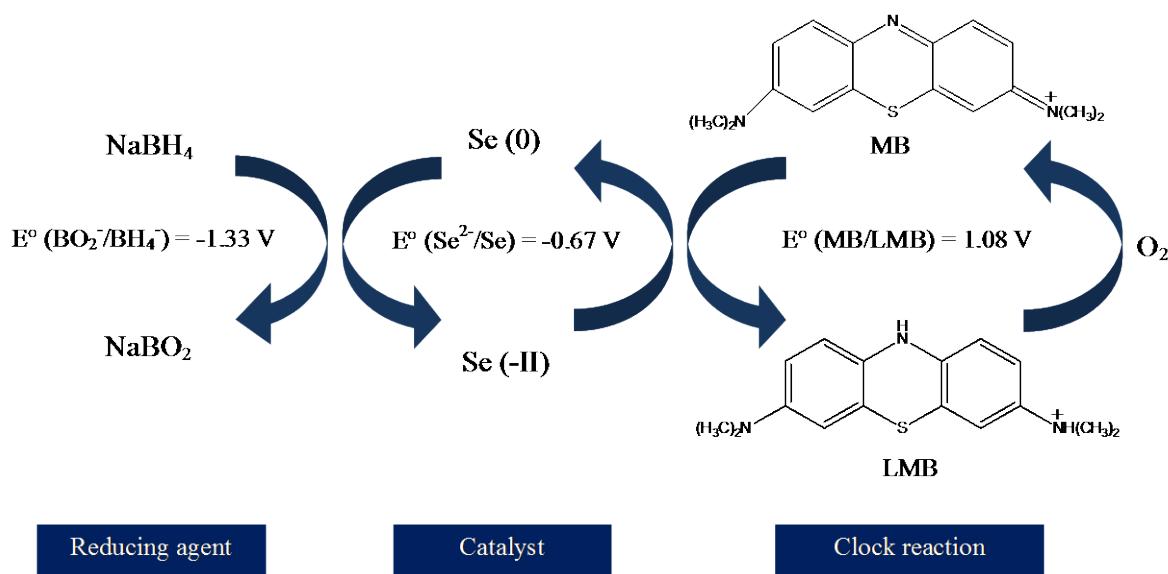
### Synthesis of Noble metal deposited Se NWs.

$\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  was deposited on selenium by stirring 20 mL  $10^{-3}$  M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution with 5 mg as synthesized Se NWs in a 100 mL beaker at room temperature for 2 days. After completion of stirring the product was washed with distilled water and ethanol several times to remove excess  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution.

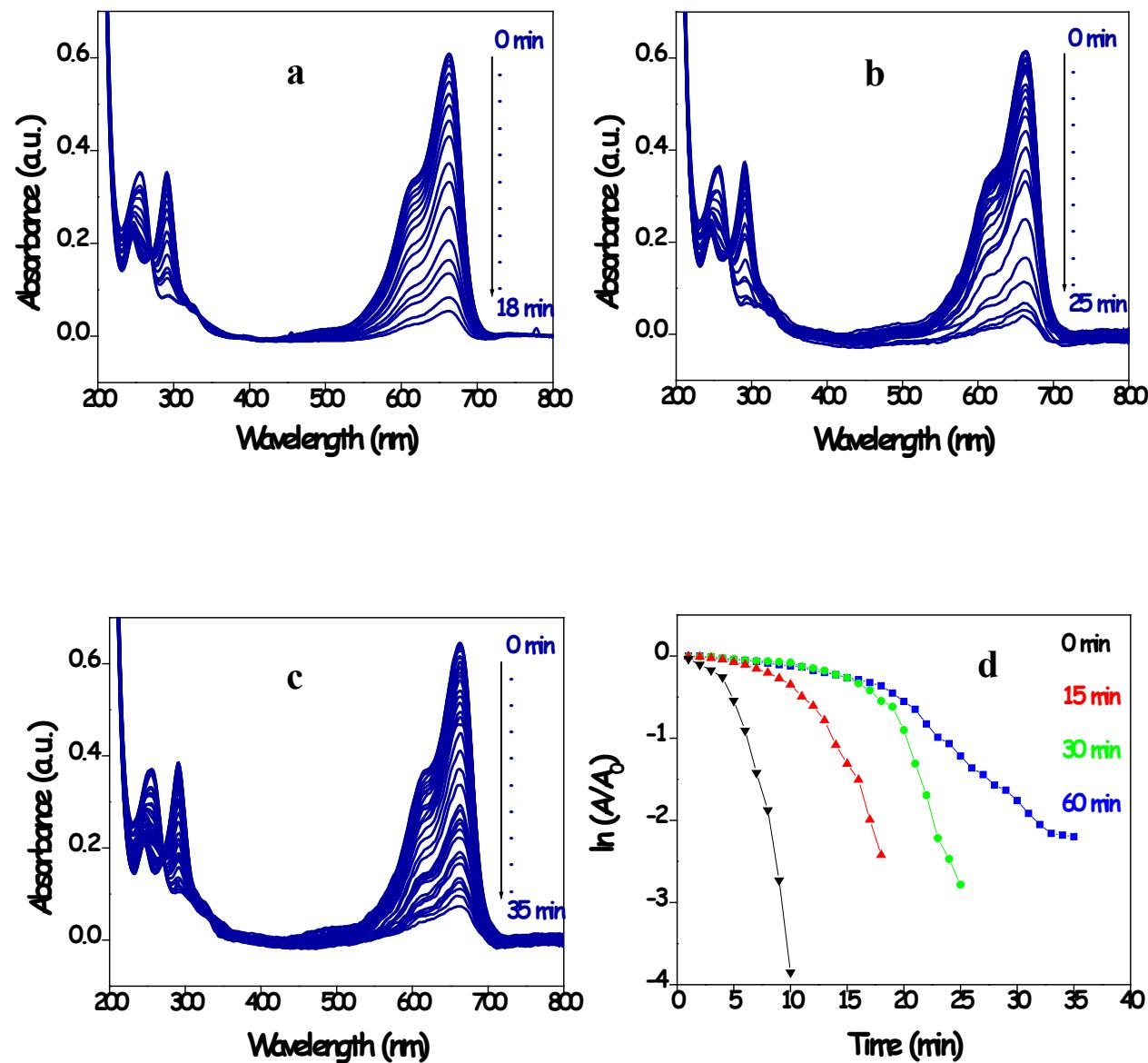
In case of Au(0) deposition on selenium was synthesized by taking  $\text{HAuCl}_4$  solution instead of  $\text{AgNO}_3$  solution keeping all other reaction parameter constant.



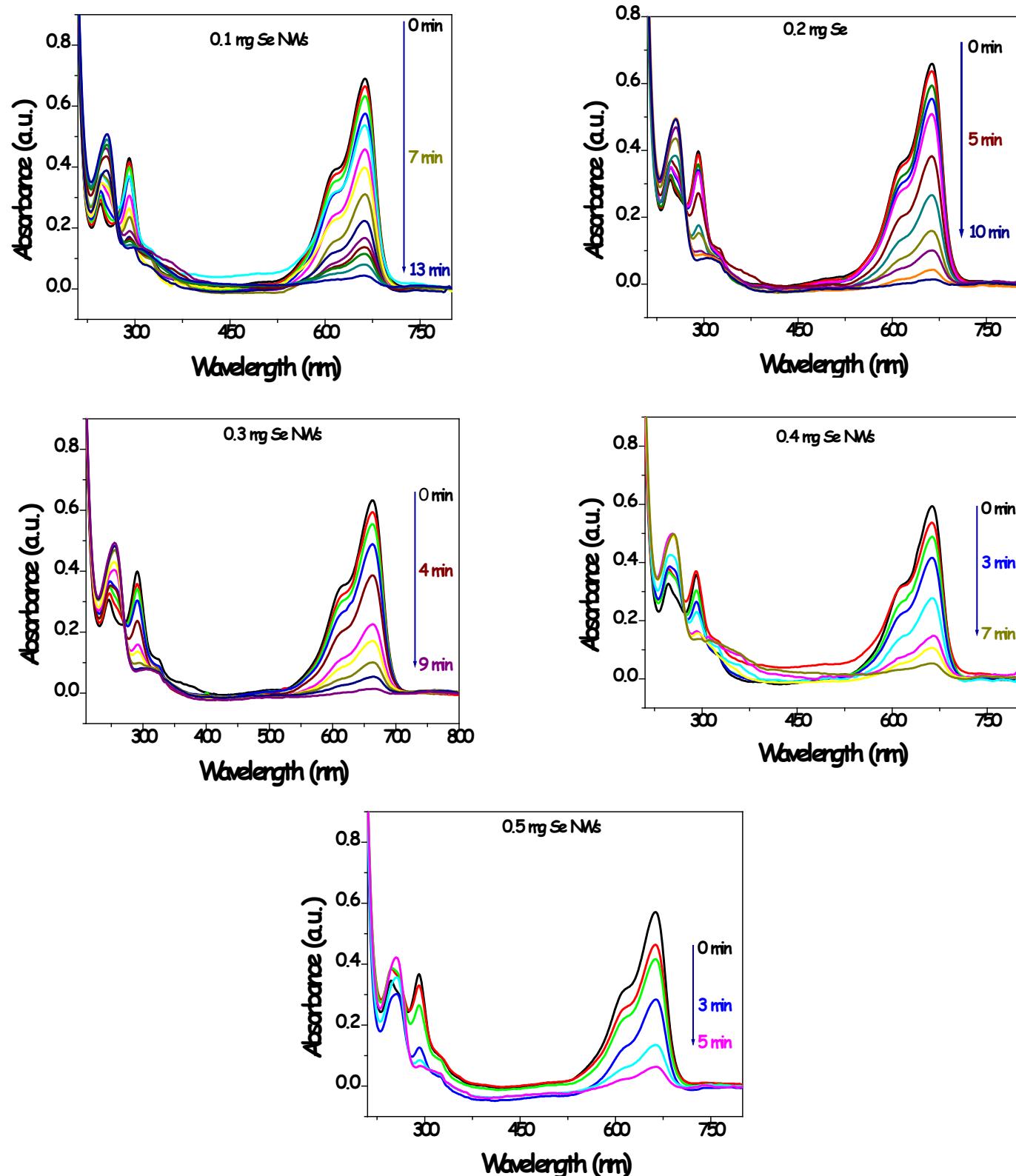
**Fig. S1:** (a) XRD pattern (b) FESEM and (c) TEM images of Se NRs; synthesized in presence of PVP.



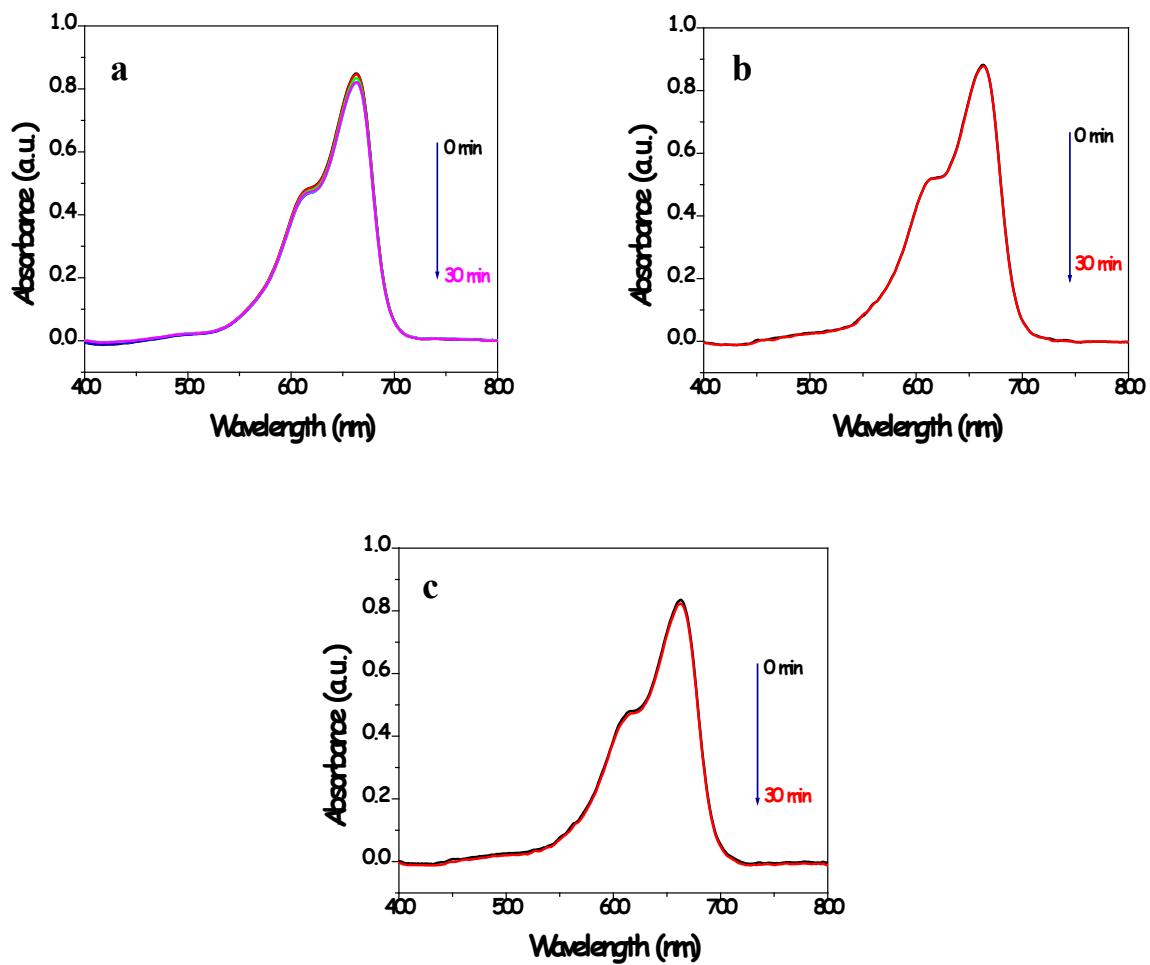
**Fig. S2:** Proposed mechanism for clock reaction of methylene blue.



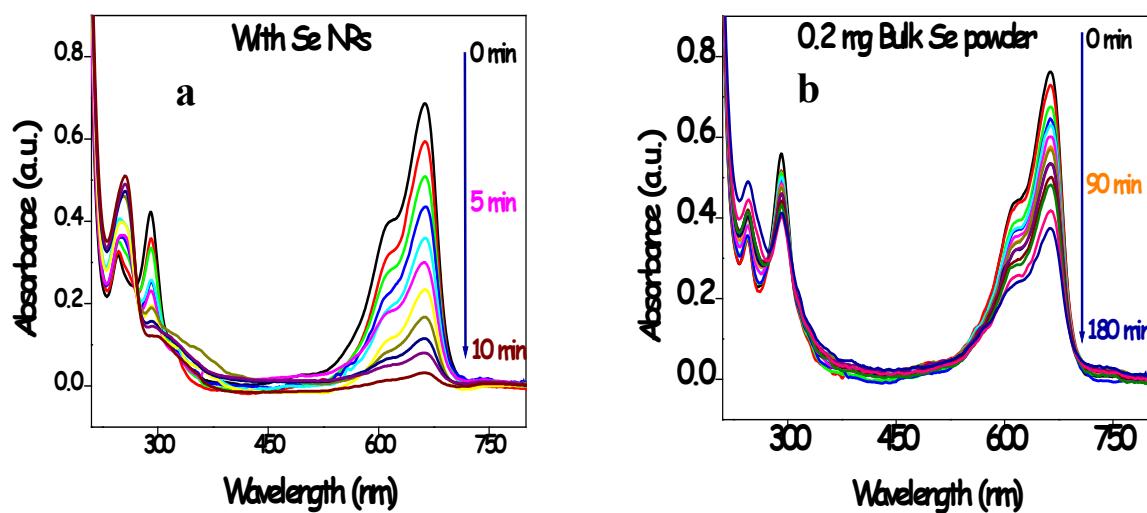
**Fig. S3:** Comparative study of Clock reaction of MB by using  $\text{NaBH}_4$  solution after  
(a) 15 min, (b) 30 min (c) 60 min solution preparation and  
(d) Plot of  $\ln (A/A_0)$  vs. Time of MB reduction using these  $\text{NaBH}_4$  solutions.



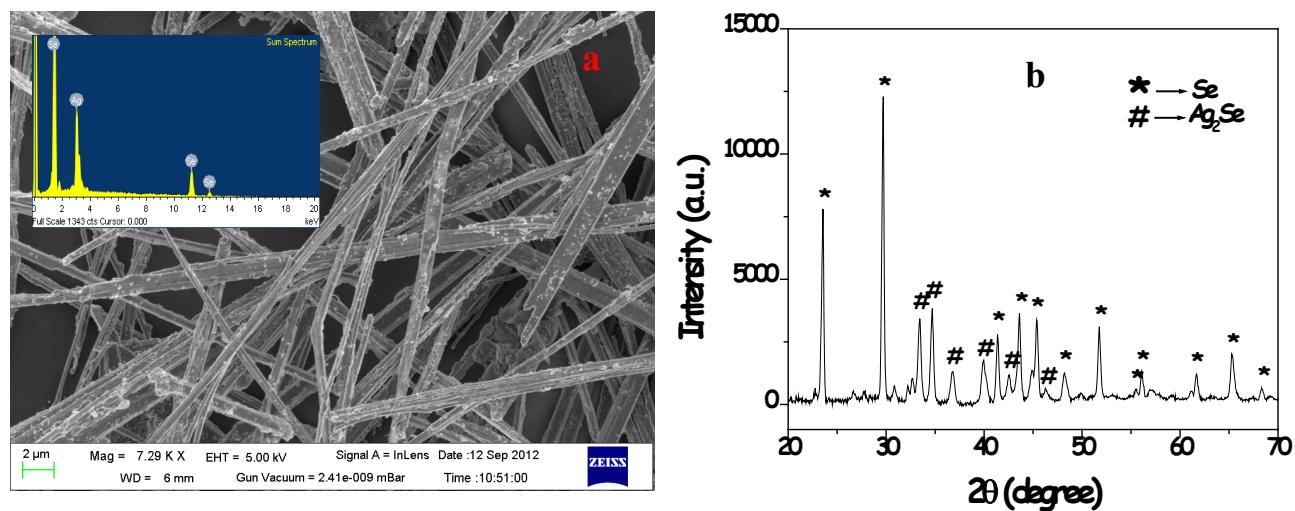
**Fig. S4:** Absorption spectra for MB reduction by NaBH<sub>4</sub> with different Catalyst dose maintaining all other reaction parameter constant.



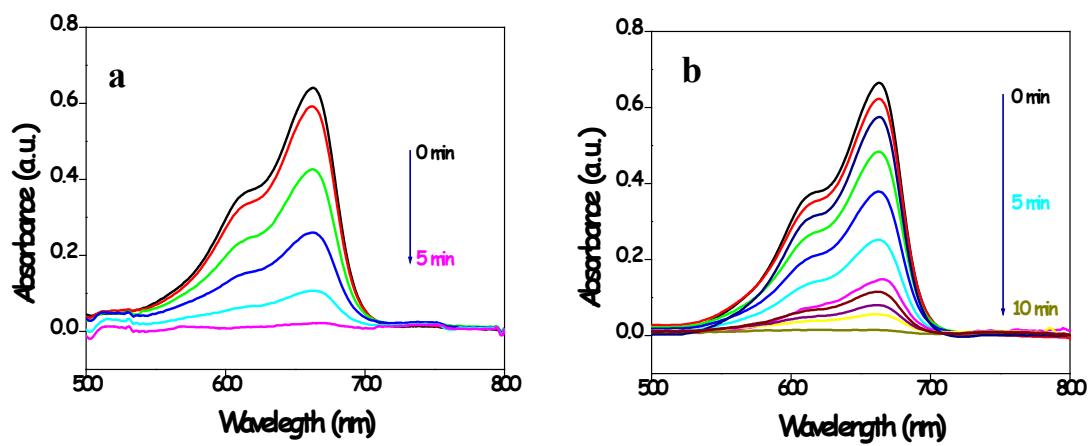
**Fig. S5:** Comparative study of Clock reaction of MB by using various reducing agent e.g.  
(a) Hydrazine hydrate, (b) Ammonium thiocyanate and (c) Glucose.



**Fig. S6:** (a) UV- vis spectra of MB reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in presence of 0.2 mg of Se NRs and (b) UV-vis spectra of MB reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in presence of 0.2 mg Bulk Se powder.



**Fig. S7.** (a) FESEM image of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  deposited selenium; inset presents EDAX analysis.  
(b) Shows the XRD pattern of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  deposited selenium respectively.



**Fig. S8:** (a) UV- vis spectra of MB reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in presence of 0.2 mg of  $\text{Au}(0)$  deposited Se NWs and (b) UV-vis spectra of MB reduced by  $\text{NaBH}_4$  in presence of 0.2 mg  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  deposited Se NWs.