Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A

Supporting Information

Fundamental nature and CO oxidation activities of Indium oxide nanostructures: 1-D wires, 2D-plates, and 3D-cubes and donuts

Won Joo Kim,[1] Debabrata Pradhan,[2] and Youngku Sohn[1,*]

[1]*Department of Chemistry, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan 712-749, Republic of Korea*

[2]*Materials Science Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur 721 302, W.B., India*

* Corresponding author e-mail:youngkusohn@ynu.ac.kr

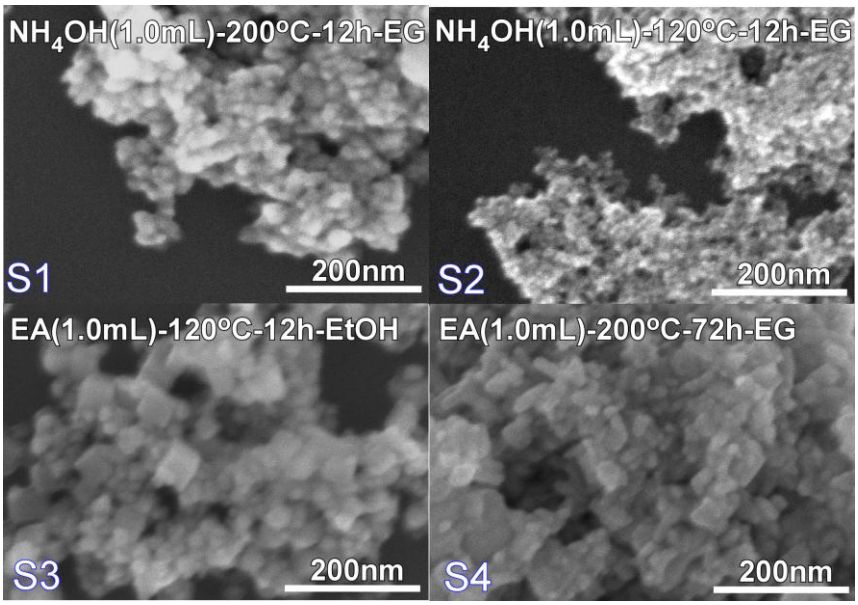

Figure S1: Nanoparticles formed in EG with ammonia (S1 and S2), in ethanol with ethylamine (S3), and in EG with EA at 200 ºC for 72 hours (S4).

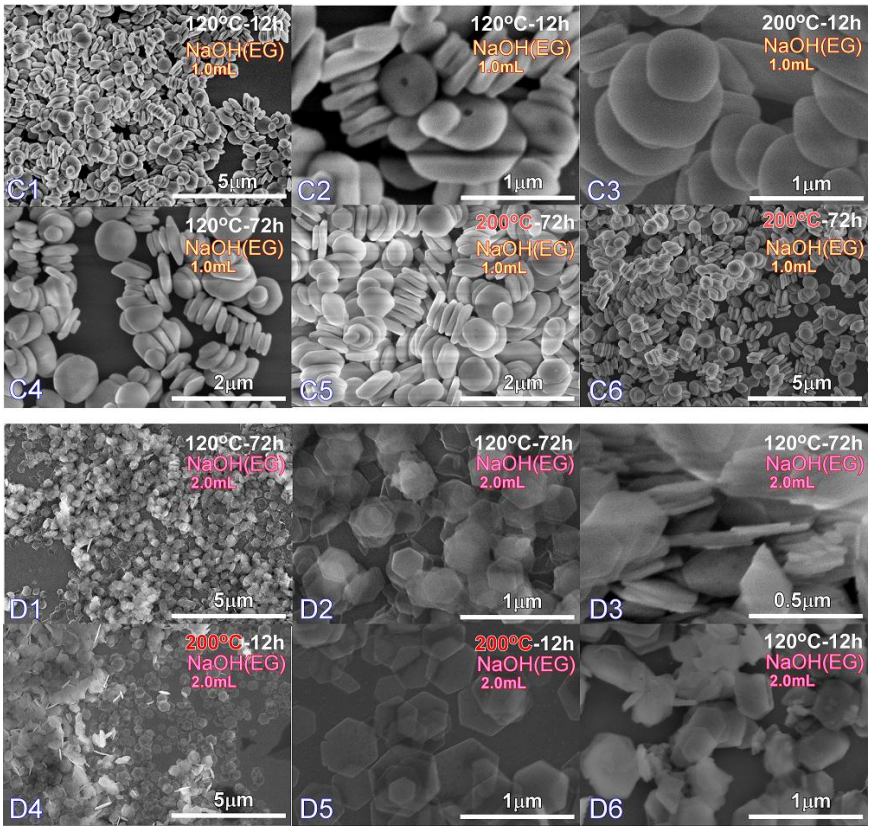

Figure S2: Donuts (top two lines, with 1.0 mL NaOH) and plates (bottom tow lines, with 2.0 mL NaOH) synthesized in EG condition at 120 ºC.

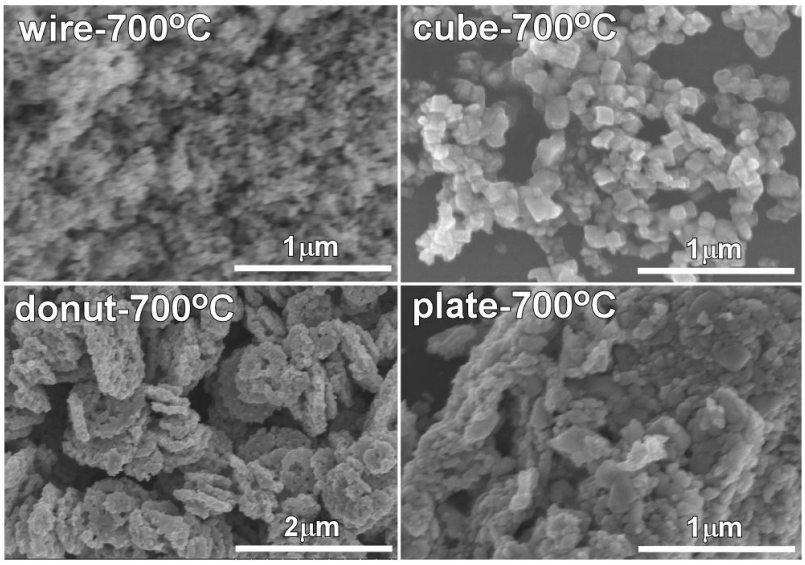

Figure S3: SEM images of 700 ºC-annealed In oxide samples.

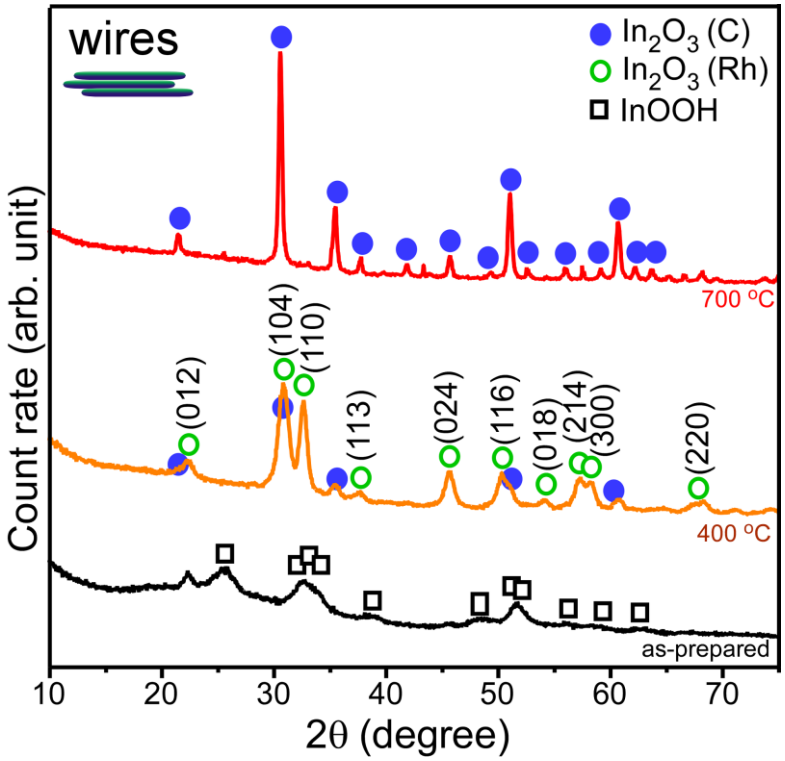

Figure S4: XRD patterns of as-prepared, 400 ºC and 700 ºC annealed wire samples.

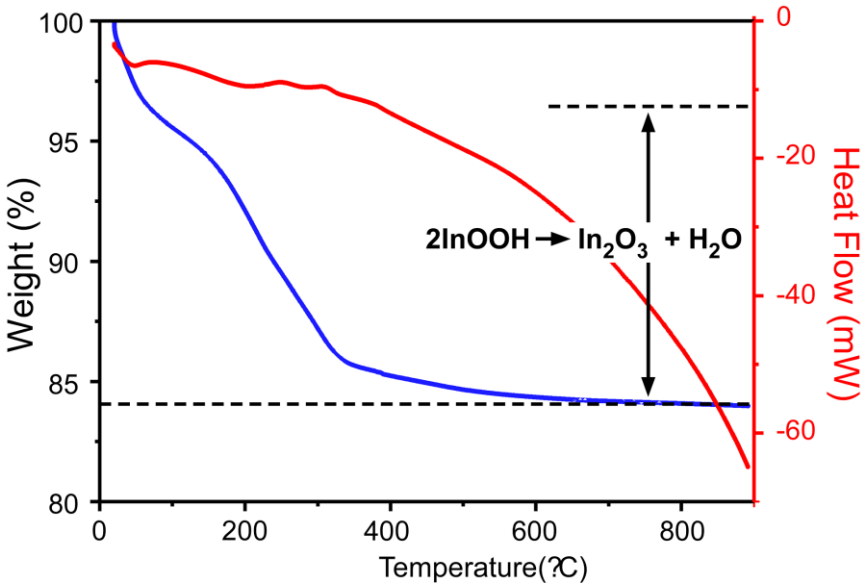

Figure S5: Thermogravimetric and differential scanning calorimetry analysis (TG/DSC) curves for InOOH wires.

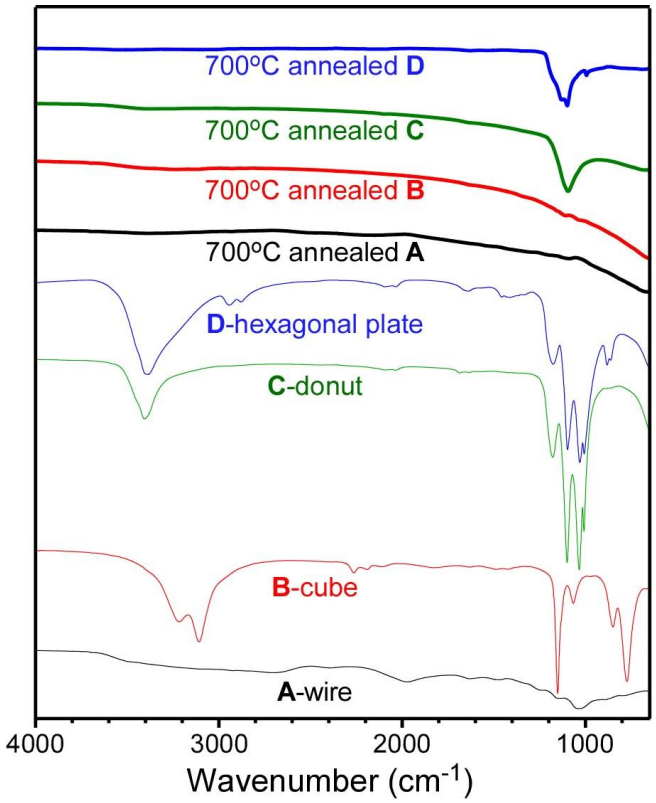

Figure S6: FT-IR spectra of as-prepared and 700°C-annealed In samples.

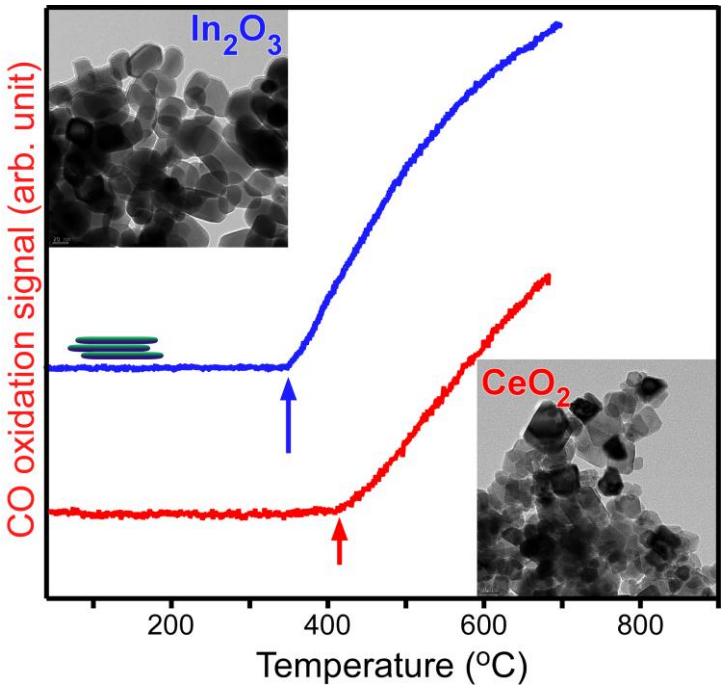

Figure S7: Comparison of CO oxidation profiles between In_2O_3 (wires before annealing) and synthesized CeO_2 nanopowders. We collected the data at the same experimental conditions with the same amount (10 mg) of the catalysts.