Formation Mechanism of CdSe QDs through Thermolysis of Cd(oleate)₂ and TOPSe in The Presence of Alkylamine

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< SUPPORTING INFORMATION >

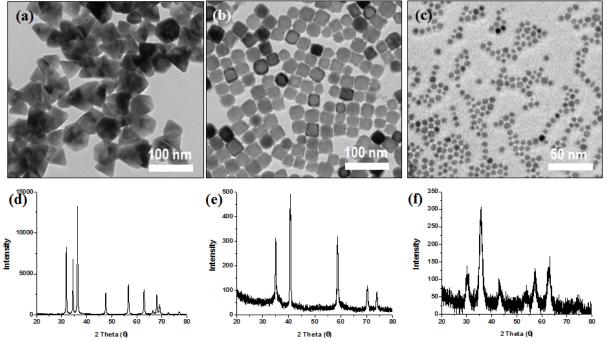


Fig. S1 TEM images and XRD patterns of various metal oxide nanoparticles by thermal decomposition in the presence of alkylamine: (a) and (d) ZnO, (b) and (e) MnO, and (c) and (f) Fe_3O_4

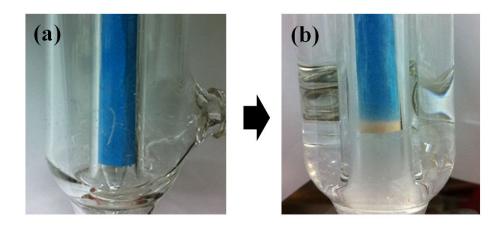


Fig. S2 Detection of generated water through the condensation of HO-ML_n by monitoring the color change of (a) $CoCl_2$ (blue) to (b) $CoCl_2 \cdot nH_2O$ (pink)

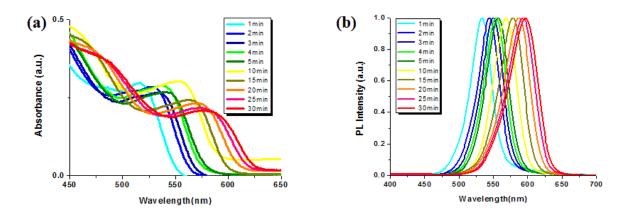


Fig. S3 (a) UV-Vis and (b) PL spetra of synthesized CdSe QDs using intermediate I liwith the passing of reaction time

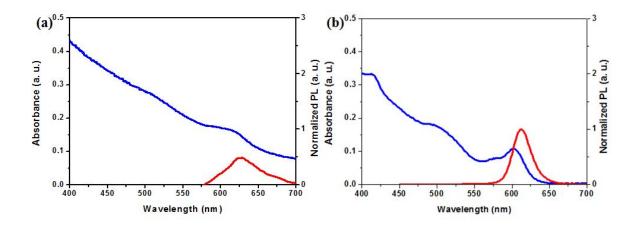


Fig. S4 UV-Vis and PL spectra of synthesized QDs using (a) nanosized CdO and (b) bulk CdO at 250 °C for 10 min

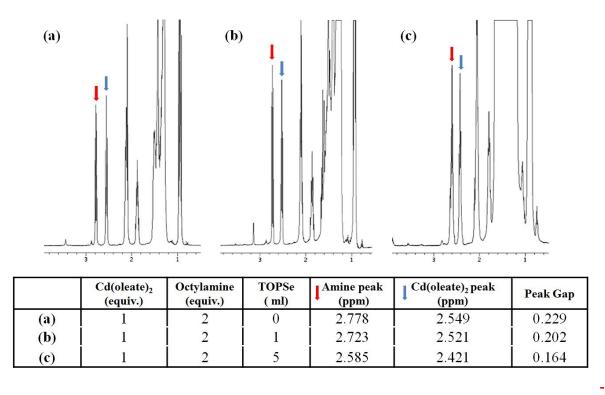


Fig. S5 ¹H NMR spectra of the mixed solution at room temperature; 1 eq. of Cd(oleate)₂ and 2 eq. of octylamine in toluene- d_8 was mixed with (a) 0 mL (b) 1 mL and (c) 5 mL of TOPSe solution (TOPSe = 1 mmol Se/1 mL TOP)

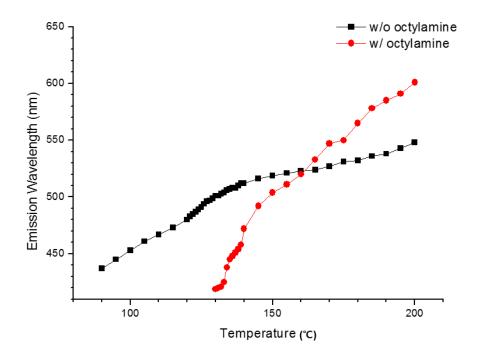


Fig. S6 Reaction kinetics of the mixtures of $Cd(oleate)_2$ and TOPSe in the presence and absence of octylamine by measuring the emission wavelength of generated CdSe QDs.

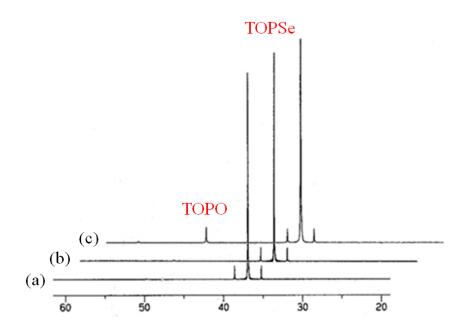


Fig. S7 31 P-NMR spectra of (a) TOPSe, (b) TOPSe after heating at 250 °C and (c) reaction between TOPSe and bulk CdO powder