

## Supplementary materials

### **Facile Synthesis of Various Epitaxial and Textured Polymorphs of Vanadium Oxide Thin films on the (0006)-surface of Sapphire Substrates**

Bin Hong<sup>a</sup>, Jiangtao Zhao<sup>a</sup>, Kai Hu<sup>a</sup>, Yuanjun Yang<sup>a,b,d\*</sup>, Zhenlin Luo<sup>a,b</sup>, Xiaoguang Li<sup>c</sup>, Chen Gao<sup>a,b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> National Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory, Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemistry for Energy Materials, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230029, P.R. China

<sup>b</sup> CAS Key Laboratory of Materials for Energy Conversion, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, P.R. China

<sup>c</sup> Department of Physics and Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at Microscale, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230027, P.R. China

<sup>d</sup> School of Electronic Science and Applied Physics, and Lab of Quantum Materials and Interfaces, Hefei University of Technology, Hefei, Anhui 230009, P. R. China

\*Corresponding Author: [yangyuanjun@ustc.edu.cn](mailto:yangyuanjun@ustc.edu.cn) or [cgao@ustc.edu.cn](mailto:cgao@ustc.edu.cn).

## 1 The prices of the listed substrates for the growth of VO<sub>2</sub> thin films

Here, we listed the prices some typical single crystal substrates used to fabricate epitaxial VO<sub>2</sub> thin films in Table-S1. The sapphire substrate is cheaper than the others (<http://www.mtixtl.com/>).

In addition, the sapphire substrate is so transparent in ultraviolet, visible and infrared regions that it can be used to design optoelectronic devices based on the VO<sub>2</sub> thin films. The other substrates cannot give these advantages.

Table-S1. The cost of typical single crystal substrates (data from MTI Corporation)

<i>Substrates</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Price(USD)</i> <i>@MTI</i> <i>Corporation</i>
<i>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>1''×0.5mm</i>	<i>85.95</i>
<i>LaAlO<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>1''×0.5mm</i>	<i>99.00</i>
<i>(LaAlO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>0.3</sub>(SrAl<sub>0.5</sub>Ta<sub>0.5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>0.7</sub></i>	<i>1''×0.5mm</i>	<i>259.95</i>
<i>MgO</i>	<i>1''×0.5mm</i>	<i>290.00</i>
<i>SrTiO<sub>3</sub></i>	<i>1''×0.5mm</i>	<i>368.00</i>
<i>TiO<sub>2</sub></i>	<i>10×10×0.5mm</i>	<i>135.00</i>

## 2 The XRD patterns for the VO<sub>x</sub> thin films

To better learn the purities and orientations of the different crystalline phases, the full XRD pattern scans of (a) VO<sub>2</sub> (B), (b) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1), (c) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1+B), and (d) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1+mM) from 10°-95° were performed and the corresponding results are shown in Figure-S1 (a), (b), (c) and (d).

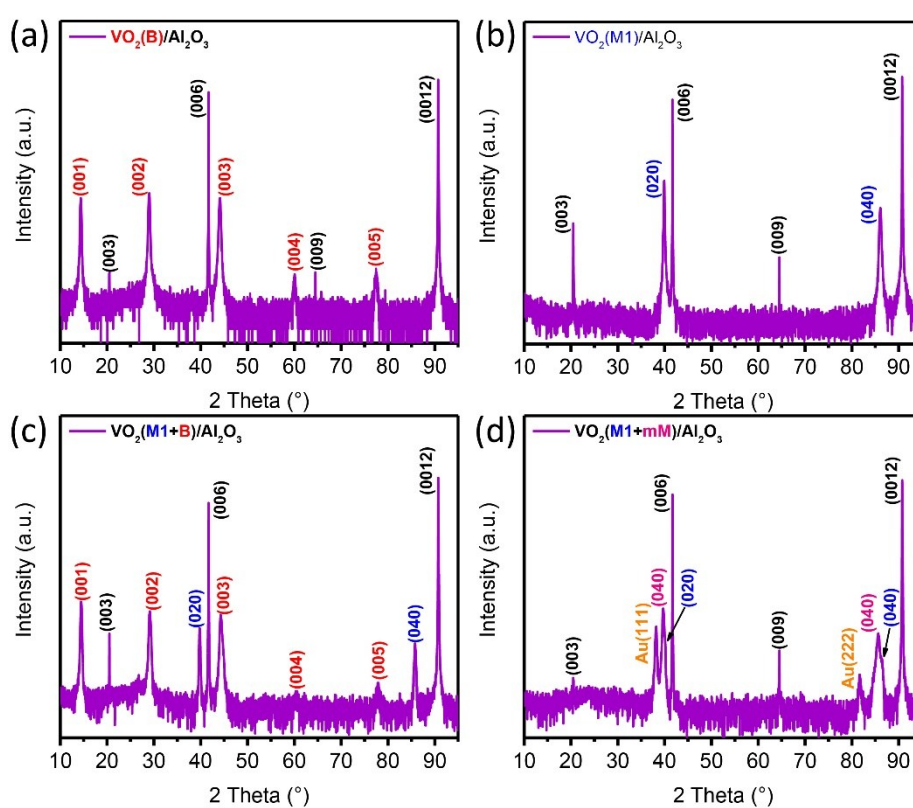


Figure S1. The full XRD pattern scans of (a) VO<sub>2</sub> (B), (b) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1), (c) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1+B), and (d) VO<sub>2</sub> (M1+mM) from 10°-95°.

### 3 Determination of the film thicknesses

In this work, we used X-ray reflectivity (XRR) technique to check the thicknesses of the vanadium oxide thin films non-destructively. As shown in Figure S2, X-Ray reflectivity curve for the one of the vanadium oxide thin films was used to calculate the film thickness  $d$  with formula:  $d = \frac{(m-n)\lambda}{2(\sin\theta_m - \sin\theta_n)}$ , the thickness is ~120 nm. Therefore, by repeating this measurement several times with different deposition time, the relationship of the film thickness vs. deposition time is plotted and thus the film thickness what you want is easily obtained.

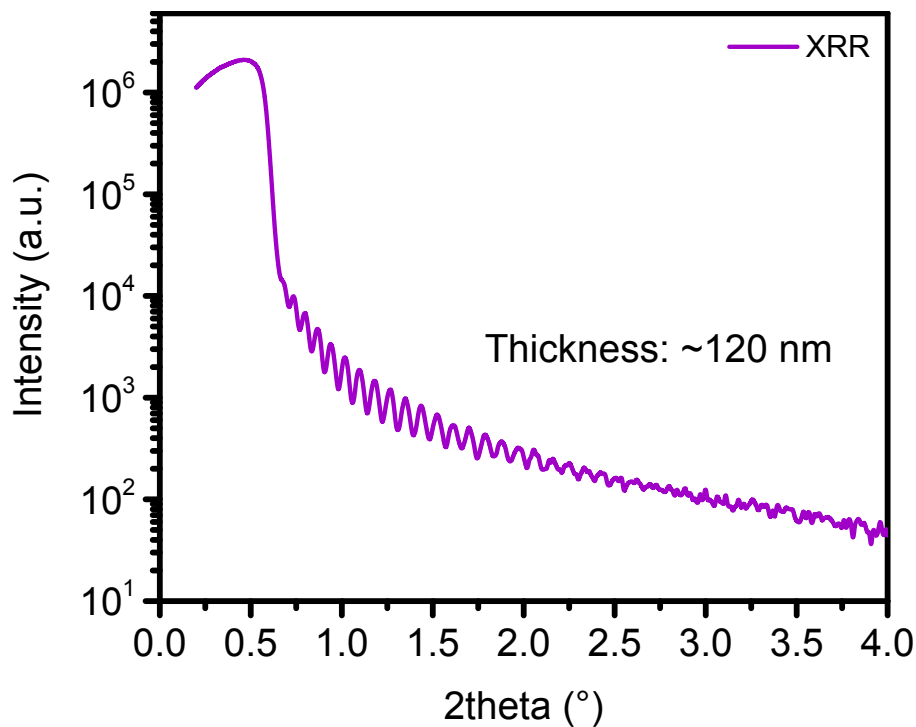


Figure S2. Measured X-Ray reflectivity curve for one of the vanadium oxide thin films, and we can calculate the film thickness  $d$  is about 120 nm.