Supplementary Information

Vapour Confinement as a Strategy to Fabricate Metal and Bimetallic Nanostructures.

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Figure S1: (a) shows the SEM image of Mg nanowires deposited on an SS foil at a sublimation temperature of 700°C at a heating rate of 300 °C/min (position P2) and (b) represents the Mg microstructures deposited at an evaporation temperature of 600°C (position P1).



Figure S2: (a), (b) and (c) represents the SEM images of aggregated Mg nanoparticles on copper, Nickel and SS substrates at a lower heating rate of 10°C/min



Figure S3: (a) and (b) represents the Bright-Field TEM images of Mg nanostructures deposited on a TEM grid at position P2, when the sublimation process is carried out in a test tube.



Figure S4: (a) shows the Bright-Field TEM image of MgO film deposited on a TEM grid when the Mg sublimation is done on the quartz tube of OD 8cm (without bottle and test tube) and (b) the corresponding SAED pattern.



Figure S5: (a) and (b) shows the Bright-Field TEM images of melted Mg microstructures at source temperature of 600°C, deposited on a carbon at a substrate position of P1.



Figure S6: (a) and (b) shows the Bright-Field TEM images of straight Mg nanowires growing from the microstructures at an evaporation temperature of 600° C, at substrate position P2, (c) the corresponding SAED pattern, (d) and (e) represents the Bight-Field TEM images of Mg nanoparticles, which is formed from Mg microparticles at a substrate position of P3 (evaporation temperature of 600° C) and (f) the corresponding SAED pattern.



Figure S7: shows the photograph of copper acetate deposition in the quartz bottle.



Figure S8: (a) and (b) shows the SEM images of Mg nanoparticles and (c) and (d) represents the SEM images of Zn nanowires, formed on Stainless steel substrates in a 3cm ND quartz bottle.