

**The Formation Process of Five-Component Cu-In-Zn-Se-S  
Nanocrystals from Ternary Cu-In-S and Quaternary Cu-In-Se-S  
Nanocrystals via Gradually Induced Synthesis**

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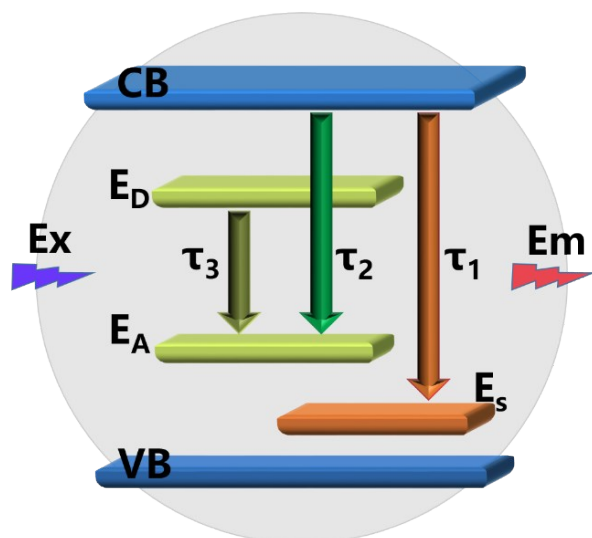
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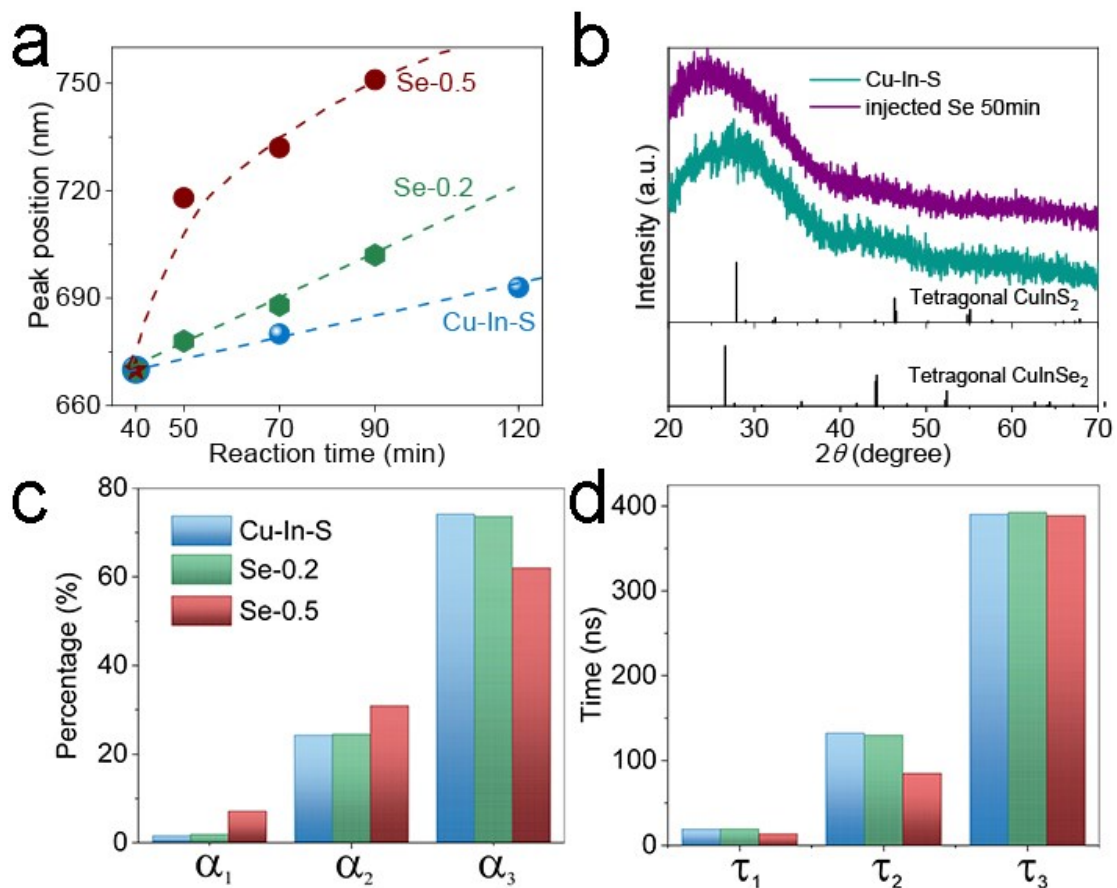
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**Table S1.** Summary of the fluorescence decay lifetime data of Cu-In-Se-S NCs obtained by the one-pot method.

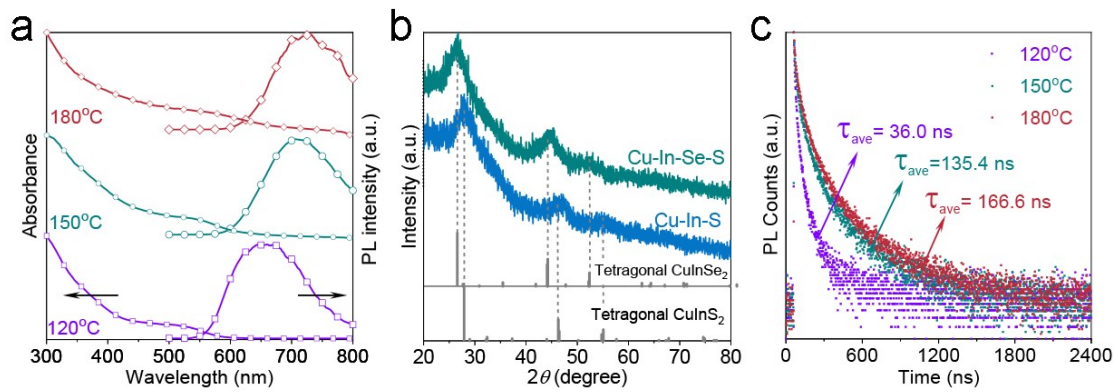
	$\alpha_1$ (%)	$\tau_1$ (ns)	$\alpha_2$ (%)	$\tau_2$ (ns)	$\alpha_3$ (%)	$\tau_3$ (ns)	$\tau_{ave}$ (ns)
120 °C	49.9	9.2	37.7	32.6	12.4	154.5	36.0
150 °C	16.8	13.9	45.4	64.5	37.8	274.5	135.4
180 °C	12.7	15.7	45.7	73.9	41.6	314.6	166.6



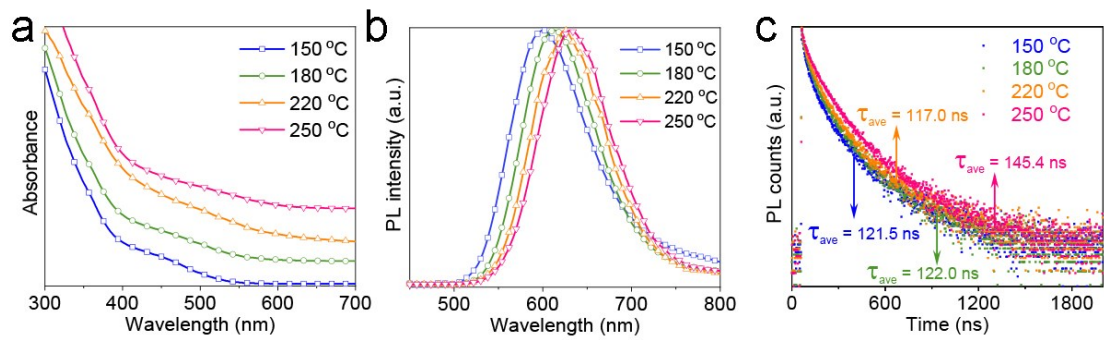
**Figure S1.** The schematic diagram of the radiation recombination mechanism of Cu-In-S NCs.



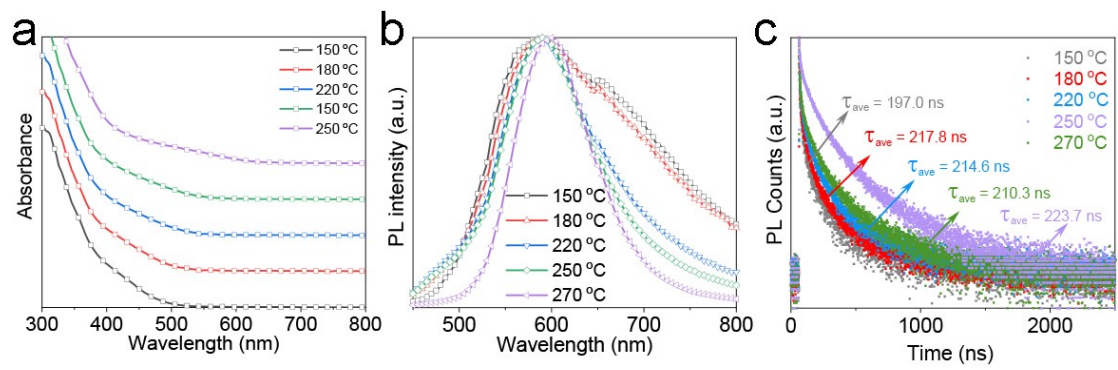
**Figure S2.** The summary of the Cu-In-S NCs before and after Se powder injected (0.2 mmol and 0.5 mmol): (a) emission peak position; (b) XRD of Cu-In-S obtained in 220 °C 40 min and the Cu-In-Se-S NCs prepared 50 min later after 0.2 mmol Se was injected. (c) The percentage of  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$ ; (d) the time of  $\tau_1$ ,  $\tau_2$  and  $\tau_3$ .



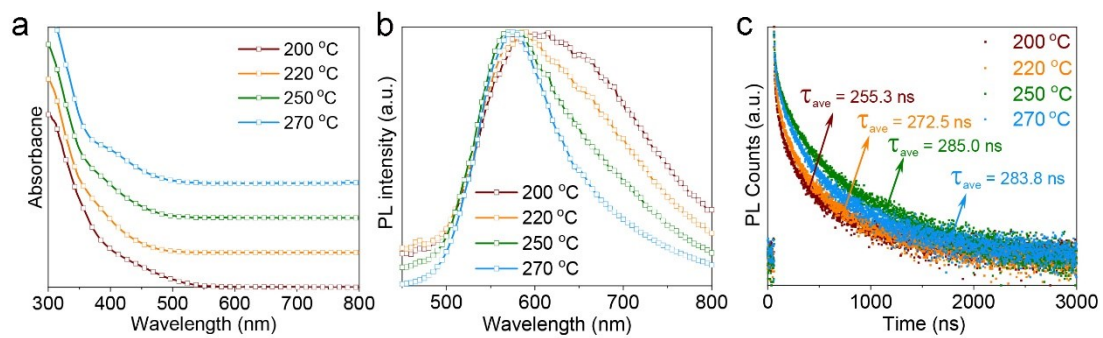
**Figure S3.** (a) Absorption and PL spectra of Cu-In-Se-S NCs in different temperatures. (b) Comparison of XRD patterns of Cu-In-S NCs obtained at 220 °C 40 min and Cu-In-Se-S NCs prepared at 150 °C, both of them are obtained in one-pot method. (c) Decay curves of Cu-In-Se-S NCs in different temperatures.



**Figure S4.** (a) Absorption and (b) emission spectra and (c) fluorescence decay curve of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs via the one-pot method with 0.5 mmol Zn precursor (Zn-0.5).

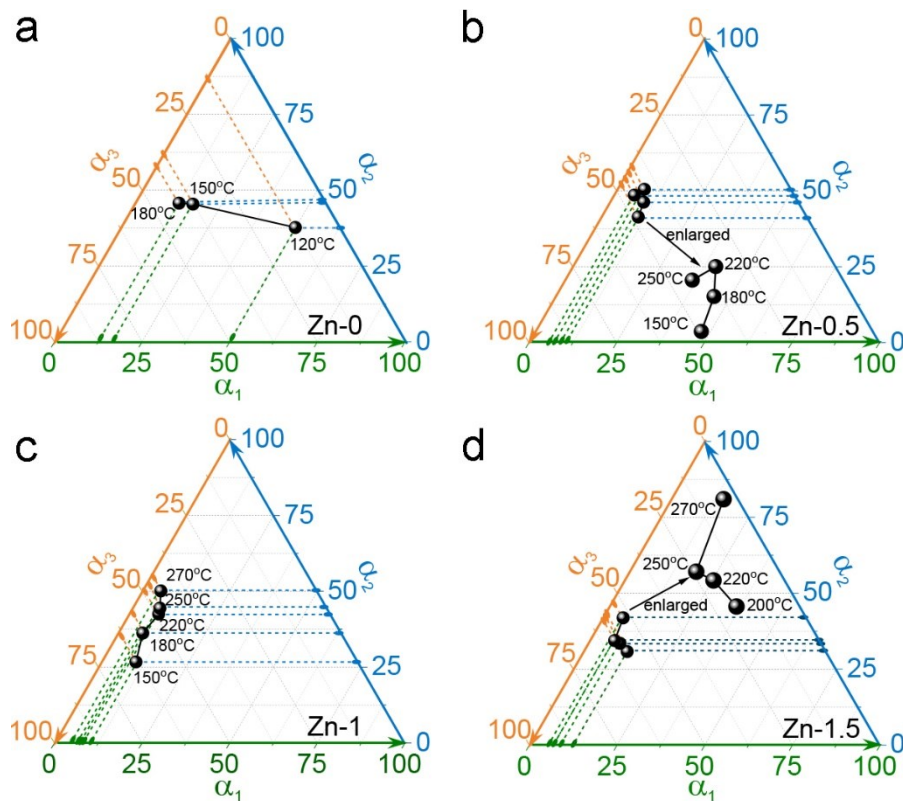


**Figure S5.** (a) Absorption and (b) emission spectra and (c) fluorescence decay curve of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs via the one-pot method with 1 mmol Zn precursor (Zn-1).

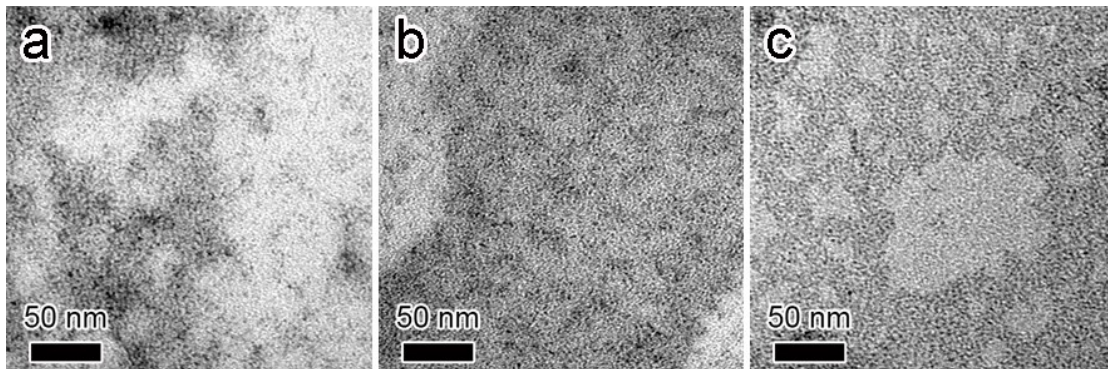


**Figure S6.** (a) Absorption and (b) emission spectra and (c) fluorescence decay curve of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs via the one-pot method with 1.5 mmol Zn precursor (Zn-1.5).

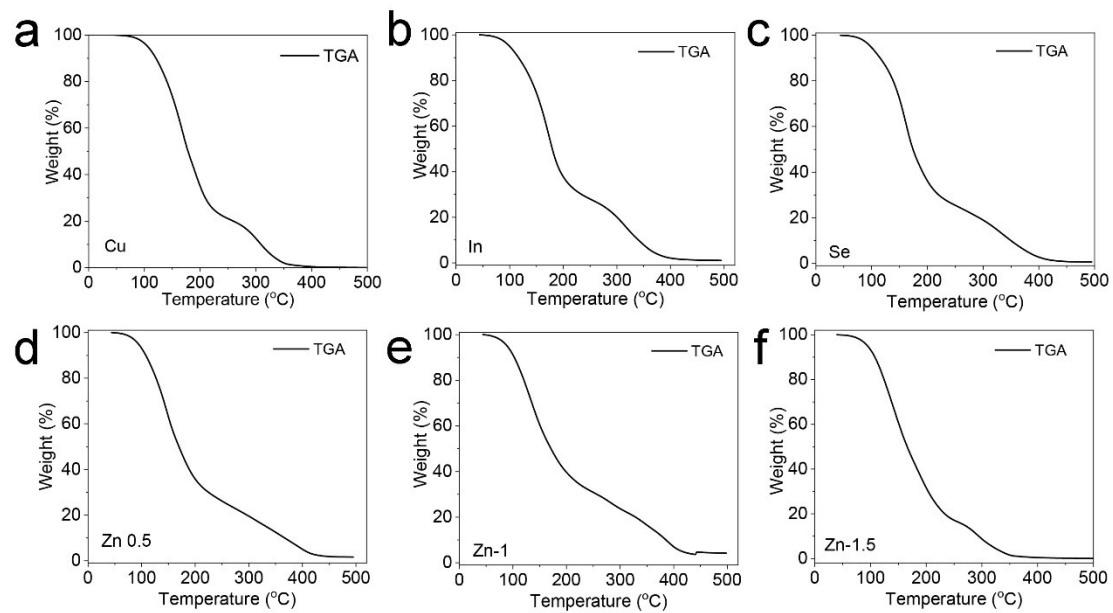




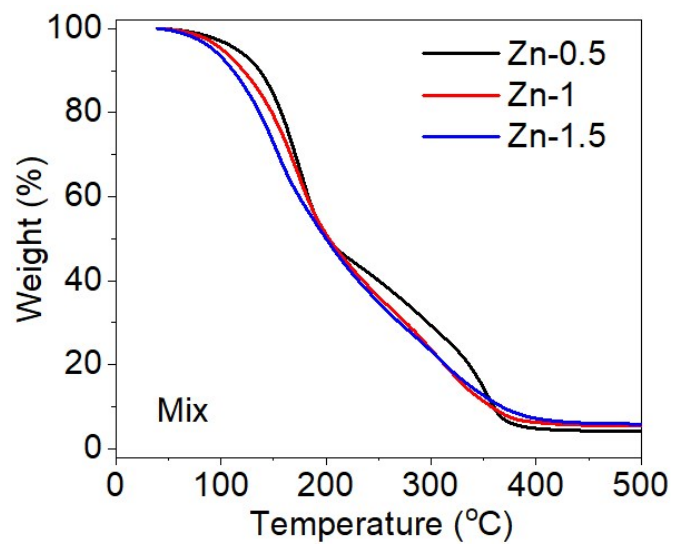
**Figure S7.** The change percentage of different combinations ( $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$ ) upon the temperature increasing under altering dosages of Zn precursor: (a) Zn-0, (b) Zn-0.5, (c) Zn-1, (d) Zn-1.5.



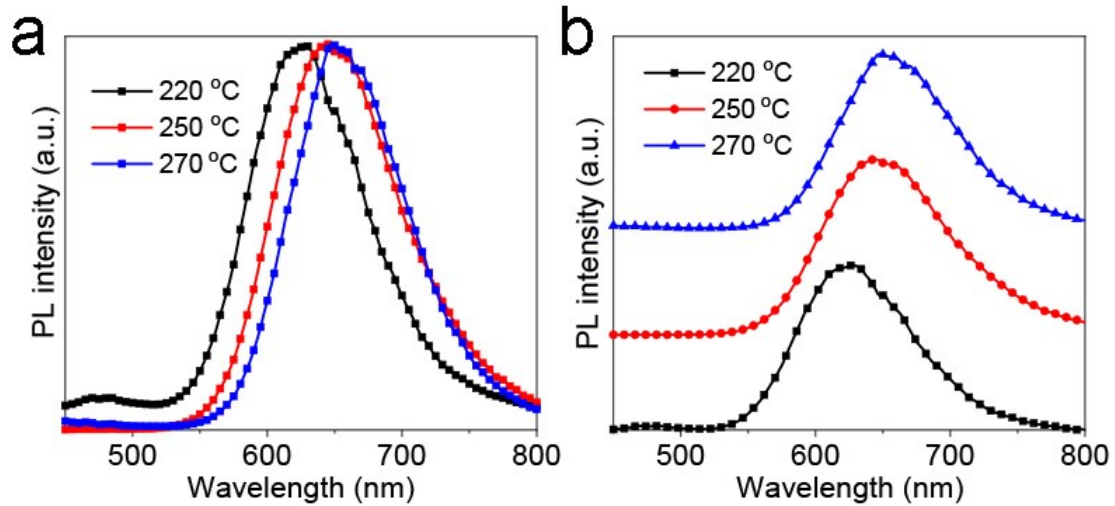
**Figure S8.** The TEM of (a) Zn-0 (150 °C), (b) Zn-0.5 (250 °C) and (c) Zn-1 (250 °C), and these samples were obtained by one-pot method.



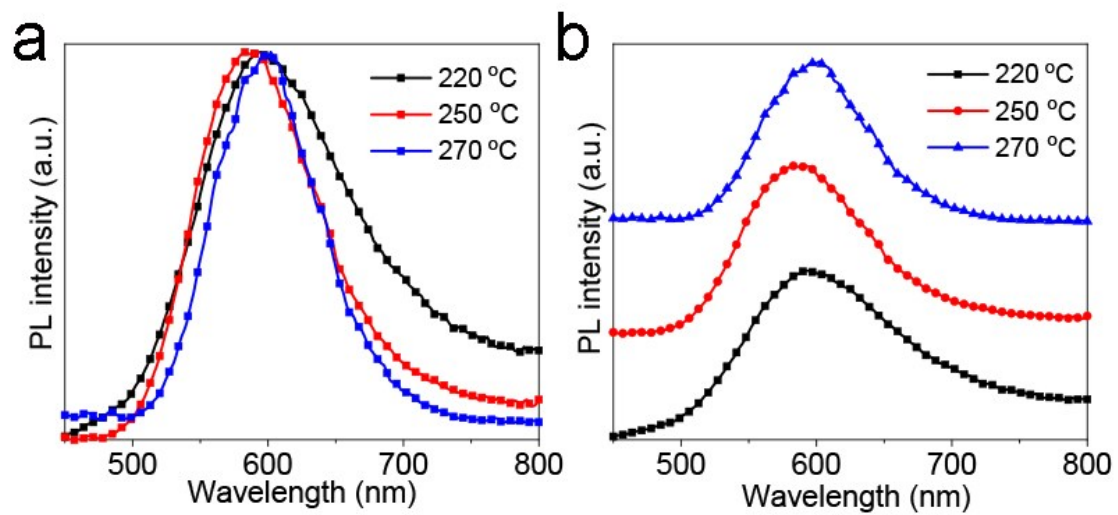
**Figure S9.** The thermogravimetric analysis data (TGA) of each ion mixed with organic matter respectively: (a) Cu, (b) In, (c) Se, (d) Zn-0.5, (e) Zn-1, (f) Zn-1.5.



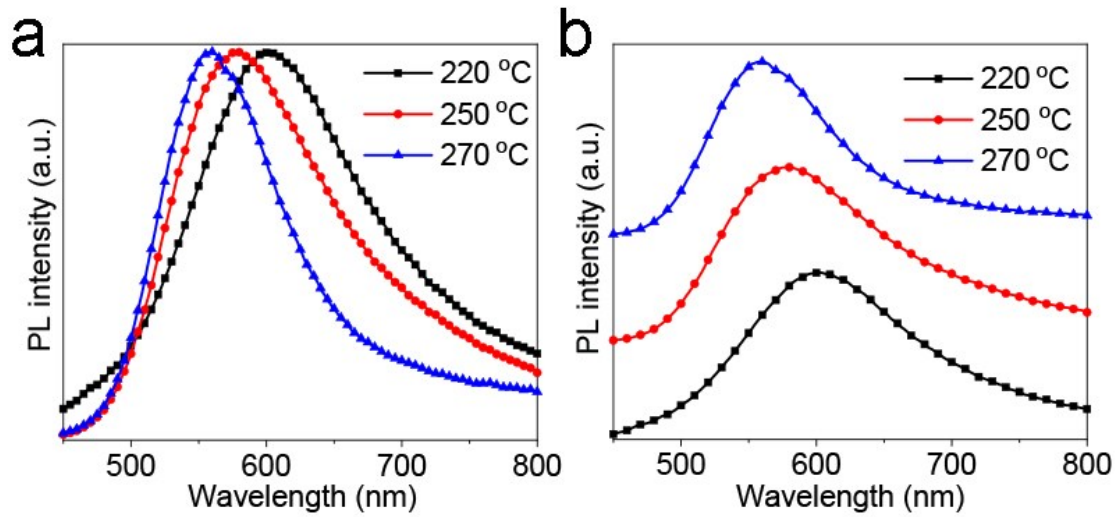
**Figure S10.** The thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curves of all the precursors mixed with organic matters under different dosages of Zn, while other amounts kept constant.



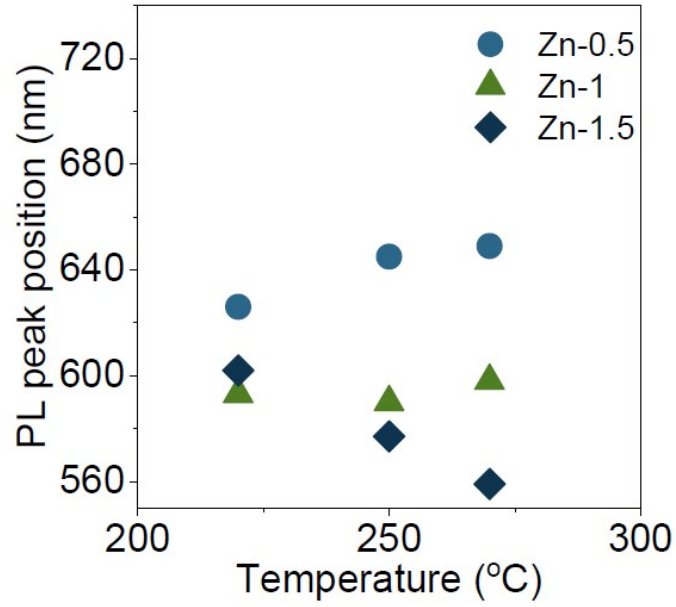
**Figure S11.** The emission spectra of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs obtained by Cu precursor injected method and the dosage of Zn precursor is 0.5 mmol (Zn-0.5): (a) Normalized and (b) non-normalized.



**Figure S12.** The emission spectra of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs obtained by Cu precursor injected method and the dosage of Zn precursor is 1 mmol (Zn-1): (a) Normalized and (b) non-normalized.



**Figure S13.** The emission spectra of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs obtained by Cu precursor injected method and the dosage of Zn precursor is 1.5 mmol (Zn-1.5): (a) Normalized and (b) non-normalized.



**Figure S14.** The summary of the emission peak position of Cu-In-Zn-Se-S NCs in different temperatures obtained by Cu precursor injected method with varying dosages of Zn precursor (Zn-0.5, Zn-1, Zn-1.5).