Supporting information

Precise Synthesis of Copper Selenide Nanowires with Tailored Cu Vacancies through Photo-Induced Reduction for Thermoelectric applications

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Supporting Figures

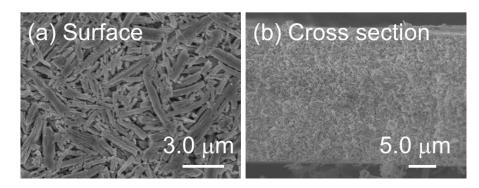


Fig. S1 (a) Surface and (b) cross sectional SEM images of Cu_{2.00}Se NW films after pressing.

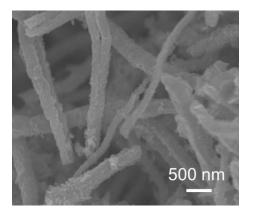


Fig. S2 A SEM image of Cu_{2.00}Se NW with high magnification.

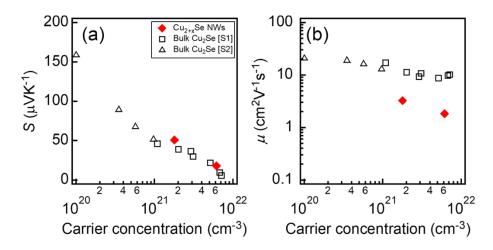


Fig. S3 (a) Seebeck coefficient (*S*) and (b) Hall mobility (μ) as a function of carrier concentration of Cu_{2+x}Se NWs and bulk Cu₂Se [S1, S2].

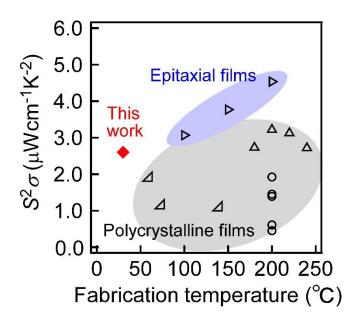


Fig. S4 $S^2 \sigma$ of Cu_{2.00}Se NWs (this work) as a function of the fabrication temperature, where the data of polycrystalline films [S3-S5] and epitaxial films [S6] were plotted.

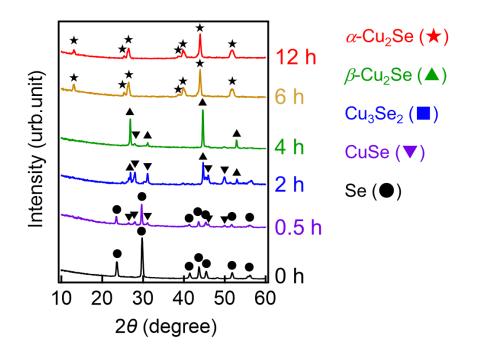


Fig. S5 XRD patterns of the samples synthesized by light irradiation for 0-12 hours.

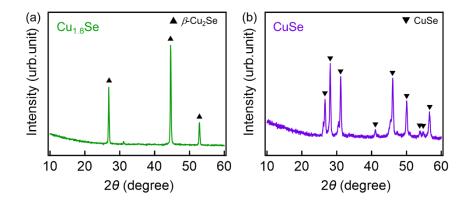


Fig. S6 XRD patterns of (a) Cu_{1.8}Se NWs and (b) CuSe NWs. Cu_{1.8}Se (CuSe) NWs were synthesized with used Cu/Se ratio of 1.8 (1.0) by light irradiation for 12 (30) hours.

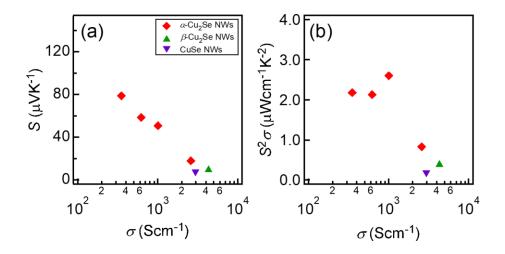


Fig. S7 (a) *S* and (b) $S^2 \sigma$ as a function of σ of α -Cu_{2+x}Se NWs, β -Cu_{1.8}Se NWs and CuSe NWs.

References

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