## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Catalyst-assisted growth of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> perovskite nanowires

Karam Shreteh<sup>a</sup>, Michael Volokh<sup>b</sup> and Taleb Mokari\*<sup>ab</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, and <sup>b</sup>Ilse Katz Institute for Nanoscale Science and Technology, Ben-

Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, 8410501, Israel

\*Correspondence: mokari@bgu.ac.il

Bulk XRD patterns and FFT analysis diffraction cards from Crystallography Open Database

Cubic CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>: card No. 96-153-3064.

Cubic Ag<sub>2</sub>S: card No. 96-150-9710.

Monoclinic Ag<sub>2</sub>S: card No. 96-154-4686.

Orthorhombic Ag<sub>2</sub>Se: card No. 96-900-0253.



Fig. S1. (a) TEM image and (b) UV-vis absorbance spectrum of Ag<sub>2</sub>S particles (in hexane).



**Fig. S2.** Size distribution histograms of: (a) CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs width, (b) length of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs after immediate quenching, and (c) length of CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs, which were quenched after 5 s. For each sample, 100 individual NWs were measured. The mean represents the calculated average diameter, and SD is the standard deviation.



**Fig. S3.** Elemental mapping of  $Ag_2S$ -catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs. (a) Darkfield STEM image. Qualitative EDS elemental distribution maps: (b) All elements—silver in light blue, sulfur in green, cesium in yellow, lead in violet, and bromine in red, (c) Pb, (d) Cs, (e) Ag, (f) Br, and (g) S.



Fig. S4. Low magnification HAADF image of Ag<sub>2</sub>S-catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs.



Fig. S5. TEM image of  $CsPbBr_3$  nanoparticles synthesized without adding the  $Ag_2S$  NPs (i.e., without an SSS catalyst).



**Fig. S6.** HRSTEM image of Ag<sub>2</sub>S–CsPbBr<sub>3</sub>, the arrow points to the electron beam damage at the interface.



Fig. S7. HRSTEM image showing the two edges of Ag<sub>2</sub>S-catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs.



**Fig. S8.** Elemental mapping of  $Ag_2Se$ -catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs. (a) Darkfield STEM image. Qualitative EDS elemental distribution maps: (b) All elements—silver in green, selenium in red, cesium in blue, lead in yellow, and bromine in cyan, (c) Ag, (d) Se, (e) Cs, (f) Pb, and (g) Br.



**Fig. S9.** (a) Dark field STEM image of a representative Ag<sub>2</sub>Se-catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NW and its tip, (b) EDS spectra with an atomic ratio quantification for each of the points (A–D) marked on the STEM image in (a).



Fig. S10. Optical properties of Ag<sub>2</sub>Se-catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NWs: UV–vis absorbance spectrum (leftside *y*-axis) using a black line and steady-state emission photoluminescence (PL) (right-side *y*axis) using a dashed red line,  $\lambda_{exc} = 410$  nm.



**Fig. S11.** Dark field STEM image of (a) a representative  $Cu_2S$ -catalyzed CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> NW tip with (b) the body of the same NW, and (c) EDS spectra with an atomic ratio quantification for each point (A–C) marked on the two STEM images in (a, b).



**Fig. S12.** TEM images of the (a) CdS NPs and (b) product of the catalyst-assisted NWs growth procedure when using the CdS NPs as the catalysts (no NWs form, only CsPbBr<sub>3</sub> cubes).