

Supporting Information

Photochemical Synthesis of Selenium Nanospheres of Tunable Size and Colloidal Stability with Simple Diketones

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This file contains 4 tables and 5 figures.

Table S1. Acute toxicity data of the tested ketones and their main degradation products with rat as the testing species.

Chemical	LD ₅₀ (rat, oral) (mg/kg) ^a
Acetone	5800 ^b
AcAc	1000 ^c
BD	1580 ^b
PD	3000 ^b
HD	2076 ^b
I-2959	4082 ^b
BP	> 10000 ^b
Formic acid	1100 ^b
Acetic acid	3310 ^b

^a LD₅₀, the median lethal dose, represents the dose at which a substance is lethal for 50% of the tested subjects at the given route of delivery. A substance that is innocuous in one species could be lethal in another. The data with rat as the testing species is selected for comparison.

^b The National Library of Medicine's Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB). See the following web site: <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>


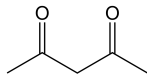
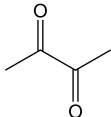
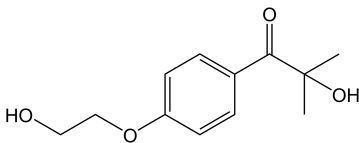
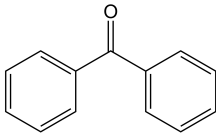
^a Ballantyne, B.; Cawley, T. J. Toxicology Update. *J. Appl. Toxicol.* **2001**, *21*, 165–171.

Table S2. HPLC conditions for the determination of AcAc, BD, I-2959 and BP

Chemical	λ (nm)	RT ^a (min)	Volume ^b (μL)	Column ^c	Temp ^d (°C)	Mobile phase (v/v)	Flow rate (mL·min⁻¹)
AcAc	274	3.55	20	C8, 5 μ m 4.6 \times 150 mm	25	CH ₃ OH/1 mM CuCl ₂	0.24/0.36
BD	315	4.17	20	C18, 5 μ m 4.6 \times 100 mm	25	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	0.21/0.39
I-2959	280	1.66	1	C18, 5 μ m 4.6 \times 100 mm	25	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	0.24/0.06
BP	258	7.09	5	C18, 5 μ m 4.6 \times 100 mm	30	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	0.47/0.53

^a Retention time, ^b Injection volume, ^c Agilent Eclipse Plus, ^d Column temperature

Table S3. Basic chemical information of the tested ketones

Name	MW	Structure	Formula	S^a (g·L ⁻¹)	λ_{\max}^b (nm)	ϵ^c (M ⁻¹ ·cm ⁻¹)
Acetone	58.08		C ₃ H ₆ O	Miscible	263	17
AcAc	100.12		C ₅ H ₈ O ₂	160	274	1800
BD	86.09		C ₄ H ₆ O ₂	2	271	32
I-2959	224.25		C ₁₂ H ₁₆ O ₄	10	280	14100
BP	182.22		C ₁₃ H ₁₀ O	Insoluble (< 1)	258	16610

^a Water solubility, cited from <https://www.chemicalbook.com/> and

<http://www.xtgchem.cn/upload/20110629045632.PDF>

^b The maximum absorption wavelength

^c The molar extinction coefficient at the maximum absorption wavelength

Table S4. The electrical energy consumption (EE/O) data of the synthesis methods for nano Se.

Method	Chemicals ^a	Energy input	EE/O (kWh·L ⁻¹)		
			Energy	Chemical	Total
UV/AcAc	AcAc, Na ₂ SeO ₃	UV	1.8	0.05	1.8
UV/BD	BD, Na ₂ SeO ₃	UV	1.8	0.13	1.9
Hydrothermal route ^b	Glucose, SeO ₂ , PVP, EtOH, NH ₄ OH	Heating	7	20	27

^a The price of the chemicals was obtained from <https://www.alibaba.com/> (2021.7.3).

^b Xie, Q.; Dai, Z.; Huang, W. W.; Zhang, W.; Ma, D. K.; Hu, X. K.; Qian, Y. T. Large-Scale Synthesis and Growth Mechanism of Single-Crystal Se Nanobelts. *Cryst. Growth Des.* **2006**, 6 (6), 1514–1517.

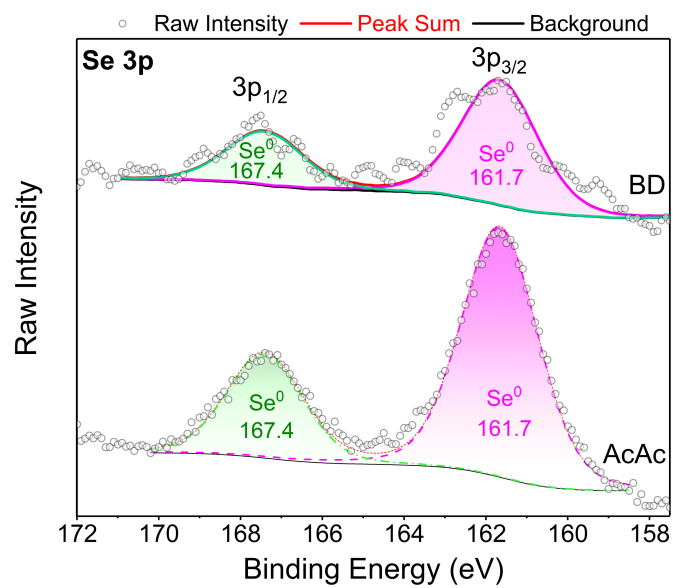


Figure S1. XPS of Se3p spectra of the SeNSs obtained with AcAc and BD.

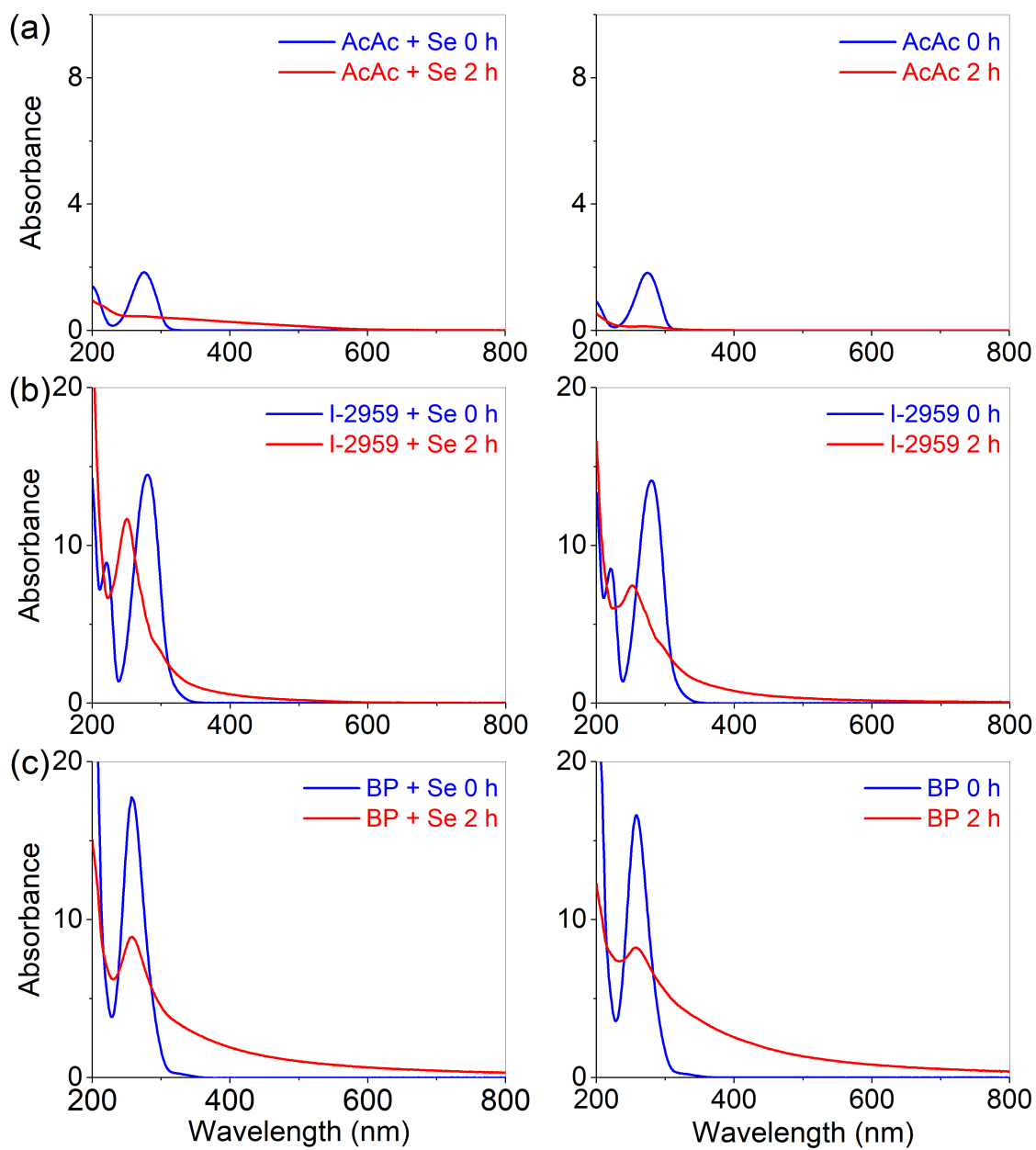


Figure S2. UV-vis spectra of raw and UV irradiated (2 h at $8.6 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ at 365 nm) ketone (1.0 mM) solutions w/ or w/o Se(IV) (0.2 mM).

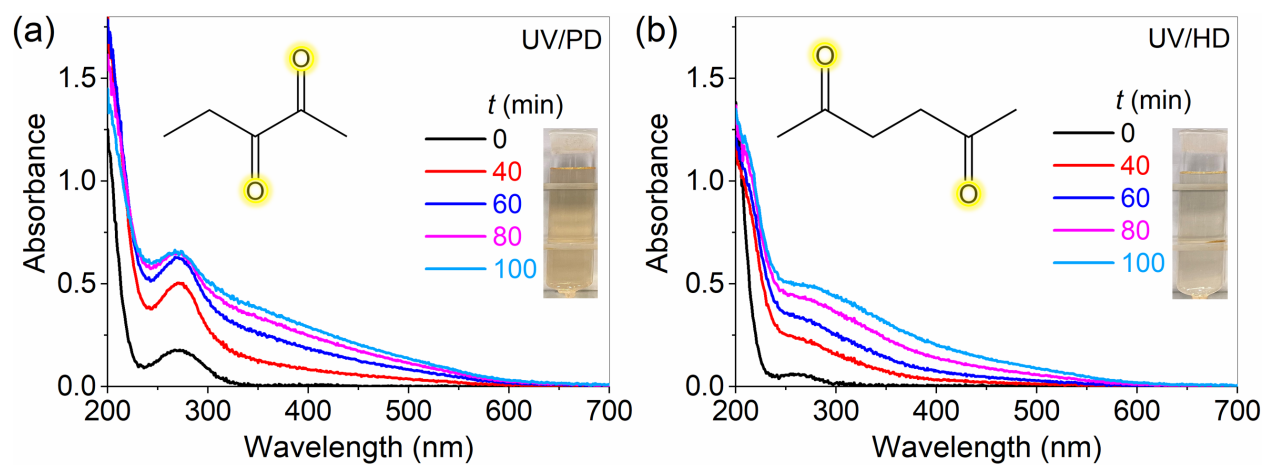


Figure S3. UV-vis spectra of the colloidal solutions of SeNSs obtained with 2,3-pentanedione (PD) and 2,5-hexanedione (HD). [Ketone] = 1.0 mM, [Se(IV)] = 0.2 mM, light intensity: $7.0 \text{ mW} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ at 365 nm.

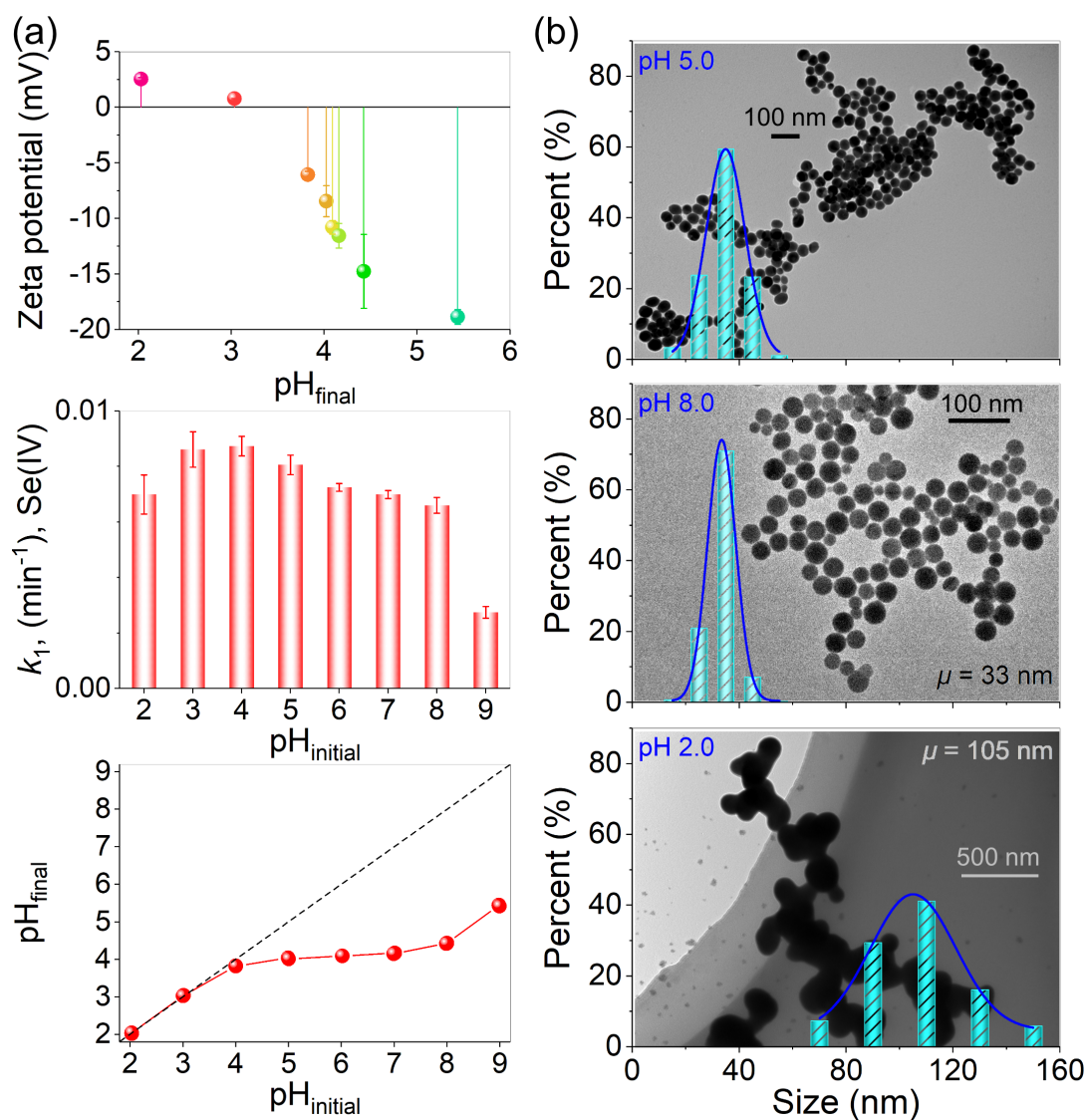


Figure S4. The surface charge (a) and size distributions (b) of the SeNSs obtained with AcAc at different pHs. [AcAc] = 1.0 mM, [Se(IV)] = 0.2 mM, light intensity: 5.0 mW·cm⁻² at 365 nm, irradiation time: 160 min.

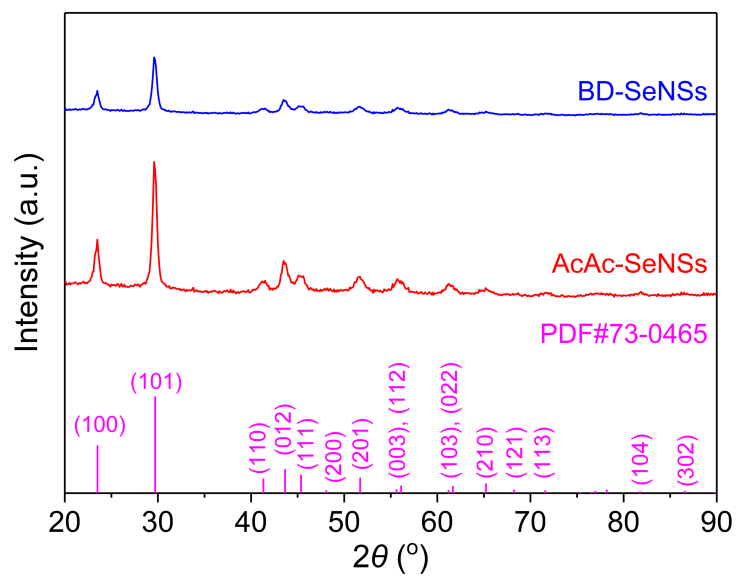


Figure S5. XRD pattern of the SeNSs obtained with AcAc and BD. The patterns are identical to the powder diffraction file (PDF card) JCPDS 73-0465.