

Supporting Information

Capping ligand effects on the amorphous-to-crystalline transition of CdSe nanoparticles

Mauro Epifani,¹ Eva Pellicer,² Jordi Arbiol,^{2,3} Nicolas Sergent,⁴ Thierry Pagnier,⁴ Joan R. Morante²

¹Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto per la Microelettronica ed i Microsistemi (C.N.R.-I.M.M.), via Monteroni, I-73100 Lecce, Italy

²EME/CeRMAE/IN²UB, Departament d'Electrònica, Universitat de Barcelona, C. Martí i Franquès 1, 08028 Barcelona, CAT, Spain

³TEM-MAT, Serveis Científicotècnics, Universitat de Barcelona, C. Lluís Solè i Sabaris 1, 08028 Barcelona, CAT, Spain;

⁴Laboratoire d'Electrochimie et de Physicochimie des Matériaux et Interfaces, ENSEEG BP 75, 38402 Saint Martin d'Hères, France

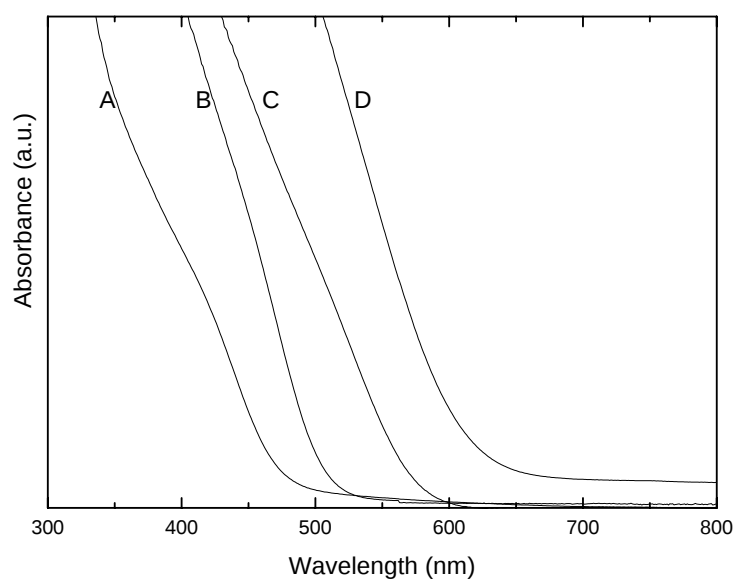


Figure S1: optical absorption spectra of the as-prepared, indicated samples.

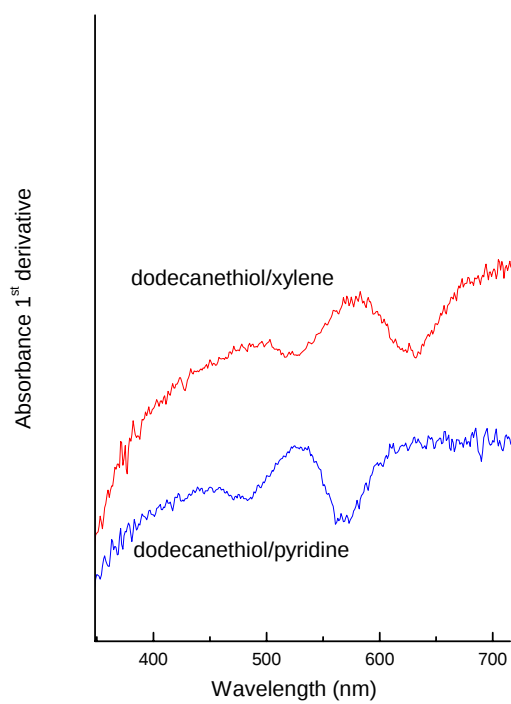


Figure S2: 1st derivatives of the curves in Figure 3.

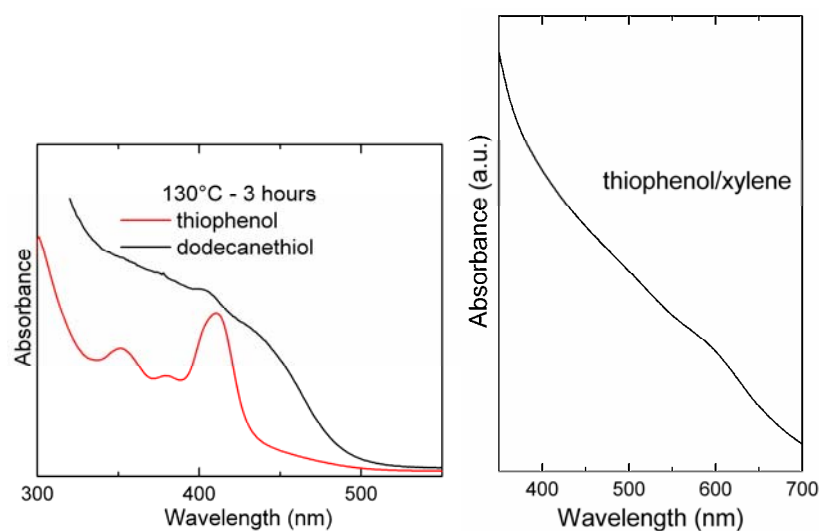


Figure S3: Optical absorption curves measured on heated samples in different conditions. Left: sample A, heated in *pyridine* and prepared with the indicated ligands in the starting synthesis. Right: sample C, heated in *xylene* and prepared with thiophenol. In the left figure, sample A was used for the heating experiments in order to enhance the crystallization differences.

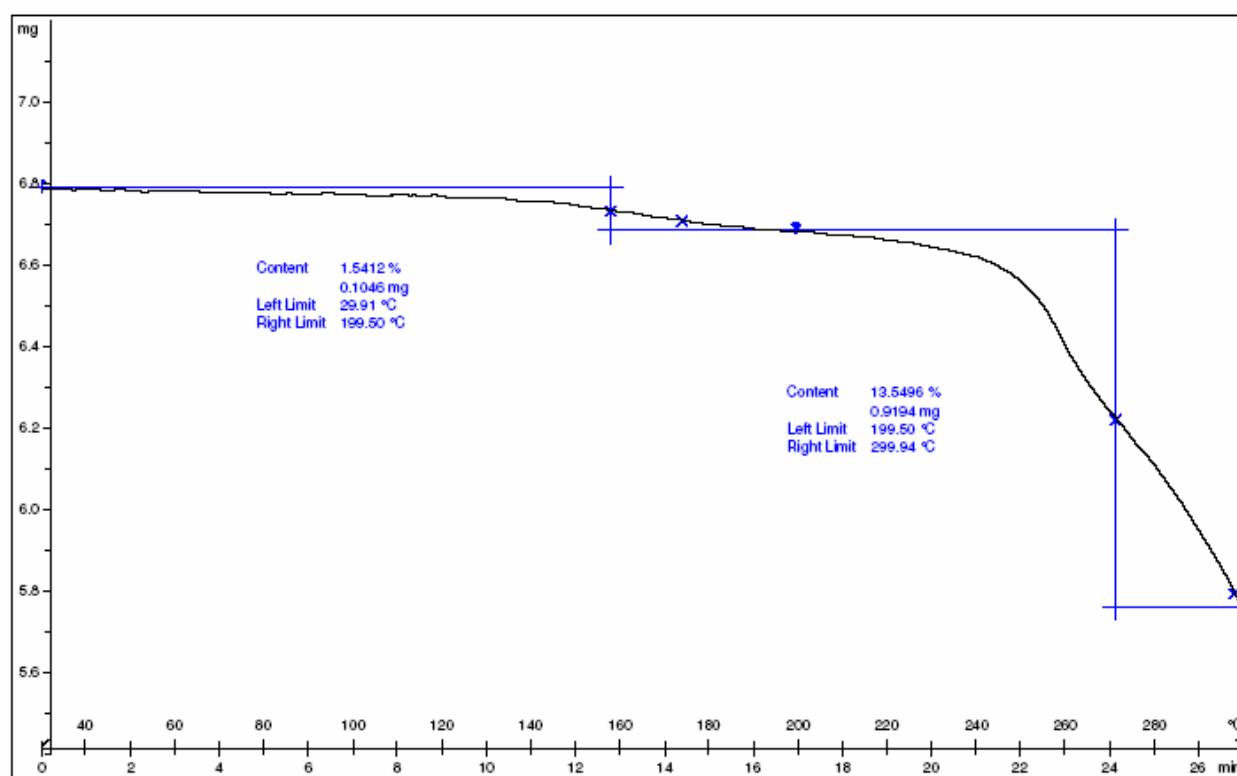


Figure S4: thermogravimetric curve measured on as-dried sample C, in flowing nitrogen atmosphere.

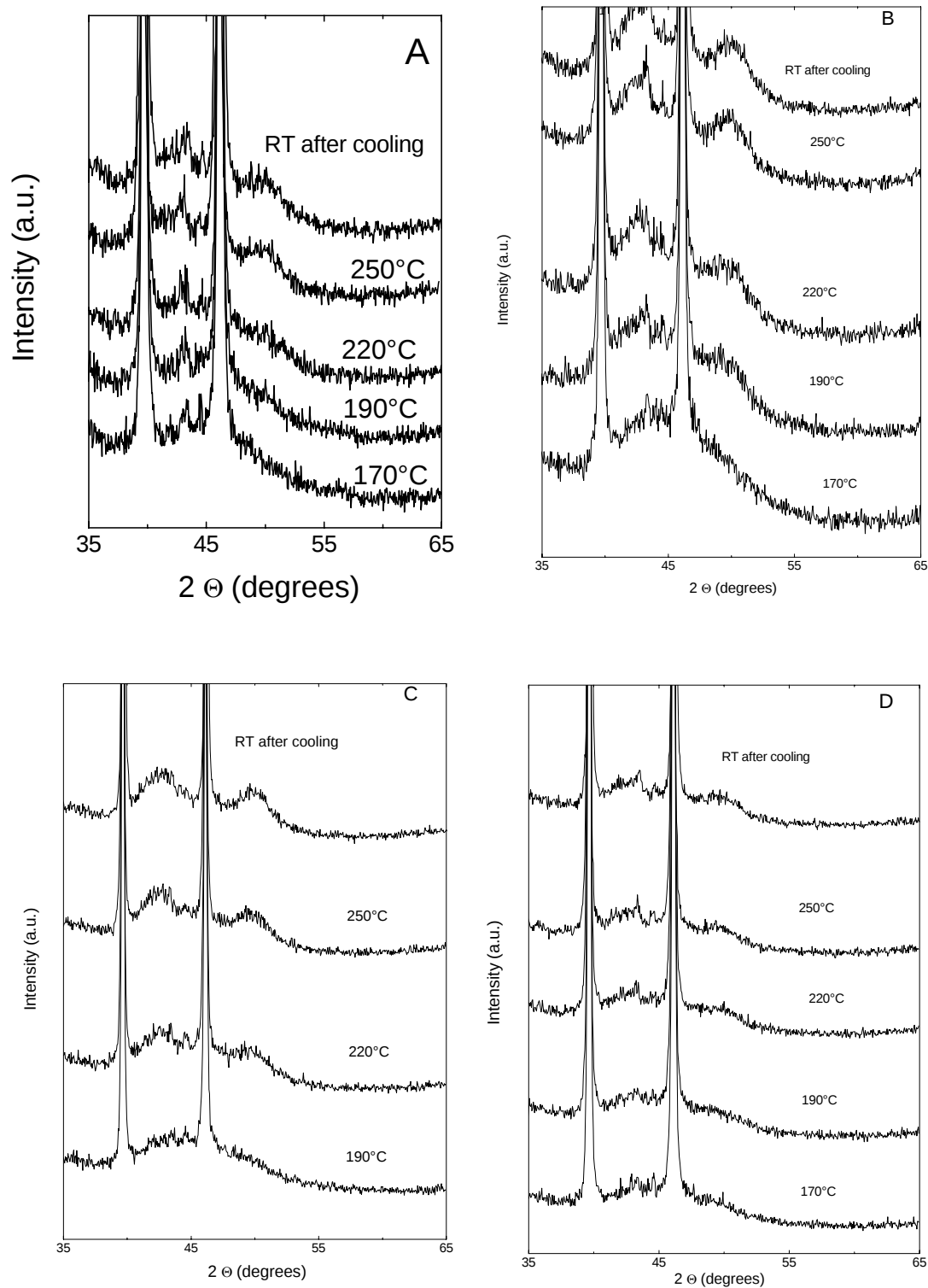


Figure S5: Expanded view, for the various samples, around the crystallization temperature of the XRD patterns reported in Figure 8 of the paper.

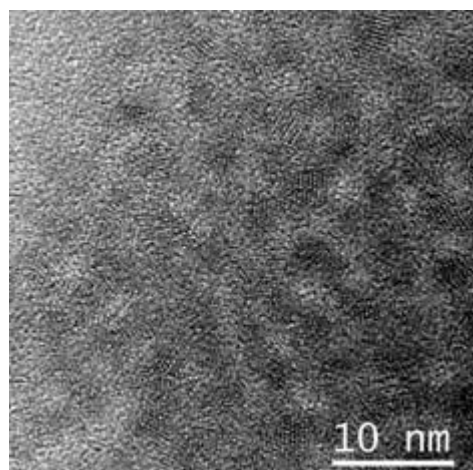


Figure S6: general view of sample A in Figure 9.

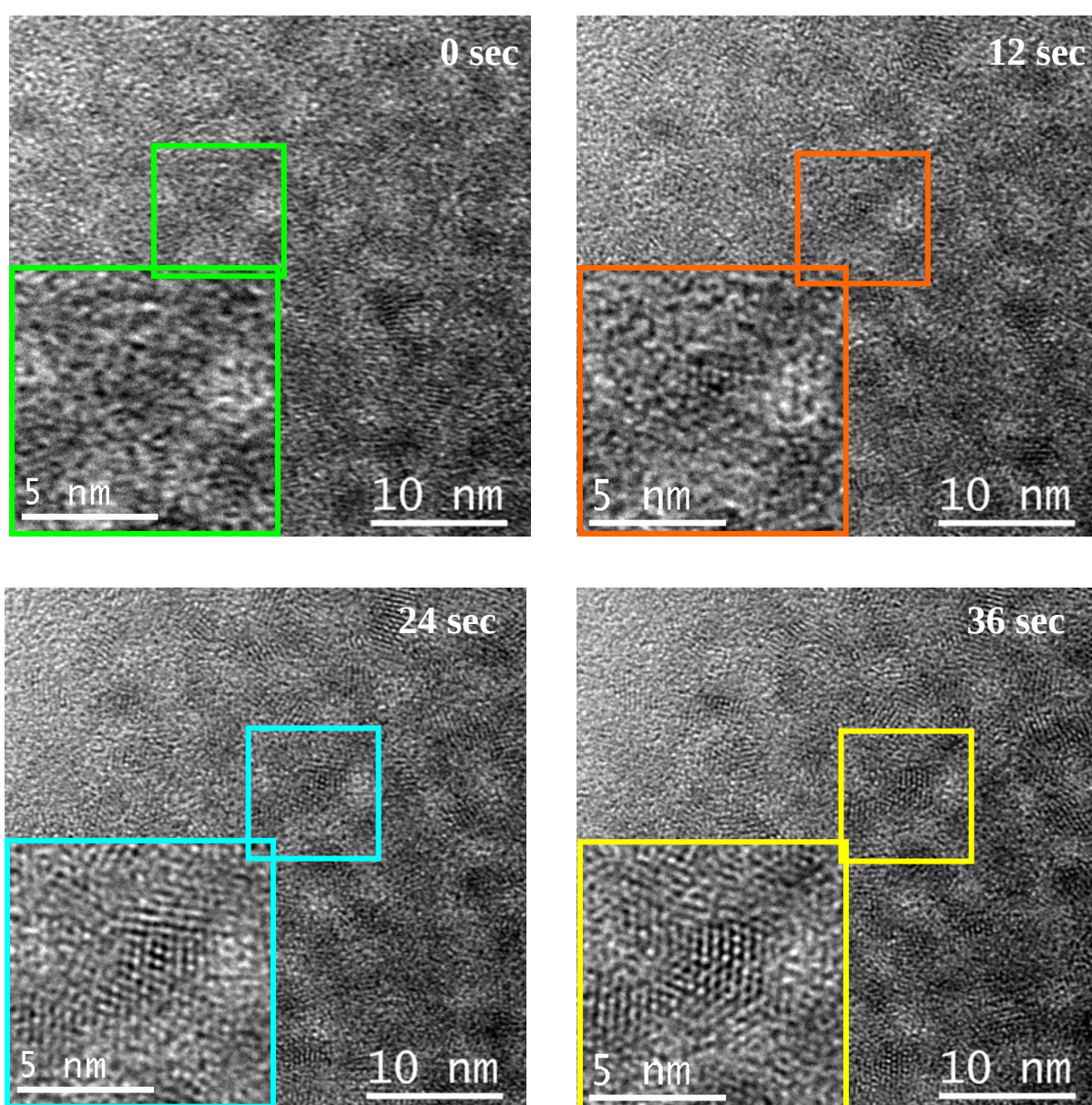


Figure S7: the same sequence of Figure 9, but with the related general view.

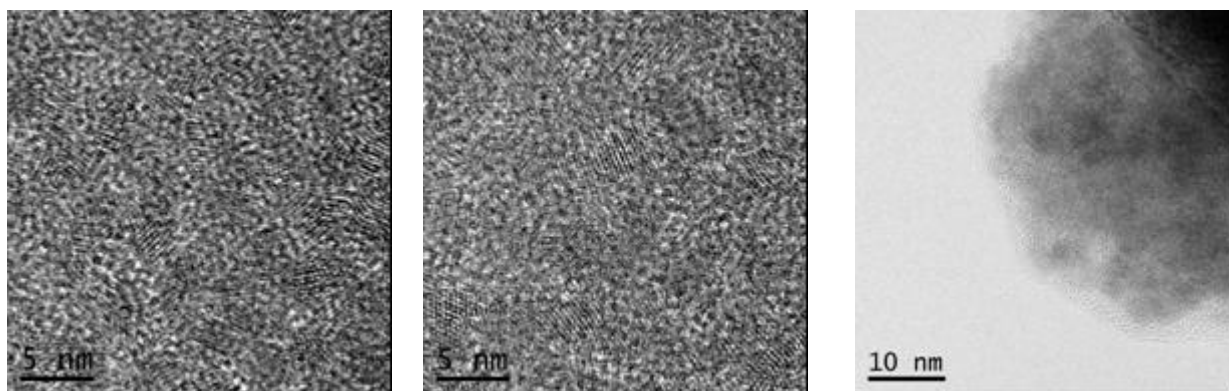


Figure S8: TEM image of sample B, C and D, respectively.