

Correction to Step-Flow Growth of Bi_2Te_3 Nanobelts

Piet Schönherr, Thomas Tilbury, Haobei Wang, Amir A. Haghighirad, Vesna Srot, Peter A. van Aken, and Thorsten Hesjedal*[✉]

Cryst. Growth & Des. 2016, 16, 6961–6966. DOI: 10.1021/acs.cgd.6b01147

Our original manuscript unfortunately contained an obvious minor error in Figure 1. At the lower left of the phase diagram it currently reads “ Bi_3Te_7 (Te)”. The correct label is “ Bi_7Te_3 (Bi)” as shown in the corrected Figure 1.

REFERENCES

- (1) Predel, B. *Bi-Te (Bismuth-Tellurium)*; Landolt-Börnstein - Group IV Physical Chemistry 5b; 1992; pp 1–7.

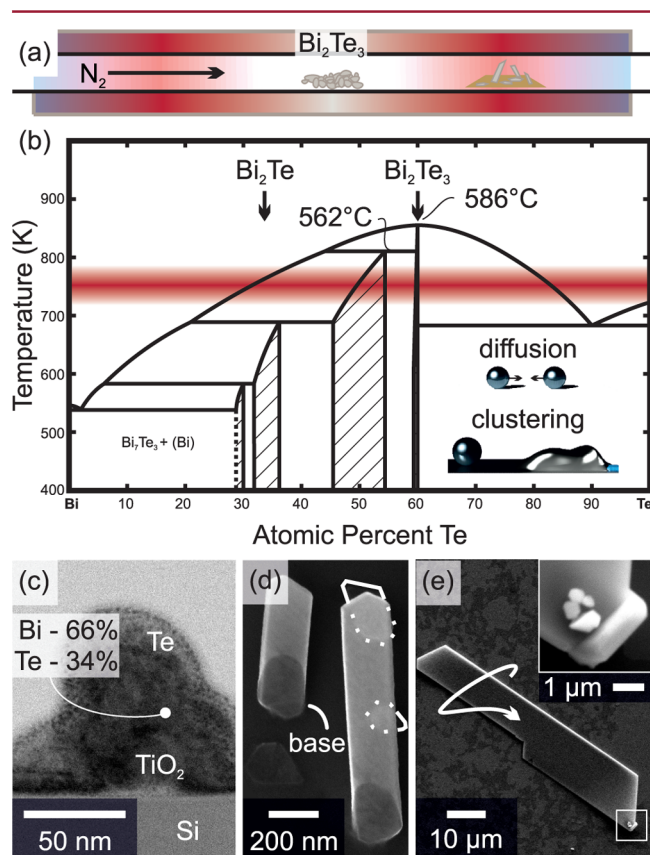


Figure 1. (a) Bi_2Te_3 is evaporated in the center of the furnace and decomposes before reaching the substrate placed downstream at its cold end. (b) Simplified Bi–Te phase diagram.¹ The growth temperature is marked by a red bar. The inset shows diffusion of atoms and molecules (red spheres) toward TiO_2 nanoparticles. (c) These clusters incorporate TiO_2 catalyst particles (brighter circular areas), as can be seen in the STEM image. Their composition is Bi_2Te (darker region), surrounded by an outer Te shell (brighter region). The composition is given in atomic-%, as measured by EDX. (d) Free-standing belts (SEM micrograph) grown from a flat base (dark). The belts are transparent so that underlying plates (indicated by white outlines) are visible. (e) Image of the base of a belt showing several particles at its root (inset) which potentially act as an initial nucleation center. The belt has been rotated manually by 180° about its long axis (white arrow).

Published: February 17, 2017