Supporting Information

for

Efficient electron-induced removal of oxalate ions and

formation of copper nanoparticles from copper(II) oxalate

precursor layers

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Additional experimental data

S1

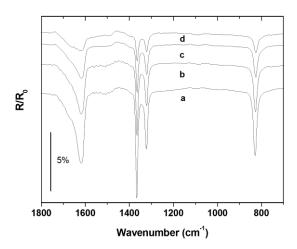


Figure S1: Additional RAIR spectra showing the electron-induced decomposition at 50 eV of surface grown copper(II) oxalate prepared by performing 12 deposition cycles. a) 0 μ C/cm², b) 4000 μ C/cm², c) 8000 μ C/cm² d) 30000 μ C/cm². The samples were grown on MUA-coated gold substrates as also used for recording background spectra.

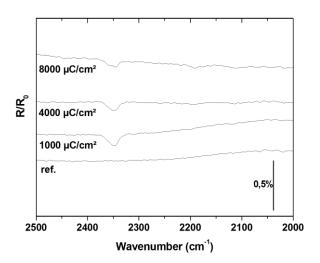
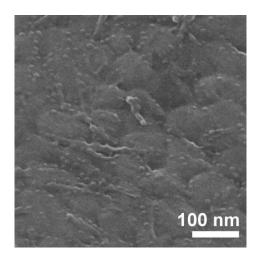


Figure S2: RAIR spectra of the CO and CO₂ stretching vibrational region recorded before and after the indicated electron exposures at 50 eV of surface-grown copper(II) oxalate prepared by performing 12 deposition cycles. The samples were grown on MUA-coated gold substrates as also used for recording background spectra.



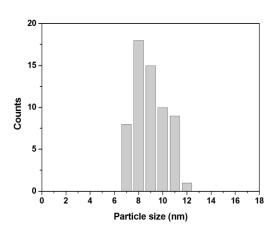


Figure S3: HIM Image and associated size distribution of a sample after growing on the SAM copper(II) oxalate by 16 deposition cycles and additional electron exposure of 16000 μ C/cm² at 500 eV. The copper(II) oxalate was prepared on a MUA-coated Au substrate by performing 16 deposition cycles. The size distribution has been obtained by measuring the diameter of 62 particles from two different positions.

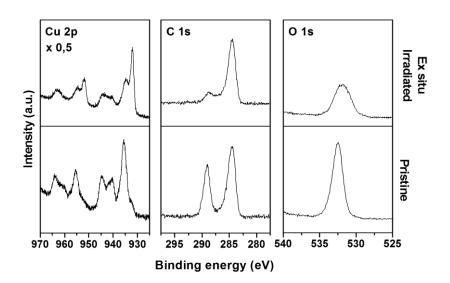


Figure S4: XPS spectra in the ranges of Cu 2p, O 1s, and C 1s recorded before (pristine) and after ex situ irradiation with an electron exposure of $16000 \,\mu\text{C/cm}^2$ at 50 eV of surface-grown copper(II) oxalate prepared by performing four deposition cycles. The sample was grown on a MUA-coated gold substrate. The Cu 2p signal points to the reappearance of oxidized species following exposure to air.