

Supporting Information

for

Towards bottom-up nanopatterning of Prussian blue analogues

Virgile Trannoy¹, Marco Faustini², David Grosso², Sandra Mazerat¹, François Brisset¹, Alexandre Dazzi³ and Anne Bleuzen^{*1}

Address: ¹Institut de Chimie Moléculaire et des Matériaux d'Orsay, UMR CNRS 8182, Université Paris-Sud, 15 rue Georges Clémenceau, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France,

²Laboratoire de Chimie de la Matière Condensée de Paris, Université Pierre et Marie Curie-Paris 6 and CNRS Collège de France, 11 place Berthelot 75231 Paris, France and

³Laboratoire de Chimie Physique, UMR CNRS 8000, Université Paris-Sud, 15 avenue Jen Perrin, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

Email: Anne Bleuzen* - anne.bleuzen@u-psud.fr

* Corresponding author

Additional experimental data

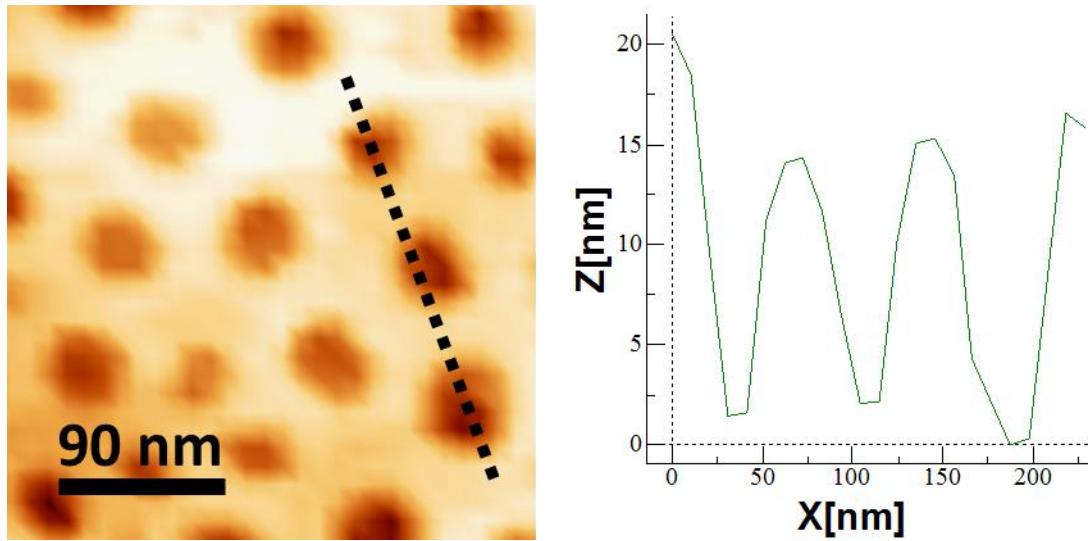


Figure S1: AFM image in a dark area of the sample **Au10NC** and height profile along the dotted line. The height maxima correspond to the top of the TiO_2 film and the minima to the bottom of the craters. The height of the film is around 15 nm. The distance between two adjacent perforations is around 80 nm.

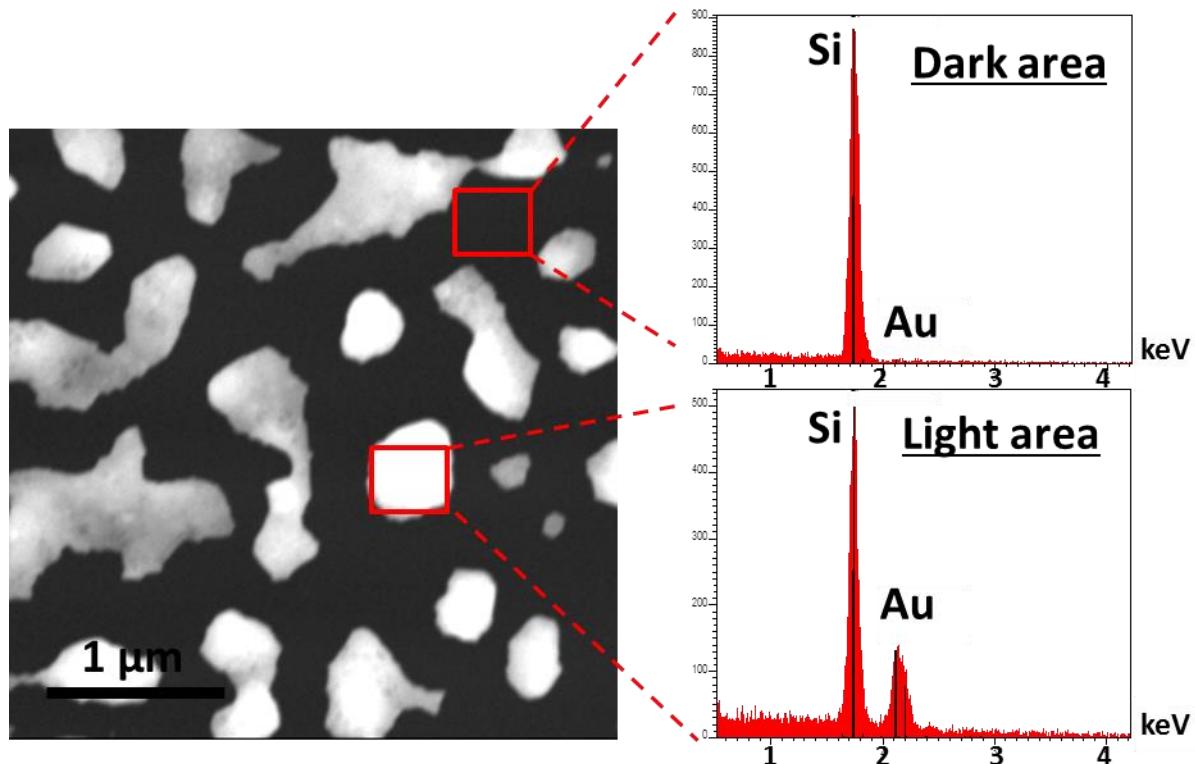


Figure S2: SEM image of the sample **Au10NC** and EDX analyses in a dark area and in a light area (No band corresponding to the Ti element is expected on this energy range).

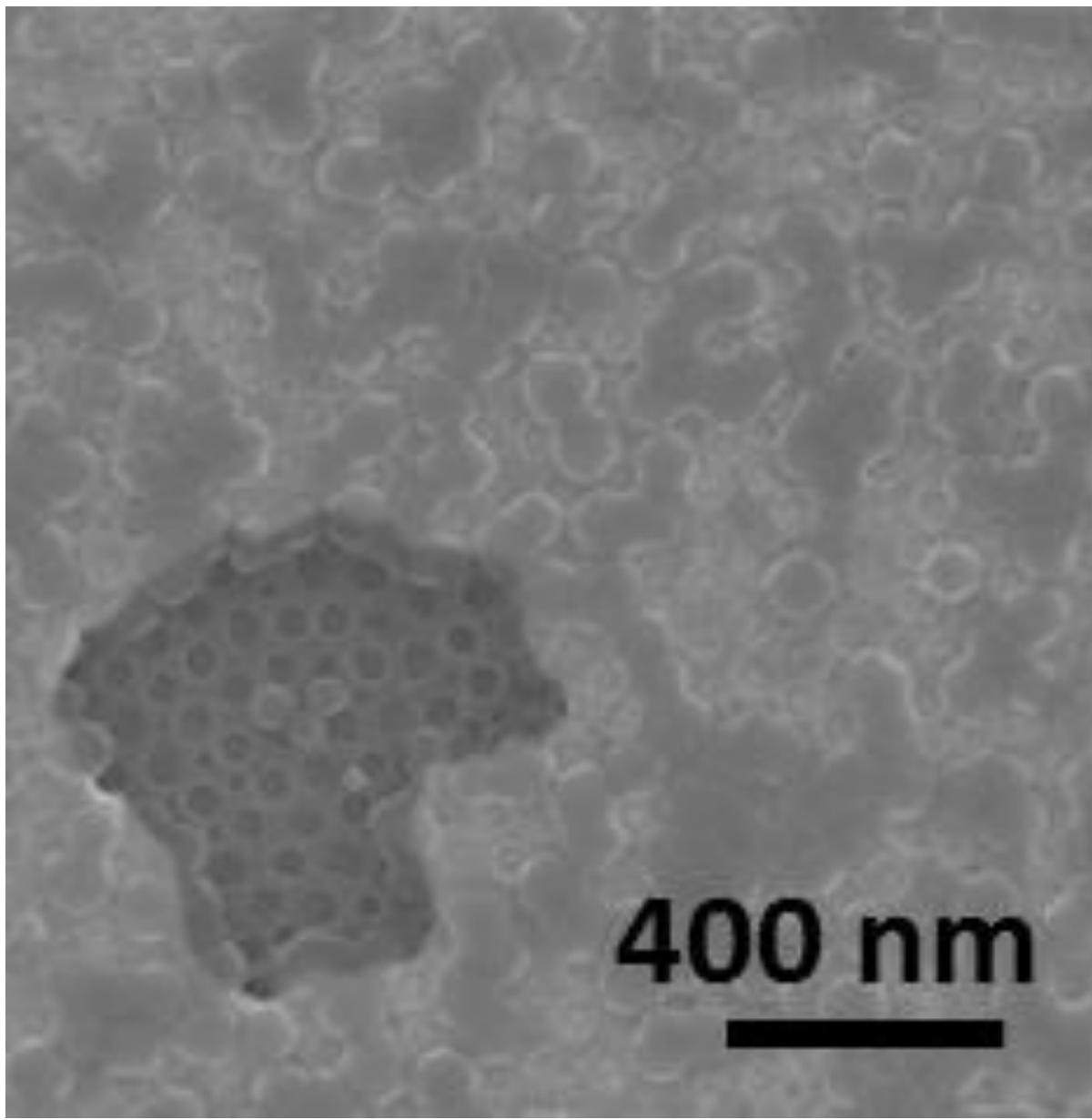


Figure S3: SEM images of a TiO₂/PBA nanocomposite perform with an in-Lens detector working at 5 kV and at a short working distance (WD) equal to 2.7 mm. PBA particles appear as protuberances sticking out of the nanoporations in the bright zone containing the gold layer.