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Supporting Information

Soy protein-directed one-pot synthesis of gold nanomaterials and their functional conductive devices

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Fig. S1 FE-TEM image of gold NPs prepared from 2.5 wt% SPI with 5 mmol/L HAuCl₄ at pH 13 with high magnification (a) and low magnification (b).



Fig. S2 Fluorescence spectra (a, c) and UV-vis spectra (b, d) of SPI/gold NMs solution prepared by different SPI concentration at pH 1 (a, b) and at pH 13 (c, d).



Fig. S3 Effect of hydrolysis time of SPI on the shape and size of gold NMs. (a) SPI/gold NMs solution obtained with 2.5 wt% pre-hydrolyzed SPI and 5 mmol/L HAuCl₄ solution under pH 13, incubated at 60 °C for 6 h. Hydrolysis time: (i) 0 h; (ii) 0.5 h; (iii) 3 h; (iv) 6 h. The top and bottom photos are under visible and UV light obvervation. (b) SPI/gold NSs solution obtained with 1 wt% of 6 h pre-hydrolyzed SPI and 5 mmol/L HAuCl₄ solution under pH 1 at 60 °C.



Fig. S4 (a) FE-TEM image of gold NCs prepared from 3 h incubation with 2.5 wt% SPI and 5 mmol/L HAuCl₄ at pH 13; (b) FE-TEM image of gold NCs purified by centrifuging SPI/gold NCs colloidal solution (prepared from 96 h incubation with 2.5 wt% SPI and 5 mmol/L HAuCl₄ at pH 13) at 10000 r/min and 30 min.



Fig. S5 Chemical modification route of SPI.



Fig. S6 Photographs of chemical modified SPI film (a) in dry state (50% relative humidity) and (b) in wet state (100% relative humidity).