Zinc Nanostructures for Oxygen Scavenging

S. Calderon V.^{a,c}, B. Gomes^a, P. J. Ferreira^{b,c}, S. Carvalho^{a,d*}

^a University of Minho, Department of Physics, Campus of Azurém, 4800-058 Guimarães, Portugal.
^b Materials Science and Engineering Program, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA.
^c INL - International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory, Av. Mestre José Veiga s/n, 4715-330 Braga, Portugal

^d SEG-CEMUC Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Coimbra, 3030-788 Coimbra, Portugal



Figure S1. Area coverage and estimated surface area of Zn nanostructures obtained at different discharge pressures. The surface area was estimated by considering hemi-spheres with an equivalent radius reported in the histograms of Figure 2.



Figure 4. Bright-field TEM image of Zn nanostructures deposited on carbon substrates at 40 W of discharge power, 1.3 Pa of discharge pressure and 240 s of deposition time. The inset shows the selected area diffraction of the sample.



Figure S3. b) phase contrast TEM image for Zn nanoparticles after exposure to the environment.



Figure S4. Zn nanoparticles after a) 1 month and b) 3 months in a high humidity environment (95-98 % RH).