

Supporting Information

A Controllable Transformation in Copper Valence States and Its Applications

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XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\alpha\text{-CD}$

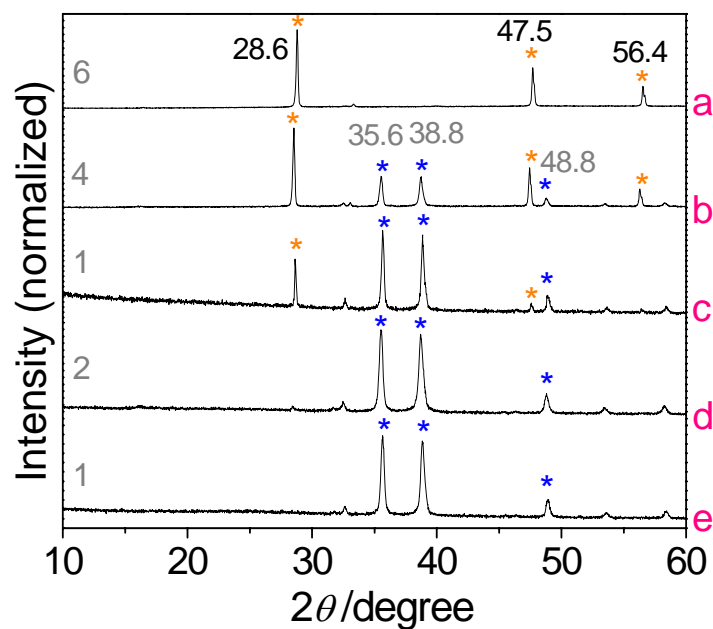


Fig. A XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\alpha\text{-CD}$ with mole ratios (MR) of 1:0.12 (a), 1:2.3 (b), 1:4.7 (c), 1:14 (d), and 1:21 (e) at 573 K for 2 h in air. Relative signal intensity was normalized to the intensity of the peak at 35.6° in curve c.

XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and glucose

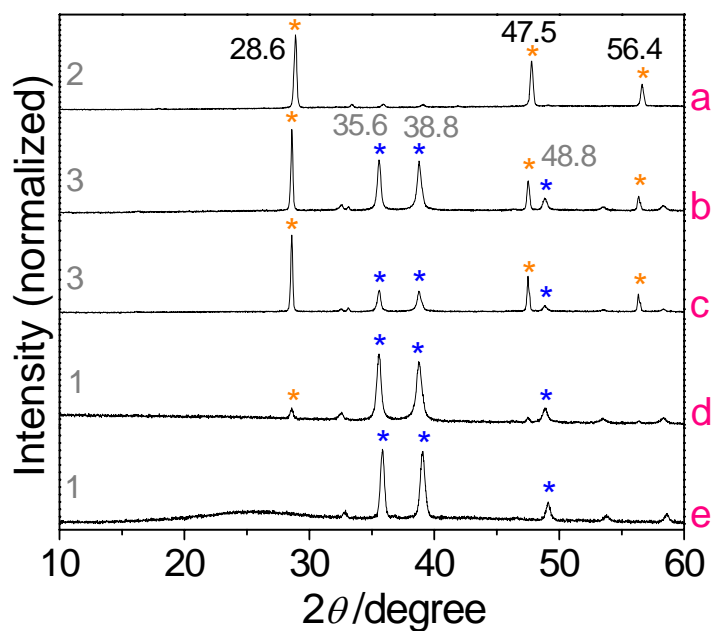


Fig. B XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and glucose with mole ratios (MR) of 1:0.63 (a), 1:13 (b), 1:25 (c), 1:76 (d), and 1:114 (e) at 573 K for 2 h in air. Relative signal intensity was normalized to the intensity of the peak at 35.6° in curve e.

XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and starch

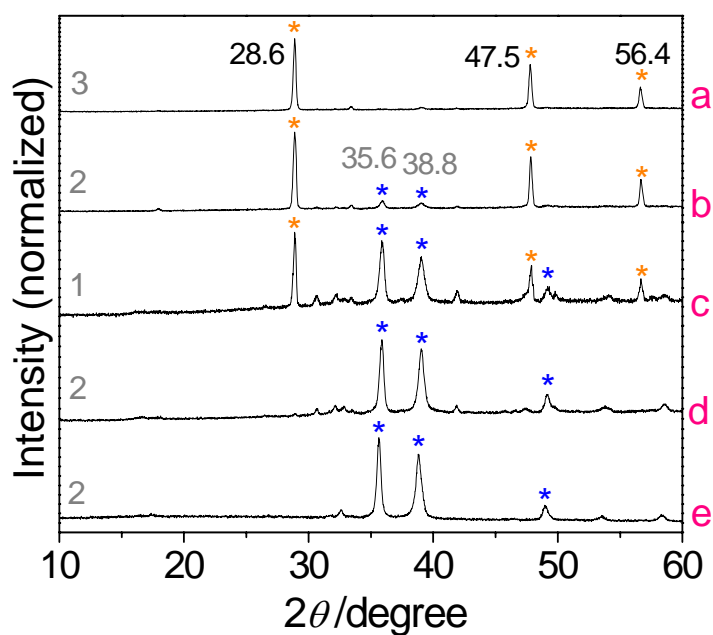


Fig. C XRD patterns of the sintering products of the mixtures of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and starch with initial mass ratio of 1:0.7 (a), 1:2 (b), 1:6 (c), 1:10 (d), and 1:13 (e) at 573 K for 2 h in air. Relative signal intensity was normalized to the intensity of the peak at 35.6° in curve c.