

Electronic Supplementary Information for

**Preparation and microcontact printing of platinum and palladium thin films**

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<sup>15</sup> **Supplementary figures**

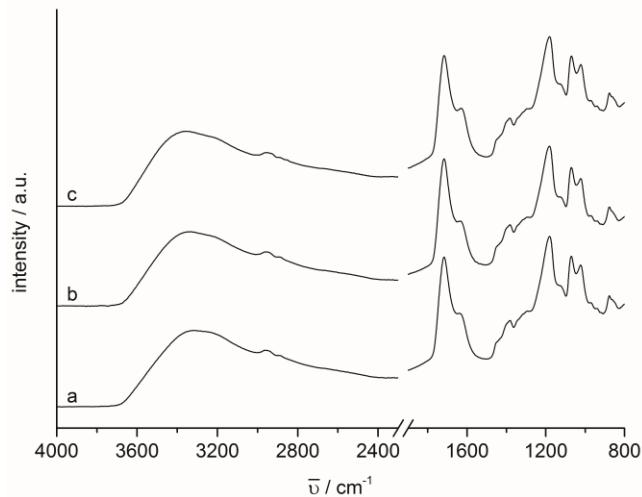


Fig. S1 IR spectra of pure polymeric precursor based on hydrochloric acid (a), with palladium (b) and platinum chloride (c).

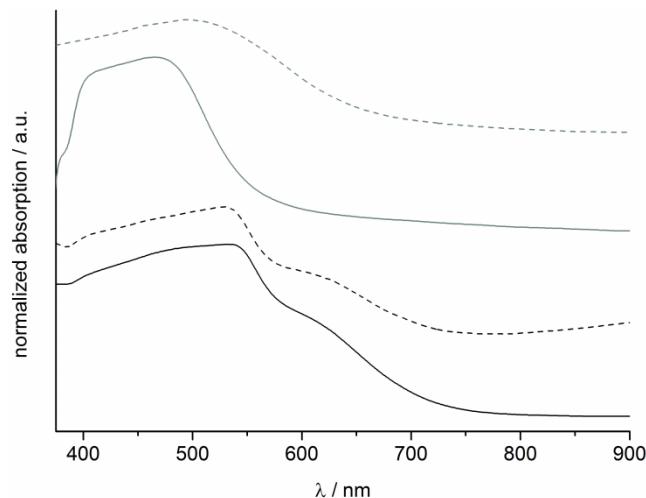


Fig. S2 UV-Vis spectra of Pd based precursors with hydrochloric acid (black) and nitric acid (gray) and the palladium salt in the corresponding acids (dashed lines). The difference in case of the palladium nitrate precursor is mainly due to the fact that the precursor was diluted with the polymeric solution to get a measurable signal.

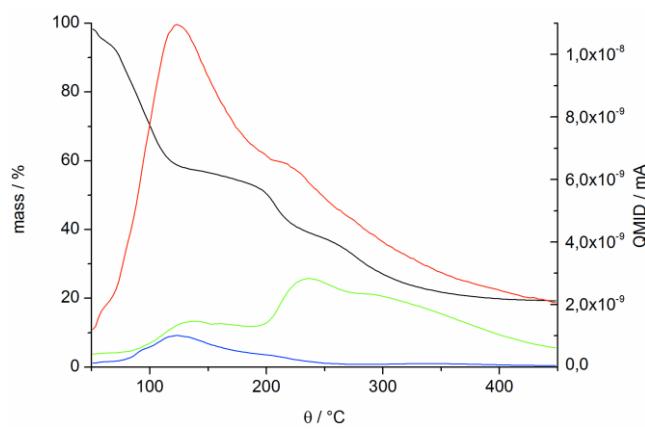
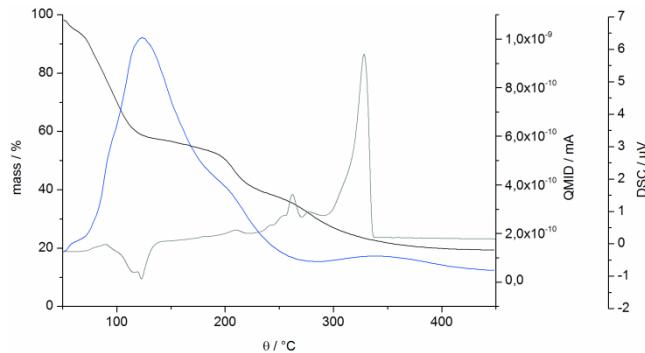


Fig. S3 TG-MS spectra of  $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -precursor. Quasi Multiple Ion Detection (QMIS) of NO (blue),  $\text{CO}_2$  (green) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (red).



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Fig. S4 TG-MS and DSC (gray) spectra of  $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ -precursor showing only the nitrogen monoxide signal of the MS (blue).

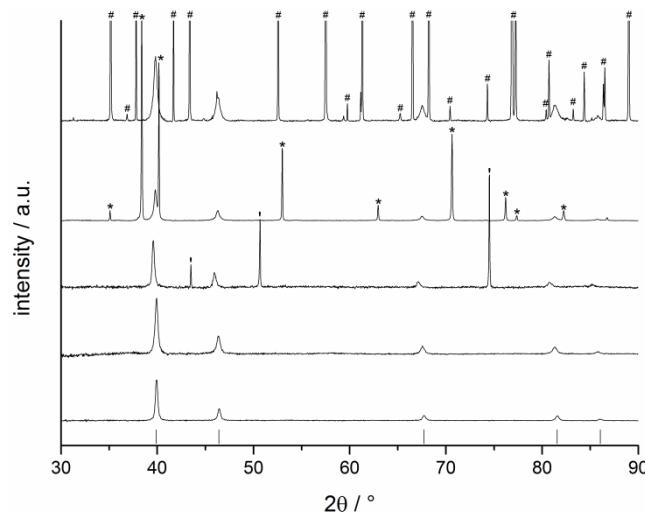


Fig. S5 XRD pattern of platinum thin films from bottom to top on glass, polyimide, steel ('), titanium (\*) and aluminium oxide (#). Bragg marker: Pt (ICSD: 01-070-2057).

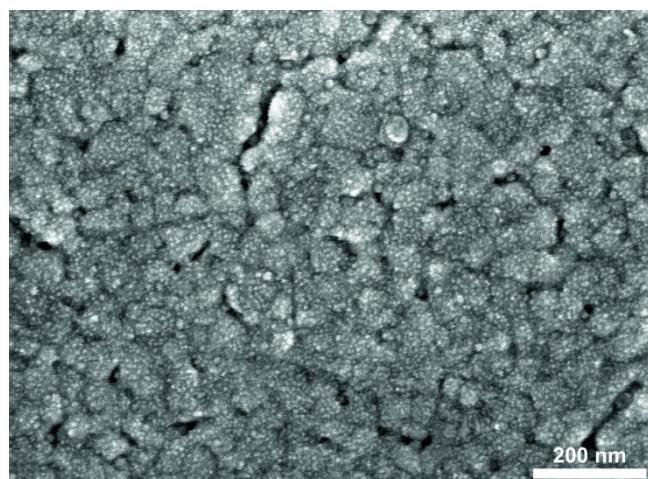


Fig. S6 SEM image of a platinum thin film calcined at 600°C for 1h.

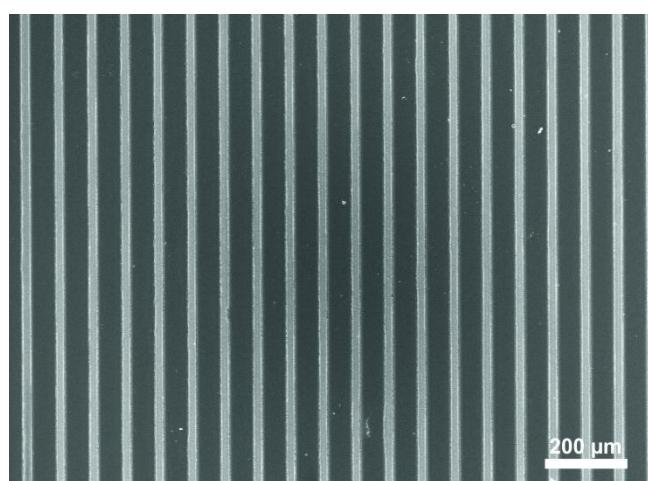


Fig. S7 SEM overview image of the 15  $\mu\text{m}$  platinum line pattern.

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Table S1. Viscosities of the different precursor solutions. The values of water and ethylene glycol are in good agreement with the literature.<sup>1,2</sup>

	H <sub>2</sub> O	EG	aq. EG-CA	non-aq. EG-CA	EG-CA (4:1)	EG-CA (8:1)
$\eta$ / mPa·s	0.886	15.6	16.8	524.2	349.4	88.2

References

- 1 J. Kestin, M. Sokolov and W. A. Wakeham, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, 1978, **7**, 941-948.  
10 2 N. G. Tsierkezos and I. E. Molinou, *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 1998, **43**, 989-993.