

## Supplementary Materials

### Nanoscale characterization and magnetic property of $\text{Co}_{81}\text{Cu}_{19}/\text{Cu}$ multilayer nanowires

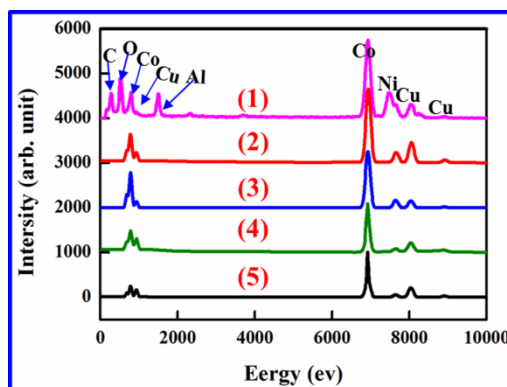
Junwei Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Hongbin Ma<sup>a</sup>, Senfu Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Hong Zhang<sup>a</sup>, Xia Deng<sup>a</sup>, Qianqian Lan<sup>a</sup>, Desheng Xue<sup>a</sup>, Feiming Bai<sup>b</sup>, Nigel J. Mellors<sup>c</sup>, and Yong Peng<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory for Magnetism and Magnetic Materials of the Ministry of Education, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, China

<sup>b</sup>State Key Laboratory of Electronic Thin Films and Integrated Devices, University of Electronic Science and Technology, Chengdu 610054, China

<sup>c</sup>Nano Materials Group, School of Computing, Science and Engineering, University of Salford, Greater Manchester M5 4WT, UK

E-mail: [pengy@lzu.edu.cn](mailto:pengy@lzu.edu.cn)



**Figure S1.** EDX spectra of the electrodeposited CoCu nanowires were obtained at the five different areas.

Times	Co atomic (%)	Cu atomic (%)
1	80.74	19.26
2	81.22	18.78
3	81.23	18.77
4	80.93	19.07
5	80.91	19.09
average value	81.006	18.994
	81.006±0.266	19.994±0.266

**Table S1.** The proportions of elements (Co:Cu) acquired from the Figure S2.

**The composition estimation of Co-rich layer by using Vegard's law:**

Vegard's law<sup>S1</sup> states that the lattice constant in a bulk binary alloy results from linear interpolation between the lattice constants of the pure constituent elements. Its formula is  $a = xa_1 + (1 - x)a_2$ , where  $a$ ,  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are the lattice constants of the bulk binary alloy and their pure constituent elements, respectively;  $x$  is the atomic ratio of one of the constituent elements in the binary alloy. In our case, as determined by above SAED measurements, the lattice constant  $a$  of the CoCu alloy nanowires is 3.55 Å, the lattice constant  $a_1$  of pure Co nanowire is 3.54 Å, and the lattice constant  $a_2$  of Cu nanowire is 3.61 Å. The atomic ratio  $x$  of Co is then calculated to be 84.85%. This value is matched with the experimental data ( $x=81\%$ ) measured by EDX in error.

**Reference**

S1: L. Vegard, Z. Phys., 1921, **5**, 17.