Solution processing of highly conductive ruthenium and ruthenium oxide thin films from ruthenium-amine complexes

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure S1. FTIR spectra of ruthenium nitrosyl scetate (Ru-NOAc) and ruthenium acetate (Ru-Ac), indicating the band positions of NO and COO.



Supplementary Figure S2. XRD patterns of thin films prepared from solutions with different amines and annealed at 500°C in N₂.



Supplementary Figure S3. Total structure factors, S(Q), of the solutions with different amines (a) and of their 150°C-dried gels (b). The data for the starting material, ruthenium nitrosyl acetate, is presented in (b) as reference.



Supplementary Figure S4. EI-MS spectra of solutions with different amount of MEA. Complexes may have partially dissociated during ionization without cooling.



Supplementary Figure S5. XRD spectra of the thin films prepared from the precursor solution with MEA/Ru = 2 in (a) nitrogen, (b) oxygen and (c) vacuum at 500 °C for 10min.



Supplementary Figure S6. AFM (a) and SEM (b) Images of the thin films prepared at 500° C for 10 min in vacuum from the precursor solution with MEA/Ru = 2.



Supplementary Figure S7. XRD patterns of thin films prepared from the solution with MEA/Ru = 2 in vacuum at various annealing temperatures for 10 min.





Supplementary Figure S8. EDX point analysis of the film prepared in nitrogen at 500°C from the solution with MEA/Ru = 2.



Supplementary Figure S9. TEM analysis of the film prepared in nitrogen at 500° C from the solution with MEA/Ru = 2. (a) Overview. (b and d) High resolution images of the surface RuO_2 (b) and the Ru metal film (d). (c and e) Nano-beam electron diffraction of the surface RuO_2 (c) and the Ru metal film (e).



Supplementary Figure S10. XRD patterns and resistivity of thin films prepared from the solutions with

MEA/Ru = 2.



Supplementary Figure S11. Photograph of Ru⁰ patterns directly imprinted on a polyimide substrate.