

## Electronic Supporting Information

### **Porous Nanobranched Structure: an Effective Way to Improve Piezoelectricity in Sputtered ZnO Thin Films**

M. Laurenti,<sup>a</sup> G. Canavese,<sup>a</sup> S. Stassi,<sup>a</sup> M. Fontana,<sup>a</sup> M. Castellino,<sup>b</sup> C. F. Pirri,<sup>a,b</sup> and V.

Cauda<sup>a,†</sup>

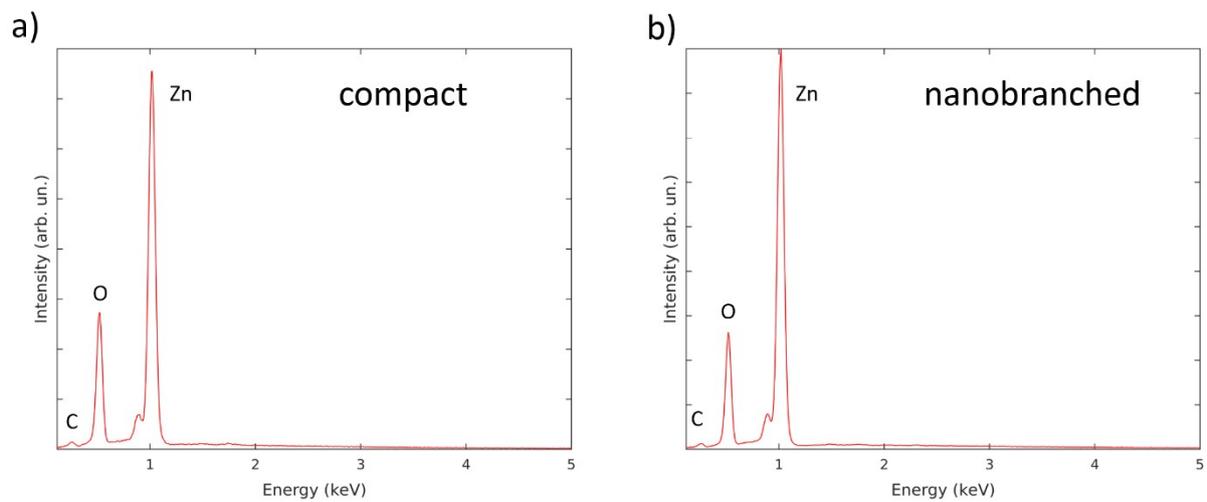
<sup>a</sup> Department of Applied Science and Technology, Politecnico di Torino, C.so Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Turin, Italy.

<sup>b</sup> Center for Sustainable Futures @POLITO, Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, C.so Trento 21, 10129 Turin, Italy.

<sup>†</sup> Corresponding author: valentina.cauda@polito.it Phone number: +39 011 090 7389

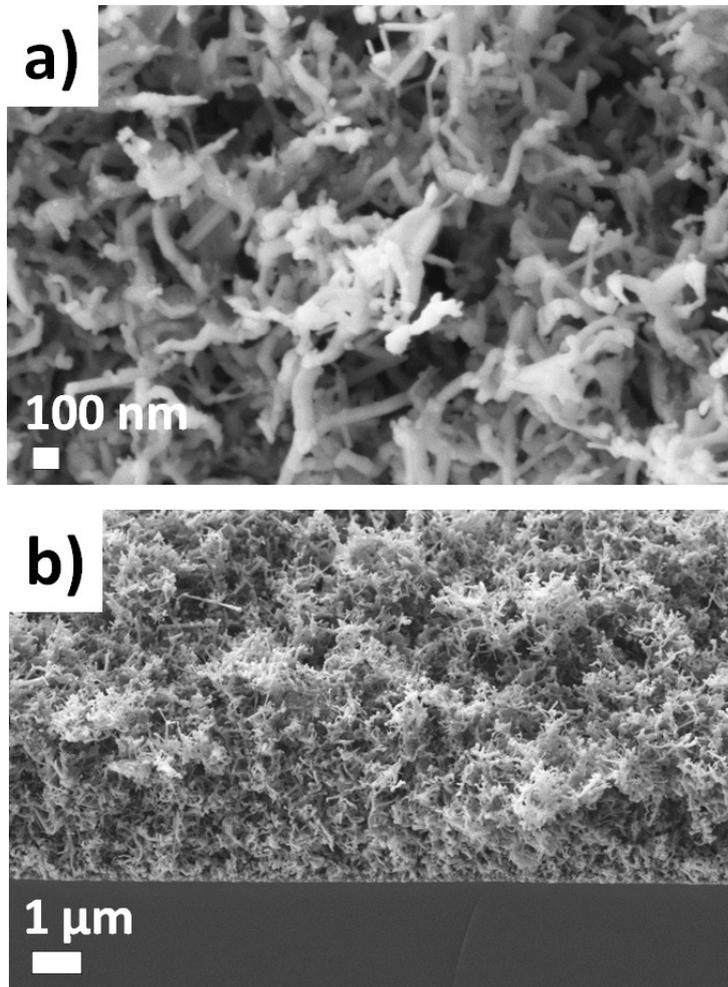
## EDX CHARACTERIZATION

For each sample, EDX spectra were acquired from three different regions, allowing for the calculation of semi-quantitative average values and uncertainties for the atomic concentrations provided in Table 1 of the main manuscript. Figure S1 shows typical spectra for both the compact and porous samples.



**Figure S1.** EDX spectra representative of compact (a) and nanobranched (b) ZnO thin films.

## ADDITIONAL FESEM CHARACTERIZATION

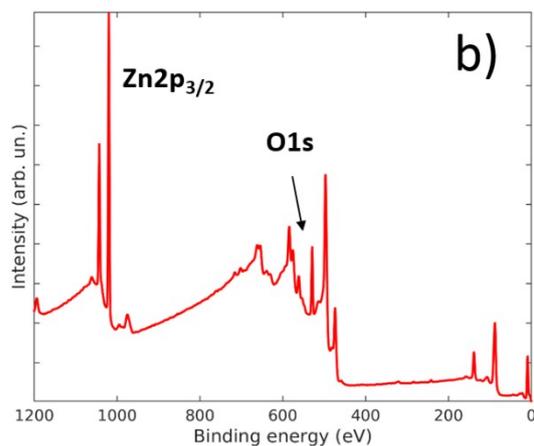
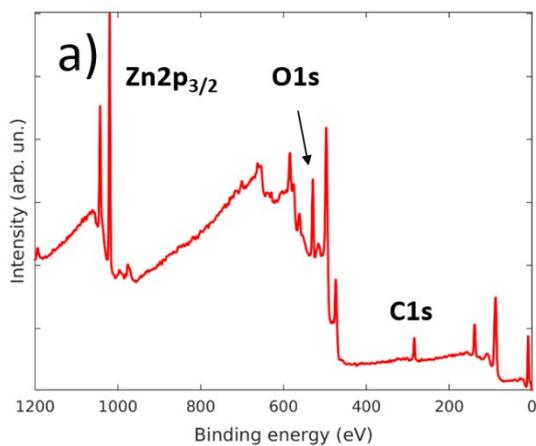


**Figure S2.** FESEM images showing (a) the surface morphology and (b) cross-section nanostructure of sputtered Zn layers.

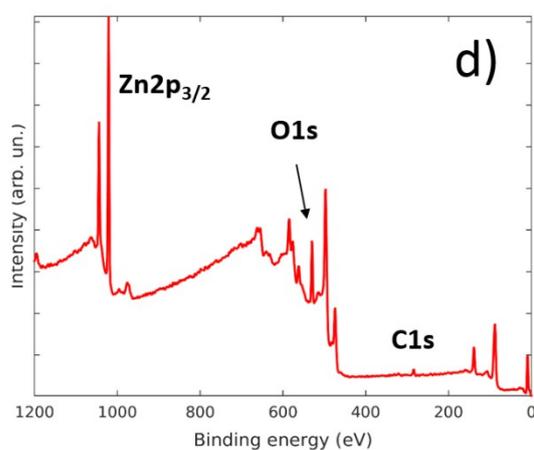
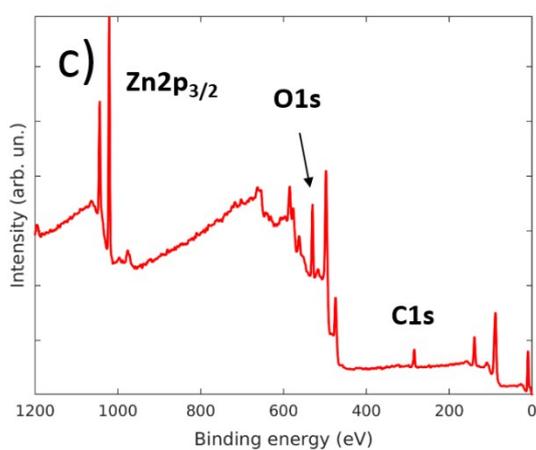
## **XPS CHARACTERIZATION**

An initial qualitative analysis of the chemical elements present on the surface of both the compact and nanobranched samples was obtained by the acquisition of survey spectra (panels a and c of Figure S3). The detected elements were Zn, O and C (which can be related to unavoidable surface contamination by hydrocarbons in all air-exposed samples). In order to reduce the adventitious carbon contamination, both samples were subjected to a cleaning process through Ar<sup>+</sup> ion bombardment (1 min at 2 kV acceleration voltage). Concerning the compact sample, the cleaning process was successful in eliminating almost all the surface contamination (panel b of Figure S3), while in the case of the nanobranched sample it was not possible to dismiss completely the hydrocarbon contamination, due to the nanoporous structure of the sample (panel d of Figure S3). The high resolution spectra reported in the main manuscript (Figure 3) have been acquired after the afore-mentioned cleaning process, in order to maximize the information provided by the sample.

COMPACT



NANOBranched



**Figure S3.** XPS survey spectra for the compact (a-b) and the nanobranched (c-d) ZnO samples.

Spectra on the left side were acquired before the cleaning process, while spectra on the right were taken after cleaning.

## XRD CHARACTERIZATION

**Table S1.** XRD peaks positions detected for nanobranched ZnO thin films and the corresponding texture coefficients (*TC*).

Peak position	(hkl) crystal plane	<i>TC</i> (hkl)
31.85°	(100)	0.83
34.50°	(002)	1.75
36.30°	(101)	0.88
47.65°	(102)	0.63