

## Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

### Synthesis of copper(II) coordination polymers and conversion into CuO nanostructures with good photocatalytic, antibacterial and lithium ion battery performances

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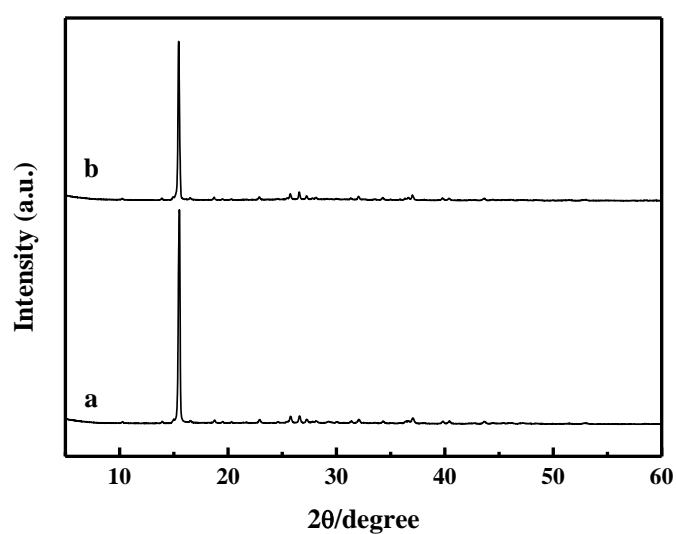


Fig. S1 XRD patterns of the products prepared with different copper sources at room temperature:

(a)  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  and (b)  $\text{CuAc}_2$ .

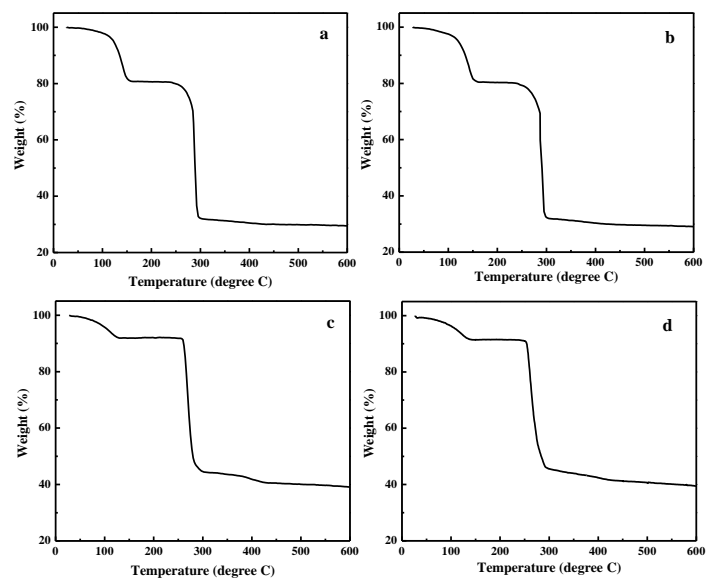


Fig. S2 TG curves of the products prepared with different copper sources at different temperatures:

(a)  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  at room temperature; (b)  $\text{CuAc}_2$  at room temperature; (c)  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  at 120 °C; (d)

$\text{CuAc}_2$  at 120 °C.

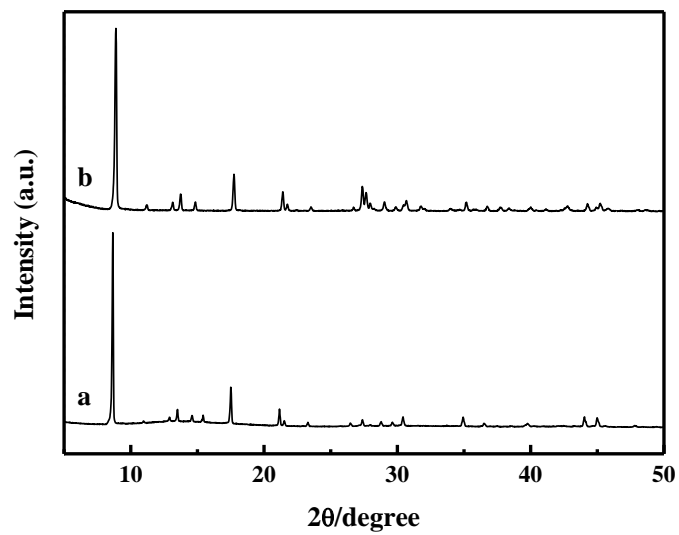


Fig. S3 XRD patterns of the products prepared with different copper sources at 120 °C: (a)

$\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  and (b)  $\text{CuAc}_2$ .

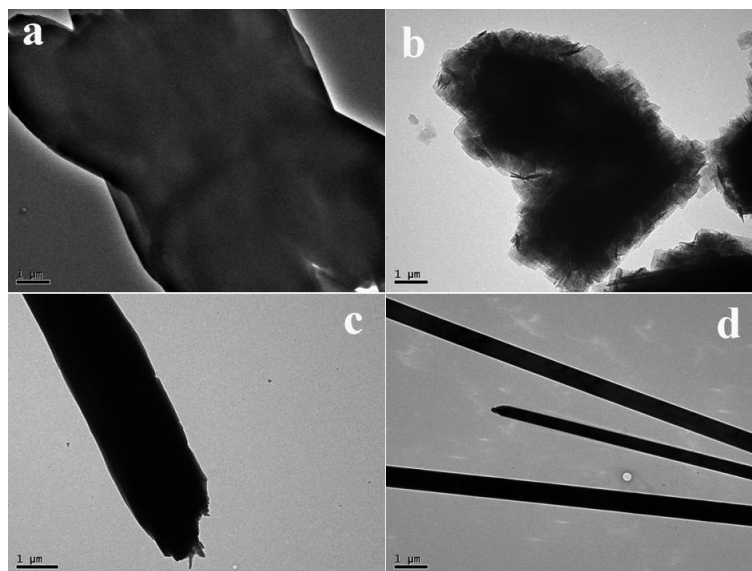


Fig. S4 TEM images of the products prepared with different copper sources at different temperatures: (a)  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  at room temperature; (b)  $\text{CuAc}_2$  at room temperature; (c)  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  at 120 °C; (d)  $\text{CuAc}_2$  at 120 °C.

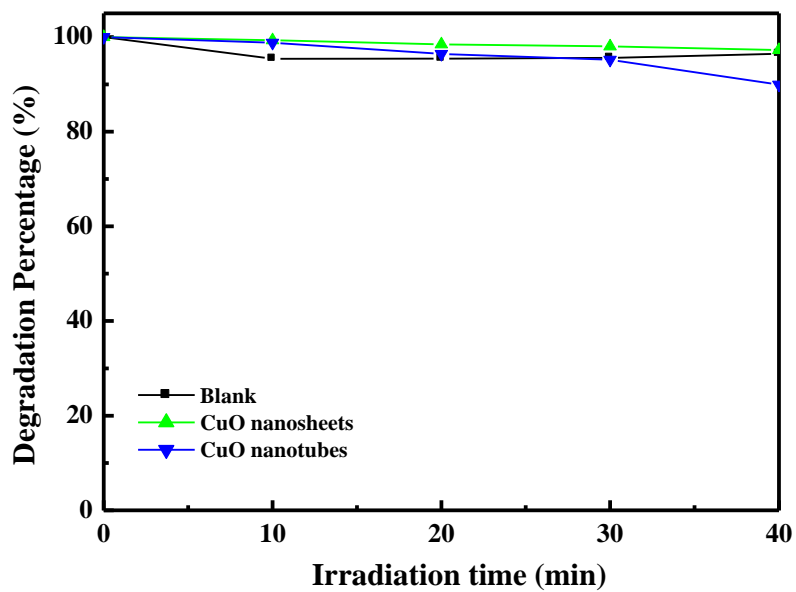


Fig. S5 Plots of the photodegradation extent of Rhodamine B dye (monitored at 553 nm) as a function of irradiation time for a blank and with the addition of the two obtained CuO nanostructures.

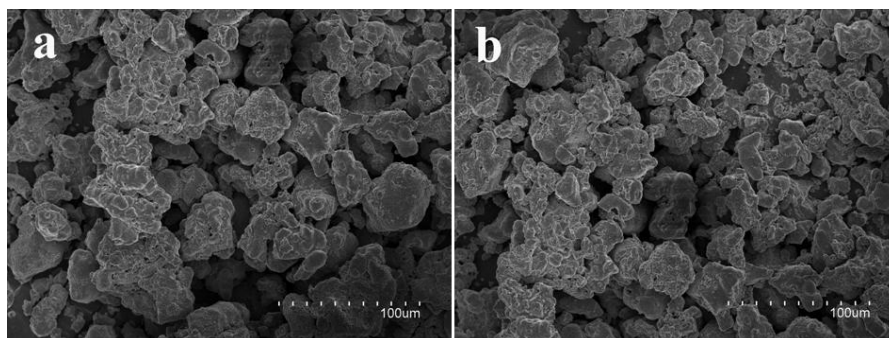


Fig. S6 SEM images of commercial CuO powders