

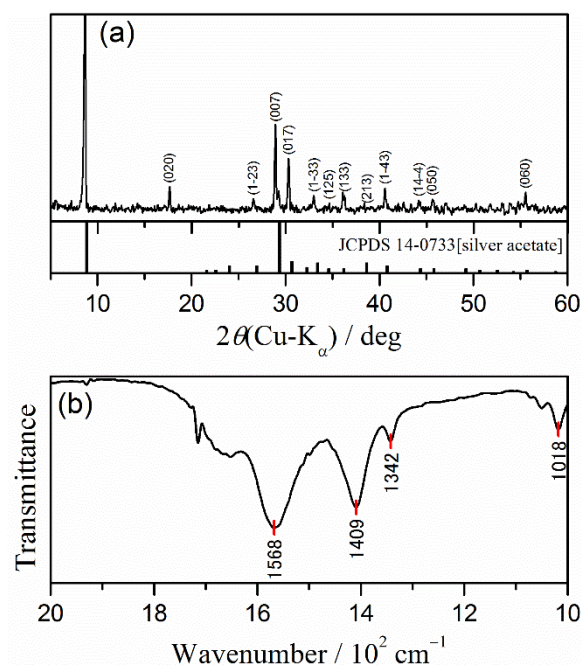
# Thermal Decomposition of Silver Acetate: Physico-Geometrical Kinetic Features and Formation of Silver Nanoparticles

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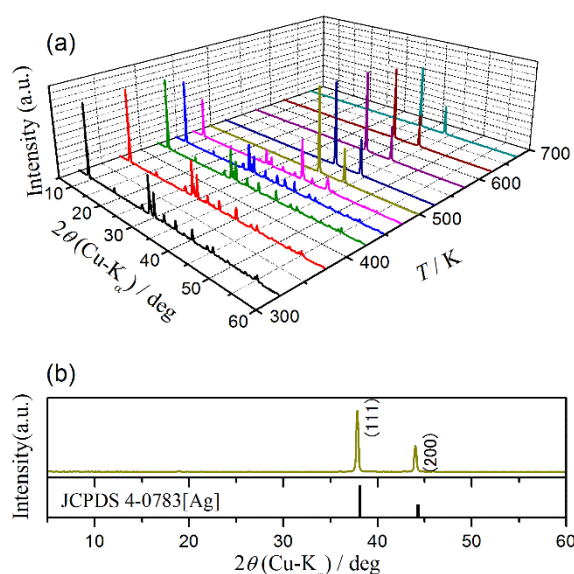
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## S1. Sample Characterization

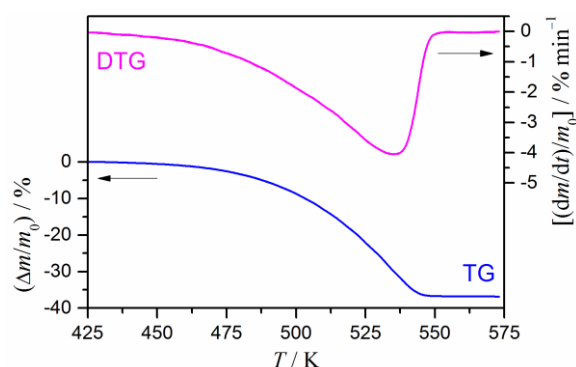


**Figure S1.** (a) XRD pattern and (b) FT-IR spectrum of as-received silver acetate sample.

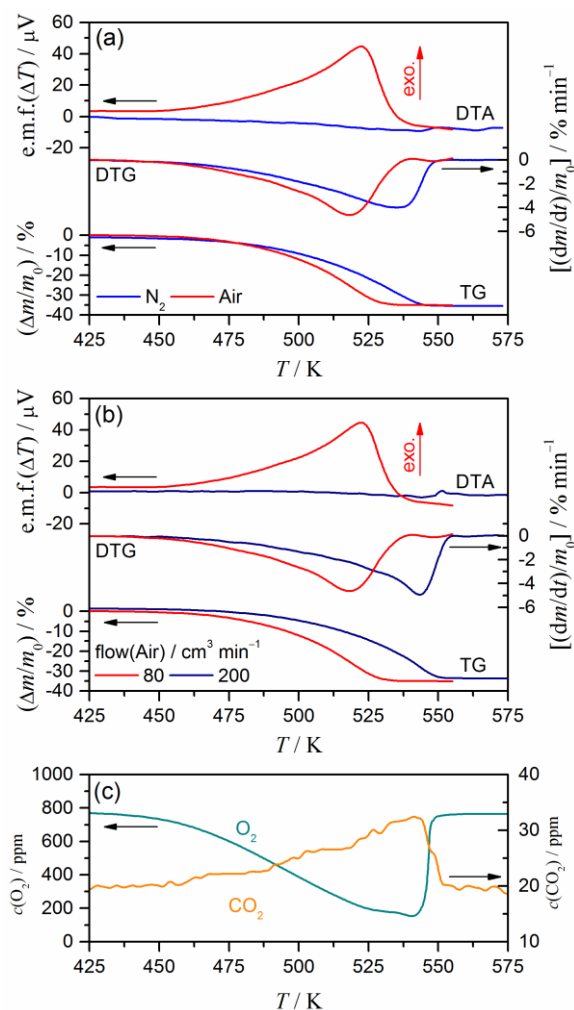
## S2. Thermal Decomposition Process



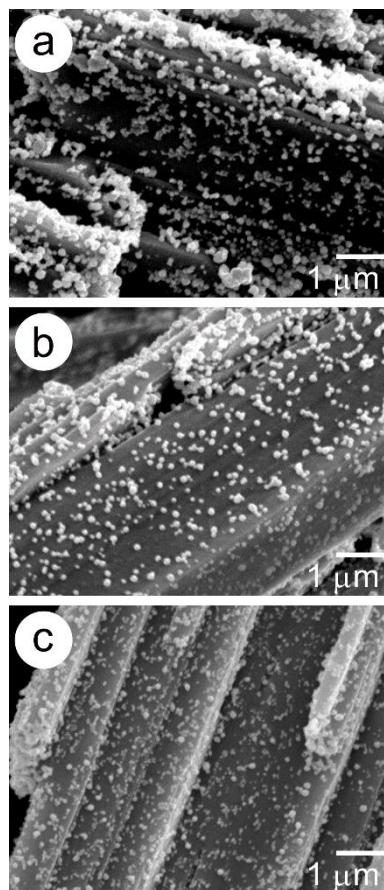
**Figure S3.** Changes in XRD patterns during stepwise isothermal heating of silver acetate in flowing  $\text{N}_2$  ( $100 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ): (a) changes in XRD patterns with temperature and (b) XRD pattern of solid product.



**Figure S2.** Typical TG–DTG curves for thermal decomposition of as-received silver acetate sample ( $m_0 = 1.96 \text{ mg}$ ) at a  $\beta = 5 \text{ K min}^{-1}$  in flowing  $\text{N}_2$  ( $80 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ).



**Figure S4.** Influences of atmospheric conditions on TG–DTG–DTA curves for thermal decomposition of silver acetate ( $m_0 = 2.02 \pm 0.04 \text{ mg}$ ) at  $\beta = 5 \text{ K min}^{-1}$ : (a) comparison of curves obtained in flowing  $\text{N}_2$  and air ( $80 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ), (b) comparison of curves obtained in flowing air at flow rates of 80 and  $200 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ , and (c) curves obtained in flowing  $\text{N}_2$ –air mixture ( $c(\text{O}_2) = 800 \text{ ppm}$ ) at rate of  $500 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$  and changes in concentrations of  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  in outlet gas during reaction.



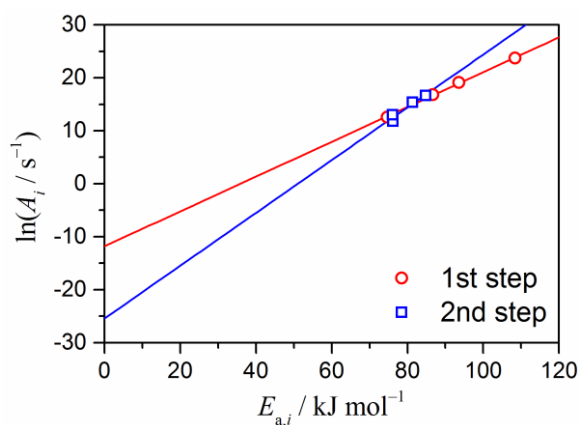
**Figure S5.** SEM images of partially decomposed samples ( $\alpha = 0.3$ ) obtained by heating under isothermal conditions in flowing  $\text{N}_2$  ( $80 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}$ ): (a) 438 K, (b) 453 K, and (c) 468 K.

### S3. Impact of Atmospheric Water Vapor on the Kinetics

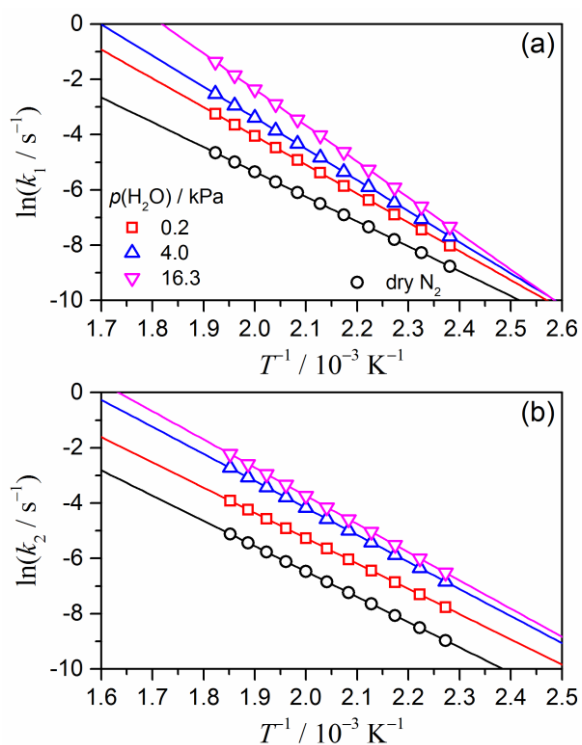
**Table S1.** Initial kinetic parameters for the kinetic deconvolution analysis of thermal decomposition of silver acetate in flowing  $\text{N}_2$ – $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with controlled  $p(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

$p(\text{H}_2\text{O}) / \text{kPa}$	$i$	$c_i$	$E_{a,i} / \text{kJ mol}^{-1, a}$	$A_i / \text{s}^{-1}$	$\text{SB}(m, n, p)$		
					$m_i$	$n_i$	$p_i$
0.2	1	0.20	84.6	$2.0 \times 10^7$	0	1	0
	2	0.80	78.1	$5.0 \times 10^5$	0	1	0
4.0	1	0.20	91.6	$2.0 \times 10^8$	0	1	0
	2	0.80	85.2	$5.0 \times 10^6$	0	1	0
16.3	1	0.20	108.0	$2.0 \times 10^{10}$	0	1	0
	2	0.80	88.3	$2.0 \times 10^7$	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup> average values at different  $\alpha$  (1st step:  $0.05 \leq \alpha \leq 0.10$ , 2nd step:  $0.20 \leq \alpha \leq 0.70$ ).



**Figure S6.** Mutual dependence of  $E_a$  and  $\ln A$  values determined under different  $p(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ .



**Figure S7.** Comparisons of Arrhenius plots for the reactions under different  $p(\text{H}_2\text{O})$  simulated using  $E_a$  and  $A$  values determined by kinetic deconvolution analysis: (a) first reaction step and (b) second reaction step.