

## Supplementary material

# Formation Kinetics and Antimicrobial Activity of Silver Nanoparticle Dispersions Based on N-Reacetylated Oligochitosan Solutions for Biomedical Applications

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## Contents

Figure S1. Dependence of localized SPR peak maximum on inverse time.

Figure S2. SEM images of silver nanoparticles obtained by drying a drop of washed dispersion.

Table S1. PXRD qualitative analysis of samples.

Figure S3. EDX-spectra of initial OChT-12/24-R (*a*), initial OChT-12/25-R\* (*b*) and AgNPs dispersion based on OChT-12/24-R (*c*).

Figure S4. UV-visible spectrum of AgNPs dispersion based on OChT-12/25-R\*.

Figure S5. Particle size distributions of AgNPs dispersion based on OChT-12/25-R\*.

Figure S6. HRTEM images of AgNPs dispersion stabilized by OChT-12/25-R\*.

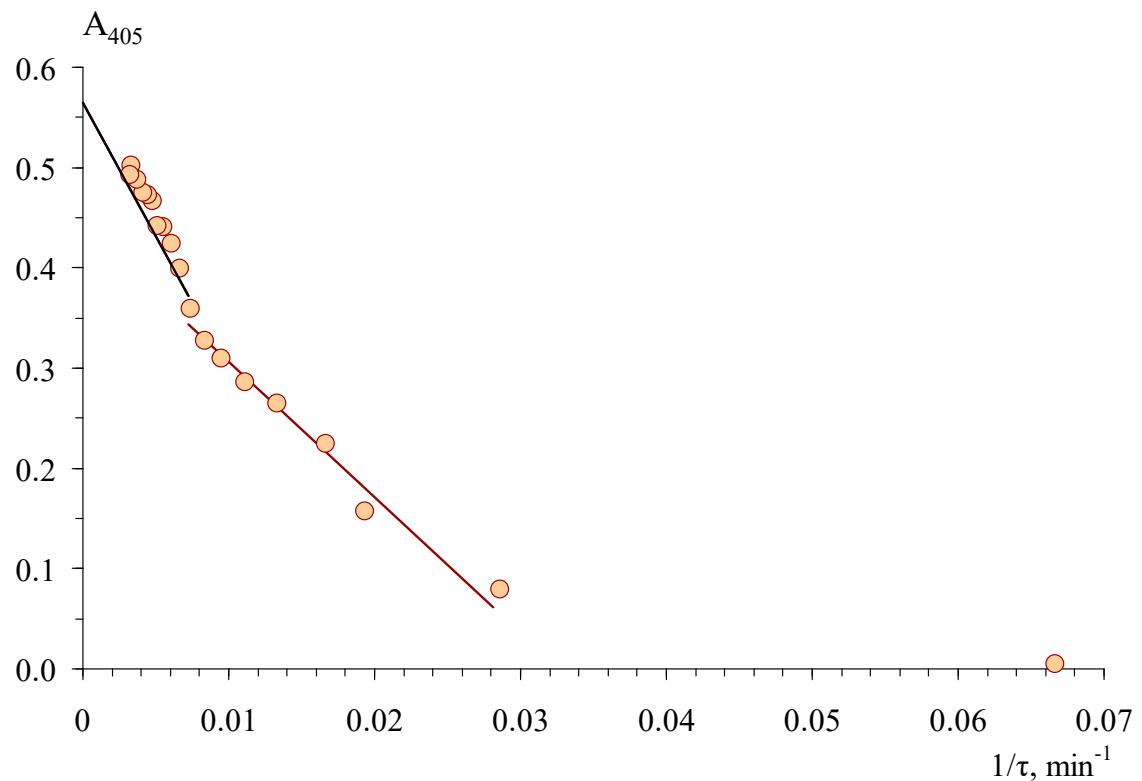


Figure S1. Dependence of LSPR peak maximum on inverse time.

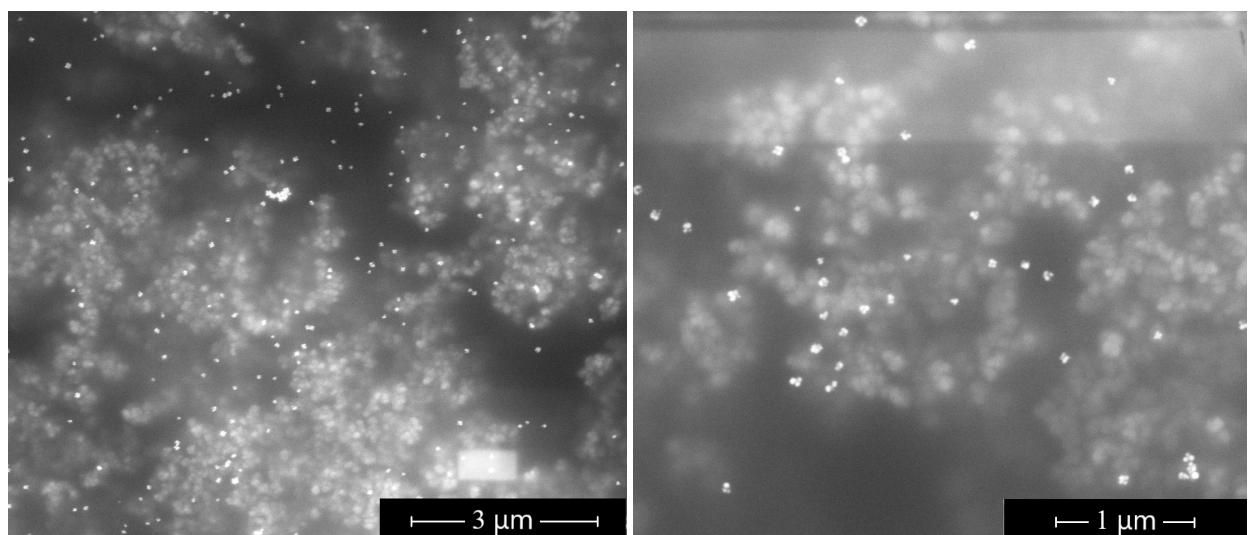


Figure S2. SEM images of silver nanoparticles obtained by drying a drop of washed dispersion on a silicon substrate.

Table S1. PXRD qualitative analysis of samples.

Experiment			The most close phase (PDF2)			
$d, \text{ \AA}$	Presence of a peak in the experimental diffractogram / $I, \%$		Space group	Cell parameters	$d, \text{ \AA} / I, \%$	$hkl$
	OChT-12/24-R	OChT-12/25-R*				
Phase I (Fig. 6)			Fm3m	a = 4.085 Å	Ag (4-783)	
2.363	+ / 60	+ / 100			2.332 / 100	111
2.048	+ / 16	+ / 18			2.019 / 45	200
1.446	+ / 15	+ / 20			1.428 / 20	220
1.233	+ / 17	+ / 28			1.218 / 22	311
Phase II (Fig. 6)			Fm3m	a = 5.549 Å	AgCl (31-1238)	
3.210	+ / 46	—			3.200 / 50	111
2.780	+ / 100	—			2.770 / 100	200
1.965	+ / 52	—			1.962 / 60	220
1.675	+ / 13	—			1.670 / 18	311

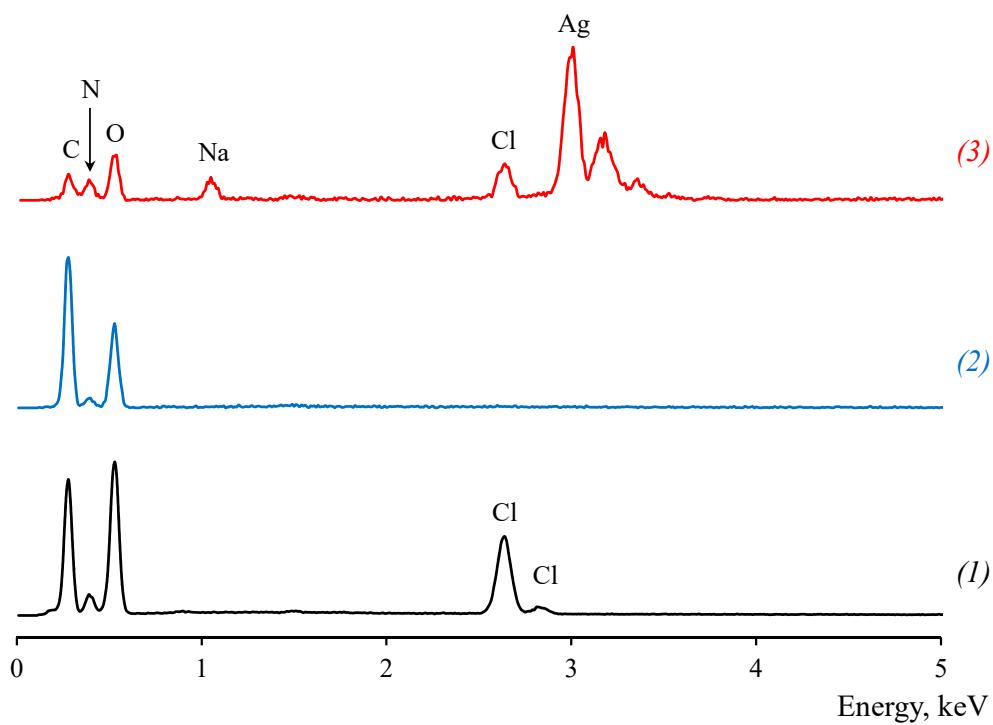


Figure S3. EDX-spectra of initial OChT-12/24-R (1), initial OChT-12/25-R\* (2) and AgNPs dispersion based on OChT-12/24-R (3).

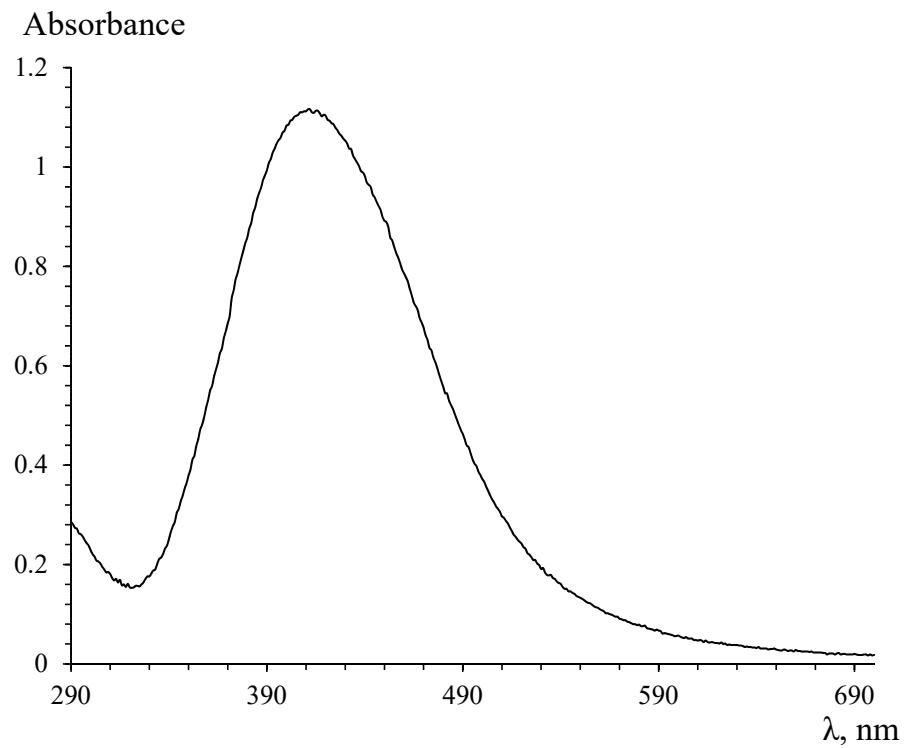


Figure S4. Typical UV-visible spectrum of dispersion based on OChT-12/25-R\*.

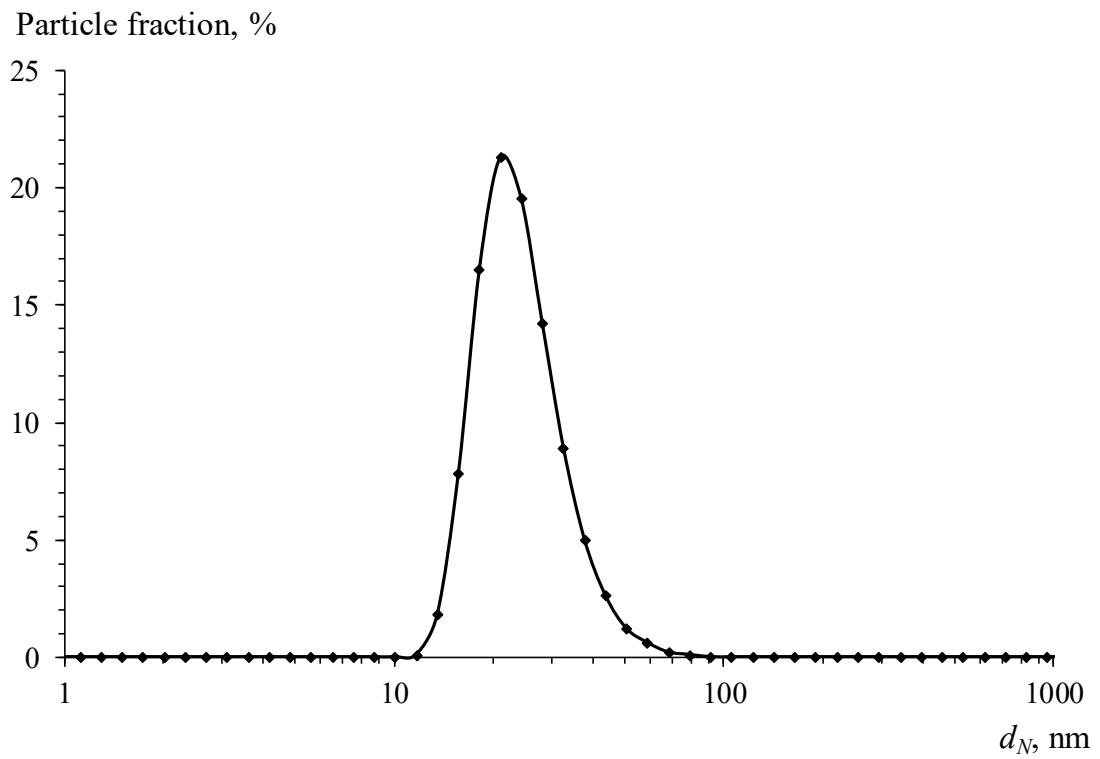


Figure S5. Typical particle size distributions of dispersion based on OChT-12/25-R\*.

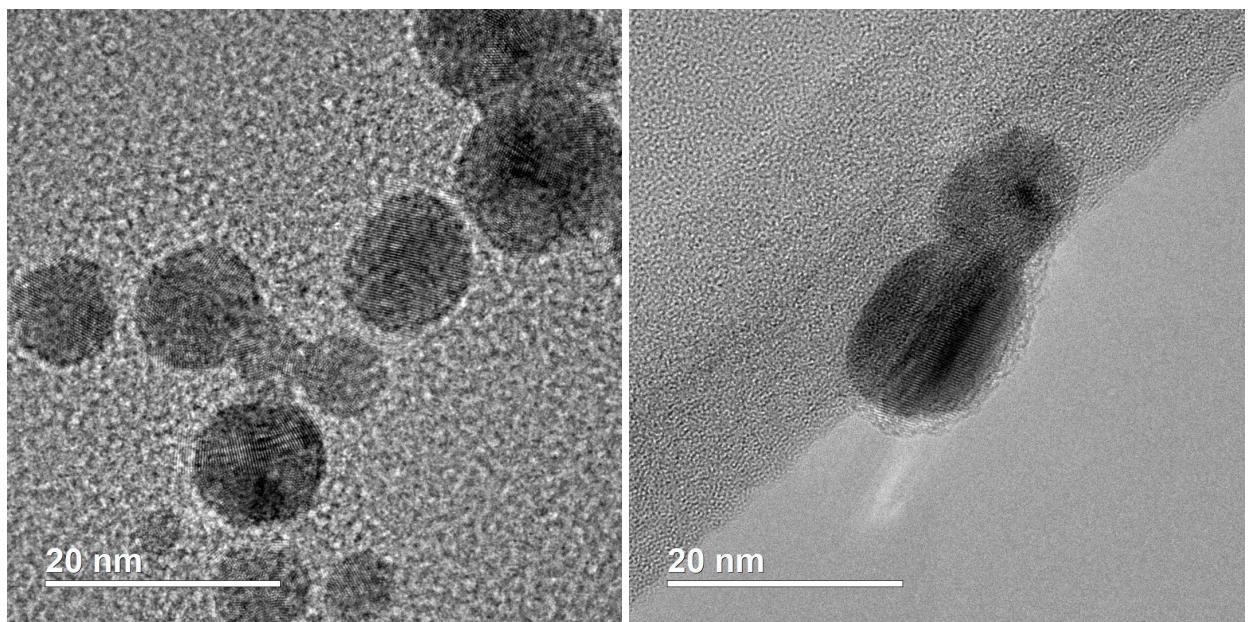


Figure S6. HRTEM images of dispersion stabilized by OChT-12/25-R\*.