

Supplemental Materials

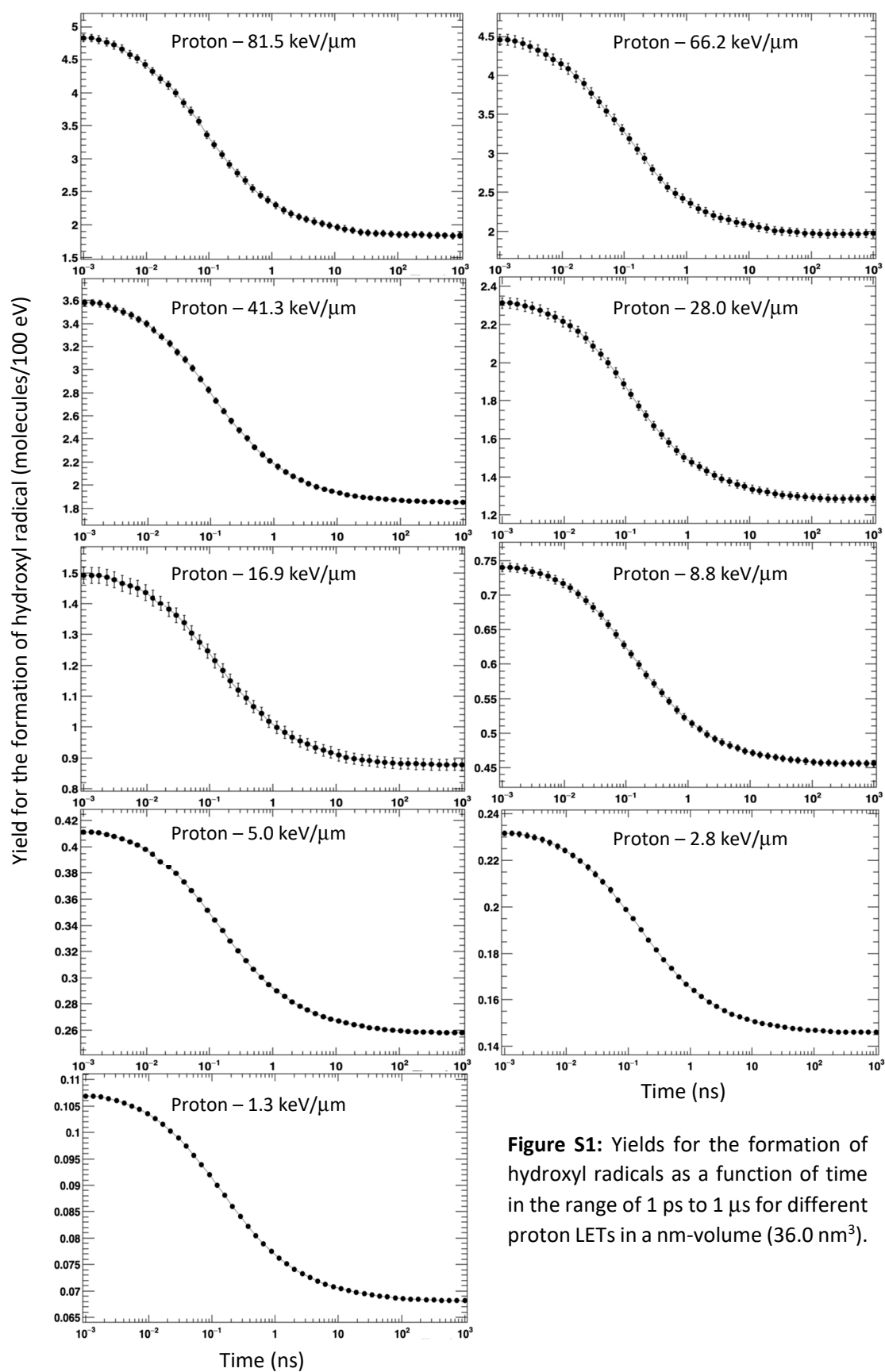


Figure S1: Yields for the formation of hydroxyl radicals as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μ s for different proton LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm^3).

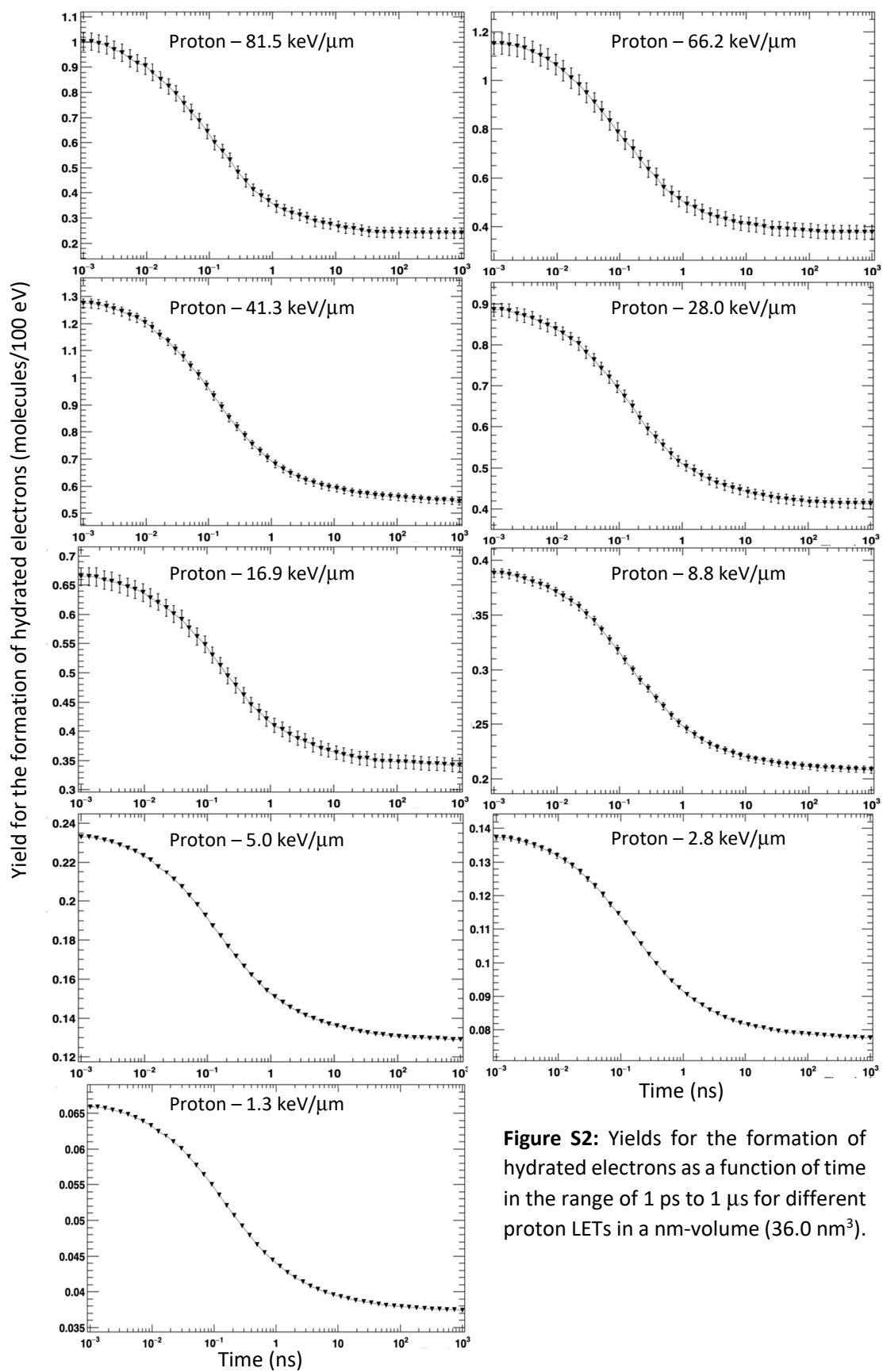


Figure S2: Yields for the formation of hydrated electrons as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μs for different proton LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

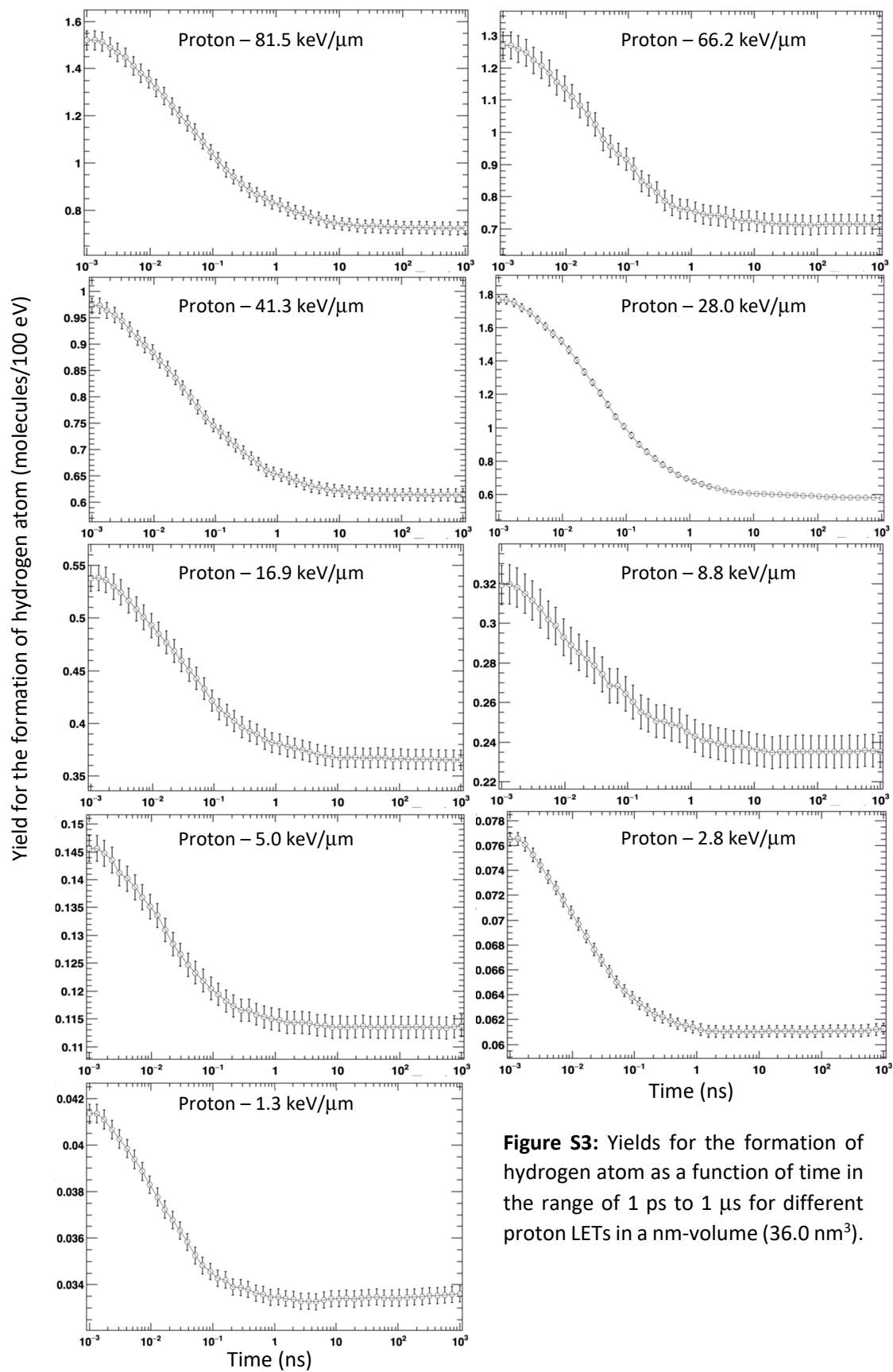


Figure S3: Yields for the formation of hydrogen atom as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μ s for different proton LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

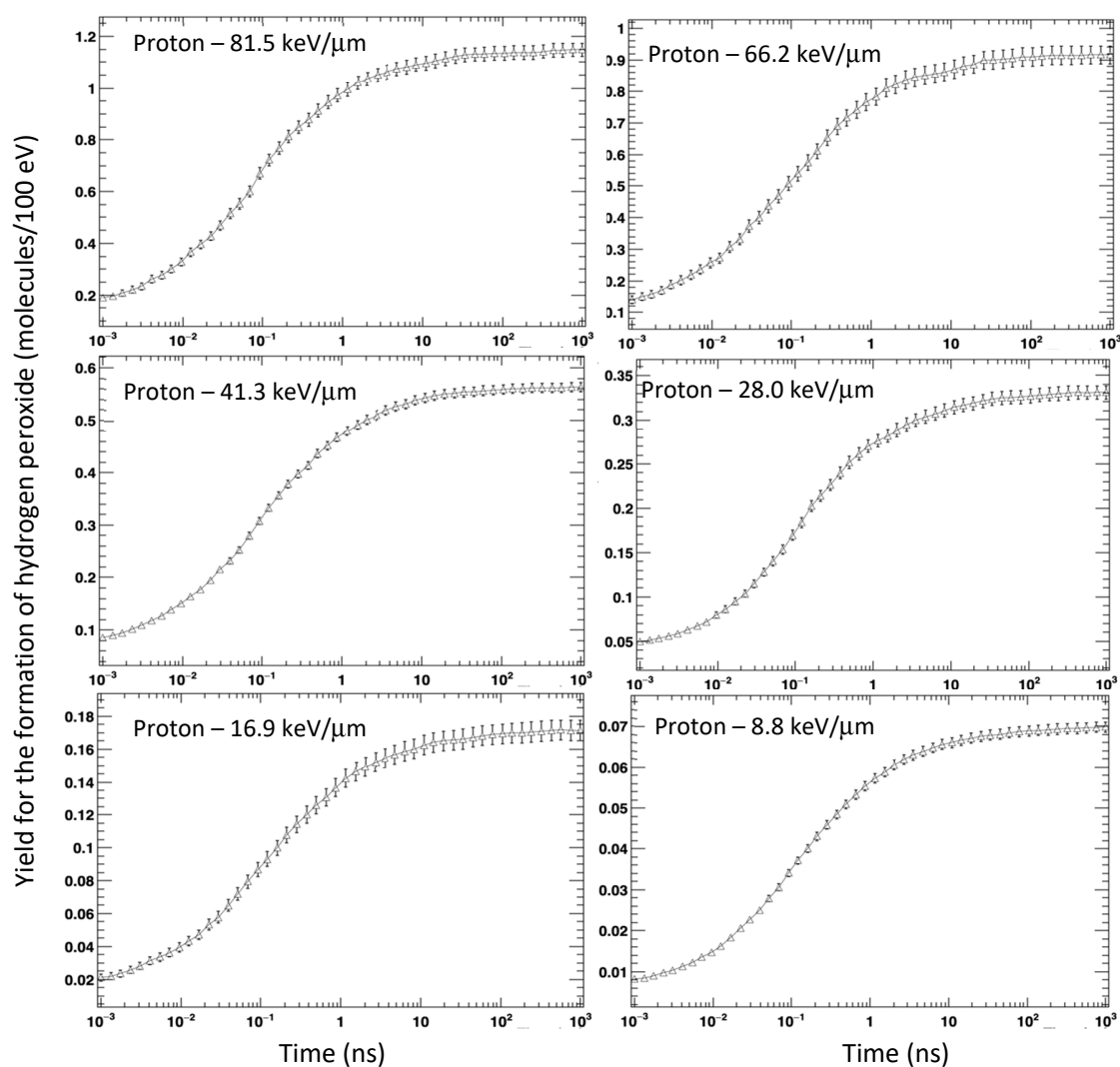


Figure S4: Yields for the formation of hydrogen peroxide as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μs for different proton LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

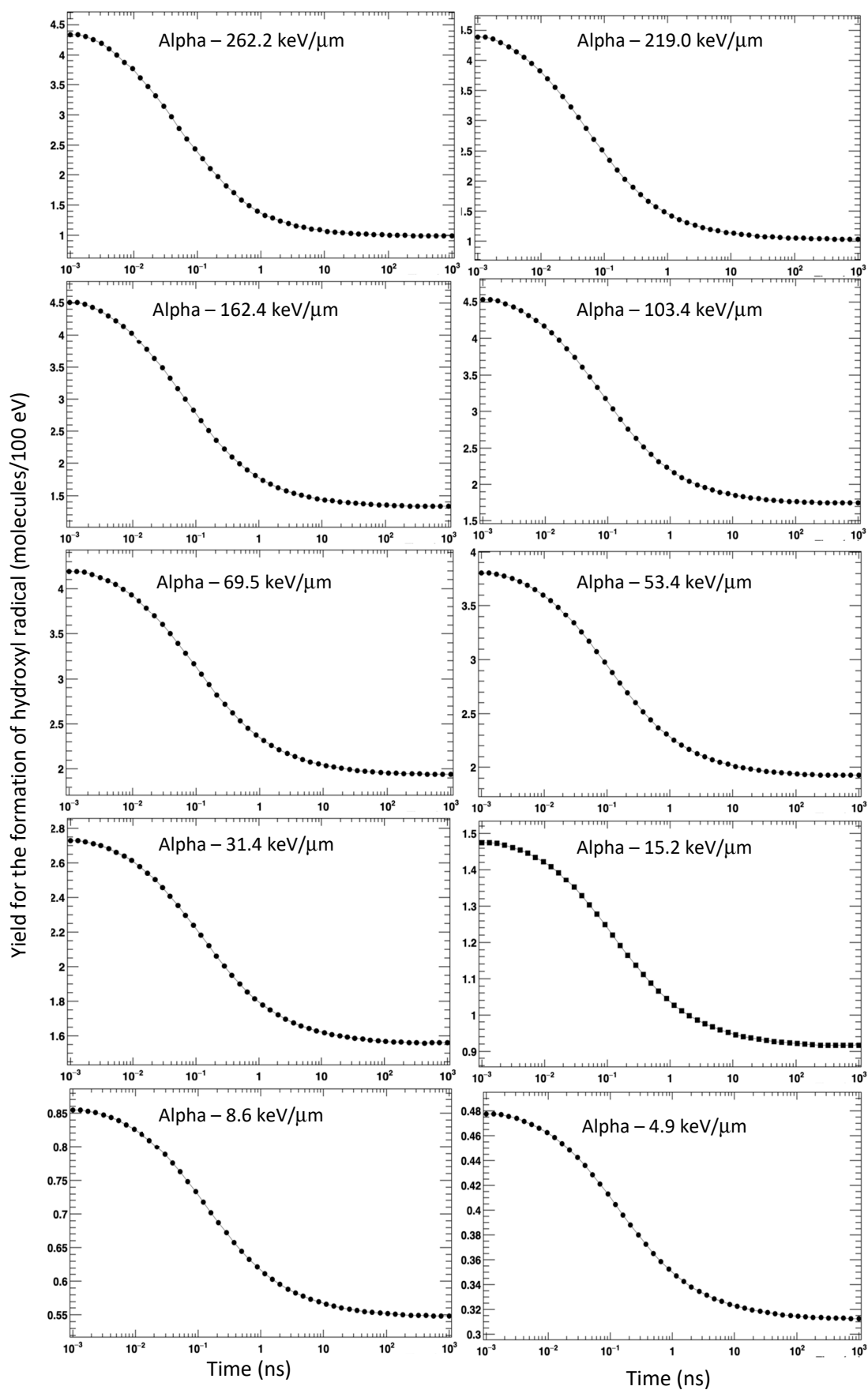


Figure S5: Yields for the formation of hydroxyl radicals as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μs by alpha particle at different LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

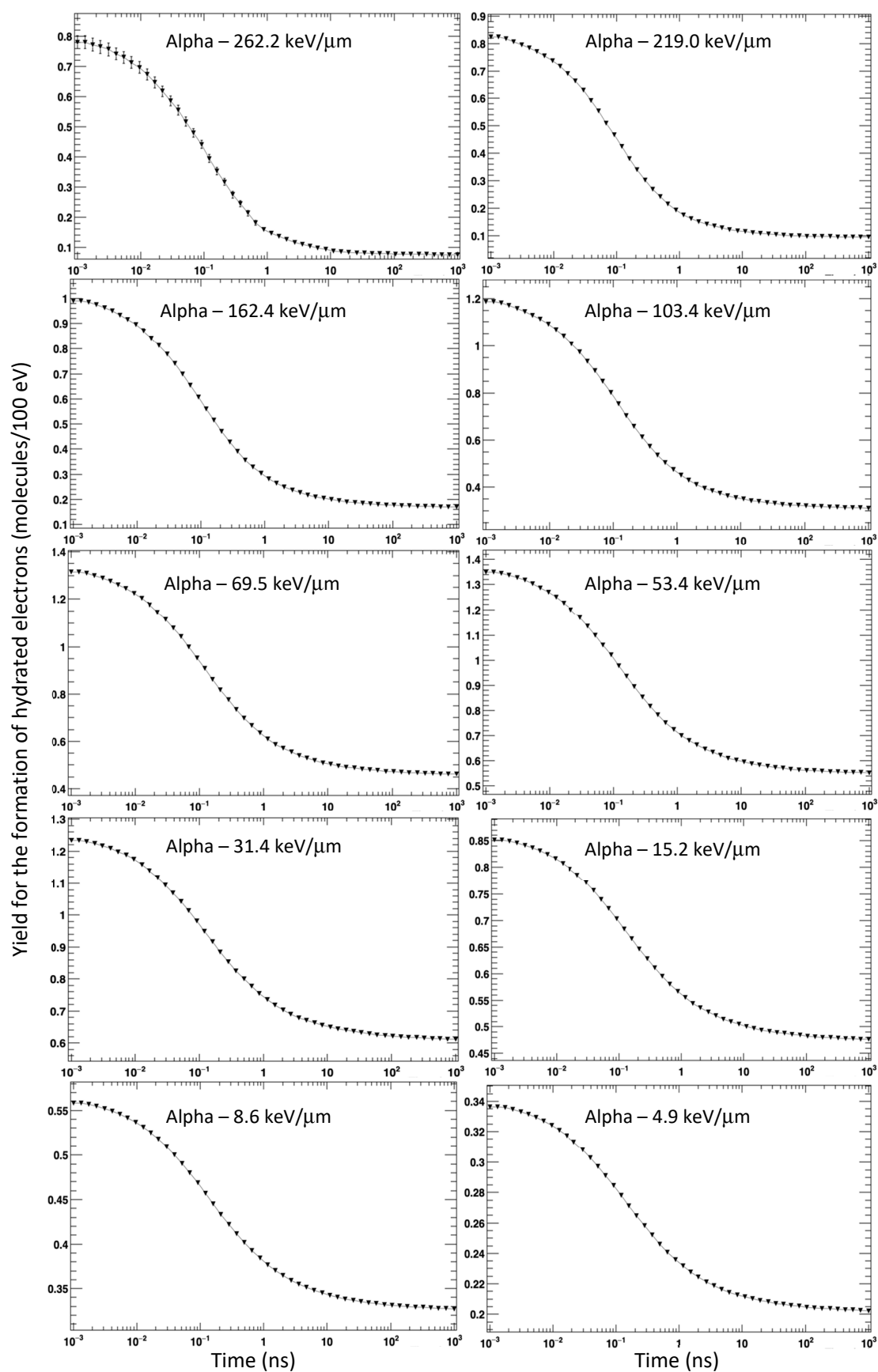


Figure S6: Yields for the formation of hydrated electrons as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μs by alpha particle at different LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

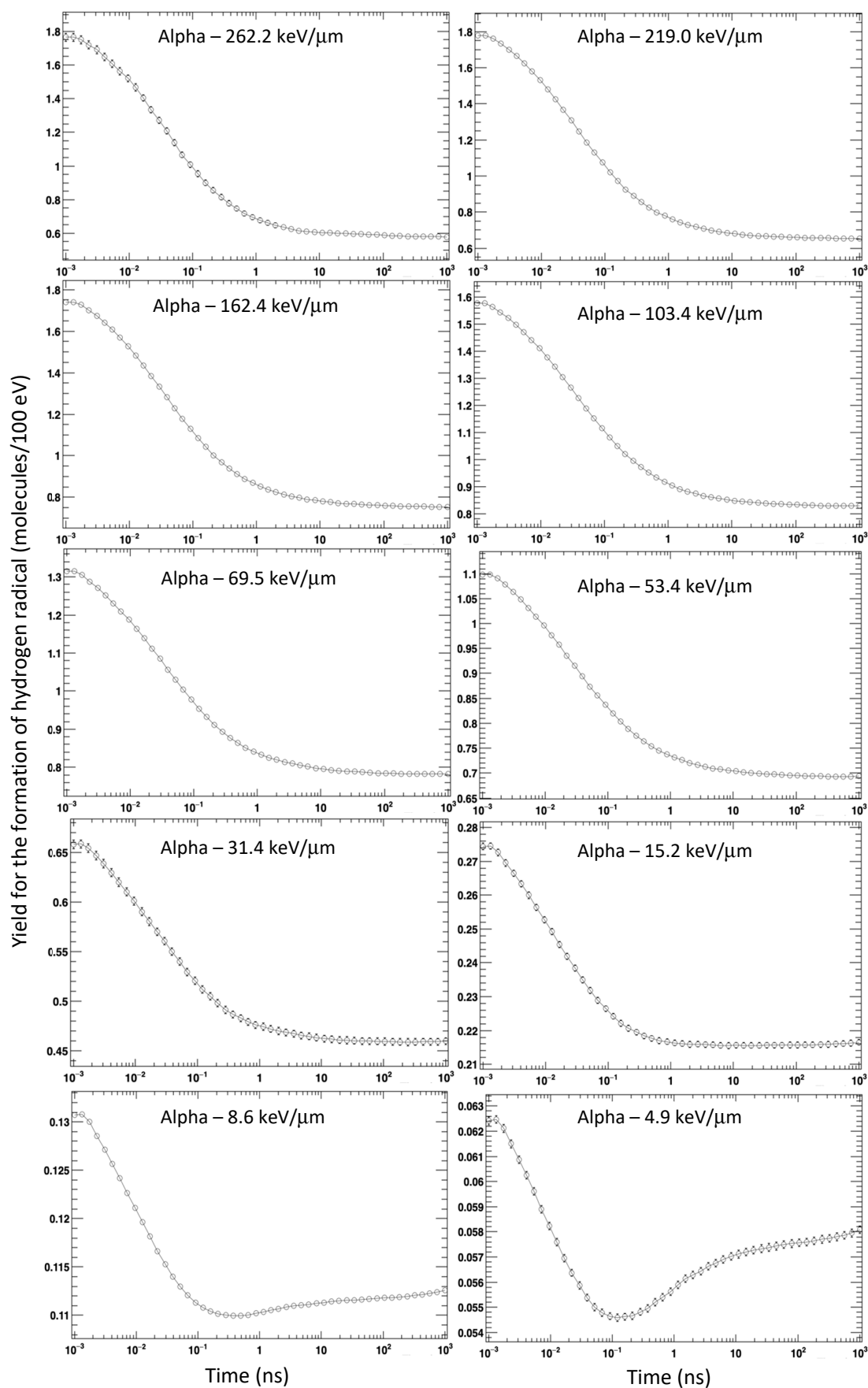


Figure S7: Yields for the formation of hydrogen radical as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μ s by alpha particle at different LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm³).

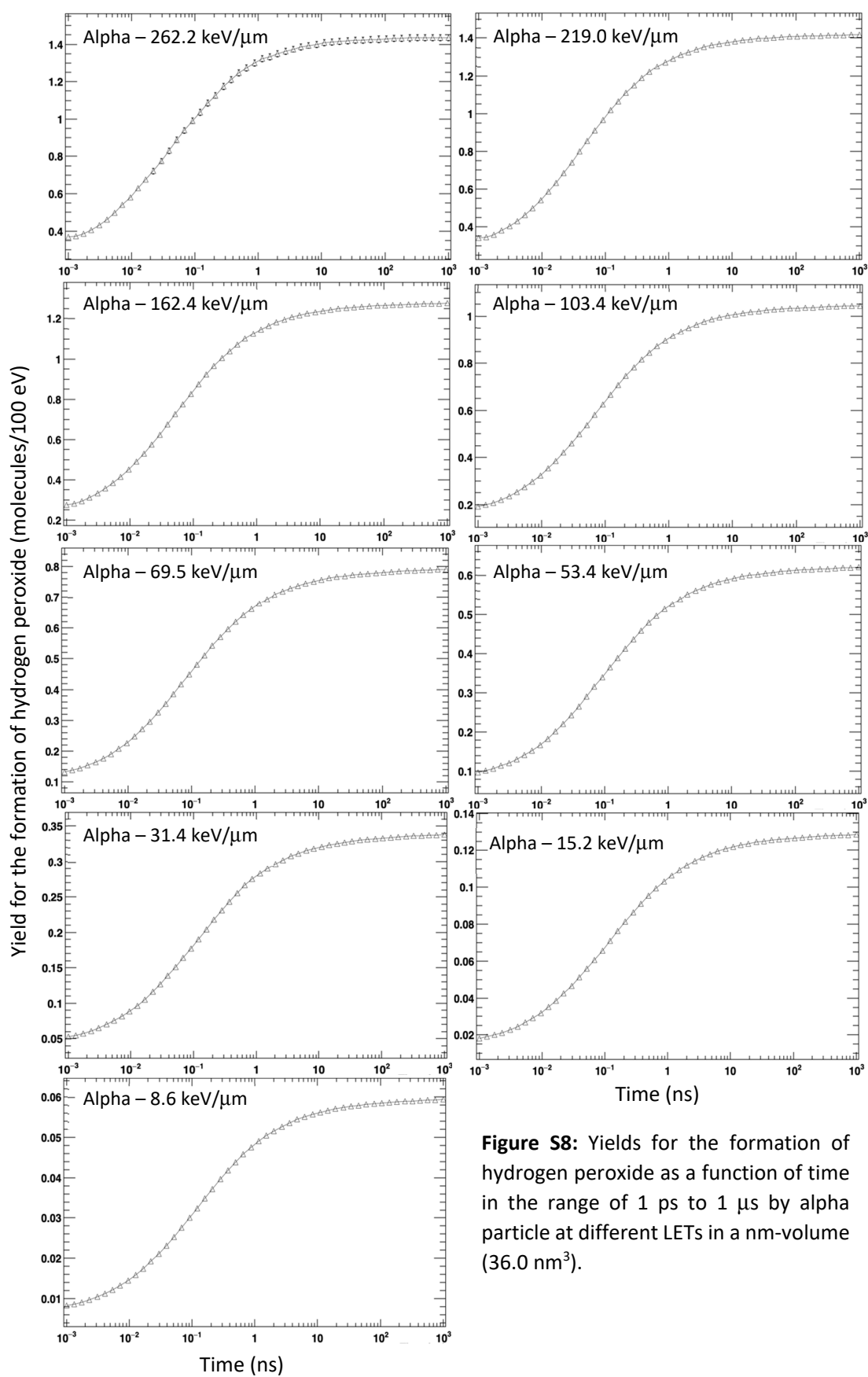


Figure S8: Yields for the formation of hydrogen peroxide as a function of time in the range of 1 ps to 1 μ s by alpha particle at different LETs in a nm-volume (36.0 nm^3).