

**Table S1.** Positions of the absorption bands maxima (2016) with the assignment to the respective vibrations for rapeseed oil after nanosilver and nanocopper treatment, spectral range 590–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

FTIR					Type and origin of vibrations
Maximum [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]					
Control	(O) AgNC	(O) CuNC	(N/O) AgNC	(N/O) CuNC	
3477	3472	3476	3479	3476	-C=O <sub>w</sub> (overtone) and ν(C-H <sub>vw</sub> , <i>trans</i> -)
3007	3007	3008	3008	3008	ν(=C-H <sub>m</sub> , <i>cis</i> -)
2952	2954	2952	2954	2955	ν <sub>as</sub> (-C-H <sub>vst</sub> , -CH <sub>a</sub> )
2924	2922	2922	2922	2923	and
2853	2852	2853	2853	2853	ν <sub>s</sub> (-C-H <sub>vst</sub> , -CH <sub>a</sub> ) (aliphatic groups in triglycerides)
2679	2680	2680	2680	2681	-C=O <sub>w</sub> (Fermi resonance)
1743	1743	1744	1743	1743	ν(-C=O <sub>vst</sub> ) in esters
1712	1710	1710	1710	1710	ν(-C=O <sub>vw</sub> ) in acids
1655	1655	1654	1655	1654	ν <sub>vw</sub> (-C=C-, <i>cis</i> -)
1462	1461	1460	1462	1463	δ <sub>vw</sub> (-C-H) in CH <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>3</sub> groups, deformation (scissor)
1417	1416	1418	1417	1418	ν <sub>vw</sub> (-C-H, <i>cis</i> -) deformation (wagging)
1400	1401	1400	1400	1400	
1377	1375	1377	1377	1377	ν <sub>w, m, vw</sub> (-C-H, -CH <sub>3</sub> ) and deformation
1350	1352	1353	1352	1351	
1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	δ <sub>m</sub> (-C-H, -CH <sub>3</sub> )
1238	1237	1237	1236	1237	ν <sub>m</sub> (-C-O) or δ <sub>m</sub> (-CH <sub>2</sub> -)
1159	1160	1160	1161	1161	ν <sub>st</sub> (-C-O) or δ <sub>st</sub> (-CH <sub>2</sub> -)
1119	1120	1120	1121	1120	ν <sub>m</sub> (-C-O)
1096	1097	1097	1097	1096	
1029	1030	1030	1030	1031	ν <sub>m, vw</sub> (-C-O)
966	968	966	964	966	
914	913	914	912	912	δ <sub>w</sub> (-HC=CH-, <i>trans</i> -) out-of-plane deformation
868	868	868	868	866	δ <sub>vw</sub> (-HC=CH-, <i>cis</i> -) out-of-plane deformation
852	856	852	850	850	
722	721	722	723	721	δ(-CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> - and -HC=CH- ( <i>cis</i> -) deformation (wagging)

ν – stretching, δ – deformation, s – symmetric, as – asymmetric, st – strong, vst – very strong, w – weak (Guillén and Cabo 1997; Guillén and Cabo 1999; Yang et al. 2005; Vlachos et al. 2006; Lerma-García et al. 2010; Rohman and Man 2010) [1–6].

**Table S2.** Positions of the absorption bands maxima (2017) with the assignment to the respective vibrations for rapeseed oil after nanosilver and nanocopper treatment, spectral range 590–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

FTIR					Type and origin of vibrations
Maximum [cm <sup>-1</sup> ]					
Control	(O) AgNC	(O) CuNC	(N/O) AgNC	(N/O) CuNC	
3485	3489	3490	3488	3490	-C=O <sub>w</sub> (overtone) and ν(=C-H <sub>vw</sub> , <i>trans</i> -)
3007	3012	3009	3007	3012	ν(=C-H <sub>m</sub> , <i>cis</i> -)
2952	2954	2958	2956	2954	ν <sub>as</sub> (-C-H <sub>vst</sub> , -CH <sub>a</sub> )
2921	2922	2927	2921	2923	and
2852	2849	2857	2855	2857	ν <sub>s</sub> (-C-H <sub>vst</sub> , -CH <sub>a</sub> ) (aliphatic groups in triglycerides)
2673	2682	2679	2681	2670	-C=O <sub>w</sub> (Fermi resonance)
1742	1742	1743	1744	1745	ν(-C=O <sub>vst</sub> ) in esters
1713	1712	1713	1711	1712	ν(-C=O <sub>vw</sub> ) in acids
1657	1657	1653	1656	1655	ν <sub>vw</sub> (-C=C-, <i>cis</i> -)
1458	1463	1462	1463	1464	δ <sub>vw</sub> (-C-H) in CH <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>3</sub> groups, deformation (scissor)
1416	1419	1419	1417	1414	ν <sub>vw</sub> (-C-H, <i>cis</i> -) deformation (wagging)
1400	1401	1400	1400	1400	
1380	1374	1377	1375	1374	ν <sub>w, m, vw</sub> (-C-H, -CH <sub>3</sub> ) and deformation
1357	1355	1353	1356	1355	
1320	1320	1320	1320	1320	δ <sub>m</sub> (-C-H, -CH <sub>3</sub> )
1241	1239	1238	1241	1235	ν <sub>m</sub> (-C-O) or δ <sub>m</sub> (-CH <sub>2</sub> -)
1163	1164	1160	1161	1164	ν <sub>st</sub> (-C-O) or δ <sub>st</sub> (-CH <sub>2</sub> -) or C-O-Cu
1123	1121	1117	1118	1121	ν <sub>m</sub> (-C-O)
1101	1102	1096	1099	1098	
1033	1029	1028	1026	1029	ν <sub>m, vw</sub> (-C-O)
967	963	961	962	963	
908	913	914	912	915	δ <sub>w</sub> (-HC=CH-, <i>trans</i> -) out-of-plane deformation
865	868	862	868	866	δ <sub>vw</sub> (-HC=CH-, <i>cis</i> -) out-of-plane deformation
852	-	852	-	857	
-	840	-	841	-	
724	722	721	717	725	Cu-O δ(-CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> - and -HC=CH- ( <i>cis</i> -) deformation (scissor)

ν – stretching, δ – deformation, s – symmetric, as – asymmetric, st – strong, vst – very strong, w – weak.

## Reference

1. Guillén, M. D.; Cabo, N. Infrared spectroscopy in the study of edible oils and fats. *J Sci Food Agric.* **1997**, 75(1), 1-11. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-0010\(199709\)75](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-0010(199709)75).
2. Guillén, M.D.; Cabo, N. Usefulness of the frequency data of the Fourier transform infrared spectra to evaluate the degree of oxidation of edible oils. *J Agricultural Food Chemistry* **1999**, 47(2), 709-719. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jf9808123>.
3. Yang, H.; Irudayaraj, J.; Paradkar, M.M. Discriminant analysis of edible oils and fats by FTIR, FT-NIR and FT-Raman spectroscopy. *Food Chem.* **2005**, 93(1), 25-32. <http://doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2004.08.039>
4. Vlachos, N.; Skopelitis, Y.; Psaroudaki, M.; Konstantinidou, V.; Chatzilazarou, A.; Tegou, E. Applications of Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy to edible oils. *Analytica Chimica Acta* **2006**, 573, 459-465. <http://doi:10.1016/j.aca.2006.05.034>.
5. Lerma-García, M.J.; Ramis-Ramos, G.; Herrero-Martínez, J. M.; Simó-Alfonso, E.F. Authentication of extra virgin olive oils by Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy. *Food Chemistry* **2010**, 118(1), 78-83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.04.092>.
6. Rohman, A.; Che Man, Y.B. Analysis of cod-liver oil adulteration using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. *J Am Oil Chem Soc.* **2009**, 86(12), 1149-1153. <http://doi:10.1007/s11746-009-1453-9>.