Supplemental data

Au-Pd supported nanocrystals prepared by a sol immobilisation technique as catalysts for selective chemical synthesis

Jose Antonio Lopez-Sanchez\textsuperscript{a}, Nikolaos Dimitratos\textsuperscript{a}, Peter Miedziak\textsuperscript{a}, Edwin Ntainjua\textsuperscript{a}, Jennifer K. Edwards\textsuperscript{a}, David Morgan\textsuperscript{a}, Albert F. Carley\textsuperscript{a}, Ramchandra Tiruvalam\textsuperscript{b}, Christopher J. Kiely\textsuperscript{b}, Graham J. Hutchings\textsuperscript{a*}

\textsuperscript{a} School of Chemistry, Cardiff University, Main Building, Park Place, Cardiff, CF10 3AT, UK
\textsuperscript{b} Center for Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology, Lehigh University, 5 East Packer Avenue, Bethlehem, PA 18015-3195, USA.
Supplementary Figure S1

Bright field micrograph of the sol-immobilized AuPd/C sample after use as a catalyst. There is no significant change in the Au-Pd particle size distribution from the corresponding unused sample.
Supplementary Figure S2

Bright field micrograph and corresponding histogram of the particle size distribution of the AuPd/C sol-immobilized sample after calcination at 400°C. Considerable sintering and growth of the Au-Pd nanoparticles has occurred presumably because of disruption of the protective ligand shell at elevated temperatures.