Supporting Information

Self-assembled palladium nanocrystals on helical carbon nanofibers as enhanced electrocatalysts for electro-oxidation of small molecules

Guangzhi Hu, Florian Nitze, Tiva Sharifi, Hamid Reza Barzegar, and Thomas Wågberg*

Department of Physics, Umeå University, S-901 87 Umeå, Sweden.

[*] Associate Prof. Thomas Wågberg

Department of Physics

Umeå University, 901 87 Umeå, Sweden

E-mail: (Thomas.wagberg@physics.umu.se)

XRD analysis of Pd/HCNFs

The XRD pattern of Pd/HCNFs in Figure S1 reveals five peaks. The broad peak at about 26 ° corresponds to the peak of C (002) in graphite structure. The other four peaks at around 2θ = 38.9, 45.4, 66.1, and 79.4 ° are assigned to the (111), (200), (220) and (311) crystalline planes of the face centered cubic structure of Pd, respectively. However as clearly observable, especially from the peak at 2θ = 38.9 ° the XRD peaks consist of sharp components overlaid on broader features that are up-shifted compared to the sharp peaks. Earlier reports show that the sharp peaks originate from the roughly 40-50 nm sized Pd catalyst particles that are used in the synthesis of the HCNFs [F. Nitze et al, submitted to Electrochimica Acta]. From the analysis of the broader envelopes we can thus use the Scherrer’s formula [A. L. Patterson, Physical review, 1939, 56, 978-982.] to estimate the size of the attached Pd-nanoparticles to about 4.4 nm, which is good agreement with the statistical result of TEM image.
Figure S1. XRD pattern of as-prepared Pd/HCNFs

The EDX spectrum (supporting information figure S2) confirms the presence of carbon, sulfur and palladium. In addition small peaks are detectable for copper and silicon originating from the TEM grid and the glass beaker used in the synthesis, respectively.

Figure S2. EDX spectrum of Pd/HCNFs.