

Supporting information for Catalysis Science and Technology

One pot two step rapid synthesis of 3-aminopropyl trimethoxy silane mediated highly catalytic Ag@(PdAu) trimetallic nanoparticle

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1. UV-VIS spectral recording for (PdAu)sim and (Au@Pd)seq

Sequential (Au@Pd) bimetallic nanoparticles are made by adding Au³⁺ to presynthesized PdNPs (procedure and spectral recording shown in Fig.1 of main text). SPR peak corresponding to AuNPs becomes visible with the addition of Au³⁺ immediately (Fig. S1- A). 3-APTMS capped Pd²⁺ and Au³⁺ are simultaneously reduced in the presence of formaldehyde. Fig. S1- B (ii) shows the uv-vis spectra of bimetallic nanoparticles.

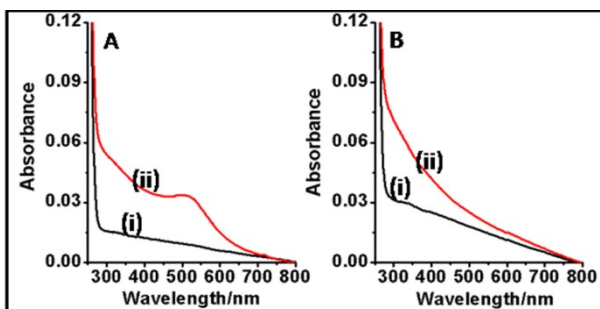


Figure S 1 UV-VIS spectra displaying synthesis of PdAu bimetallic nanoparticles made (A) sequentially and (B) simultaneously.

Table S 1 d-spacing values for rings obtained in diffraction pattern of synthesized nanoparticles

	d1 (111)	d2 (200)	d3 (220)	d4 (311)
Pdcore	2.2805	1.9735	1.3592 (Pd)	1.15306 (Pd)
(PdAu)	2.2805	2.05245 (Au)		1.1795 (Pd)
Ag@(PdAu)	2.2805	2.0322 (Au and Ag)	1.3592(Pd)	1.1661 (Pd)
Au@Pd	2.2805	2.05245 (Au)	1.3592(Pd)	1.15306 (Pd)

2. Enlarged TEM images of Pd, Au@Pd and PdAu nanoparticles.

The figure shows the enlarged TEM images of PdNPs (A), Au@PdNPs and PdAuNPs. Aggregates of PdNPs (A) are formed that remain unaffected due to sequential AuNPs (B) addition. Both show gradual degradation. Simultaneously made PdAuNPs (C) show segregated structures with Au forming core and palladium forming the shell (highlighted by red circles).

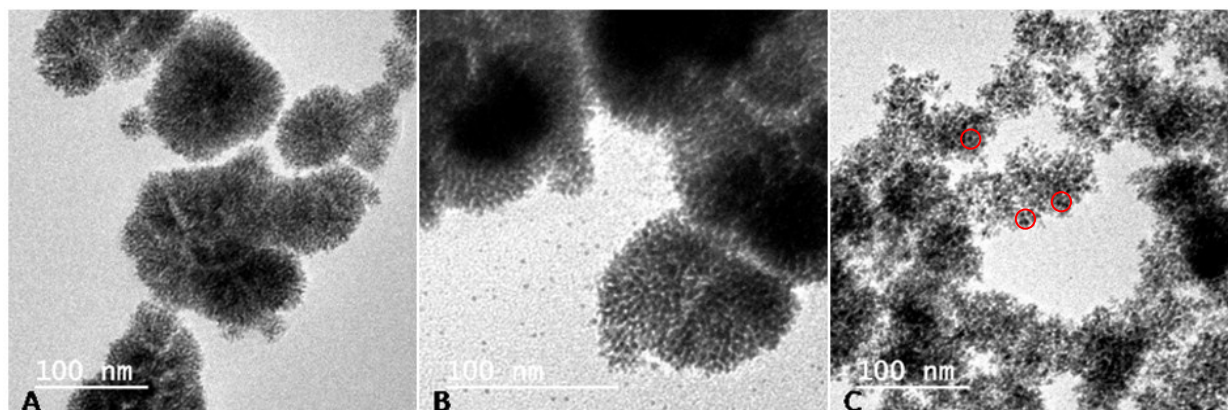


Figure S2 Enlarged images to show the gradual degradation in (A) and (B) and contrast difference between Au core- Pd Shell in (C)

3. UV-VIS spectral recording depicting effect of Au³⁺ concentration on (PdAu)_{sim} and addition of Ag⁺ to the simultaneously made (PdAu) using different Au³⁺ concentration.

SPR peak corresponding to AuNPs in simultaneously made bimetallic (PdAu) nanoparticles becomes evident with increasing concentration of Au³⁺ (5mM- 20mM) as shown in Fig. S2 A. Fig. S2 B gives the effect of addition of similar concentration of Ag⁺ to simultaneously made (PdAu) bimetallic nanoparticles made using different concentration of Au³⁺ (Fig. S2 A). SPR peak corresponding to AgNPs becomes visible only when Au³⁺ concentration is low. At higher Au³⁺ concentration peak is not visible. Alloying between Au and Ag, with very close lattice constant values, could be the explanation for the result obtained.

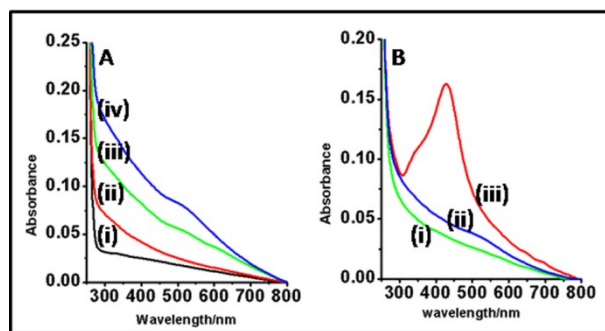


Figure S 3 UV-VIS spectra displaying (A) effect of increasing Au^{3+} concentration on simultaneously made (PdAu) bimetallic nanoparticles i- 0mM, ii- 5mM, iii- 10mM, iv- 20mM; (B) 20mM Ag^+ added to the simultaneously made (PdAu)NPs with Au^{3+} concentration i-5mM, ii-10mM, iii-20mM.

4. XPS spectra of monometallic PdNPs, bimetallic (PdAu)NPs, trimetallic $\text{Ag}@\text{(PdAu)}$ NPs.

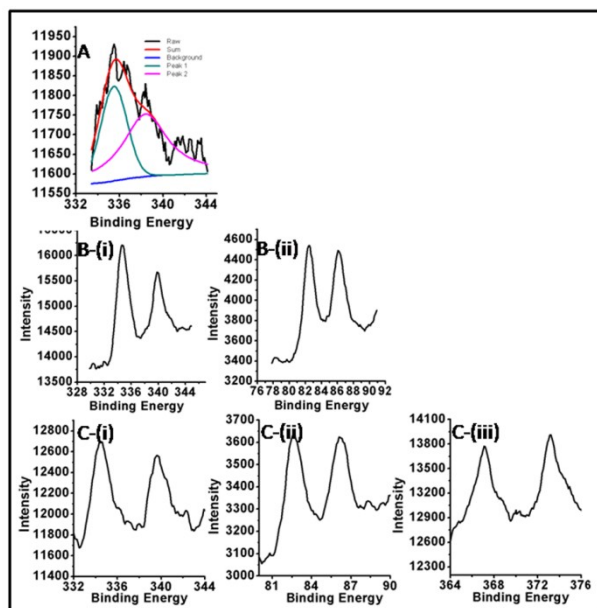


Figure S 4 XPS spectra of (A) PdNPs; (B) i- Pd and ii- Au in (PdAu) bimetallic nanoparticles (C) i- Pd, ii- Au and iii-Ag in $\text{Ag}@\text{(PdAu)}$ trimetallic nanoparticles.

Table S2 Binding Energy data for individual components of PdNPs, (PdAu)NPs and $\text{Ag}@\text{(PdAu)}$.

Nanoparticles	Pd (Binding Energy)	Au (Binding Energy)	Ag(Binding Energy)
PdNPs	335.5ev	-	-
(PdAu)NPs	334.6ev	82.5ev	-
$\text{Ag}@\text{(PdAu)}$ NPs	334.39ev	82.6ev	367.1ev

5. Effect of acid on the SPR peak of AuNPs and AgNPs.

HCl is added to the homogenous nanoparticle suspension for its conversion to heterogenous system. It is mandatory to ensure that nanogeometry does not get affected with the addition of acid as catalyzing power depends directly on it. As any change in λ_{max} corresponds directly to the change in size. Nanoparticles stability in the presence of HCl is checked and found to remain unaffected as shown in Fig. S4.

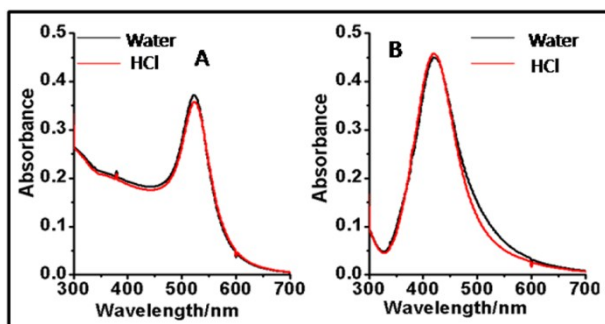


Figure S 5 UV-VIS spectra displaying effect of 0.1M HCl on SPR peak of (A) AuNPs and (B) AgNPs.