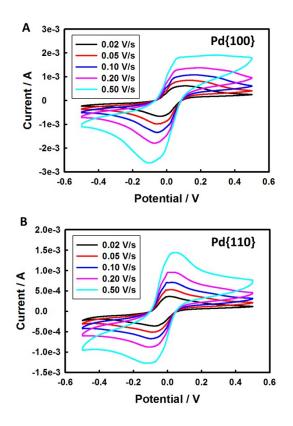
## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## Facet Effects of Palladium Nanocrystals for Oxygen Reduction in an Ionic Liquid and Sensing Applications

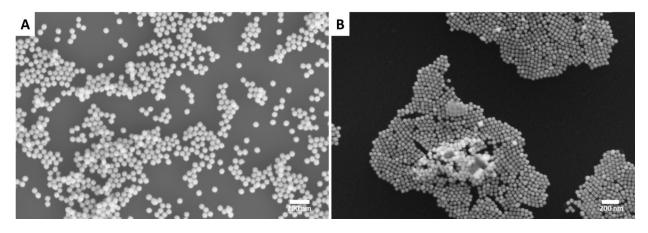
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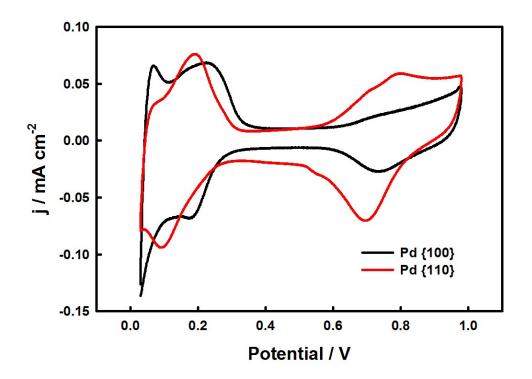
\*Address correspondence to zeng@oakland.edu



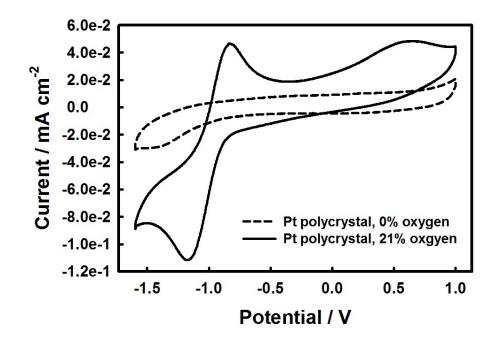
**Figure S1.** Cyclic voltammograms at different scan rate of (A) cubic palladium nanocrystals (B) RD palladium nanocrystals in [Bmpy][NTf<sub>2</sub>] with 0.01 M ferrocene (third cycle). Based on Randles-Sevcik equation (Ip =  $268600n^{3/2}AD^{\frac{1}{2}}Cv^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ), the redox reaction of ferrocene/ferrocenium can be used for obtaining the relationship between peak current and surface area. The electrochemically active areas (ECAs) for Pd{100} and Pd{110} are 32.49 cm<sup>2</sup> and 37.49 cm<sup>2</sup>, respectively.



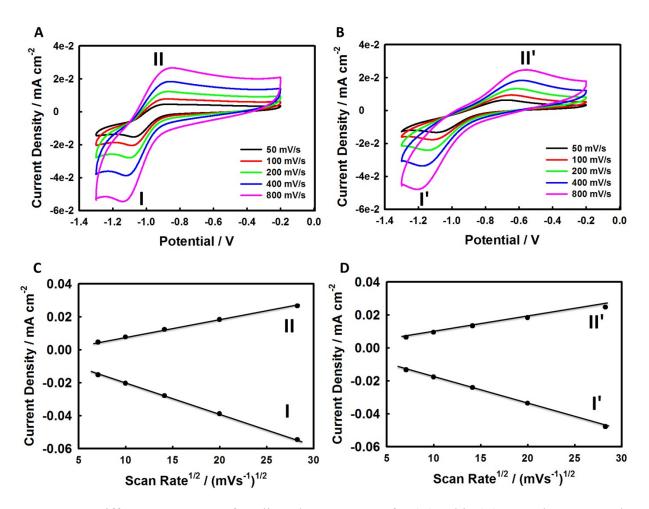
**Figure S2.** SEM images of (A) RD, (B) Cubic Pd nanocrystals after 300 °C annealing, the unchanged morphology confirmed their unchanged facet of {110} and {100} for RD and cubic Pd nanocrystal, respectively.



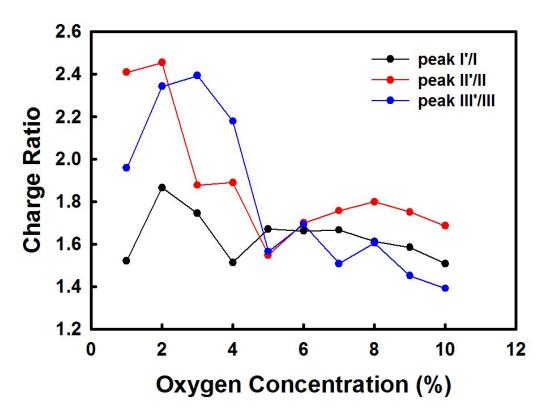
**Figure S3.** Cyclic voltammograms of palladium nanocrystal electrodes in 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub> solution after annealing treatment (third cycle), scan rate: 100 mV/s (potential vs. RHE).



**Figure S4.** Cyclic voltammograms of polycrystalline platinum electrodes in (solid) 21% v/v oxygen concentration, (dash) pure nitrogen (third cycle). Scan rate: 0.1 V/s.



**Figure S5.** Different scan rates of cyclic voltammograms for (A) cubic (B) RD Pd nanocrystals in  $[Bmpy][NTf_2]$  at (10%, v/v) oxygen. Peak current vs. square root of scan rate plots for (C) cubic (D) RD Pd nanocrystal.



**Figure S6.** Charge ratio of oxygen redox peaks for two types of palladium nanocrystals in [Bmpy][NTf<sub>2</sub>] obtained in Figure 2A and 2B.

<b>Table S1</b> . The names and structures of ionic liquid and possible deprotonated cation structures
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[NTf <sub>2</sub> ]-	F <sub>3</sub> C S O N O CF <sub>3</sub>	[Bmpy] <sup>+</sup>	
$[Bmpy]_{de}^+(1)$		$[Bmpy]_{de}^+(2)$	