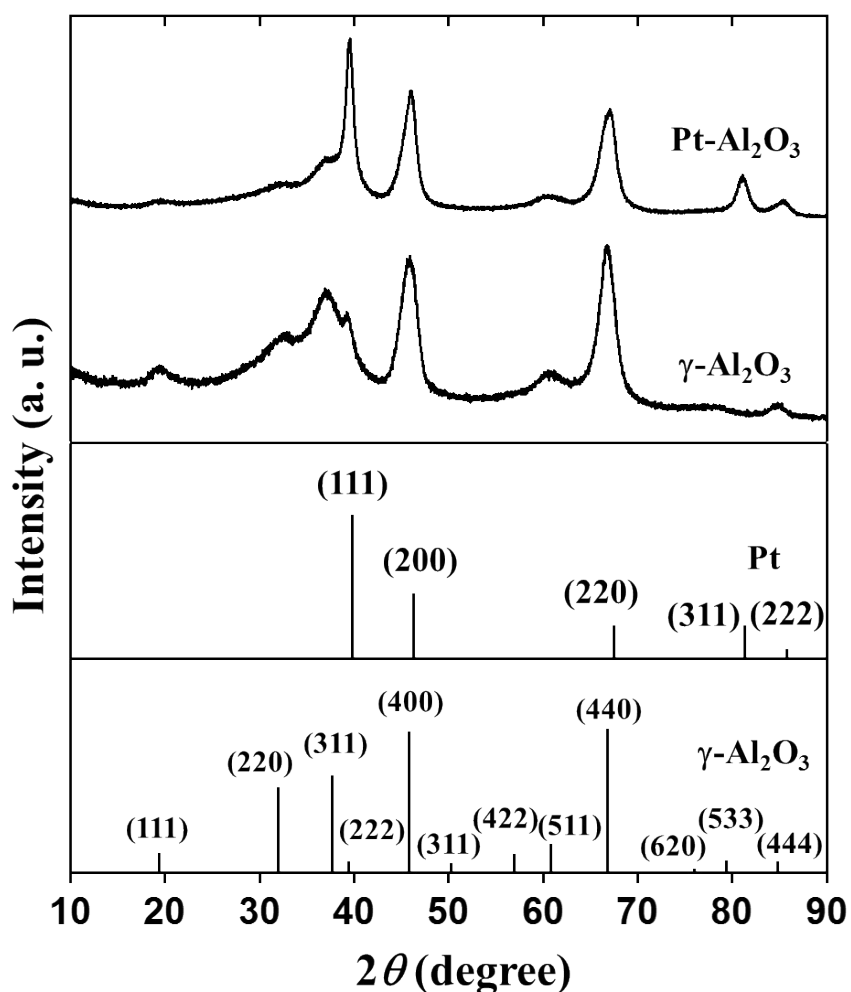


## Supplementary Information

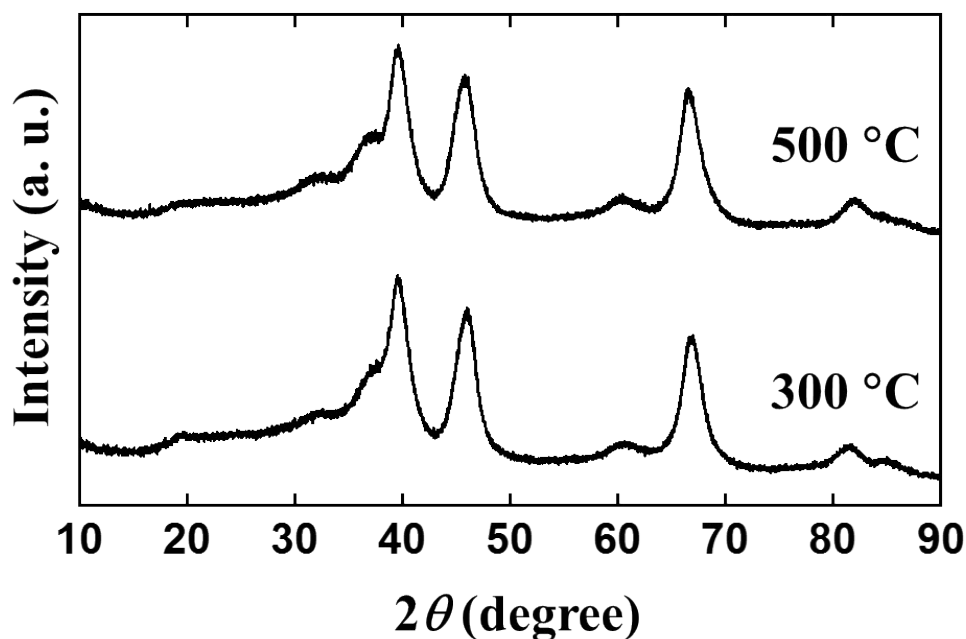
### Ordered Intermetallic Pt-Cu Nanoparticles for Catalytic CO Oxidation Reaction

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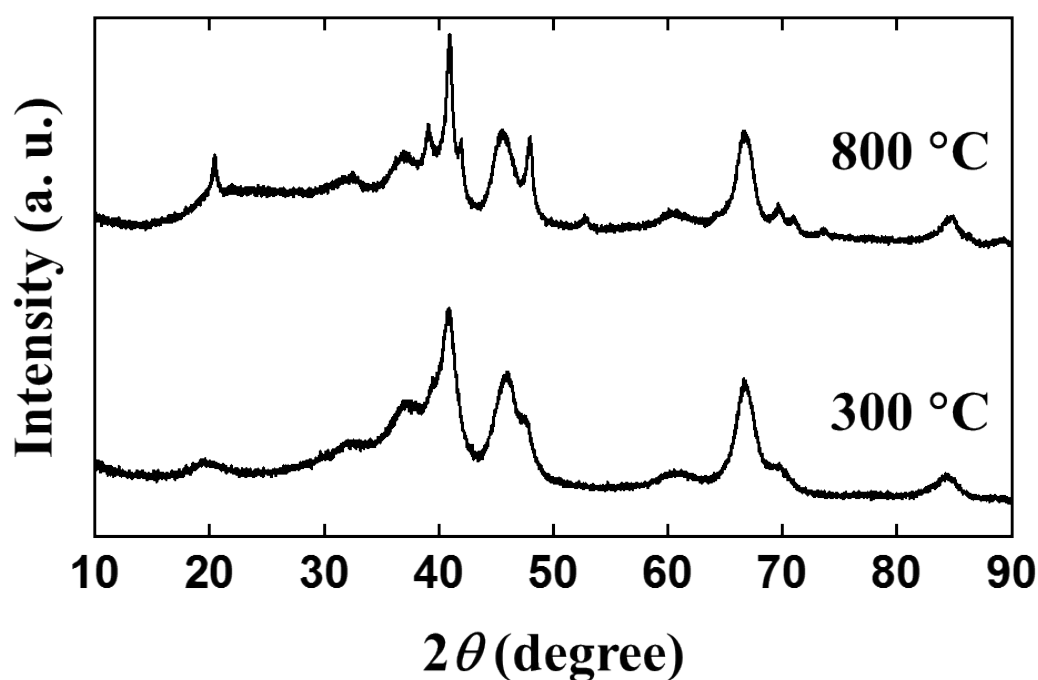
**Figure S1.** X-ray diffraction profiles of  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The simulated solid lines are shown at the bottom for reference purpose.

Figure S1 shows the pXRD profiles of  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The characteristic diffraction peaks were obtained for both  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $Fd\bar{3}m$ ,  $a = 0.79$ ) and Pt/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $Fm\bar{3}m$ ,  $a = 0.3924$  nm), consistent with the simulated lines as also shown in Figure S1.



**Figure S2.** X-ray diffraction profiles of Pt- and Cu- precursors coated  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> calcined at 300 and 500 °C for the preparation of intermetallic Pt<sub>3</sub>Cu/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

Figure S2 shows the pXRD profiles of Pt- and Cu- precursors coated  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> calcined at 300 and 500 °C. The characteristic diffraction peaks of intermetallic Pt<sub>3</sub>Cu (*Pm3m*;  $a = 0.3852$  nm) were not obtained when the precursors calcined at 300 and 500 °C. The intermetallic Pt<sub>3</sub>Cu phase was obtained solely when the precursors calcined at 800 °C (Figure 2 and corresponding discussion in the main text). The resultant products were identified after calcination of the precursors at 300 and 500 °C as  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt. Cu-moieties (metallic Cu or Cu-oxides) were not obtained in both pXRD profiles due to either lower amounts of Cu (0.54 wt.%) or merging of their characteristic diffraction peaks with  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. These results infer that the intermetallic Pt<sub>3</sub>Cu phase can be achieved only at 800 °C but not at 300 and 500 °C under H<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S3.** X-ray diffraction profiles of Pt- and Cu- precursors coated  $\gamma$ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  calcined at 300 and 800 °C for the preparation of intermetallic PtCu/ $\gamma$ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ .

Figure S3 shows the pXRD profiles of Pt- and Cu-precursors coated  $\gamma$ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  calcined at 300 and 800 °C. The characteristic diffraction peaks of intermetallic PtCu ( $Rm$ ;  $a = b = 0.270$  nm;  $c = 1.2918$  nm) were not obtained when the precursors calcined at 300 and 800 °C. The intermetallic PtCu phase was obtained solely when the precursors calcined at 500 °C (Figure 2 and corresponding discussion in the main text). The resultant products after calcination of the precursors at 300 °C were identified as  $\gamma$ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and Pt. Cu-moieties (metallic Cu or Cu-oxides) were not obtained in both XRD profiles due to likely merging of their characteristic diffraction peaks with  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ . The resultant products after calcination of the precursors at 800 °C were identified as the mixture of PtCu and  $\text{PtCu}_3$ . These results infer that the intermetallic PtCu phase can be achieved by the calcination of the precursors only at 500 °C but not at 300 and 800 °C under  $\text{H}_2$ .

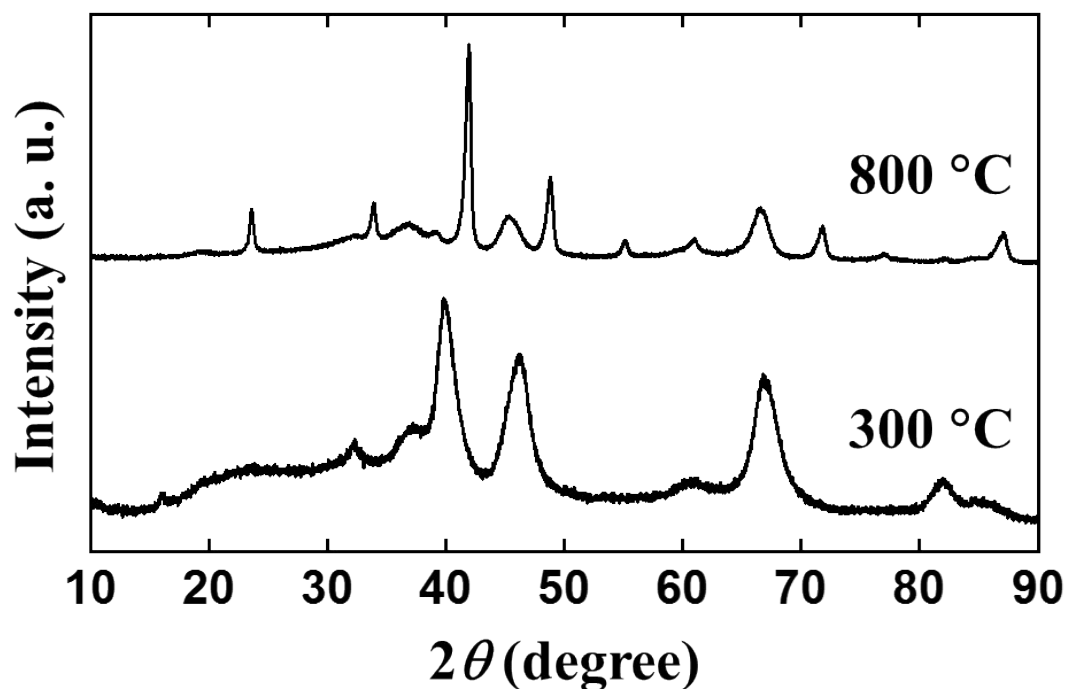


Figure S4. X-ray diffraction profiles of Pt- and Cu- precursors coated  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> calcined at 300 and 800 °C for the preparation of intermetallic PtCu<sub>3</sub>/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

Figure S4 shows the pXRD profiles of Pt- and Cu-precursors coated  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> calcined at 300 and 800 °C. The characteristic diffraction peaks of intermetallic PtCu<sub>3</sub> (*Pm* $\overline{3}m$ ;  $a = 0.3692$  nm) were not obtained when the precursors calcined at 300 and 800 °C. The intermetallic PtCu phase was obtained solely when the precursors calcined at 500 °C (Figure 2 and corresponding discussion in the main text). The resultant products after calcination of the precursors at 300 °C were identified as  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt. Cu-moieties (metallic Cu or Cu-oxides) were not obtained in both XRD profiles due to likely merging of their characteristic peaks with  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The resultant products after calcination of the precursors at 800 °C were identified as the mixture of PtCu and PtCu<sub>3</sub>. These results infer that the intermetallic PtCu<sub>3</sub> phase can be achieved by the calcination of the precursors only at 500 °C but not at 300 and 800 °C under H<sub>2</sub>.

## ICP-MS results

Table 1. Calculated and estimated amounts of Pt and Cu in intermetallic Pt-Cu catalysts

Sample	Calculated, Pt		Estimated, Pt		Calculated, Cu		Estimated, Cu	
	Weight (mg)	Weight %	Weight (mg)	Weight %	Weight (mg)	Weight %	Weight (mg)	Weight %
Pt/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5	5	0.492	4.92	-	-	-	-
Pt <sub>3</sub> Cu/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5	5	0.513	5.13	0.054	0.54	0.062	0.62
PtCu/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5	5	0.482	4.82	0.163	1.63	0.156	1.56
PtCu <sub>3</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.5	5	0.522	5.22	0.5	5	0.530	5.30