

## Tunable compositions of Pd<sub>100-x</sub>Cu<sub>x</sub> catalyst towards electrooxidation of ethanol and ethylene glycol

Sreejith P. Babu and Perumal Elumalai\*

Electrochemical Energy and Sensors Lab, Department of Green Energy Technology,  
Madanjeet School of Green Energy Technologies, Pondicherry University,  
Pondicherry- 605014 India

### Calculation of Pd metal loading (m<sub>Pd</sub>) for the Pd<sub>100-x</sub>Cu<sub>x</sub> alloy compositions

Mass of alloy deposited, m<sub>a</sub> = Z<sub>a</sub> .Q

where, Q is the charge consumed during the electrodeposition process.

Z<sub>a</sub> is the electrochemical equivalent of the Pd<sub>100-x</sub>Cu<sub>x</sub> alloy composition given by the equation

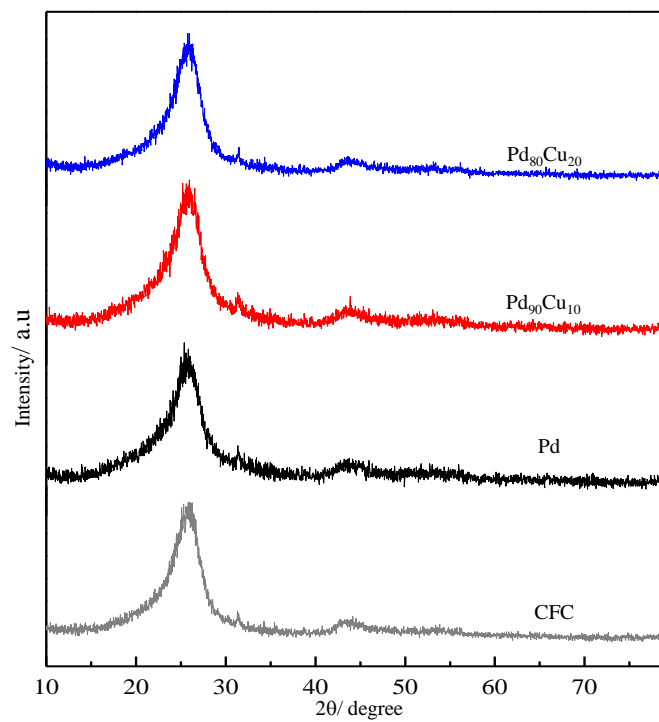
$$Z_a = \frac{Z_{Pd}Z_{Cu}}{(Z_{Pd}f_{Cu} + Z_{Cu}f_{Pd})}$$

Z<sub>Pd</sub>, Z<sub>Cu</sub>, f<sub>Pd</sub> and f<sub>Cu</sub> are the respective metal electrochemical equivalents and mass fractions of Pd and Cu in the alloy compositions.

Mass of Pd metal loading, m<sub>Pd</sub>, is calculated from m<sub>a</sub> from the equation:

$$m_{Pd} = \frac{m_a}{(1 + \frac{Z_{Cu}}{Z_{Pd}})}$$

**Figure S1**



**Figure S1.** The XRD patterns for the electrodeposited Pd, Pd<sub>90</sub>Cu<sub>10</sub> and Pd<sub>80</sub>Cu<sub>20</sub> samples. XRD pattern for CFC substrate is also given for comparison.