Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2011

## **Supplementary Information**

## Structural rearrangements of Ru nanoparticles supported on carbon nanotubes under microwave irradiation

Bingsen Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Xiaojuan Ni,<sup>b</sup> Wei Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Lidong Shao,<sup>a</sup> Qiang Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Frank Girgsdies,<sup>a</sup> Changhai Liang,<sup>b</sup> Robert Schlögl,<sup>a</sup> and Dang Sheng Su<sup>\*,a,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Fritz Haber Institute of the Max Planck Society, Faradayweg 4-6, 14195 Berlin, Germany

- <sup>b</sup> Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Catalytic Engineering, School of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, 2 Linggong Road, 116012 Dalian, China
- <sup>c</sup> Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Science, 72 Wenhua Road, 110006 Shenyang, China

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: <u>dangsheng@fhi-berlin.mpg.de</u> Fax: (+49) 30-8413-4401

## **Experimental Section**

Ruthenium nanoparticles supported on carbon nanotubes (Ru/CNTs) were synthesized by a microwave thermolysis method. Ru<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub> was mixed together with CNTs and grinded for 20 minutes. Argon was flowed on the mixture for 2 hours at a flow rate of 100 mL/min, followed by microwave treatment at a quartz-tube reactor with a frequency of 2.45 GHz (the power is 800 W) as the radiation source for 1, 3, and 5 min. Samples were then taken out after cooling to room temperature. The loading content of Ru is 5.0 wt%. They were named as Ru/CNTs-1min, Ru/CNTs-3min, and Ru/CNTs-5min, respectively.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of the CNTs and Ru/CNTs samples were carried out using a Rigaku D/Max-RB diffractometer with Cu  $K_{\alpha}$  monochromatized radiation Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications This journal is (c) The Royal Society of Chemistry 2011

source ( $\lambda$ =1.54178 Å) and a D8 Advance theta/theta diffractometer (Bruker AXS) with Cu  $K_{al+2}$  radiation ( $\lambda$ =1.54186 Å), respectively. A FEI Cs-corrected Titan 80-300 microscope operated at 300 kV was employed to conduct structural investigations of Ru/CNTs samples by using TEM, HRTEM, and STEM modes. HRTEM simulation was performed by using JEMS software and a supercell approach for the single crystal Ru nanoparticle (copyright P. A. Stadelmann, EPFL, Switzerland). The simulations of particle shapes were conducted by combing Atom software and HRTEM simulation. The Ru/CNT samples were ultrasonically dispersed in ethanol, and then a drop of the solution was deposited on a holey C/Cu TEM grid to be used for HRTEM and high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF)-STEM characterization.



**Fig. S1** HRTEM images of Ru/CNTs-5min sample (a, c) together with corresponding shapes with faceting configurations (b, d). Insets in Figs. S1a and S1c are the local FFT of the HRTEM images.





**Fig. S2** The frequency of single crystal Ru nanoparticles against particle size for Ru/CNTs-1min (a), Ru/CNTs-3min (b), and Ru/CNTs-5min (c) samples.

**Table S1** Measurement of central tendency (particle number, mean, median, and standard deviation) for Ru/CNTs-1min, Ru/CNTs-3min, and Ru/CNTs-5min samples by using STEM images.

Sample	Particle number	Mean (nm)	Median (nm)	Standard deviation
Ru/CNTs-1min	673	1.8	2.2	0.8
Ru/CNTs-3min	683	2.3	2.3	1.1
Ru/CNTs-5min	675	2.6	2.3	1.5