## **Electronic supporting information**

## Facile synthesis of Pd-Pt alloy concave nanocubes with high-index facets as electrocatalysts for methanol oxidation

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Catalysts with different Pd/Pt molar ratios	Pd/Pt atomic ratio	molecular formula	Proportion of concave cube	ECSA ( $m^2/g_{metal}$ )
Sample 1 (1:4)	1:1.5	$Pd_{40}Pt_{60}$	100%	2.2
Sample 2 (1:2)	1:1	$Pd_{50}Pt_{50}$	100%	2.0
Sample 3 (1:1)	1:0.51	Pd <sub>66</sub> Pt <sub>34</sub>	96%	2.2
Sample 4 (2:1)	2.8:1	$Pd_{74}Pt_{26}$	84%	2.8
Sample 5 (4:1)	5.05:1	$Pd_{83}Pt_{17}$	42%	2.6
Pt/C*	/	/	/	20.3

**Table S1.** ICP-AES data, ECSA, concave cube proportion of the carbon supported Pd-Pt alloy nanocrystals with different Pd/Pt atomic ratios, including commercial Pt/C.

\*20 wt% Pt on carbon black, Alfa Aesar.



**Figure S1.** EDX spectrum of the Pd-Pt alloy concave nanocubes prepared using the standard procedure.



**Figure S2.** TEM image of Pd-Pt nanocrystals prepared using the standard procedure, except for replacing  $H_2PtCl_6$  with  $K_2PtCl_4$ .



**Figure S3.** XPS data of the Pd-Pt alloy concave nanocubes with five different Pd/Pt atomic ratios: (a) Pd<sub>40</sub>Pt<sub>60</sub>, (b) Pd<sub>50</sub>Pt<sub>50</sub>, (c) Pd<sub>66</sub>Pt<sub>34</sub>, (d) Pd<sub>74</sub>Pt<sub>26</sub>, and (e) Pd<sub>83</sub>Pt<sub>17</sub>.



Figure S4. XRD of the Pd-Pt alloy concave nanocubes with five different Pd/Pt atomic ratios



**Figure S5.** The size distribution of the Pd-Pt alloy concave nanocubes with five different Pd/Pt atomic ratios: (a) Pd<sub>40</sub>Pt<sub>60</sub>, (b) Pd<sub>50</sub>Pt<sub>50</sub>, (c) Pd<sub>66</sub>Pt<sub>34</sub>, (d) Pd<sub>74</sub>Pt<sub>26</sub>, and (e) Pd<sub>83</sub>Pt<sub>17</sub>.



Figure S6. Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) of the commercial Pt/C and Pd-Pt concave nanocubes with five different Pd/Pt atomic ratios in a  $N_2$ -saturated 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution.