Catalytic Activity of Nanoalloys from

Gold and Palladium

Julian Kaiser, Hannes Welz, Frank Polzer, Stefanie Wunder, Matthias Ballauff^{*}, Yan Lu^{*}

¹F-I2 Soft Matter and Functional Materials, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin, Hahn-Meitner-Platz

1, 14109 Berlin, Germany

Nelia Wanderka

²F-I1 Institute of Applied Materials, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin, Hahn-Meitner-Platz 1, 14109

Berlin, Germany

Martin Albrecht

³Leibniz-Institut für Kristallzüchtung, Max-Born-Straße 2, 12489 Berlin

Thomas Lunkenbein, Josef Breu

⁴Anorganische Chemie I, Universität Bayreuth, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany

Linn Leppert, Stephan Kümmel

⁵Physics Institute, University of Bayreuth, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany

Supporting Information

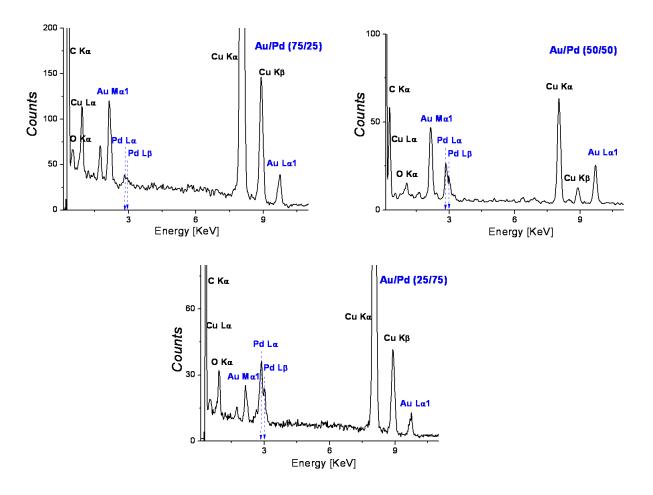


Figure S1: EDX spectra of the prepared Au-Pd alloy nanoparticles.

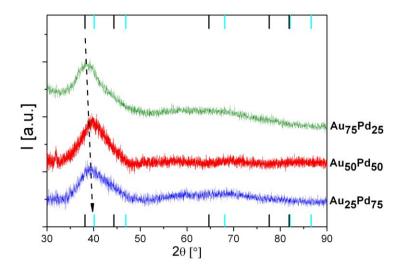


Figure S2: PXRD measurements of the prepared Au-Pd alloy nanoparticles. The dashed line indicates the shift of the position of the (111) reflection as a guide for the eye.

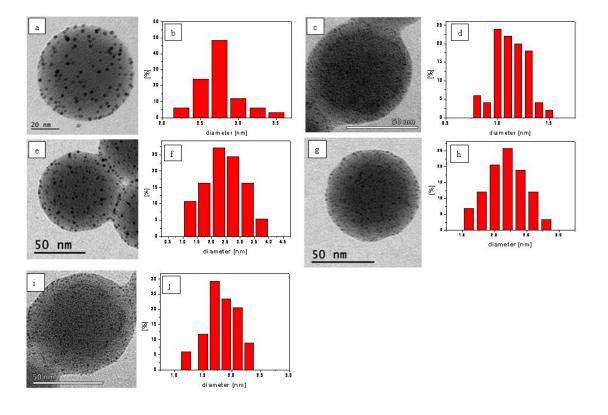


Figure S3. TEM images for Au (a), Pd (c), Au₇₅Pd₂₅ (e), Au₅₀Pd₅₀ (g), Au₂₅Pd₇₅ (i) composite particles, and particle size distribution histograms (b, d, f, h, j) of metal nanoparticles evaluated from the corresponding TEM images.

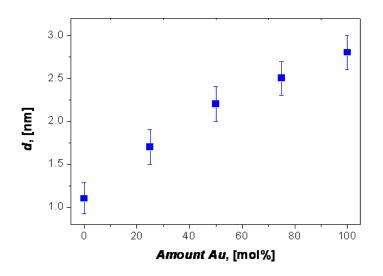


Figure S4. Particle size of the Au-Pd nanoparticles with different Au amount obtained by TEM analysis.

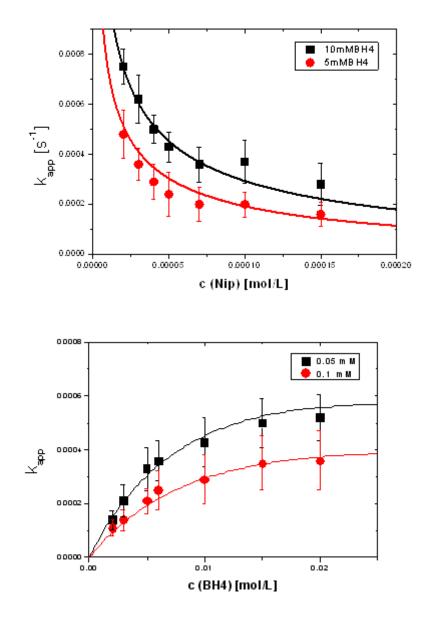


Figure S5. Dependence of the apparent rate constant kapp for palladium nanoparticles on the concentration of Nip (upper panel) and BH4- (lower panel), respectively. The solid lines show the fits for the kinetic model.