Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

Supplementary Information

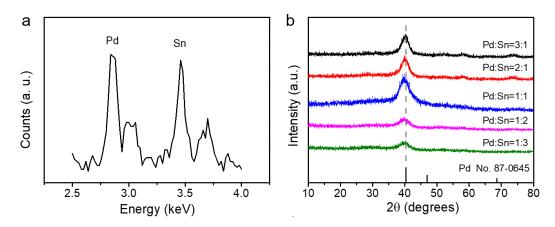
## Monodisperse PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> core/shell nanoparticles with superior

## electrocatalytic ethanol oxidation performance

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**Fig. S1.** (a) X-EDS spectra of PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> core/shell nanoparticles. (b) XRD patterns of PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> core/shell nanoparticles with different Pd/Sn ratios.

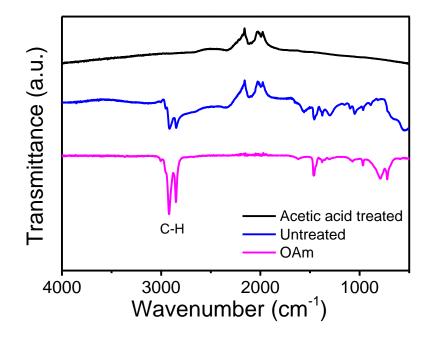
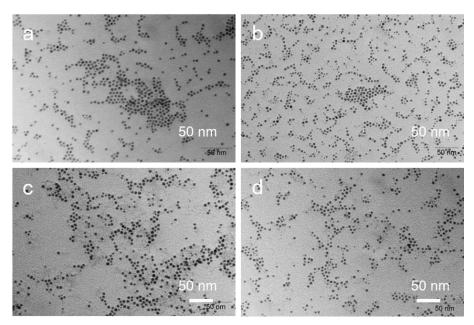


Fig. S2. FTIR spectra of OAm and PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles before and after ligand removal.



**Fig. S3.** TEM images of the samples obtained with different molar ratio of Pd/Sn: (a) 3:1; (b) 2:1; (c) 1:2 and (d) 1:3.

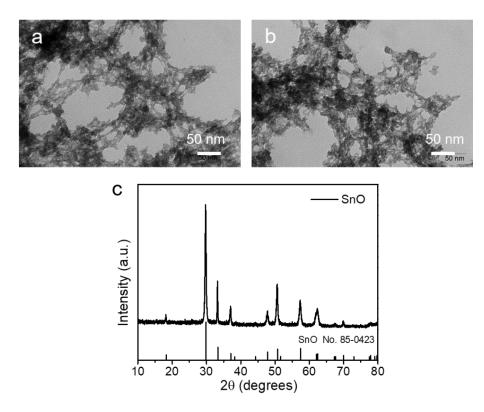


Fig. S4. (a, b) TEM images and (c) the XRD pattern of SnO aggregates.

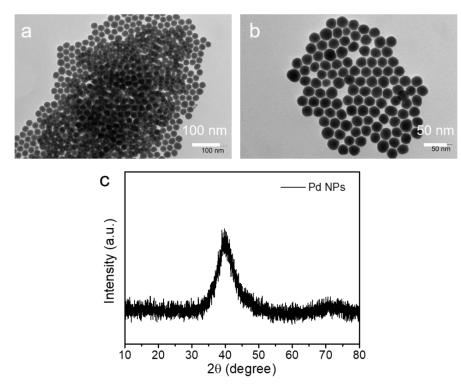
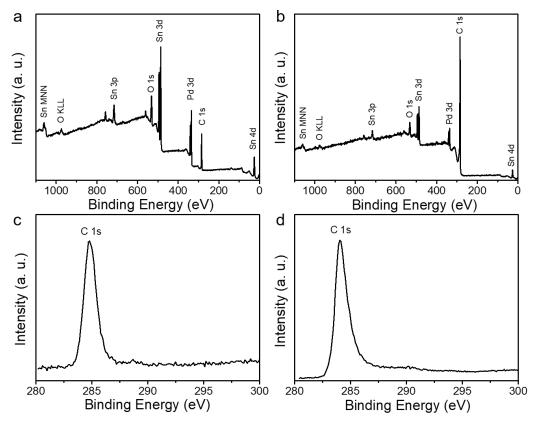
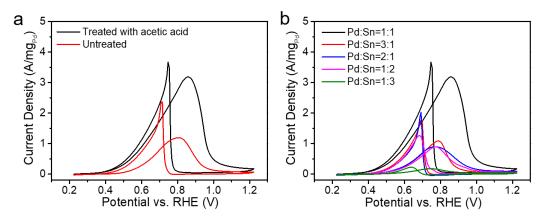


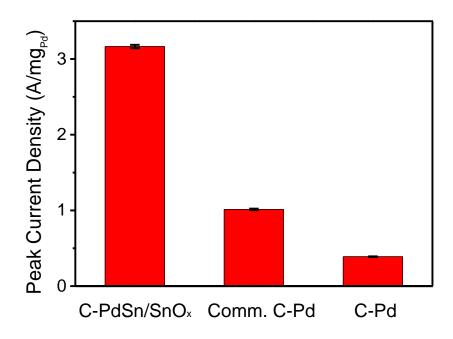
Fig. S5. (a, b) TEM images and (c) the XRD pattern of Pd nanoparticles.



**Fig. S6.** XPS survey spectra of (a) as-synthesized PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles and (b) acetic acid treated C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles. High-resolution C1s spectra of (c) as-synthesized PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles and (d) acetic acid treated C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles.



**Fig. S7.** (a) CV curves of ethanol oxidation for as-synthesized untreated PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles and acetic acid treated C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst in 1 M KOH+1 M ethanol. (b) EOR activities of the C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with different Pd/Sn ratios.



**Fig. S8.** The mass peak current density of C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub>, C-Pd, and commercial C-Pd catalysts. The error bars correspond to the standard deviation of three independent measurements.

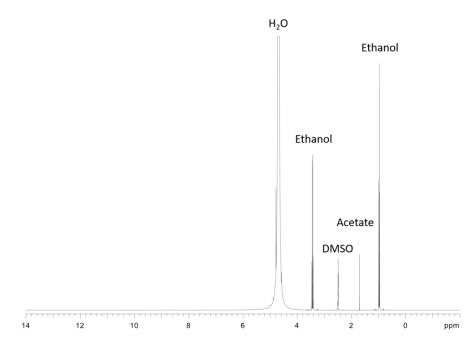
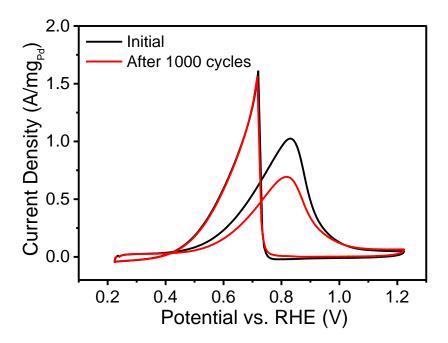
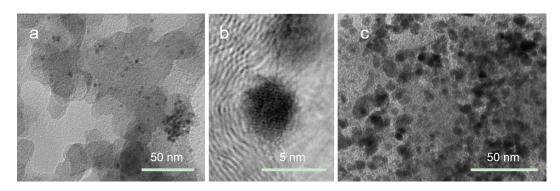


Fig. S9. Representative NMR spectra of the electrolyte after 12h ethanol oxidation electrolysis at 0.824 V vs. RHE for C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub>.



**Fig. S10.** EOR polarization curves of commercial C-Pd catalyst before and after 1000 cycles of accelerated stability tests.



**Fig. S11.** (a) A lower magnification TEM image and (b) a HRTEM image of C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> after durability test. (c) Commercial C-Pd after durability test.

**Table S1.** Compositions of untreated PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles and acetic acid treated C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst according to XPS analysis.

Sample	Pd	Sn	
Untreated	35.45	64.55	
Acetic acid treated	38.78	61.22	

**Table S2.** The ratio of  $Sn^0$  and  $Sn^{4+}$  in untreated PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles and acetic acid treated C-PdSn/SnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst according to XPS analysis.

Sample	Sn <sup>0</sup>	Sn <sup>4+</sup>	
Untreated	26.09	73.91	
Acetic acid treated	33.81	66.19	

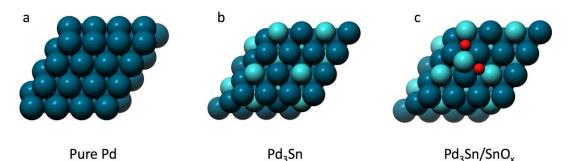
	Loading	Mass activity	
Catalyst	$(\mu g/cm^2)$	$(A/mg_{Pd})$	Ref.
C-PdSn/SnO <sub>x</sub>	25	3.2	This work
Commercial C-Pd	25	1.0	This work
Pd-Sn Alloy dendrites	196	0.576	Ref. <sup>1</sup>
Pd <sub>2</sub> Sn nanorods	N/A	0.447	Ref. <sup>2</sup>
Intermetallic Pd <sub>2</sub> Sn/C	12.85	0.987	Ref. <sup>3</sup>
Pd <sub>86</sub> Sn <sub>14</sub> /C	N/A	1.3	Ref. <sup>4</sup>
PdSn-SnO <sub>2</sub> /C	160	0.429	Ref. <sup>5</sup>
Pd/SnO <sub>2</sub> -graphene	180	0.256	Ref. <sup>6</sup>
PdCo nanotube	23.4	1.5	Ref. <sup>7</sup>
PdNi Hollow Nanospheres	20	3.63	Ref. <sup>8</sup>
Pd-NiCoO <sub>x</sub> /C	N/A	0.43	Ref. <sup>9</sup>
Pd/Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub> /rGO	145	1.546	Ref. <sup>10</sup>
Flower-like ordered Pd <sub>3</sub> Pb	N/A	0.51	Ref. 11
Pd <sub>3</sub> Pb Nanocubes	2.5	4.4	Ref. <sup>12</sup>
Pd <sub>7</sub> /Ru <sub>1</sub> nanodendrites	56.62	1.15	Ref. <sup>13</sup>
PdPt nanowires	71.4	0.94	Ref. <sup>14</sup>
Pd <sub>40</sub> Ni <sub>43</sub> P <sub>17</sub> /C	22.57	4.945	Ref. <sup>15</sup>
Ordered PdCuNi/C	26.02	6.17	Ref. <sup>16</sup>
Ordered PdCuCo/C	26.02	7.72	Ref. <sup>16</sup>

 Table S3. Comparison of the activity of various Pd-based nanomaterials for EOR in alkaline media.

## **Models and Computational Details**

All density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed using Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP),<sup>17-19</sup> interfaced with the Atomic Simulation Environment.<sup>20, 21</sup> In this work, 3 model systems including pure Pd metal, Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn alloy, and Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn alloy with SnO<sub>x</sub> clusters (Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnO<sub>x</sub>) were used. For the pure Pd metal surface, Pd (111) was chosen and represented by three layers of 4 × 4 surface cells with a lattice parameter of 3.957 Å, shown in Fig. S12a. For the Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn alloy surface, Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn (111) was chosen with the face centered cubic (*fcc*) crystal structure. Lattice constant 4.040 Å was obtained by optimizing Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn bulk structure. For the Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnO<sub>x</sub> surface, a slab from the previous case was employed with a SnO<sub>2</sub> cluster adsorbed on the Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn surface, resembling the Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnO<sub>x</sub> interface (Fig. S12). The slab was separated with 15 Å of vacuum space to eliminate interactions between periodic images.

The Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof generalized gradient approximation combined with DFT-D3 corrections was selected as the description of exchange and correlation as the consideration of van der Waals interactions. The adsorbates and top two layers were fully relaxed until the interatomic forces are minimized down to 0.03 eV/Å, while the bottom layer was fixed in their bulk positions. A  $3 \times 3 \times 1$  k-point mesh was used using the method developed by Monkhorst and Pack.<sup>22</sup> The cut-off energy was 400 eV for plane-wave basis sets. The atomic cores were described by ultrasoft pseudopotentials. The occupation of Kohn-Sham eigenstates was smeared by the Methfessel-Paxton function with a width of 0.2 eV to speed up the convergence for model systems, and all energies were evaluated by extrapolating to 0 K. Free formation energies of all adsorbed species are referenced to gas phase molecules. All values provided in this work are Gibbs free energies corrected by ZPE, entropy effect, gas phase correction and solvation effect which are provided in Table S4. Values are in consistent with other literature values.<sup>23-25</sup>

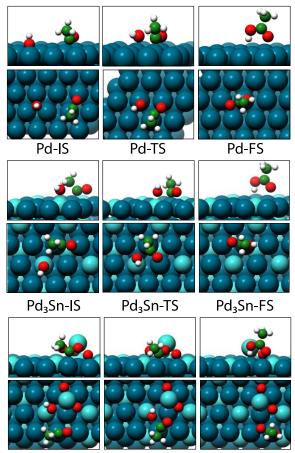


**Fig. S12.** (a) Pure Pd (111) surface. (b)  $Pd_3Sn$  (111) alloy surface. (c)  $Pd_3Sn$  (111) alloy with a  $SnO_2$  cluster on surface.

Molecules	ZPE	-TS	Gas phase correction	Solvation
CO(g)	0.13	-0.67	-0.20	-
H <sub>2</sub> (g)	0.27	-0.42	-	-
H <sub>2</sub> O(I)	0.58	-0.57	-	-0.09
CH₃CH₃OH(aq)	2.12	-0.913	-0.05	-0.17
CH₃COOH(aq)	1.63	-0.88	0.13	-0.16
*CH₃CO	1.24	-0.21		-0.1
*CH₃COOH	1.66	-0.3		-0.25
*OH (top)	0.33	-0.1		-0.5
*OH (fcc)	0.33	-0.11		-0.5
*OH (brg)	0.36	-0.09		-0.5
*CH₃CO+*OH (TS)	1.6	-0.3		-0.35

**Table S4.** Thermodynamics of free molecules and surface species<sup>*a*</sup>

 $^{o}\mbox{All}$  values are in electronvolt (eV). Temperature was set to 298.15K.

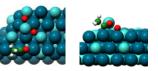


Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-IS Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-TS Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-FS

**Fig. S13.** The CH<sub>3</sub>CO-OH coupling step on Pd (111), Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn (111) and Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnO<sub>x</sub> (111) surfaces with top and side views.

Curfaces	*CH₃CO				
Surfaces -	$\Delta G$ (eV)	Site	Top View	Side View	
Pd	-1.78	Double top Pd			
Pd₃Sn	-1.18	Double top Pd			

Table S5. Most stable adsorption sites of various adsorbates on different surfaces

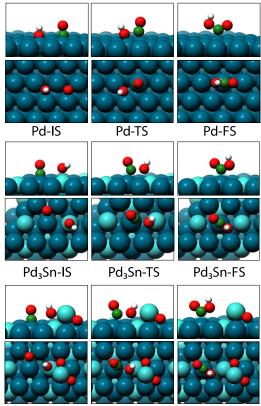


Double top Pd -1.2

Pd₃Sn/SnO<sub>x</sub>

Currence		*CO				
Surfaces ·	$\Delta G$ (eV)	Site	Top View	Side View		
Pd		-1.90	Hol (fcc)			
Pd₃Sn		-1.53	Hol (hcp)			
Pd₃Sn/Sr	۱Ox	-1.53	Hol (hcp)			

Surfaces -	*ОН				
Surfaces	$\Delta G$ (eV)	Site	Top View	Side View	
Pd	0.015	Hol (fcc)			
Pd₃Sn	-0.03	Top (Sn)			
Pd₃Sn/SnO <sub>x</sub>	-0.07	Sn-Sn Brg			



Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-IS Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-TS Pd<sub>3</sub>Sn/SnOx-FS

**Fig. S14.** The CO-OH coupling step on Pd (111),  $Pd_3Sn$  (111) and  $Pd_3Sn/SnO_x$  (111) surfaces with top and side views.

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