

Supporting Information for

Kinetics-Controlled Synthesis of Gold-Silver Nanosheets with Abundant in-Plane Cracking and Their Trimetallic Derivatives for Plasmon-Enhanced Catalysis

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Table S1. XRD results and theoretical diffraction peak positions of the AuAgPd and AuAgPt nanosheets.

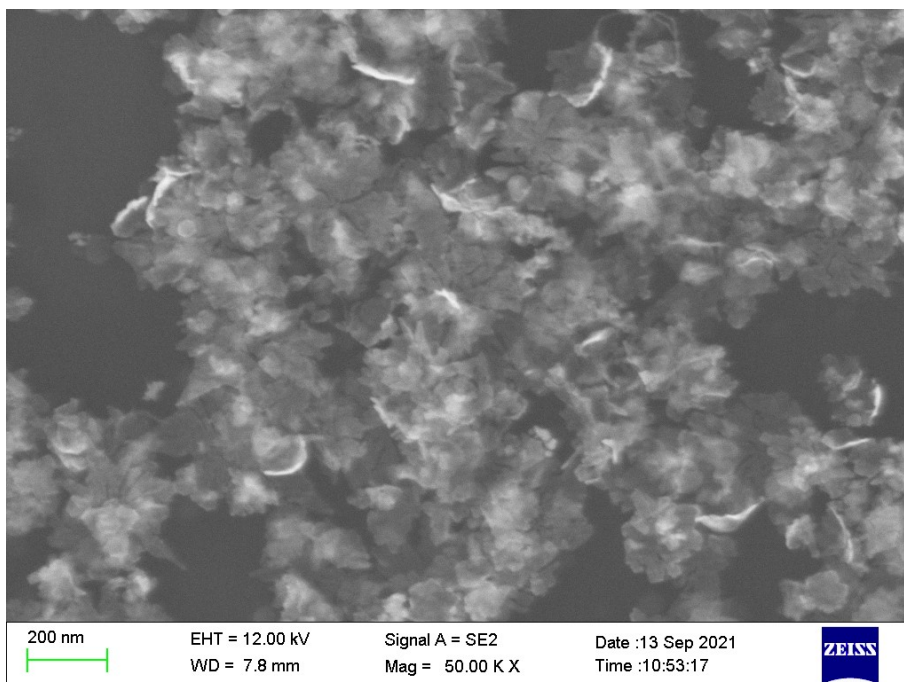


Figure S1. SEM image of AuAg branched nanosheets captured in another typical region.

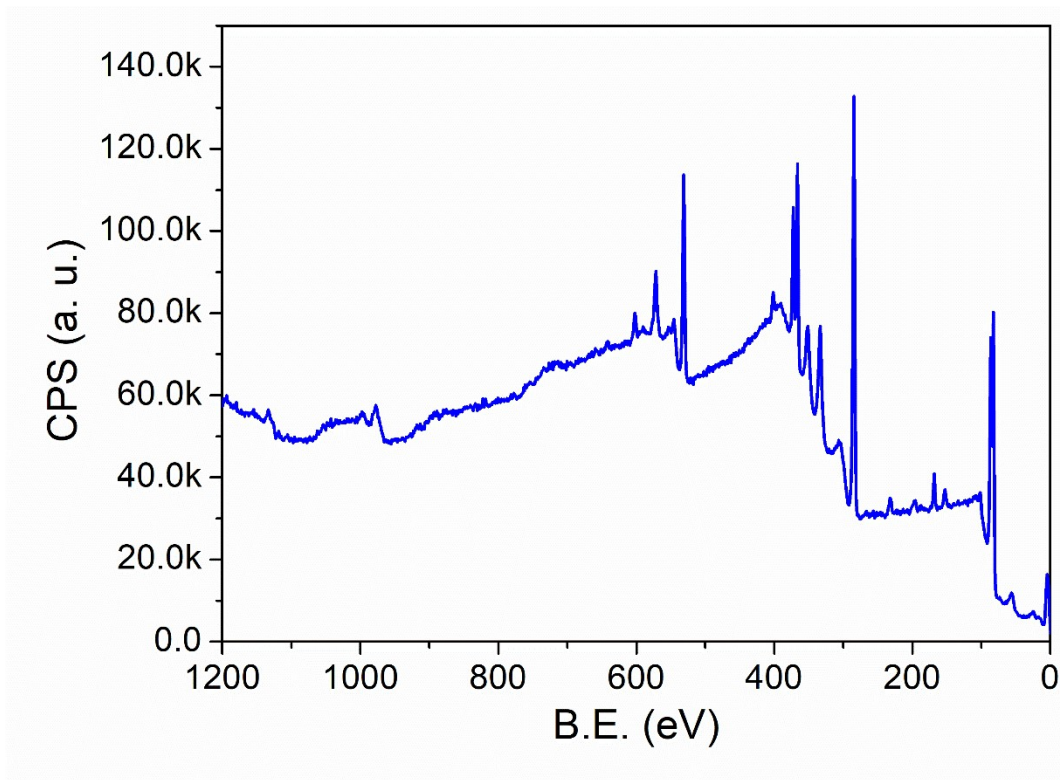


Figure S2. Wide XPS spectrum of the AuAg branched nanosheets.

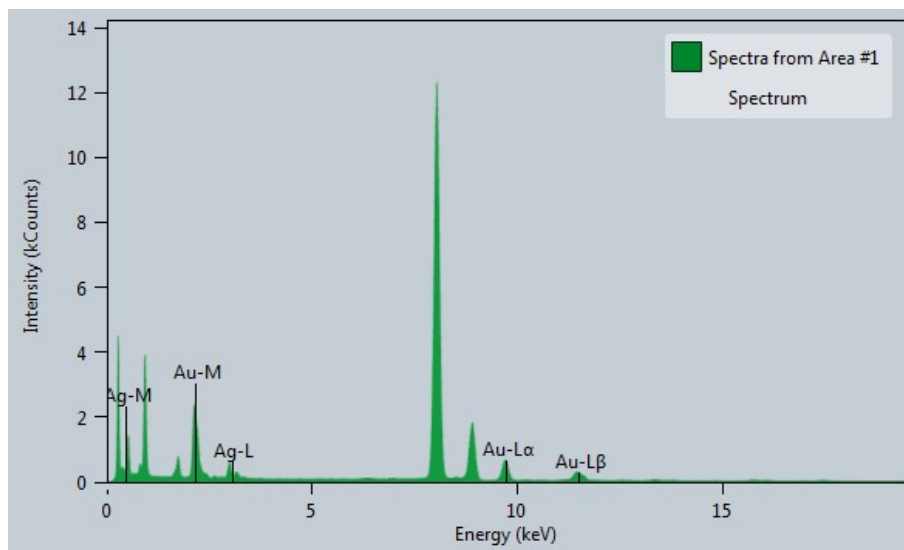


Figure S3. EDS spectrum of AuAg branched nanosheets as shown in Figure 2. The atomic molar ratio of Au:Ag was determined to be 67.9:32.1.

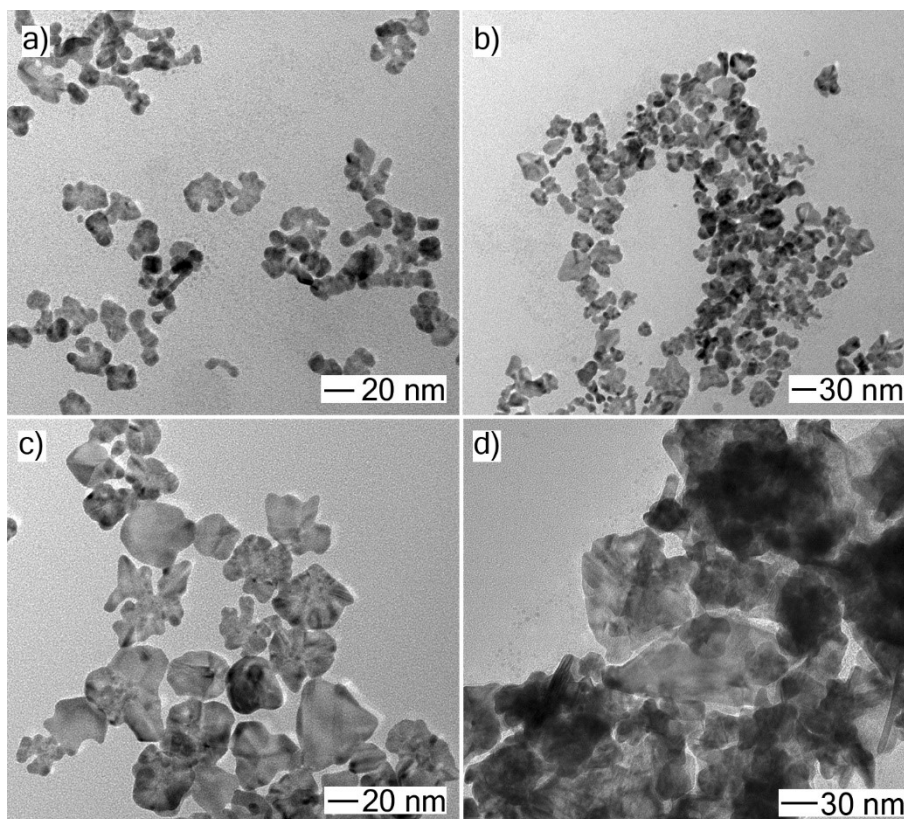


Figure S4. Effect of injection rate of metal precursor on AuAg product morphology. TEM images of products obtained *via* the P1 standard procedure, except that the Au-Ag precursor solution was dropwise added using a syringe pump at the injection rate of 4 mL/h, and the volume was controlled to a) 0.5 mL, b) 1 mL, c) 2 mL, and d) 4 mL, respectively.

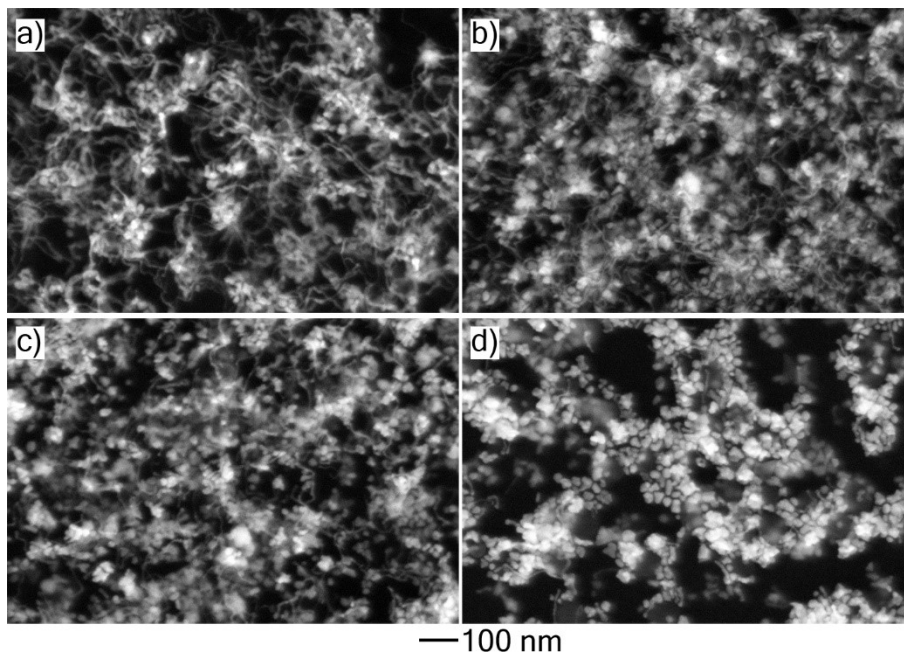


Figure S5. Effect of reaction temperature on AuAg product morphology. SEM images of products obtained *via* the standard procedure, except that the reaction temperature was set as 27 °C (room temperature) and the Au-Ag precursor solution was a) one-shot added and b-e) dropwise added using a syringe pump at the injection rate of c) 12 mL/h, d) 4 mL/h, and e) 2 mL/h, respectively.

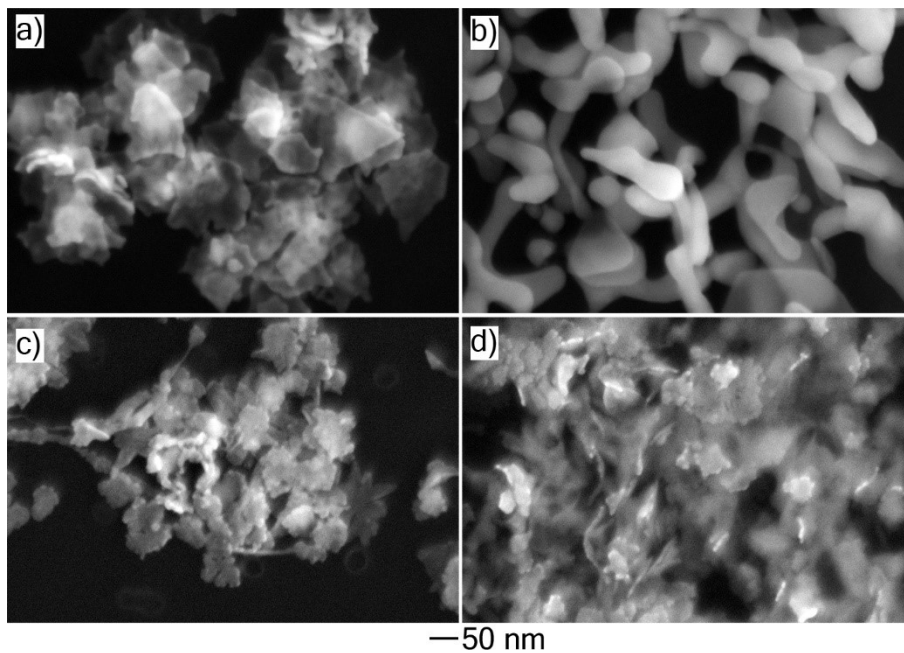


Figure S6. Effect of Au/Ag molar ratio in precursor on AuAg product morphology. SEM images of products obtained *via* the standard procedure, except that the injection rate was set at 12 mL/h and the concentration of precursor solution was varied to a) 0.5 mM H_{AuCl}₄, b) 0.5 mM AgNO₃, c) 0.25 mM H_{AuCl}₄+0.25 mM AgNO₃, d) 0.125 mM H_{AuCl}₄+0.375 mM AgNO₃, respectively.

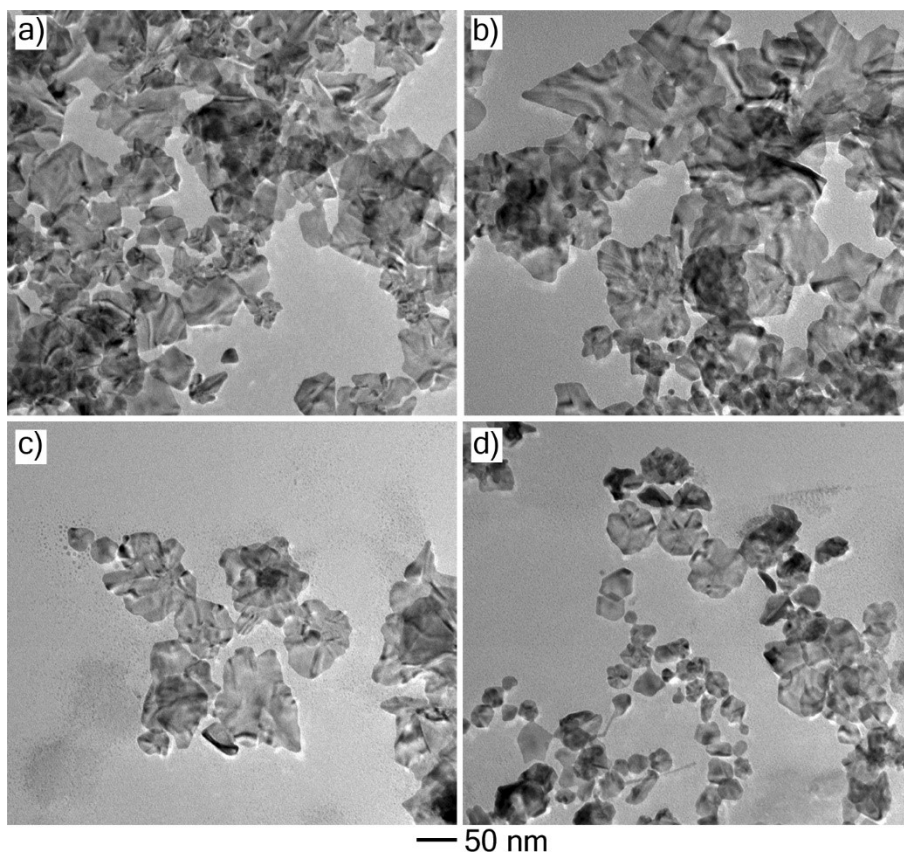


Figure S7. Effect of OTAC amount on AuAg product morphology. TEM images of AuAg products obtained *via* the standard procedure, except that the amount of OTAC was varied from 1000 μmol to a) 400, b) 200, c) 100, and d) 50 μmol , respectively.

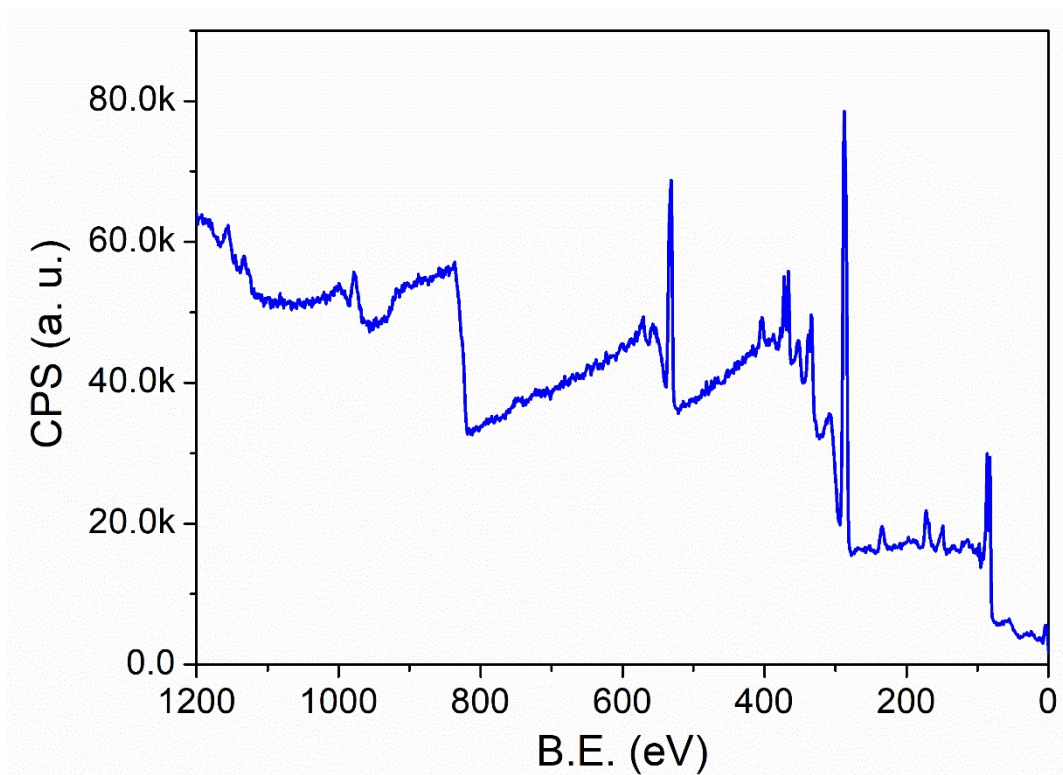


Figure S8. Wide XPS spectrum of the Au@PdAg nanosheets.

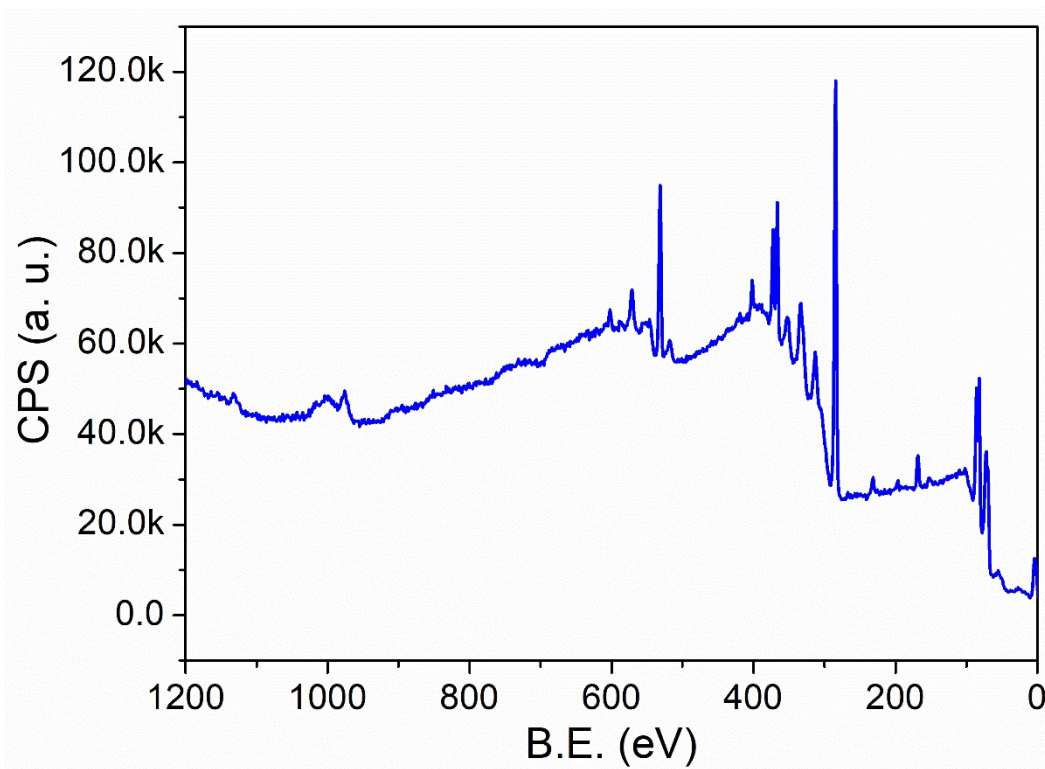


Figure S9. Wide XPS spectrum of the AuAgPt nanosheets.

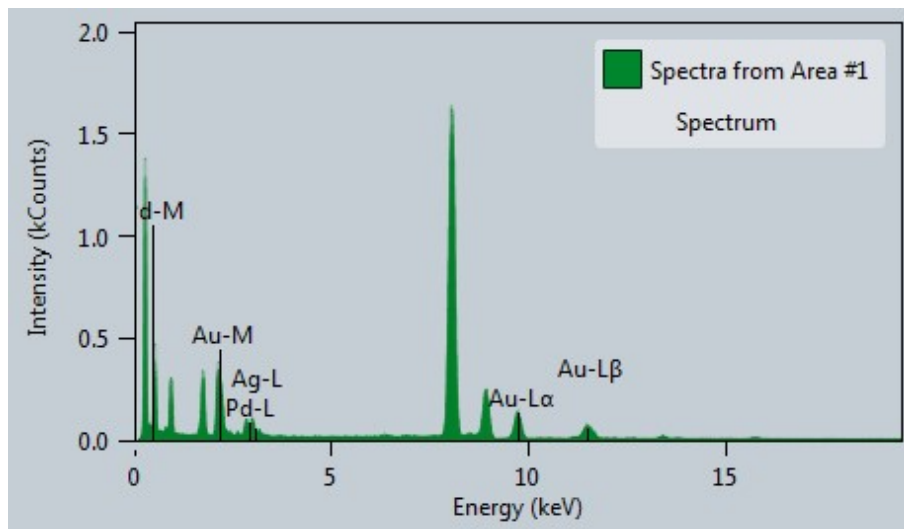


Figure S10. EDS spectrum of AuAgPd nanosheets as shown in Figure 4. The atomic molar ratio of Pd:Ag:Au was determined to be 22.7:14.6:62.7.

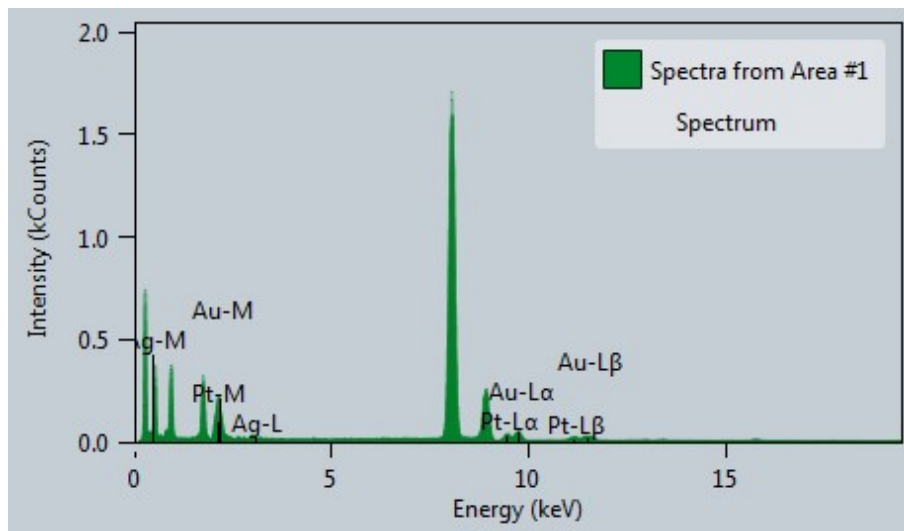


Figure S11. EDS spectrum of AuAgPt nanosheets as shown in Figure 5. The atomic molar ratio of Pt:Ag:Au was determined to be 33.2:14.1:52.7.

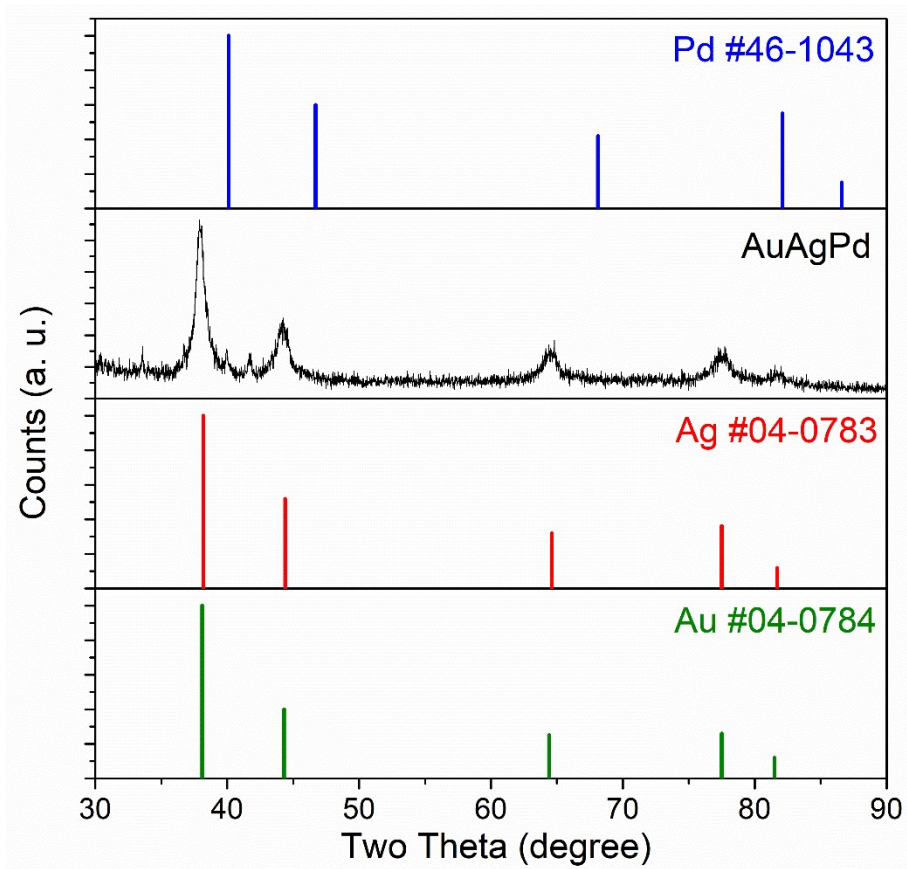


Figure S12. XRD pattern of AuAgPd nanosheets as shown in Figure 4. Data of *fcc*-Au (JCPDS No. 04-0784), *fcc*-Ag (JCPDS No. 04-0783), and *fcc*-Pd (JCPDS No. 46-1043) was provided for reference.

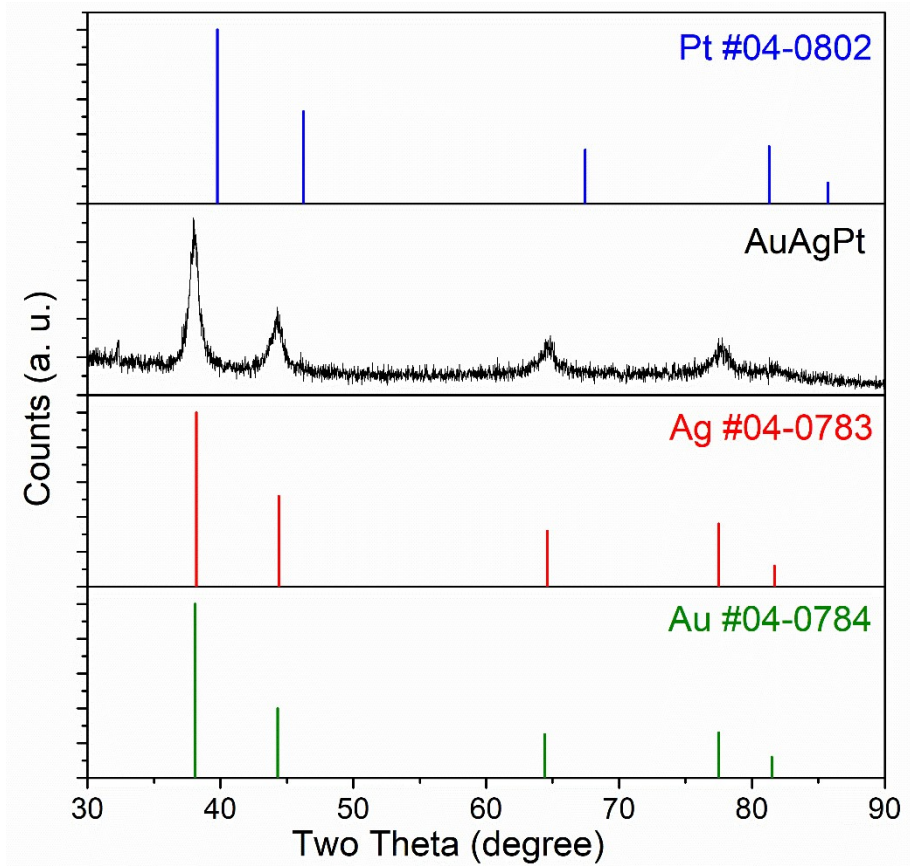


Figure S13. XRD pattern of AuAgPt nanosheets as shown in Figure 5. Data of *fcc*-Au (JCPDS No. 04-0784), *fcc*-Ag (JCPDS No. 04-0783), and *fcc*-Pt (JCPDS No. 04-0802) was provided for reference.

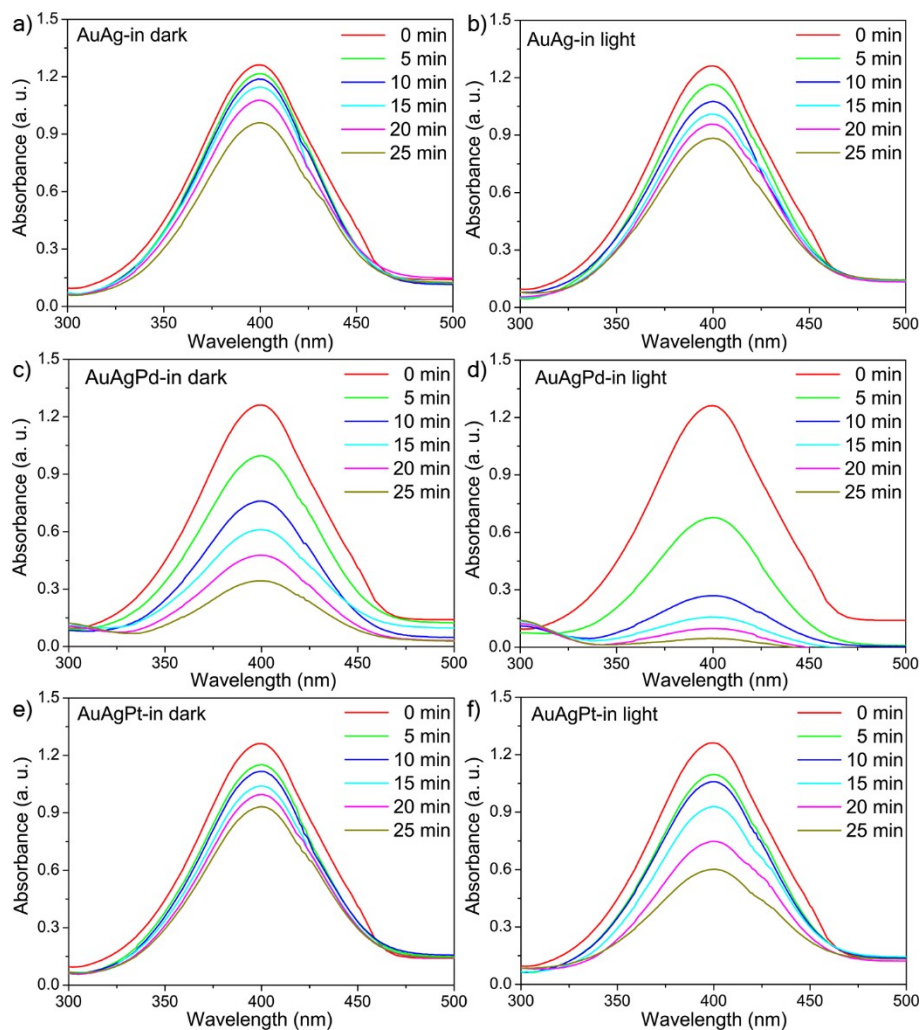


Figure S14. Time-dependent UV-vis extinction spectra recorded a, c, e) in light and b, d, f) in dark. Catalysts: a, b) AuAg; c, d) AuAgPd; e, f) AuAgPt. Condition: $[\text{NaBH}_4] = 66.7 \text{ mM}$, $[\text{4-NP}] = 0.07 \text{ mM}$, mass amount of catalyst = $40 \mu\text{g}$, total volume = 15 mL .

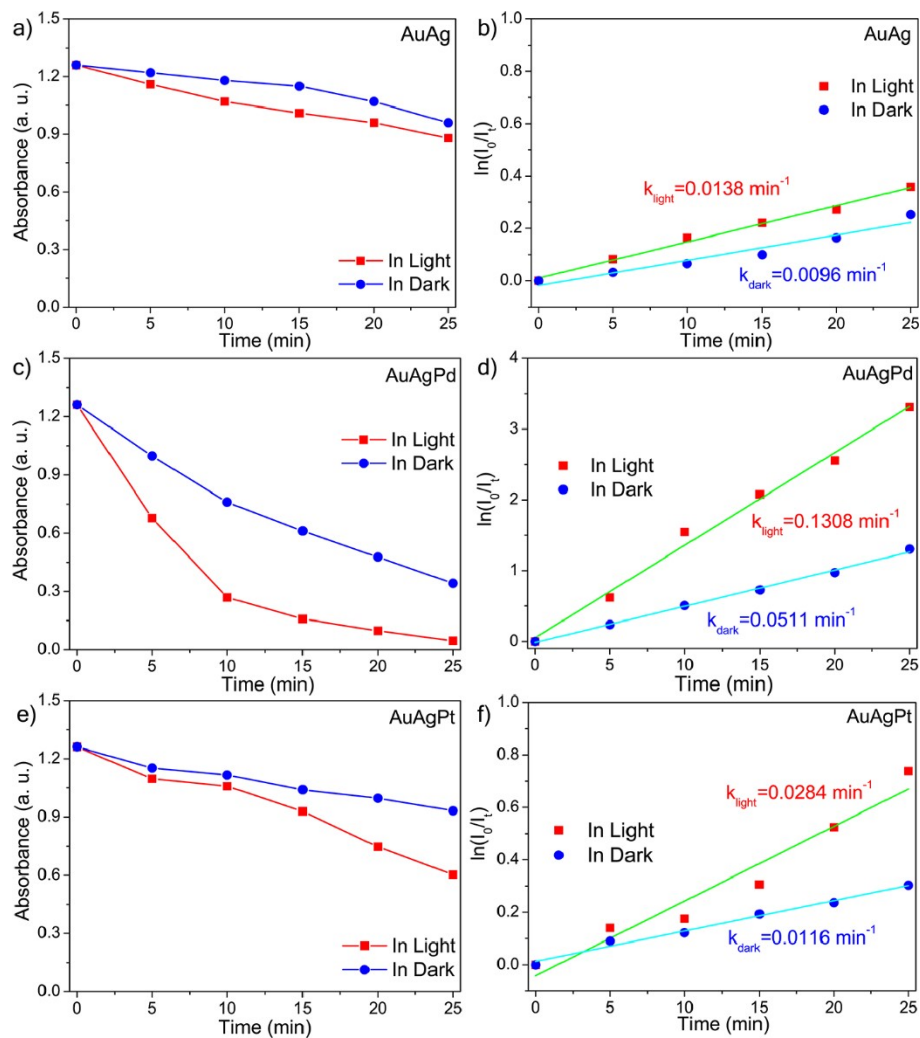


Figure S15. Plots showing c) the absorbance and d) $\ln(I_0/I_t)$ versus reaction time measured a, c, e) in light and b, d, f) in dark. Catalysts: a, b) AuAg; c, d) AuAgPd; e, f) AuAgPt. Condition: $[\text{NaBH}_4] = 66.7 \text{ mM}$, $[\text{4-NP}] = 0.07 \text{ mM}$, mass amount of catalyst = $40 \mu\text{g}$, total volume = 15 mL .

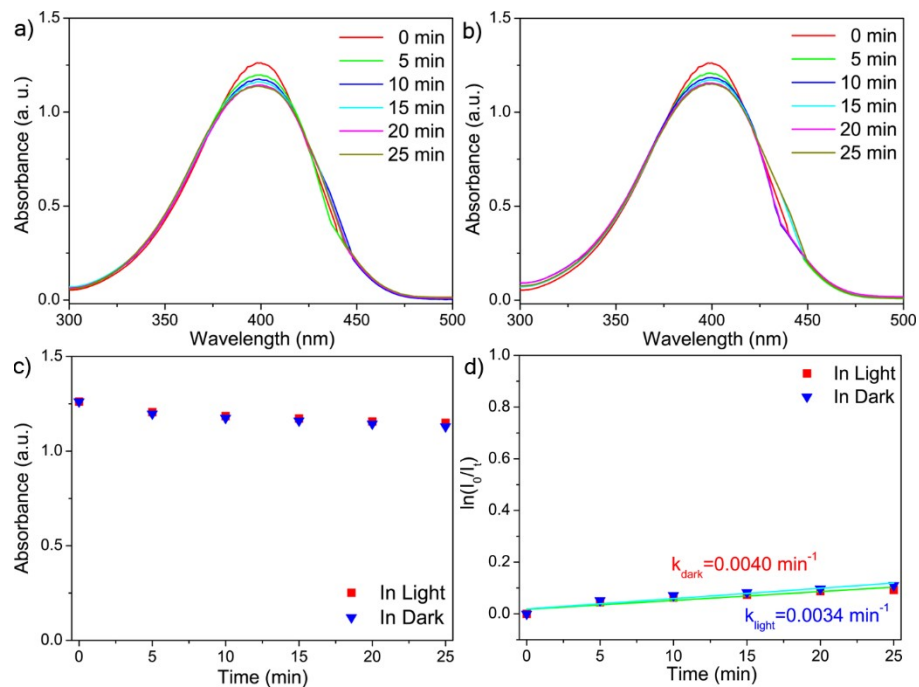


Figure S16. Experimental results for the UV-vis light-assisted reduction of 4-NP with no catalyst present: a, b) Time-dependent UV-vis extinction spectra recorded a) in dark and b) in light; c, d) Plots showing c) the absorbance and d) $\ln(I_0/I_t)$ versus reaction time. Condition: $[\text{NaBH}_4] = 66.7 \text{ mM}$, $[\text{4-NP}] = 0.07 \text{ mM}$, total volume = 15 mL.

Table S1. XRD results and theoretical diffraction peak positions of as-prepared $\text{Au}_{62.7}\text{Ag}_{14.6}\text{Pd}_{22.7}$ and $\text{Au}_{52.7}\text{Ag}_{14.1}\text{Pt}_{33.2}$ nanosheets.

		Diffraction Peak Position (°)			
		(111)	(200)	(220)	(311)
$\text{Au}_{62.7}\text{Ag}_{14.6}\text{Pd}_{22.7}$	XRD	37.9	44.2	64.6	77.5
	Theoretical*	38.6	44.9	65.4	78.5
$\text{Au}_{52.7}\text{Ag}_{14.1}\text{Pt}_{33.2}$	XRD	38.0	44.3	64.7	77.6
	Theoretical*	38.7	45.0	65.5	78.8
Pd	JCPDS No. 46-1043	40.1	46.7	68.1	82.1
Pt	JCPDS No. 04-0802	39.8	46.2	67.5	81.3
Au	JCPDS No. 04-0784	38.2	44.4	64.6	77.5
Ag	JCPDS No. 04-0783	38.1	44.3	64.4	77.5

*The theoretical value was calculated using Vegard's Law.