Supporting Information

A universal strategy for green and surfactant-free synthesis of noble metal nanoparticles

Experimental section

Synthesis of Pt-NPs/C

 $3.0 \text{ mL H}_2\text{PtCl}_6$ (7.4 mg mL⁻¹_{Pt}) was added into the mixed solution containing 20 mL ethylene glycol, 10 mL deionized water, and 51.8 mg Vulcan XC-72 carbon under ultrasonication for over 25 min, followed by adjusting the pH up to 10 using 0.1 M KOH solution. The mixture was bubbled with high-purity nitrogen for 15 min, then heated to 60°C under H₂ bubbling for 2.0 h. The obtained colloidal mixture was centrifuged and washed with deionized water for several times, and the final collected product was named as Pt-NPs/C.

Synthesis of Pd-NPs/C (or Rh-NPs/C)

61.9 mg Na₂PdCl₄ (or 79.7 mg (NH₄)₃RhCl₆) was added into the mixed solution containing 20 mL ethylene glycol, 10 mL deionized water, and 51.8 mg Vulcan XC-72 carbon under ultrasonication for over 25 min, followed by adjusting the pH up to 10 using 0.1 M KOH solution. The mixture was bubbled with high-purity nitrogen for 15 min, then heated to 60°C under H₂ bubbling for 2.0 h. The obtained colloidal mixture was centrifuged and washed with deionized water for several times, and the final collected product was named as Pd-NPs/C (or Rh-NPs/C).

Electrochemical measurements

2.0 mg Pt-NPs/C was dispersed into a mixture of 0.74 mL ethanol, 0.24 mL deionized water, and 0.02 mL Nafion solution (5 wt%) under ultrasonication for 25 min, then 5.0 μ L of the resulting ink was dropped onto a freshly polished glassy carbon rotating disk electrode (RDE, 5 mm in diameter) for the subsequent electrochemical tests. The Pt loadings of Pt-NPs/C and Com Pt/C on the RDE surfaces are respectively 15.1 and 15.3 μ g cm⁻²_{Pt}. All electrochemical measurements were operated on an electrochemical workstation (Metrohm Autolab PGSTAT302N). A graphite rod and Hg/HgSO₄ (with saturated K₂SO₄ solution) were used as the counter and reference electrodes,

respectively. CV curves were tested in nitrogen saturated 0.1 M HClO₄ solution with a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹. LSV curves of Pt-NPs/C and Com Pt/C were measured in O₂ saturated 0.1 M HClO₄ solution at 1600 rpm with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹. Additionally, LSV curves of Pd-NCs/C and Com Pd/C were measured in O₂ saturated 0.1 M HClO₄ solution at 1600 rpm with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹. Electrochemical stability of samples in this work was measured using accelerated durability test (ADT) through continuous cycling between 0.6 and 1.1 V (vs. RHE).



Fig. S1. TEM image of Pt-NPs/C.



Fig. S2. TGA curve of Pt-NPs/C.



Fig. S3. Fourier transform ir spectrum of Pt-NPs.



Fig. S4. TGA curve of Pt-NPs/C with Pt loading of (a) 38.4% and (b) 54.7%.



Fig. S5. XRD patterns of (a) Pd-NPs/C and (b) Rh-NPs/C.



Fig. S6. (a) Pd 3d XPS spectrum of Pd-NPs/C and (b) Rh 3d XPS spectrum of Rh-NPs/C.



Fig. S7. TGA curve of the prepared Pt-NPs/C in the absence of deionized water.



Fig. S8. TEM image of the Pt-based product by replacing ethylene glycol with ethanol.



Fig. S9. CO-stripping curves of Pt-NPs/C and Com Pt/C in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 electrolyte at a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S10. Tafel plots of Com Pt/C and Pt-NPs/C.



Fig. S11. (a) Disk and (b) ring current densities, as well as (c) the electron transfer number for Pt-NPs/C, at 1600 rpm in 0.1 M HClO₄ solution.



Fig. S12. CV curves of Pt-NPs/C and Com Pt/C in $H_2SO_4 + 0.5$ M CH₃OH electrolyte. Scan rate: 50 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S13. Mass activity comparison for Com Pt/C and Pt-NPs/C before and after ADTs.



Fig. S14. LSV curves of Com Pt/C before and after 10,000 cycles.



Fig. S15. (a) TEM image Pt-NPs/C after stability testing and corresponding (b) particle size distribution.



Fig. S16. TEM images of Pt-NPs/C heated at (a) 200°C and (b) 250°C for 1 h in nitrogen atmosphere.



Fig. S17. LSV curves of Com Pd/C and Pd-NPs/C.



Fig. S18. LSV curves of (a) Pd-NPs/C and (b) Com Pd/C before and after 10,000 cycles.

Table S1. The comparison of specific activity, half-wave potential, and stability between Pt-NPs/C and reported Pt-based nanostructures.

Catalyst	Specific activity	Half wave potential	Half wave potential decay after 10000	Reference
	$(mA cm^{-2})$	(V)	cycles (mV)	
Pt NPs/TiO ₂ /CSCNT		0.871	-9	1
W@Pt/C	0.052	0.846		2
Pt&Fe ₂ O ₃ /NC		0.862		3
Pt@PCNFs		0.850	-18	4
10%-Pt-COF900		0.848	-60	5
Pt/N-CST	0.169	0.890	-9	6
PtZrNi	0.970	0.880		7
PtNi nanowires	0.238	0.799	-20	8
Pt-NiO@Ni	0.263	0.896	-3	9
PtCo@PtIr	0.263	0.926	-9	10
Pt@C/C	0.255	0.887	0	11
Pt/TiO ₂ (OV)-C	0.095	0.862	-5	12
Pt/Zn-BDC		0.814	-5	13
Ru-Pt ₂ CoNi/C	1.600	0.873	-15	14
FePt-HMCS		0.750	-21	15
Com Pt/C	0.265	0.855	-12	This work
Pt-NPs/C	0.290	0.879	-5	This work

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