

Facile Preparation of Carbon-Supported PtNi Hollow Nanoparticles with High Electrochemical Performance

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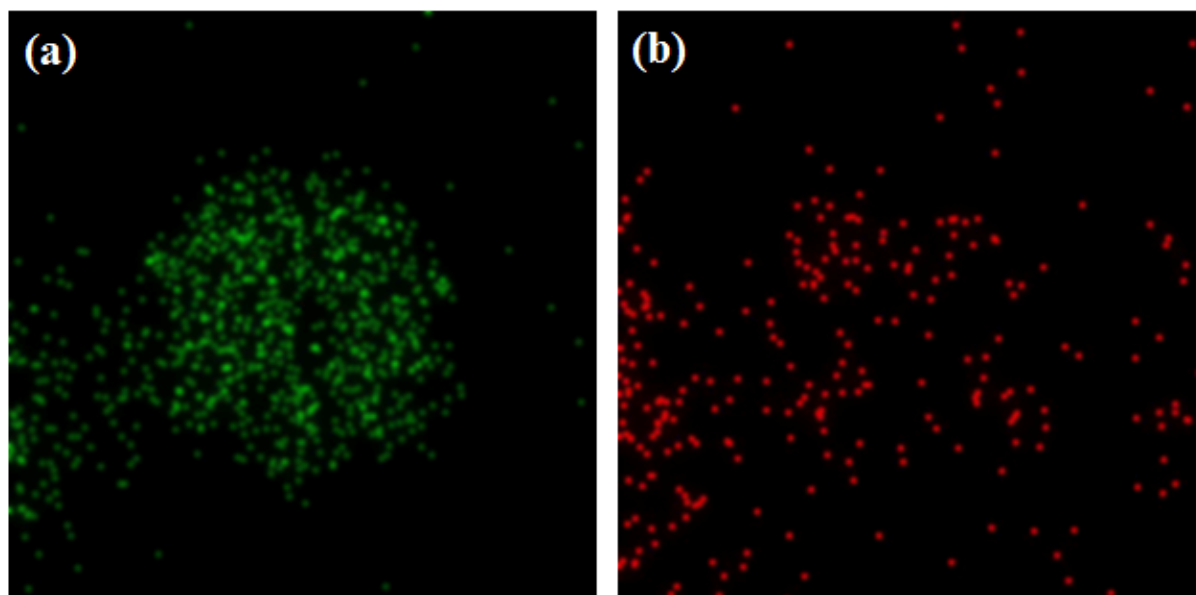


Fig. S1 Elemental mapping of (a) Pt and (b) Ni for PtNi-H/C.

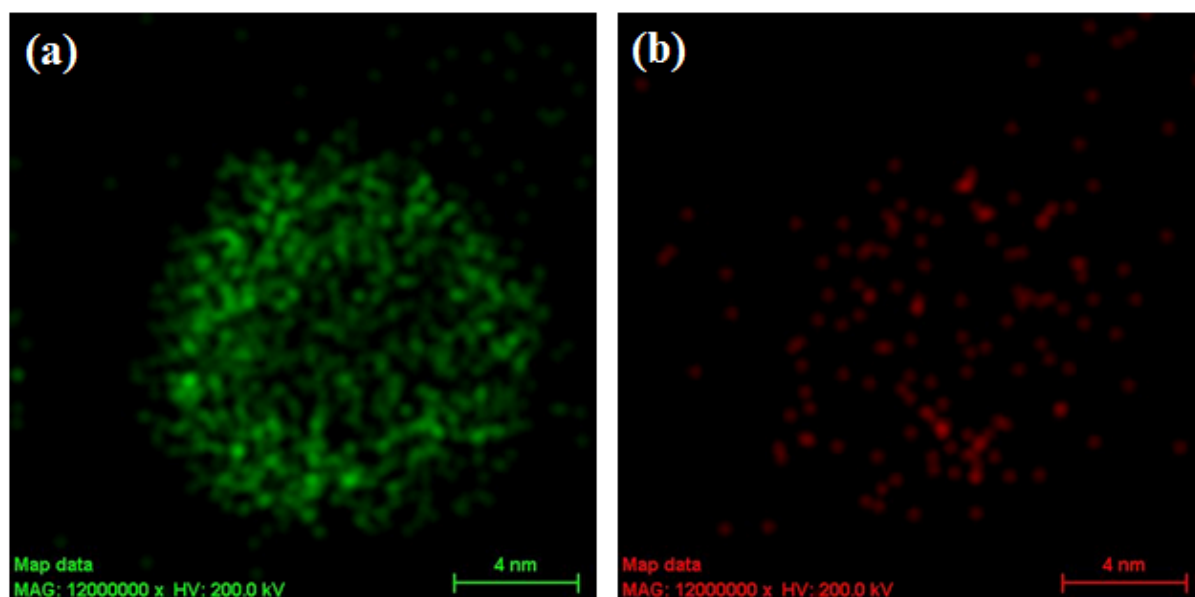


Fig. S2 Elemental mapping of (a) Pt and (b) Ni for PtNi-H-A/C.

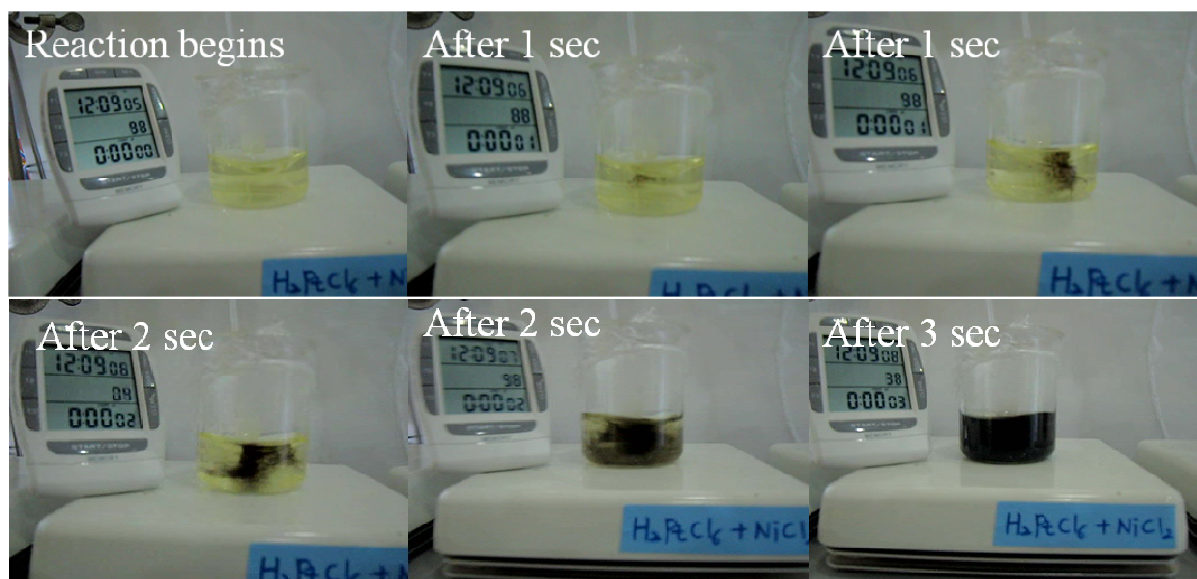


Fig. S3 Photographs of precursor solution containing H_2PtCl_6 and NiCl_2 during the reduction using NaBH_4 solution (320 mM). Each precursor (1.6 mmol) was dissolved in triply distilled water.

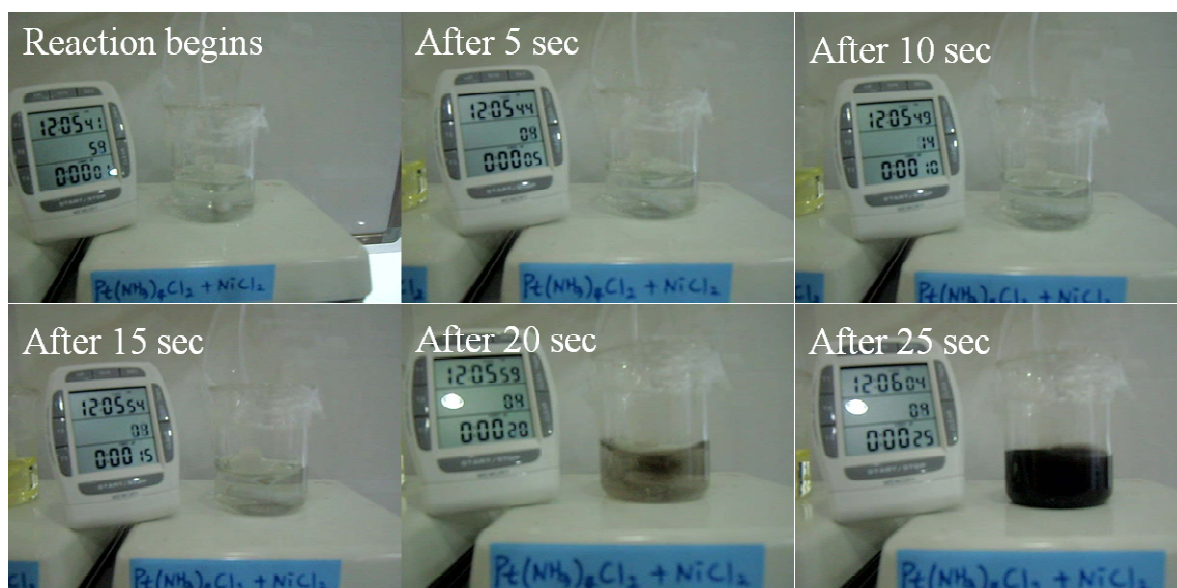


Fig. S4 Photographs of precursor solution containing $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$ and NiCl_2 during the reduction using NaBH_4 solution (320 mM). Each precursor (1.6 mmol) was dissolved in triply distilled water.

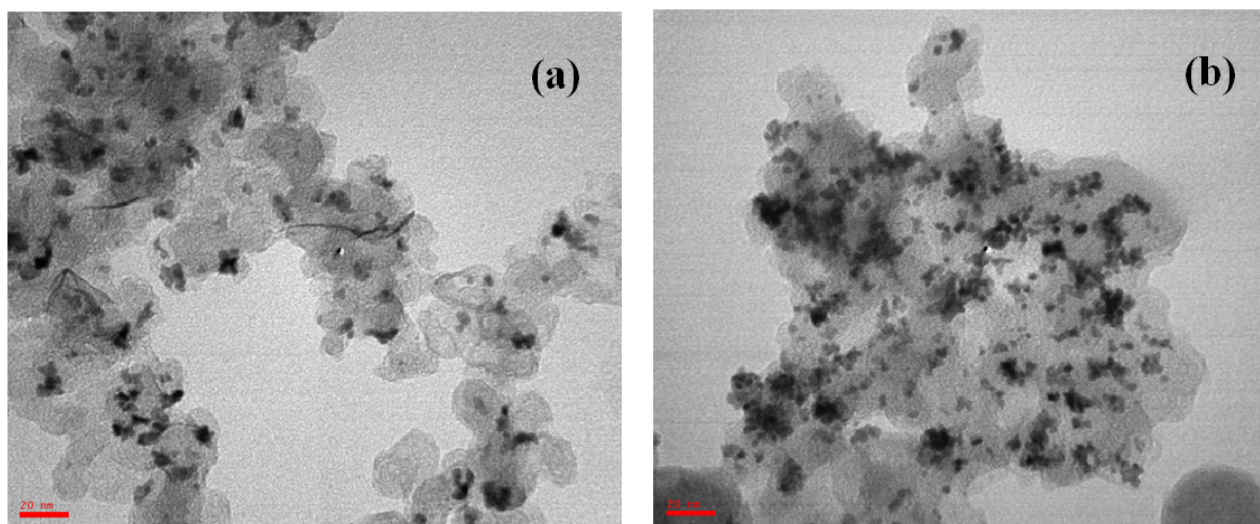


Fig. S5 TEM images of PtNi-S/C and PtNi-S-A/C. The PtNi-S/C and PtNi-S-A/C were prepared using H_2PtCl_6 and NiCl_2 precursors through the same procedure as that used for PtNi-H/C and PtNi-H-A/C, respectively. In contrast to PtNi-H/C and PtNi-H-A/C, these catalysts show only solid nanoparticles supported on the carbon support.

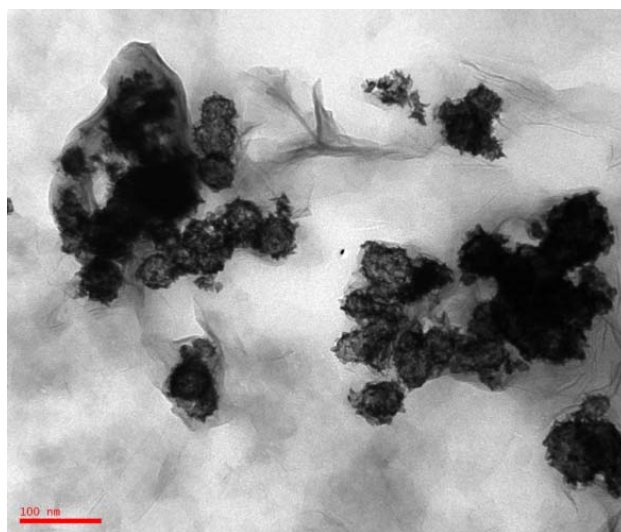


Fig. S6 TEM image of PtNi samples prepared using $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$ and NiCl_2 precursor without carbon support.

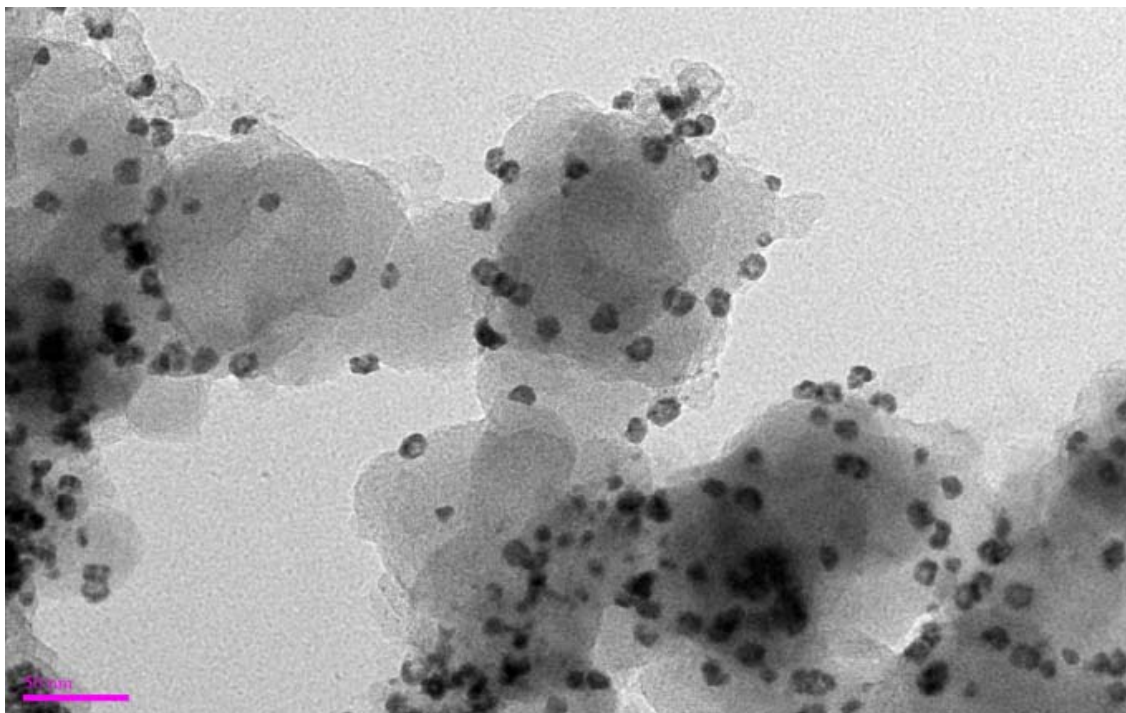


Fig. S7 TEM image of carbon-supported PtNi hollow nanoparticles prepared using Bis(ethylenediammine)platinum (II) chloride and NiCl_2 precursors. The atomic ratio of Pt to Ni in the precursor solution was 1.0. The preparation procedure was the same as that in the case of PtNi-H/C.

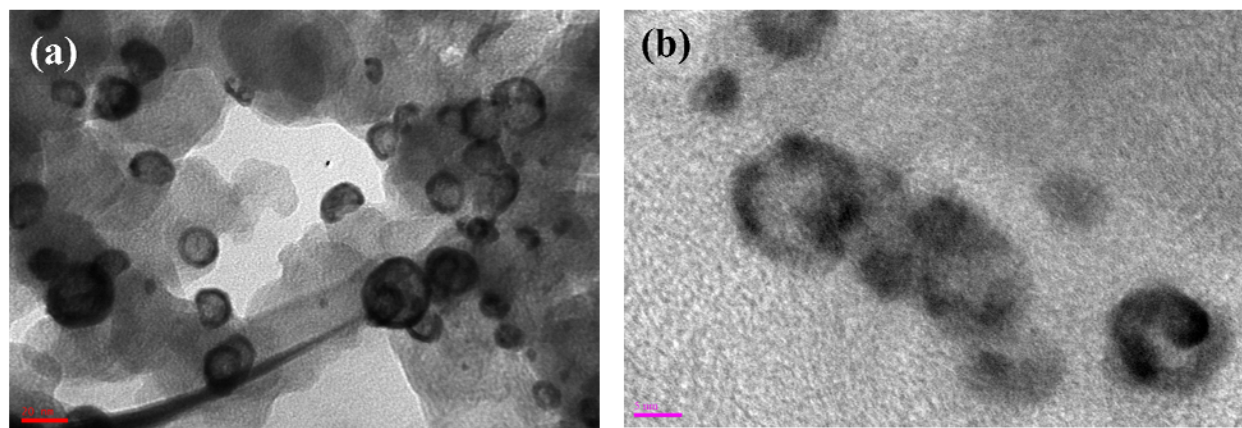


Fig. S8 TEM image of carbon-supported PtM (M=Co or Cu) hollow nanoparticles prepared using (a) $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$ and CoCl_2 and (b) $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2$ and CuCl_2 precursors. The atomic ratio of Pt to M in the precursor solution was 1.0. The preparation procedure was the same as that in the case of PtNi-H/C.