

Supporting Information for

Pt/Ru/C Nanocomposites for Methanol Electrooxidation: How Ru Nanocrystals' Surface Structure Affects Catalytic Performance of Deposited Pt Particles

Jun Gu, Wen-Chi Liu, Ze-Qiong Zhao, Guang-Xu Lan and Ya-Wen Zhang*

Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Science, State Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Materials Chemistry and Applications, PKU-HKU Joint Laboratory in Rare Earth Materials and Bioinorganic Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China. E-mail: ywzhang@pku.edu.cn; Fax: +86 10 62756787; Tel: +86 10 62756787

Preparation of the mixed catalysts of commercial Pt/C and Ru NCs.

50 μL of the ethanol dispersion of commercial Pt/C with a concentration of 1 mg/mL and 50 μL of the ethanol dispersion of Ru nanocrystals (triangular plates (TPs), Ru capped columns or Ru nanospheres (NSs)) containing 5.2 μg Ru were mixed together in a vial, followed by ultrasonic treatment for 15 min. For electrocatalytic tests, 20 μL of the mixed dispersion was dropped on the glassy carbon electrode and dried, followed by the addition of 5 μL of Nafion (0.2 wt% ethanol solution).

Table S1. Ratios of Ru and Pt elements in different valent states obtained from XPS analyses.

	Ru(IV)/Ru(0)	Pt(IV)/Pt(II)/Pt(0)
Pt/Ru TPs	21:79	7:33:60
Pt/Ru CCs	17:83	4:41:55
Pt/Ru NSs	40:60	6:30:64

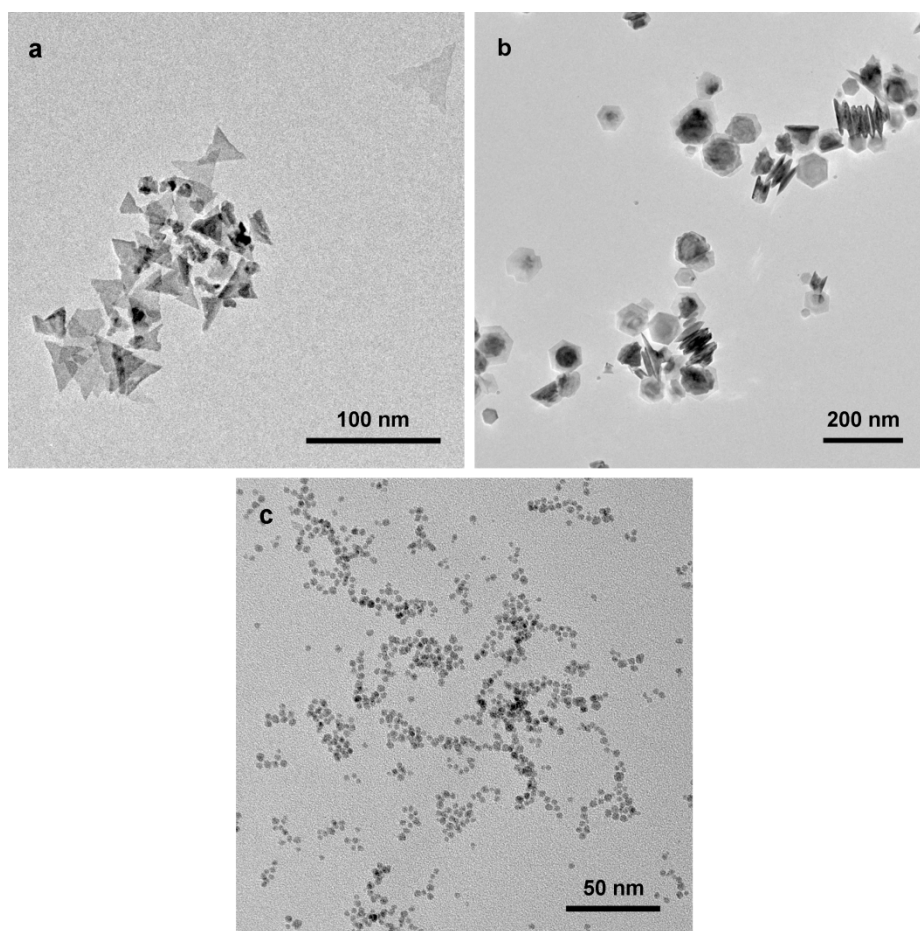


Figure S1. TEM images of (a) Ru TPs, (b) Ru CCs and (c) Ru NSs.

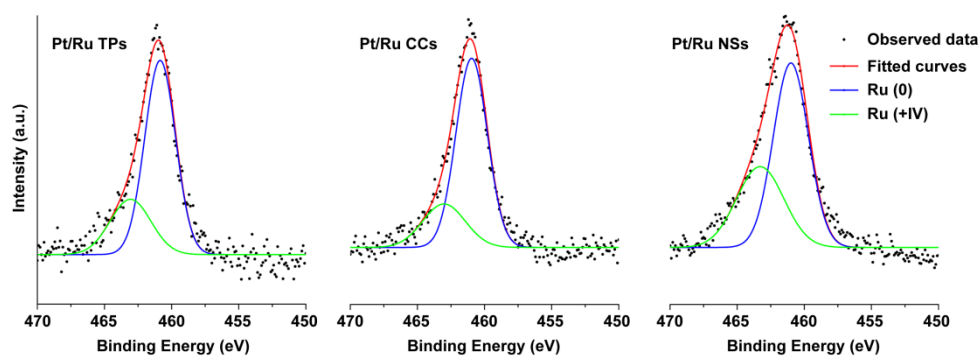


Figure S2. Observed Ru $3p_{3/2}$ photoelectron spectra of Pt/Ru NCs composites compared with fitted data.

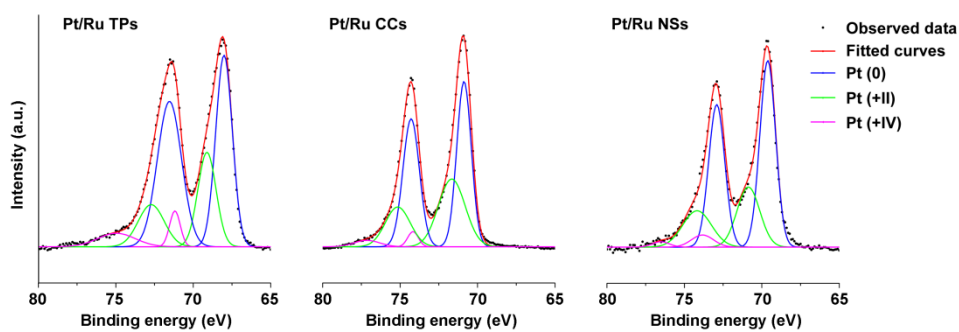


Figure S3. Observed Pt $4f_{5/2}$ and $4f_{7/2}$ photoelectron spectra of Pt/Ru NCs composites compared with fitted data.

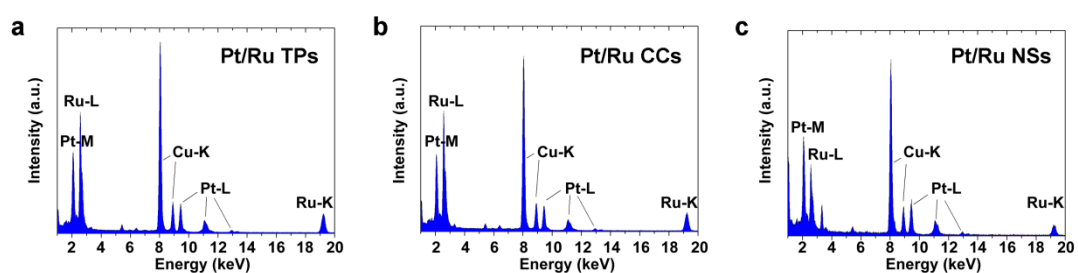


Figure S4. Energy dispersive X-ray spectra of (a) Pt/Ru TPs, (b) Pt/Ru CCs and (c) Pt/Ru NSs.

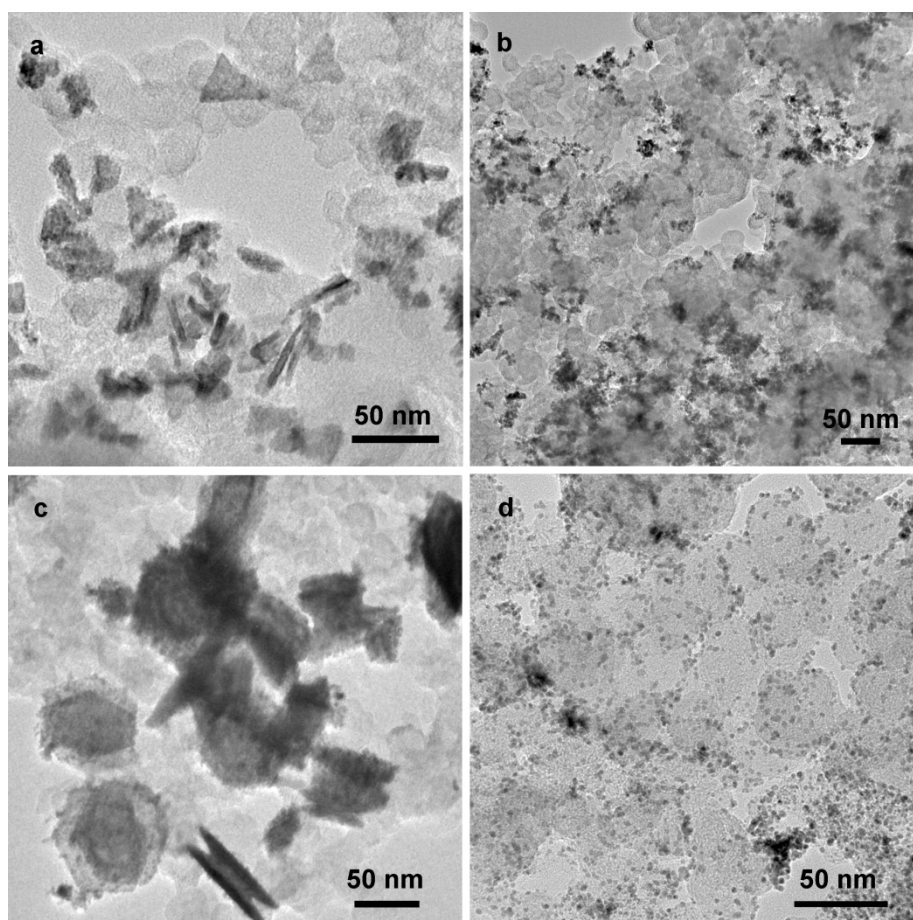


Figure S5. TEM images of (a) Pt/Ru TPs/C, (b) Pt/Ru NSs/C, (c) Pt/Ru CCs/C and (d) commercial Pt/C.

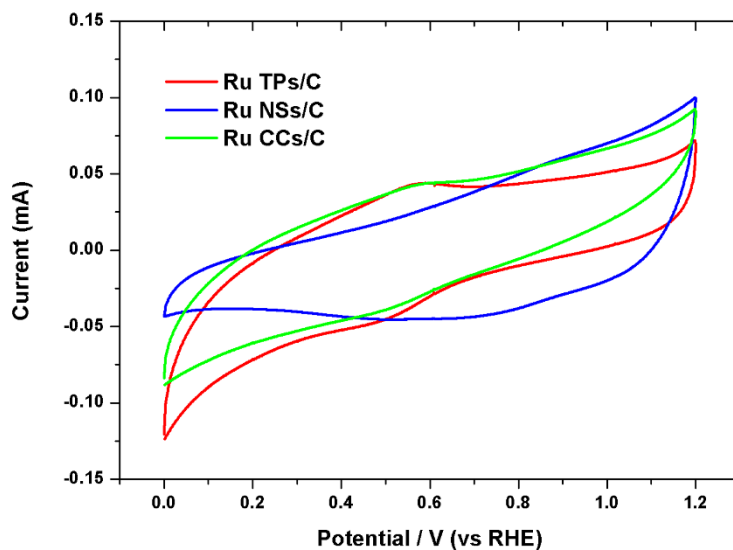


Figure S6. CV curves of Ru TPs/C, Ru NSs/C and Ru CCs/C in 0.1 M HClO₄ at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s.

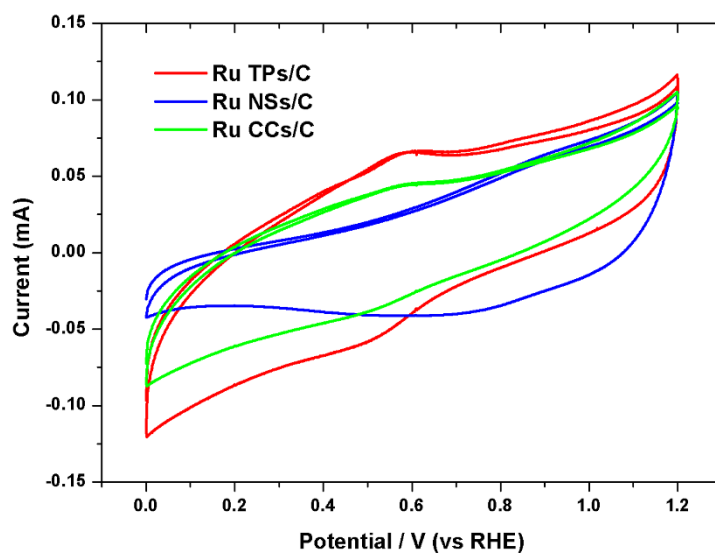


Figure S7. The first cycle and the forward scan of the second cycle of CO stripping tests of Ru TPs/C, Ru NSs/C and Ru CCs/C in 0.1 M HClO₄ at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s.

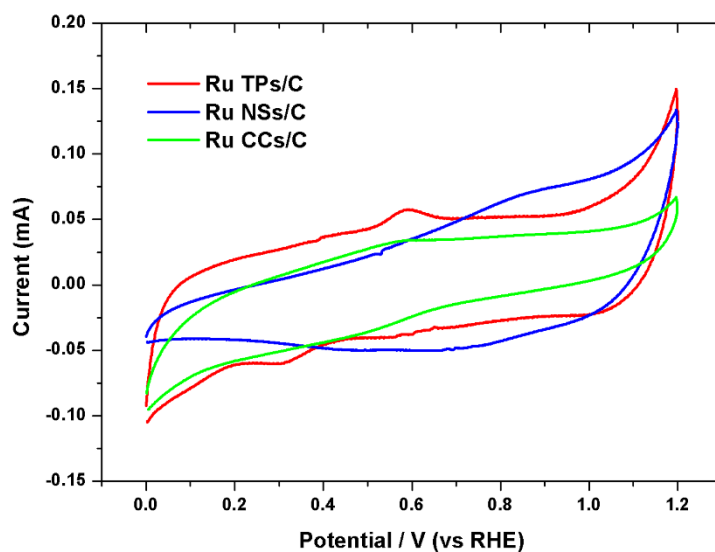


Figure S8. CV curves of Ru TPs/C, Ru NSs/C and Ru CCs/C in 0.1 M HClO₄ and 0.1 M MeOH at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s.

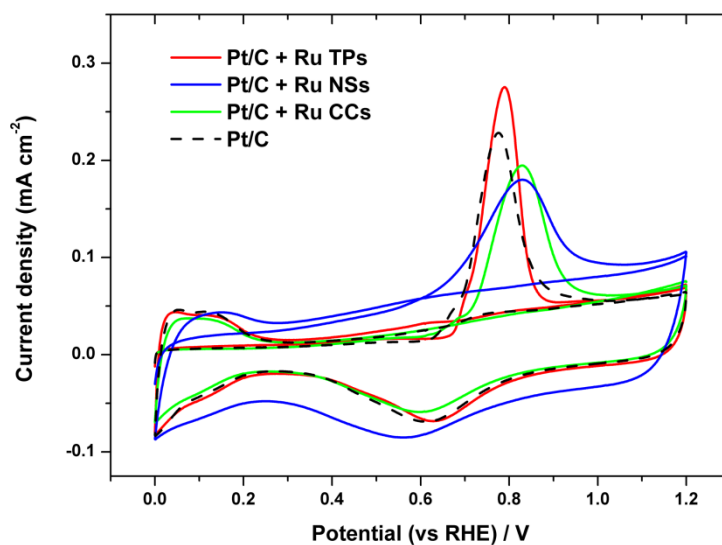


Figure S9. The first cycle and the forward scan of the second cycle of CO stripping tests of the mixtures of Pt/C and Ru NCs in 0.1 M HClO₄ at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s.

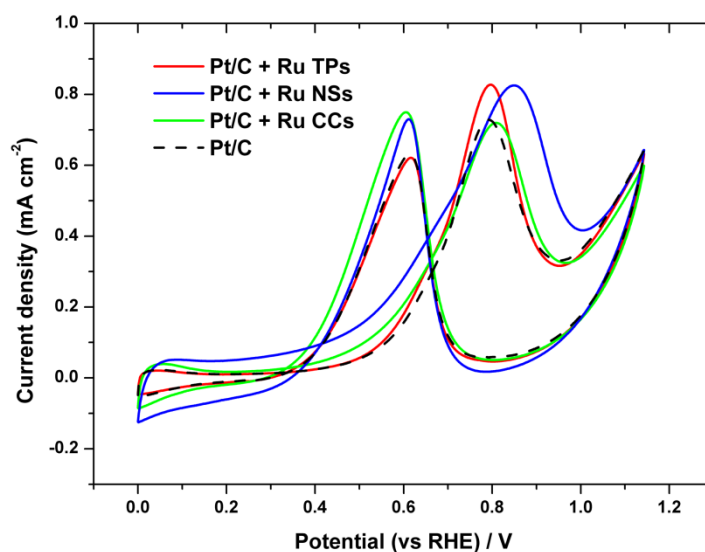


Figure S10. CV curves of the mixtures of Pt/C and Ru NCs in 0.1 M HClO₄ and 0.1 M MeOH at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s.

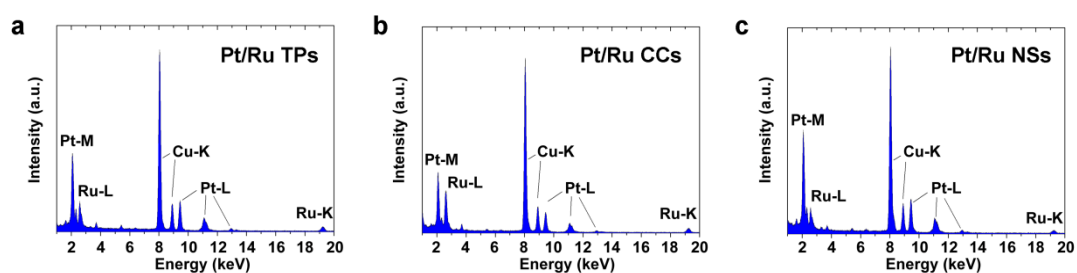


Figure S11. Energy dispersive X-ray spectra of (a) Pt/Ru TPs, (b) Pt/Ru CCs and (c) Pt/Ru NSs after 4 000 cycles of voltage scan in HClO₄-MeOH mixed solution.

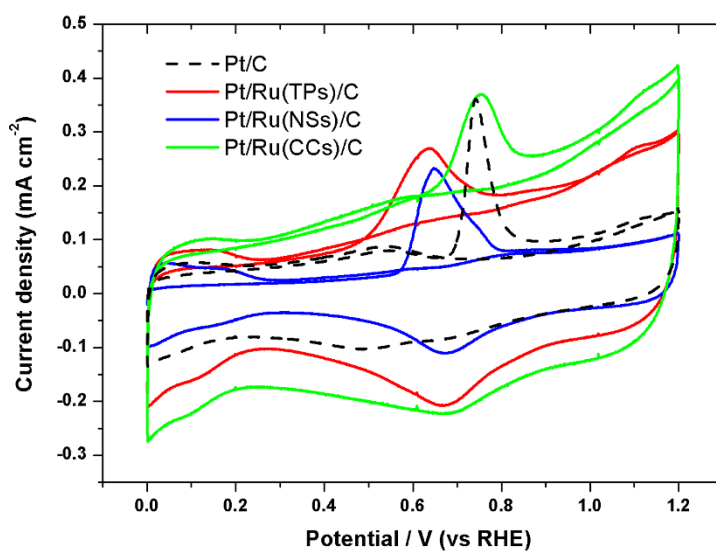


Figure S12. The first cycle and the forward scan of the second cycle of CO stripping tests of Pt/Ru NCs/C and Pt/C in 0.1 M HClO₄ at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s after 4 000 cycles of voltage scan.

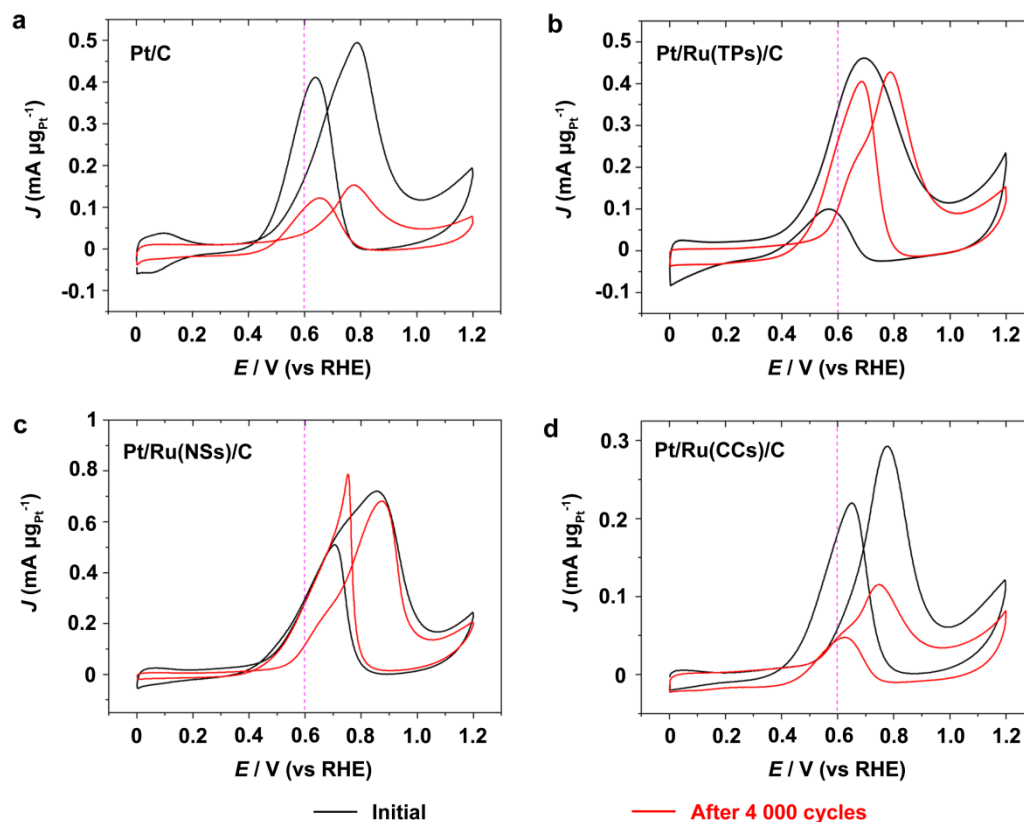


Figure S13. Stable CV curves of as-prepared catalysts and catalysts after 4 000 cycles of voltage scan between 0 and 1.2 V vs RHE of Pt/C (a), Pt/Ru TPs (b), Pt/Ru NSs (c) and Pt/Ru TPs (d) in 0.1 M HClO₄ and 0.1 M MeOH at the scanning rate of 50 mV/s. Violet dashed vertical line marks 0.6 V vs RHE.