Supporting Information

Highly-Ordered Multilayered 3D Graphene Decorated with Metal Nanoparticles

Sirilak Sattayasamitsathit,[a] Yonge Gu,[a,b] Kevin Kaufmann,[a] Wenzhao Jia,[a] Xiaoyin Xiao,[c] Mark Rodriguez,[c] Shelley Minteer,[d] Jennifer Cha,[a] D. Bruce Burckel,[c] Chunming Wang,[b] Ronen Polsky,*[c] Joseph Wang*[a]

[a] Department of Nanoengineering, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093 USA. E-mail: josephwang@ucsd.edu
[b] Department of Chemistry, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, PR China
[c] Sandia National Laboratories, Department of Biosensors and Nanomaterials, PO Box 5800, Albuquerque, NM 87185 USA. E-mail: rpolsky@sandia.gov
[d] Department of Chemistry and Materials Science and Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA.

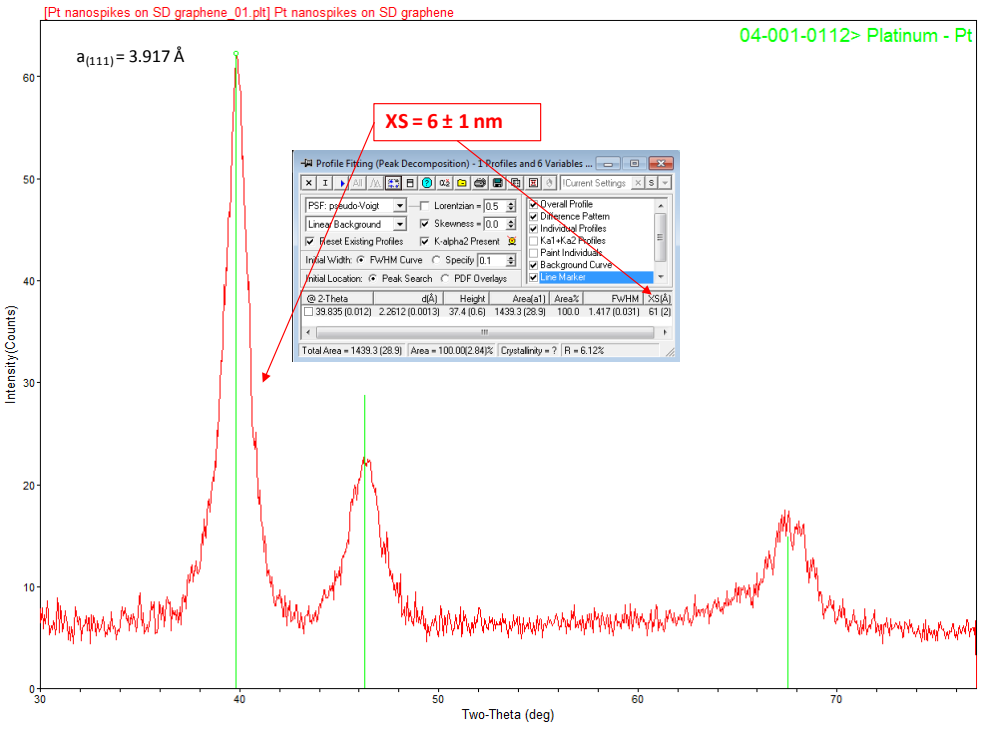

Figure S1 μ-XRD results of Pt nanospikes on 3D graphene prepared from solutions containing 1.4 mM Pt precursor along with 8% formic acid.

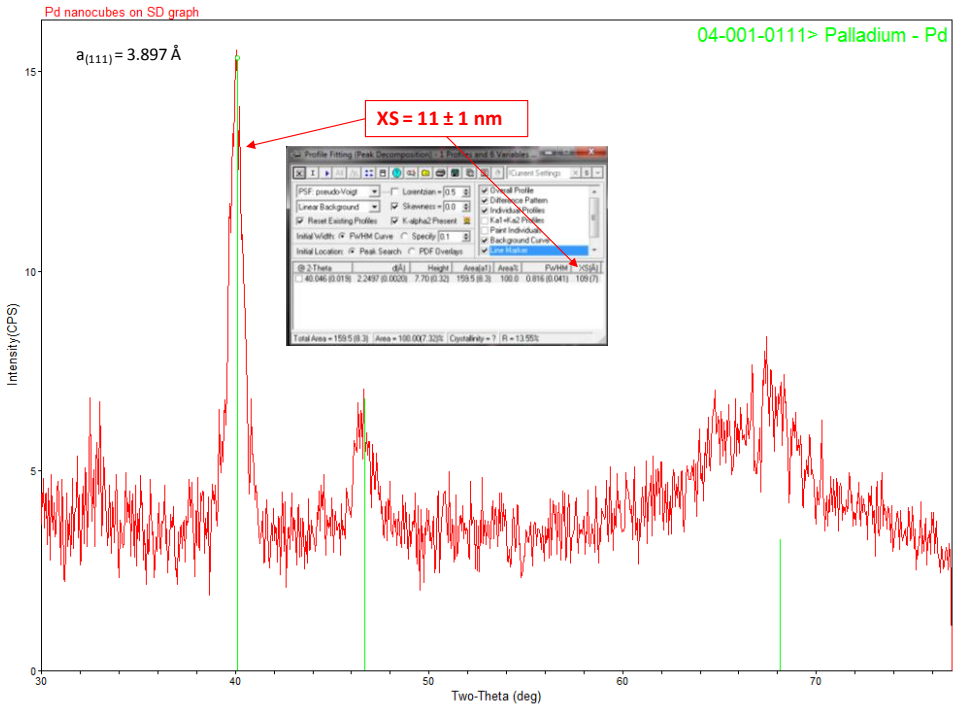

Figure S2 μ-XRD results of Pd nanocubes on 3D graphene. Pd NPs were electrodeposited at 0.1 V for 250 s using a solution containing a 4 mM $PdCl_2$ in 0.2 M $HClO_4$ mixed with acetonitrile (1:1).

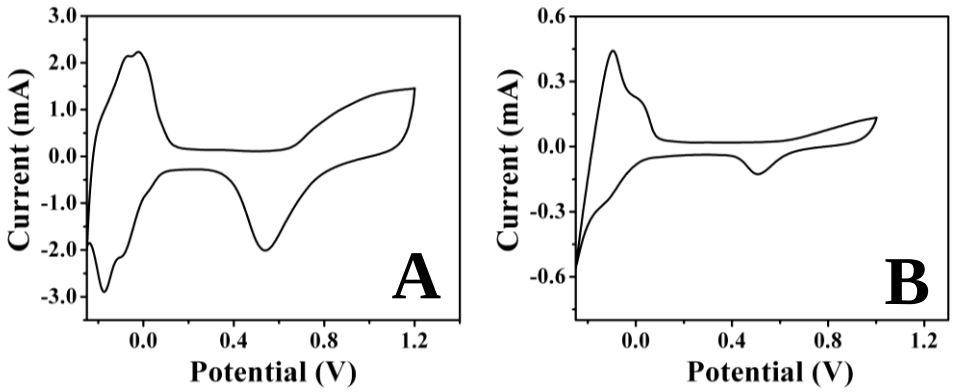

Figure S3 Cyclic voltammograms of Pt nanospikes/3-graphene-electrode prepared from 1.4 mM of H_2PtCl_6 and 8% formic acid; A) and Pd NPs prepared from electrodeposition at 0.1 V for 500 s B) modified 3D graphene in N_2-saturated 0.5 M H_2SO_4 with a sweep rate 50 mV/s.