## **Supporting information**

## Monodisperse, ultrathin NiPt hollow nanospheres with tunable diameter and composition by a green chemical synthesis

Aixian Shan,<sup>a,b</sup> Zhichao Chen,<sup>b</sup> Bangquan Li,<sup>a</sup> Chinping Chen<sup>b\*</sup> and Rongming Wang<sup>a,c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Physics, BeiHang University, Beijing 100191, China;

<sup>b</sup> Department of Physics, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China;

<sup>c</sup> School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, PR China;

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: <u>cpchen@pku.edu.cn</u>; <u>rmwang@ustb.edu.cn</u>

## **Supplementary Figures**

**Figure S1**: TEM pictures of the synthesized hollow spheres with the diameters  $\sim 100$ , 65, 35 and 13 nm. The scale bars are 10 nm for (d) and 20 nm for (a), (b) and (c).



**Figure S2**: SEM images for the sacrificial template of Ni-B nanocompounds. The size decreases with the increasing reaction time. The scale bars are all of 100 nm.



**Figure S3**: Cyclic voltammograms for 35 nm NiPt hollow sphere, NiPt hollow sphere coated by PVP (Ref.[33]) and Pt/C in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.5 M  $H_2SO_4$  at a scan rate of 50 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Figure S4**: TEM picture shows the white speckles in the synthesized 35 nm hollow NiPt nanosphere. It illuminates the porosity of the surface for the hollow nanospheres.

