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Supplementary Material

Facile Surfactant-Free Synthesis of Composition-Tunable Bimetallic PtCu Alloy Nanosponges for Direct Methanol Fuel Cell Applications

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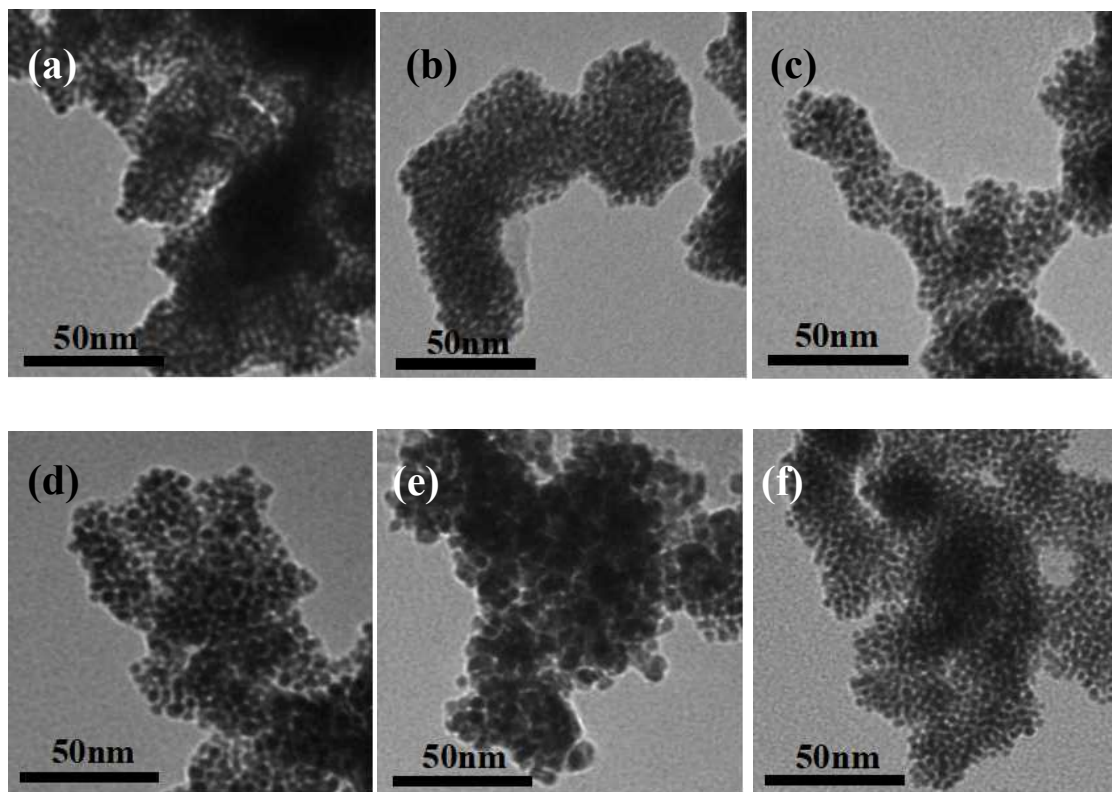


Fig. S1 TEM images of the as-prepared nanosponge PtCu alloy nanosponges (a; Pt₃Cu), (b; Pt₂Cu), (c; PtCu), (d; PtCu₂), (e; PtCu₃) and pure Pt nanosponges (f).

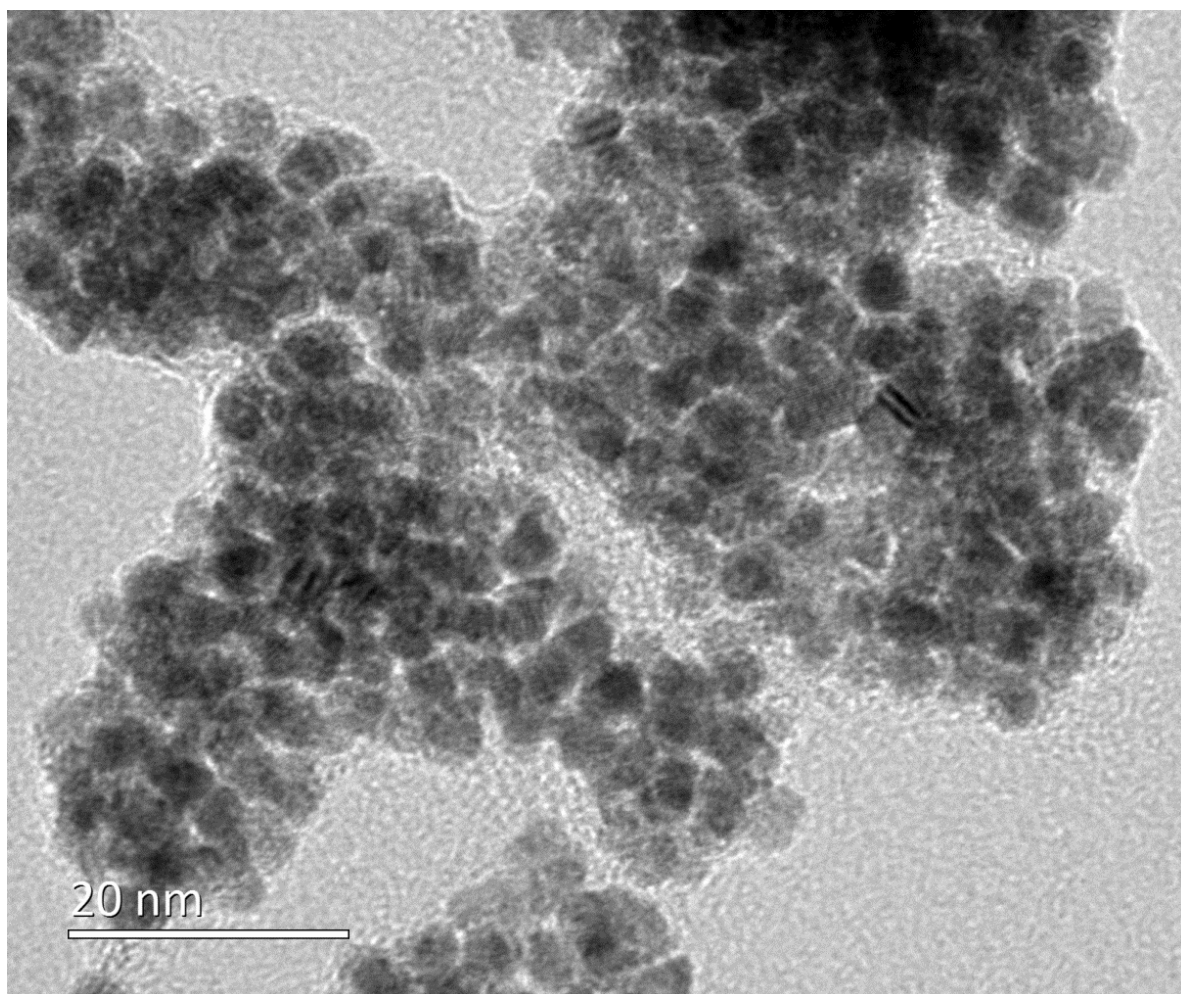


Fig. S2 HRTEM images of as-prepared PtCu₂ alloy nanosponges.

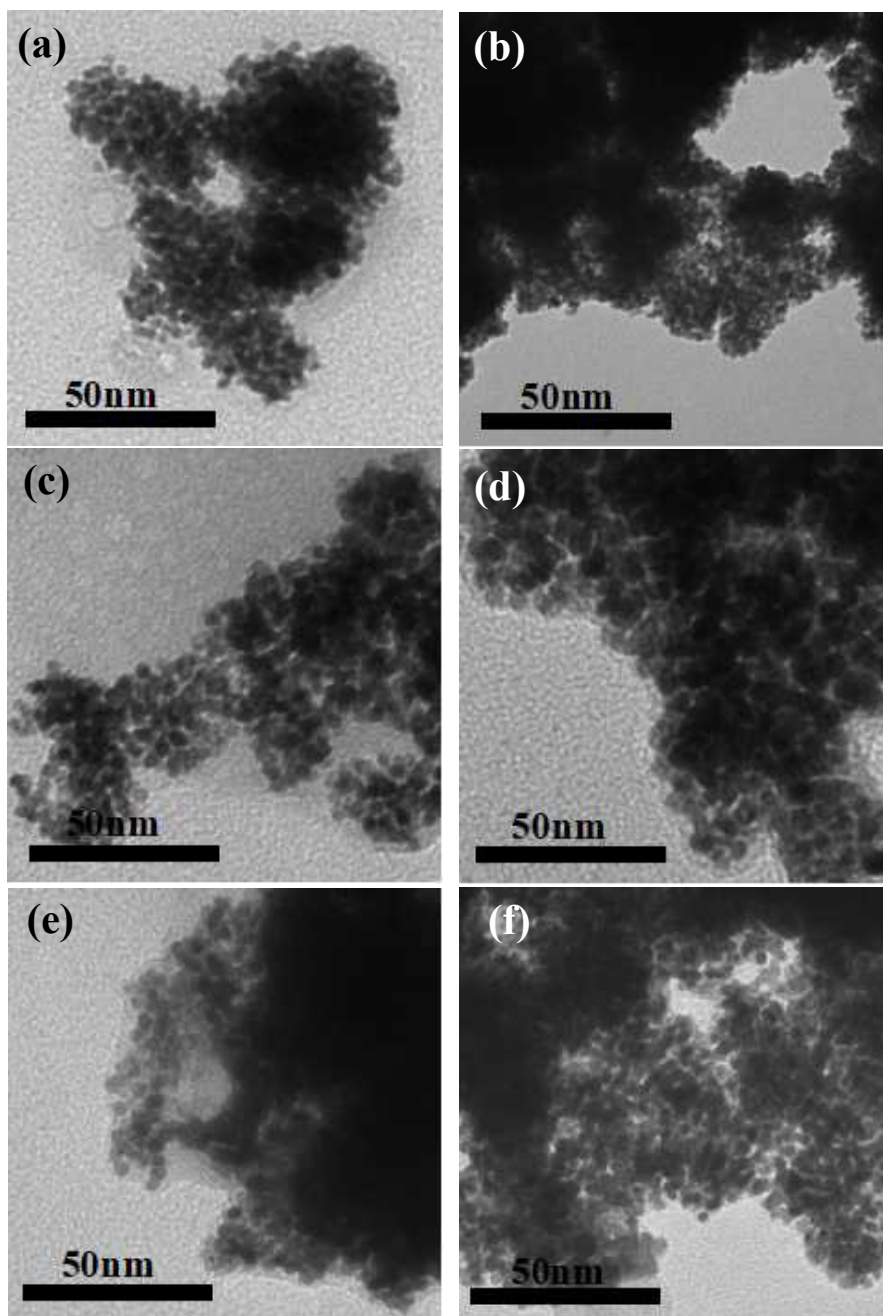


Fig. S3 TEM images of the samples after 3600 s i-t test. (a; Pt₃Cu), (b; Pt₂Cu), (c; PtCu), (d; PtCu₂), (e; PtCu₃) and pure Pt nanosponges (f).

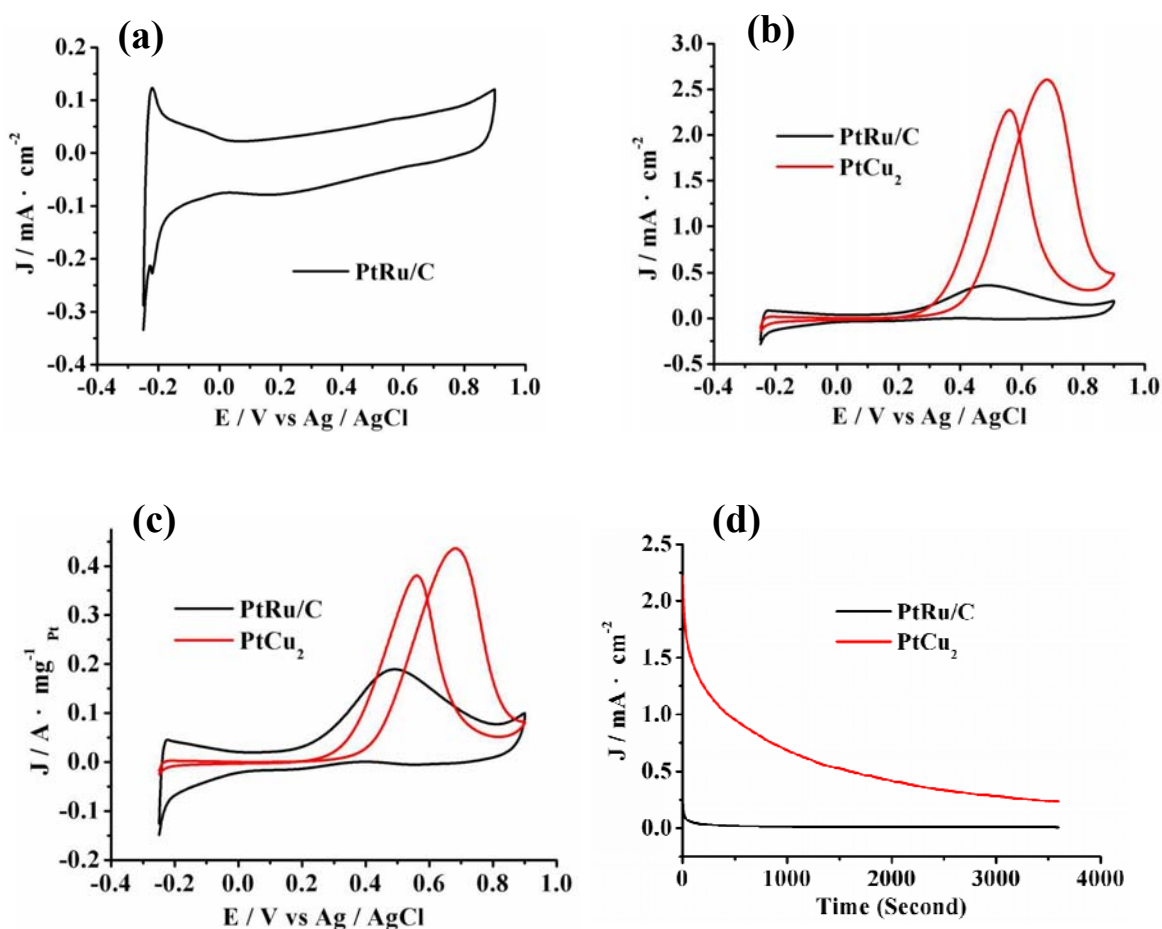


Fig. S4 The cyclic voltammetric curves (CVs) of Commercial PtRu/C (Pt: 20 wt%, Ru: 10 wt%) in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ solution (a), Commercial PtRu/C and PtCu₂ nanosponge in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ + 0.5 M methanol solution (b, specific activity; c, mass activity) with a scan rate of 50 mV·s⁻¹ at room temperature. (d) Current–time (i-t) curves of as-prepared PtCu₂ alloy nanosponge and commercial PtRu/C recorded at 0.6 V for 3600 s in 0.1 M H₂SO₄ + 0.5 M methanol solution. (The ECSA of PtRu/C was 52.5 m²/g.)