

Supporting information

Engineering the morphology of palladium nanostructures to tune their electrocatalytic activity in formic acid oxidation reactions

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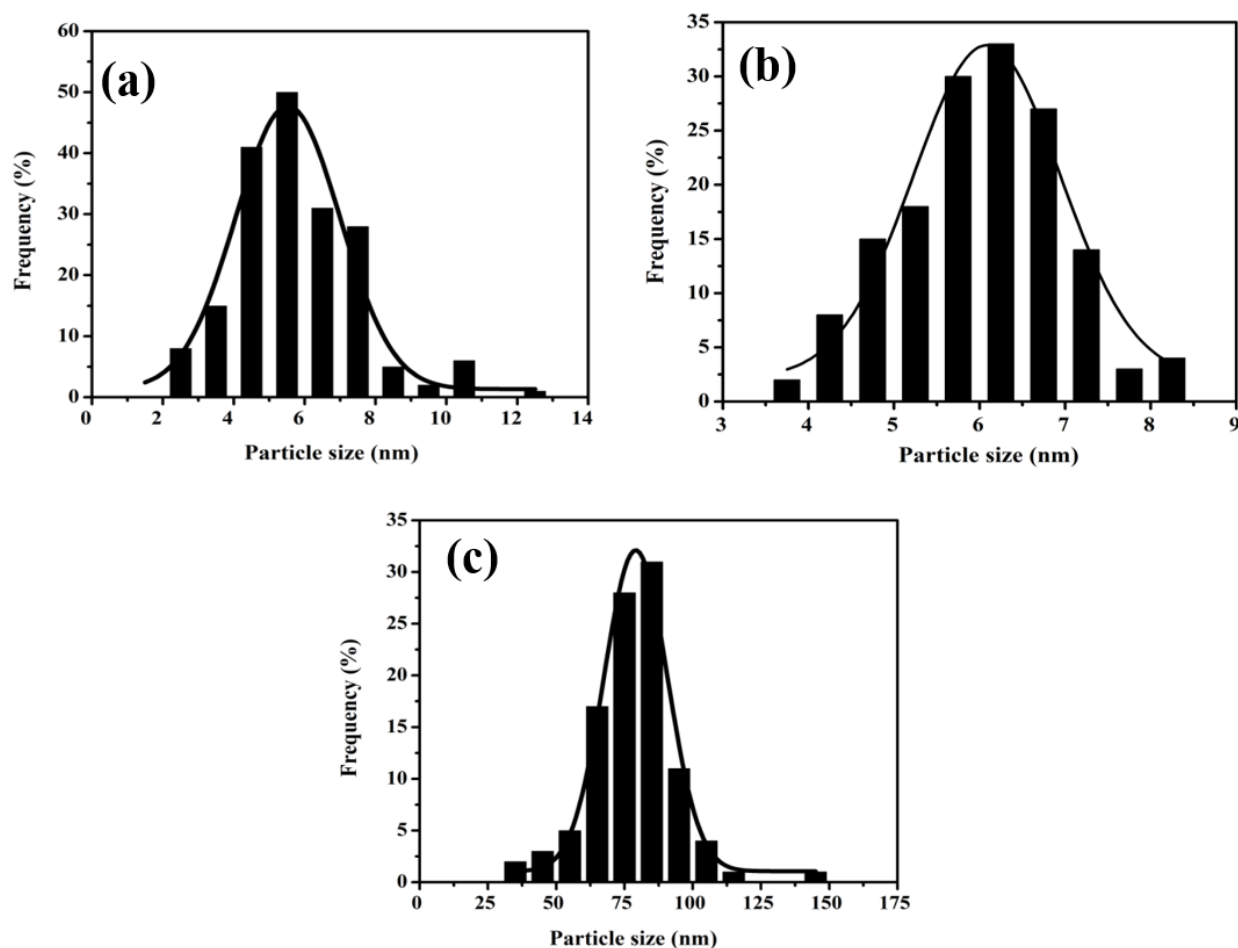


Figure S1: Histograms depicting distribution of (a) particle size of Pd_{0D} (Z average - 5.52 ± 2.76 nm), (b) diameter of Pd_{1D} (Average diameter - 6.08 ± 0.86 nm) and (c) Edge length of Pd_{2D} (Z average - 80 ± 11.5 nm) nanostructures.

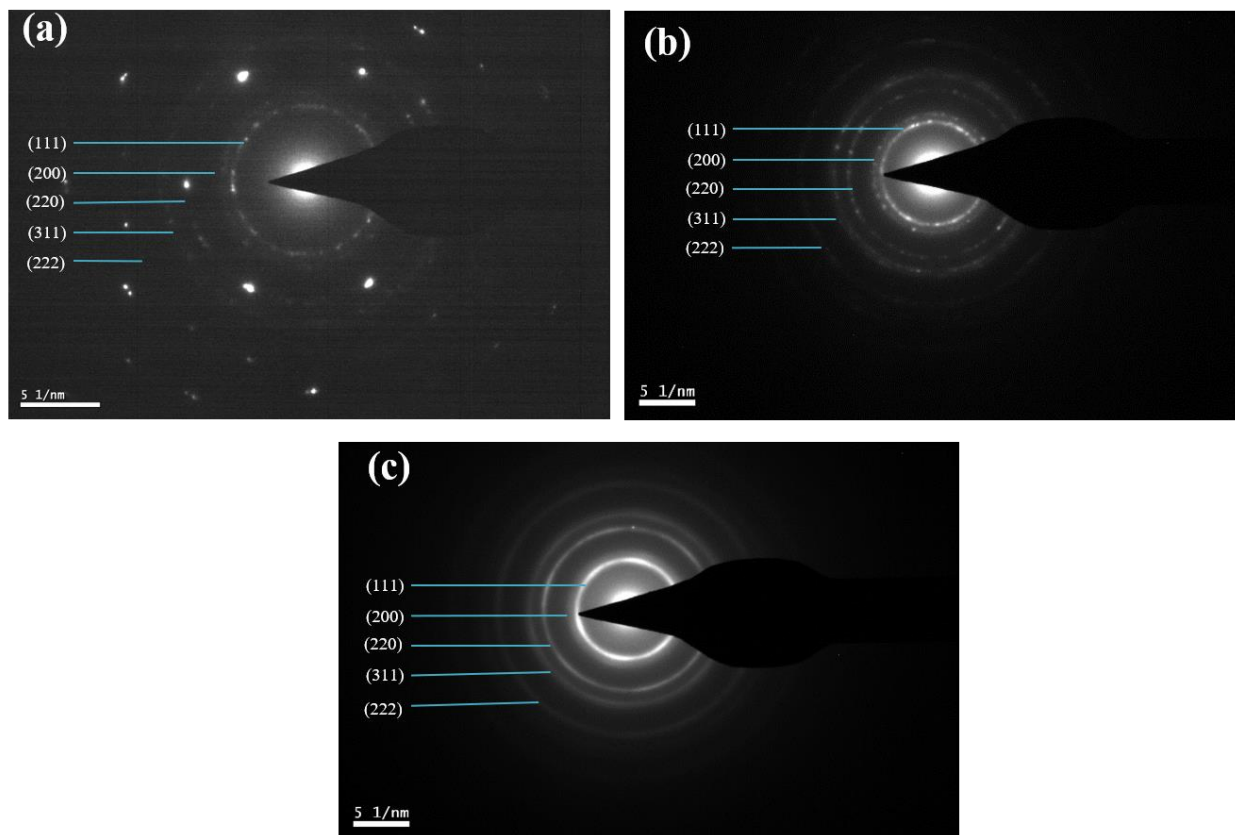


Figure S2: Selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern of (a) Pd_{0D}, (b) Pd_{1D} and (c) Pd_{2D} nanostructures.

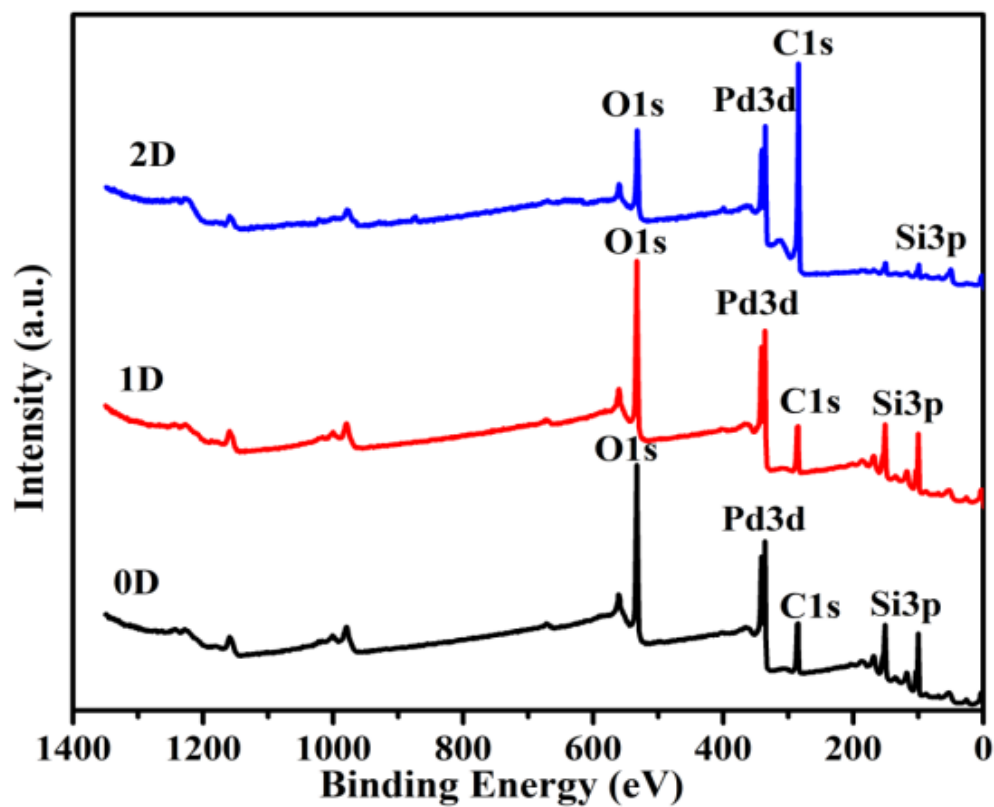


Figure S3: X-ray photoemission spectral survey scan of Pd_{0D}, Pd_{1D} and Pd_{2D} nanostructures.

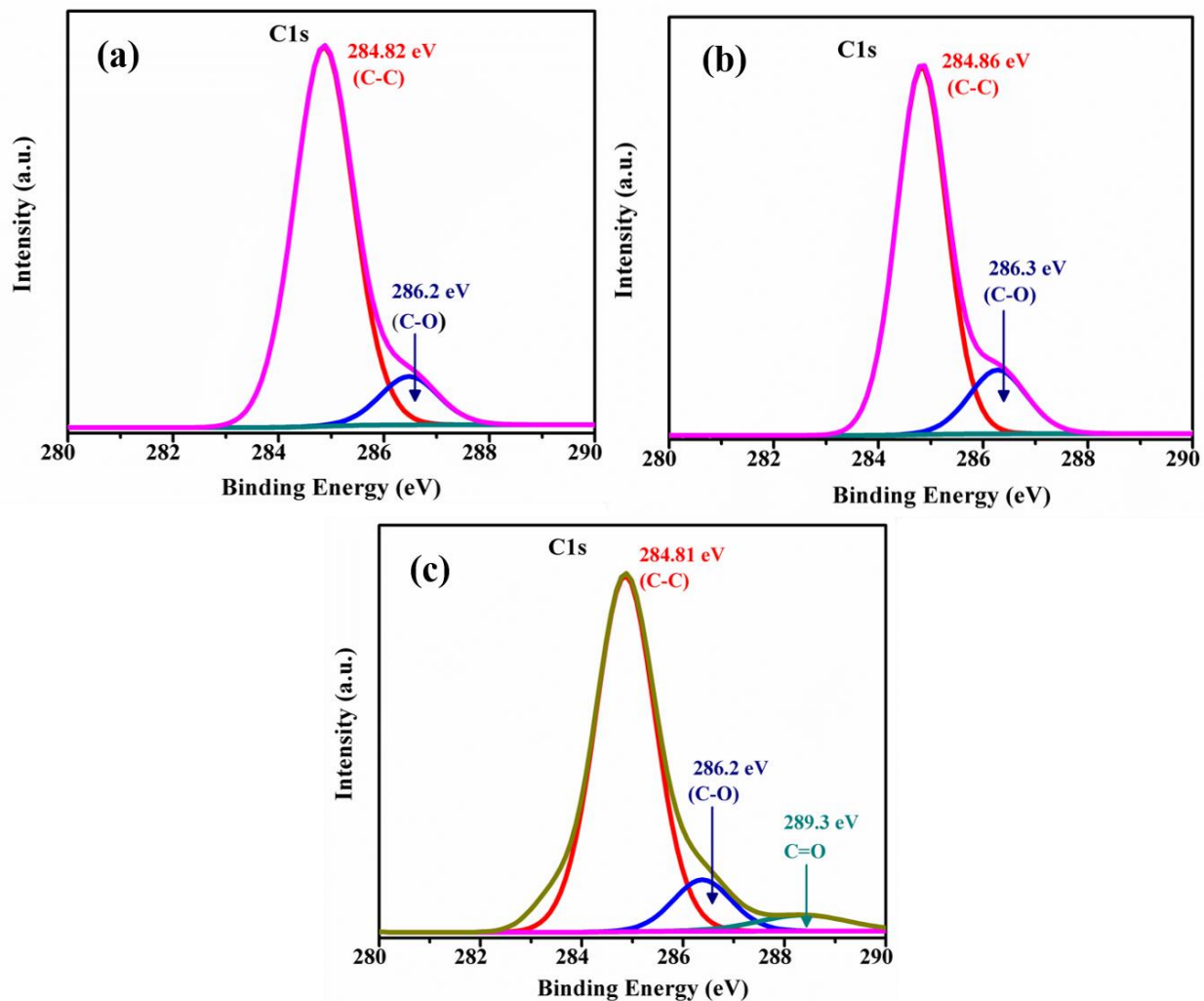


Figure S4: XPS of C1s of (a) Pd_{0D}, (b) Pd_{1D} and (c) Pd_{2D} nanostructures.

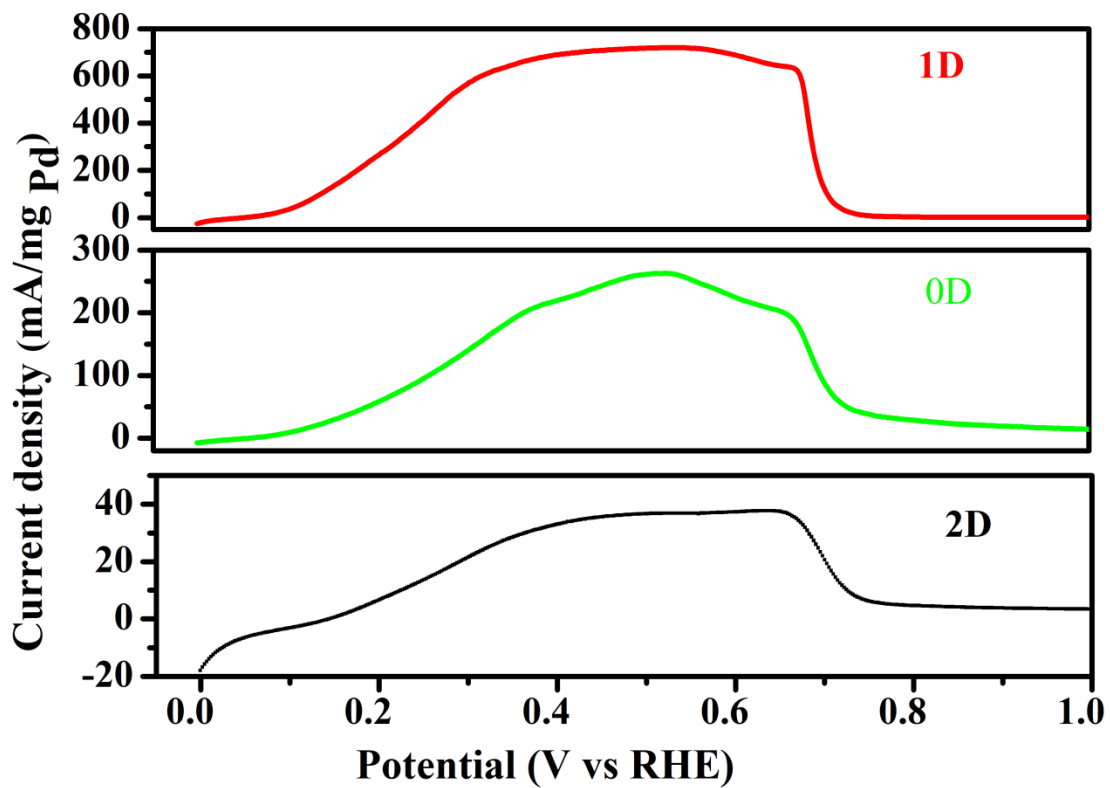


Figure S5: Backward scan for FAOR in presence of the Pd nanostructures as catalysts.

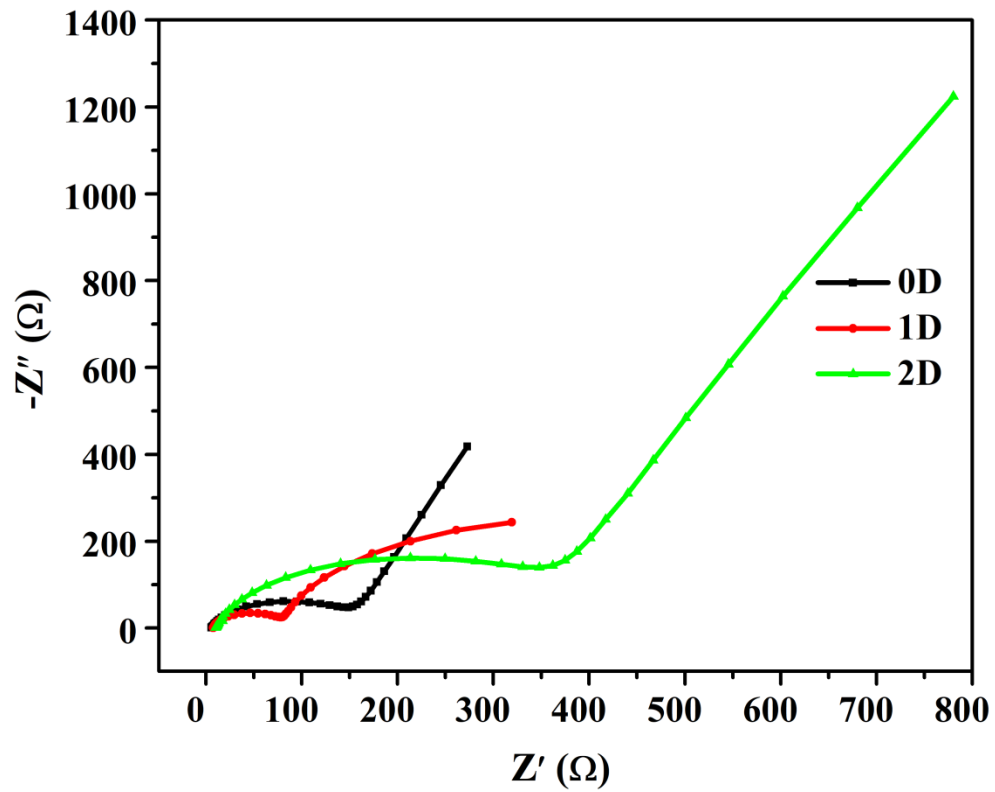


Figure S6: Nyquist plots curves recorded in the mixture of 0.5 M H_2SO_4 + 0.5 M HCOOH solution at the working potential of 0.15 V (vs Ag/AgCl).