

Supplementary Information

Highly dispersed nanostructured platinum catalyst for oxygen reduction reaction. The roles of the platinum precursor and the synthesis conditions

Anna Prytkova,^a Vasiliy Brusko,^a Maria Kirsanova,^b Igor Yanilkin,^c and Ayrat M. Dimiev^{a,d*}

^aLaboratory “Materials for Green Energy and Sustainability”, Kazan Federal University, Kremlevskaya st. 18, Kazan, Russian Federation, 420008

^bAdvanced Imaging Core Facility, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology, Moscow, Russian Federation, 121205

^cInstitute of Physics, Kazan Federal University, Kremlevskaya st. 18, Kazan, Russian Federation, 420008

^dDepartment of Chemistry, Rice University, 6100, Main St., Houston, TX 77005, USA

*Corresponding author: E-mail: dimiev.labs@gmail.com (Ayrat Dimiev)

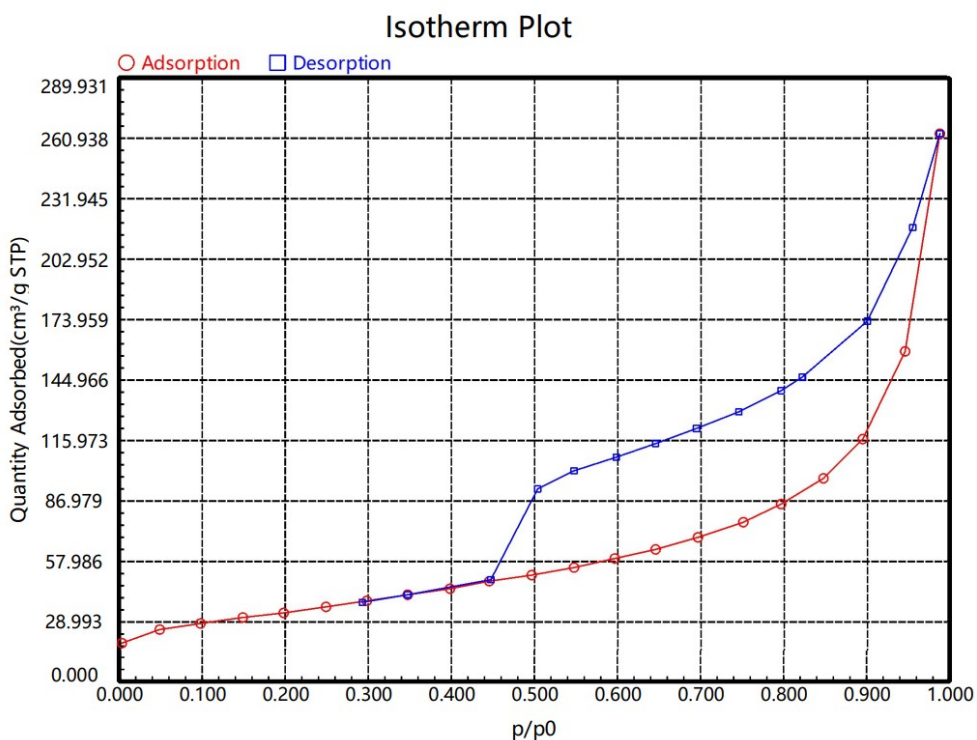


Fig. S1. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms for the annealed GO support

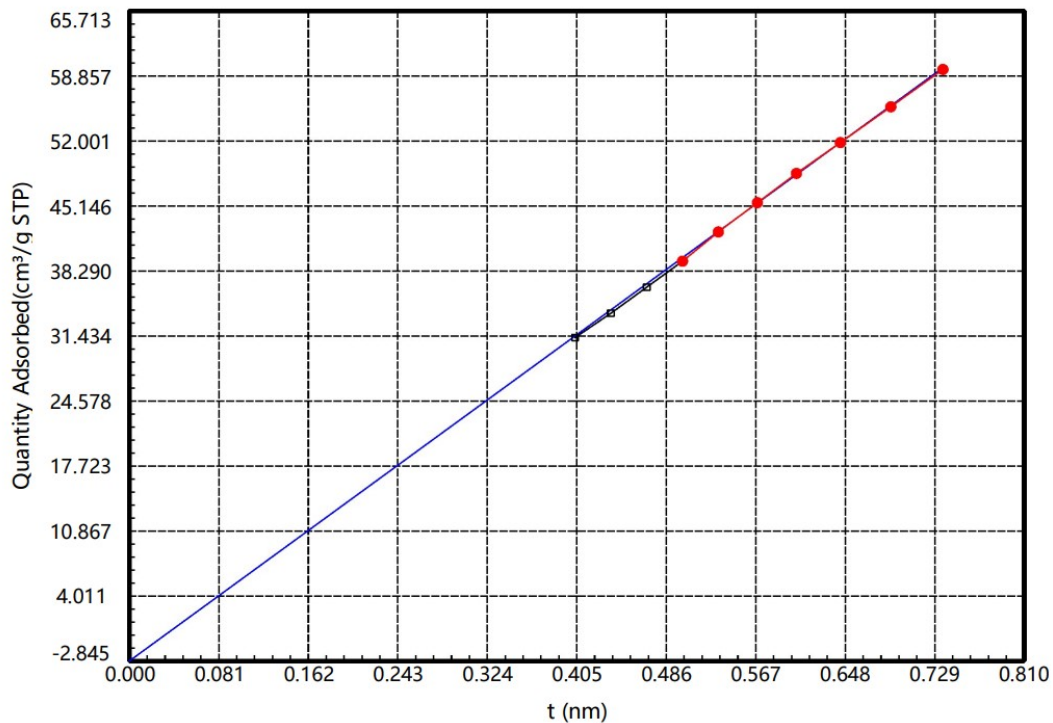


Fig. S2. Pore diameter distribution for the annealed GO support

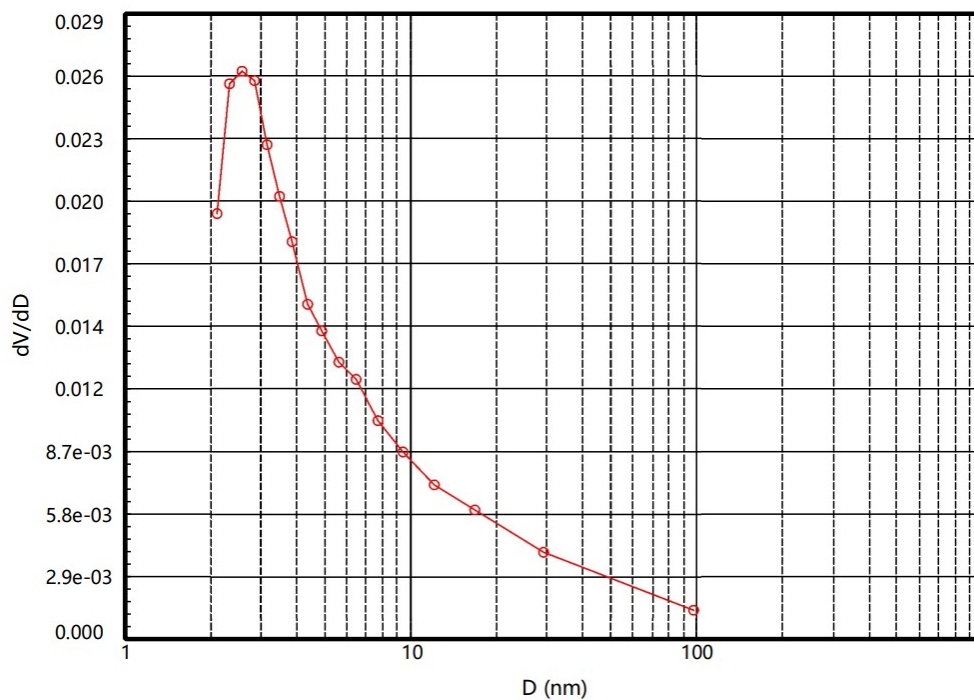


Fig. S3. Pore volume distribution for the annealed GO support.

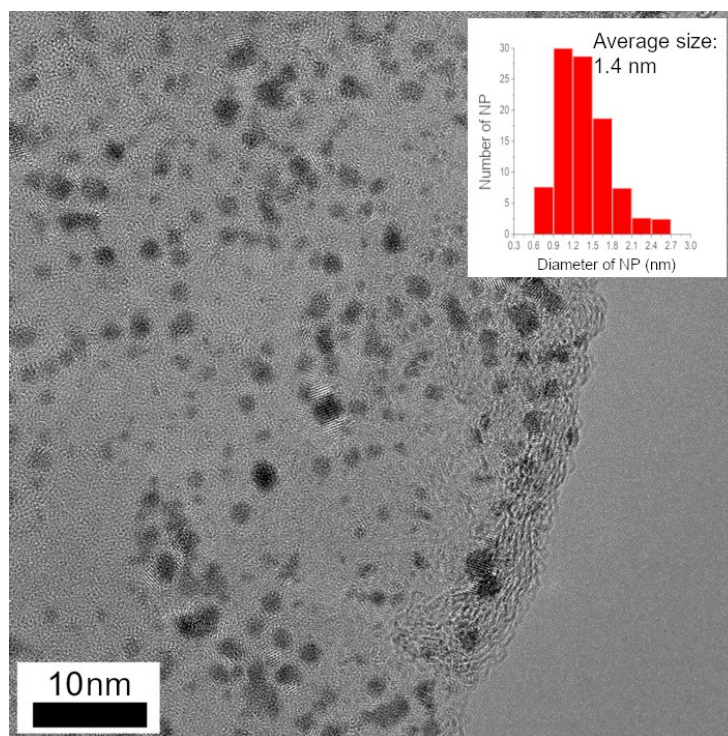


Fig. S4. BF-TEM image of Pt/anGO-IPA and nanoparticle (NP) size distribution diagram

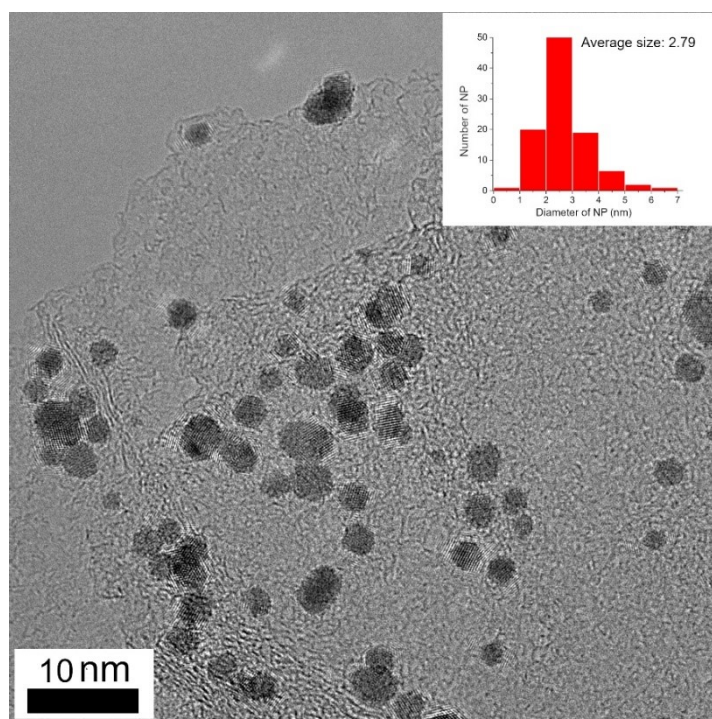


Fig. S5. BF-TEM image of Pt/anGO-EG and nanoparticle (NP) size distribution diagram

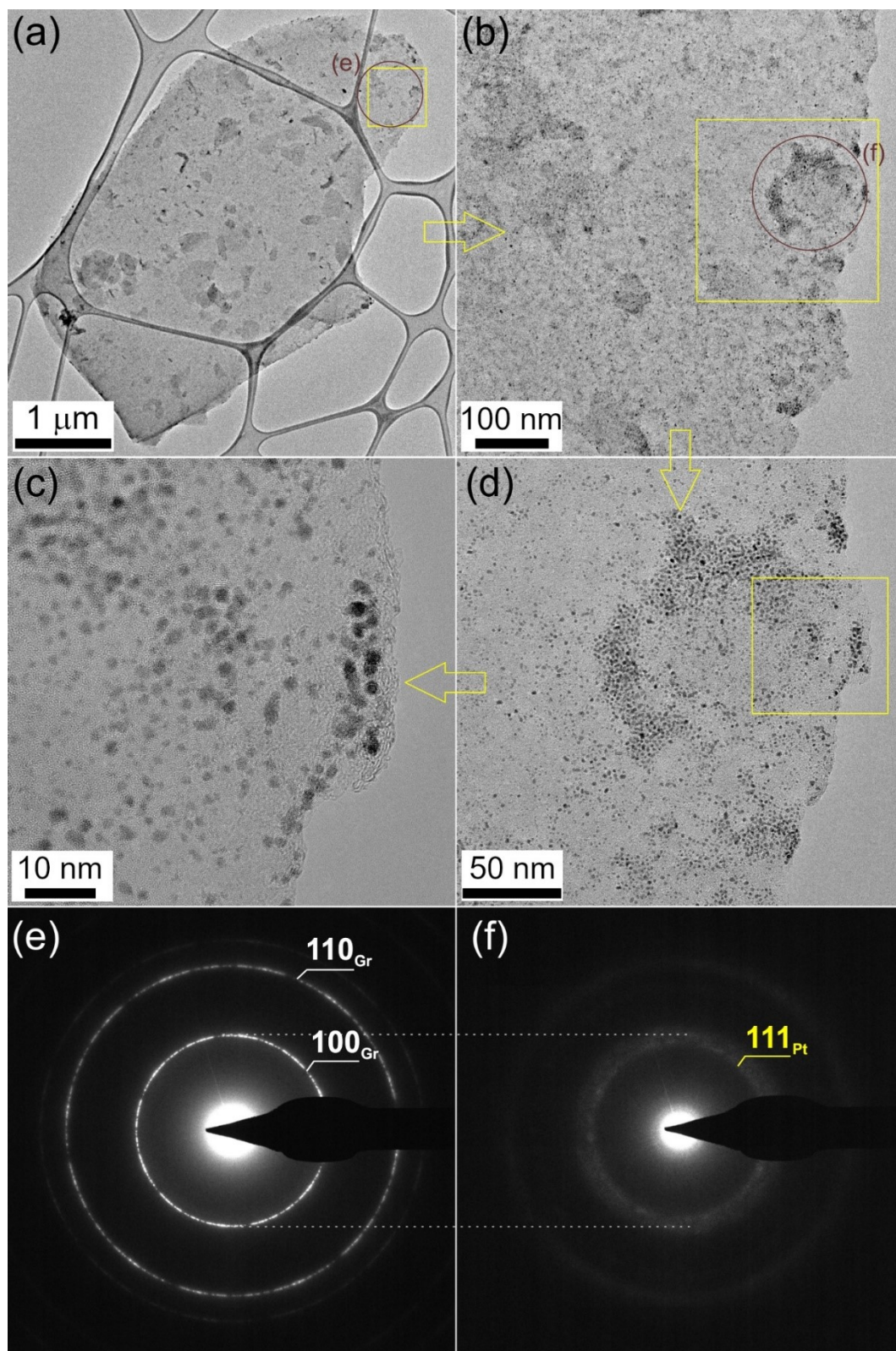


Fig. S6. A series of BF-TEM images (a-d) of Pt/anGO-IPA and SAED patterns obtained from groups of nanoparticles circled by brown circles in panels (a) and (b).