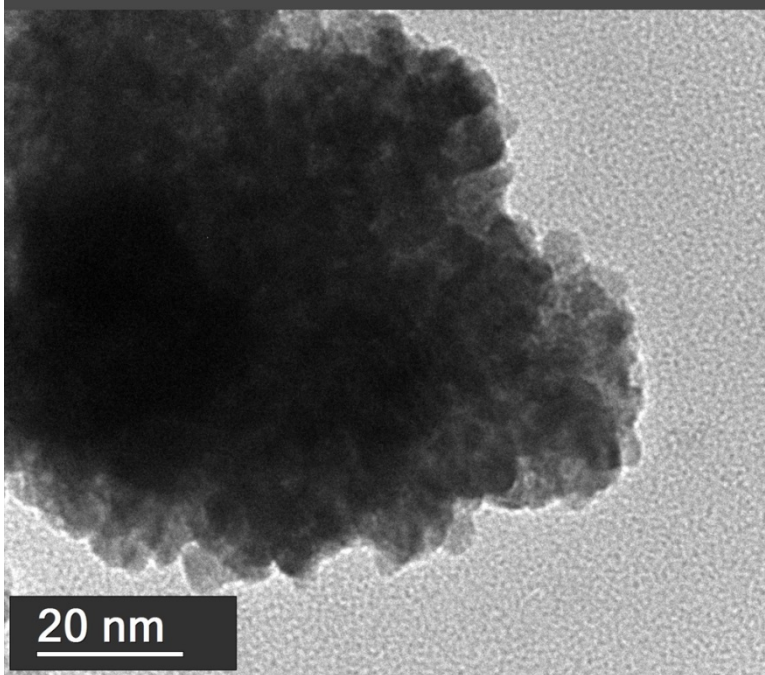
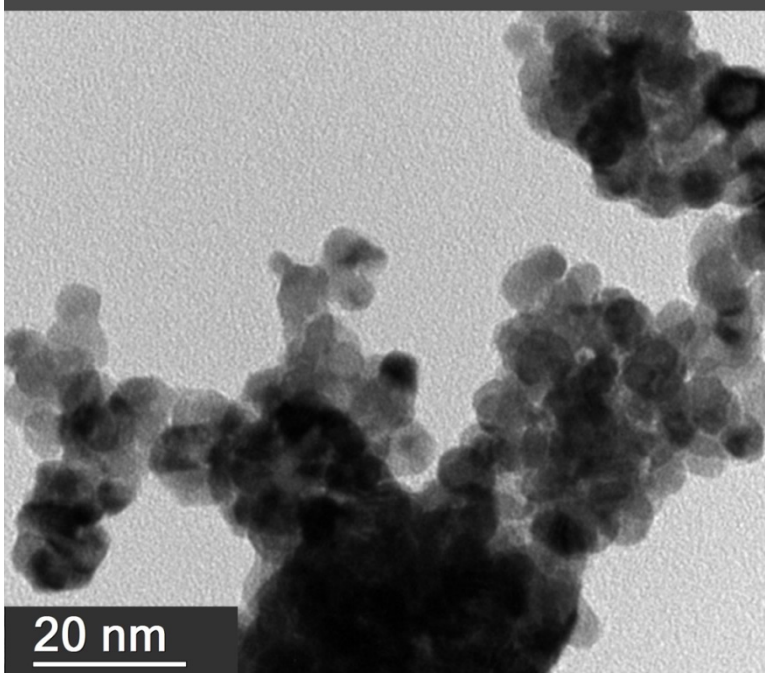


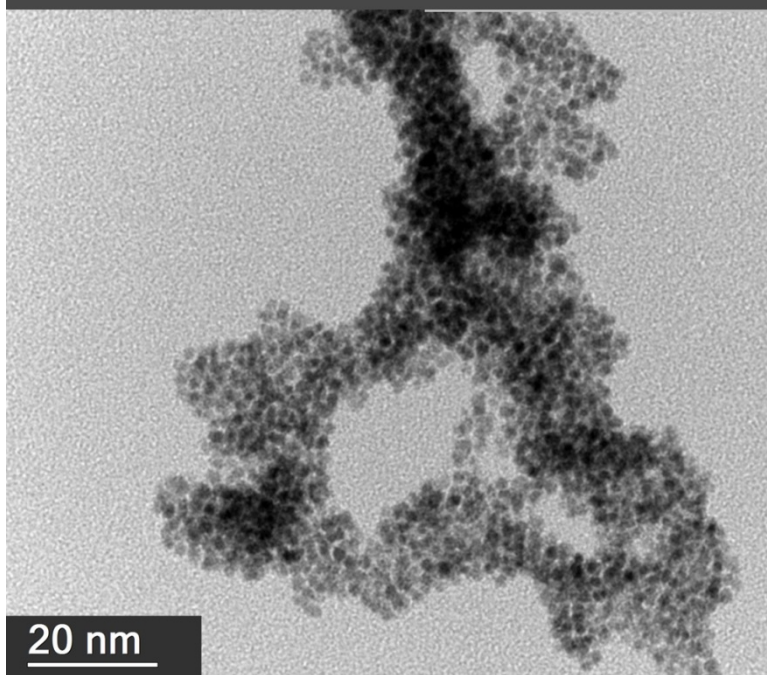
[Pt(II)(NH₃)₄](OC₂H₃O₂)₂ reduced



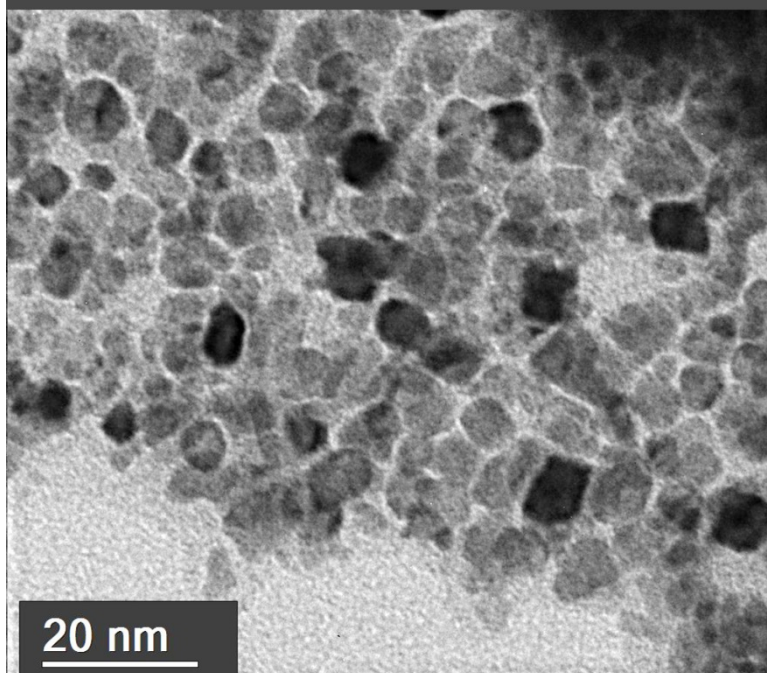
H₂PtCl₆ reduced



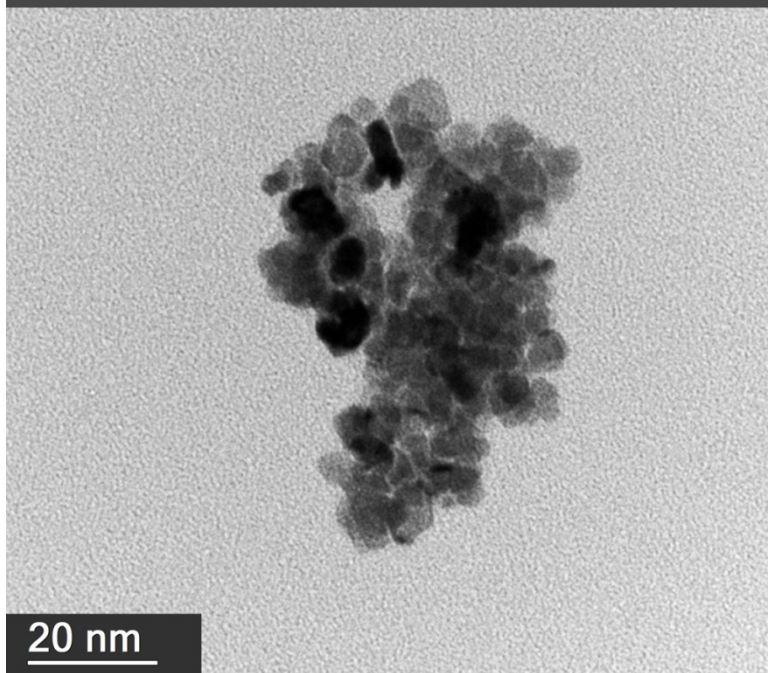
$[\text{EA}_2\text{Pt(IV)}](\text{OH})_6$ reduced



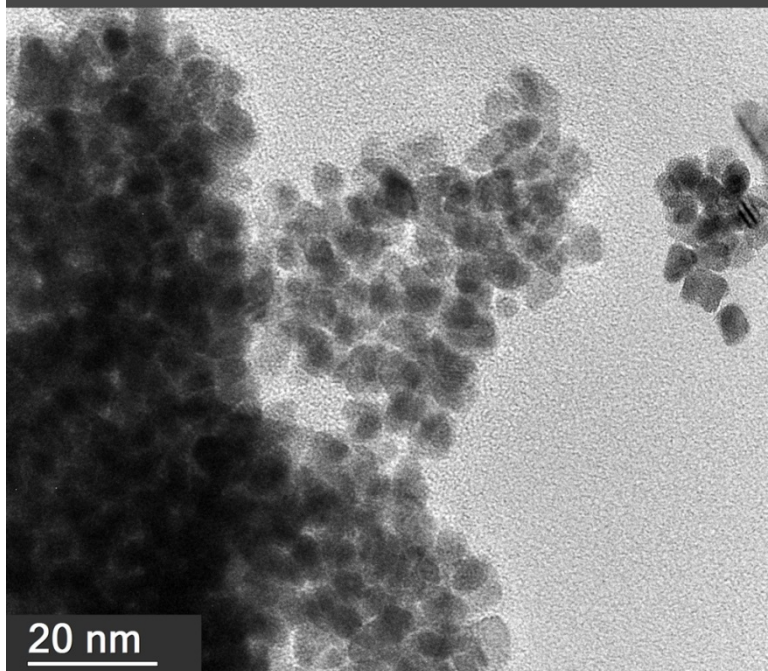
$(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Pt(II)}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ reduced



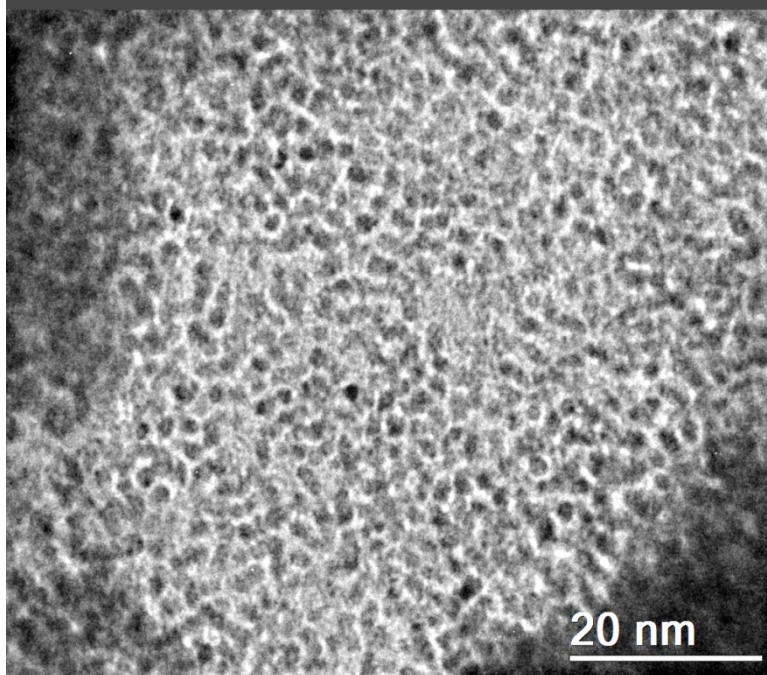
[ETA₄Pt(II)](CO₃) reduced



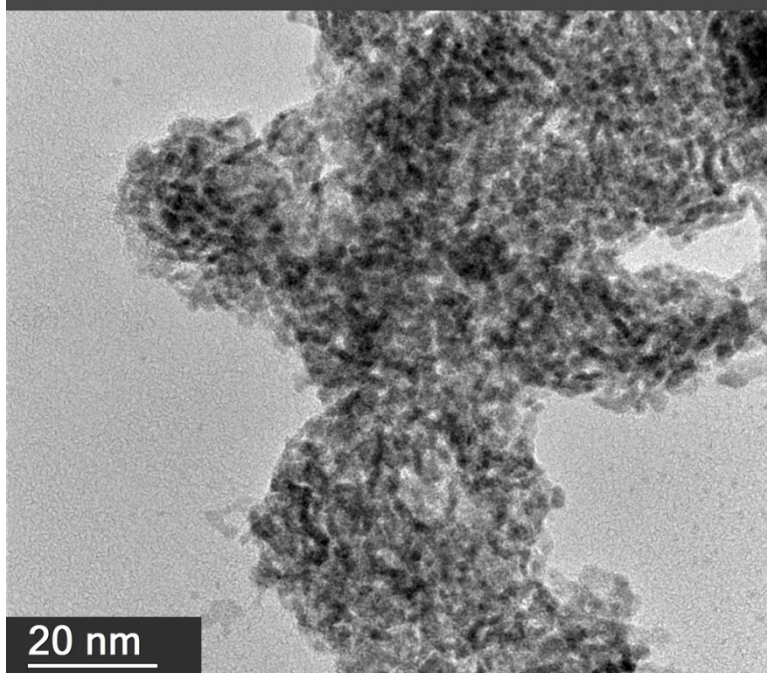
ETA₂[Pt(IV)(OH)₆] reduced



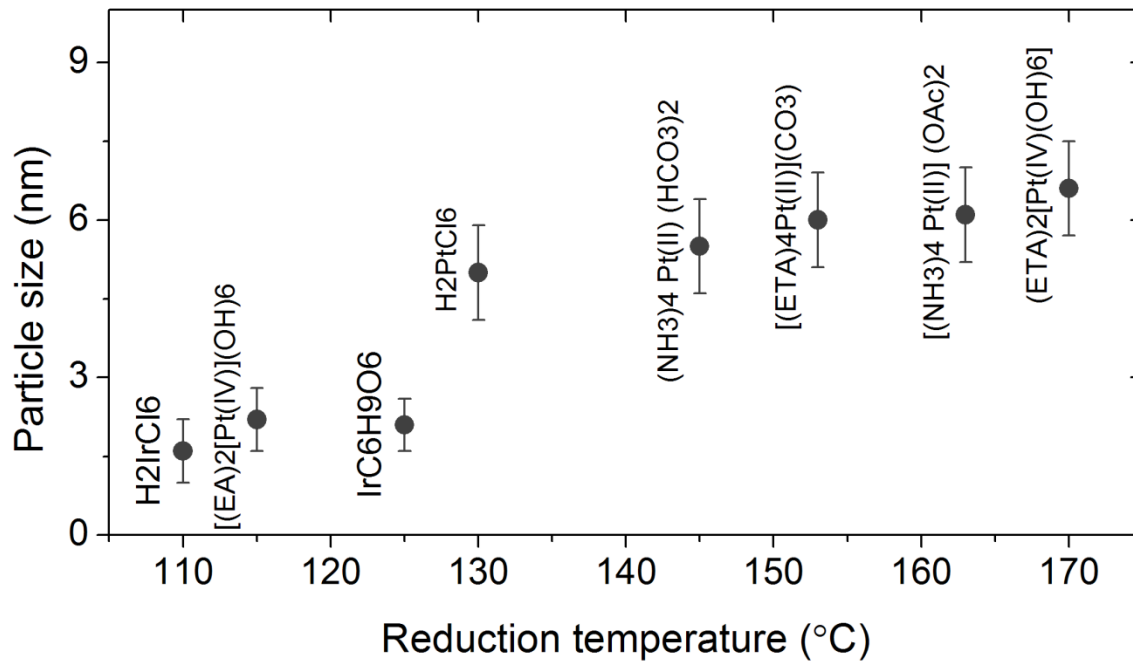
H_2IrCl_6 reduced



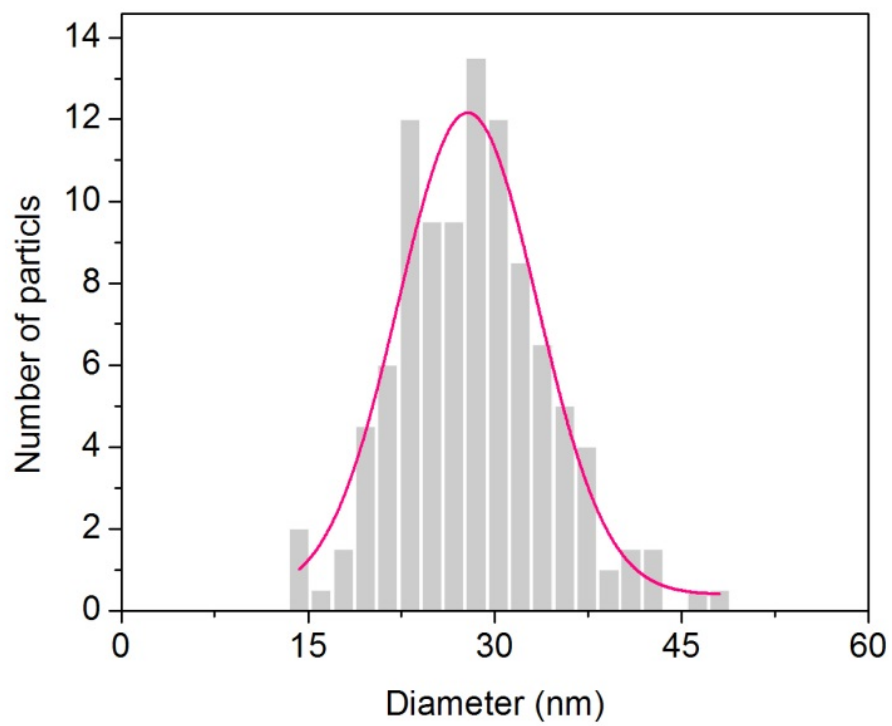
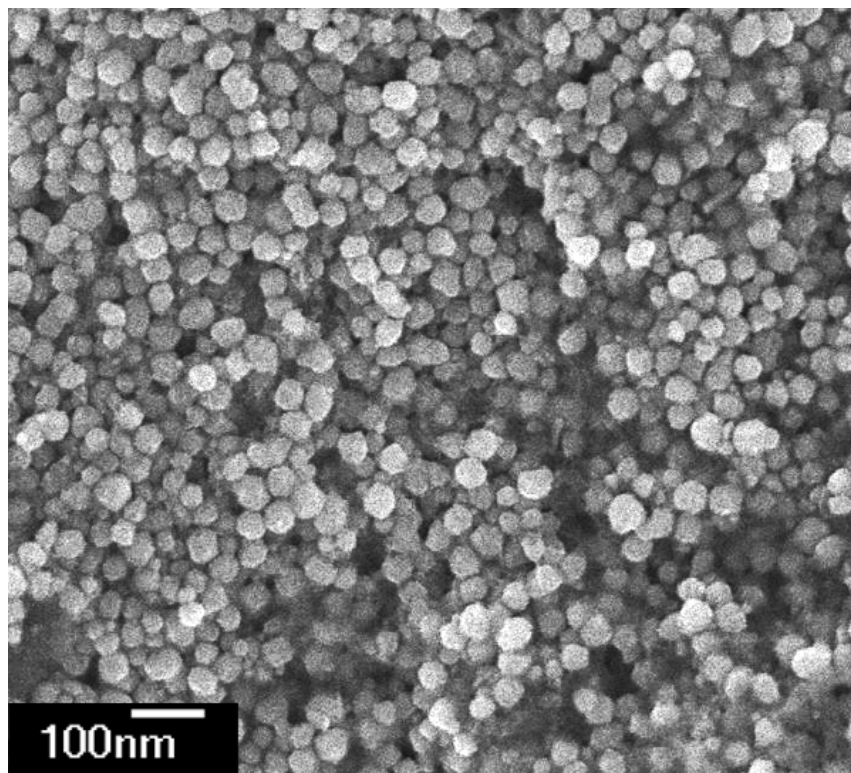
$\text{IrC}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_6$ reduced



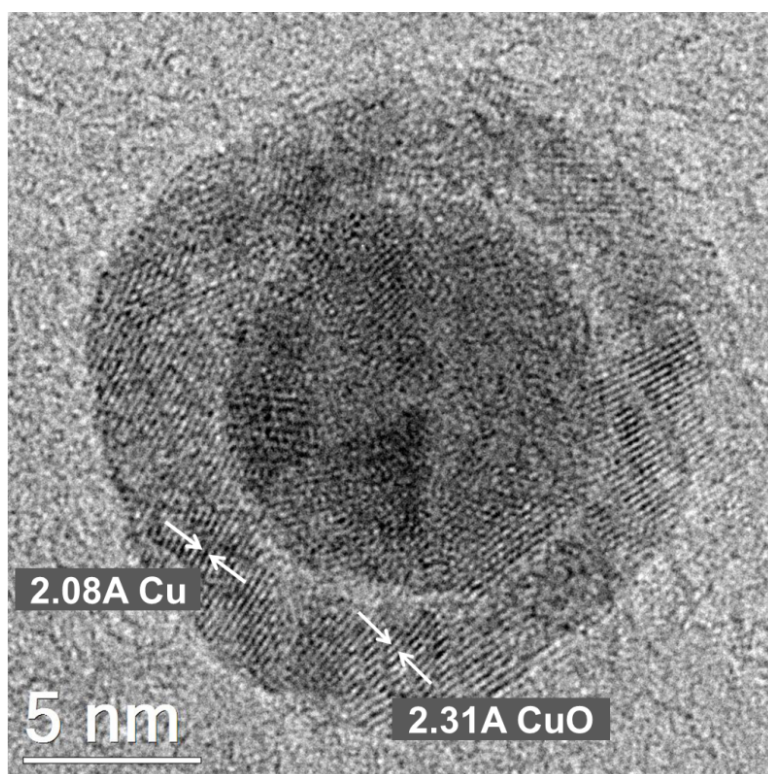
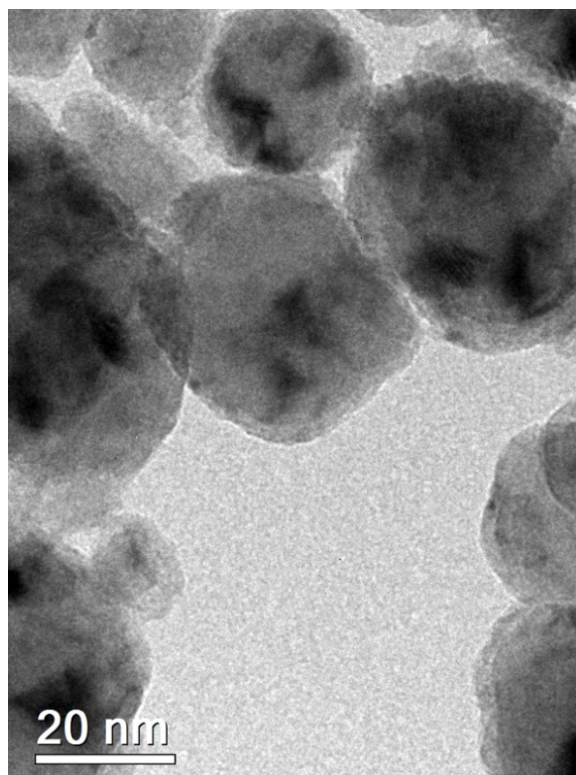
Supplementary Figure 1. Pt and Ir seeds prepared by polyol reduction method. Some particles are strongly aggregated

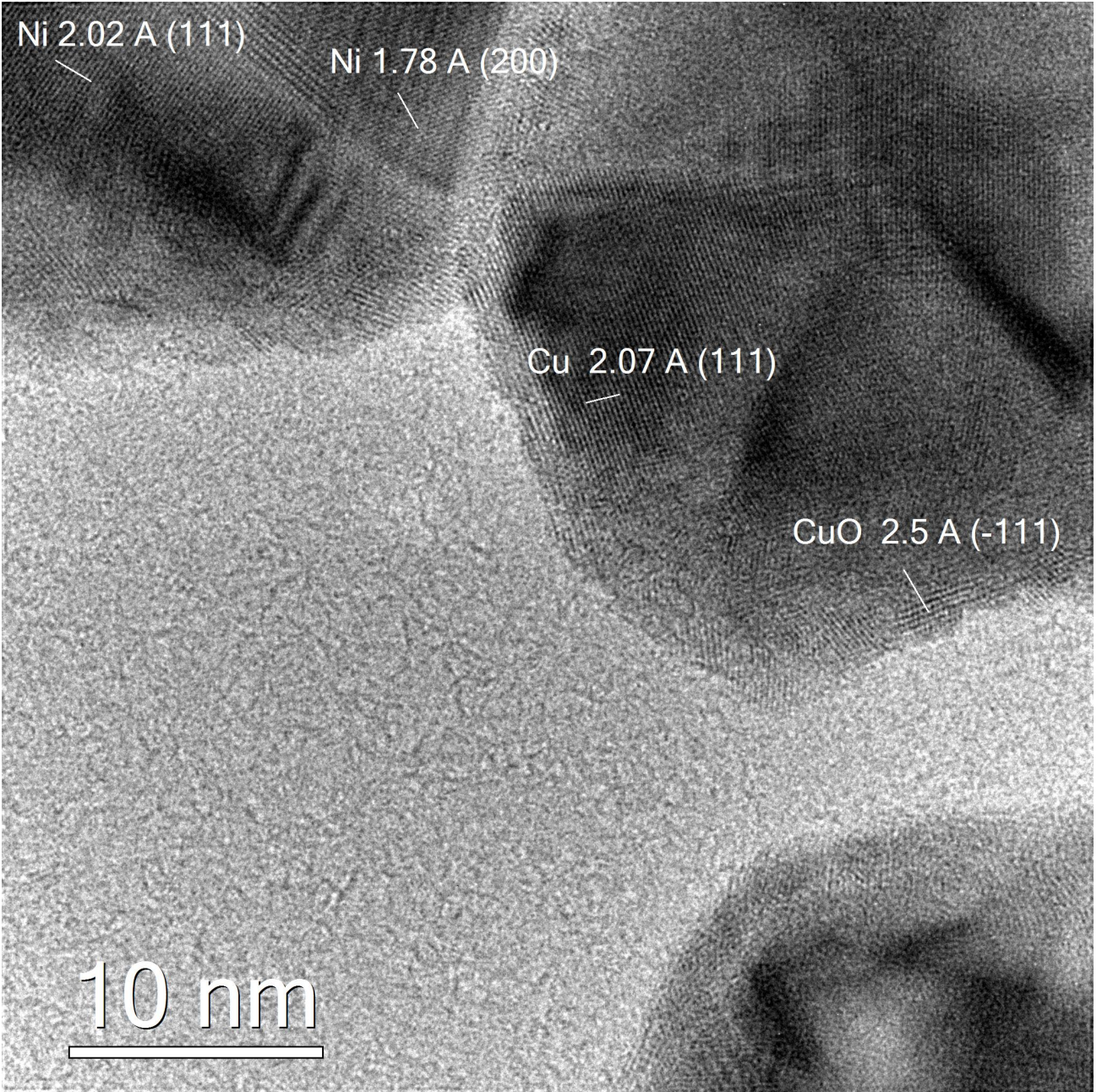


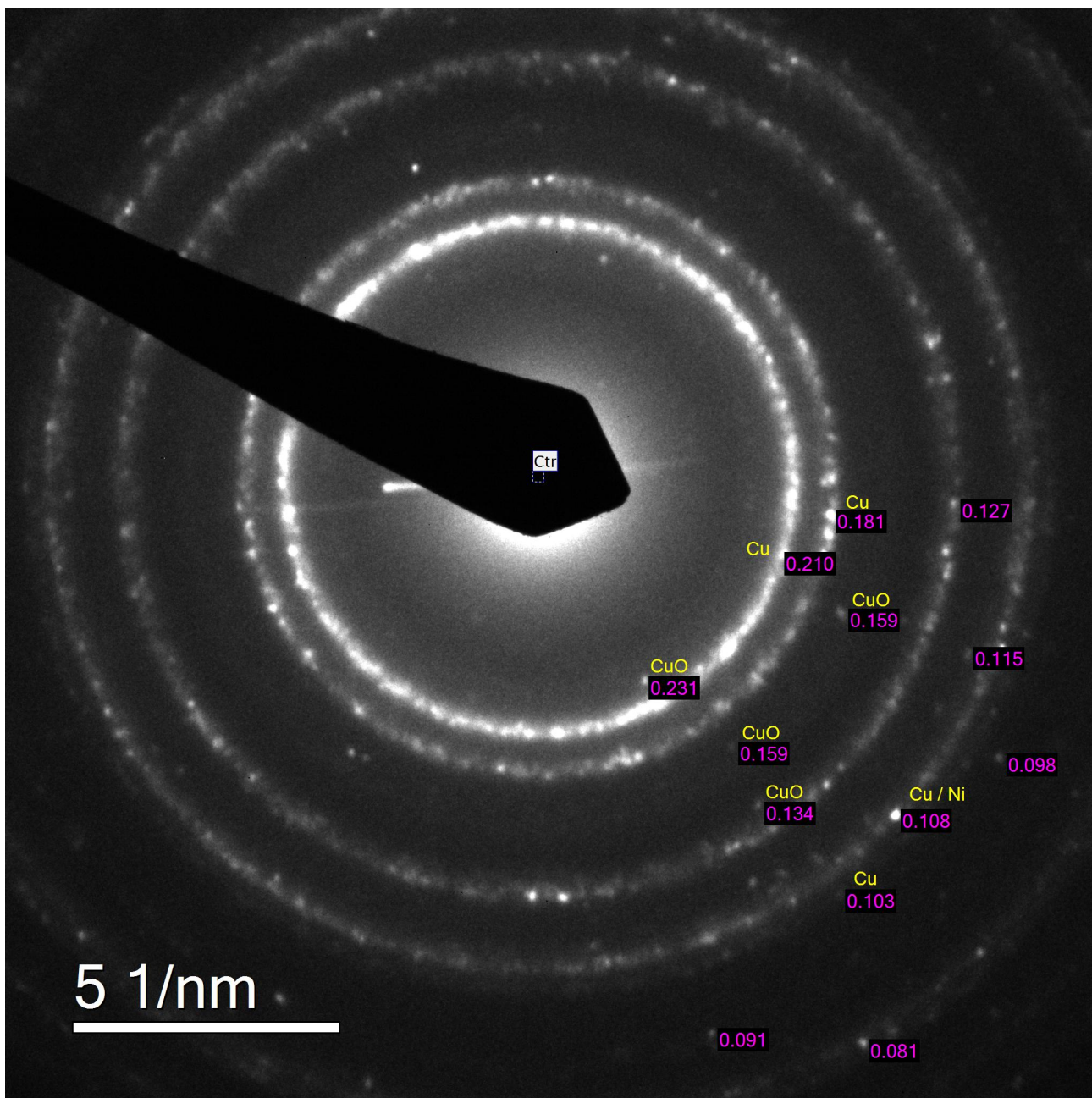
Supplementary Figure 2. The size chart of the Pt and Ir seeds prepared by polyol reduction method

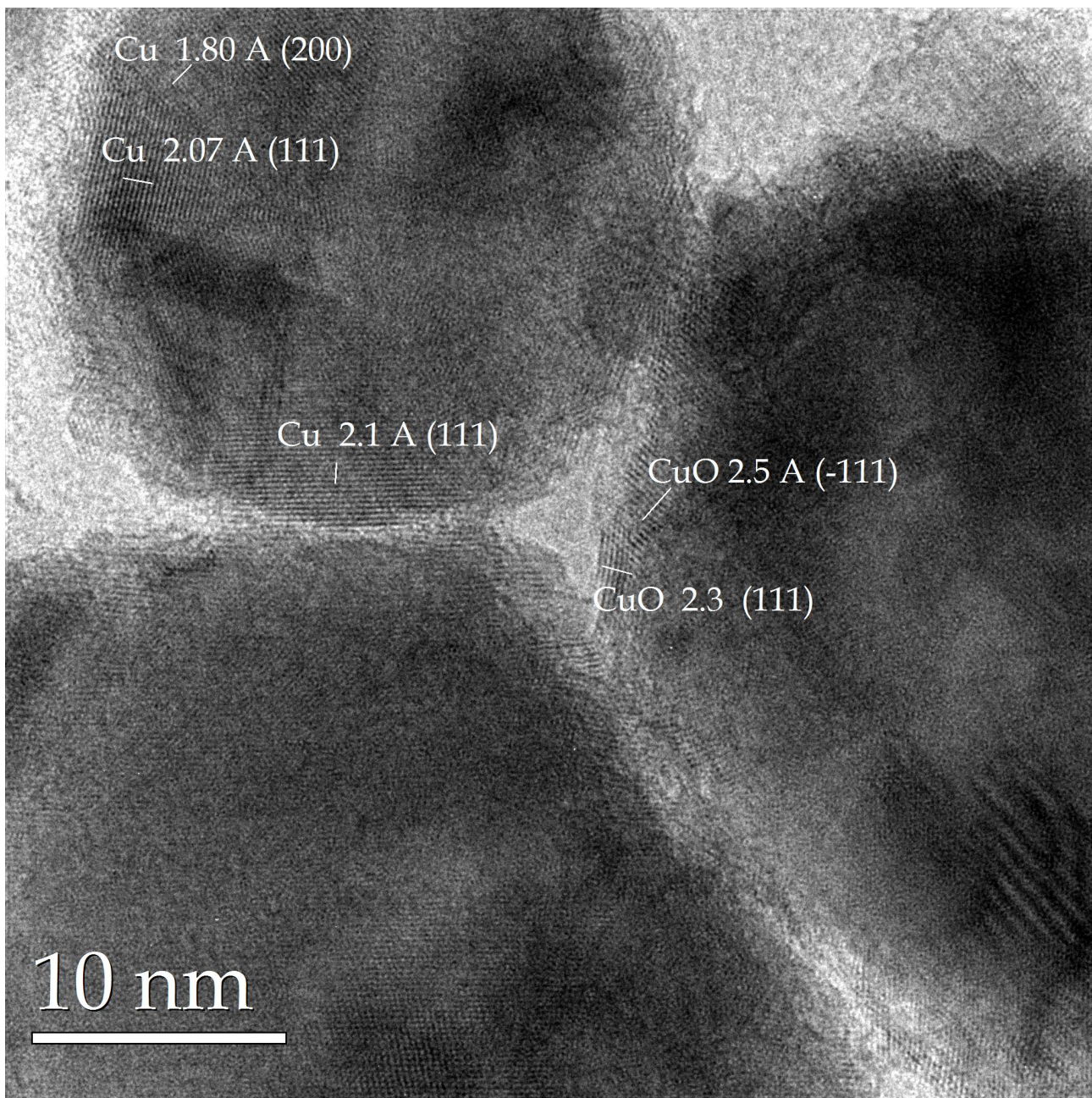


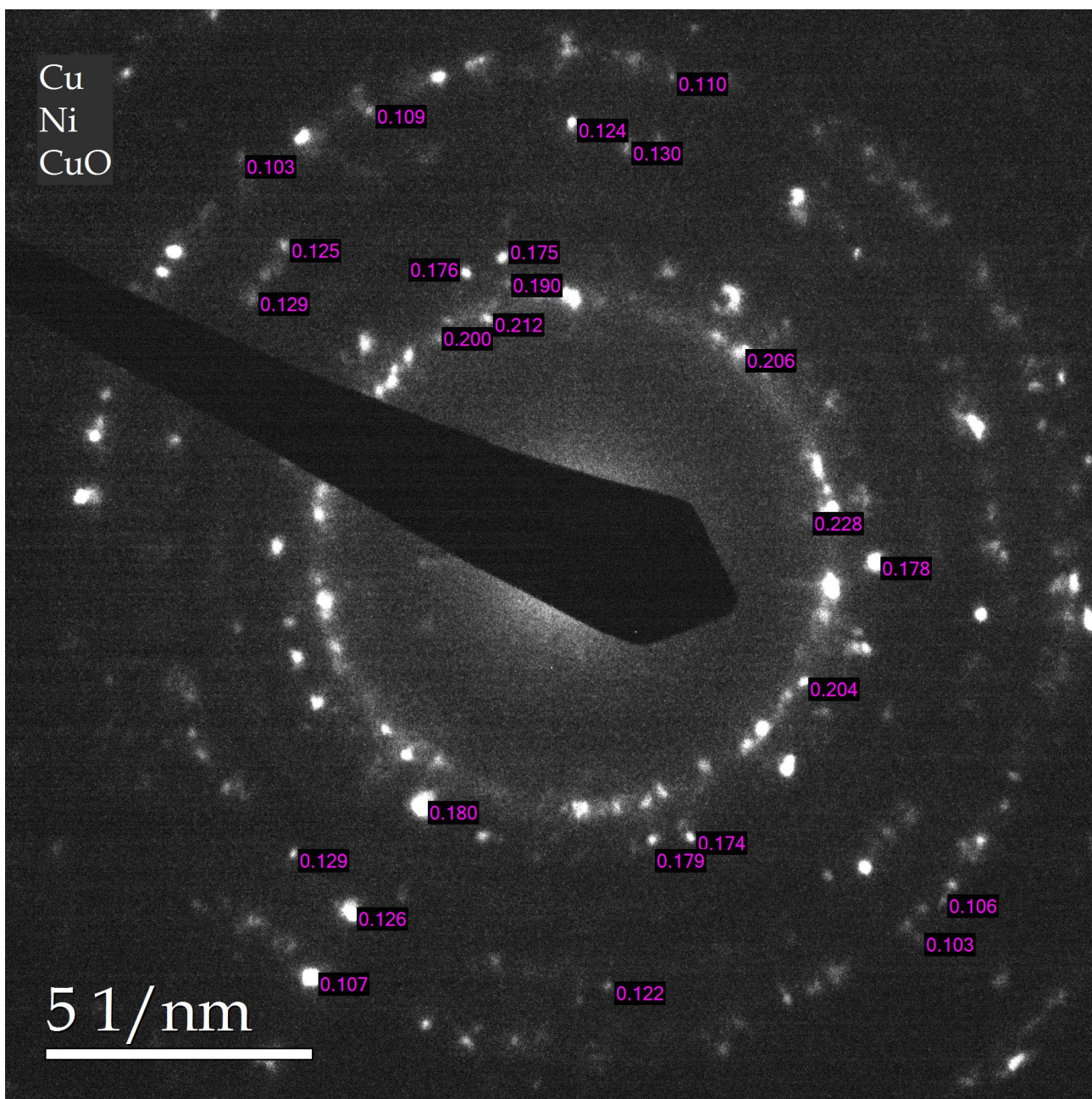
Supplementary Figure 2. Top – Ni core particles prepared via ‘seeding’ method with the $(EA)_2[Pt(II)(OH)_6]$ precursor; and bottom – their Gaussian fitted size distribution



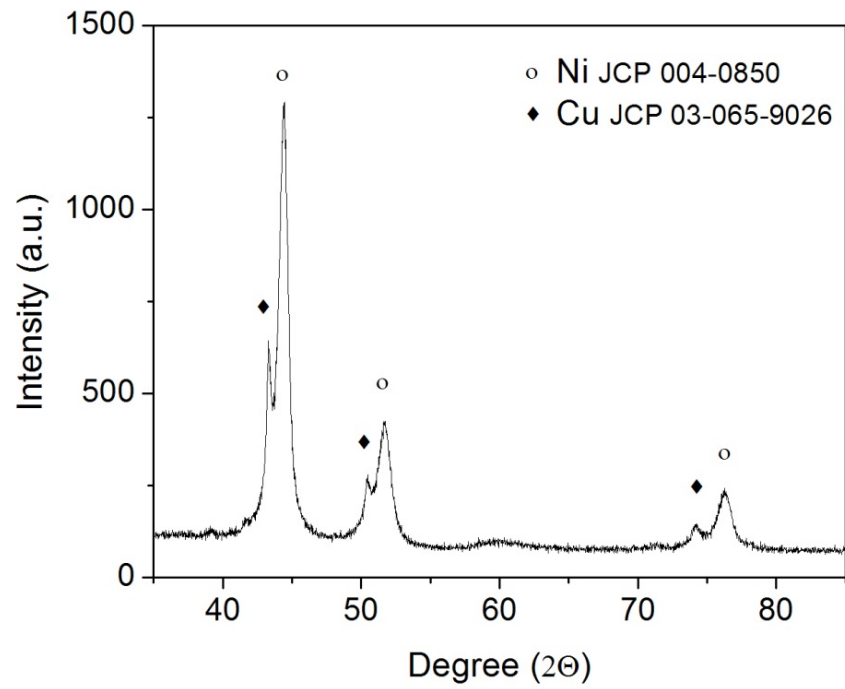








Supplementary Figure 3. TEM, high-resolution TEM and selected area electron diffraction of the Ni core particles coated with the 2–4 nm continuous copper shell, micrographs indicate Cu shell and oxidized copper patches were formed



Supplementary Figure 4. XRD pattern of Ni/Cu core-shell particles prepared via 'seeding' method.