

## Controlling Nanoscale Properties of Supported Platinum Catalysts through Atomic Layer Deposition

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### Additional TEM Information

Magnifications used for HRTEM images in Figure 1 were A) 300kx and D) 400kx.

Magnification used in Figure 2 were both 320kx. The number of particles measured for statistics were  $n = 167$  for 1 Pt ALD cycle with  $O_2$ ,  $n = 148$  for 1 Pt ALD cycle with  $H_2$ ,  $n = 134$  for 5 Pt ALD cycles with  $O_2$ , and  $n = 236$  for 5 Pt ALD cycles with  $H_2$ .

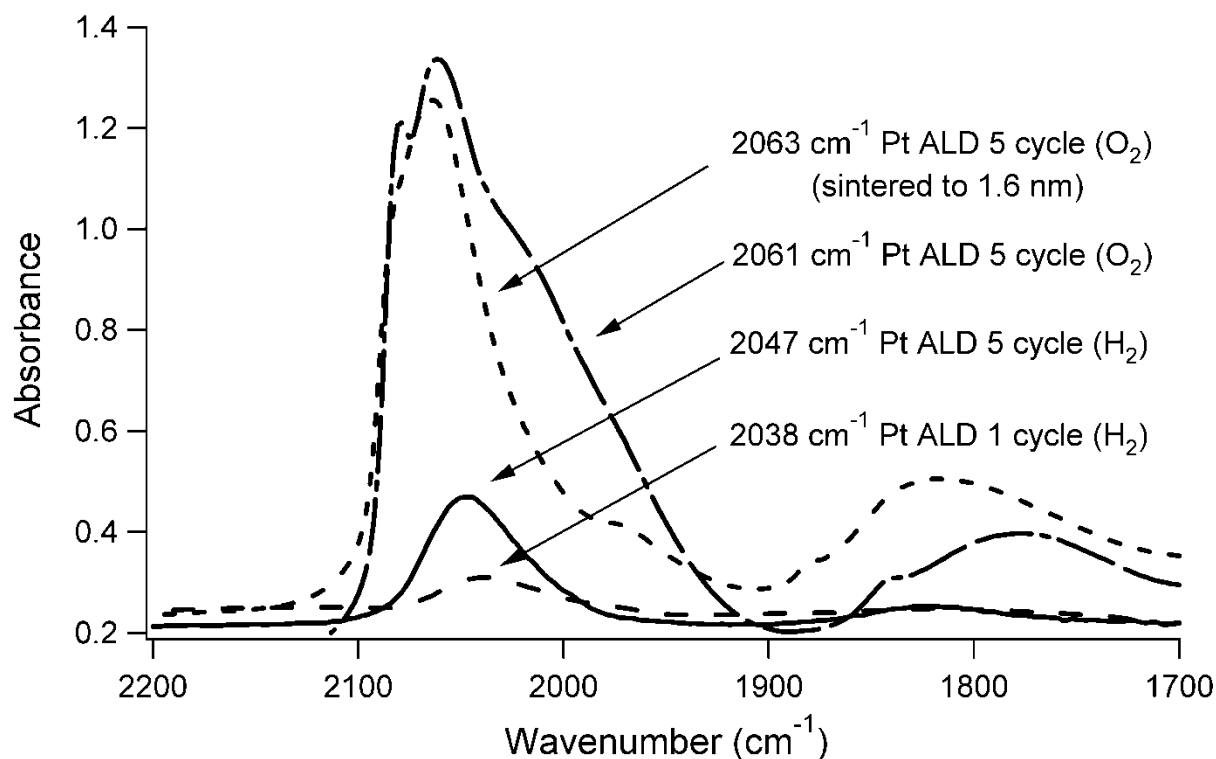


Figure S1. Absorbance from CO DRIFTS experiments after CO saturation ( $\sim 180$  kPa) for the different Pt/ $Al_2O_3$  catalysts. Peak locations for single-atom linearly-adsorbed CO stretching are noted.

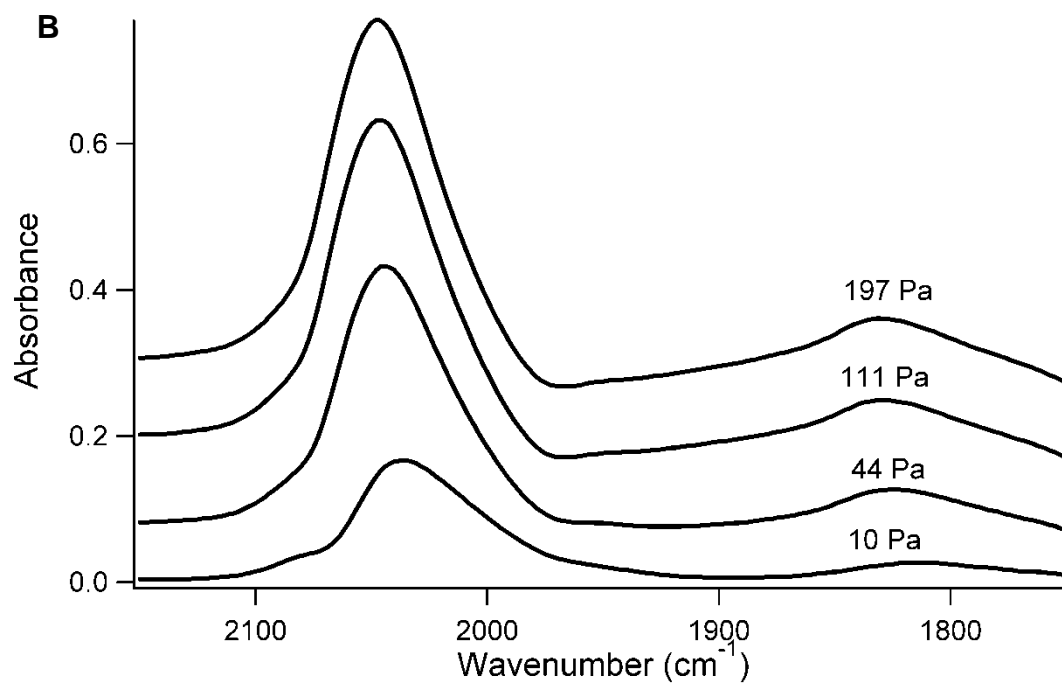
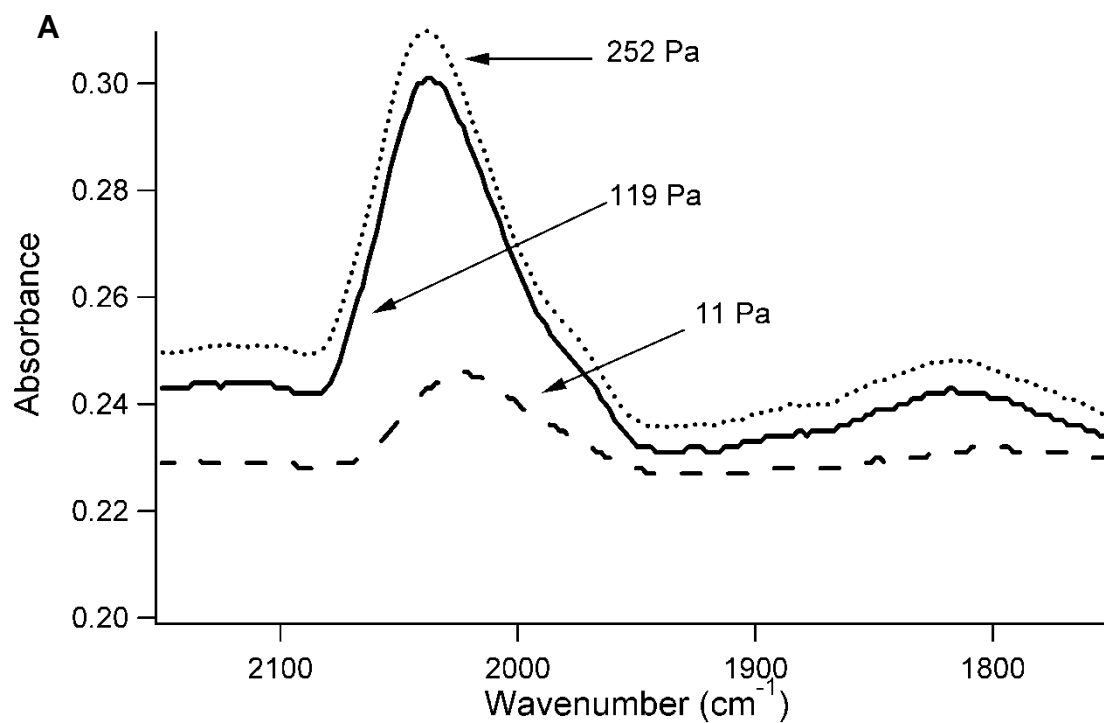


Figure S2. CO DRIFTS spectra for catalyst at varying CO pressures (shown on right): A) 1 cycle Pt ALD (with  $\text{H}_2$ ), B) 5 cycles Pt ALD (with  $\text{H}_2$ )

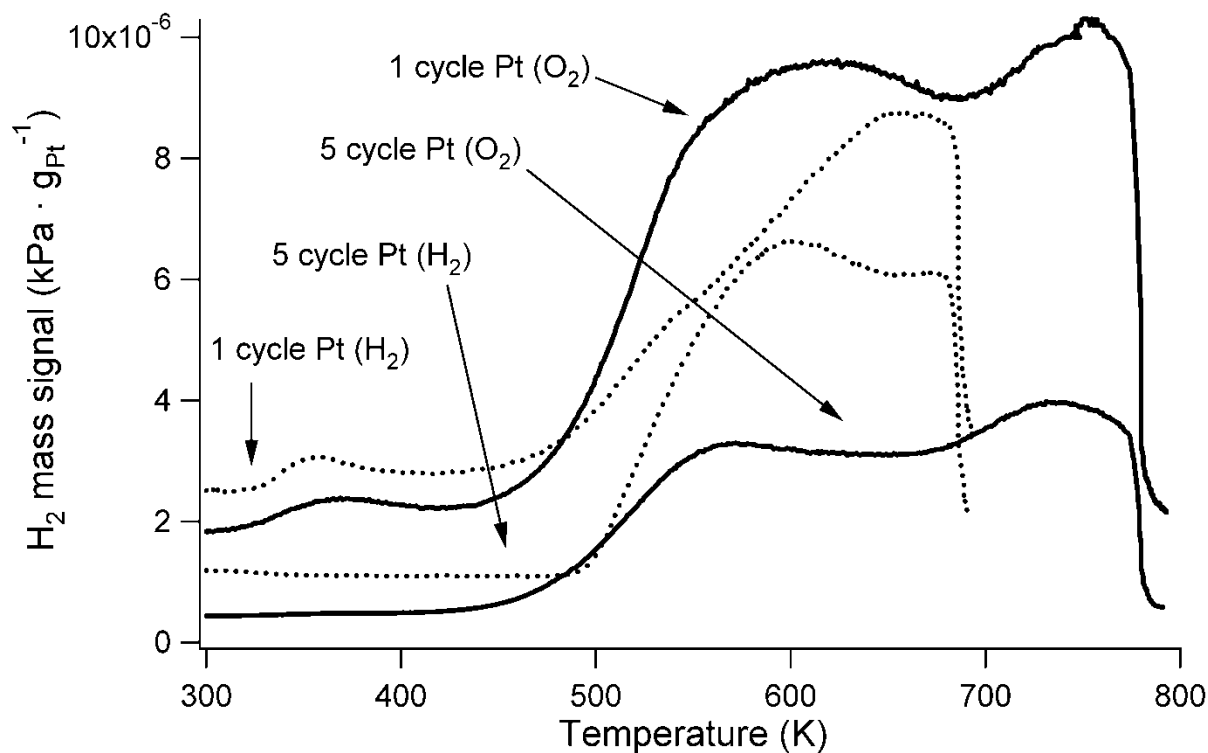


Figure S3. Hydrogen produced during CO TPD for the ALD catalysts, coinciding with CO<sub>2</sub> desorption. The signal shown above is the raw H<sub>2</sub> signal normalized per g<sub>Pt</sub>, but the H<sub>2</sub> signal was not calibrated.

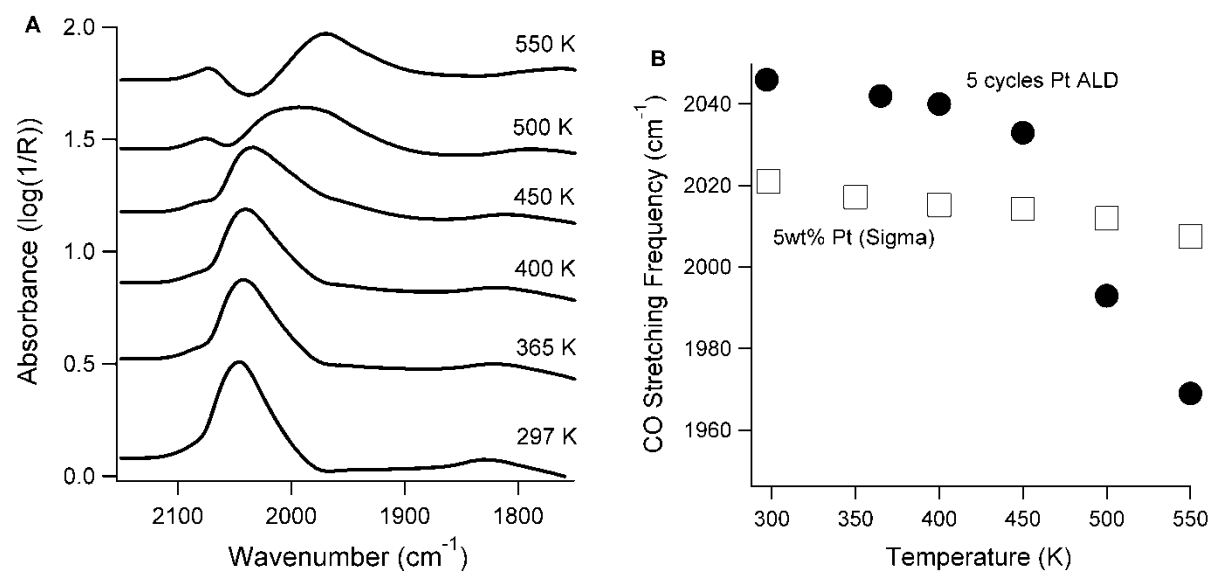


Figure S4. A) CO DRIFTS spectra for the 5-cycle H<sub>2</sub> ALD catalyst as a function of temperature, B) CO stretching frequency peak position as a function of temperature for the 5-cycle H<sub>2</sub> ALD catalyst and commercial 5 wt% Pt catalyst.

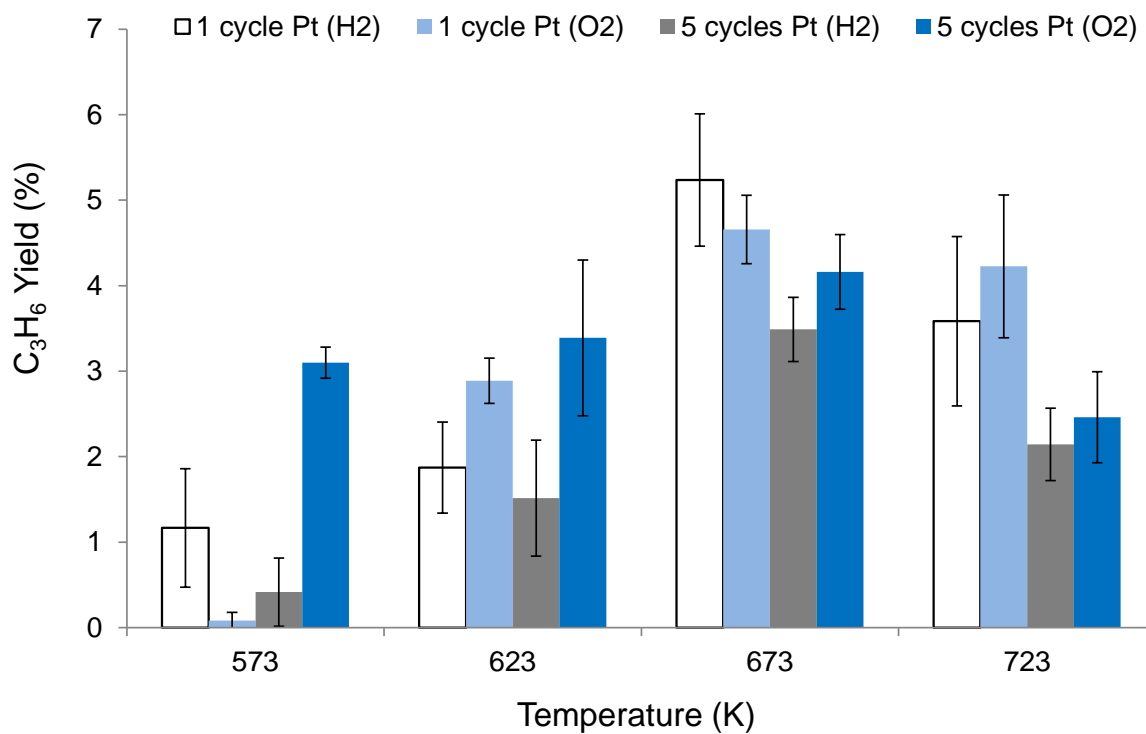


Figure S5. Yield of  $C_3H_6$  during ODHP on the Pt ALD catalysts in  $O_2$ -lean reaction conditions.

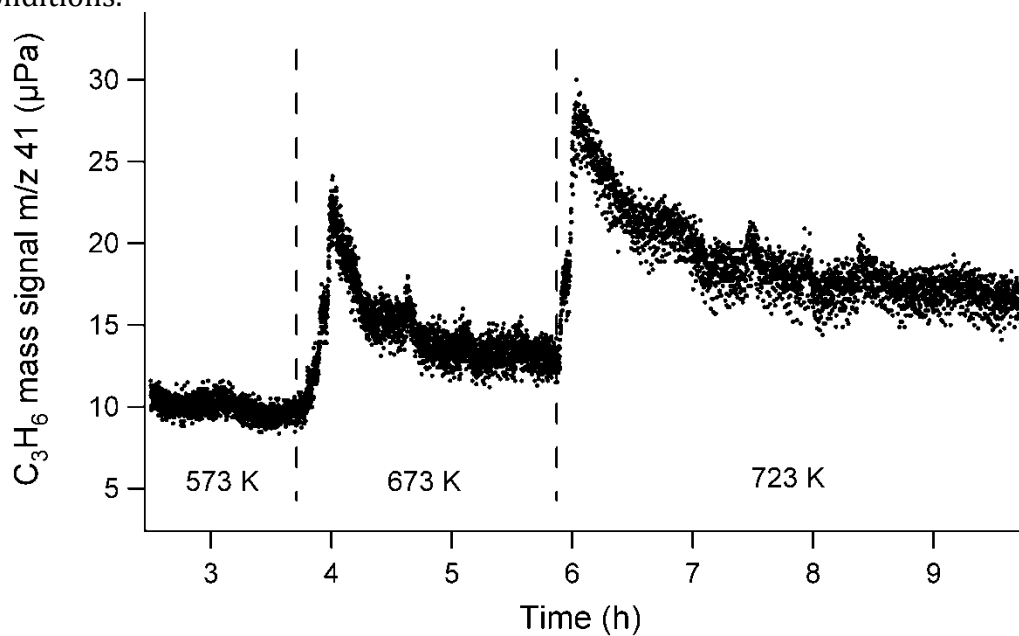


Figure S6. ODHP reaction rate (uncalibrated) vs. time for three temperatures on the Pt ALD 5-cycle (with  $H_2$ ) catalyst.

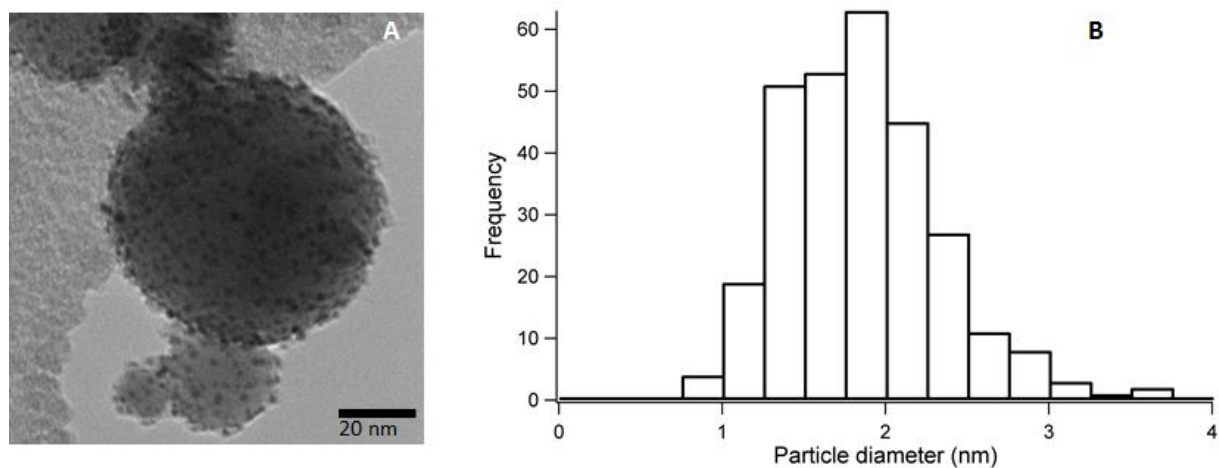


Figure S7. TEM analysis of sample prepared by 5 ALD cycles with  $\text{H}_2$  as the second precursor following exposure to reaction conditions (ramping temperature from 350-500°C) over two hours; A: sample TEM image, B: histogram of particle sizes.