

## Supplemental Materials

### **Strong metal-support interactions between gold nanoparticles and ZnO nanorods in CO oxidation**

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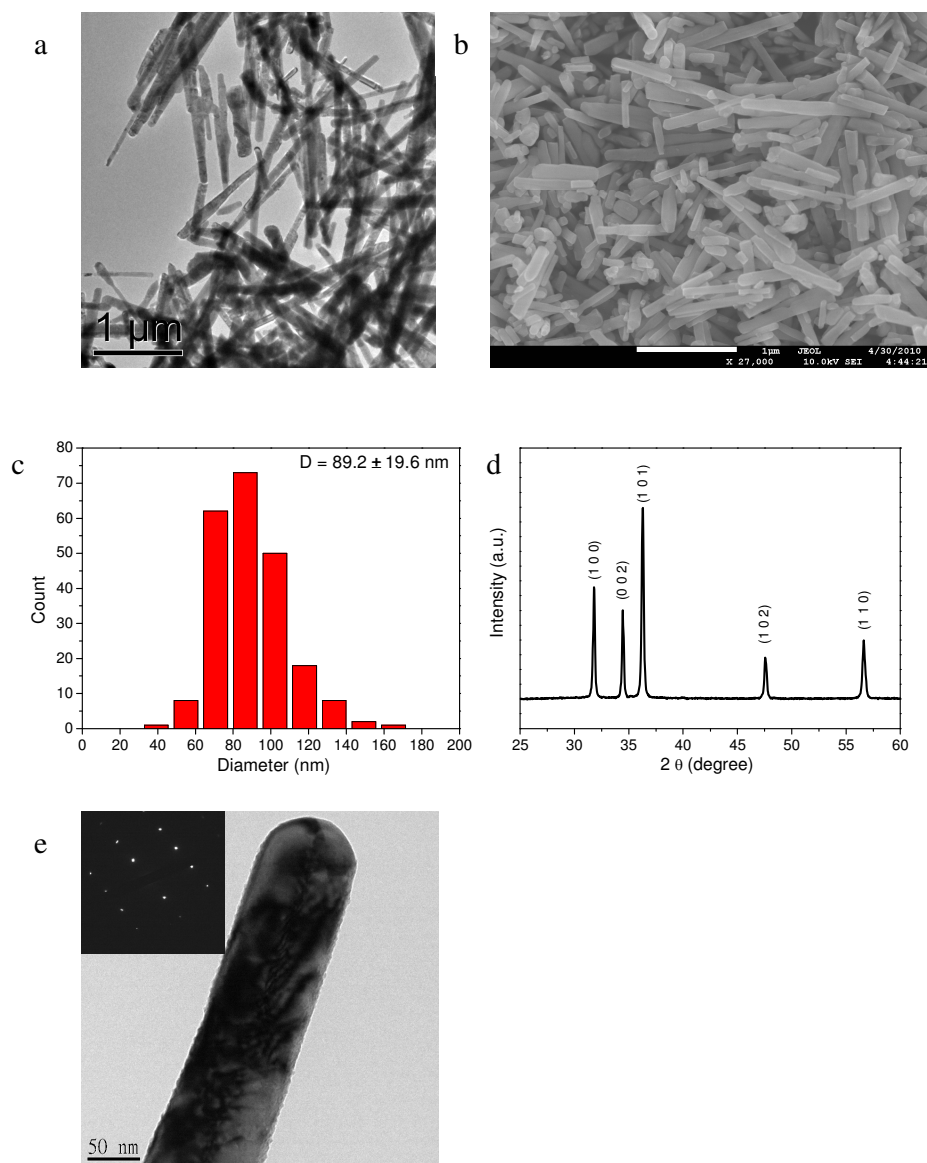
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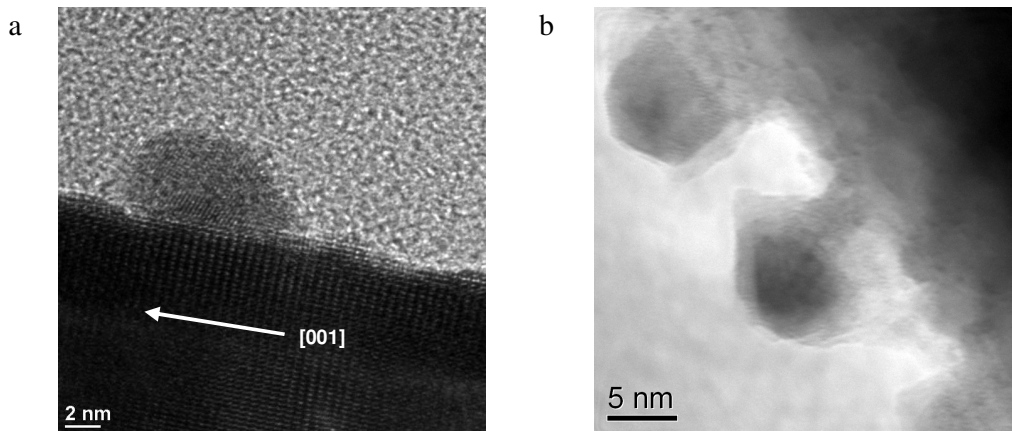
e-mail: [cymou@ntu.edu.tw](mailto:cymou@ntu.edu.tw)

**Chemicals:**

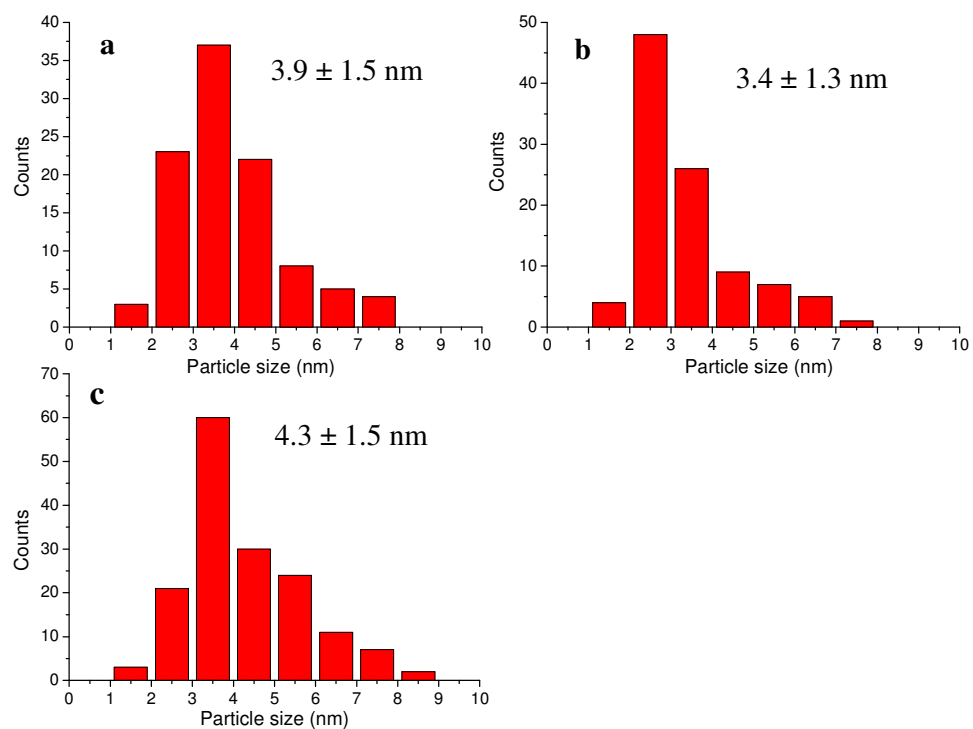
Zinc nitrate hexahydrate ( $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 98%), hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTABr, 99+%), hydrogen tetrachloroaurate(III) trihydrate ( $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , for analysis ACS) and ethylenediamine ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2$ , EDA, 99%) were purchased from Acrös. Sodium hydroxide pellets (NaOH) and ethanol (EtOH, 99.9%) were purchased from J. T. Baker. Sodium borohydride ( $\text{NaBH}_4$ , 98%) and sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , anhydrous) were bought from Alfa and OSAKA, respectively. All chemicals were used without further purifications.



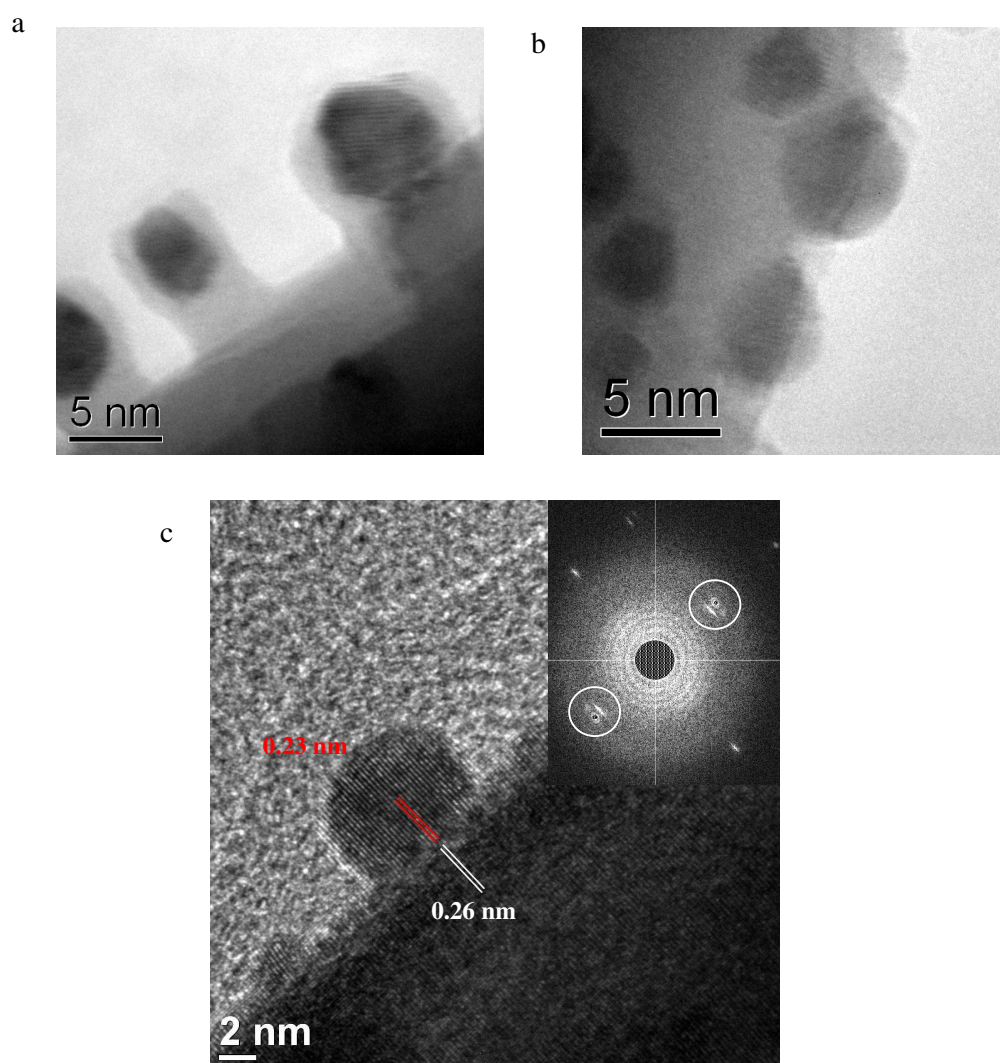
**Figure S1** Basic nature of the ZnO nanorods: TEM image (a); SEM image (b); diameter distribution determined by the SEM images (c); XRD pattern (d); selected area electron diffraction patterns from an arbitrarily selected single ZnO nanorod (e).



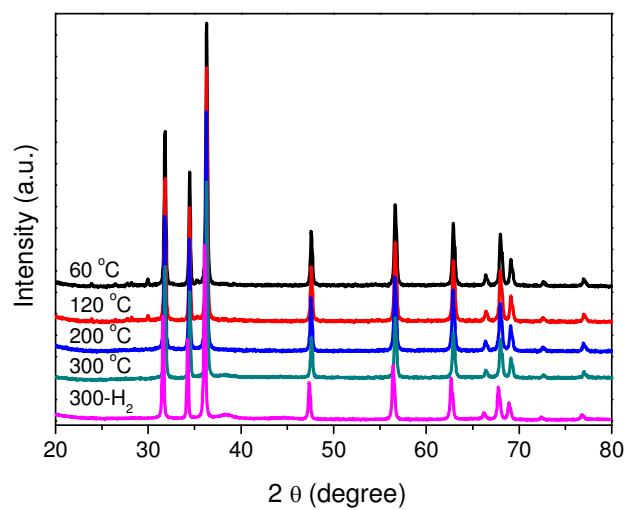
**Figure S2** HRTEM images of Au/ZnO-nanorod pretreated at 200 °C (a) and 300 °C (b) under oxygen atmosphere, respectively.



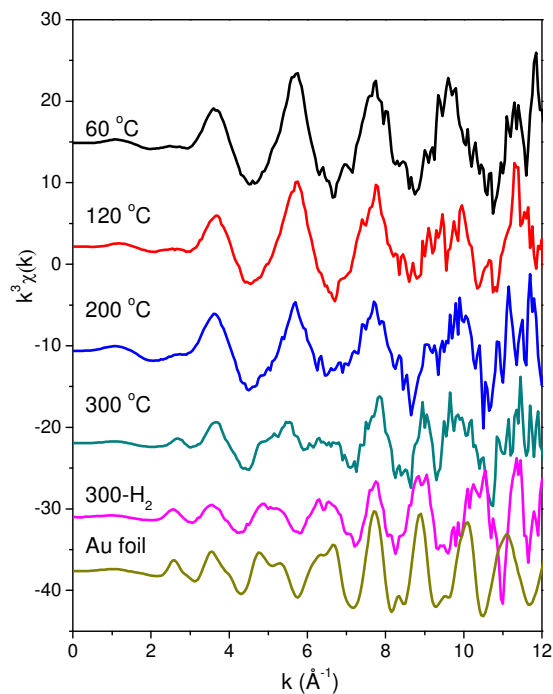
**Figure S3** Size distribution of gold nanoparticles supported on ZnO nanorods pretreated under oxygen atmosphere at 200 °C (a), 300 °C (b) and followed by further pretreatment under hydrogen gas flow at 300 °C (c).



**Figure S4** HRTEM images of Au/ZnO-nanorod pretreated at 300 °C in H<sub>2</sub> (99.999% H<sub>2</sub>, flow rate: 30 mL•min<sup>-1</sup>).



**Figure S5** XRD patterns of Au/ZnO-nanorods pretreated under oxygen atmosphere at 60 °C, 120 °C, 200 °C, 300 °C and followed by further pretreatment under hydrogen gas flow at 300 °C.



**Figure S6** The  $k^3$ -weighted EXAFS spectra at Au  $L_{III}$ -edge for 20Au/ZnO-nanorods pretreated under oxygen atmosphere at 60 °C, 120 °C, 200 °C, 300 °C and followed by further pretreatment under hydrogen gas flow at 300 °C. The noise level ratio increased when  $k > \sim 11.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . Therefore,  $\Delta k = 3.1 - 11.1 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  was used for Au foil and 20Au/ZnO-nanorod pretreated under  $O_2$  atmosphere at various temperatures, while  $\Delta k = 2.9 - 10.8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  was used for 20Au/ZnO-nanorod pretreated under  $H_2$  atmosphere at 300 °C.

**Table S1** XPS analysis results of the Au/ZnO-nanorod catalysts.

Au/ZnO-nanorod (pretreatment temperature)	XPS Au <sub>4f</sub> and Zn <sub>3p</sub> peak			
	Au <sup>0</sup> (atom%)	Au <sup>+</sup> (atom%)	Au <sup>3+</sup> (atom%)	Au/Zn (surface atomic ratio)
60	62.3	14.5	23.2	0.65
120	74.8	13.3	11.9	0.56
200	74.5	13.3	12.2	0.52
300	80.6	14.3	5.1	0.30
300-H <sub>2</sub>	97.3	2.7	0	0.32

The Au/ZnO-nanorod was pretreated under oxygen atmosphere at 60, 120, 200, 300 °C and followed by further pretreatment under hydrogen gas flow at 300 °C.

**Table S2** Contrasts between classical SMSI with that of Au/ZnO.

SMSI	Classical SMSI	O-SMSI	R-SMSI
Treatment	H <sub>2</sub> -reduction	O <sub>2</sub> -oxidation	H <sub>2</sub> -reduction
Adsorption	reduced H <sub>2</sub> , CO adsorption	reduced CO adsorption	reduced CO adsorption
Encapsulation	Yes, T > Ti	Yes, T > Ti	No, alloy, epitaxial interaction and sinking into the support
Activity	T > Ti, reduced activity	T > Ti, reduced activity	T > Ti, reduced activity
Electron transfer	substrate-to-metal	metal-to-substrate	substrate-to-metal
Reversibility	Yes	Yes	Yes