

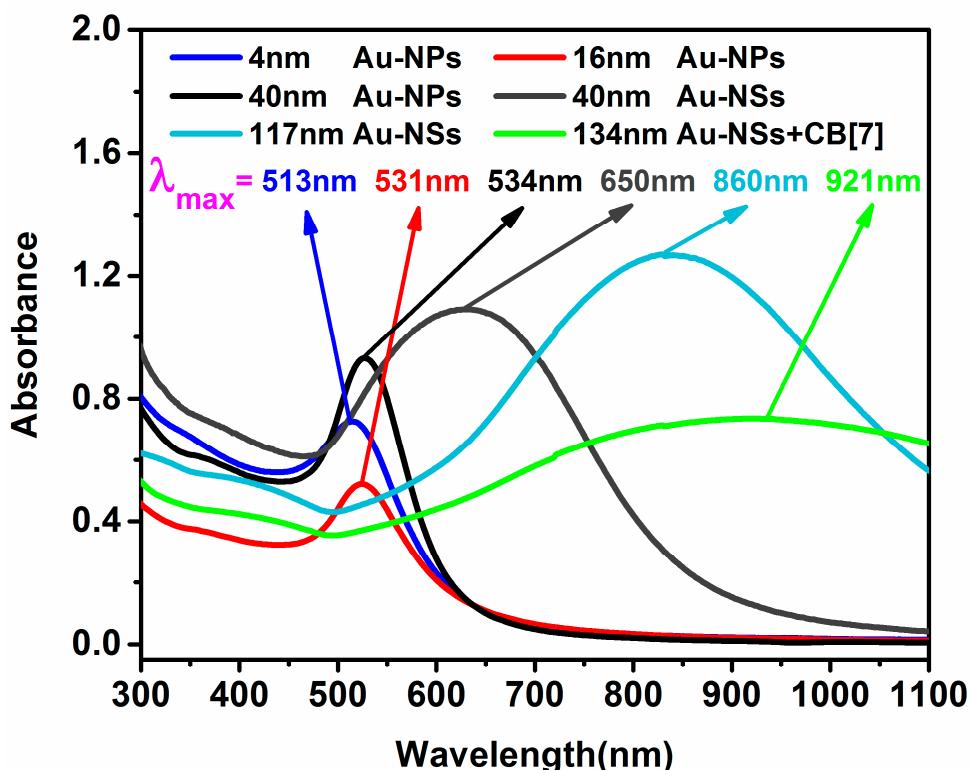
# Supplementary Materials: A Comparison Reduction of 4-Nitrophenol by Gold Nanospheres and Gold Nanostars

Tao Ma, Wenshuo Yang, Simin Liu, Haijun Zhang and Feng Liang

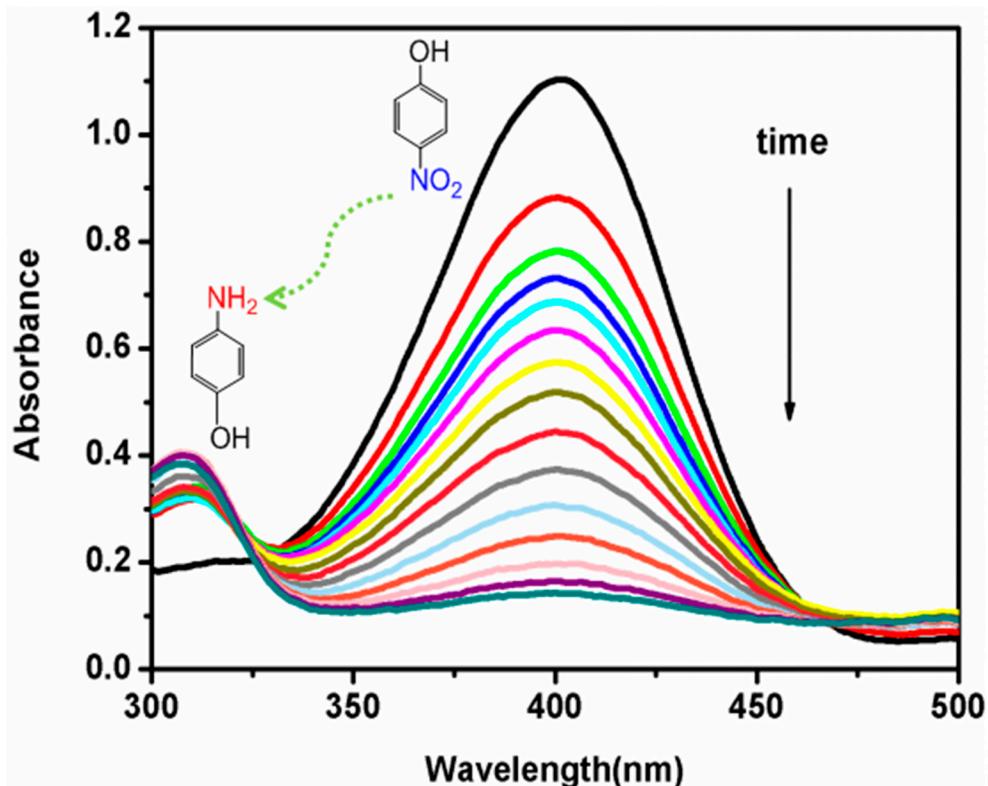
**Table S1.** Concentration of Au/Ag atoms in different colloidal solution of Gold nanostructures<sup>a</sup>.

Gold Nanostructures	Concentration of Au Atoms (mg/L)	Concentration of AgAtoms (mg/L)
4 nm Au-NPs	45.23	- <sup>b</sup>
16 nm Au-NPs	147.27	-
40 nm Au-NPs	53.61	-
40 nm Au-NSs	33.34	2.18
117 nm Au-NSs	42.20	2.76
117 nm Au-NSs+CB[7]	42.20	2.76

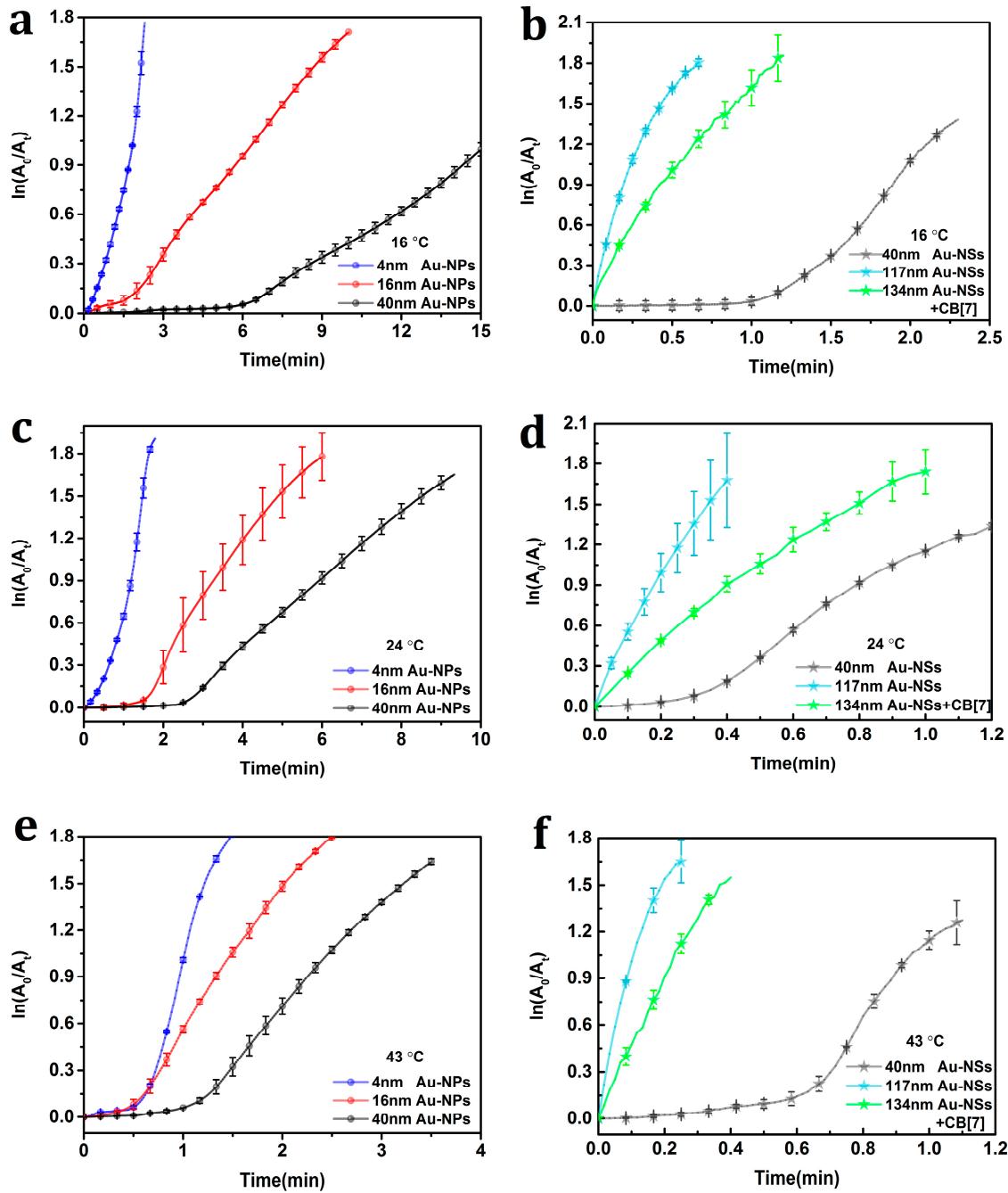
<sup>a</sup>Au contents were measured by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES, IRIS Advantage Duo ER/S spectrometer, Thermo Jarrell Ash, MA, USA). Regular nanoparticles samples were suspended in freshly prepared aqua regia (trace metal grade 70% nitric acid HNO<sub>3</sub>:36% hydrochloric acid HCl, 1:3 v:v) and heated until completely dissolved, and then diluted with double distilled water; <sup>b</sup> Not determined. Au-NP: gold nanosphere; Au-NS: gold nanostar; CB[7]: cucurbit[7]uril.



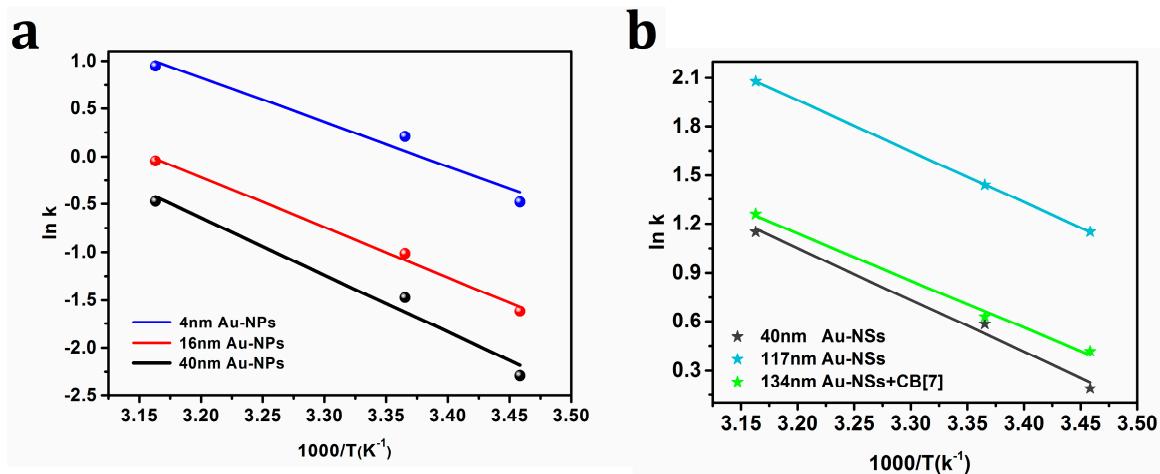
**Figure S1.** UV-vis-NIR (ultraviolet-visible-near infrared) absorption spectra of gold nanoparticles in this work. The absorption spectra were acquired with a UV-3600 UV-vis-NIR spectrometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan).



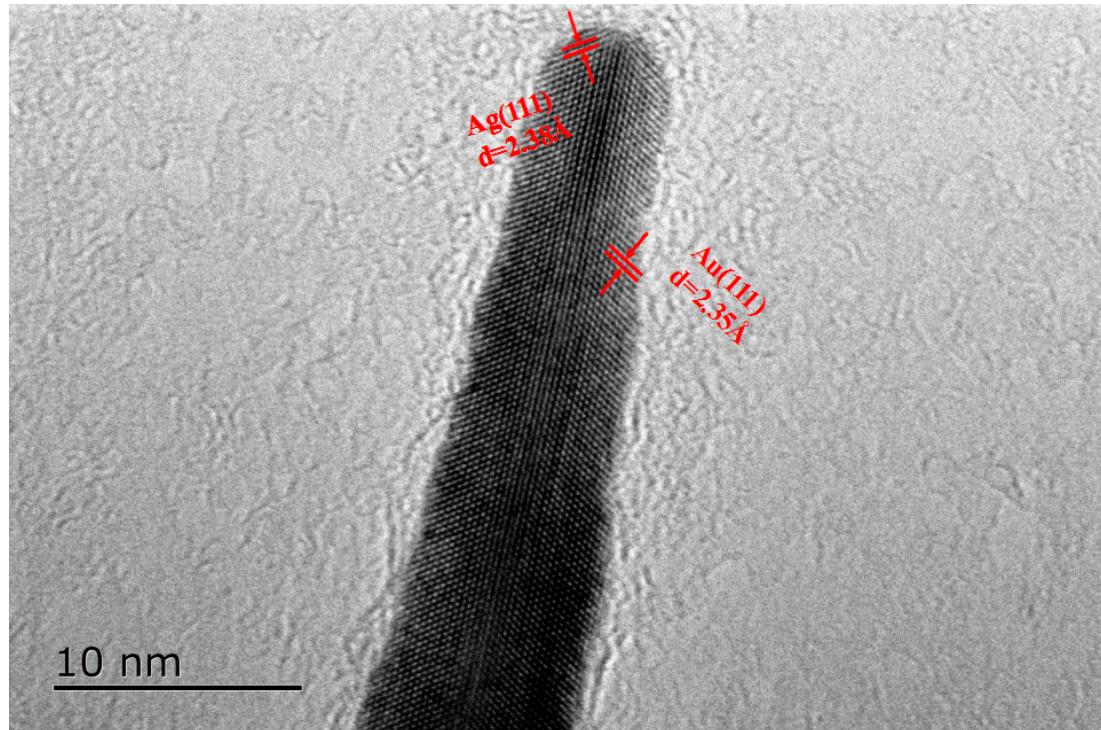
**Figure S2.** Typical UV-vis absorption spectra of the systems containing 4-NP and NaBH<sub>4</sub> in the presence of gold nanostructures for various durations. The absorption spectra were acquired with a UV-3600 UV-vis-NIR spectrometer (Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan).



**Figure S3.** The relationships between  $\ln(A_0/A_r)$  and the reaction time at three different temperatures in the presence of: (a) Au-NPs at  $16^\circ\text{C}$ ; (b) Au-NSs at  $16^\circ\text{C}$ ; (c) Au-NPs at  $24^\circ\text{C}$ ; (d) Au-NSs at  $24^\circ\text{C}$ ; (e) Au-NPs at  $43^\circ\text{C}$ , and (f) Au-NSs at  $43^\circ\text{C}$ . The error bars represent standard deviations obtained from three or more trials. These plots were then used to determine the apparent reaction rate constant ( $k_{\text{app}}$ ).



**Figure S4.** The Arrhenius plots for reactions catalyzed by (a) Au-NPs; (b) Au-NSs. The apparent activation energy ( $E_a$ ) can be calculated from the slope of the linear fitting in each case.



**Figure S5.** Representative high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) image of gold nanostars (Au-NSs), which clearly shows the presence of Au and Ag atoms.