Differentiating the structure of PtNi octahedral nanoparticles through combined ADF–EDX simulations - Supplementary Information

**Figure S1**: Simulated ADF STEM images and EDX maps of 6 different structures viewed down the <100> zone-axis: (2) Pt edges, (3) Pt hexapod, (4) Pt hexapod and edges, (5) Pt hexapod, edges and core, (6) Ni facets and (7) Alloy. Corresponding EDX maps for the same orientations are also shown. The Pt-L signal is plotted in red, while the Ni-K signal is plotted in green.
Figure S2: Simulated ADF STEM images and EDX maps of 6 different structures viewed down the \(<110\) zone-axis: (2) Pt edges, (3) Pt hexapod, (4) Pt hexapod and edges, (5) Pt hexapod, edges and core, (6) Ni facets and (7) Alloy. Corresponding EDX maps for the same orientations are also shown. The Pt-L signal is plotted in red, while the Ni-K signal is plotted in green.

Figure S3: Simulated ADF images and EDX maps of 6 different structures viewed 5° from the \(<110\) zone-axis towards the \(<100\) zone-axis: (2) Pt edges, (3) Pt hexapod, (4) Pt hexapod and edges, (5) Pt hexapod, edges and core, (6) Ni facets and (7) Alloy. Corresponding EDX maps for the same orientations are also shown. The Pt-L signal is plotted in red, while the Ni-K signal is plotted in green.
**Figure S4**: (a-d) Simulated “realistic” EDX maps, including Poisson noise, for Pt hexapod structure (3) for dwell times of (a) 12.4, (b) 49.6, (c) 74.4 and (d) 148.8 ms, corresponding to total acquisition times of 5, 20, 30 and 60 minutes, respectively. (e-h) Corresponding simulated EDX maps for the same dwell times for Pt hexapod and edges structure (4). (i-l) Corresponding simulated EDX maps for Ni facets structure (6). The Pt-L signal is shown in red, while the Ni-K signal is shown in green. The pixel width in these images is 50 pm. All images are presented on the same absolute scale, this results in the some saturation of figures (d), (h) and (l) in order to make figures (a), (e) and (i) visible.