

## Supporting information

### **Porous Alumina Protective Coatings on Palladium Nanoparticles by Self-Poisoned Atomic Layer Deposition**

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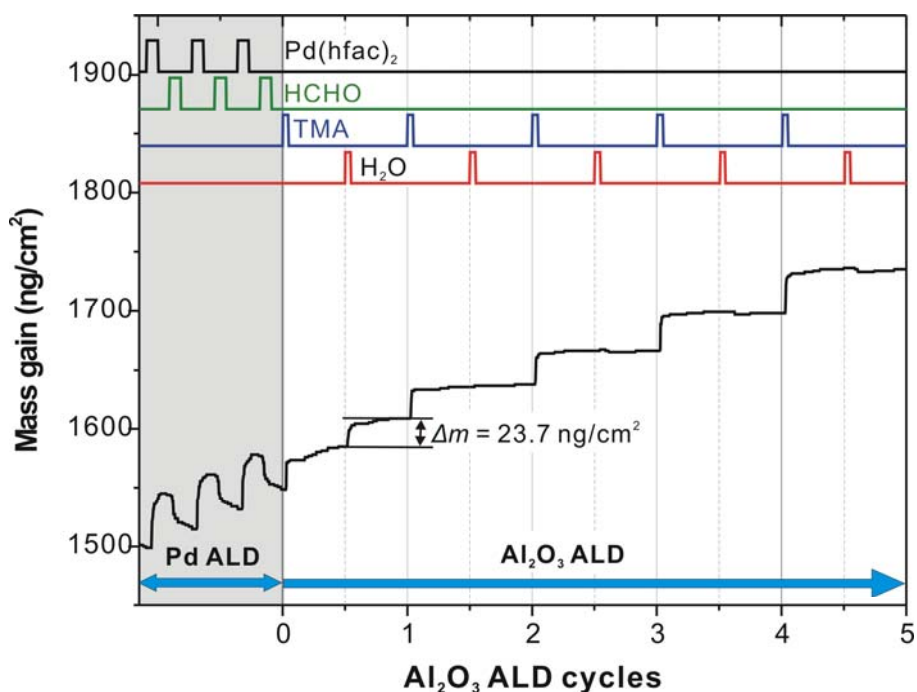
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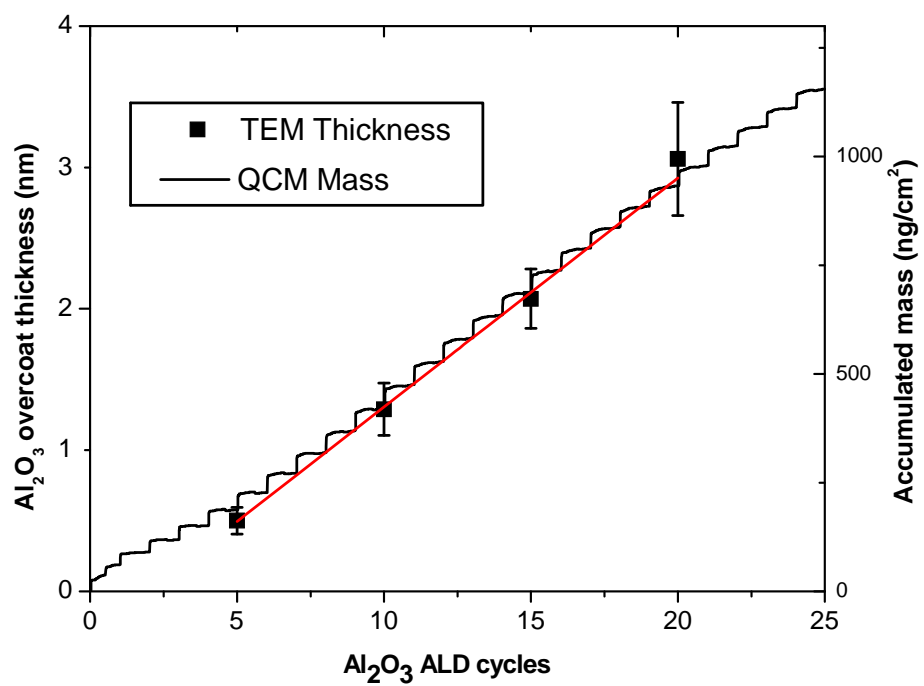
**Table S1.** Binding energies (BE) of selected surface intermediates (in eV) in their most stable configurations.

Intermediates	BE on Pd(111)	BE on Pd(211)
H <sup>a</sup>	0.58	0.52
CH <sub>3</sub>	1.88	2.03
OH	2.61	3.18
Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	1.36	--
Al(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3.47	3.66
AlCH <sub>3</sub>	4.14	4.65
AlOH	3.42	3.96
Al(OH) <sub>2</sub>	3.31	3.66
Al(OH) <sub>3</sub>	1.14	1.51

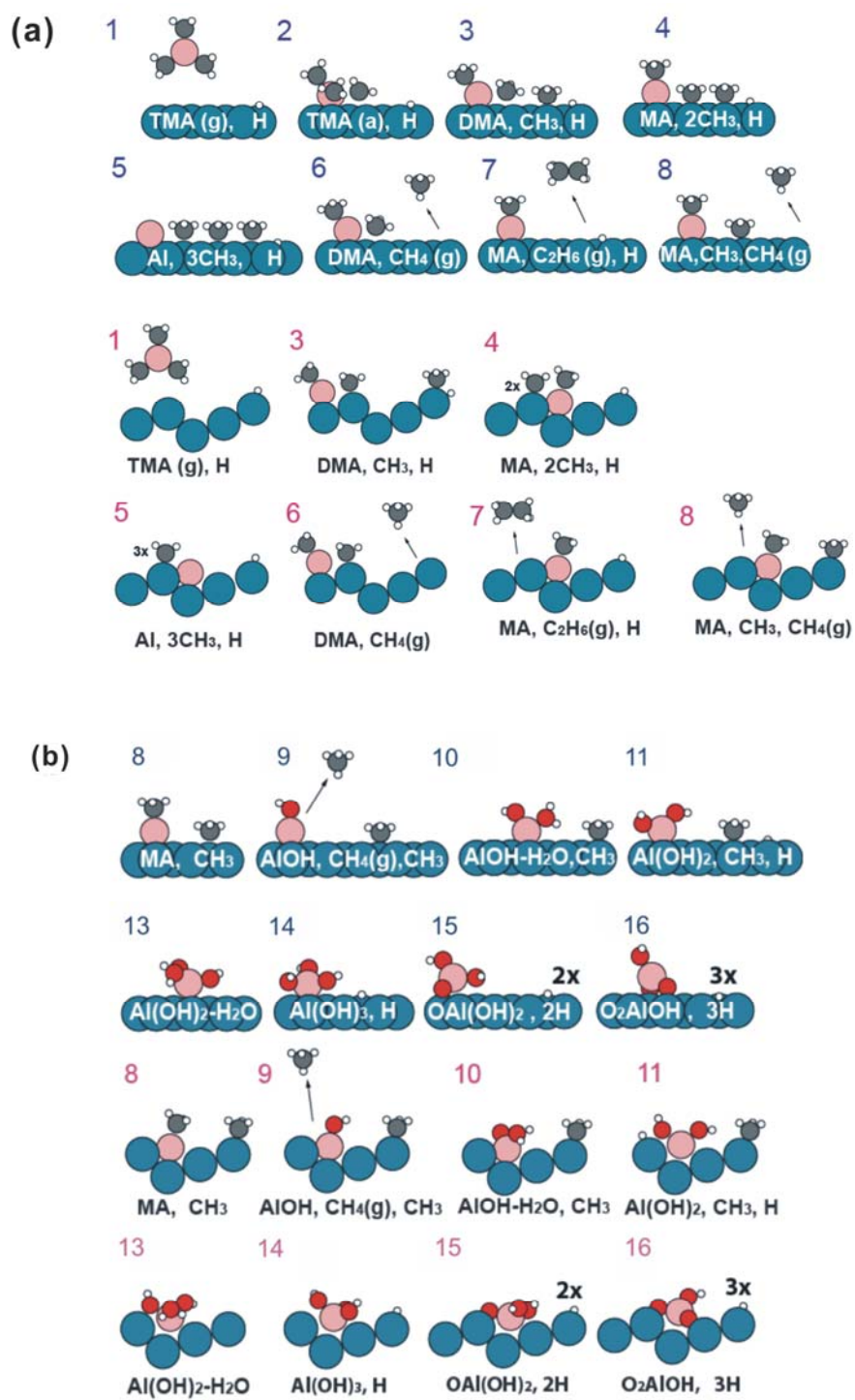
$BE_M = E_M - E_{\text{surf}} - E_{M(\text{g})}$ . <sup>a</sup> $BE_H$  is calculated relative to the gas phase H<sub>2</sub> and clean surface.  $BE_M$  is the BE of surface intermediate;  $E_M$  is the total energy of surface intermediate;  $E_{\text{surf}}$  is the total energy of clean surface (either Pd(111) or Pd(211)); and  $E_{M(\text{g})}$  is the total energy of surface intermediate in gas phase.



**Fig. S1** *In situ* QCM measurements of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD on a Pd NP-coated sensor. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD was carried out after performing 150 cycles of Pd ALD at 473 K. The last 3 cycles of Pd ALD and the first 5 cycles of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD, together with the exposure sequences of the Pd and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD precursors, are shown here. The first Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD cycle on the Pd surface is characterized by an anomalously large mass gain of 23.7 ng/cm<sup>2</sup> during the H<sub>2</sub>O exposure.



**Fig. S2** *In situ* QCM mass gain measurements for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ALD on a Pd NP-coated sensor (black line) compared to ALD Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thickness measurements obtained from TEM (from Fig. 5f, solid squares).



**Fig. S3.** Schematic representations of surface geometries on Pd(111) (a) and Pd(211) (b) surfaces.