

Supporting Information

Tailoring the d-band center by borophene subunits in chromic diboride toward the hydrogen evolution reaction

Yanli Chen,^{†,‡,§} Jiashi Rong,[†] Zizhun Wang,[€] Qiang Tao,[⊥] Quan Gan,[⊥] Fei Wang,[⊥] Yanping Ye,[†]

Xiaoyan Liu,^{†,‡} Jian Cao,^{†,‡} Hougang Fan,^{†,‡} Maobin Wei,^{†,‡} Wei Zhang,[€] Pinwen Zhu,^{*,⊥} Lili

Yang,^{*,†,‡} Jinghai Yang^{*,†,‡}

[†]Key Laboratory of Functional Materials Physics and Chemistry of the Ministry of Education,
Jilin Normal University, Changchun 130103, China

[⊥]State Key Laboratory of Superhard Materials, College of Physics, Jilin University, 2699 Qianjin
Street, Changchun 130012, People's Republic of China

[€]Electron Microscopy Center, Jilin University, 2699 Qianjin Street, Changchun 130012, People's
Republic of China

[‡]National Demonstration Center for Experimental Physics Education, Jilin Normal University,
Siping 136000, China

[§]Key Laboratory of Preparation and Application of Environmental Friendly Materials, Ministry of
Education, Jilin Normal University, Changchun 130103, China

*E-mail addresses: llyang1980@126.com (Lili Yang),

zhupw@jlu.edu.cn (Pinwen Zhu),

jhyang1@jlnu.edu.cn (Jinghai Yang).

Keywords: Chromic diboride, d-band center, borophene subunits, hydrogen evolution reaction, high pressure and high temperature, electrocatalyst.

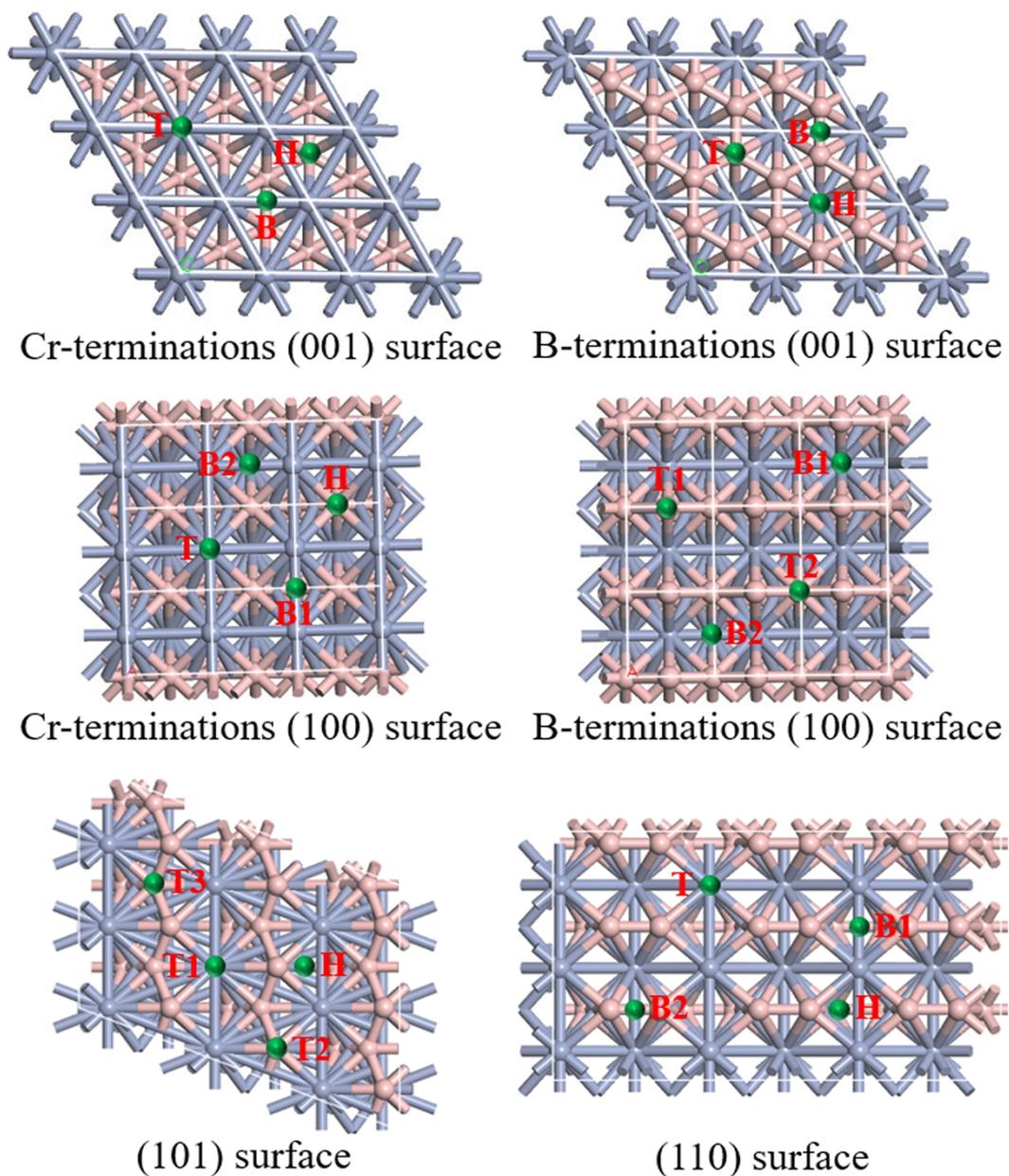


Figure S 1. The possible adsorption sites for H* in CrB₂. Here, the top, bridge and hollow sites are denoted with “T”, “B” and “H”, respectively. Cr, B and H atoms are marked with the pink, grey and green spheres, respectively.

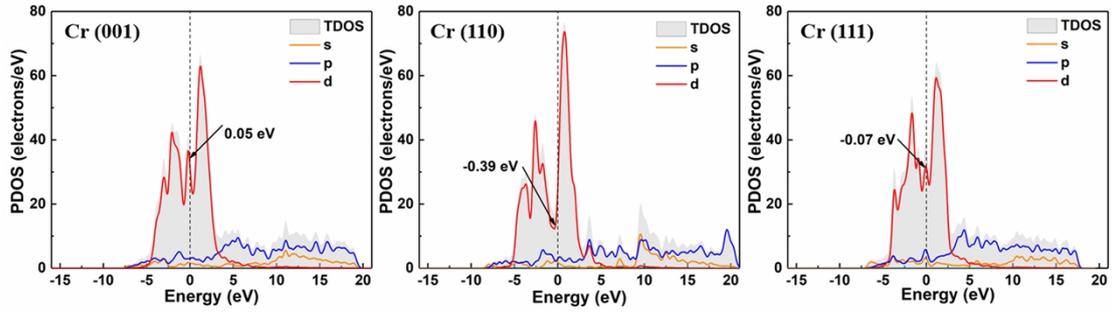


Figure S 2. The projected density of states (PDOS) for metallic Cr in (a) (001), (b) (110) and (c) (111) surface. The line of dashes denotes the position of the Fermi energy, and the arrows indicate the sites of d-band centers.

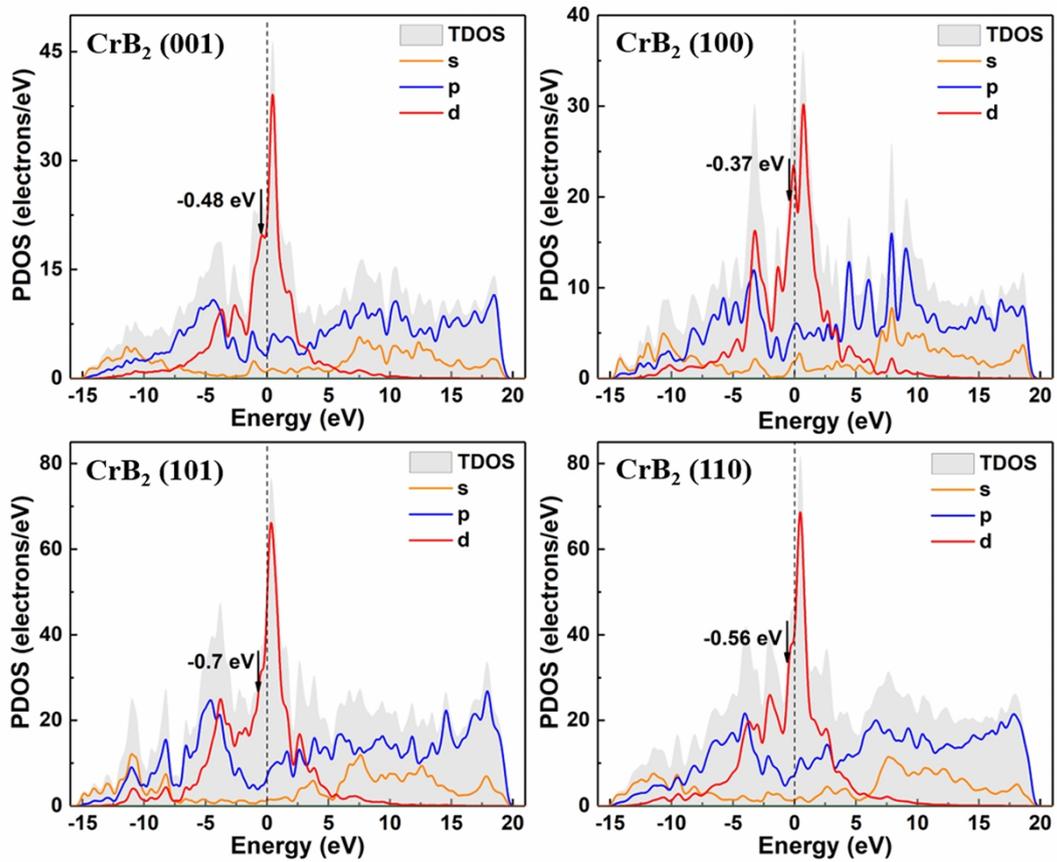


Figure S 3. The projected density of states (PDOS) for CrB₂ in (a) (001), (b) (100), (c) (101) and (d) (110) surface. The line of dashes denotes the position of the Fermi energy, and the arrows indicate the sites of d-band centers.

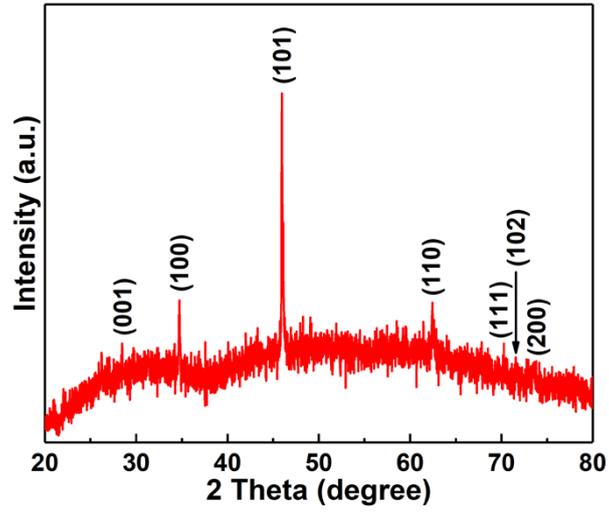


Figure S 4. XRD pattern of CrB₂ after long time HER in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ solution.

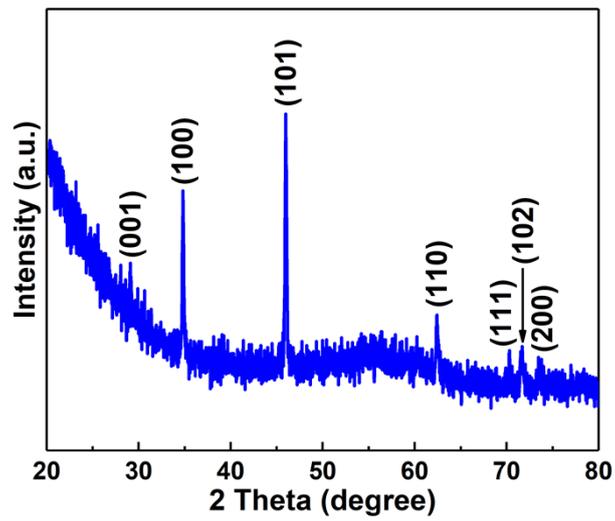


Figure S 5. XRD pattern of CrB₂ after long time HER in 1 M KOH solution.

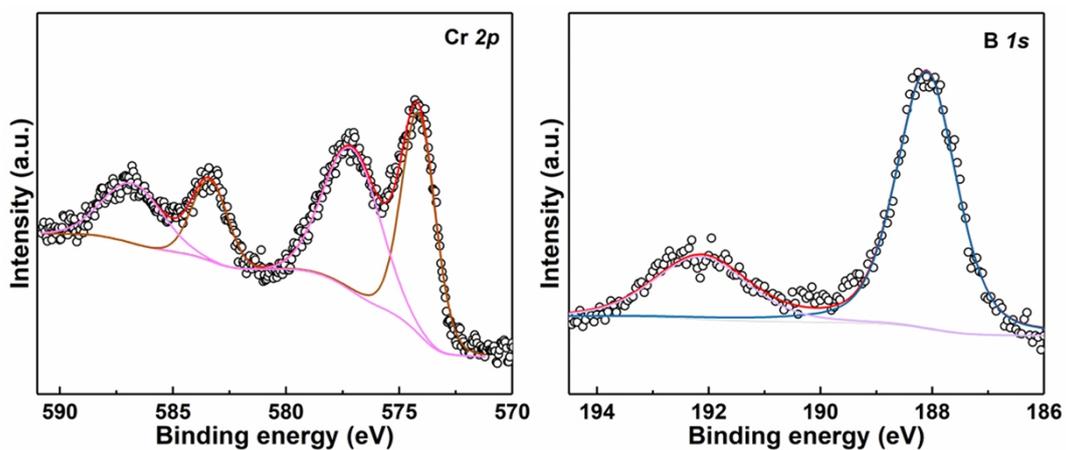


Figure S 6. The XPS of CrB_2 after long time HER in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 solution.

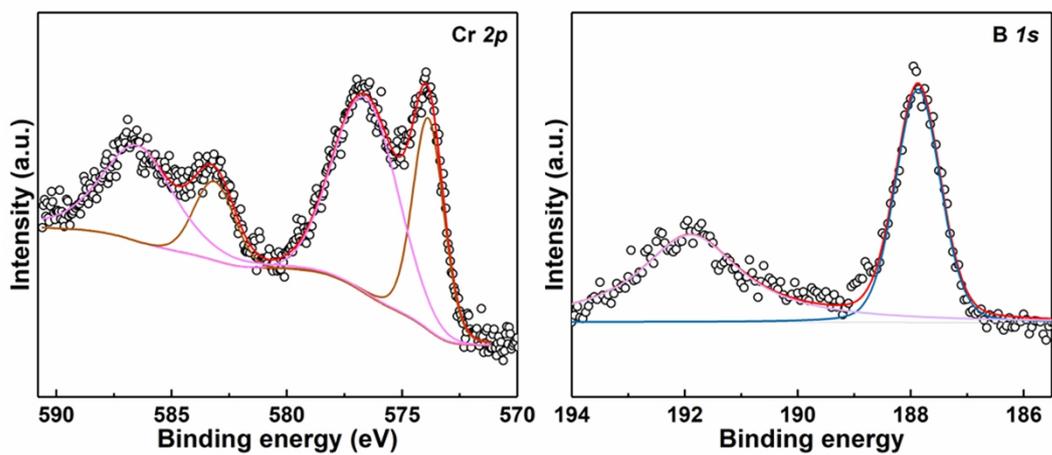


Figure S 7. The XPS of CrB_2 after long time HER in 1 M KOH solution.

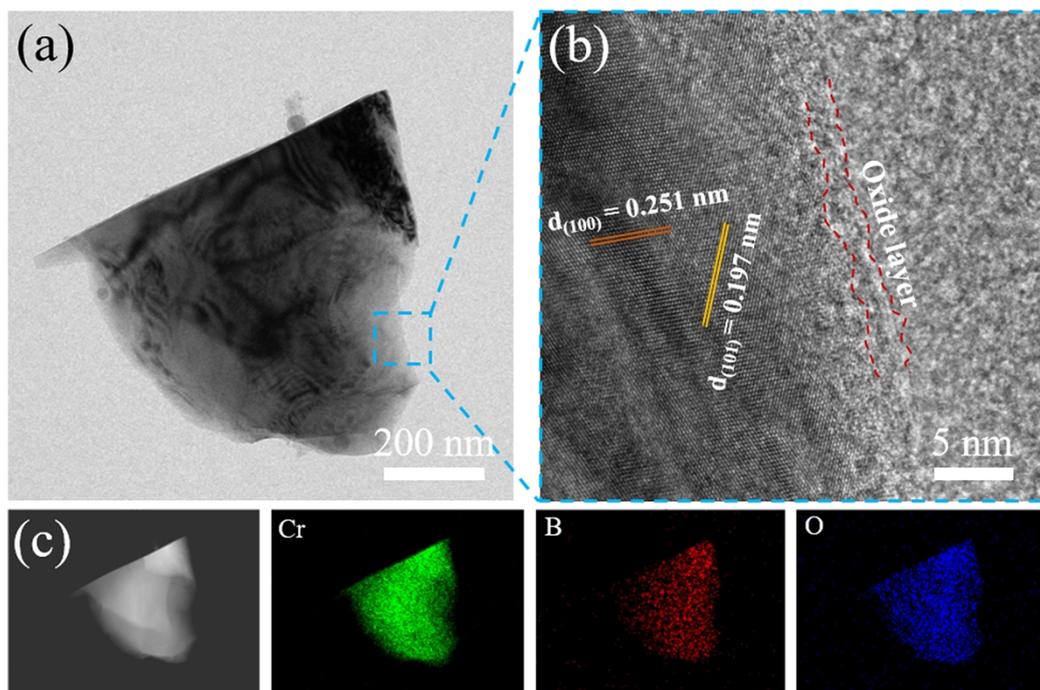


Figure S 8. (a) TEM, (b) HRTEM, and (c) EDX elemental maps of CrB_2 after long time HER in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 solution.

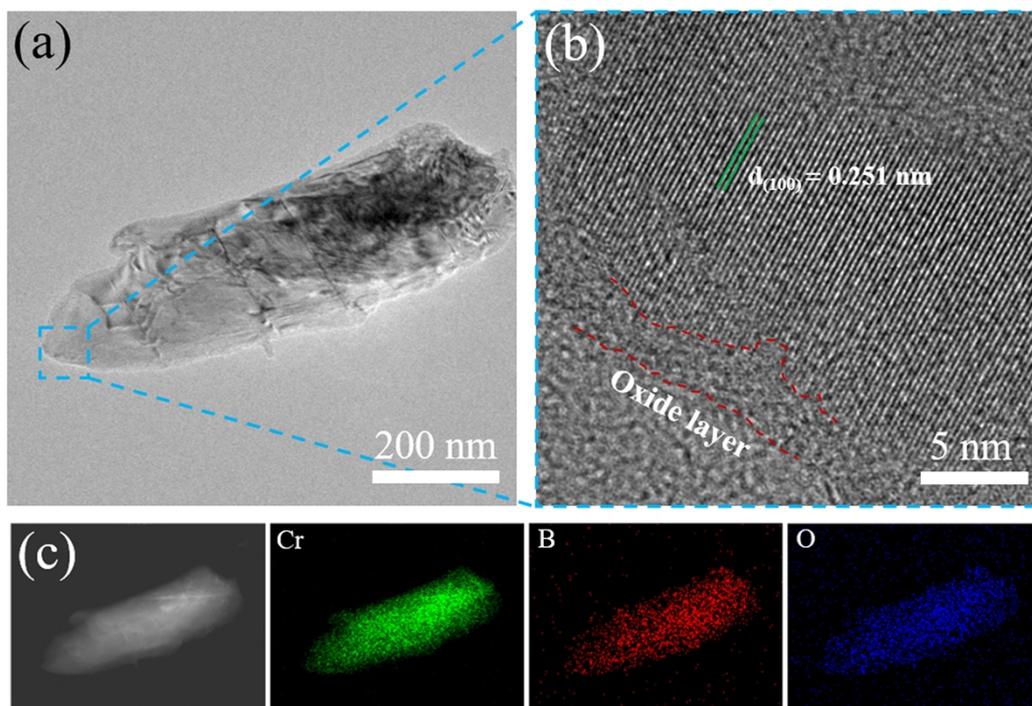


Figure S 9. (a) TEM, (b) HRTEM, and (c) EDX elemental maps of CrB₂ after long time HER in 1 M KOH solution.

Table S1. Calculated the Gibbs free energy (ΔG_{H^*}) of H adsorption (25 % H coverage) on different surfaces of CrB_2 .

	Cr-terminated (001)	B-terminated (001)	Cr-terminated (100)	B-terminated (100)	(101)	(110)
T/T1	-0.14	-0.04	0.21	-0.69	0.48	0.45
T2	--	--	--	0.57	*	--
T3	--	--	--	--	*	--
B/B1	-0.43	-0.35	-0.07	0.58	--	0.26
B2	--	--	-0.22	1.43	--	-0.05
H	-0.48	1.53	-0.08	--	0.04	-0.46

* The absorption site eventually deviates from its original position, and optimized to the H site.

Table S2. Calculated the Gibbs free energy (ΔG_{H^*}) of H adsorption (25 % H coverage) on different surfaces of metallic Cr.

	(001)	(110)	(111)
T	0.21	0.16	0.71
B	-0.4	-0.23	-0.54
H	-0.51	-0.52	-0.54