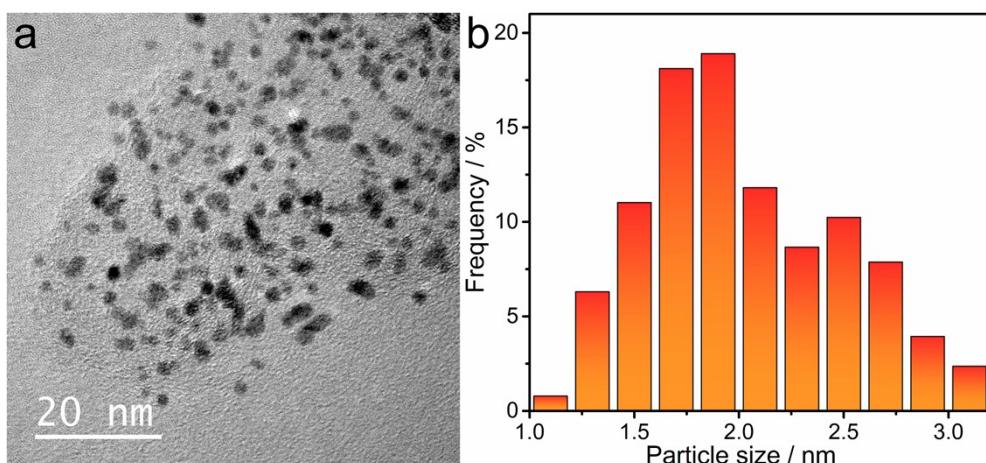


# One-step Molten Salt Synthesis of Carbon-Supported Pt-Rare Earth Metal Nanoalloy Catalysts for Oxygen Reduction Reaction

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**Figure. S1** (a) Typical TEM image of commercial Pt/C catalyst and its corresponding particle size distribution histogram (b).

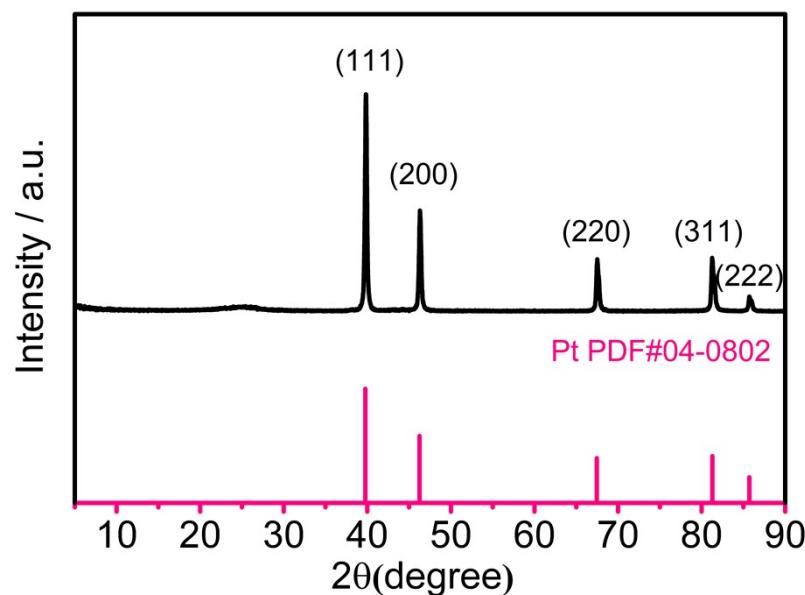
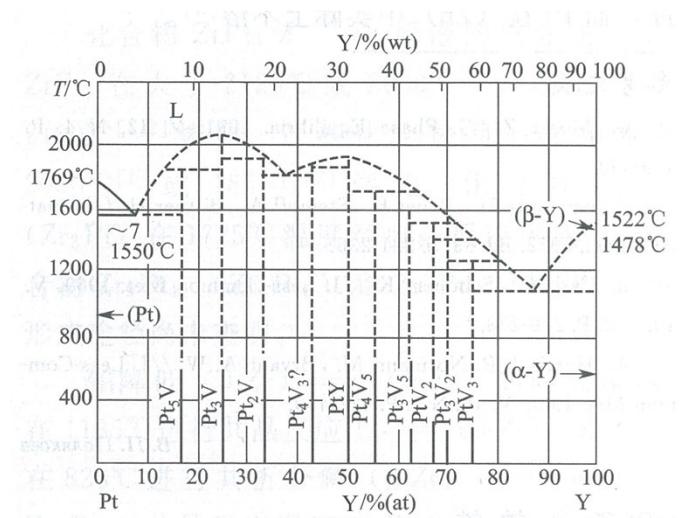
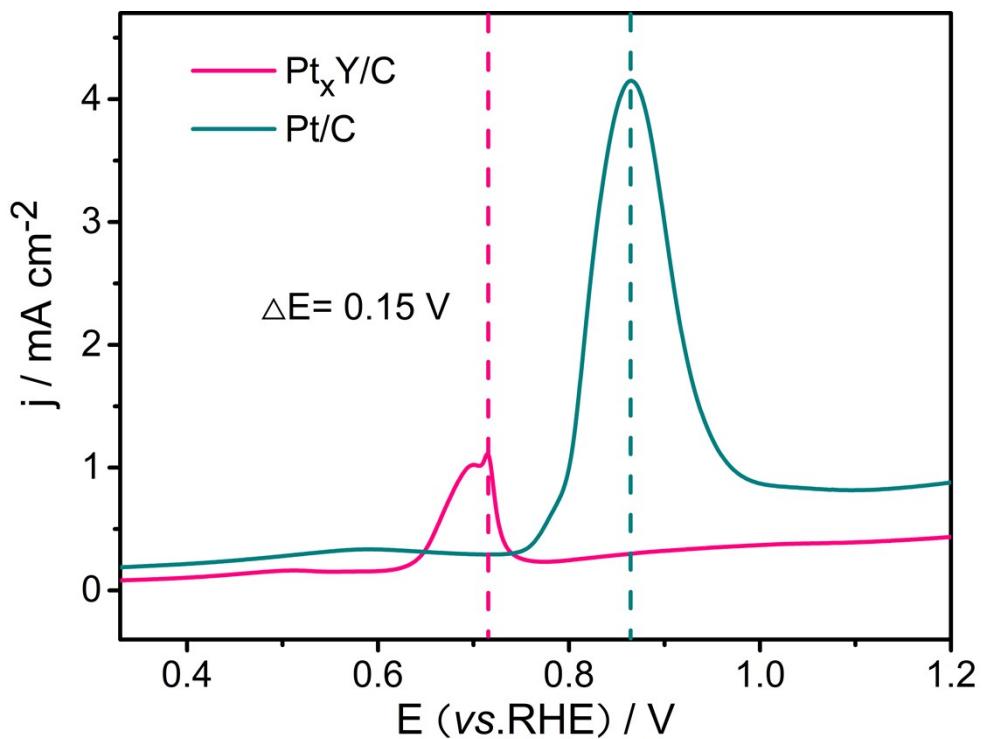


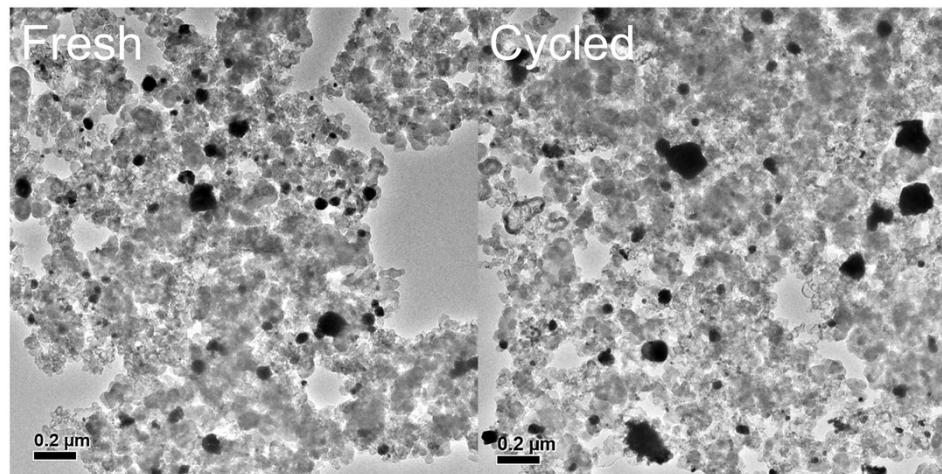
Figure. S2 XRD patterns of the materials synthesized without LiCl



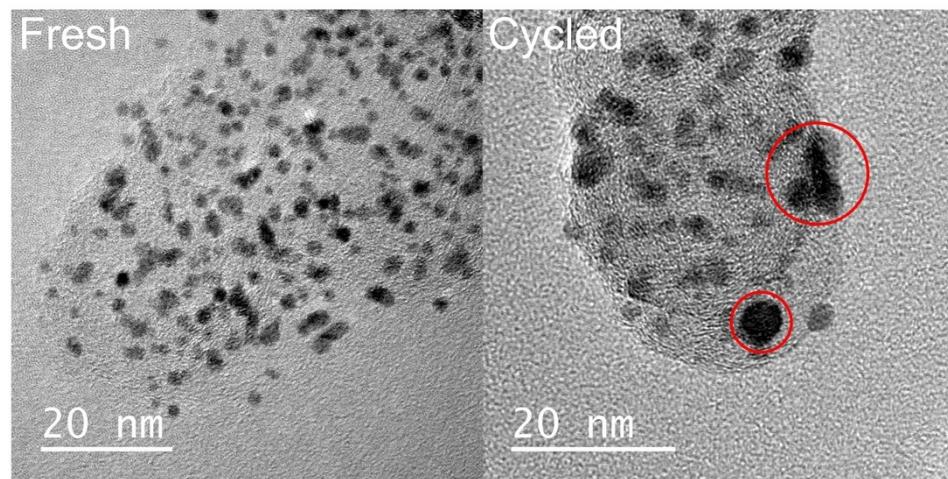
**Figure. S3** Phase diagrams of Pt-Y alloy.<sup>[1]</sup>



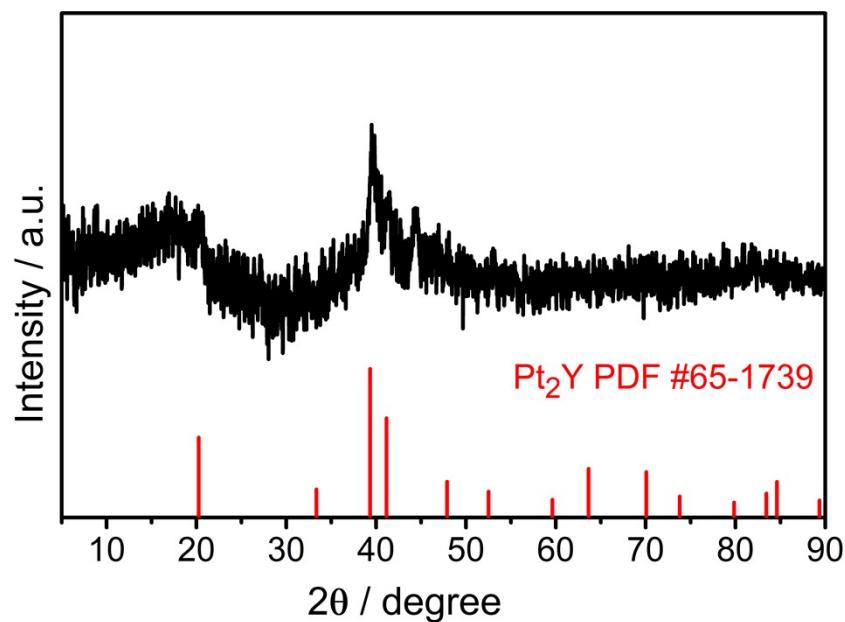
**Figure. S4** CO-stripping CO stripping (first sweep) on  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  and  $\text{Pt/C}$  in 0.1 M  $\text{HClO}_4$



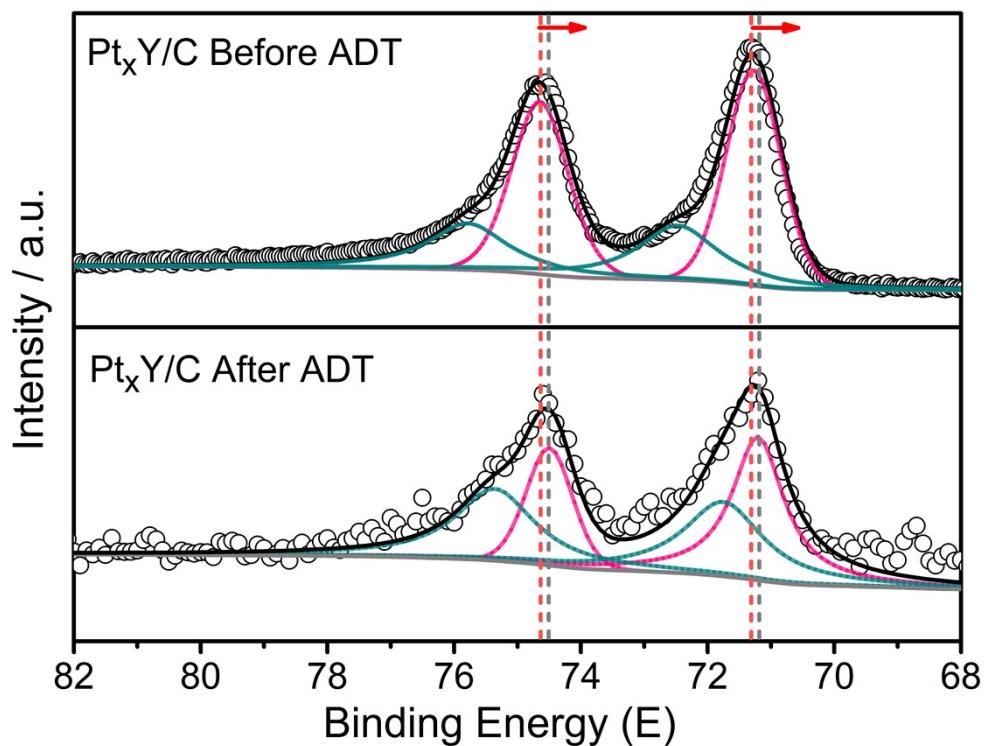
**Figure. S5** Representative TEM images of fresh and cycled  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  synthesized.



**Figure. S6** Representative TEM images of fresh and cycled commercial Pt/C catalyst.



**Figure. S7** XRD patterns of the  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  after ADT.



**Figure. S8** XPS spectra of (a) Pt 4f core levels for the  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  prepared and (b) Y 3d core levels for the  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  prepared.

**Table S1** Characteristic datas for  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y}$  or  $\text{Pt}_x\text{Y/C}$  catalysts, including synthesis method , the shift of half-wave potential , mass activity and specific activity at 0.9 V (vs. RHE) and the accurate XRD demonstration.

Source	Synthesis Method	The shift of half-wave potential when compared with Pt/C.	Mass activity & Specific activity at 0.9 V (vs.RHE)	LSV scan rate	accurate XRD demonstration
This report	Molten salt method	25 mV	MA: 0.26 A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is 0.12 A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> . SA: 1.52 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is 0.22 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> .	10 mV/s	$\text{Pt}_2\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Pt}_3\text{Y}$
Brandiele et al. <sup>[2]</sup>	Laser ablation synthesis	29 mV	MA: $0.483 \pm 0.009$ A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is $0.211 \pm 0.008$ A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> . SA: $0.562 \pm 0.031$ mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is $0.562 \pm 0.031$ mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> .	20 mV/s	$\text{Pt}_2\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Pt}_3\text{Y}$
Schwammlein et al. <sup>[3]</sup>	Hydrogen reduction method	-20 mV	MA: $0.106 \pm 0.035$ A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is $0.270 \pm 0.005$ A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> . SA: $0.740 \pm 0.170$ mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is $0.385 \pm 0.040$ mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> .	10 mV/s	$\text{Pt}_2\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Pt}_3\text{Y}$
Roy et al. <sup>[4]</sup>	Hydrogen reduction method	10mV	MA: 0.43 A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is ~ 0.27 A/mg <sub>Pt</sub> . SA: 2 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt/C is ~ 1 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> .	50 mV/s	$\text{Pt}_3\text{Y}$ 、 $\text{Pt}_5\text{Y}$ (fcc、hex)、 $\text{Pt}_2\text{Y}$
Yoo et al. <sup>[5]</sup>	Sputtering technique	98 mV	SA : 25.5 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> while Pt is 1.6 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> <sub>Pt</sub> .	10 mV/s	$\text{Pt}_3\text{Y}$

## References

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