

Supporting Information

Preparation, Electrical and Electrochemical Characterizations of CuCoNiFeMn High-Entropy-Alloy for Overall Water Splitting at Neutral-pH

Arumugam Sivanantham,^{a,b} Hansung Lee,^{a,b} Sung Won Hwang,^{a,b} Byungmin Ahn,^{a,b,*}

In Sun Cho^{a,b,*}

^aDepartment of Materials Science & Engineering, Ajou University, Suwon 16499, South Korea

^bDepartment of Energy Systems Research, Ajou University, Suwon 16499, South Korea

Corresponding Author's emails: byungmin@ajou.ac.kr (BA), insuncho@ajou.ac.kr (ISC)

Table S1. Purity and particle size of elemental powders used for HEA synthesis.

Element	Cu	Co	Fe	Ni	Mn
<i>Purity (%)</i>	>99.5	>99.7	>99.5	>99.7	>99.5
<i>Particle size (μm)</i>	<45	2~3	<45	<5	<45

Table S2. Calculation of thermodynamic parameters of δ , ΔH , ΔS , Ω , $\Delta\chi$ and VEC.

Parameters	Fe	Co	Ni	Mn	Cu	HEA
C_i (at.%)	5	20	20	35	20	100
C_i fraction	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.35	0.2	1
Radius- r_i (pm)	126	125	124	127	128	-
Radius- r^* (pm)	-					126.15
δ (%)	-					2.25
χ	1.83	1.88	1.91	1.55	1.9	1.75
$\Delta\chi$	-					0.062
VEC	8	9	10	7	11	8.85
ΔS_{mix} (J/mol*K)	1.25	2.68	2.68	3.05	2.68	12.34
T_m (K)	1811	1768	1726	1519	1358	
ΔH_{mix} (kJ/mol)	-					-0.52
Ω	-					2.81

Table S3. Calculation of thermodynamic parameter of ΔH_{mix} (kJ/mol).

ΔH_{mix} (kJ/mol)	Fe-Co	Fe-Ni	Fe-Mn	Fe-Cu	Co-Ni	Co-Mn
	-0.04	-0.08	0	0.52	0	-1.4
	Co-Cu	Ni-Mn	Ni-Cu	Mn-Cu	Total = $\sum H_{ij}$	
	0.96	-2.24	0.64	1.12	-0.52	

Table S4. Summary of calculated thermodynamic parameters towards single phase HEA formation.

Parameter	Equations	For single-phase (criteria)
VEC	$VEC = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i VEC_i$	≥ 8 (FCC)
Atomic size difference	$\delta = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \left(1 - \frac{r_i}{r}\right)^2} \times 100, \quad r = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i r_i$	$\delta \leq 6.6\%$ (single phase)
Enthalpy of mixing	$\Delta H_{mix} = 4 \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^n \Delta H_{ij}^{mix} c_i c_j$	
Entropy of mixing	$\Delta S_{mix} = -R \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \ln c_i$	

Omega parameter (Interaction parameter)	$\Omega = \frac{T_m \Delta S_{mix}}{ \Delta H_{mix} } = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i (T_m)_i \times \Delta S_{mix}}{ \Delta H_{mix} },$ $T_m = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i (T_m)_i$	$\Omega \geq 1.1$ (single phase)
Electronegativity difference	$\Delta\chi = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i (\chi_i - \chi)^2}, \quad \chi = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \chi_i$	For 1%<δ<6%; $\Delta\chi < 0.118$ (single phase)

Table S5. Different metal contents in the HEA-60h electrode before and after stability tests analyzed with ICP-OES.

CuCoNiFeMn	<i>Cu</i> (at%)	<i>Co</i> (at%)	<i>Ni</i> (at%)	<i>Fe</i> (at%)	<i>Mn</i> (at%)
<i>Fresh electrode</i>	22.47	21.06	21.73	6.99	34.20
<i>After HER stability</i>	22.26	20.82	21.67	6.98	33.97
<i>After OER stability</i>	21.74	20.23	20.89	6.83	32.73

Table S6. Comparison of stability (duration time) of bulk HEA with other reported HEA and non-HEA nanostructured electrocatalysts in acid (0.5 M H₂SO₄), neutral (1 M PBS) and alkaline electrolyte (1 M KOH).

Catalysts	Electrochemical oxygen and hydrogen evolution stability in (time in hours)						Ref.
	Acid pH		Neutral pH		Alkaline pH		
	OER	HER	OER	HER	OER	HER	
HEA ^a (CuCoNiFeMn)	NA	10	15	20	10	20	This work
Ni-S-Se ^{bc}	NA	NA	20	20	NA	NA	[1]
MnFeCoNiCu ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	[2]
(CoCuFeMnNi) ₃ O ₄ ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	[3]
FeNiMnCrCu ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	[4]
FeCoNiCrNbO ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA	[5]
np-AlNiCoFeMo ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	[6]
CoFeLaNiPt ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	[7]
MnCoNiFe ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	[8]
HF-CoCrFeNiAl ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	[9]
PtAuPdRhRu ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	[10]
Pt ₁₈ Ni ₂₆ Fe ₁₅ Co ₁₄ Cu ₂₇ /C ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	[11]
FeCoNiAlTi ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	[12]

a – bulk; b – nano; c – non-HEA; NA – not

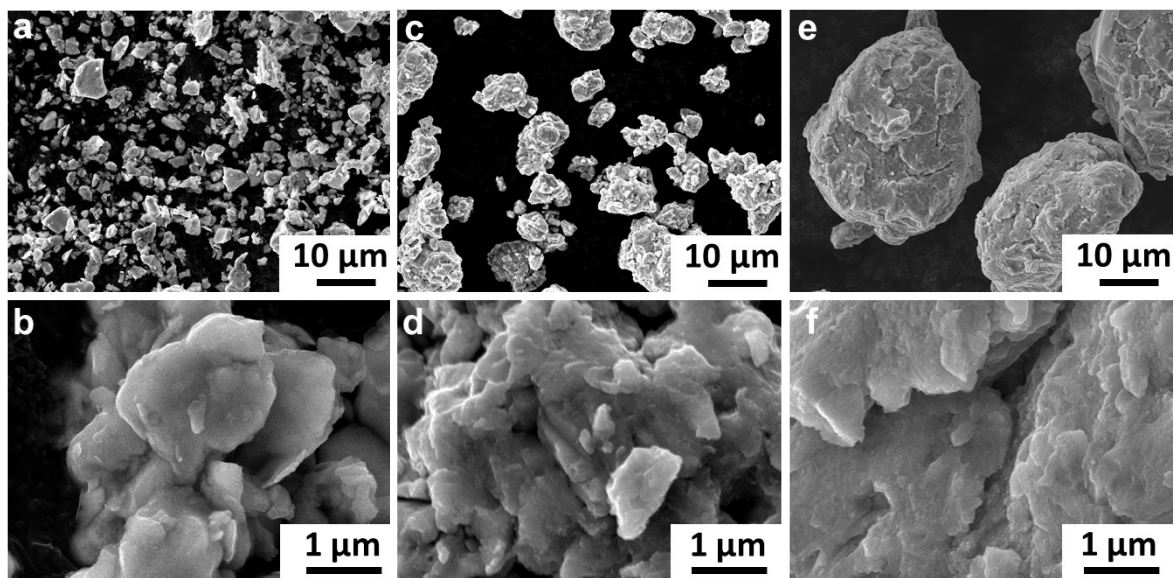


Fig. S1. Morphology of HEA: Low and high magnification SEM images of (a,b) MMP-1h. (c,d) MPA-15h. (e,f) HEA-60h.

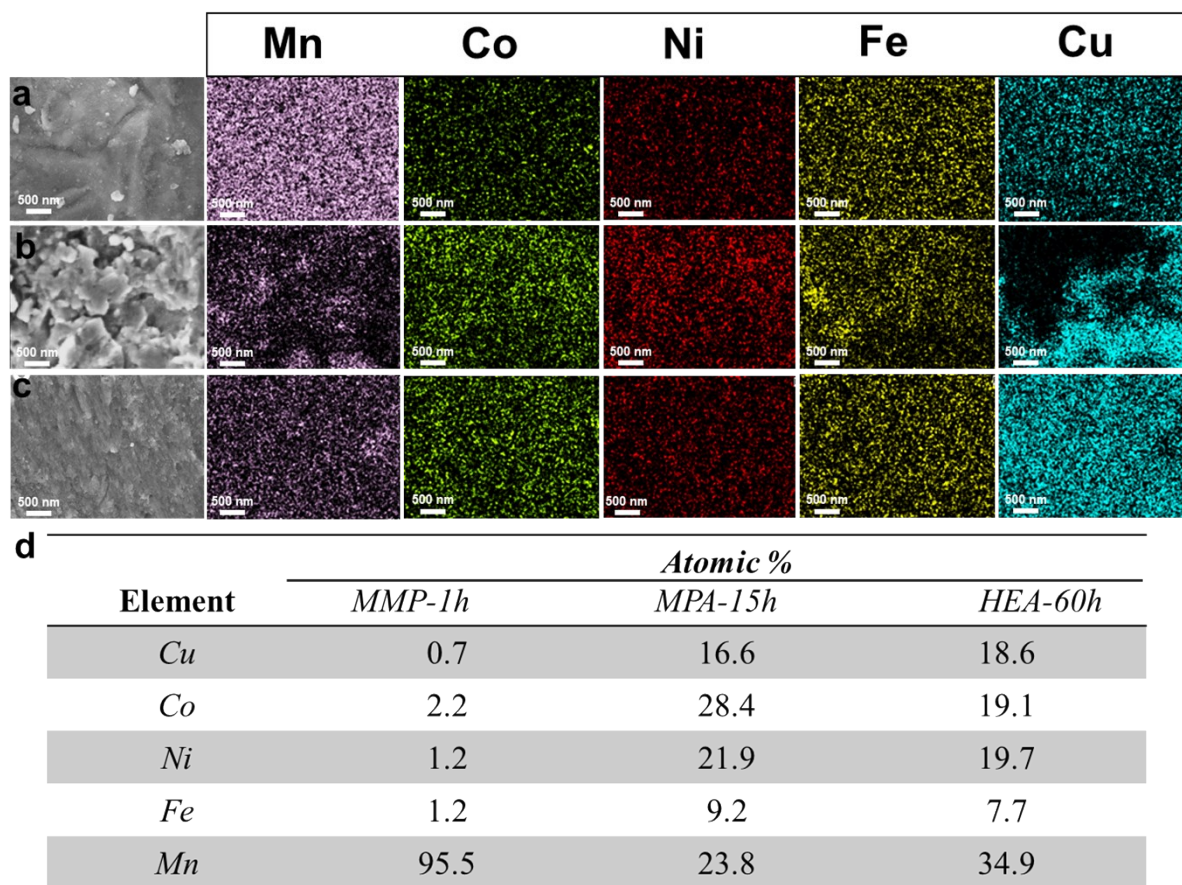


Fig. S2. Nanoscale elemental mapping of HEA: Distribution of elements at high magnification-scanning electron microscopy of (a) MMP-1 h. (b) MPA-15 h. (c) HEA-60 h.

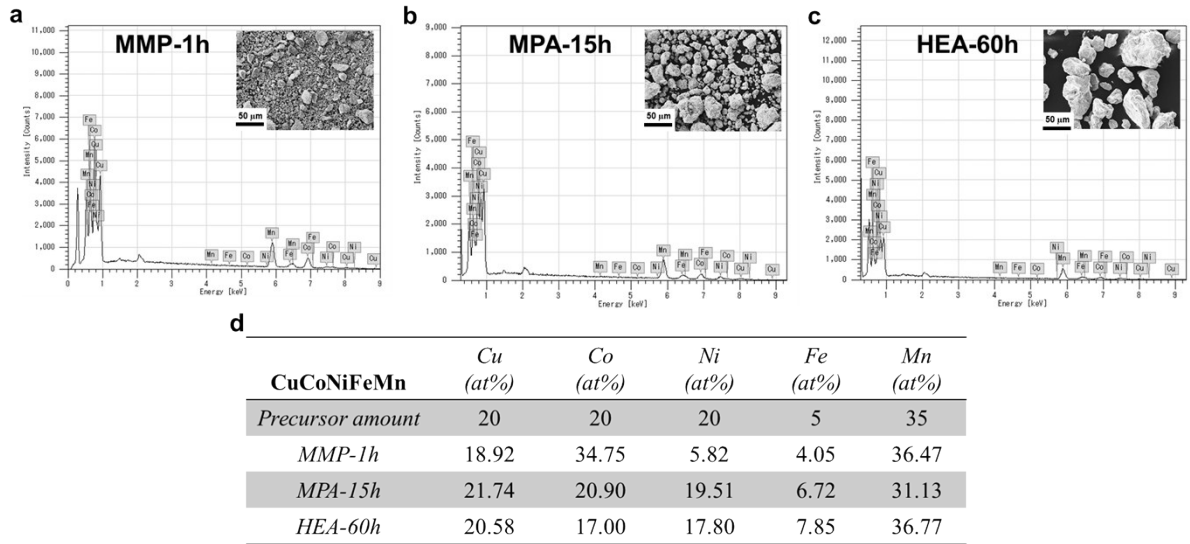


Fig. S3. Elemental quantification (atomic%) of HEA: Energy dispersive spectra-scanning electron microscopy (EDS-SEM) of (a) MMP-1h. (b) MPA-15h. (c) HEA-60h. (d) Atomic percentage (at%) comparison of various elements.

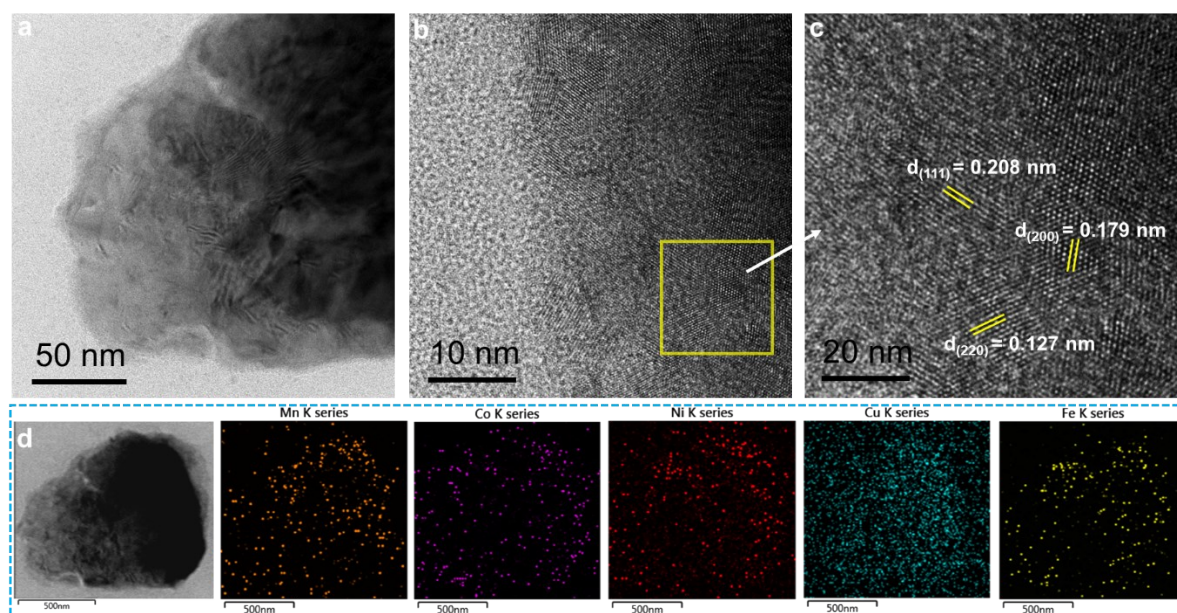


Fig. S4. Microstructural analysis of CuCoNiFeMn-HEA-60h: (a) TEM image. (b,c) HRTEM image. (d) TEM-elemental mapping images.

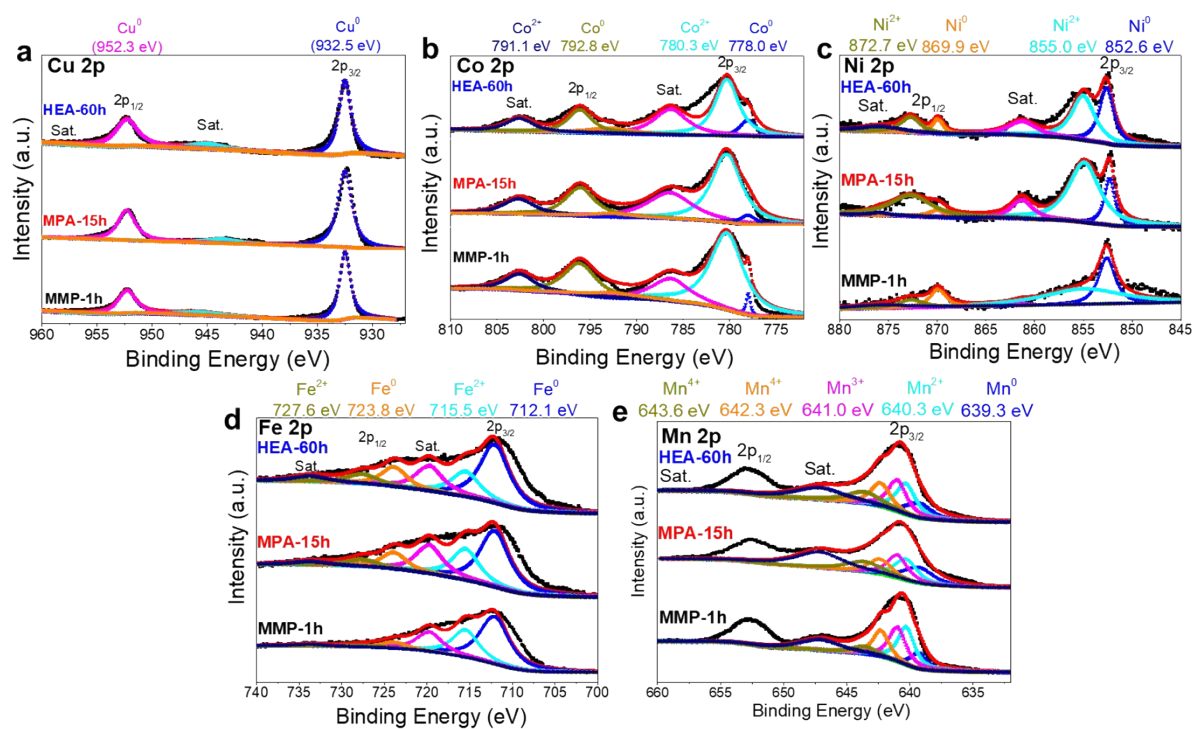


Fig. S5. Surface chemical states of HEA: Comparison of high resolution XPS spectra of (a) Cu 2p. (b) Co 2p. (c) Ni 2p. (d) Fe 2p. (e) Mn 2p.

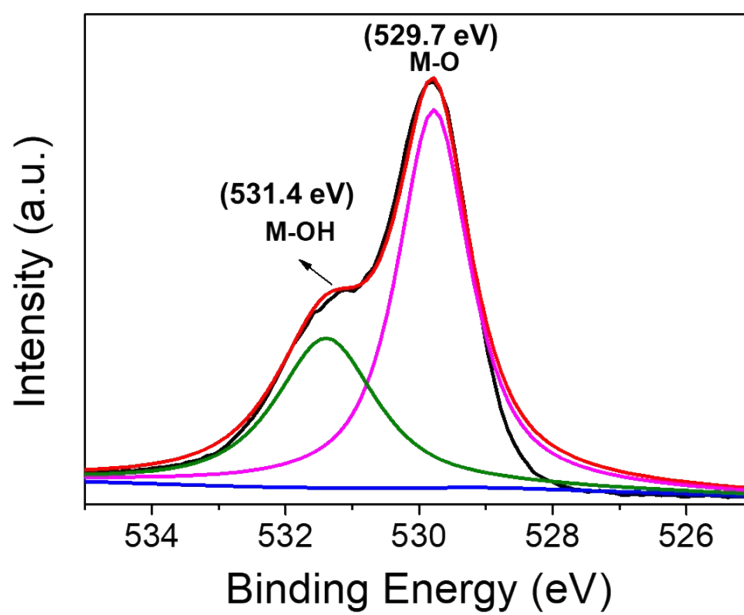


Fig. S6. XPS analysis: High-resolution O1s spectrum of CuCoNiFeMn-HEA-60h electrode.

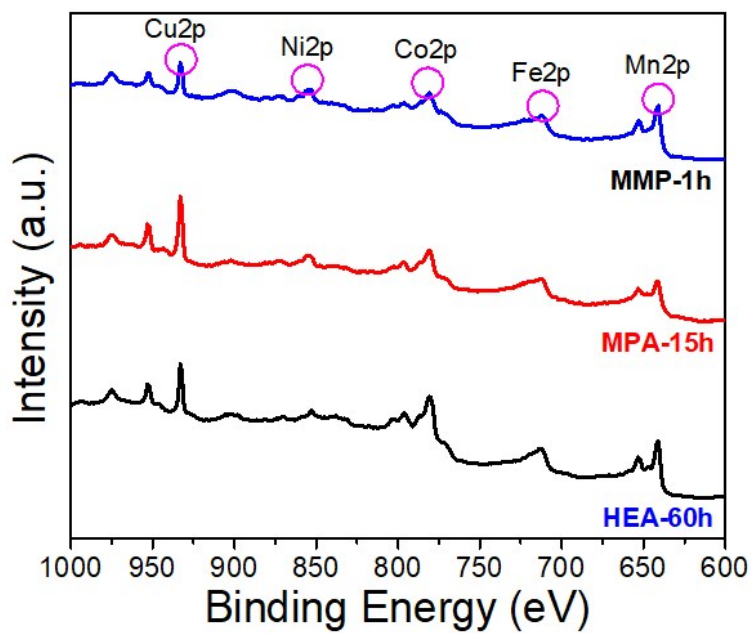


Fig. S7. XPS: Survey spectra of MMP-1h, MPA-15h and HEA-60h.

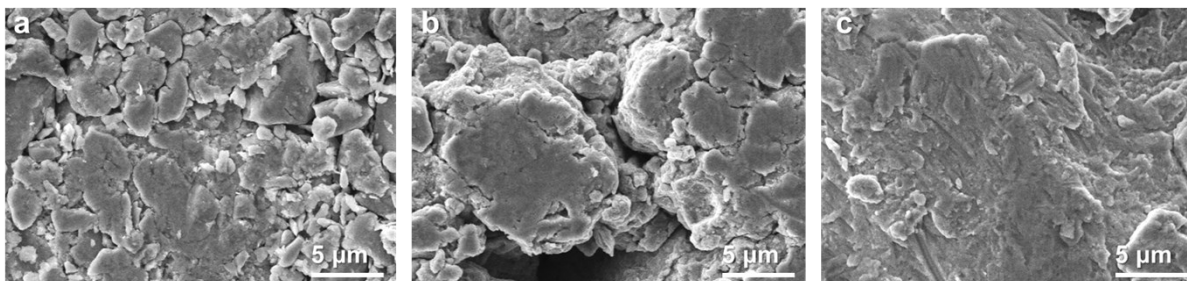


Fig. S8. SEM images: (a) MMP-1h, (b) MPA-15h and (c) HEA-60h with different grain size and boundary.

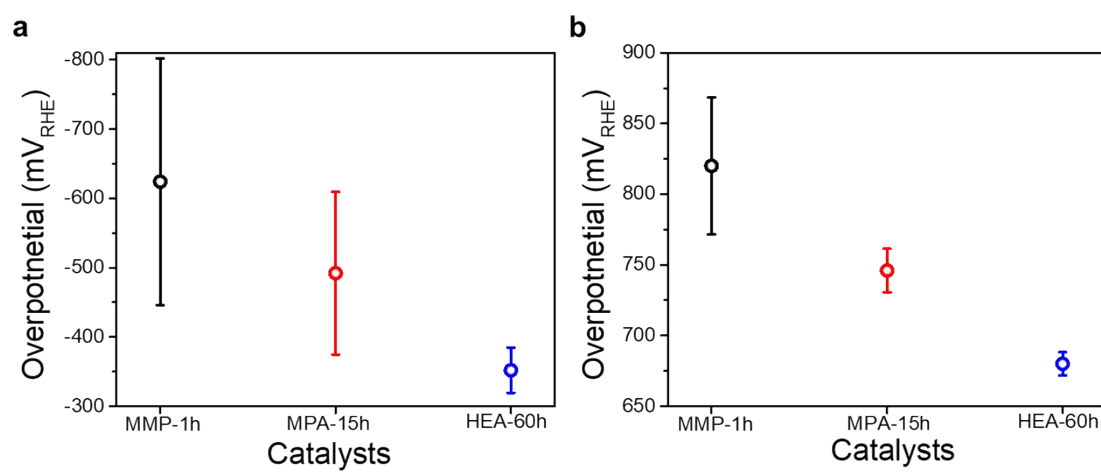


Fig. S9. Comparison of HER and OER overpotential in 1 M PBS: (a) HER overpotential at -50 mA cm^{-2} . (b) OER overpotential at 25 mA cm^{-2} . The error bars are drawn as a standard deviation using three samples.

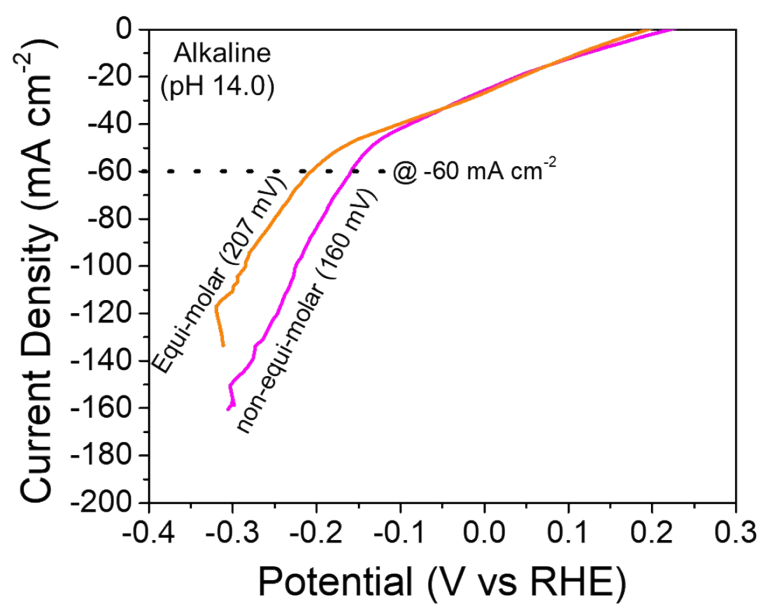


Fig. S10. Comparison of HER activity in 1 M KOH: HER-LSV (I-V curves) of equi-molar and non-equi-molar HEA systems. LSV scan rate: 10 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S11. Dissolution of particles from MMP-1h electrode in 1 M PBS: Particles aggregation on magnetic bar after few hours of HER stability at -50 mA cm^{-2} . Inset: electrode image.

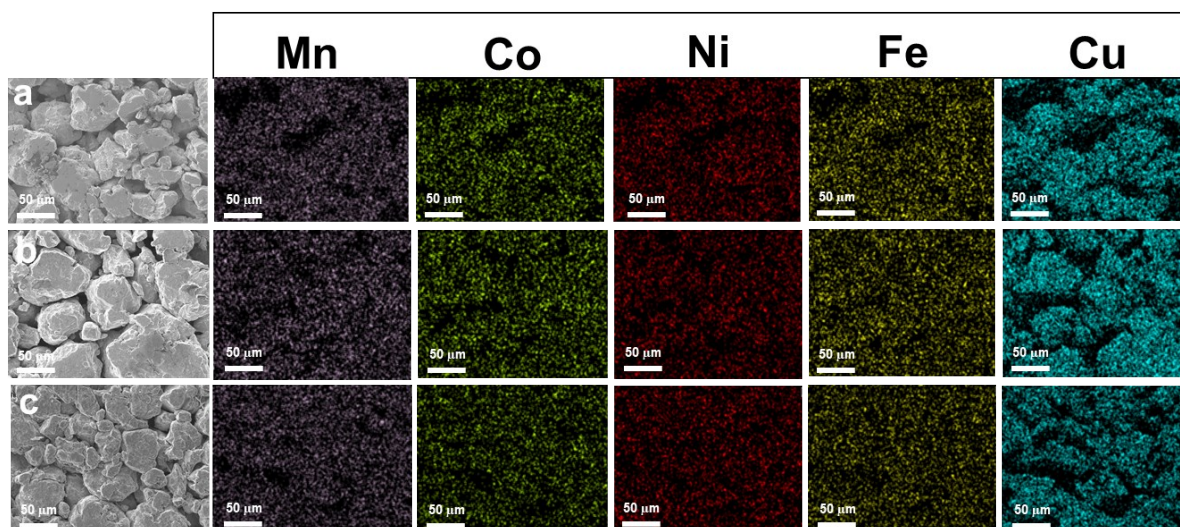


Fig. S12. Morphology and elemental mapping of HEA-60h: SEM images and distribution of elements before and after electrochemical stability test (a) before stability. (b) After HER (20h). (c) After OER (15h).

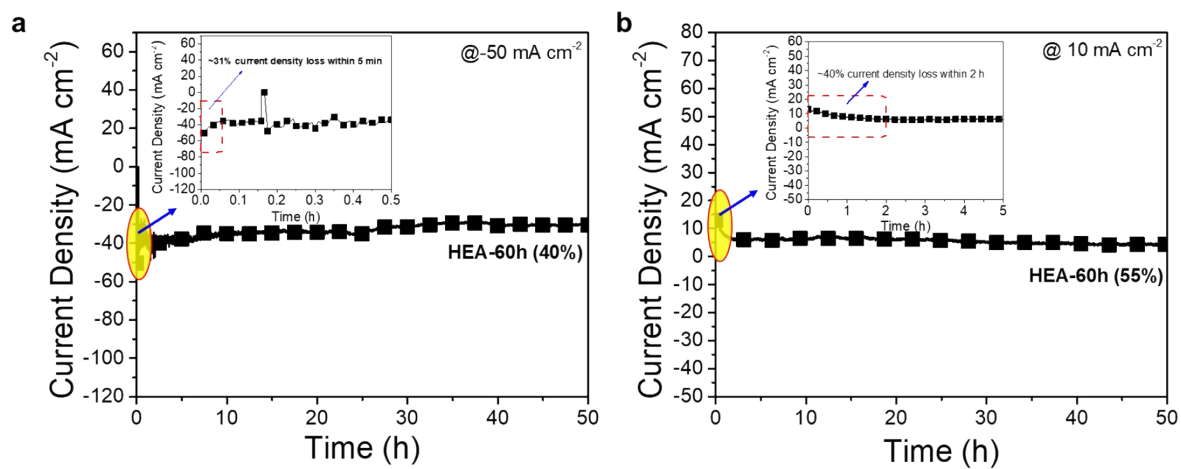
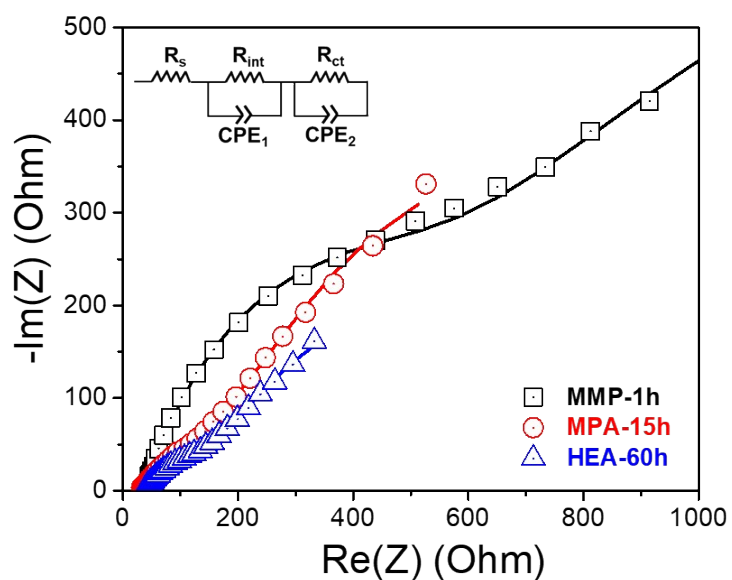


Fig. S13. Long-term HER and OER stability test of CuCoNiFeMn-HEA-60h in 1 M PBS: (a) HER stability test at a static current density of -50 mA cm^{-2} . (b) OER stability test at a static current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} .



CuCoNiFeMn	R_s (Ohm)	R_{int} (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)
<i>MMP-1h</i>	36.5	386.3	2743
<i>MPA-15h</i>	28.2	311.1	885.9
<i>HEA-60h</i>	36.7	131.5	752.4

Fig. S14. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurement of HEA in 1 M PBS: Nyquist plot (applied bias: OCV; frequency range: 7 MHz to 5 mHz). CPE –constant phase element.

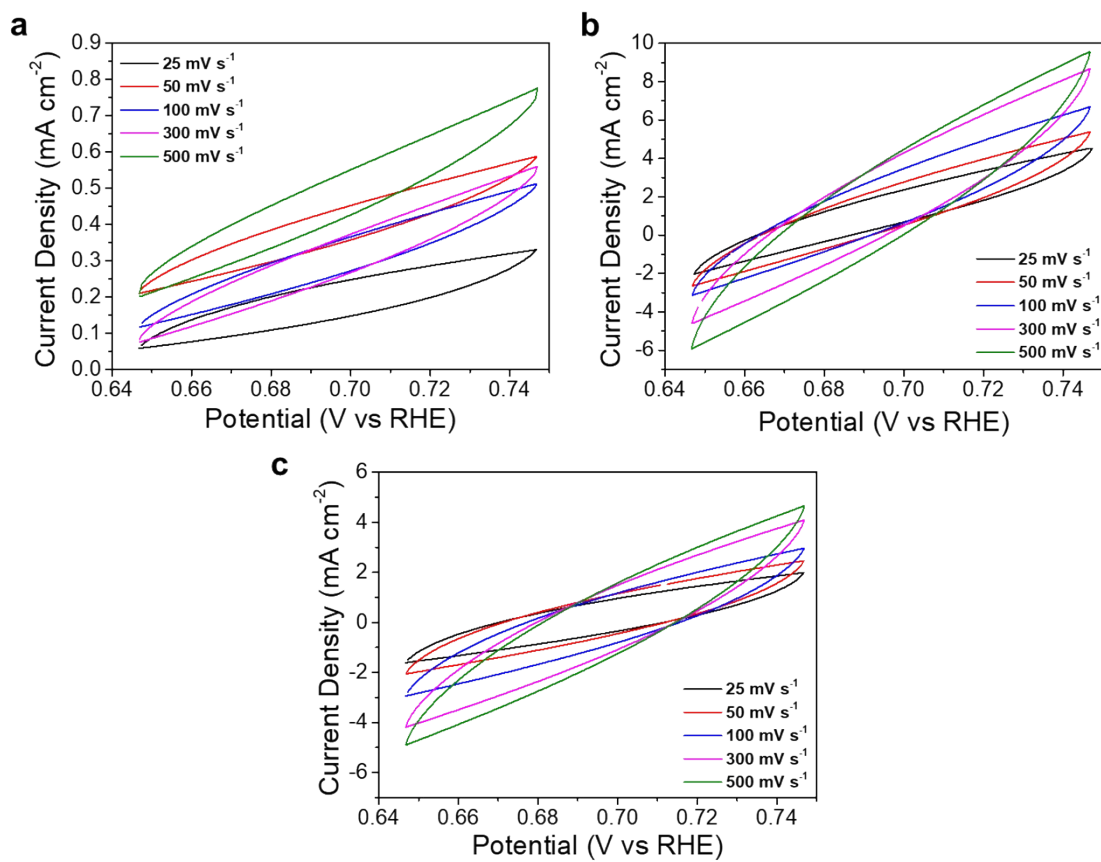


Fig. S15. Electrochemical active surface area (ESCA) in 1 M PBS: Cyclic voltammogram of (a) MMP-1h (b) MPA-15h (c) HEA-60h.

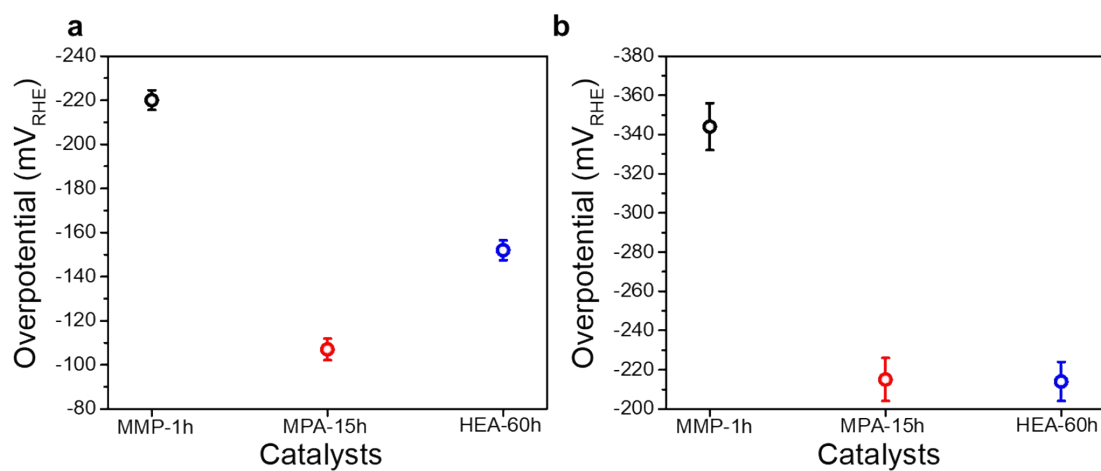


Fig. S16. Comparison of HER overpotential: (a) HER overpotential at -70 mA cm⁻² in 1 M KOH. (b) HER overpotential at -20 mA cm⁻² 0.5 M H₂SO₄. The error bars are drawn as a standard deviation using three samples.

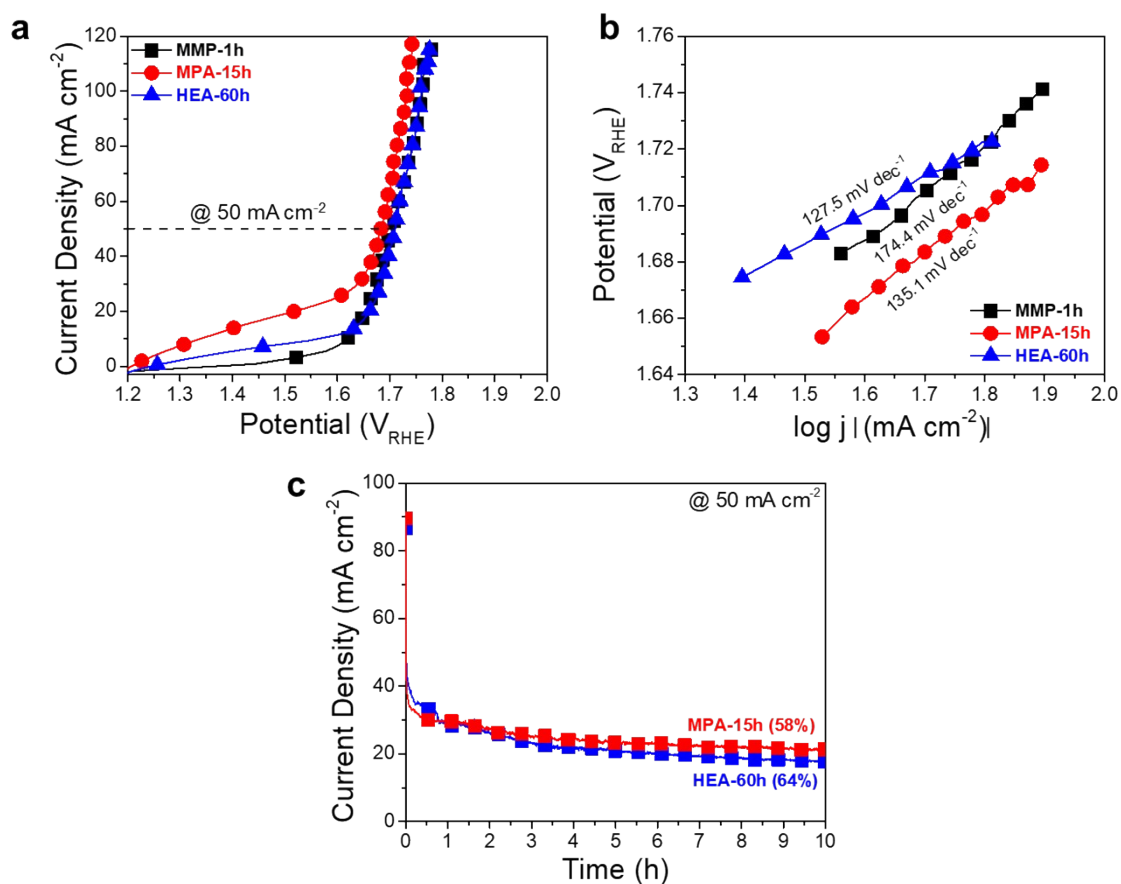
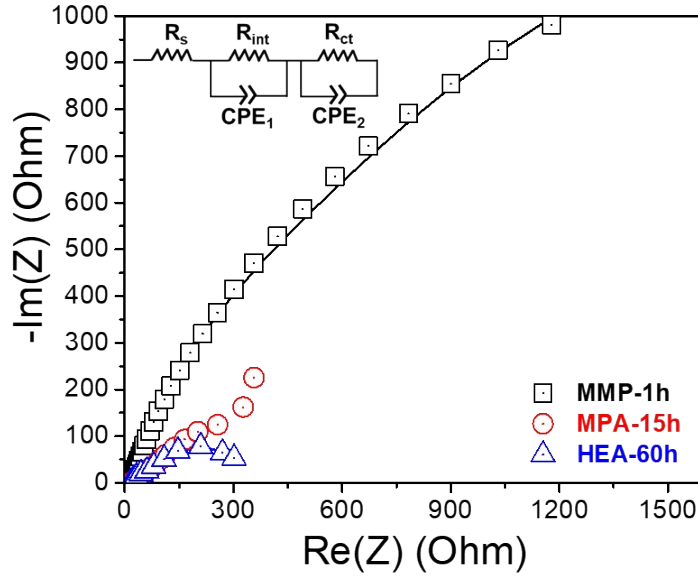


Fig. S17. Oxygen evolution activity of HEA in 1 M KOH: (a) OER-LSV (I-V curves). (b) Corresponding Tafel plot. (c) Chronoamperometry (CA, I-t curves) for 10 h at a static current density of 50 mA cm^{-2} . LSV scan rate: 10 mV s^{-1} .



CuCoNiFeMn	R_s (Ohm)	R_{int} (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)
<i>MMP-1h</i>	17.9	347.9	3968
<i>MPA-15h</i>	20.3	54.81	404.6
<i>HEA-60h</i>	17.0	54.92	290.6

Fig. S18. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurement of HEA in 1 M KOH: Nyquist plot (applied bias: OCV; frequency range: 7 MHz to 5 mHz). CPE –constant phase element.

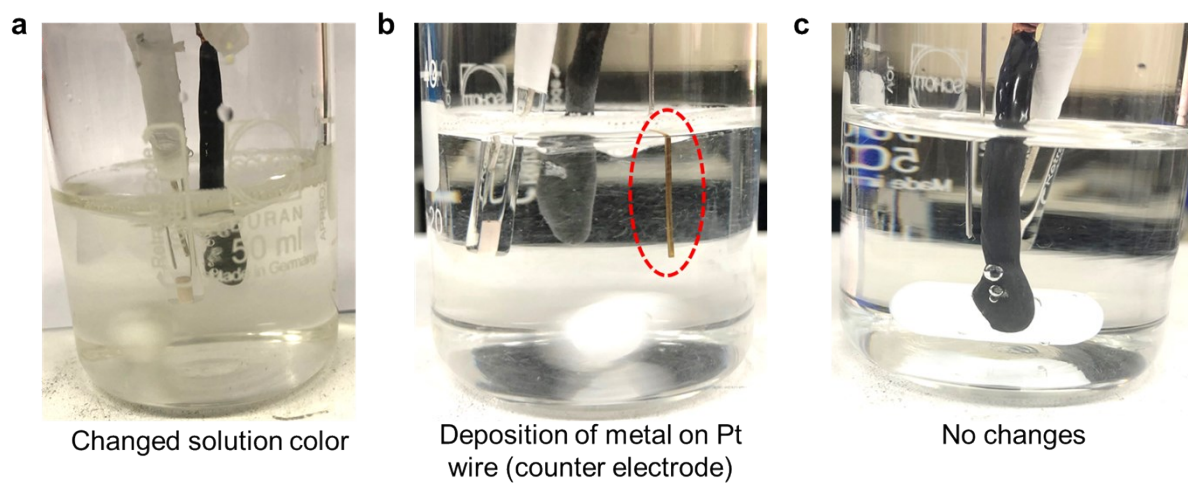
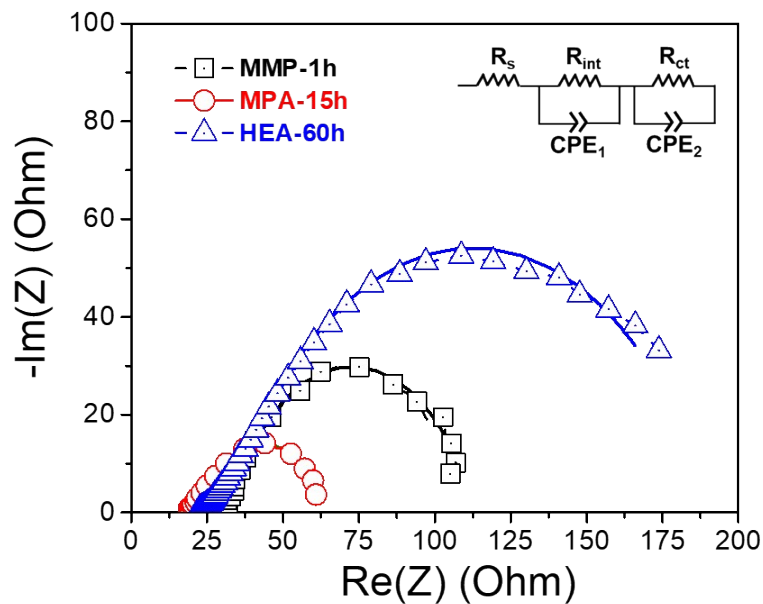


Fig. S19. Electrode digital images during HER stability in 0.5 M H_2SO_4 : (a) MMP-1h. (b) MPA-15h. (c) HEA-60h at -20 mA cm^{-2} .



CuCoNiFeMn	R_s (Ohm)	R_{int} (Ohm)	R_{ct} (Ohm)
<i>MMP-1h</i>	28.5	29.2	62.0
<i>MPA-15h</i>	18.3	16.3	29.9
<i>HEA-60h</i>	22.1	40.7	131.3

Fig. S20. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurement of HEA in 0.5 M H₂SO₄: Nyquist plot (applied bias: OCV; frequency range: 7 MHz to 20 mHz). CPE –constant phase element.

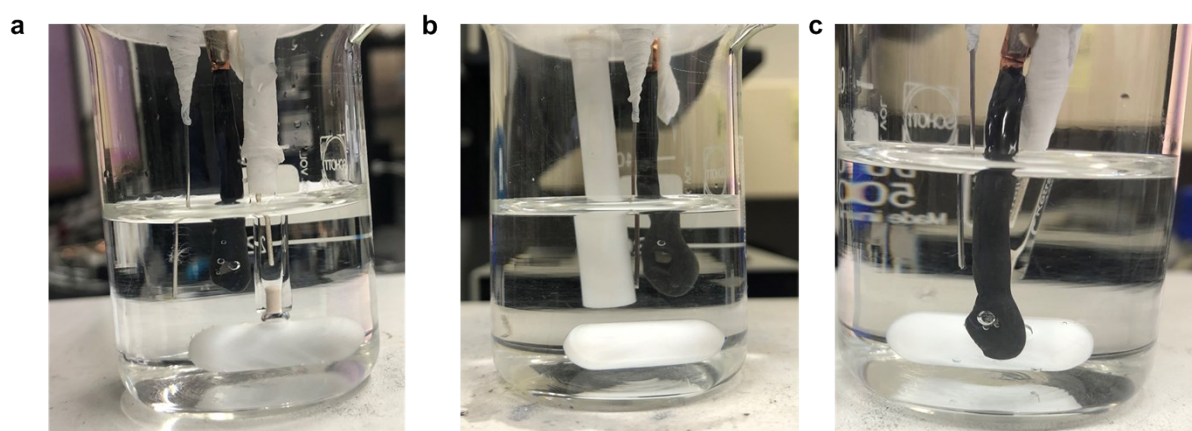


Fig. S21. Bubbles formation on electrode surface during EIS analysis in 0.5 M H₂SO₄: (a) MMP-1h. MPA-15h (c) HEA-60h.

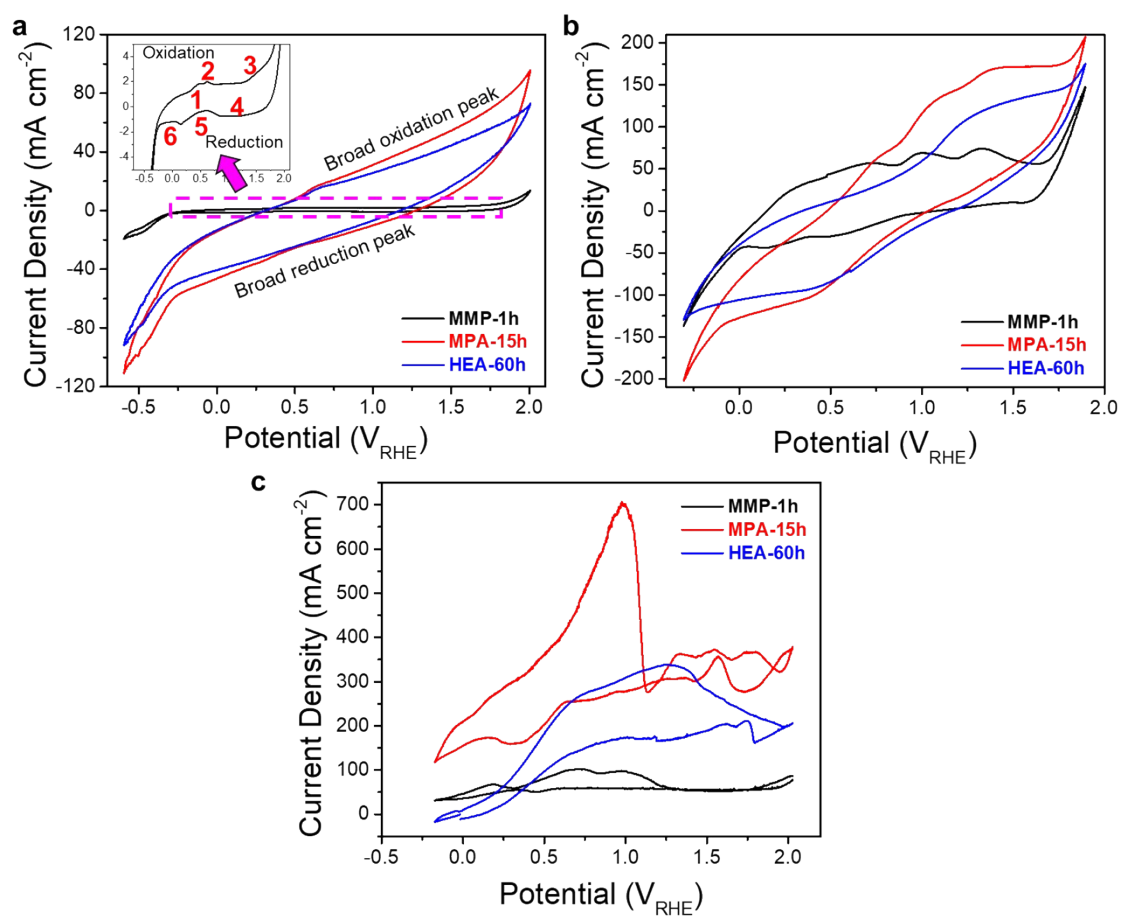


Fig. S22. Cyclic voltammetry measurements of HEA: CV curves (scan rate: 50 mV s⁻¹) of MMP-1h, MPA-15h and HEA-60h in (a) 1 MPBS. (b) 1 M KOH. (c) 0.5 M H₂SO₄.

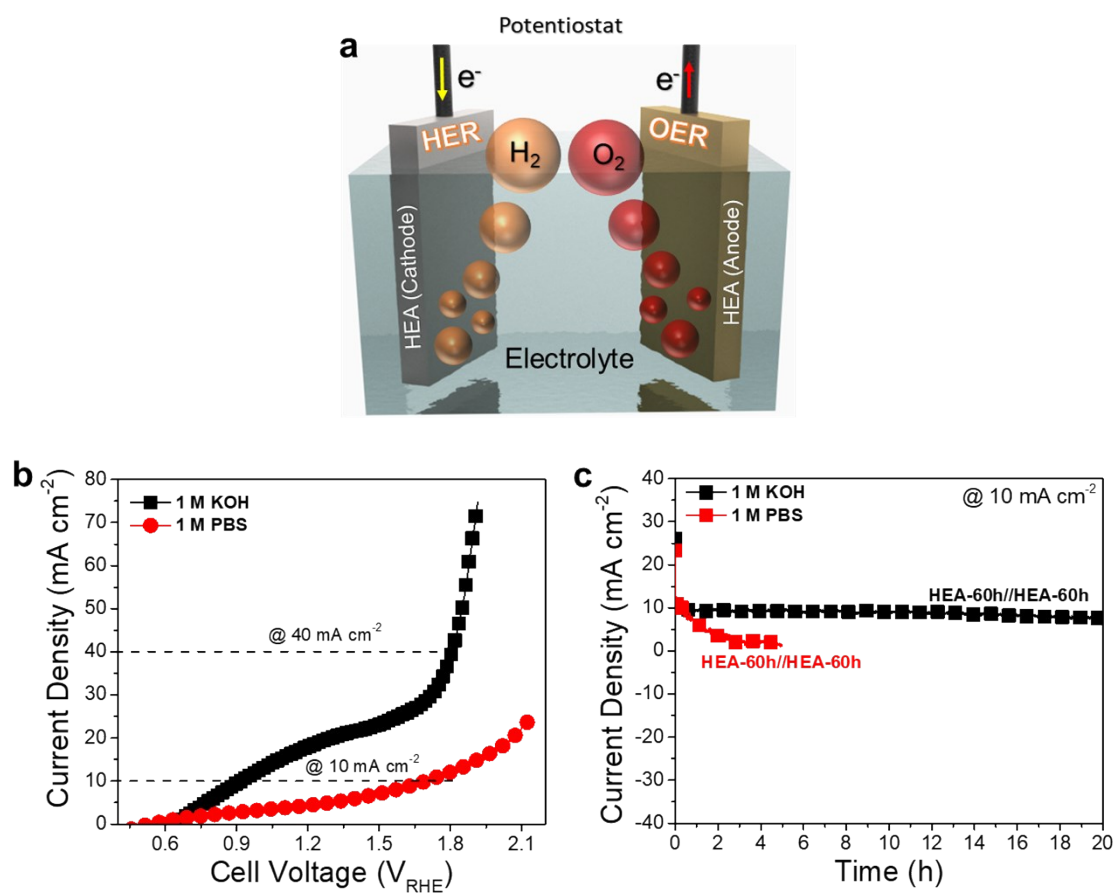


Fig. S23. Overall water splitting (two electrode system) of HEA: (a) Schematic representation of overall water splitting. (b) LSV (I-V curves) with a scan rate of $10\ mV\ s^{-1}$. (c) Chronopotentiometry (CP, I-t curves) for 20 h at a static applied current density of $10\ mA\ cm^{-2}$ in 1 M KOH and PBS solution.

References

- 1) L. Zeng, K. Sun, Y. Chen, Z. Liu, Y. Chen, Y. Pan, R. Zhao, Y. Liu, C. Liu, Neutral-pH overall water splitting catalyzed efficiently by a hollow and porous structured ternary nickel sulfoselenide electrocatalyst, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 7 (2019) 16793–16802. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c9ta05601g>.
- 2) K. Huang, B. Zhang, J. Wu, T. Zhang, D. Peng, X. Cao, Z. Zhang, Z. Li, Y. Huang, Exploring the impact of atomic lattice deformation on oxygen evolution reactions based on a sub-5 nm pure face-centred cubic high-entropy alloy electrocatalyst, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 8 (2020) 11938–11947. <https://doi.org/10.1039/d0ta02125c>.
- 3) D. Wang, Z. Liu, S. Du, Y. Zhang, H. Li, Z. Xiao, W. Chen, R. Chen, Y. Wang, Y. Zou, S. Wang, Low-temperature synthesis of small-sized high-entropy oxides for water oxidation, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 7 (2019) 24211–24216. <https://doi.org/10.1039/c9ta08740k>.
- 4) X. Cui, B. Zhang, C. Zeng, S. Guo, Electrocatalytic activity of high-entropy alloys toward oxygen evolution reaction, *MRS Commun.* 8 (2018) 1230–1235. <https://doi.org/10.1557/mrc.2018.111>.
- 5) Z. Ding, J. Bian, S. Shuang, X. Liu, Y. Hu, C. Sun, Y. Yang, High entropy intermetallic–oxide core–shell nanostructure as superb oxygen evolution reaction catalyst, *Adv. Sustain. Syst.* 4 (2020) 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1002/adsu.201900105>.
- 6) H.-J. Qiu, G. Fang, J. Gao, Y. Wen, J. Lv, H. Li, G. Xie, X. Liu, S. Sun, Noble metal-free nanoporous high-entropy alloys as highly efficient electrocatalysts for oxygen evolution reaction, *ACS Mater. Lett.* 1 (2019) 526–533. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmaterialslett.9b00414>.
- 7) M.W. Glasscott, A.D. Pendergast, S. Goines, A.R. Bishop, A.T. Hoang, C. Renault, J.E. Dick, Electrosynthesis of high-entropy metallic glass nanoparticles for designer, multi-functional electrocatalysis, *Nat. Commun.* 10 (2019) 2650. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-10303-z>.
- 8) W. Dai, T. Lu, Y. Pan, Novel and promising electrocatalyst for oxygen evolution reaction based on MnFeCoNi high entropy alloy, *J. Power Sources* 430 (2019) 104–111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpowsour.2019.05.030>.
- 9) D. V. Franco, L.M. Da Silva, W.F. Jardim, J.F.C. Boodts, Influence of the electrolyte composition on the kinetics of the oxygen evolution reaction and ozone production processes, *J. Braz. Chem. Soc.* 17 (2006) 746–757. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0103-50532006000400017>.
- 10) M. Liu, Z. Zhang, F. Okejiri, S. Yang, S. Zhou, S. Dai, Entropy-maximized synthesis of multimetallic nanoparticle catalysts via a ultrasonication-assisted wet chemistry method under ambient conditions, *Adv. Mater. Interfaces* 6 (2019) 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1002/admi.201900015>.

- 11) H. Li, Y. Han, H. Zhao, W. Qi, D. Zhang, Y. Yu, W. Cai, S. Li, J. Lai, B. Huang, L. Wang, Fast site-to-site electron transfer of high-entropy alloy nanocatalyst driving redox electrocatalysis, *Nat. Commun.* 11 (2020) 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19277-9>.
- 12) Z. Jia, T. Yang, L. Sun, Y. Zhao, W. Li, J. Luan, F. Lyu, L.C. Zhang, J.J. Kruzic, J.J. Kai, J.C. Huang, J. Lu, C.T. Liu, A novel multinary intermetallic as an active electrocatalyst for hydrogen evolution, *Adv. Mater.* 32 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1002/adma.202000385>.