

Supplementary Information

Boosting oxygen evolution electrocatalysis of high-entropy hydroxide by high-valence nickel species regulation

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1. Experiment section

1.1. Materials

Chemicals and Reagents include $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, Hexamethylenetetramine (HMT), KOH (85%), Nafion solution (5wt%, Aldrich corporation). All the reagent were used as received without any further purification.

1.2. Materials Synthesis

In a typical synthesis of NiCoFeCrMo-based HEH, equimolar $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.06 mmol each) were dissolved in H_2O (3 mL) to obtain solution A. HMT (1.2 mmol) was dissolved in H_2O (3 mL) to obtain solution B. Then, solution A was poured into solution B and continue stirring for ten minutes to obtain a homogeneous solution. Then the resulting homogeneous solution was transferred into an autoclave lined with polytetrafluoroethylene with a volumetric capacity of 10 mL. The autoclave was heated at 110 °C for 8 h. After cooling down naturally, the powder was obtained by centrifugation and washing twice with deionized water and once with ethanol. The powder product was finally dried at 60 °C for 8 hours. Other catalysts, including NiCoFeCr-LDH, NiCoFe-LDH, NiCo-LDH, $\alpha\text{-Ni}(\text{OH})_2$, were prepared by using the same method and the total moles of metal components were kept constant.

1.3 Characterizations

The crystalline structure of powder was characterized using XRD-7000S model X-ray diffractometer (Cu-K α radiation source with a wavelength of 1.5406 Å) produced by Shimadzu Corporation. The Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) examinations were performed using a FEI Nova Nano SEM 450 field emission scanning electron. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images, selected area electron diffraction (SAED), energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) were collected on a transmission electron microscope of Tecnai-G2 F30 produced by FEEI

Corporation. The surface chemistry was detected using X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) with ESCALABTM 250Xi (Al K α radiation source).

1.4 Electrochemical measurements

The OER catalytic performances test was conducted on CHI660E electrochemical workstation (Chenhua, Shanghai) with a typical three-electrode configuration. And KOH (1 M) was used as electrolyte. The glassy carbon electrode (area = 0.19625 cm²), Hg/HgO electrode and Pt plate were used as the working, reference, and counter electrode, respectively. To prepare the working electrode, each catalyst (4 mg) was firstly dispersed into a homogeneous solution consisting of 480 μ L deionized water, 480 μ L ethanol and 40 μ L Nafion (5 wt%). Hereafter, the suspension was sonicated for 0.5 h to obtain a uniform catalyst ink. Then the catalyst ink was drop onto glassy carbon electrode with loading amount of 0.362 mg/cm². The potential was calibrated to reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) following the equation of $E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{Hg/HgO}} + 0.0591 \cdot \text{pH} + 0.098 \text{ V}$ (pH = 13.99). The overpotential was calculated by $\eta = E_{\text{RHE}} - 1.23 \text{ V}$. The Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was collected at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ without iR-correction. Then the Tafel slope was obtained from the conversion from the LSV curves and subsequent fitting. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was collected with a frequency ranged from 10⁻² to 10⁵ Hz (AC amplitude: 5 mV). Cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves were recorded at a scan rate from 20 mV s⁻¹ to 100 mV s⁻¹ with a potential range of 0.2 – 0.3 V versus Hg/HgO to calculate the double layer capacitance (C_{dl}). The long-term stability of catalyst-loaded working electrode prepared by loading HEH on carbon paper (NiCoFeCrMo 1 mg cm⁻²) was test catalyst with chronoamperometry. Turnover frequencies (TOFs) for the OER are calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{TOF} = jS/4Fn$$

Where j (A cm⁻²) is the current density, S is the surface area (1.963 cm²), the number 4 means 4 electron transfer in the OER reaction, F is the Faraday constant of 96485 C mol⁻¹, and n is the molar number of Ni from EDS results of NiCo-LDH, NiCoFe-LDH, NiCoFeCr-LDH, HEH.

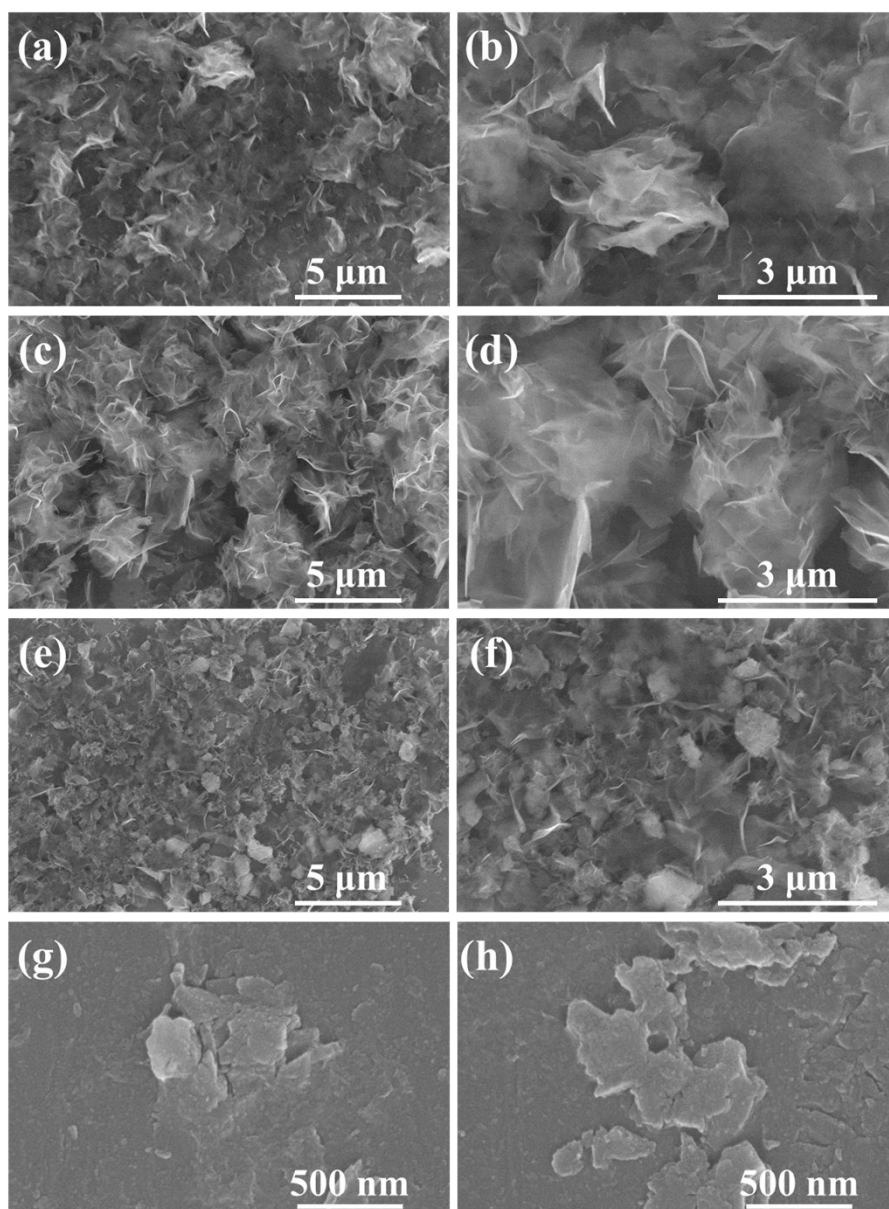


Figure S1. SEM images of α -Ni(OH)₂ (a) and (b), NiCo-LDH (c) and (d), NiCoFe-LDH (e) and (f), and NiCoFeCr-LDH (g) and (h).

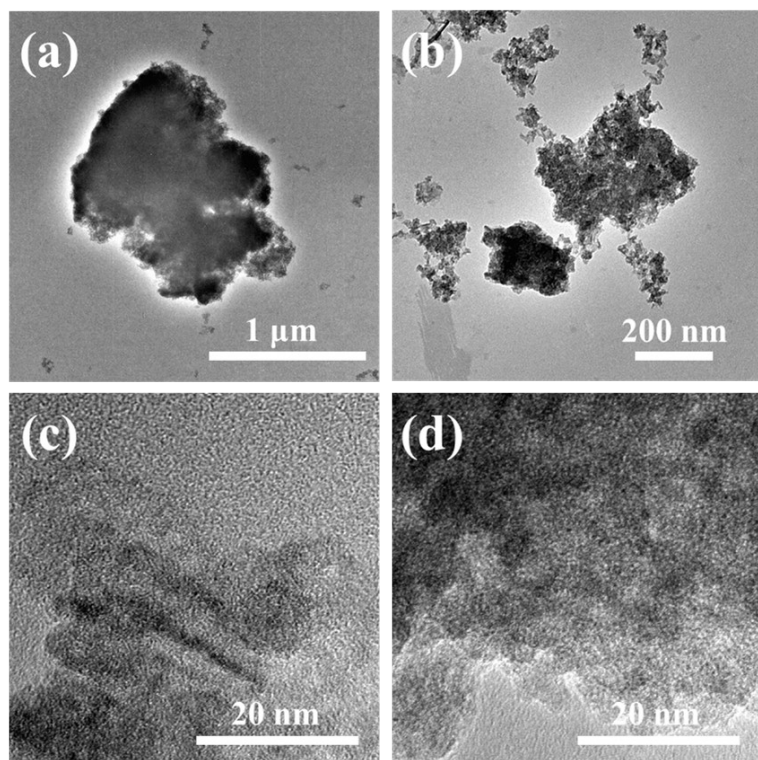


Figure S2. TEM images of HEH (a) and (b), HRTEM of HEH (c) and (d).

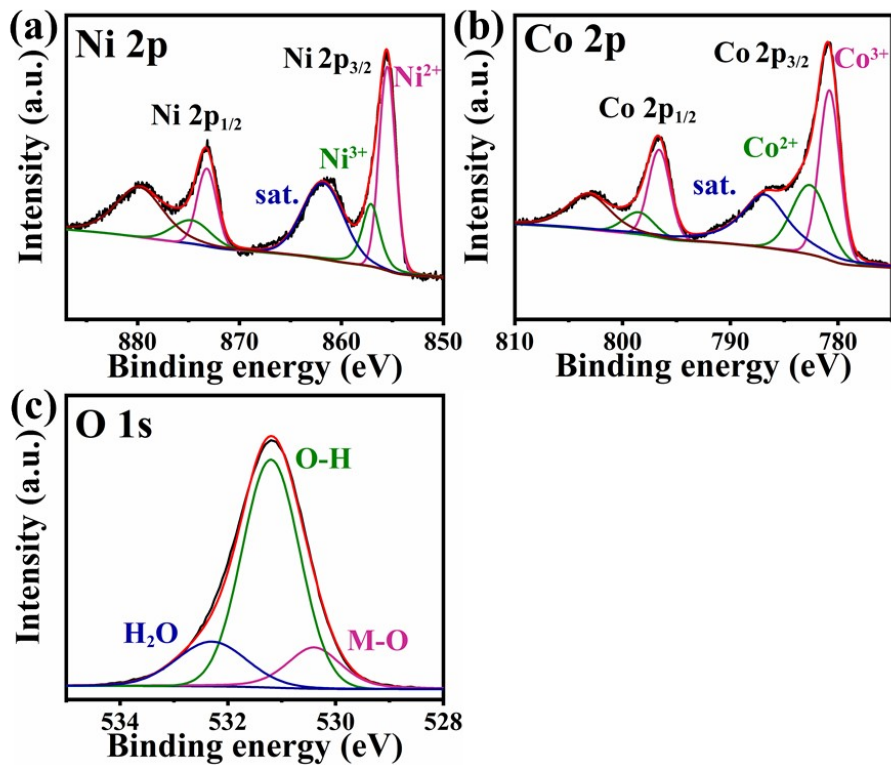


Figure S3. XPS spectra of NiCo-LDH (a) Ni 2p, (b) Co 2p, (c) O 1s.

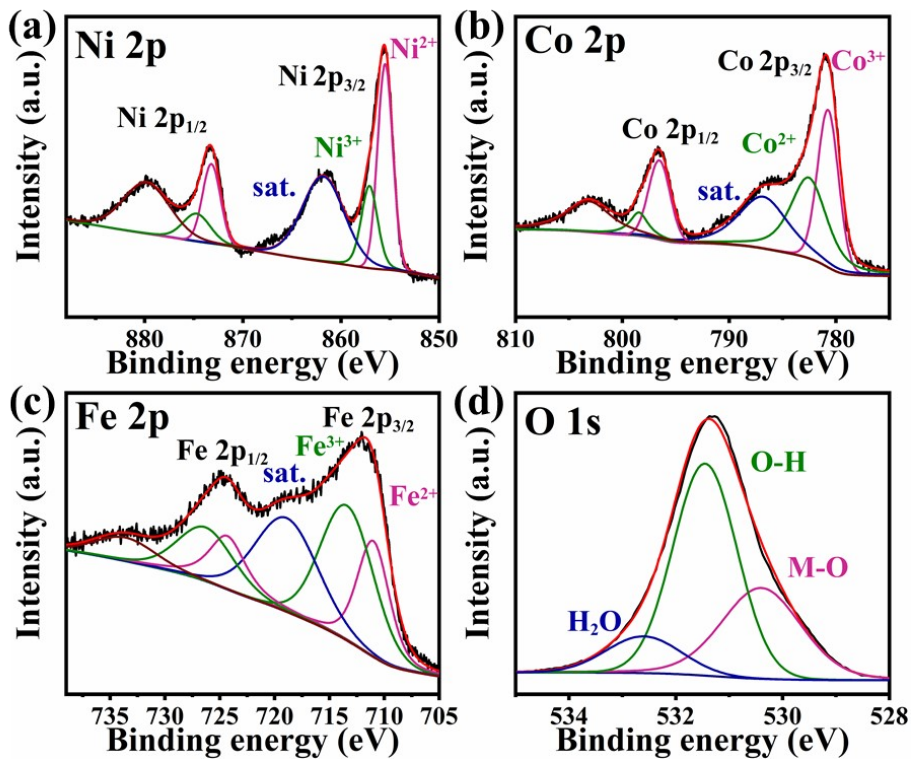


Figure S4. XPS spectra of NiCoFe-LDH, (a) Ni 2p, (b) Co 2p, (c) Fe 2p, (d) O 1s.

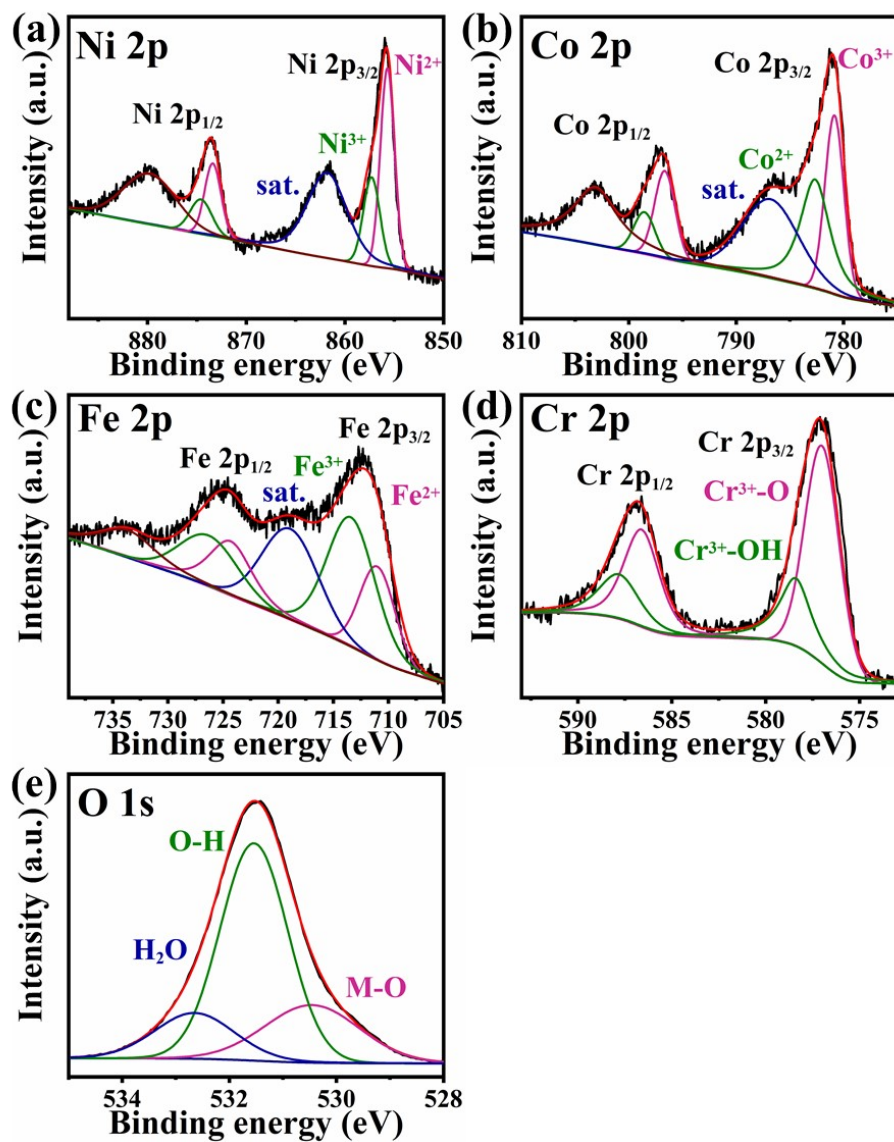


Figure S5. XPS spectra of NiCoFeCr-LDH, (a) Ni 2p, (b) Co 2p, (c) Fe 2p, (d) Cr 2p, (e) O 1s.

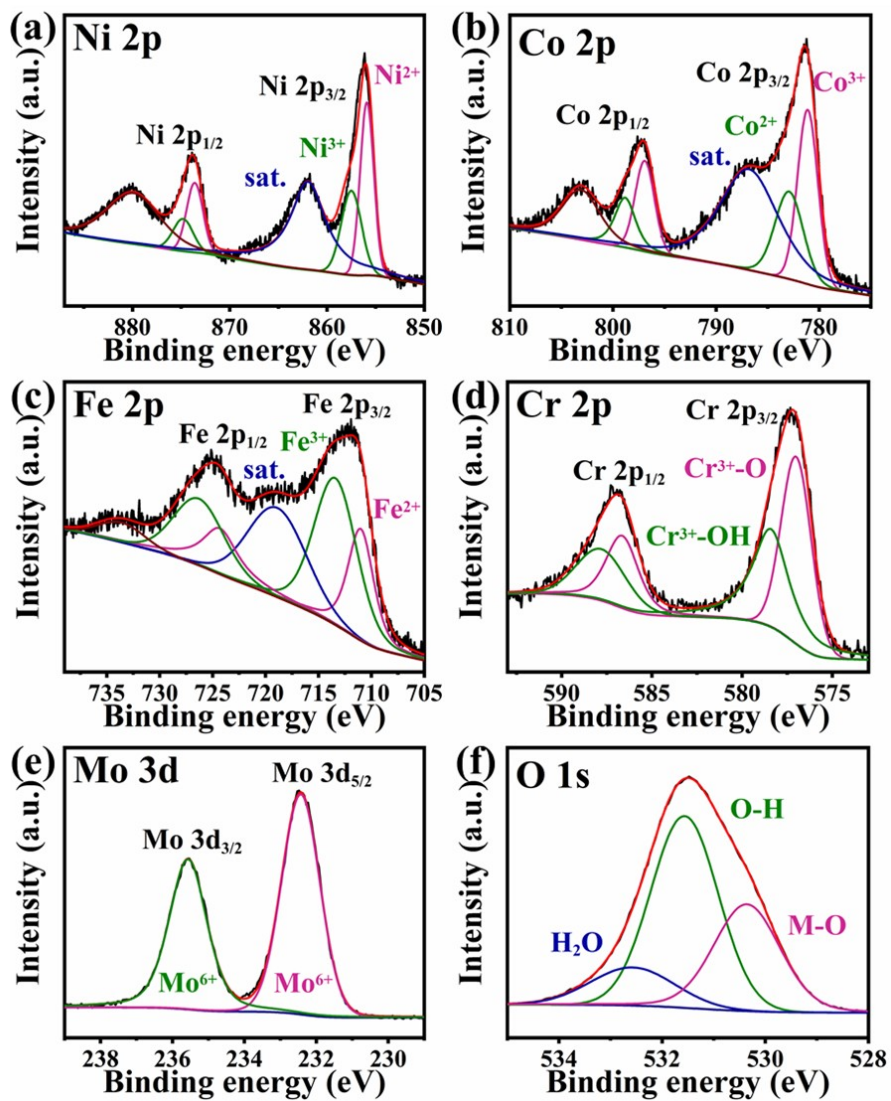


Figure S6. XPS spectra of HEH: (a) Ni 2p, (b) Co 2p, (c) Fe 2p, (d) Cr 2p, (e) Mo 3d and (f) O 1s.

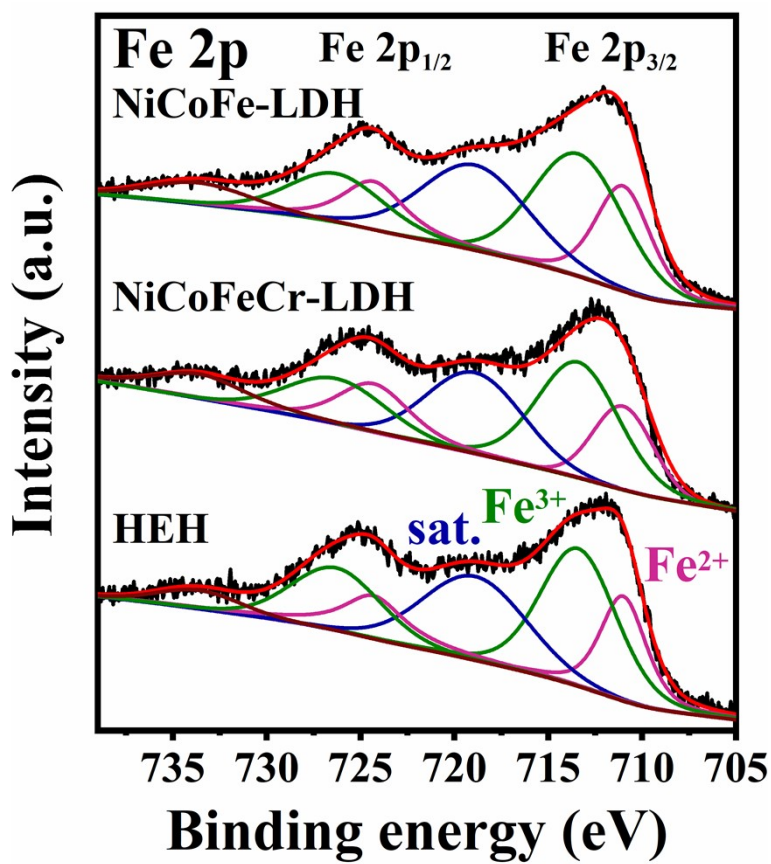


Figure S7. XPS spectra of Fe 2p of different samples for comparison.

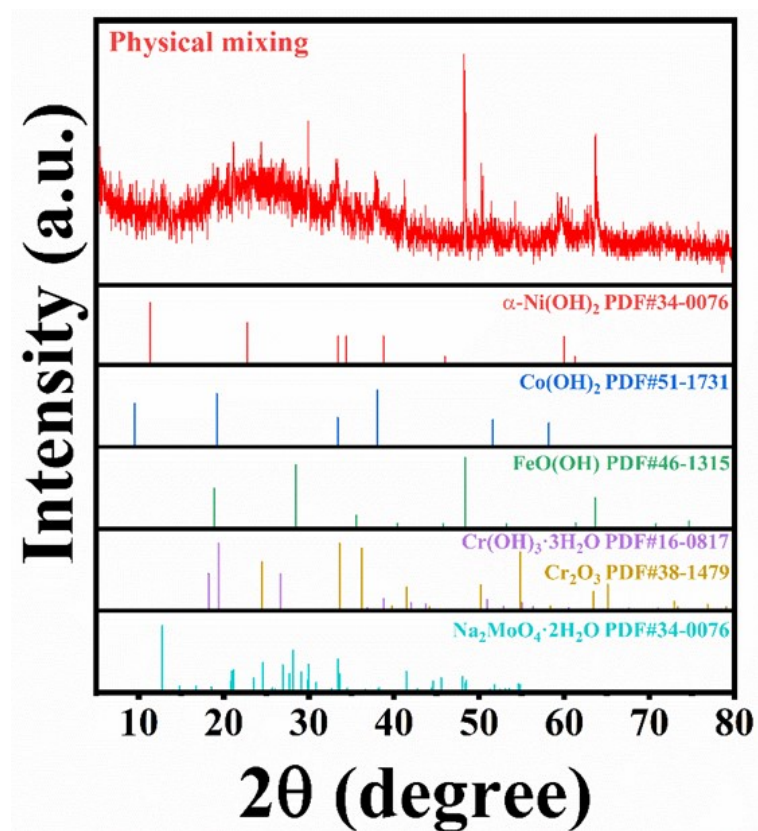


Figure S8. XRD pattern of physical mixing sample.

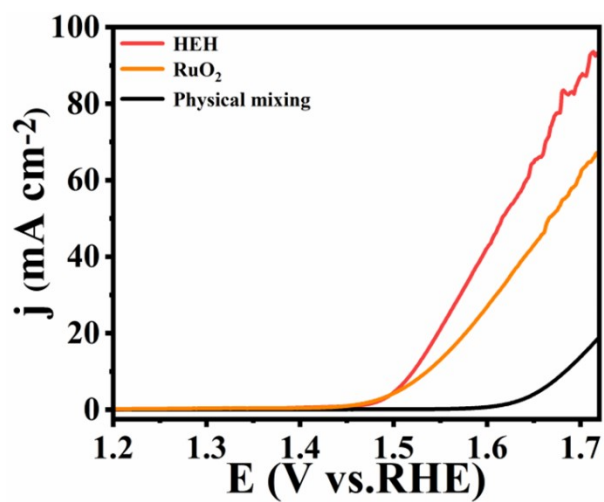


Figure S9. LSV of HEH, RuO_2 and physical mixing sample.

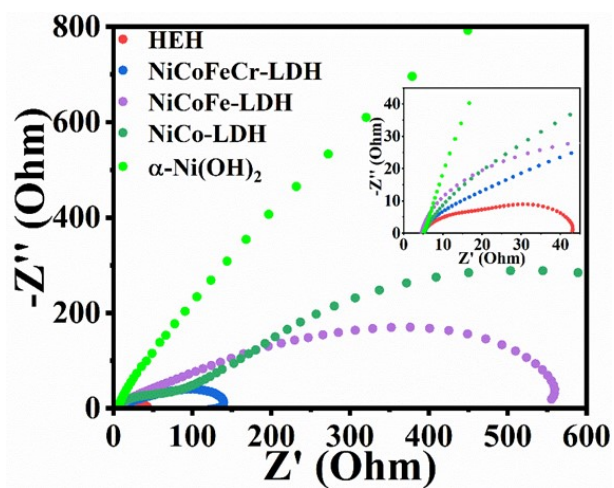


Figure S10. Nyquist plot of each catalyst.

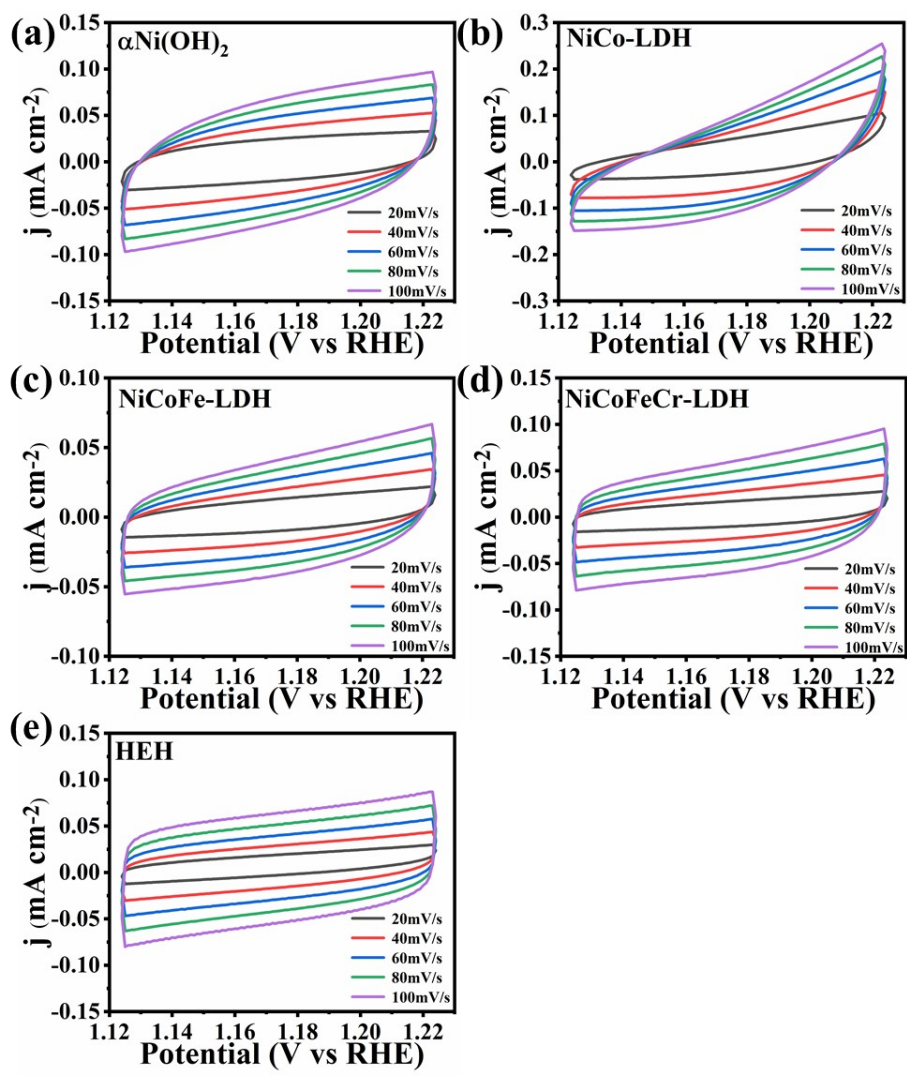


Figure S11. CV curves of different samples. (a) α -Ni(OH)₂, (b) NiCo-LDH, (c) NiCoFe-LDH, (d) NiCoFeCr-LDH, (e) HEH.

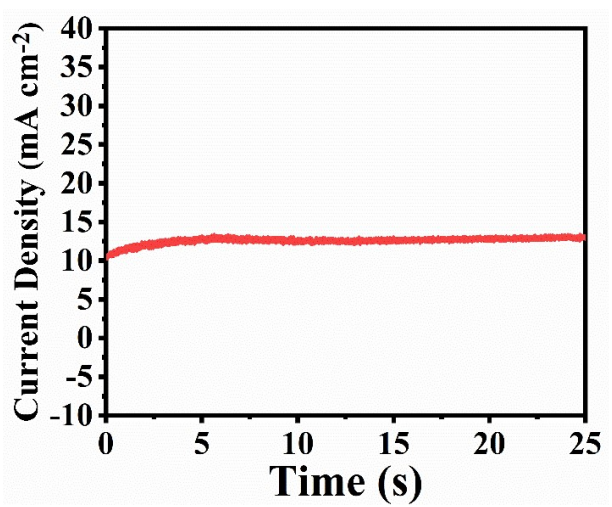


Figure S12. The current-time curve of HEH.

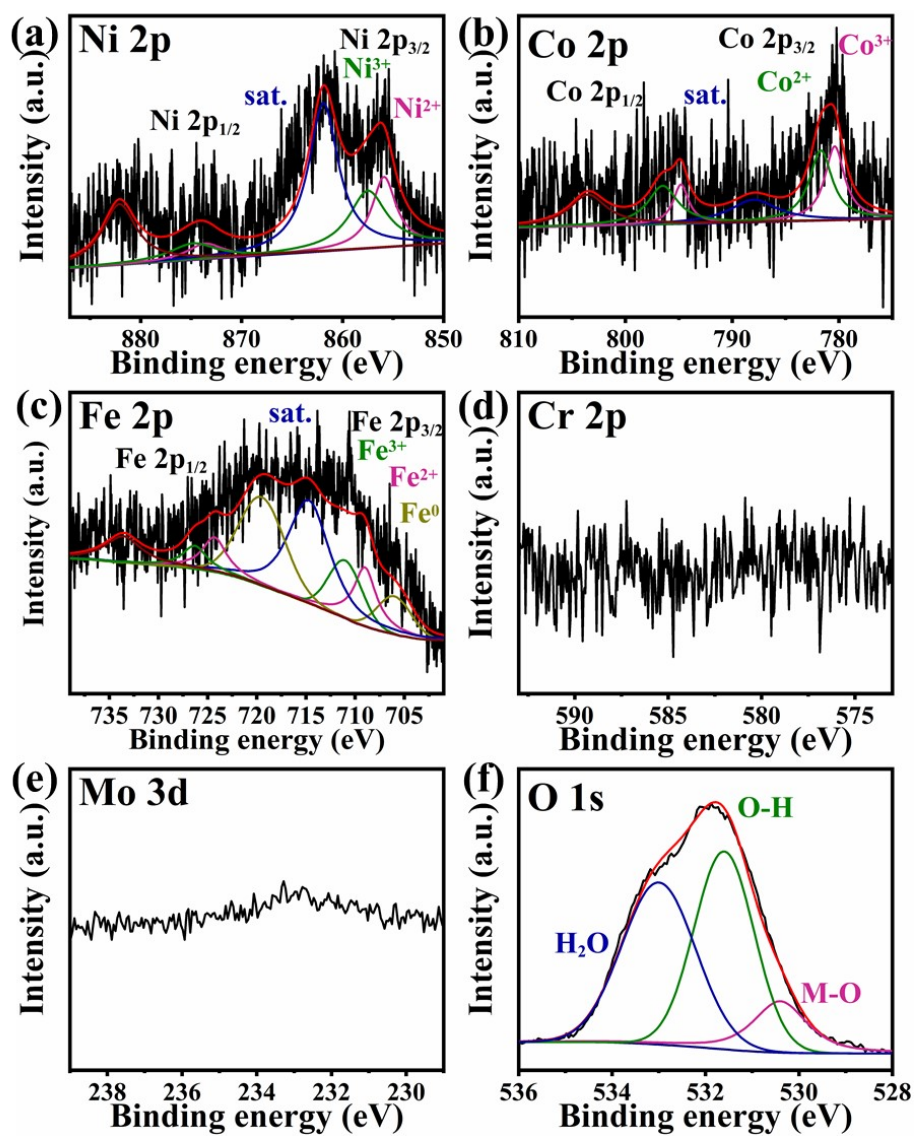


Figure S13. XPS spectra of HEH after long-term stability test.

Table S1. EDS analysis attached in SEM equipment of the obtained samples.

Samples	Ni (atom%)	Fe (atom%)	Co (atom%)	Cr (atom%)	Mo (atom%)
NiCo-LDH	43.80	56.20	-	-	-
NiCoFe-LDH	37.90	32.47	29.63	-	-
NiCoFeCr-LDH	25.32	24.16	25.04	25.46	-
HEH	19.21	22.50	23.84	22.30	12.12

Table S2. Data of M^{3+}/M^{2+} ratio of different samples.

Sample	NiCo-LDH	NiCoFe-LDH	NiCoFeCr-LDH	HEH	After OER
Ni^{3+}/Ni^{2+}	0.472	0.511	0.554	0.671	1.301
Co^{3+}/Co^{2+}	1.680	1.155	0.990	1.359	0.753
Fe^{3+}/Fe^{2+}	-	1.526	1.600	1.754	0.844

Table S3. Comparison for OER activity of HEH with other electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Overpotential η [mV] at 10 mA cm^{-2}	Tafel slope [mV decade^{-1}]	Ref
HEH	292	54.31	This work
Au-Ni(OH) ₂ /CC	288	55	Inorg. Chem., 2021, 60, 15818.
NiCo-LDH/ZnCo ₂ O ₄ /GC	260	62	J. Colloid Interf. Sci., 2021, 604, 832
NiSn(OH) ₆ @OOH/GC	370	58.4	J. Mater. Chem. A, 2022, 10, 1369
Fe _{0.5} CoNiCuZn _{0.8}	340	48	J. Mater. Sci. Technol., 2021, 93, 110
(Cr _{0.2} Mn _{0.2} Fe _{0.2} Co _{0.2} Ni _{0.2}) ₃ O ₄ /GC	322	54.5	Chem. Eng. J., 2022, 431, 133448
(FeCoNiCrMn) ₃ O ₄ -400/CP	288	60	Sustain. Energy Fuels, 2022, 6, 1479
CoNiCuMnAl@C/NF	215	35.6	Chem. Eng. J., 2022, 429, 132410
CoFeCuMoOOH@Cu/Cu foil	199	48.8	Adv. Mater., 2021, 22, e2100745
FeCoNiMnCu/Alloy	280	59	Chem. Eng. J., 2021, 425, 131533
NiFeCe-LDH/Mxene/GC	260	42.8	J. Energy Chem., 2021, 52, 412
NiFe25/PGS	332	33	Int. J. Hydrogen. Energy, 2022, 47, 8786.
NiFe-25/NF	299	48.9	Chem. Eng. J., 2021, 423, 130204.
NiFe LDH-A50/GC	308	50	ChemSusChem. 2020, 12, 811.
NiO/C@NiFe-LDHs/RDE	299	45	J. Electrochem. Soc. 2020, 167, 024501.
CoFe-Ni ₃ S ₄ /NF	230	63	Chem. Eng. J., 2022, 427, 130742.
K _{0.8} Na _{0.2} (MgMnFeCoNi)F ₃	314	55	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2020, 142,

Table S4. Data for TOF calculation.

Sample	HEH	NiCoFeCr-LDH	NiCoFe-LDH	NiCo-LDH
Weight%(Ni) from EDS	11.3	18.56	15.06	17.3
n(Ni)/mol	6.28×10^{-7}	1.03×10^{-6}	8.37×10^{-7}	9.61×10^{-7}