

## Supporting information

### Supplementary information for Dissolvable templates to prepare Pt-based porous metallic glass for oxygen reduction reaction

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**Fig. S9** (a) Chronoamperometric responses of NPMG and the benchmark Pt/C at 0.8 V in O<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M KOH before and after addition of 2 M methanol under 1600 rpm.

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### **Supporting Notes1: Calculation of electron transfer number (n)**

The electron transfer number (n) is calculated by the Koutecky-Levich equation at various electrode potentials.

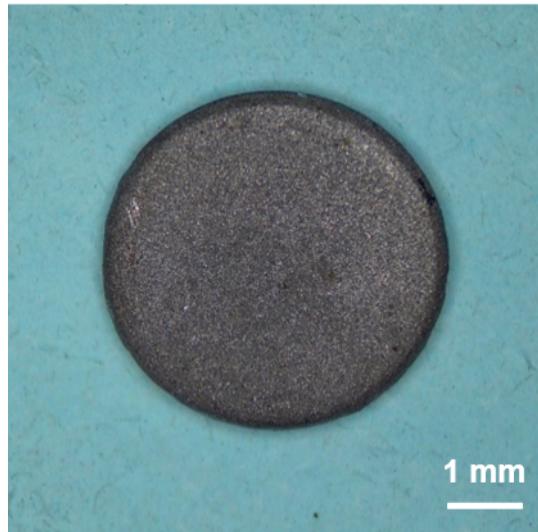
$$\frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{i_k} + \frac{1}{i_d} = \frac{1}{nFA\kappa C_{O_2}} + \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}}$$

$$B = 0.2nFAC_{O_2}D_{O_2}^{2/3}V^{-1/6}$$

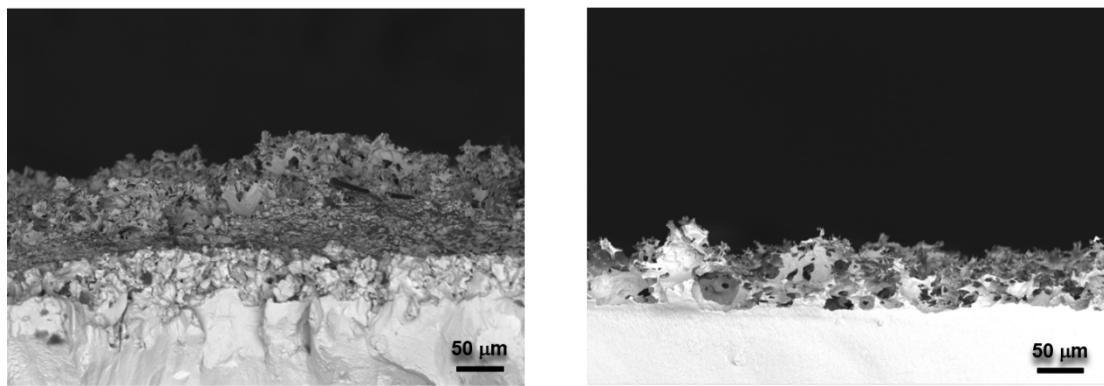
where  $i$ ,  $i_k$  and  $i_d$  represent measured, kinetic and diffusion-limiting current, respectively,  $n$  represents the transferred electron number per oxygen molecule.  $F$  is faraday constant ( $96485 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ ).  $A$  is the geometric electrode area ( $0.196 \text{ cm}^2$ );  $\kappa$  is the rate constant for ORR ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ );  $C_{O_2}$  is the saturated concentration of oxygen in  $0.1 \text{ M KOH}$  solution ( $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$ );  $D_{O_2}$  is the diffusion coefficient of oxygen in  $0.1 \text{ M KOH}$  solution ( $1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ );  $V$  is the kinematic viscosity of solution ( $0.01 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ); and  $\omega$  is the angular rotation speed ( $\text{rad s}^{-1}$ ). The constant 0.2 is adopted when the rotation speed is expressed in rpm.

### **Supplementary Note 2: Electrochemical characterization of the intrinsic activities of catalysts toward ORR**

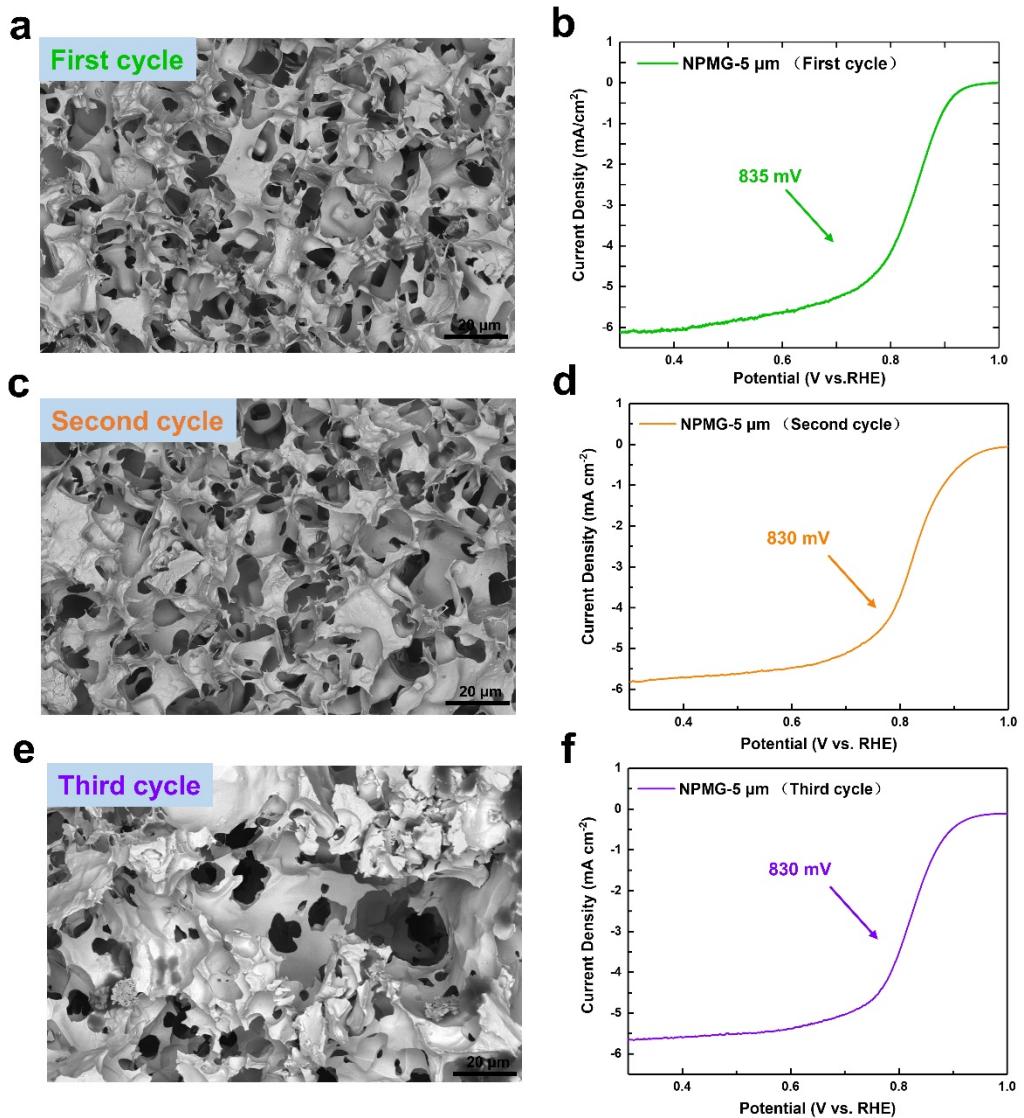
Electrochemical double-layer capacitance measurements were used to determine the electrochemically active surface areas (ECSA) of the electrocatalysts. The ECSA value was calculated based on the equation of  $\text{ECSA} = C_{dl}/C_s$ , where  $C_{dl}$  is the electrochemical double-layer capacitance and  $C_s$  is the specific capacitance. The  $C_s$  for a flat surface was generally found to be in the range of  $20$  to  $60 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ . In this work, we used a value of  $20 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ . For this, the potential window of cyclic voltammetric stripping was  $1.07 \text{ V}$  to  $1.12 \text{ V}$  versus RHE ( $0.1 \text{ M KOH}$  solution). The scan rates were  $3 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $20 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $40 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $60 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ,  $80 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  and  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . The  $C_{dl}$  was estimated by plotting the  $\Delta j = (j_a - j_c)$  at  $1.09 \text{ V}$  (where  $j_c$  and  $j_a$  are the cathodic and anodic current densities, respectively) versus RHE against the scan rate, in which the slope was twice that of  $C_{dl}$ .



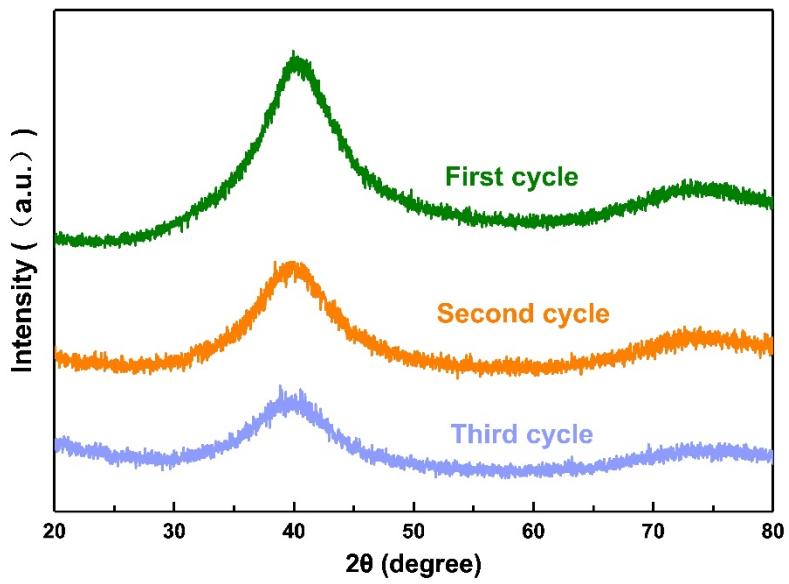
**Fig. S1** The amorphous samples after hot pressing.



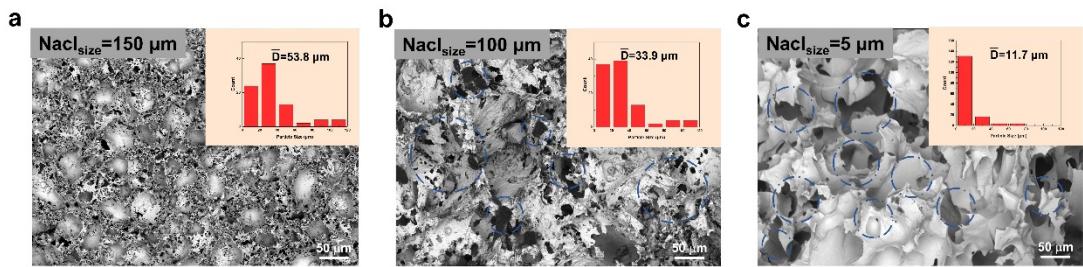
**Fig. S2** The scanning electron microscope (SEM) section image of NPMG.



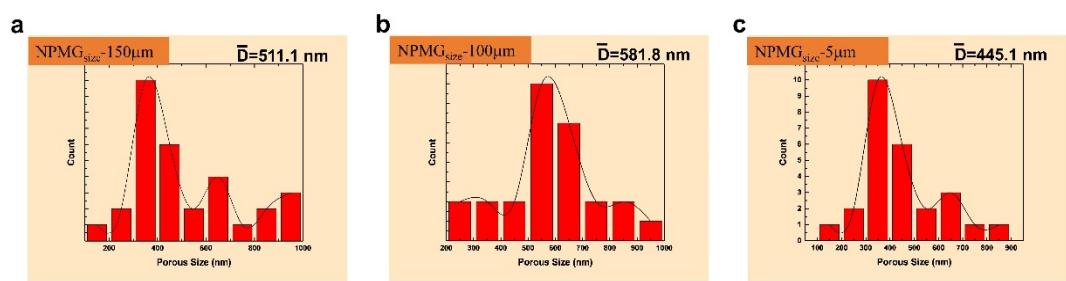
**Fig. S3** (a) The surface morphology of NPMGs fabricated in the first cycle; (b) The half-wave potential of NPMGs fabricated in the first cycle; (c) The surface morphology of NPMGs fabricated in the second cycle; (d) The half-wave potential of NPMGs fabricated in the second cycle; (e) The surface morphology of NPMGs fabricated in the third cycle; (f) The half-wave potential of NPMGs fabricated in the third cycle.



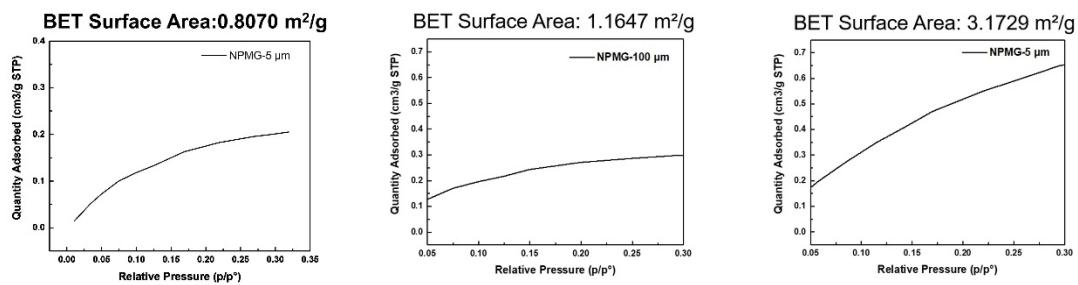
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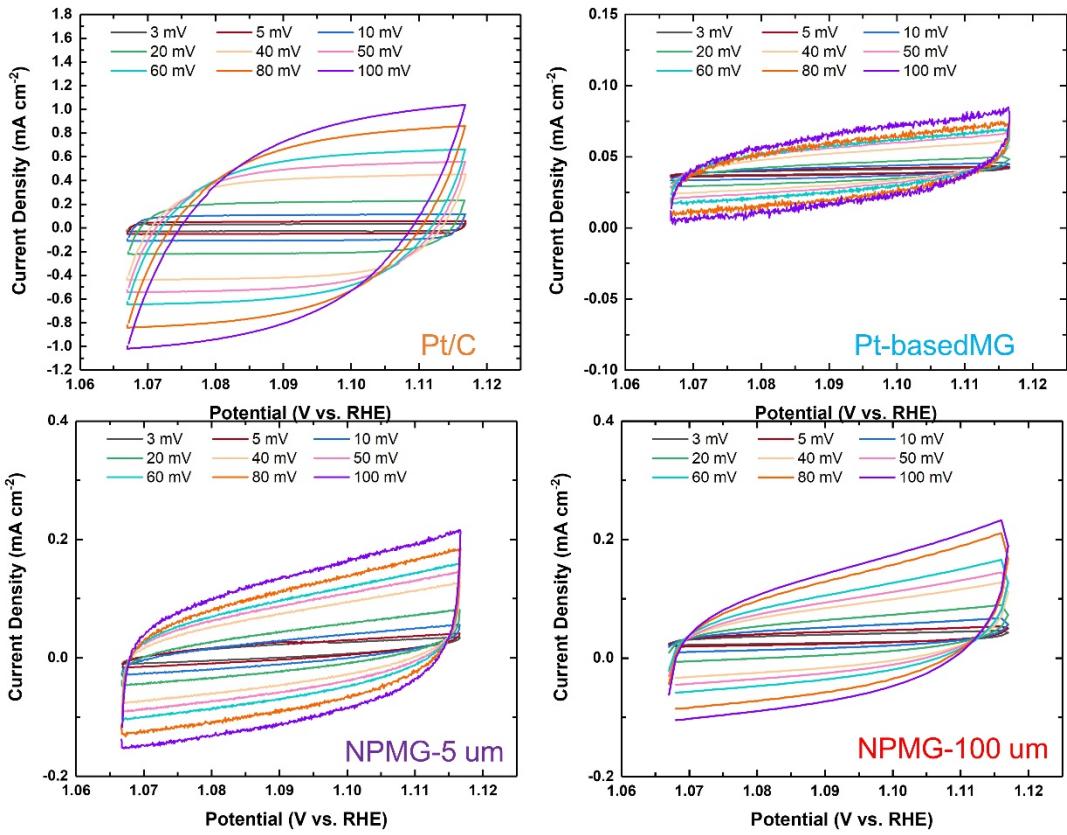
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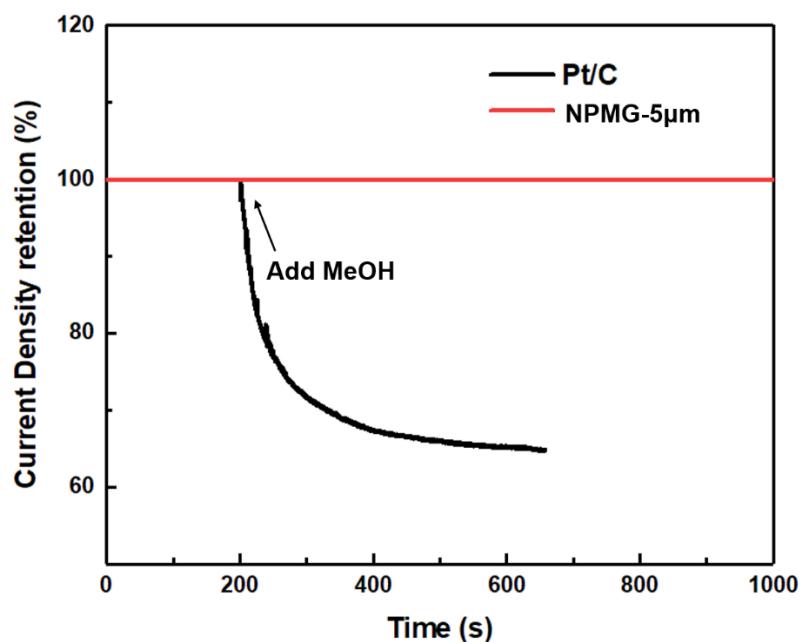
**Fig. S6** The SEM of average nanopore size of NPMG-150μm, NPMG-100μm and NPMG-5μm.



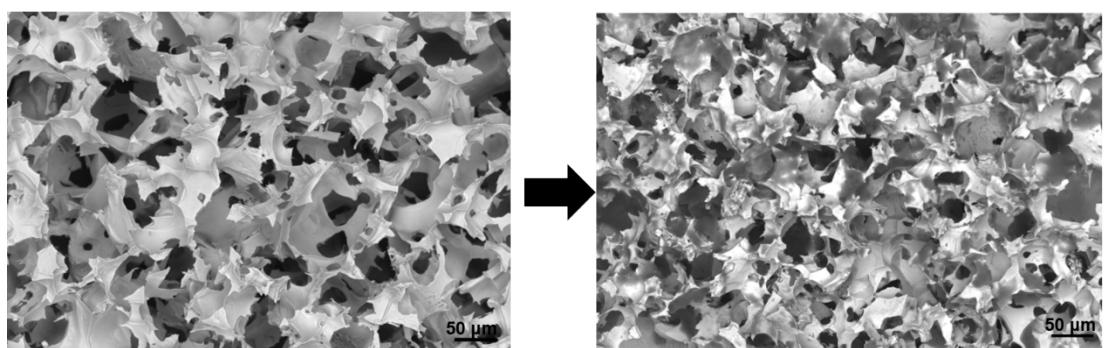
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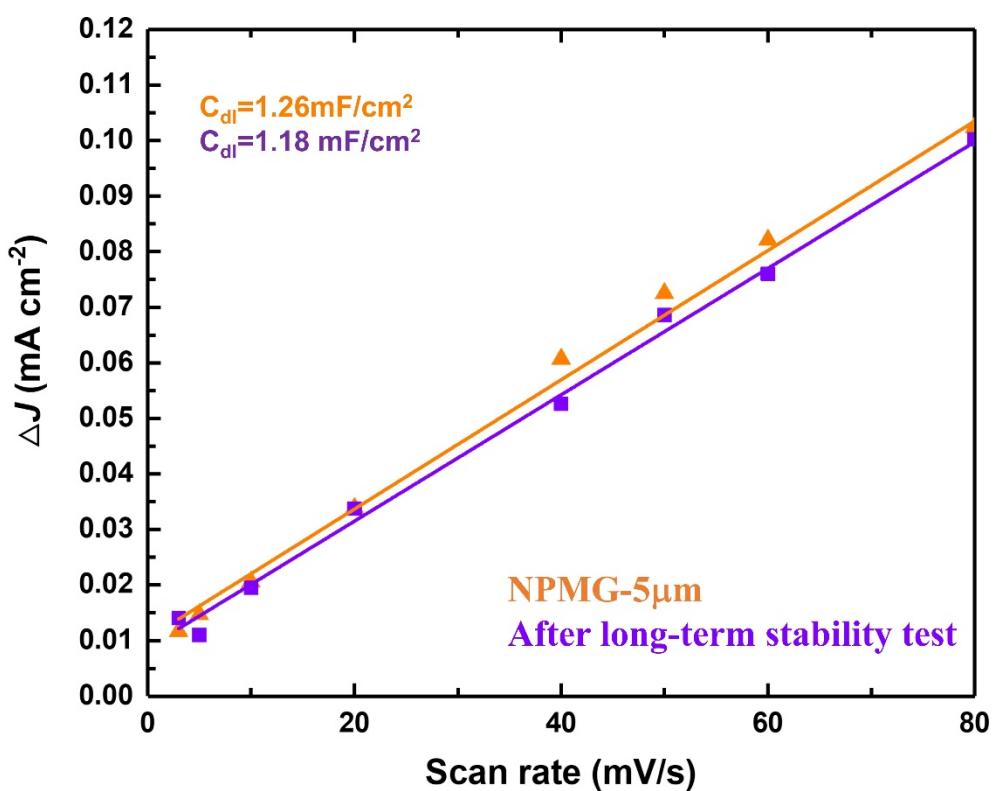
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**Fig. S10** the SEM analysis is performed to detect the surface structure of the sample  
after a long-time stability test.



**Fig. S11** Comparison of ECSA of samples before and after a long-time stability test.

**Table S1.** Comparison of Half-peak potential, Tafel slope and Stability for the ORR materials.

Catalysts	Half-peak potential mV vs. RHE	Tafel slope (mVdec <sup>-1</sup> )	Stability (%)	Electrolyte	References
NPMG-5 µm.	835	54	100	0.1 M KOH	This work
NPMG-100 µm	726	67	/	0.1 M KOH	
20% Pt/C	823	72	75	0.1 M KOH	
CoFe-N-C	897	67.7	88	0.1 M KOH	<sup>1</sup>
FeCo-N-HCN	860	52.1	90	0.1 M KOH	<sup>2</sup>
CoFe/N-GCT	790	76	75	0.1 M KOH	<sup>3</sup>
A-FeCo@NCNs	870	80	84	0.1 M KOH	<sup>4</sup>
CoFePPy	840	81.8	81	0.1 M KOH	<sup>5</sup>
CoFe-NC	940	68	75	0.1 M KOH	<sup>6</sup>
CoFe/SN-C	843	98	46.1	0.1 M KOH	<sup>7</sup>
NiFe-NC	850	140	86.3	0.1 M KOH	<sup>8</sup>
NPSC-Co <sub>2</sub> Fe1	850		70.9	0.1 M KOH	<sup>9</sup>
CoNi-SAs/NC	760	58.7	80	0.1 M KOH	<sup>10</sup>
Fe, Mn-N/C900	904	35	93	0.1 M KOH	<sup>11</sup>
FeCo-N-rGO	850	70	60	0.1 M KOH	<sup>12</sup>
(Fe,Co)@NGC	850	78	91	0.1 M KOH	<sup>13</sup>
Ni-N <sub>4</sub> /GHSs/Fe-N <sub>4</sub>	830	55	68.6	0.1 M KOH	<sup>14</sup>
NCAG/FeCo	890	64	89	0.1 M KOH	<sup>15</sup>
Pt/CaMnO <sub>3</sub>	950	65	84	0.1 M KOH	<sup>16</sup>
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /rGO	890	101	37	0.1 M KOH	<sup>17</sup>
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /N/C	920	/	28	0.1 M KOH	<sup>18</sup>
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NCNT	820	83	31	0.1 M KOH	<sup>19</sup>
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /N/C	920	/	25	0.1 M KOH	<sup>20</sup>
Fe-N-DSC	840	/	78	0.1 M KOH	<sup>21</sup>
FeCo@N-GCNT-FD	880	/	43	0.1 M KOH	<sup>22</sup>
Co@h-ZIF	906	128	/	0.1 M KOH	<sup>23</sup>
PtCu nanoparticles	915	87	21	0.1M HClO <sub>4</sub>	<sup>24</sup>
Tin Selenide (SnSe)	750	137.5	/	0.1 M KOH	<sup>25</sup>
Co <sub>3</sub> W <sub>3</sub> C/NPG	790	/	/	0.1MHClO <sub>4</sub>	<sup>26</sup>
DS-Pd NPs	892	/	/	.1 M KOH	<sup>27</sup>
Co-N-C-MT/EA	810	77	13	0.1 M KOH	<sup>28</sup>
Fe-N-GO-400	820	60	85	0.1 M KOH	<sup>29</sup>
Fe-SA/HPC	910	68.7	/	0.1 M KOH	<sup>30</sup>
ZrO <sub>2</sub> /NC	815	/	/	0.1 M KOH	<sup>31</sup>
WS <sub>2</sub> /AC	860	68	96.4	N <sub>2</sub> -aturated	<sup>32</sup>
WS <sub>2</sub> /rGO	820	71	95.6	0.1 M KOH	<sup>32</sup>

**Table S2.** XPS element binding energy peak.

Sample	Before <i>J-t</i>	After <i>J-t</i>
BE ( eV )		
Pt4f7 Scan A (Pt <sup>0</sup> )	71.38	71.61
Pt4f5 Scan A (Pt <sup>0</sup> )	74.58	74.20
Pt4f7 Scan B (Pt <sup>2+</sup> )	72.68	72.61
Pt4f5 Scan B (Pt <sup>2+</sup> )	76.08	76.00
Pt4f7 Scan C (Pt <sup>4+</sup> )	/	74.90
Pt4f5 Scan C (Pt <sup>4+</sup> )	/	77.80

**Table S3.** XPS Cu element binding energy peak

Sample	Before <i>J-t</i>	After <i>J-t</i>
BE ( eV )		
Cu2p Scan A (Cu <sup>0</sup> )	951.68	/
Cu2p Scan A (Cu <sup>0</sup> )	932.08	/
Cu2p Scan B (Cu <sup>2+</sup> )	953.62	951.78
Cu2p Scan B (Cu <sup>2+</sup> )	933.88	933.08

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