

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI): for

Ultra-low thermal conductivity and enhanced mechanical properties of High-Entropy Perovskite Ceramics

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Table S1 The coordination number (C.N.) of each element, the corresponding ionic radius and valence state.

Site	Element	C.N.	ionic radius /[Å]	valence state
A-site	Ba	12	1.61	2+
B-site	Zr	6	0.72	4+
	Ti	6	0.605	4+
	Sn	6	0.69	4+
	Hf	6	0.71	4+
	Nb	6	0.68	4+
	O	6	1.40	2-

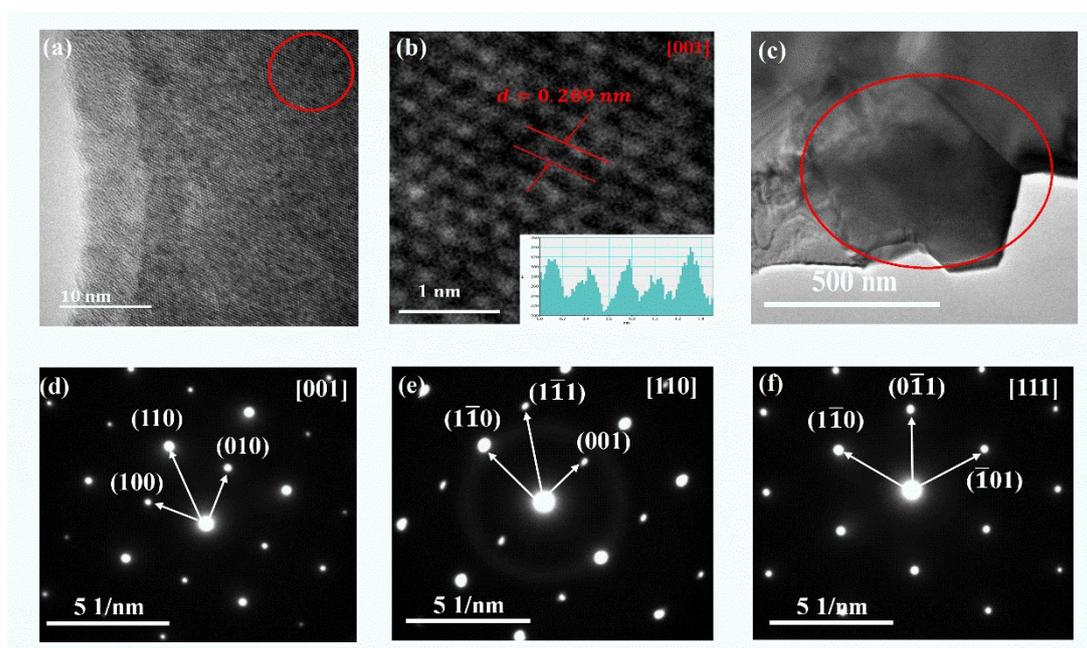


Fig. S1. TEM analysis of HEC-Nb ceramic. (a) HRTEM image and (b) the corresponding enlarged image, (c) Bright-field TEM image and (d-f) SAED patterns of lattice fringes with different directions.

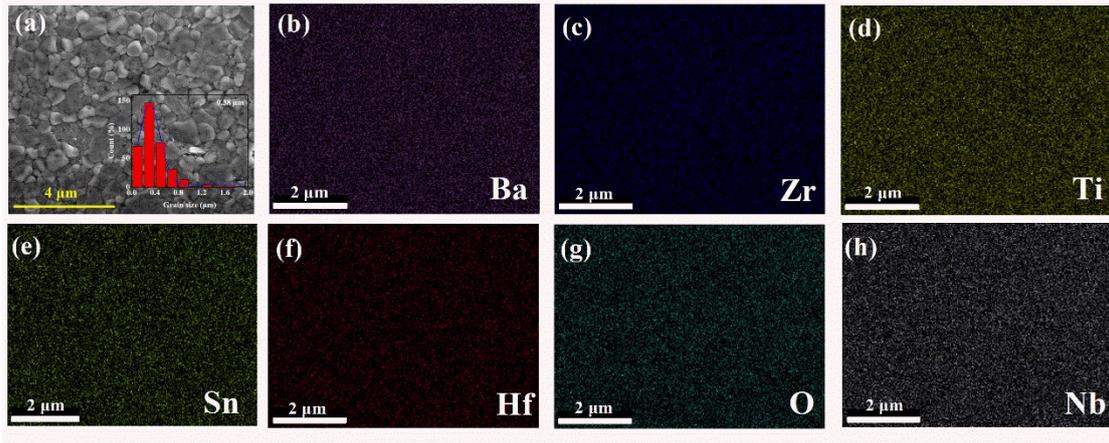


Fig. S2. (a) SEM images, and (b-h) EDS mapping of the HEC-Nb high-entropy ceramics.

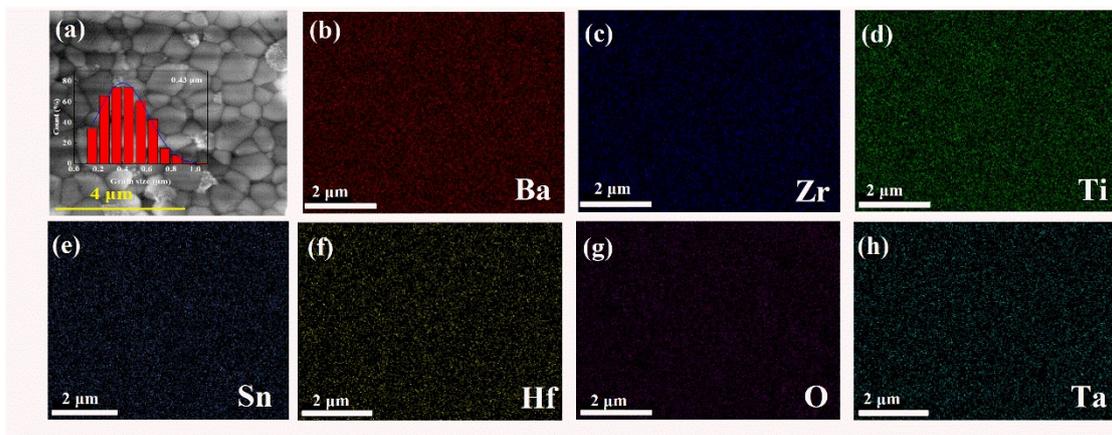


Fig. S3. (a) SEM images, and (b-h) EDS mapping of the HEC-Ta high-entropy ceramics.

The homogeneous distribution of the five elements in the grains is indicative of the absence of element segregation, as evidenced by the EDS mappings. This finding confirms the formation of a solid solution, with a single solid solution phase being present in the sintered compact.

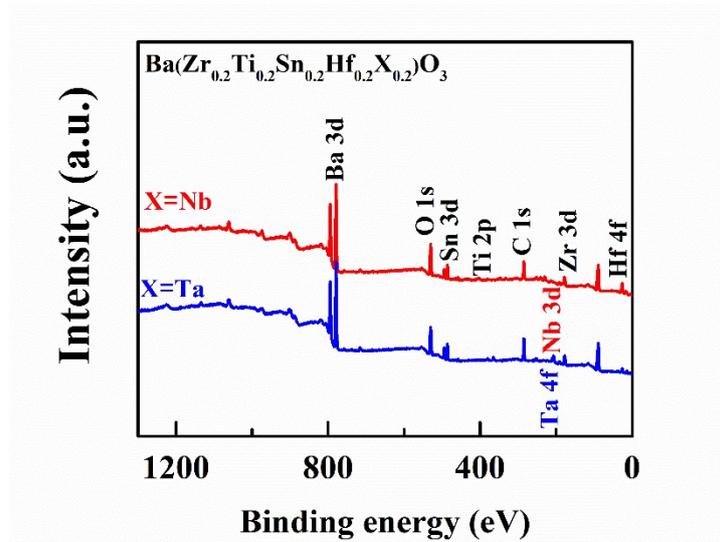


Fig. S4. XPS survey spectra of $\text{Ba}(\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{X}_{0.2})\text{O}_3$ (X= Nb, Ta).

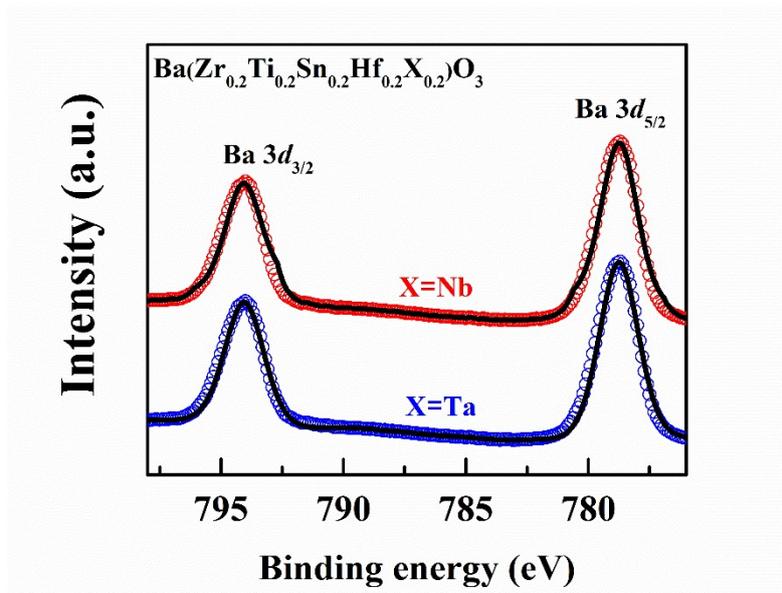


Fig. S5. XPS survey spectra of Ba 3d.

Two primary peaks corresponding to $\text{Ba } 3d_{5/2}$ and $\text{Ba } 3d_{3/2}$ were observed for $\text{Ba}(\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{X}_{0.2})\text{O}_3$ (X = Nb^+ , Ta^+) ceramics due to the spin-orbit coupling effect¹.

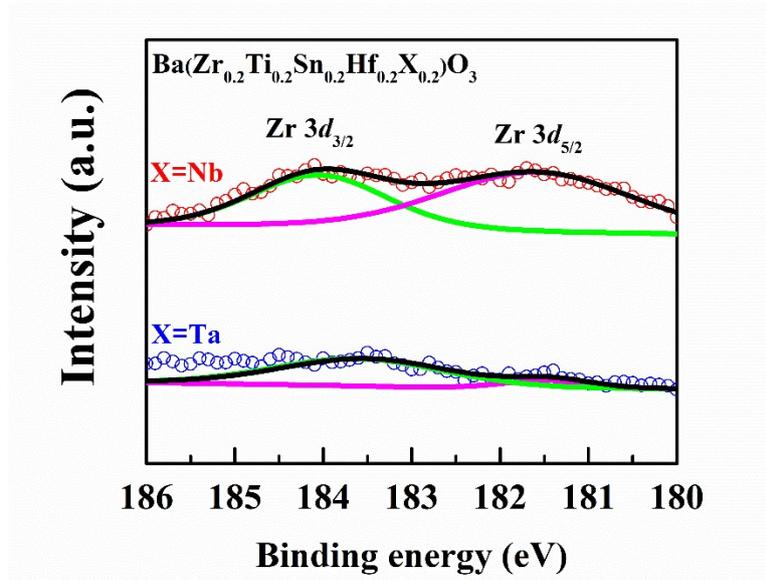


Fig. S6. XPS survey spectra of Zr 3d.

Apart from the peaks from Ba $4p_{3/2}$, two primary peaks for Zr 3d (Zr $3d_{5/2}$ and Zr $3d_{3/2}$) were observed for $\text{Ba}(\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{X}_{0.2})\text{O}_3$ ($\text{X} = \text{Nb}^+, \text{Ta}^+$) ceramics due to the spin-orbit coupling effect ².

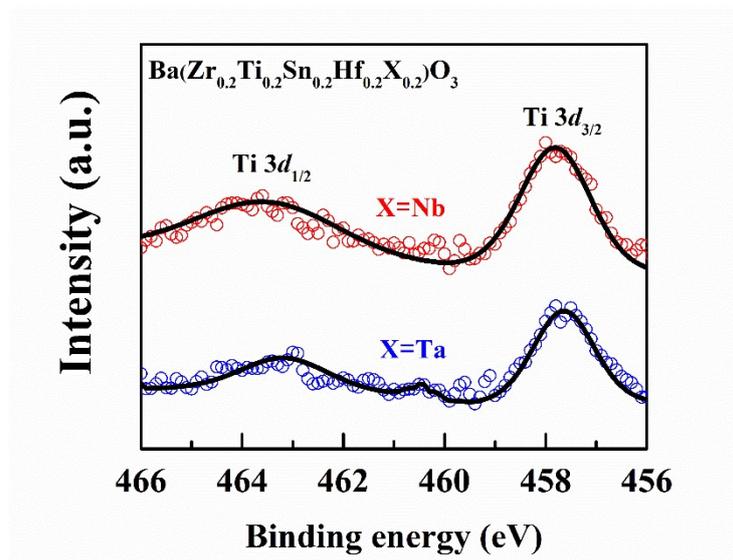


Fig. S7. XPS survey spectra of Ti 3d.

Two primary peaks namely Ti $2p_{3/2}$ and Ti $2p_{1/2}$ were observed for $\text{Ba}(\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{X}_{0.2})\text{O}_3$ ($\text{X} = \text{Nb}^+, \text{Ta}^+$) ceramics due to the spin-orbit coupling effect ³.

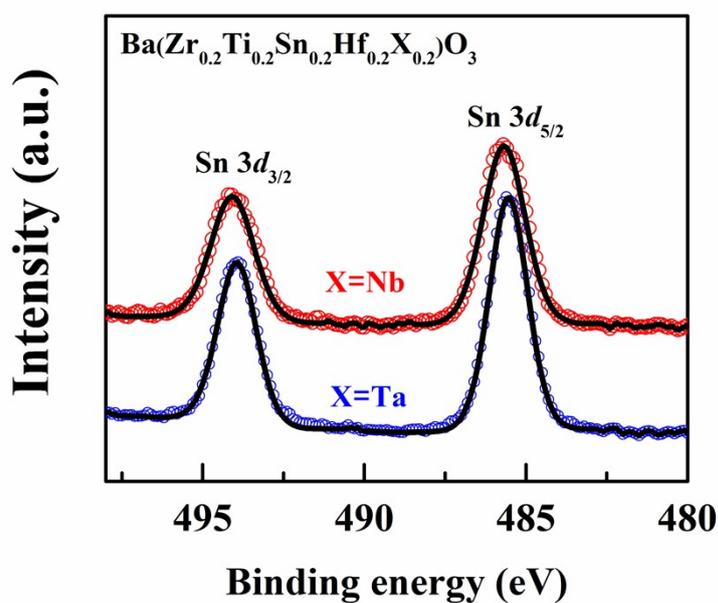


Fig. S8. XPS survey spectra of Sn 3d.

Two primary peaks namely Sn $3d_{5/2}$ and Sn $3d_{3/2}$ were observed for $\text{Ba}(\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Sn}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{X}_{0.2})\text{O}_3$ ($\text{X} = \text{Nb}^+, \text{Ta}^+$) ceramics due to the spin-orbit coupling effect⁴.

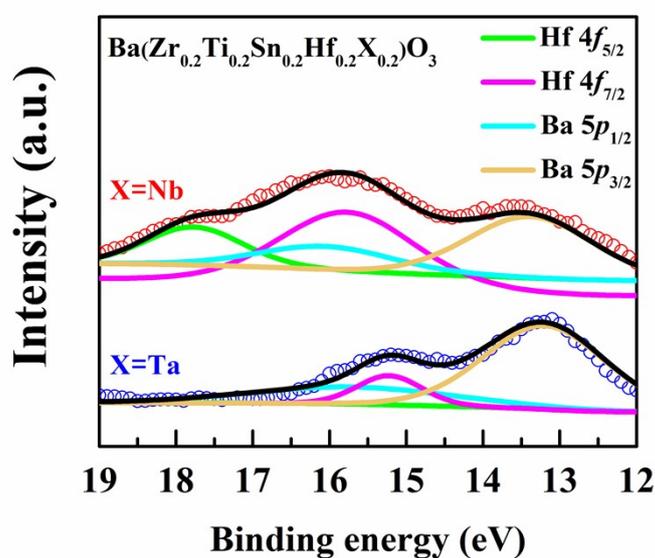


Fig. S9. XPS survey spectra of Hf 4f.

Due to the overlapping signals of Ba $5p$ and Hf $4f$, it was necessary to deconvolute the curves into four peaks. In addition to the peaks originating from Ba $5p$, two additional peaks were observed from Hf $4f_{7/2}$ and Hf $3d_{5/2}$, respectively¹.

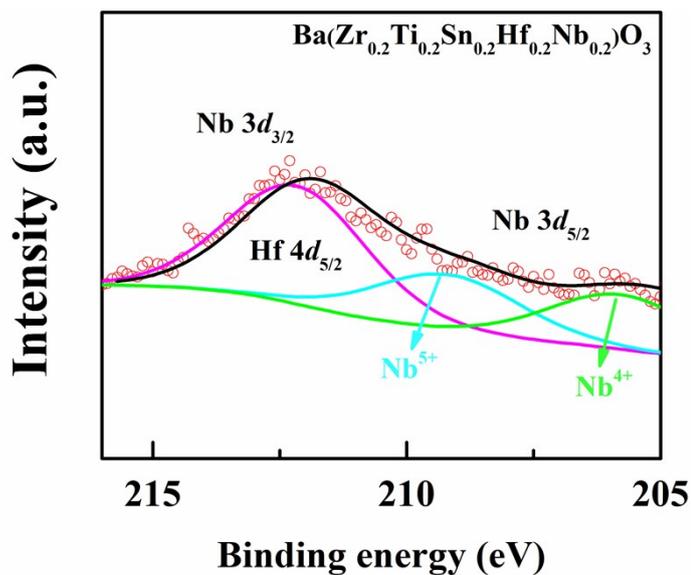


Fig. S10. XPS survey spectra of Nb 3d.

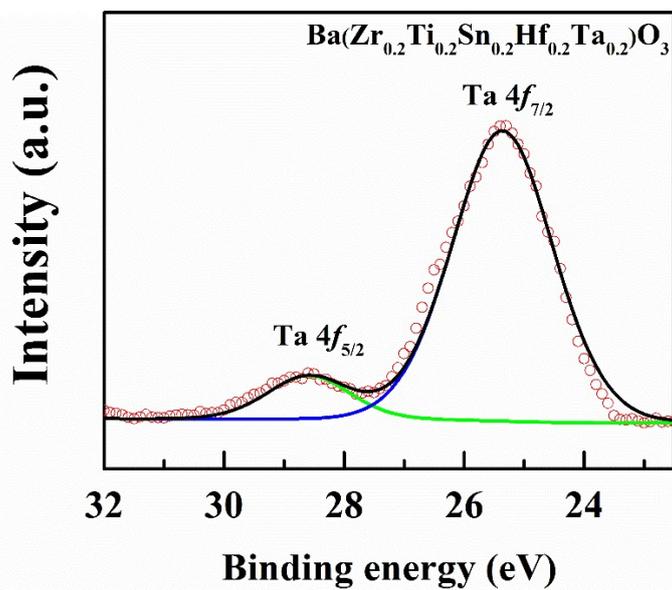


Fig. S11. XPS survey spectra of Ta 4f.

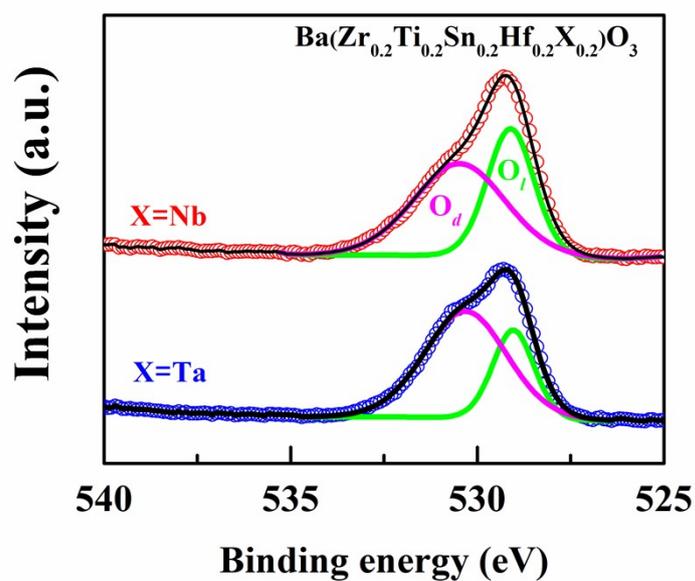


Fig. S12. XPS survey spectra of O 2p.

References:

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