

Supporting information for:

A dual-site approach in high-entropy oxide aerogels creates active and selective reverse water–gas shift catalysts

Travis G. Novak,^{*a} Matthew R. Buck,^b Austin E. Herzog,^c Joshua J. Kim,^b Bethany M. Hudak,^a Ryan H. DeBlock,^a Evan R. Glaser,^a Michelle D. Johannes,^a Debra R. Rolison^{*a}

- a. U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC 20375, USA
- b. Chemistry Department, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402, USA
- c. NRC Postdoctoral Associate, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC 20375, USA

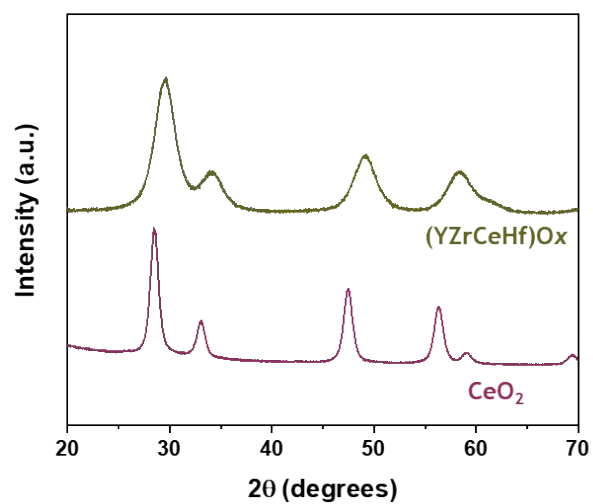


Fig. S1 | XRD patterns of (YZrCeHf)Ox and CeO₂ aerogels. Both show a simple fluorite structure, but the peaks for (YZrCeHf)Ox are broader and shifted toward a smaller lattice parameter.

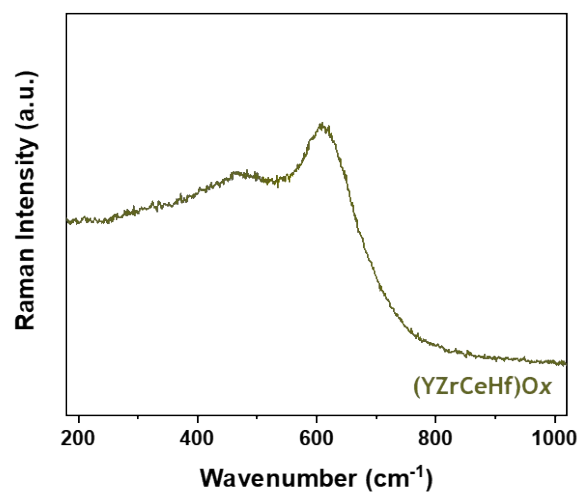


Fig. S2 | Raman spectrum of (YZrCeHf)Ox aerogel. The broad peak at ~ 600 cm⁻¹ has been assigned to oxygen vacancies previous high-entropy oxides.

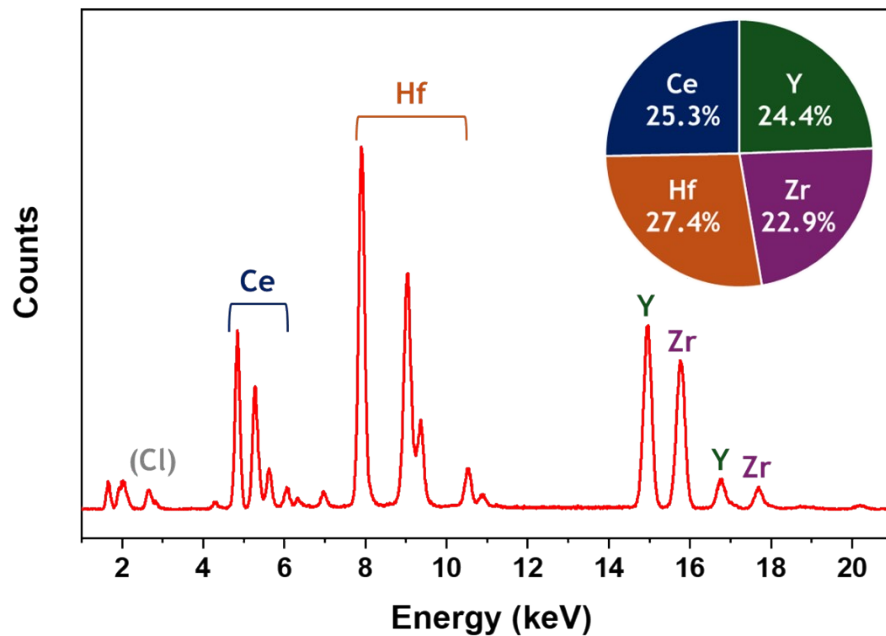


Fig. S3 | XRF-spectrum of (YZrCeHf)O_x, with inset showing calculated elemental composition of cations. Some Cl content (~2.7 keV) is present due to the use of chloride precursors.

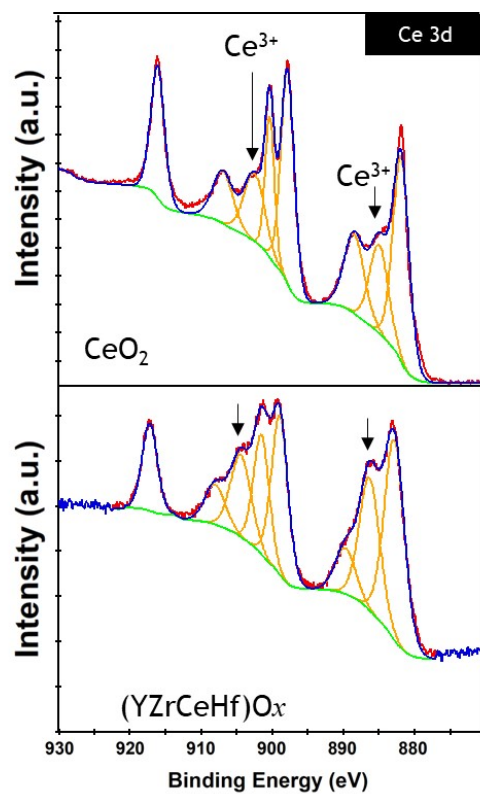


Fig. S4 | Comparison of the XPS Ce 3d region with CeO₂ and (YZrCeHf)O_x aerogels.

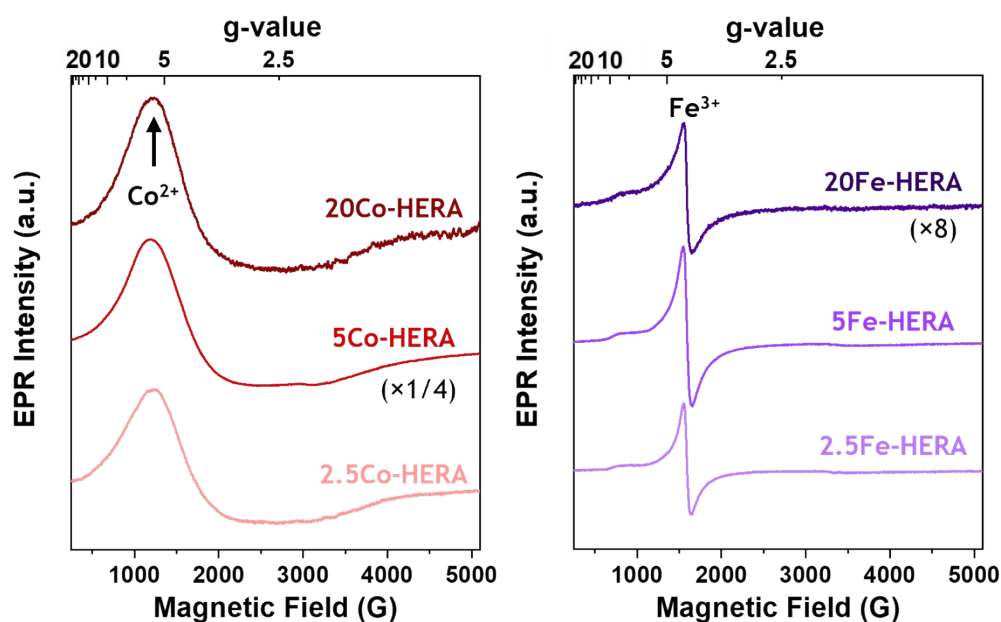


Fig. S5 | EPR of Co and Fe incorporated HERAs.

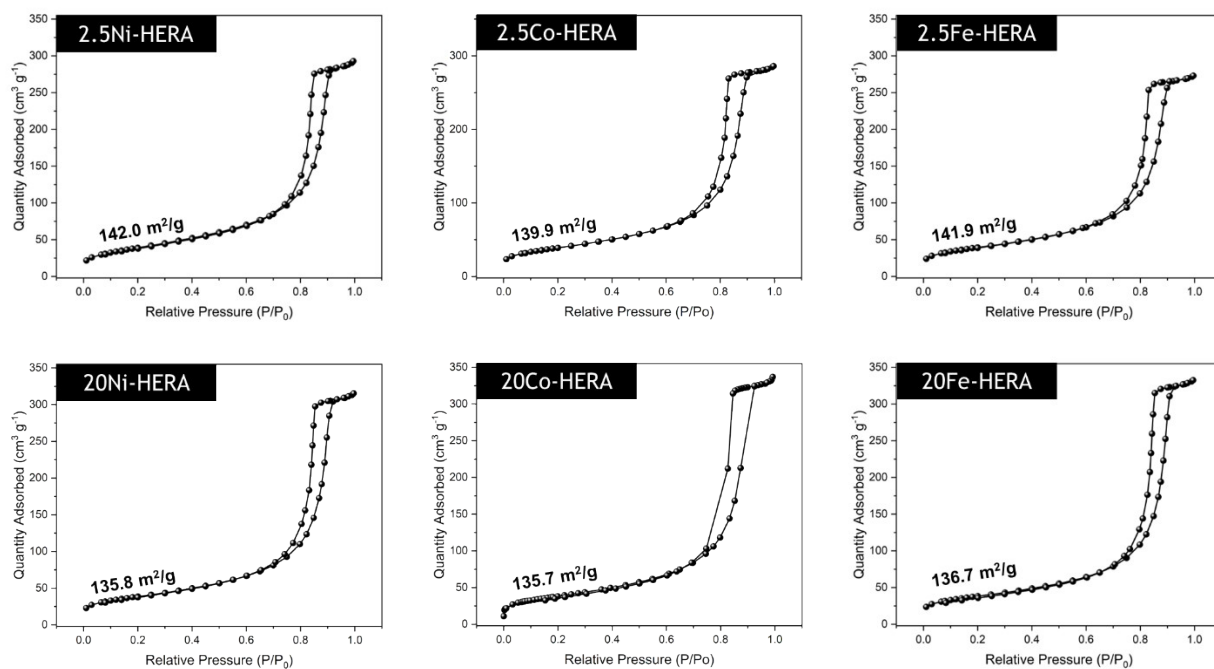


Fig. S6 | N_2 isotherms of transition-metal-incorporated HERAs, with BET surface area indicated.

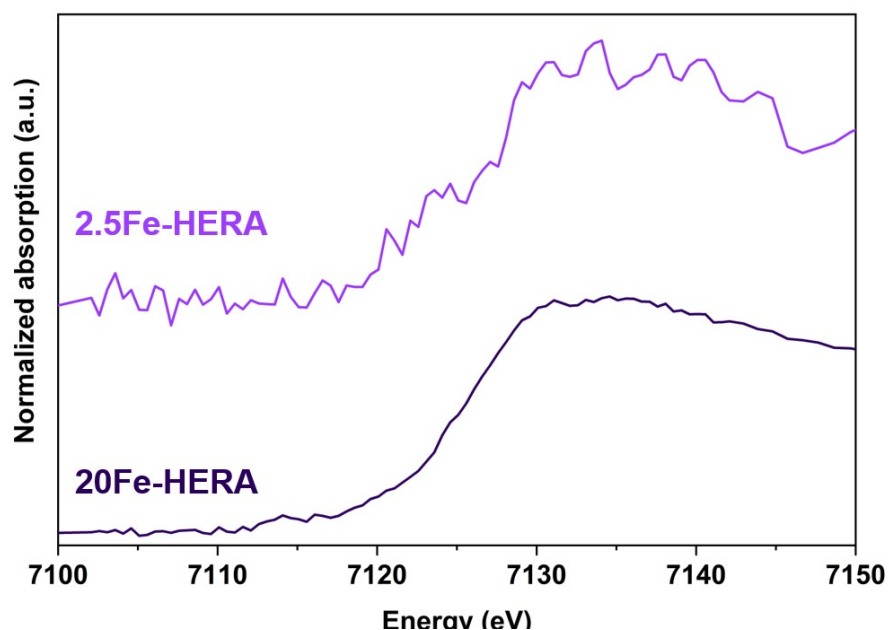


Fig. S7 | XANES comparison of 2.5Fe-HERA and 20FeHERA

Table S1 | Comparison of pre-edge peaks for standard Fe³⁺ compounds and 20Fe-HERA

| Material | Centroid (eV) | Integrated Area ^Δ | Ref. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| α-Fe ₂ O ₃ | 7114.4 | 0.15 | This work |
| α-Fe ₂ O ₃ | 7114.4* | 0.12 | [32] |
| α-Fe ₂ O ₃ | 7114.4 | 0.12 | [31] |
| FePO ₄ | 7114.5 | 0.32 | This work |
| FePO ₄ | 7114.5* | 0.34 | [32] |
| FePO ₄ | 7114.5 | 0.25 | [31] |
| 20Fe-HERA | 7114.1 | 0.12 | This work |

* Centroid position adjusted from primary source to account for differences in Fe foil energy calibration

^Δ Integrated area calculated after background subtraction and fitting the peak near 7114 eV with a single pseudo-Voigt function.

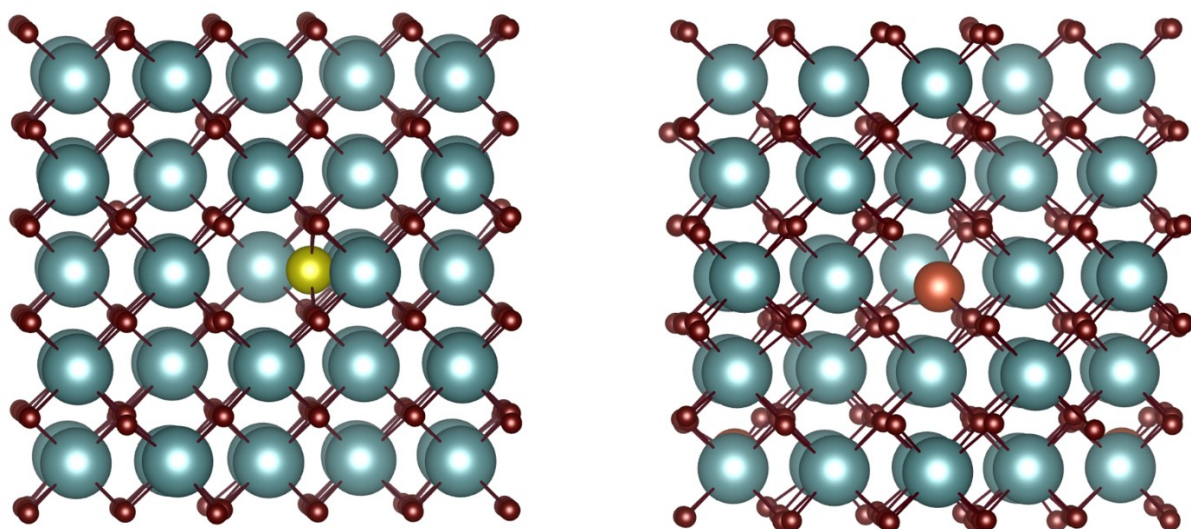


Fig. S8 | CeO₂ lattice with Ni (left) and Fe (right).

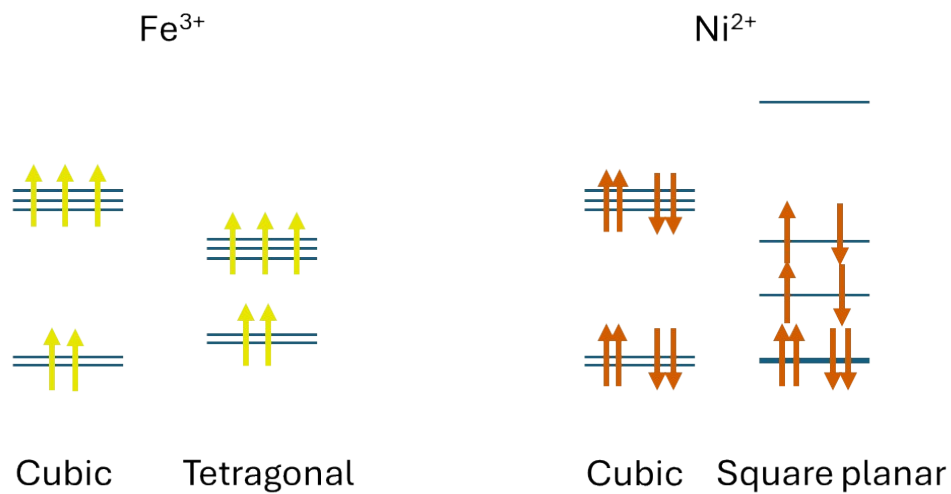


Fig. S9 | Molecular orbital diagrams for Fe^{3+} and Ni^{2+} .

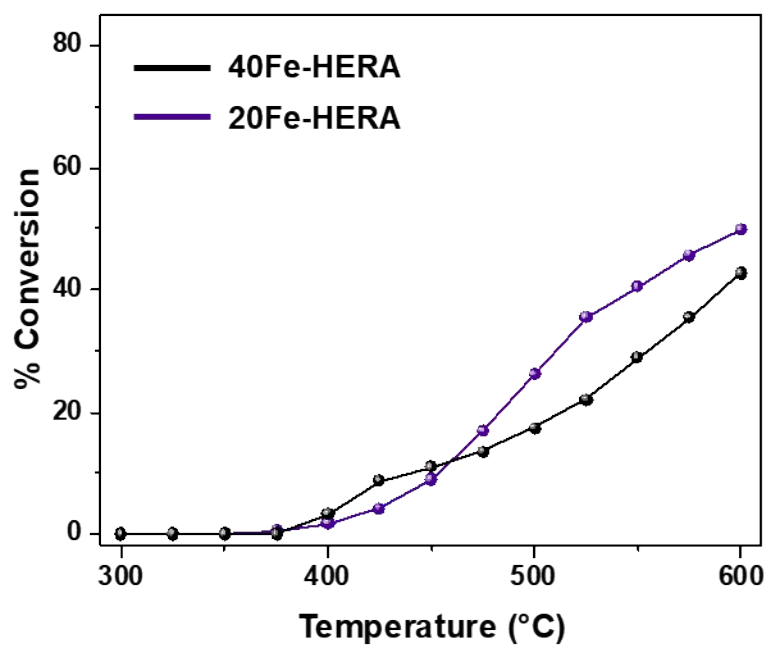


Fig. S10 | Comparison of 20 and 40 at.% Fe in HERA catalysts. Both catalysts yield entirely CO; no CH₄ is detected.

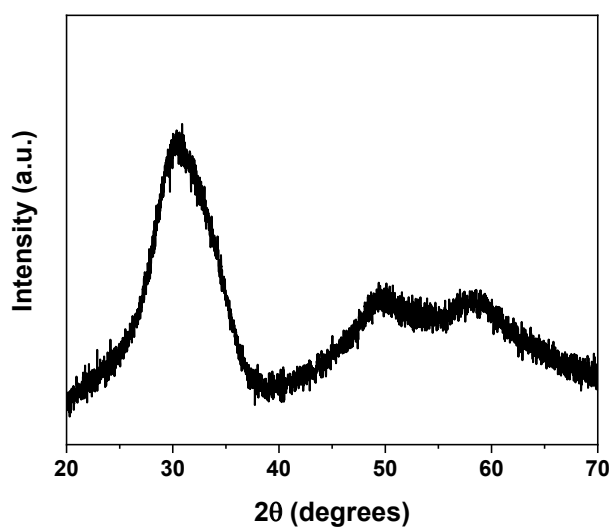


Fig. S11 | X-ray diffraction pattern of 40Fe-HERA.

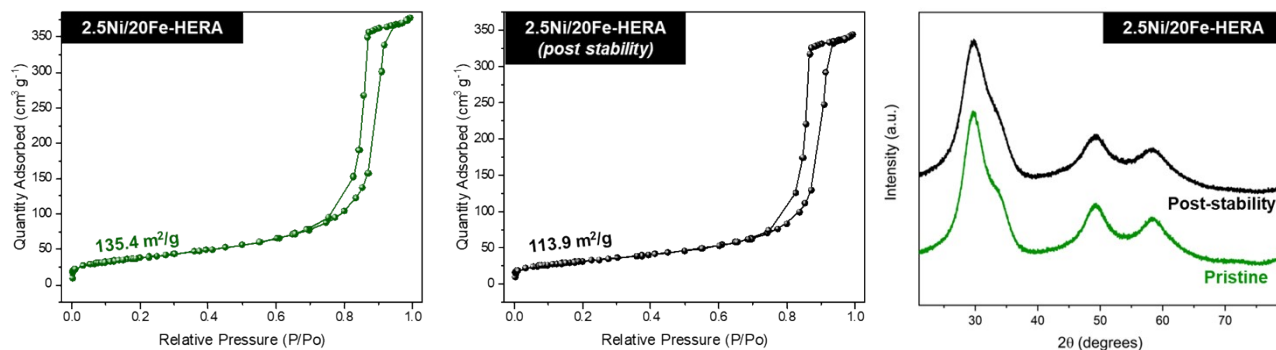


Fig. S12 | N_2 isotherms showing only slight loss of surface area loss after 90 h at 500 °C. XRD patterns remain entirely fluorite with no other phases detected.

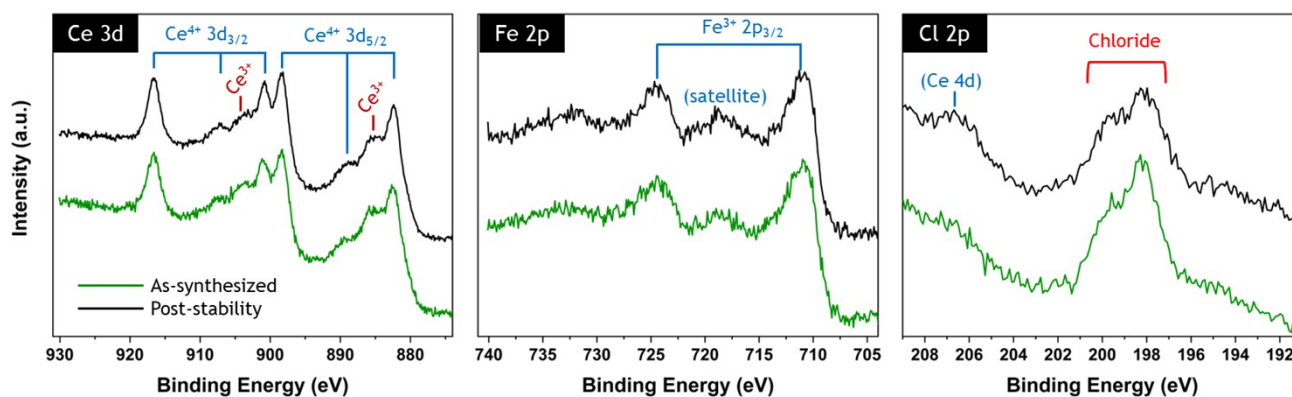


Fig. S13 | XPS high-resolution scans of the Ce 3d, Fe 2p, and Cl 2p regions of pristine and post-stability tested 2.5Ni-20Fe-HERA.

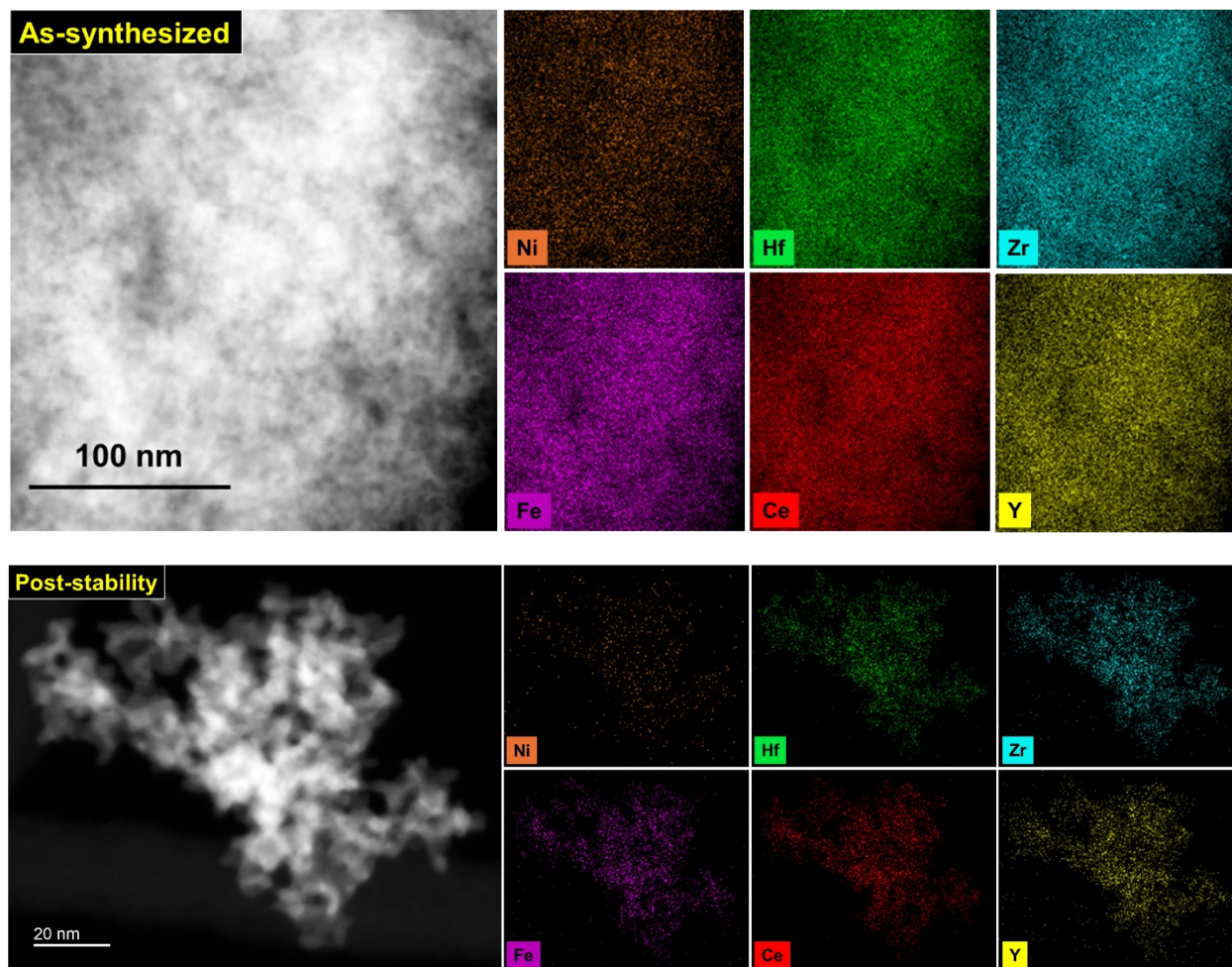


Fig. S14 | Transmission electron micrographs and EDS elemental maps of pristine (top) and post-stability test (bottom) 2.5Ni-20Fe-HERA .