

## Supplementary Information

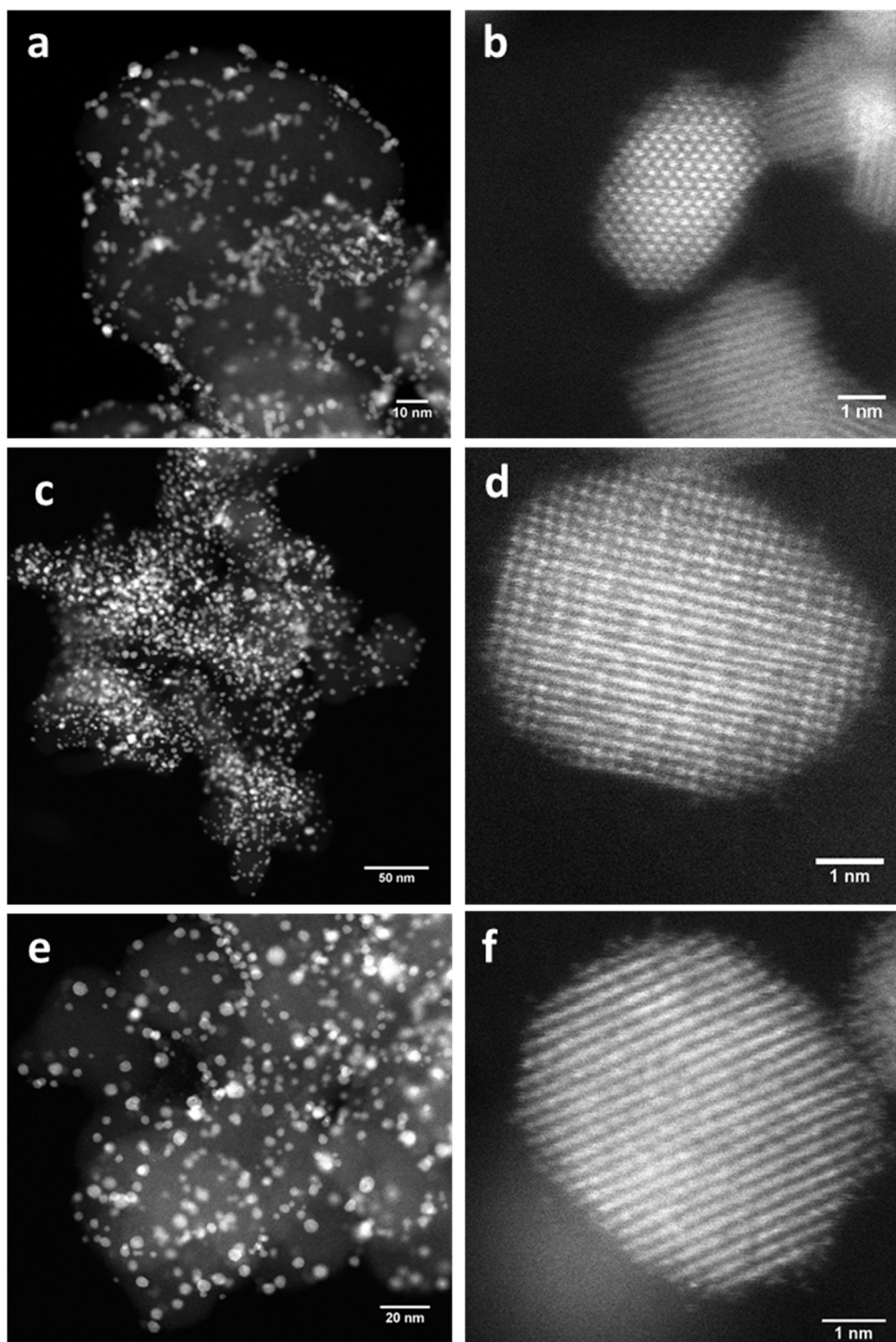
# Anomalous Hydrogen Evolution Behavior in High-pH Environment Induced by Locally Generated Hydronium Ions

Xuesi Wang<sup>a‡</sup>, Chaochen Xu<sup>a‡</sup>, Mietek Jaroniec<sup>b</sup>, Yao Zheng<sup>a\*</sup> and Shi-Zhang Qiao<sup>a\*</sup>

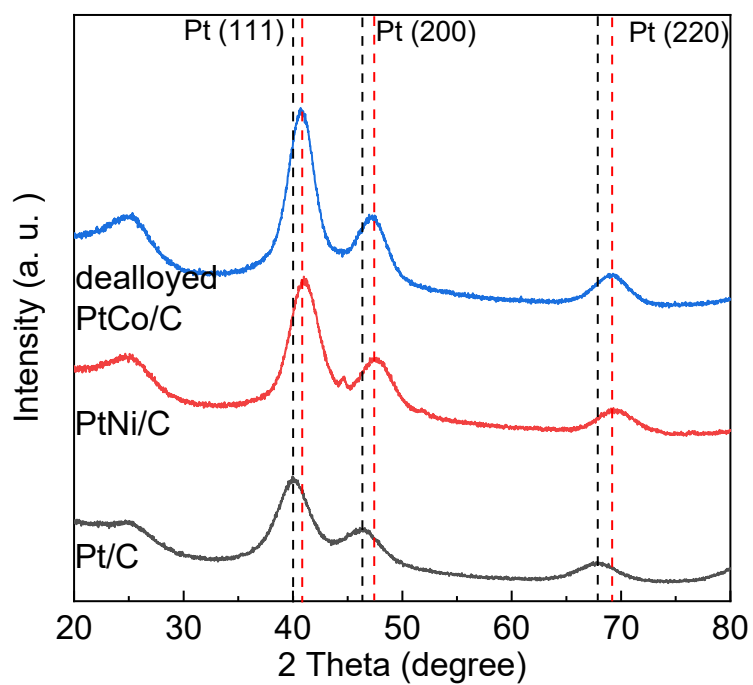
<sup>a</sup> School of Chemical Engineering, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide SA 5005, Australia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242, United States

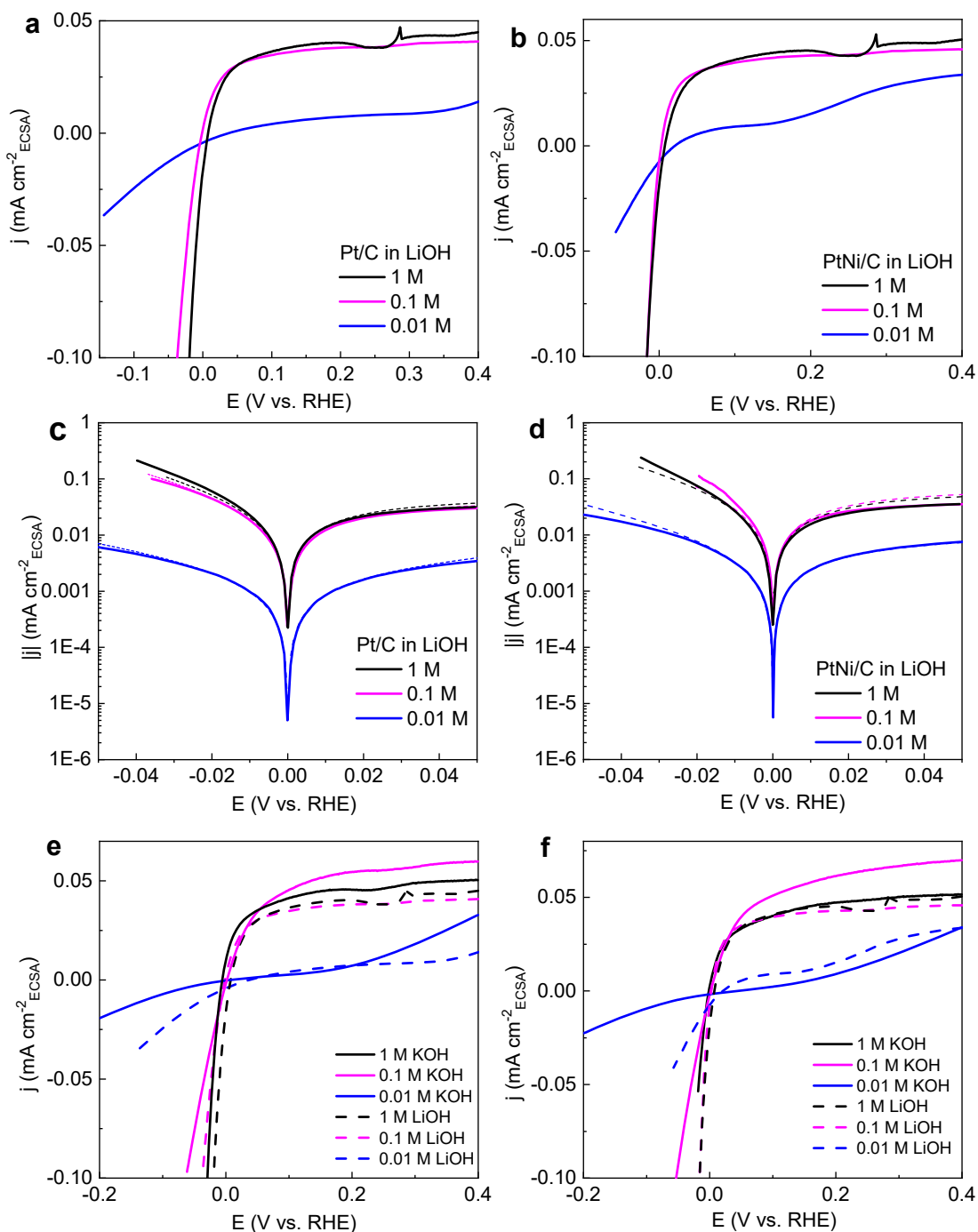
E-mail: [s.qiao@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:s.qiao@adelaide.edu.au); [yao.zheng01@adelaide.edu.au](mailto:yao.zheng01@adelaide.edu.au)



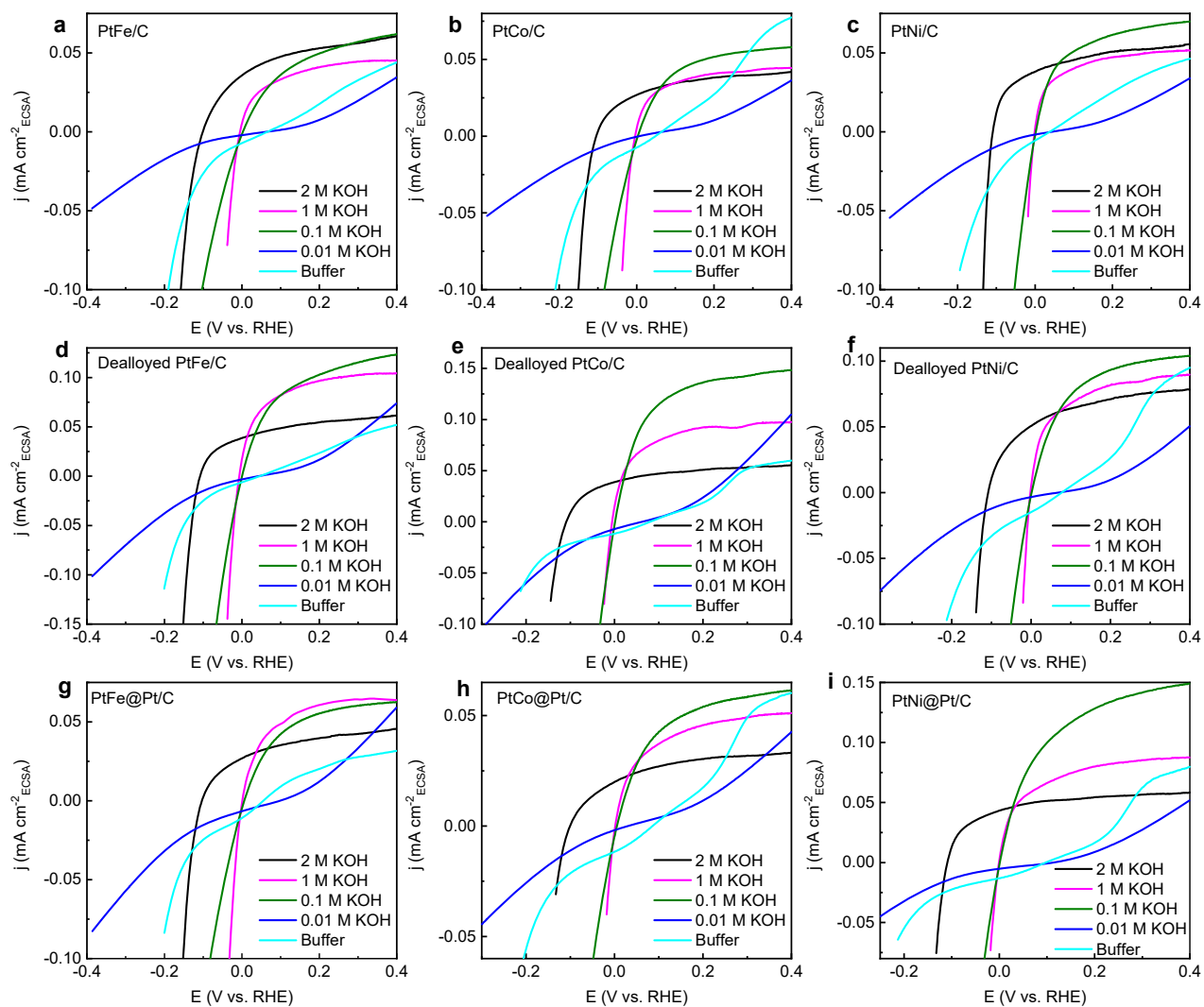
**Supplementary Figure 1** The high-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) images of the samples. HAADF-STEM images of **a, b** Pt/C; **c, d** PtNi/C; **e, f** dealloyed PtCo/C nanosized electrocatalysts.



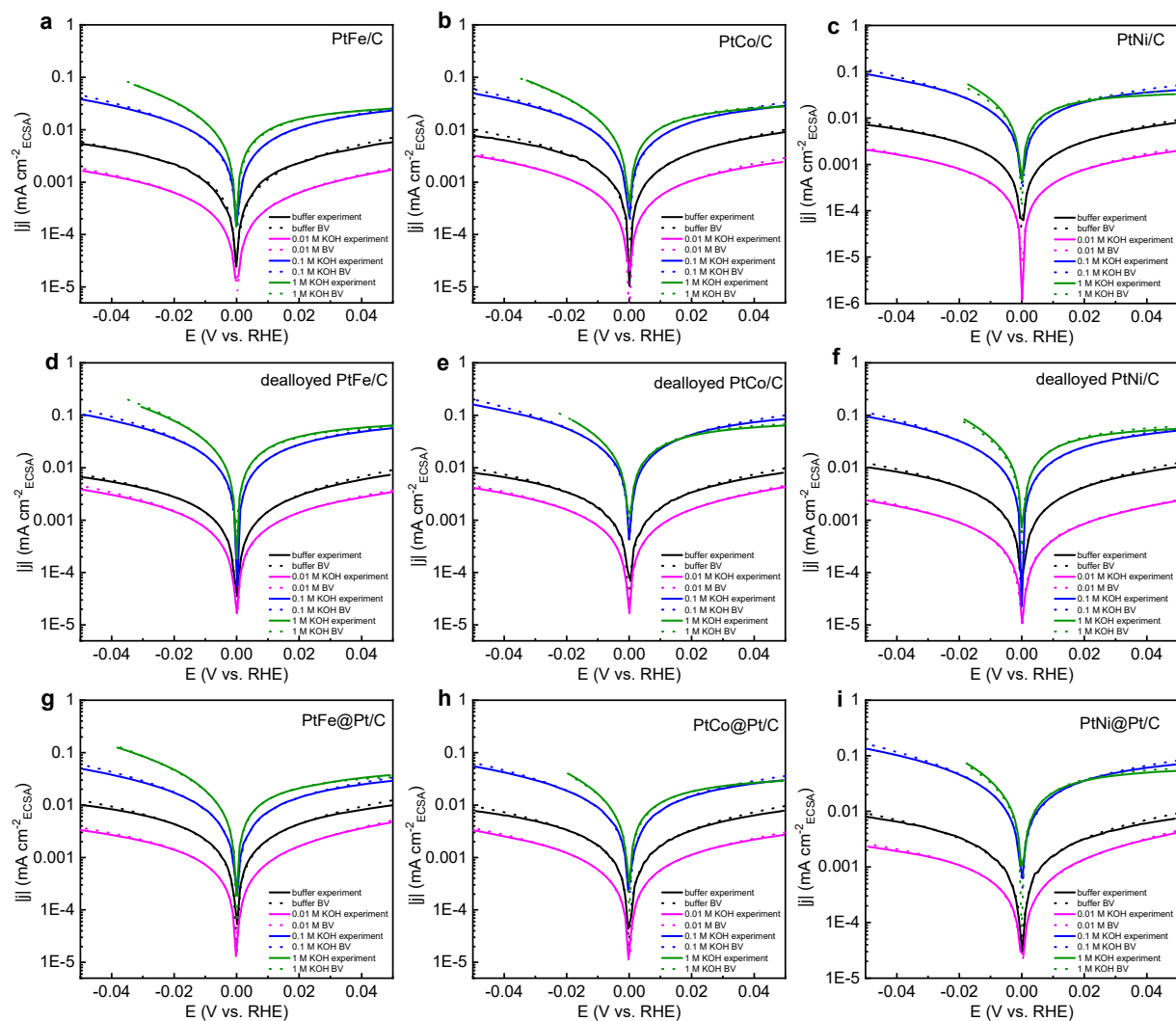
**Supplementary Figure 2** XRD spectra of Pt/C, PtNi/C and dealloyed PtCo/C catalysts.



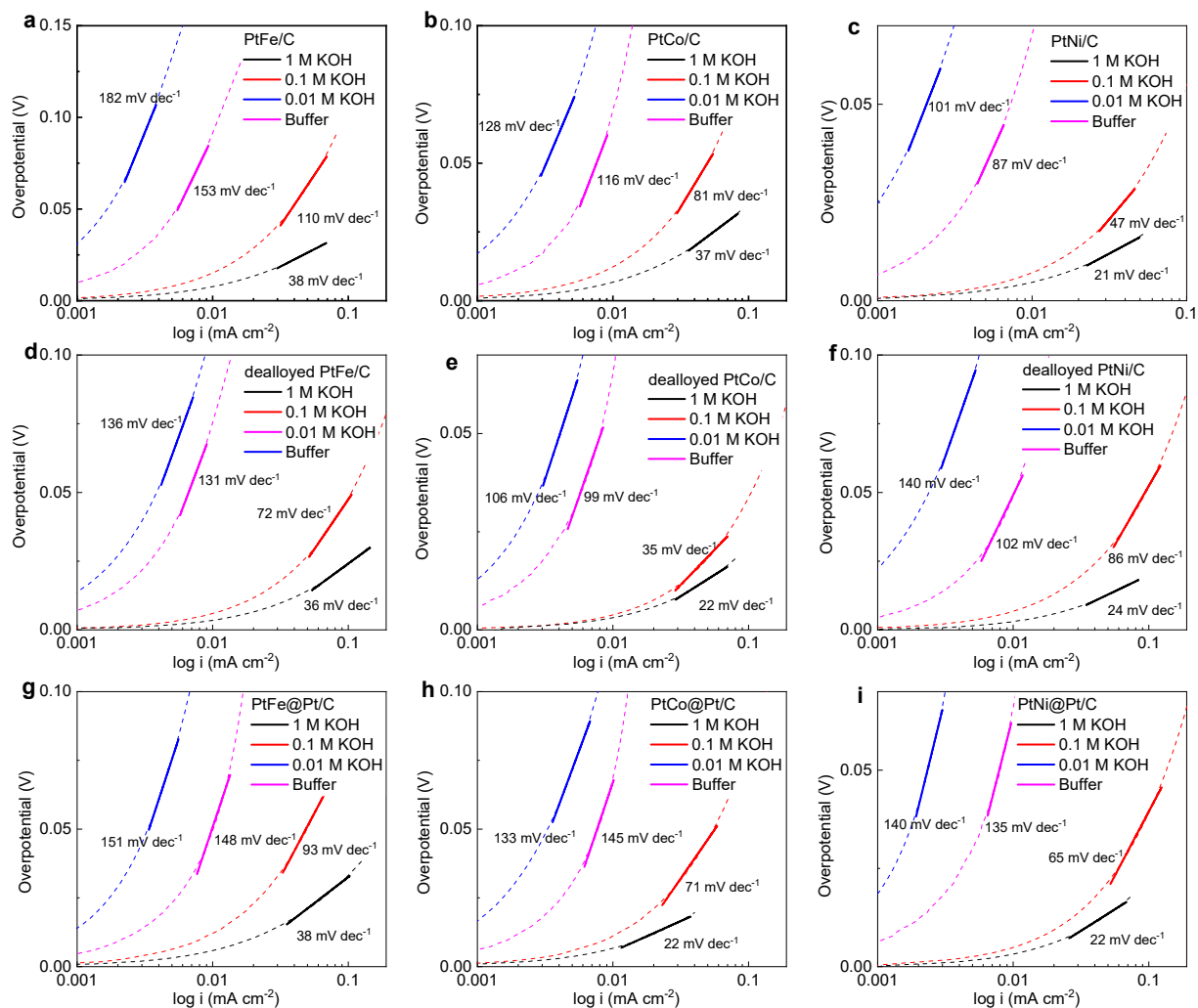
**Supplementary Figure 3** The HER activity of the electrocatalysts. **a-b** The HER polarization curves measured for **a** Pt/C; **b** PtNi/C under different LiOH electrolytes. **c-d** The corresponding Butler-Volmer fitting results for **c** Pt/C; **d** PtNi/C under different conditions. **e-f** A comparison of the polarization curves measured for **e** Pt/C; **f** PtNi/C in two different electrolytes for a series of concentrations.



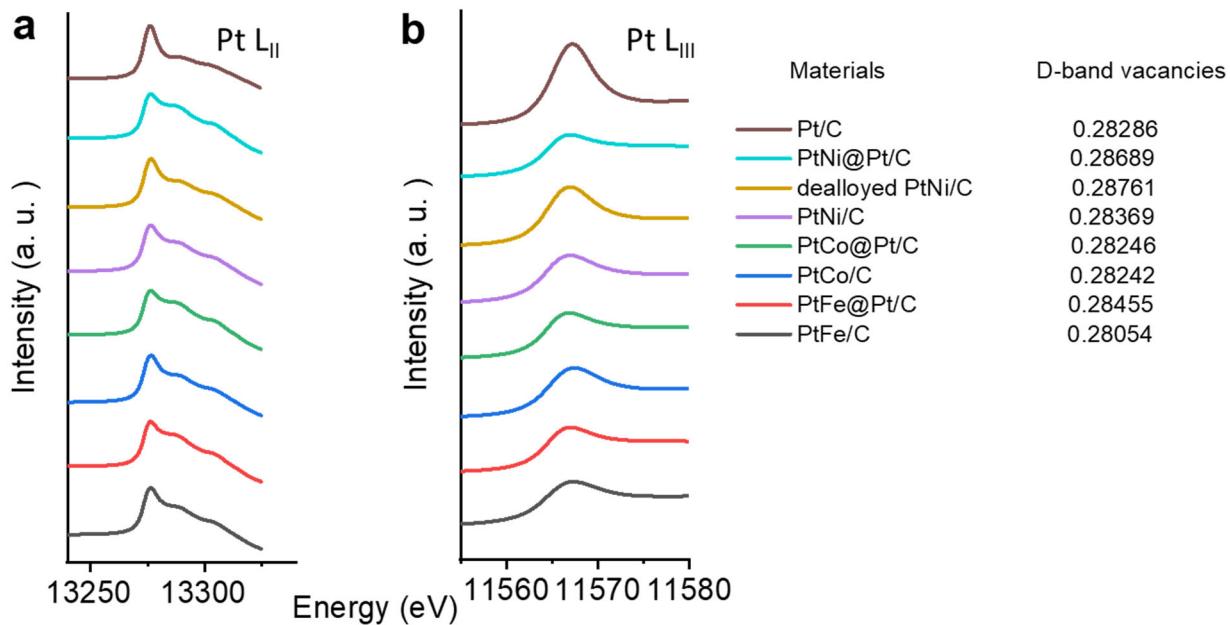
**Supplementary Figure 4** The HER/HOR polarization curves obtained for a series of Pt-based nanosized electrocatalysts in different alkaline environments. The electrocatalysts are: **a** PtFe/C; **b** PtCo/C; **c** PtNi/C; **d** dealloyed PtFe/C; **e** dealloyed PtCo/C; **f** dealloyed PtNi/C; **g** PtFe@Pt/C; **h** PtCo@Pt/C; **i** PtNi@Pt/C.



**Supplementary Figure 5** The experimental Tafel plots and the corresponding Butler-Volmer fitting data (BV) for a series of Pt-based nanostructured electrocatalysts in different alkaline solutions. The electrocatalysts are: **a** PtFe/C; **b** PtCo/C; **c** PtNi/C; **d** dealloyed PtFe/C; **e** dealloyed PtCo/C; **f** dealloyed PtNi/C; **g** PtFe@Pt/C; **h** PtCo@Pt/C; **i** PtNi@Pt/C.

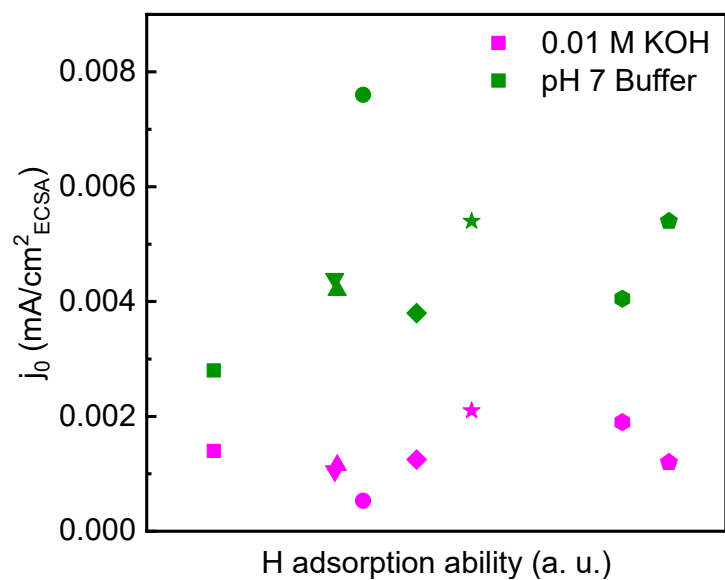


**Supplementary Figure 6** Tafel slopes for a series of Pt-based nanostructured electrocatalysts in different alkaline solutions. The electrocatalysts are: **a** PtFe/C; **b** PtCo/C; **c** PtNi/C; **d** dealloyed PtFe/C; **e** dealloyed PtCo/C; **f** dealloyed PtNi/C; **g** PtFe@Pt/C; **h** PtCo@Pt/C; **i** PtNi@Pt/C.

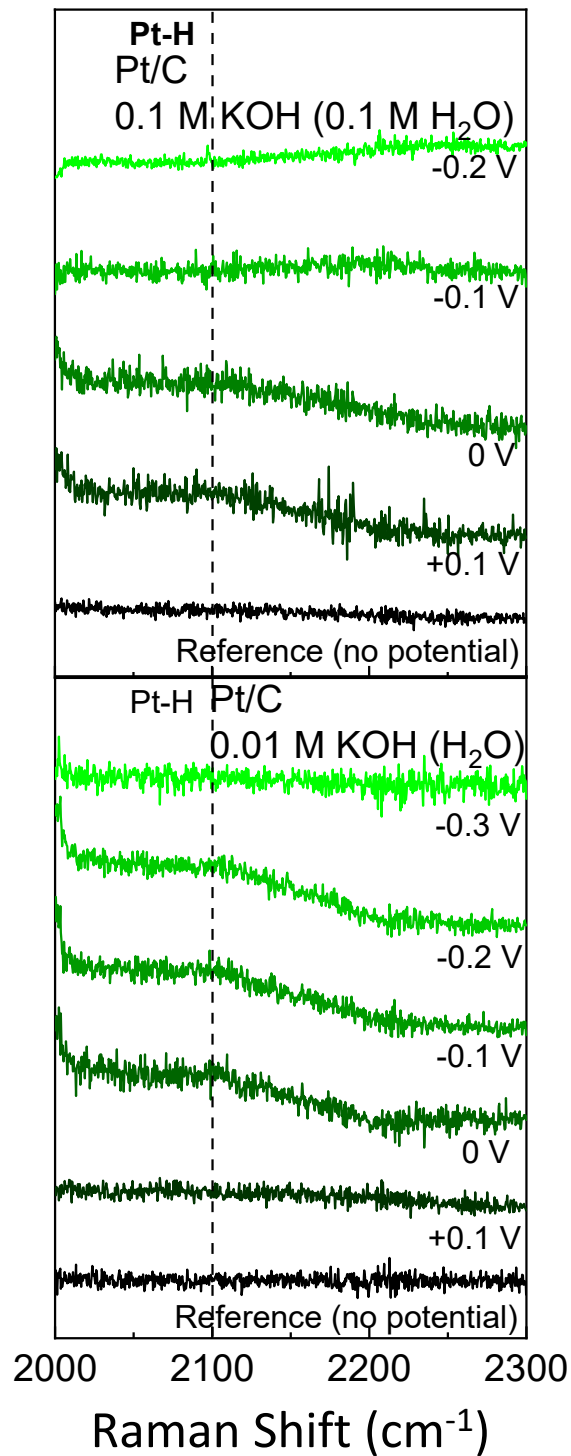


**Supplementary Figure 7** The XANES spectra for a series of Pt-based nanosized electrocatalysts. The d-band vacancies were calculated based on the XANES data. **a** Pt L<sub>II</sub> edge. **b** Pt L<sub>III</sub> edge.

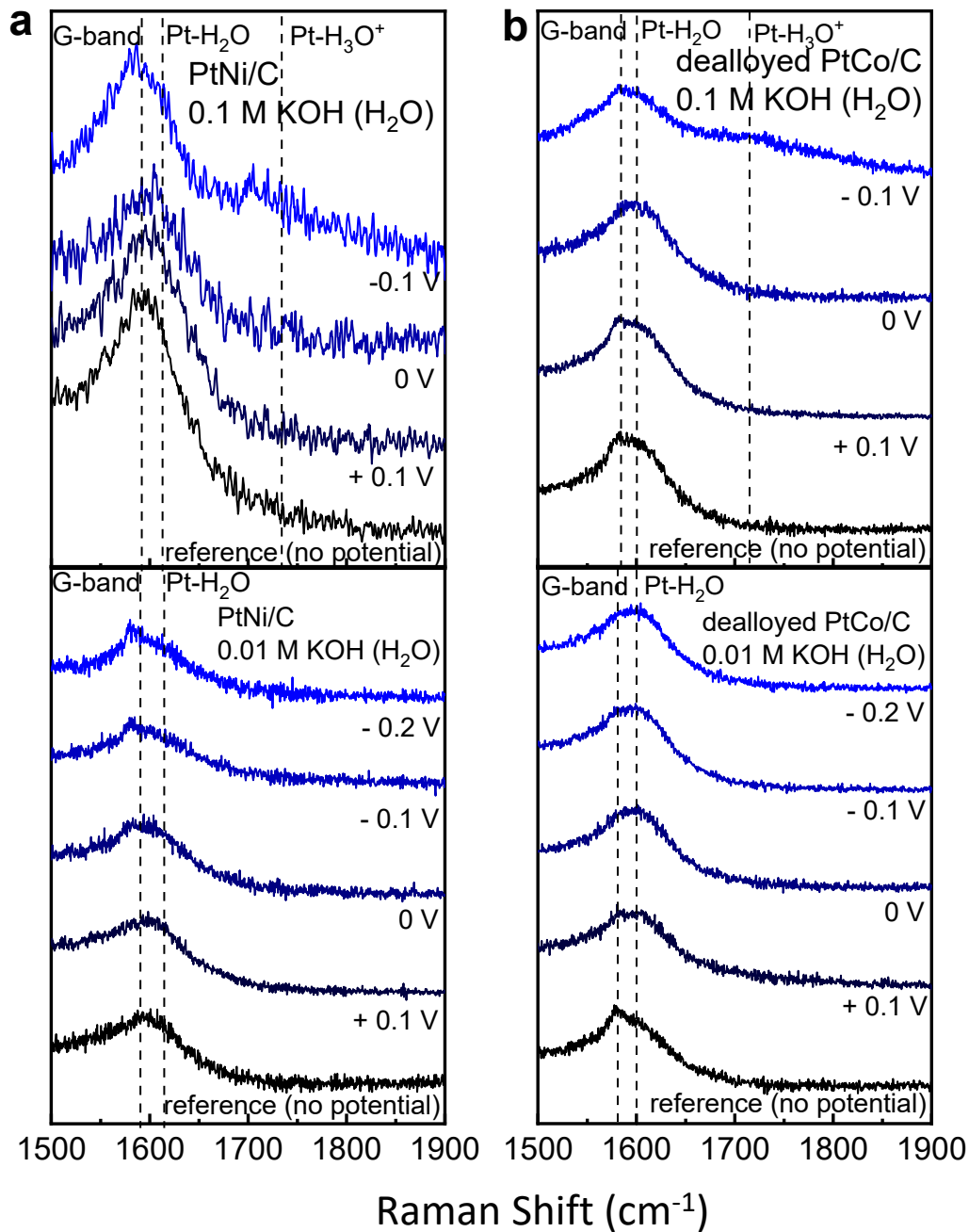




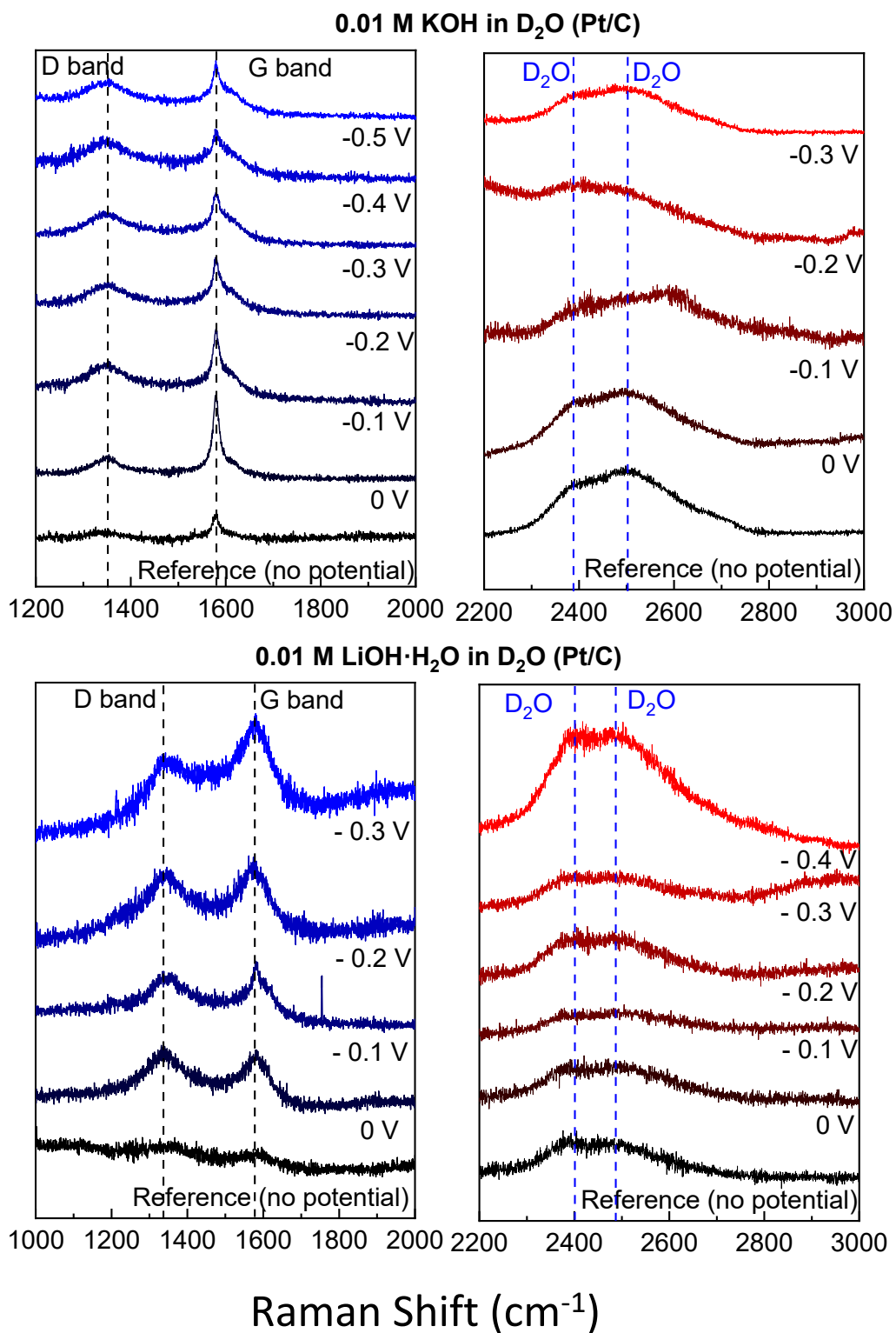
**Supplementary Figure 8** The experimentally acquired relationship between the H adsorption ability and the activity ( $j_0$ ) for a series of Pt based materials using different electrolytes. The H adsorption ability of the electrocatalysts is represented according to the d-band vacancies of each material. The symbols in the figure refers to **Fig. 2**.



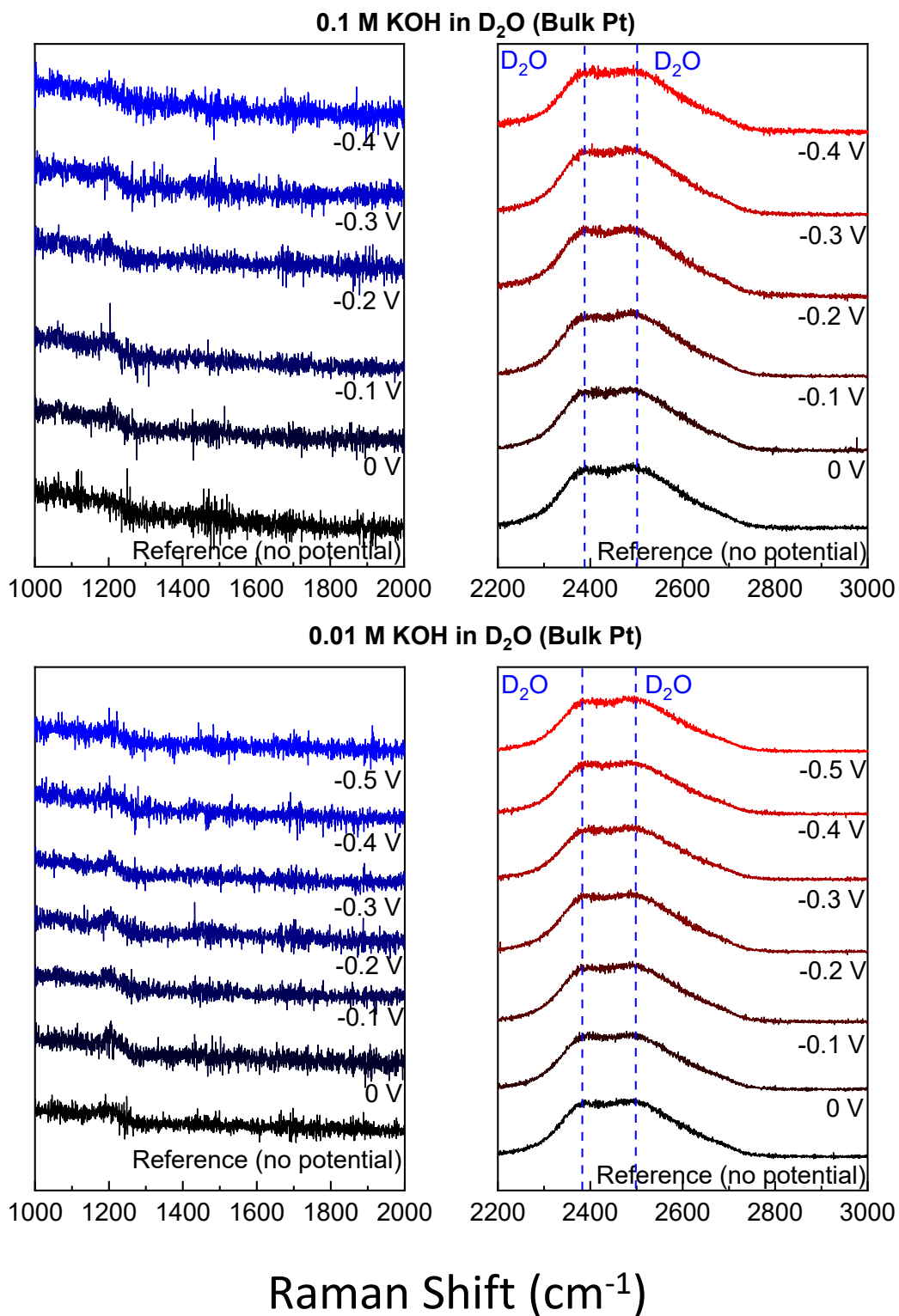
**Supplementary Figure 9** Raman signal of Pt/C in different alkaline environments. Raman spectra of Pt/C in 0.1 M (above) and 0.01 M (below) KOH (H<sub>2</sub>O) solutions at the Raman shift range of 2000-2300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



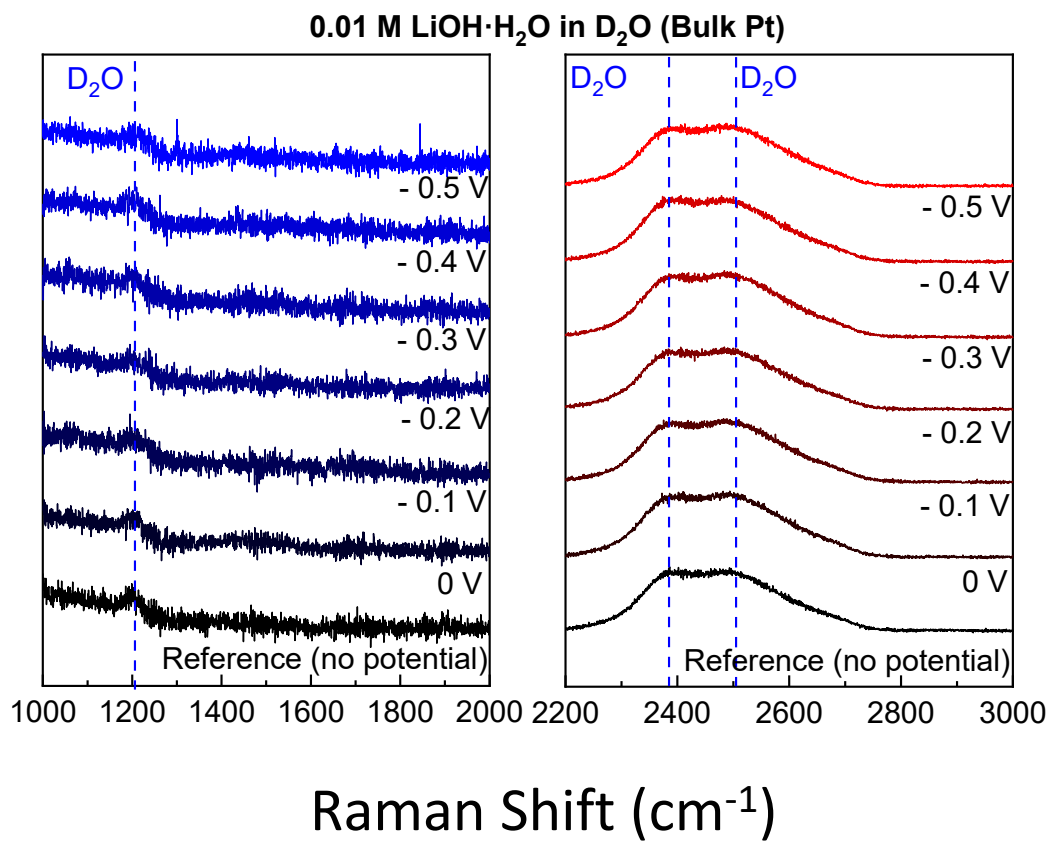
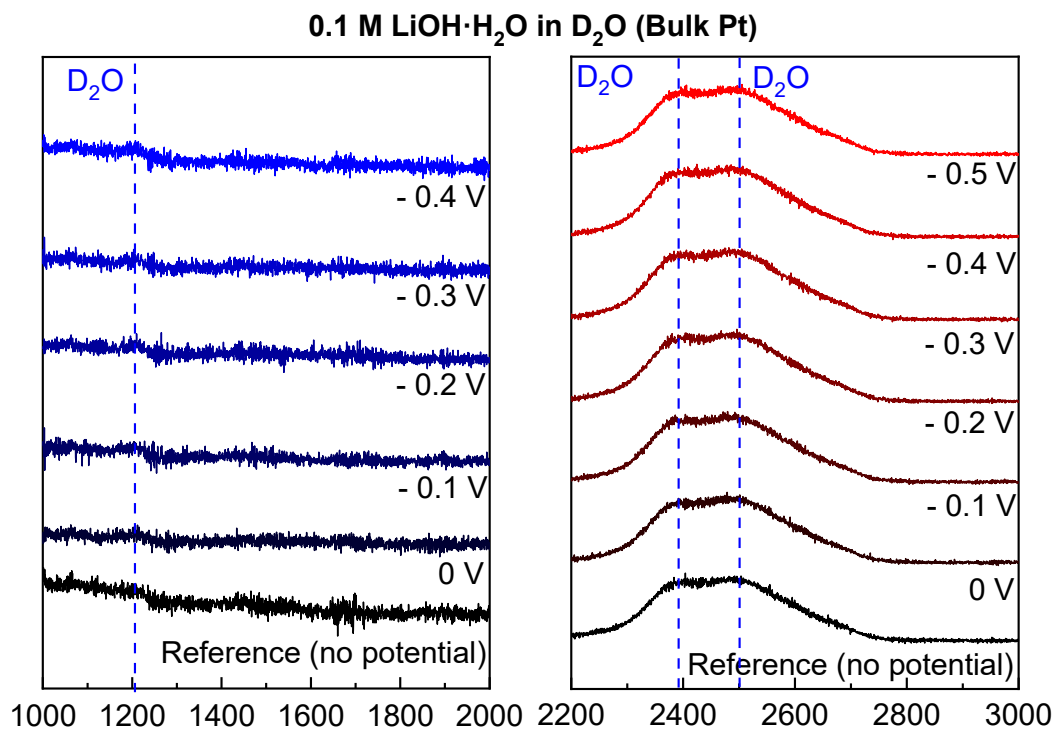
**Supplementary Figure 10** Raman signal of different electrocatalysts. Raman spectra of: **a** PtNi/C in 0.1 M (above) and 0.01 M (below) KOH (H<sub>2</sub>O), respectively. **b** dealloyed PtCo/C in 0.1 M (above) and 0.01 M (below) KOH, respectively.



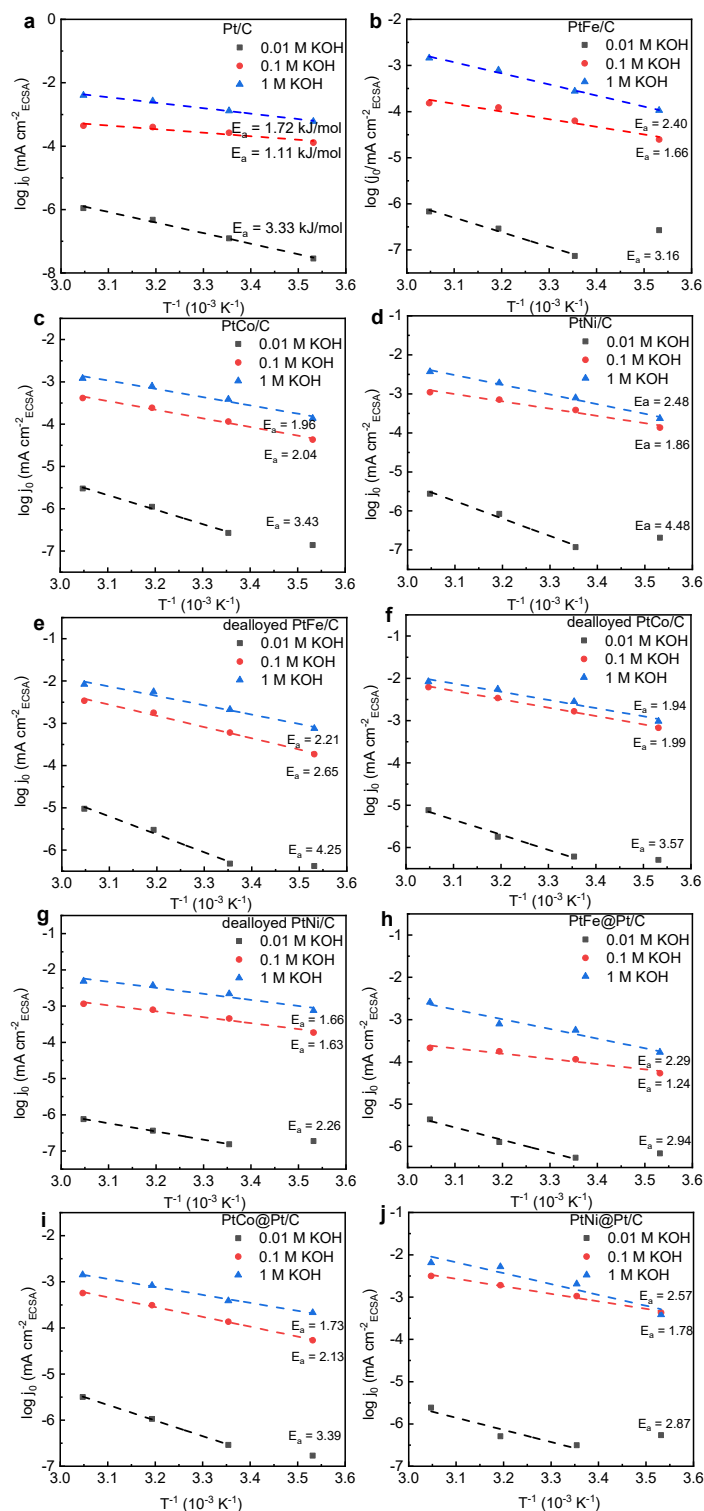
**Supplementary Figure 11** Raman spectra of Pt/C in different environments. The electrolytes are 0.01 M KOH (top panels) and 0.01 M LiOH·H<sub>2</sub>O (bottom panels) in D<sub>2</sub>O solutions, respectively.



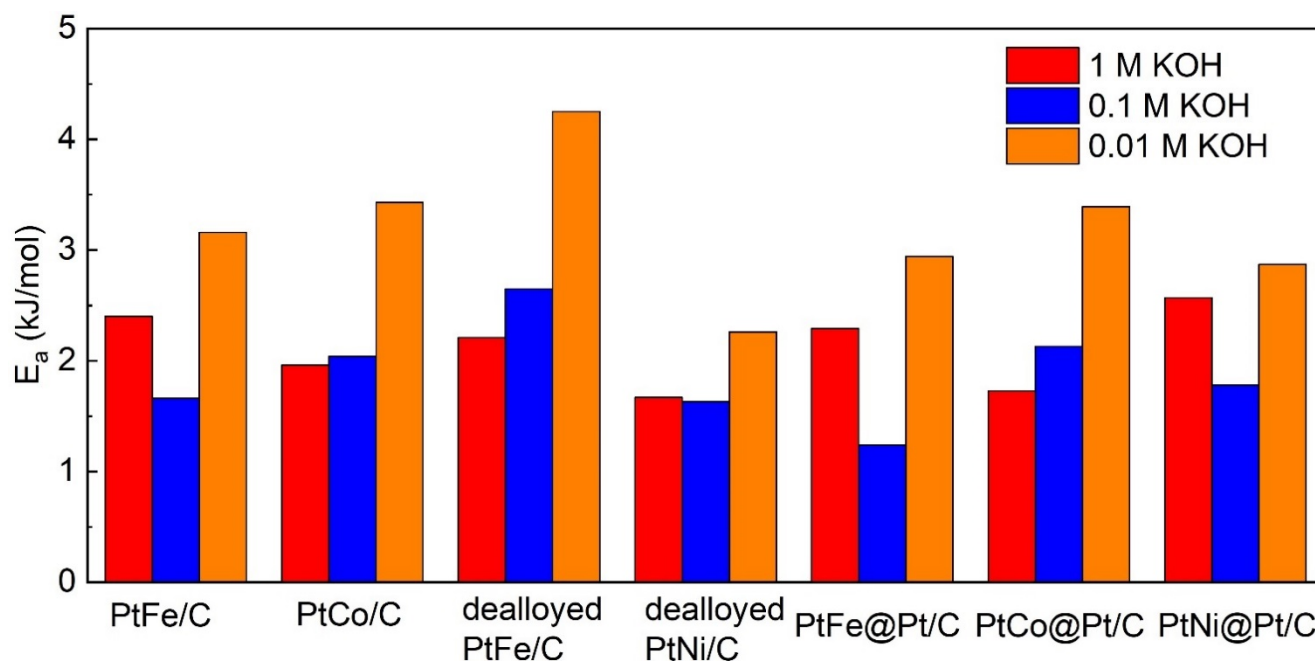
**Supplementary Figure 12** Raman spectra of bulk Pt in different environments. The electrolytes are 0.1 M (top panels) and 0.01 M (bottom panels) KOH in D<sub>2</sub>O solutions, respectively.



**Supplementary Figure 13** Raman spectra of Pt/C in different environments. The electrolytes are 0.1 M (top panels) and 0.01 M (bottom panels) LiOH·H<sub>2</sub>O in D<sub>2</sub>O solutions, respectively.

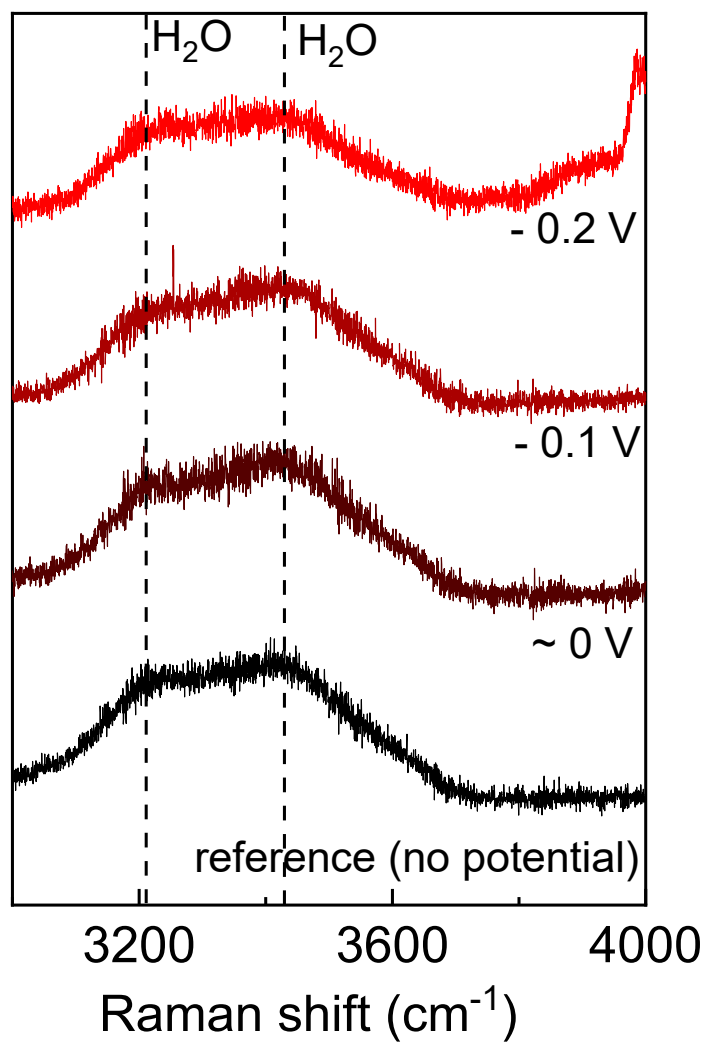


**Supplementary Figure 14** The activation energy calculated using the relationship between  $j_0$  and temperature in different alkaline environments for a series of Pt-based electrocatalysts. The electrocatalysts are: **a** Pt/C; **b** PtFe/C; **c** PtCo/C; **d** PtNi/C; **e** dealloyed PtFe/C; **f** dealloyed PtCo/C; **g** dealloyed PtNi/C; **h** PtFe@Pt/C; **i** PtCo@Pt/C; **j** PtNi@Pt/C.



**Supplementary Figure 15** A comparison of  $E_a$  for a series of different Pt-based nanosized electrocatalysts in different alkaline environments.





**Supplementary Figure 16** Raman spectra of dealloyed PtCo/C in 0.1 M KOH aqueous solution.