

Supporting Information

In situ integration of cobalt diselenide nanoparticles on CNTs realizing durable hydrogen evolution

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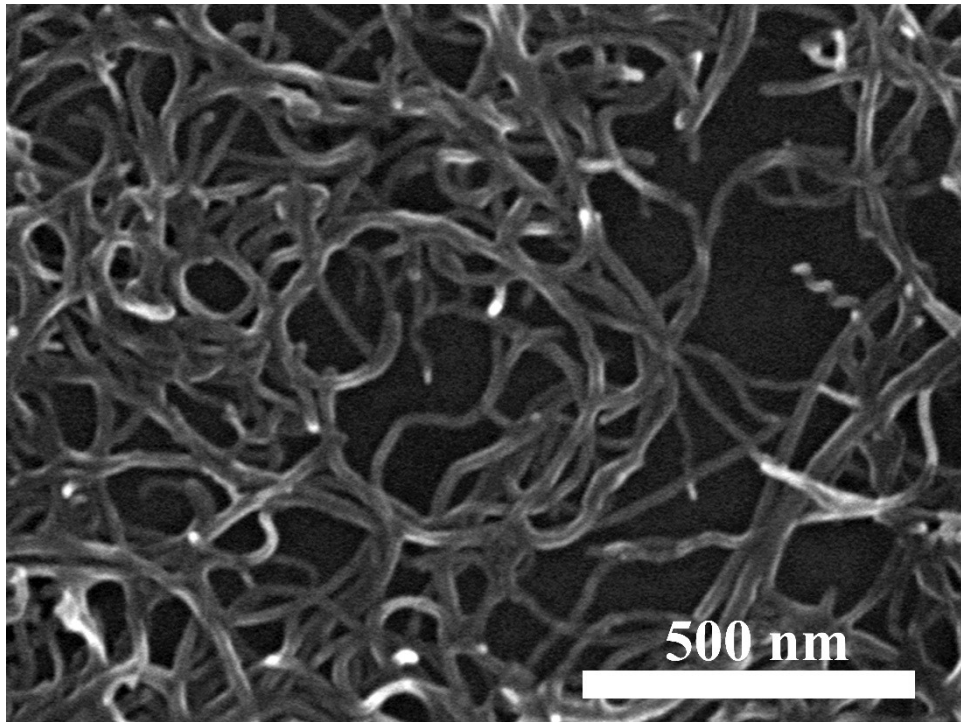


Figure S1. SEM image of CNTs.

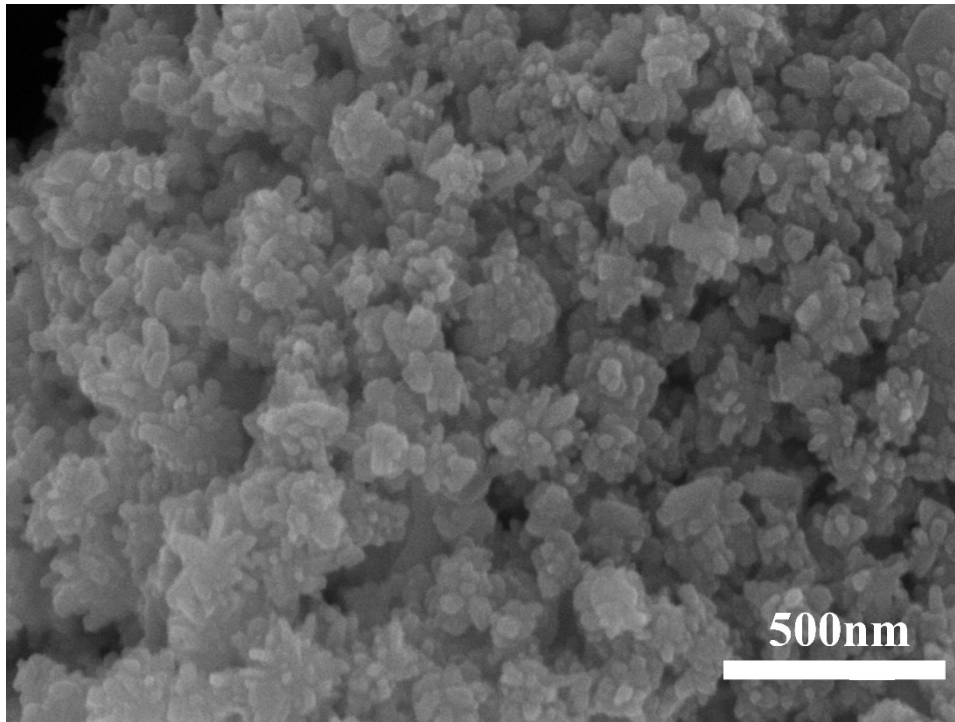


Figure S2. SEM image of pure CoSe_2 .

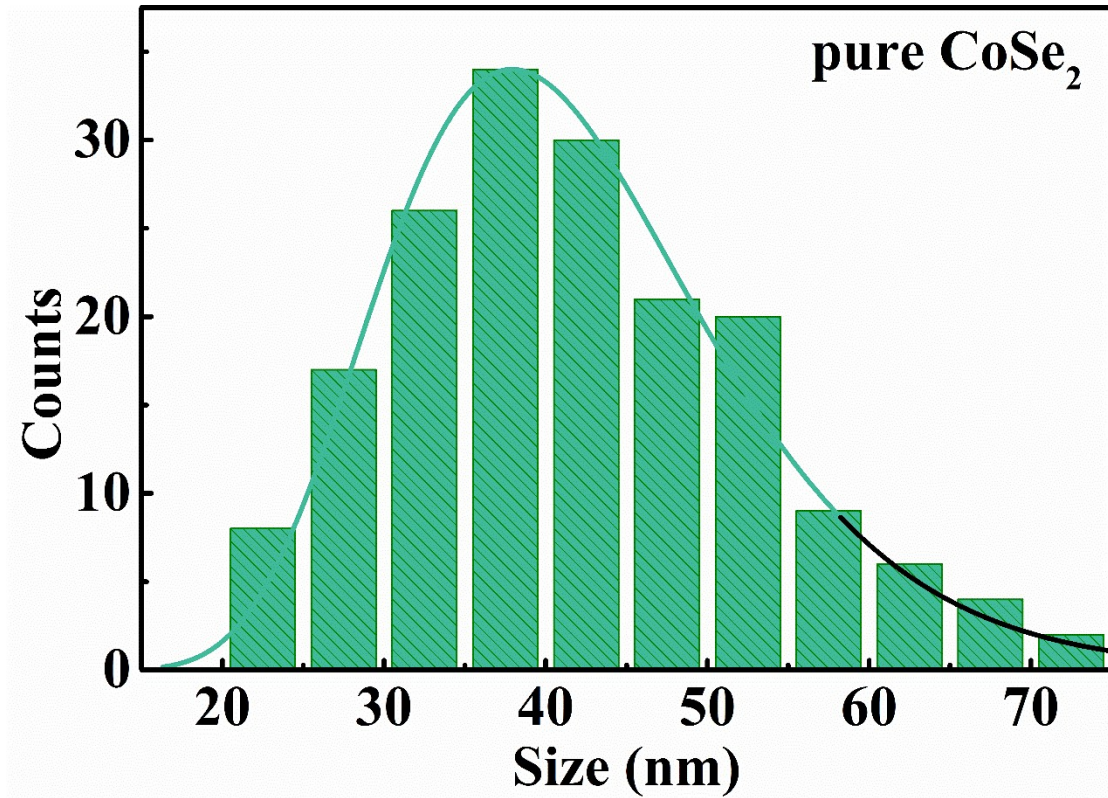


Figure S3. Grain size distribution of CoSe₂ nanoparticles of pure CoSe₂.

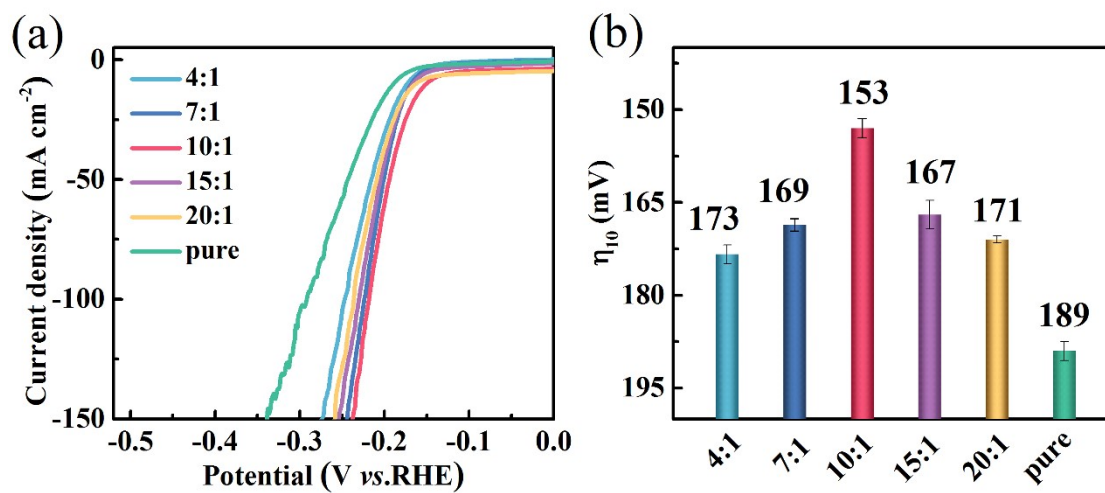


Figure S4. (a) Polarization curves, and (b) histograms error bars of CoSe₂/CNT with different ratios.

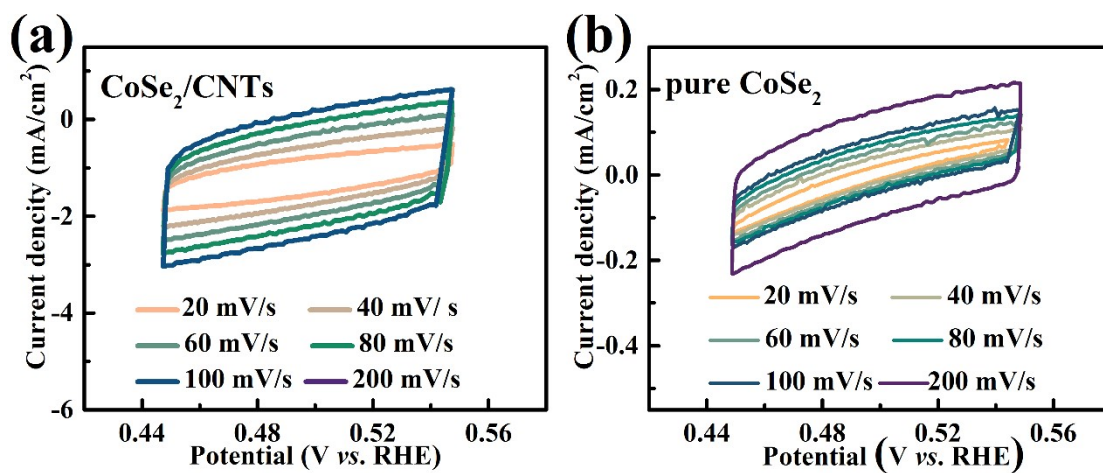


Figure S5. CVs were scanned at various rates from 20 to 200 mV s⁻¹: (a) CoSe₂/CNTs and (b) pure CoSe₂.

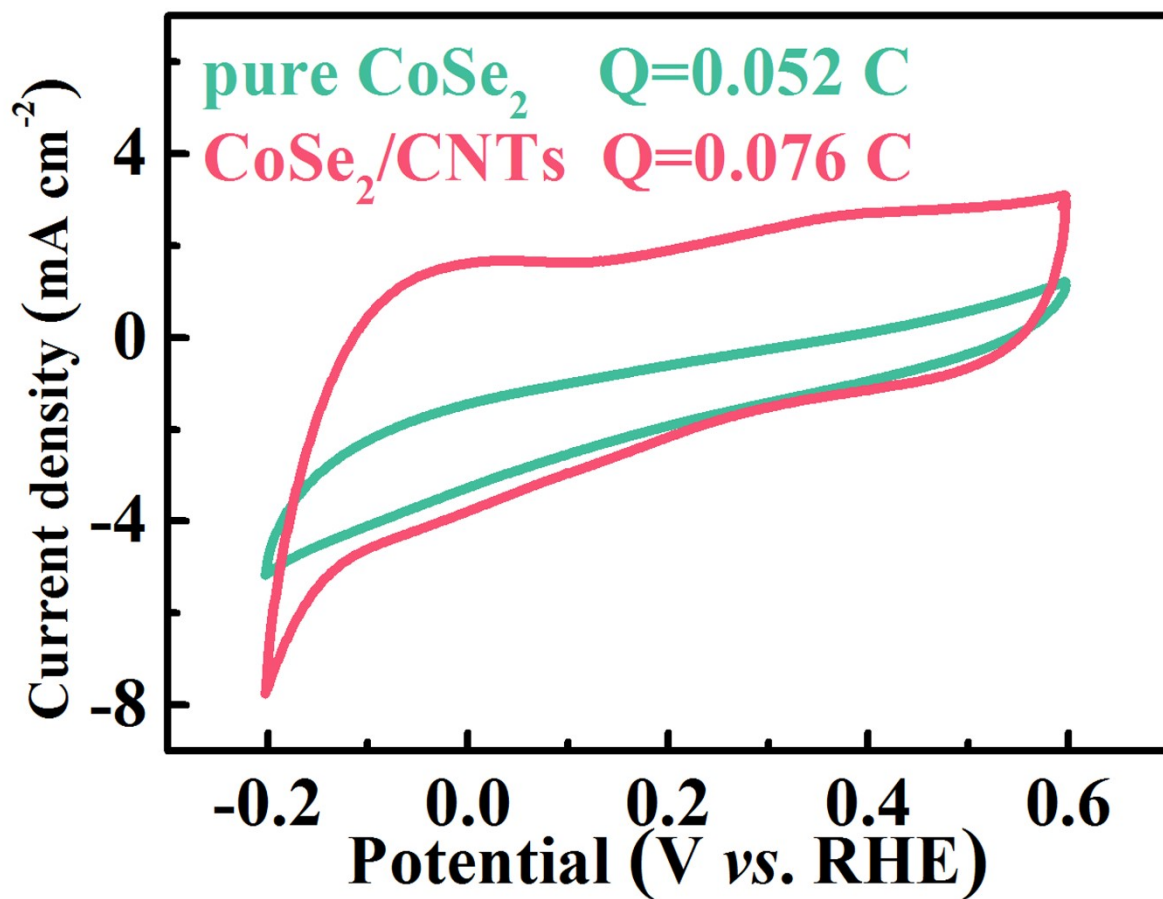


Figure S6. Cyclic voltammetry cycling of Pure CoSe₂ and CoSe₂/CNTs in pH = 7 phosphate buffer with a scan rate of 50 mV s⁻¹ range from -0.2 to 0.6 V vs. RHE.

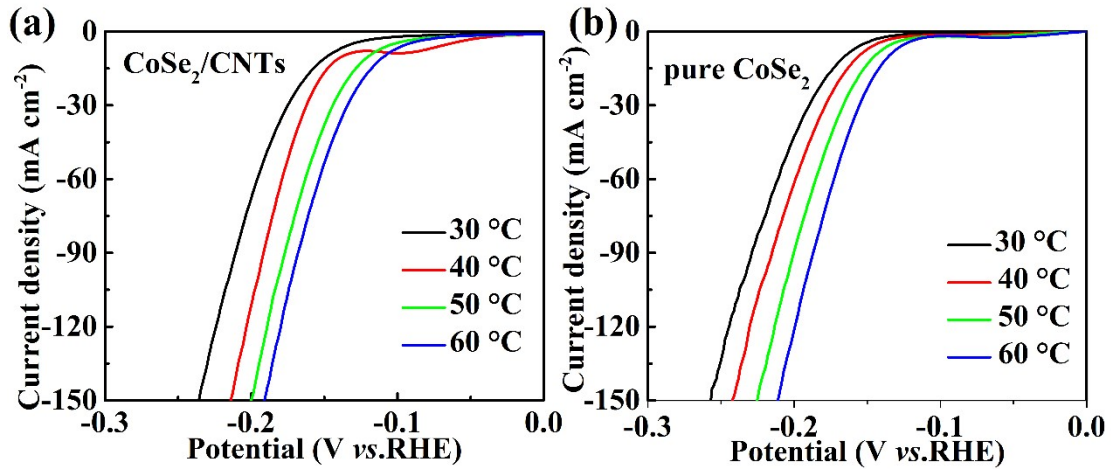


Figure S7. Polarization curves at different temperatures (a) CoSe₂/CNTs and (b) pure CoSe₂.

The exchange current density was taken as a function of the reciprocal of temperature, and the activation energy was calculated using the Arrhenius formula¹:

$$\log j_0 = \log A_i - E_a / (2.3RT) \quad (\text{S1})$$

Where A_i is the pre-Arrhenius factor. According to the slope of the Arrhenius curve, the E_a values of pure CoSe₂ and CoSe₂/CNTs electrocatalysts are 48.043 kJ mol⁻¹ and 17.342 kJ mol⁻¹, respectively.

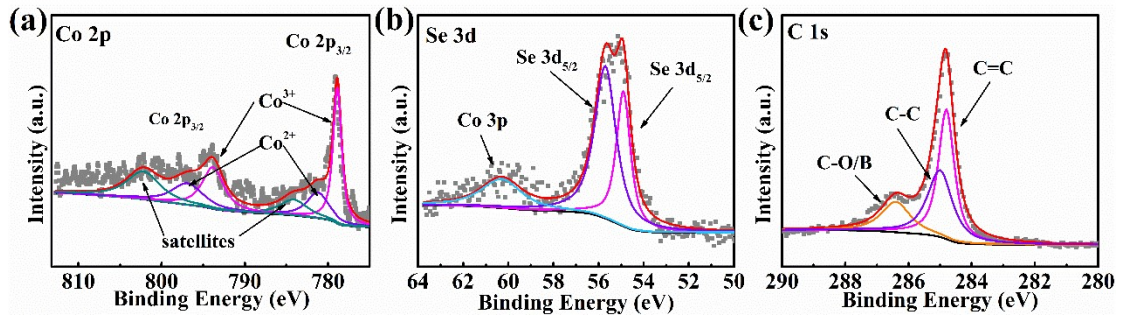


Figure S8. (a) Co 2p, (b) Se 3d and Polarization curves, and (c) B 1s XPS spectra of CoSe₂/CNT composite after cycling measurement.

In the Se 3d spectra, the SeO_x characteristic peak at 59.3 eV, caused by the oxidation of a slight excess of metallic selenium, disappears after the long cycle.²

Table S1. The stability of CoSe₂/CNTs in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ solution compared with other HER catalysts.

Catalysts	η_{10} / mV	Stability test conditions (mA cm ⁻²)	Long cycle stability test time (h)	Ref
CoSe ₂ @HC	171.7	10	12	3
CoSe ₂ /GD	/	20	24	4
CoSe ₂	272	20	8	5
CoSe₂/CNTs	153	30	48	Our work

References

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