## Supporting Information

## Incorporating Three-Dimensional Ordered Macropores into High-Entropy Oxides for Catalytic Soot Combustion

Xiaolan Duan,<sup>a</sup> Xiaopeng Wang,<sup>b</sup> Lan Xu,<sup>b</sup> Tingting Ma,<sup>b</sup> Yuan Shu,<sup>b</sup> Shengtai Hou,<sup>a</sup> Qiang Niu,<sup>c</sup> Pengfei Zhang. \*<sup>a,b</sup>

a. School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai, 200240, China. E-mail: chemistryzpf@sjtu.edu.cn

b. State Key Laboratory of High-efficiency Utilization of Coal and Green Chemical Engineering, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Ningxia University, Yinchuan, 750021, China. E-mail: pfzhang@nxu.edu.cn

c. Inner Mongolia Erdos Power and Metallurgy Group Co., Ltd. Ordos, Inner Mongolia, 017000, China.

*Synthesis of polystyrene spheres:* Typically, 100 mL deionized water was added into a 250 mL three-neck flask with 800 rpm magnetic stirring. The N<sub>2</sub> bubbling, 75°C oil bath, and continuous condensate water were kept during the whole process. After N<sub>2</sub> deoxidizing for 30 mins, 13 mL styrene (99%, Adamas Reagent Co., Ltd.) was injected into the flask, and then a homogeneous liquid was observed after stirring for another 30 mins. 0.4 g potassium persulphate (KPS, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.) was dissolved in 20 mL of deionized water and added to the flask reactor as the polymerization initiator. The reaction lasted for 24 hours. Finally, the resulting solution was centrifugated under 4000 rpm for 90 mins by three times, and the precipitation was dried under 30°C. To study the influence of KPS amount on the size of PS spheres, the addition of KPS was changed to 0.2 g.



Fig. S1 The XRD pattern of  $Ni_{0.2}Mg_{0.2}Cu_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Al_2O_x$  templated by hard template commercial SiO<sub>2</sub>.

Synthesis of  $Ni_{0.2}Mg_{0.2}Cu_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Al_2O_x$ -SiO<sub>2</sub>: The 3.33 mmol Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, 0.33 mmol Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 0.33 mmol Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 0.33 mmol Cu(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 0.33 mmol Mn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 0.33 mmol Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and 2 g commercial SiO<sub>2</sub> (Adamas, Hydrophobic, R812, 7nm,SSA:260 m<sup>2</sup>/g) were added in 40 mL ethanol and stirred for 2h. Then the suspension was rotary evaporated under 40°C water bath until acquiring dried resultant. After calcined under 600°C for 5h (heating rate: 1.2°C/min), the product was added in 40mL 1mol/L NaOH solution to dissolve the SiO<sub>2</sub> template for 12h, followed by centrifuging and washing by water for three times. After desiccated in 80°C oven for 12h, the Ni<sub>0.2</sub>Mg<sub>0.2</sub>Cu<sub>0.2</sub>Mn<sub>0.2</sub>Co<sub>0.2</sub>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>x</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> was acquired.



Fig. S2 The TGA and DTG curves of the precursor of 3DOM-  $LaFe_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Ni_{0.2}Cr_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}O_x$  in the air atmosphere.



Fig. S3 The XRD patterns of 3DOM-HEO-ZrO<sub>x</sub> prepared at 500°C and 600°C.



**Fig. S4** The SEM images of the 3DOM-HEO-LaMnO<sub>x</sub> with different air calcination process: (a, b) 650°C for 5h with the 1.3°C/min heating rate; (c, d) 700°C for 3h with the 1.4°C/min heating rate; (e, f) 750°C for 3h with the 1.5°C/min heating rate.



Fig. S5 The ICP results of: a)  $3DOM-LaNi_{0.2}Fe_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Cr_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}O_x$ ; b)  $3DOM-Ni_{0.2}Mg_{0.2}Cu_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Al_2O_x$ ; c)  $3DOM-Ce_{0.5}Ni_{0.1}Mg_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Zn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_x$ ; d)  $3DOM-Zr_{0.5}Ni_{0.1}Fe_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Mn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_x$  (Error bar was determined based on the ICP results of three samples).



Fig. S6 STEM-HAADF and EDS mapping images (300 nm scale) of (a) perovskite 3DOM-HEO-La $MnO_x$ ; (b) cubic 3DOM-HEO-CeO<sub>x</sub>; (c) cubic 3DOM-HEO-ZrO<sub>x</sub>; (d) spinel 3DOM-HEO-MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>x</sub>.



Fig. S7 The N<sub>2</sub> isotherm adsorption-desorption curves of 3DOM-HEO-metal oxides. The quantity absorbed of  $3DOM-Zr_{0.5}Ni_{0.1}Fe_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Mn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_x$ ,  $3DOM-Ni_{0.2}Mg_{0.2}Cu_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Al_2O_x$ , and  $3DOM-LaCr_{0.2}Mn_{0.2}Co_{0.2}Ni_{0.2}Fe_{0.2}-O_x$  were moved upward by 10, 20, and 30 units respectively.



**Fig. S8** The comparison of catalytic soot combustion tests for 3DOM-HEO-CeO<sub>x</sub>, 3DOM-HEO-ZrO<sub>x</sub>, 3DOM-HEO-LaMnO<sub>x</sub>, and 3DOM-HEO-MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>x</sub>, reaction condition: tight contact of 10mg soot and 0.2g catalysts by hand-milling for 15 min, taking 10mg mixture of soot and catalyst for soot combustion reaction, dispersed by 0.1g silica sand, 30 mL/min continuous pure air flow, heating from room temperature to 750°C with the 5°C/min heating rate.



**Fig. S9** The SEM images of (a, b)  $3DOM-CeO_2$ ; (c, d) HEO-CeO<sub>x</sub>-SG; (e, f) CeO<sub>2</sub>-COM. (g) the XRD patterns of  $3DOM-HEO-CeO_x$ , CeO<sub>2</sub>-COM,  $3DOM-CeO_2$ , and HEO-CeO<sub>x</sub>-SG.



Fig. S10 The SEM images of 3DOM-HEO-CeO<sub>x</sub>-reacted.



Fig. S11 the comparison of catalytic soot combustion tests under 30 mL/min air containing 20 ppm SO<sub>2</sub> for  $Ce_{0.5}Ni_{0.1}Mg_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Zn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Mg_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Cu_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}O_x$ -SG, and  $Ce_{0.5}Co_{0.5}O_x$ -SG.



Fig. S12 the XRD patterns of the  $Ce_{0.5}Ni_{0.1}Mg_{0.1}Cu_{0.1}Zn_{0.1}Co_{0.1}O_x$ -SG, single-elemental doped  $Ce_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Mg_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Cu_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}O_x$ -SG,  $Ce_{0.5}Co_{0.5}O_x$ -SG, SG.