



## Supplementary Materials

# Efficient Electrocatalyst Nanoparticles from Upcycled Class II Capacitors

Junhua Xu <sup>1,5</sup>, Daobin Liu <sup>1†</sup>, Carmen Lee <sup>1</sup>, Pierre Feydi <sup>2</sup>, Marlene Chapuis <sup>2</sup>, Jing Yu <sup>1,3</sup>, Emmanuel Billy <sup>2</sup>, Qingyu Yan <sup>1,3</sup> and Jean-Christophe P. Gabriel <sup>1,4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> SCARCE Laboratory, Energy Research Institute @ NTU (ERI@N) | Nanyang Technology University, Singapore 637553, Singapore; junhua.xu@fjirsm.ac.cn (J.X.); ldbin@ustc.edu.cn (D.L.); carmen001@e.ntu.edu.sg (C.L.); yujing@ntu.edu.sg (J.Y.); alexyan@ntu.edu.sg (Q.Y.)

<sup>2</sup> LITEN | Université Grenoble Alpes, CEA, 38054 Grenoble, France; pierre.feydi@laposte.net (P.F.); marlene.chapuis@cea.fr (M.C.); emmanuel.billy@cea.fr (E.B.)

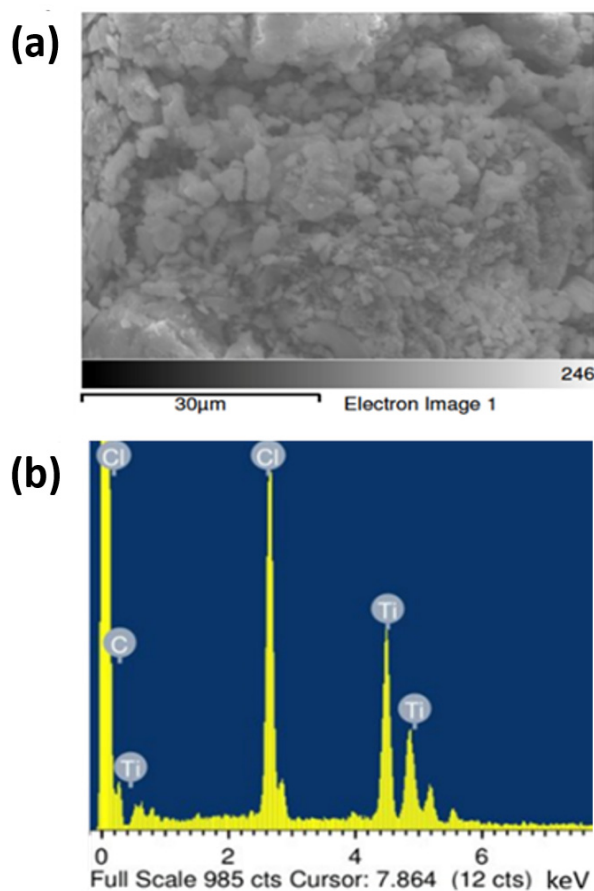
<sup>3</sup> School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore 639798, Singapore

<sup>4</sup> LICSEN | NIMBE | Université Paris-Saclay, CEA | CNRS, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

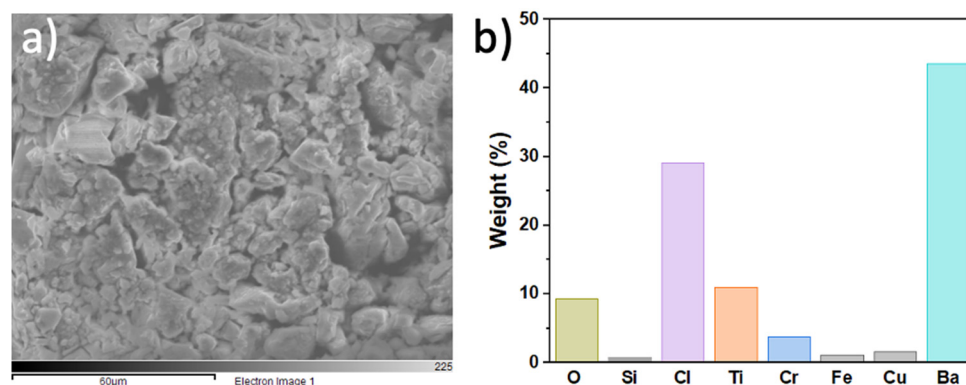
<sup>5</sup> Nuclear Chemistry & Separation and Purification Technology Laboratory, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, 350002, China

<sup>†</sup> Current address: Institute for Solid State Physics, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8581, Japan

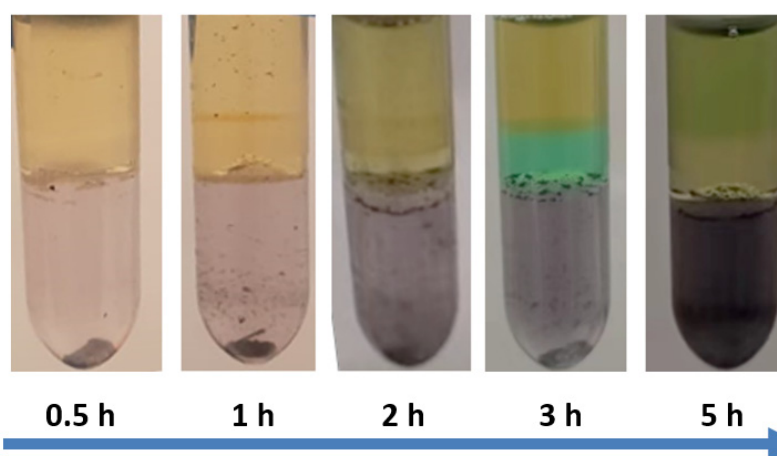
\* Correspondence: jean-christophe.gabriel@cea.fr



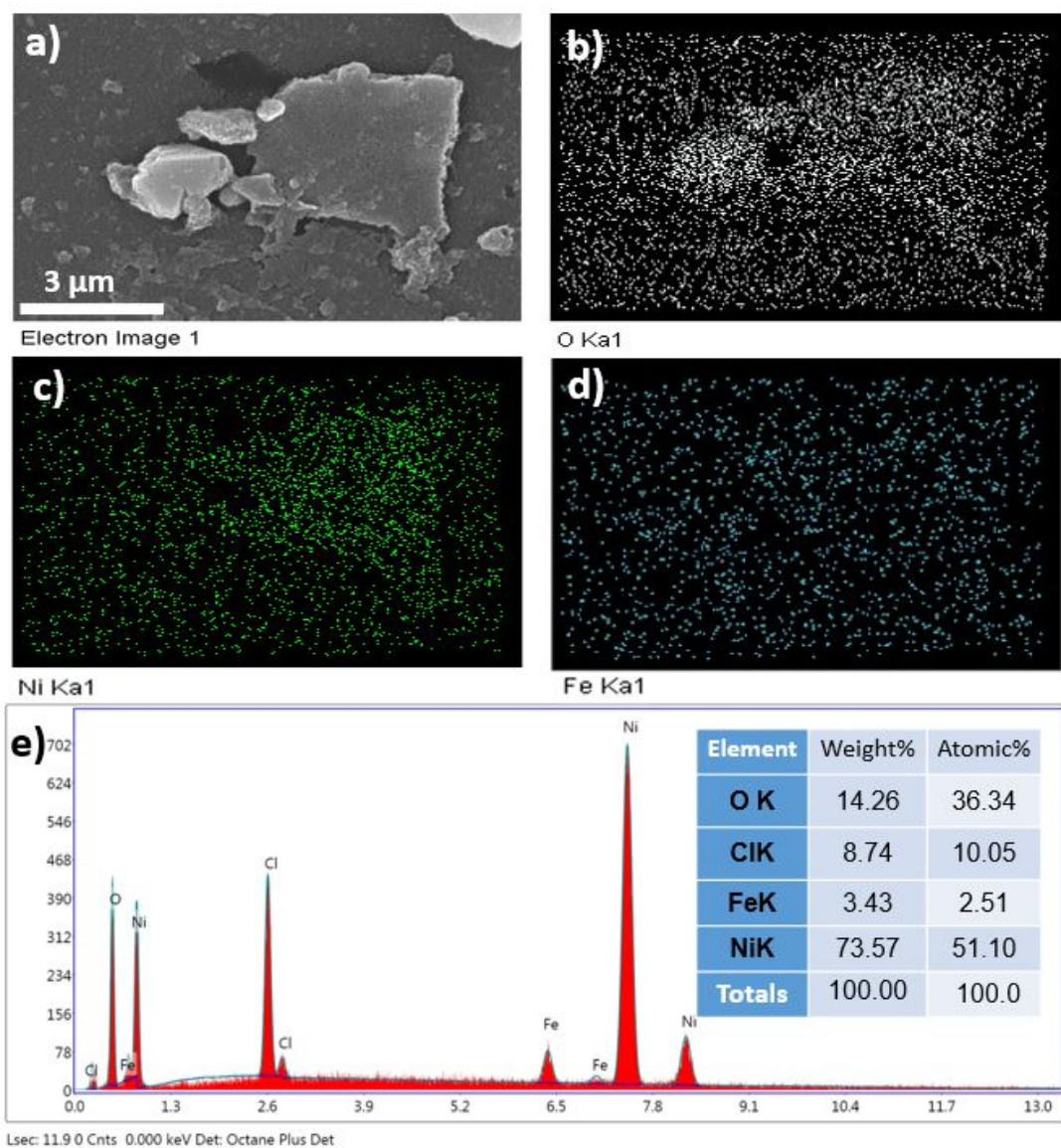
**Figure S1.** (a) The SEM image captured from the residual of leaching MLCC; (b) Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) elemental analysis of the residual of leaching MLCC.



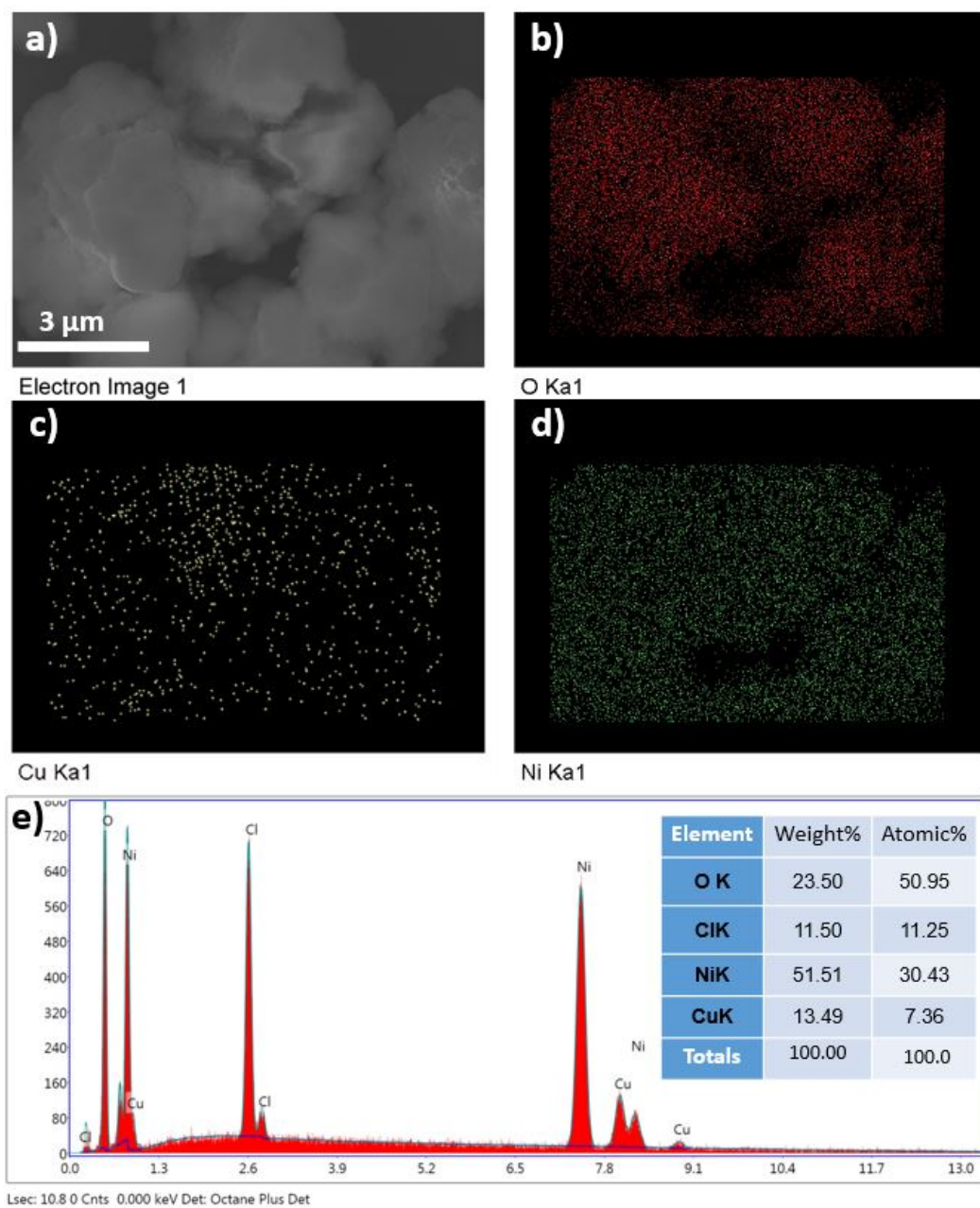
**Figure S2.** (a) SEM and (b) Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) elemental analysis of the residual after MLCC leaching and extraction using the Aliquat® 336-HCl-H<sub>2</sub>O system.



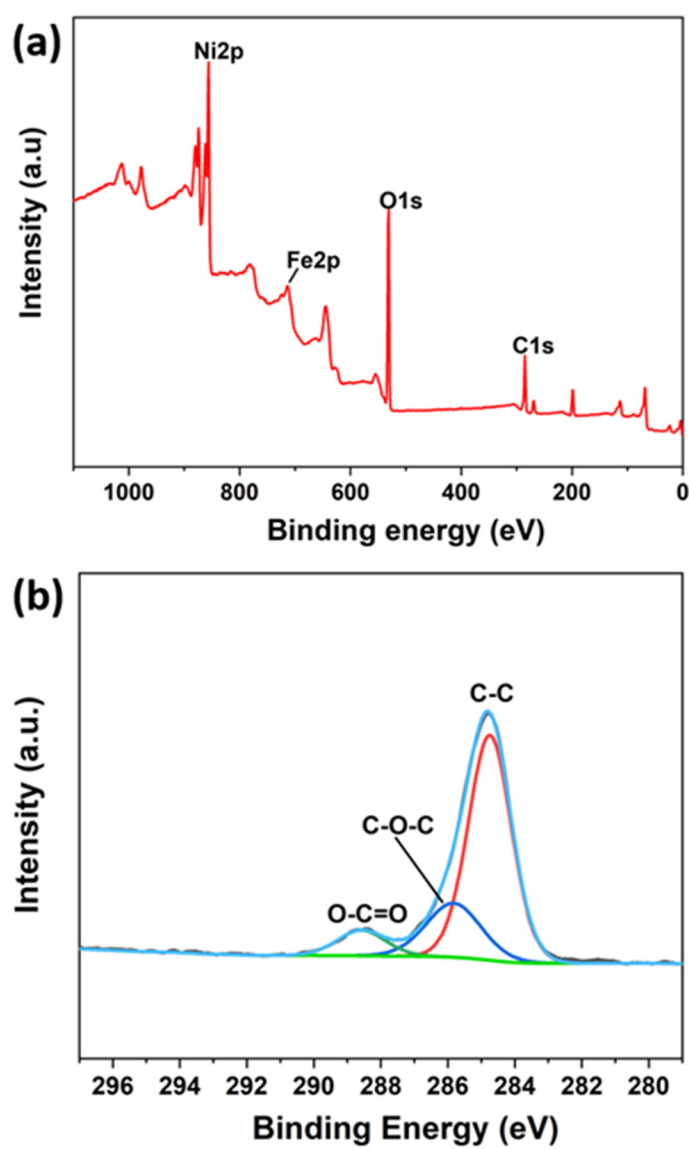
**Figure S3.** Tube appearance evolution as a function of time during the MLCC combined leaching and extraction process (one MLCC placed in 1 mL of 6 M HCl and 1 mL Aliquat® 336 agitated at 1000 rotations per minute (rpm) for 5h at 60°C, using the Eppendorf ThermoMixer C equipment).



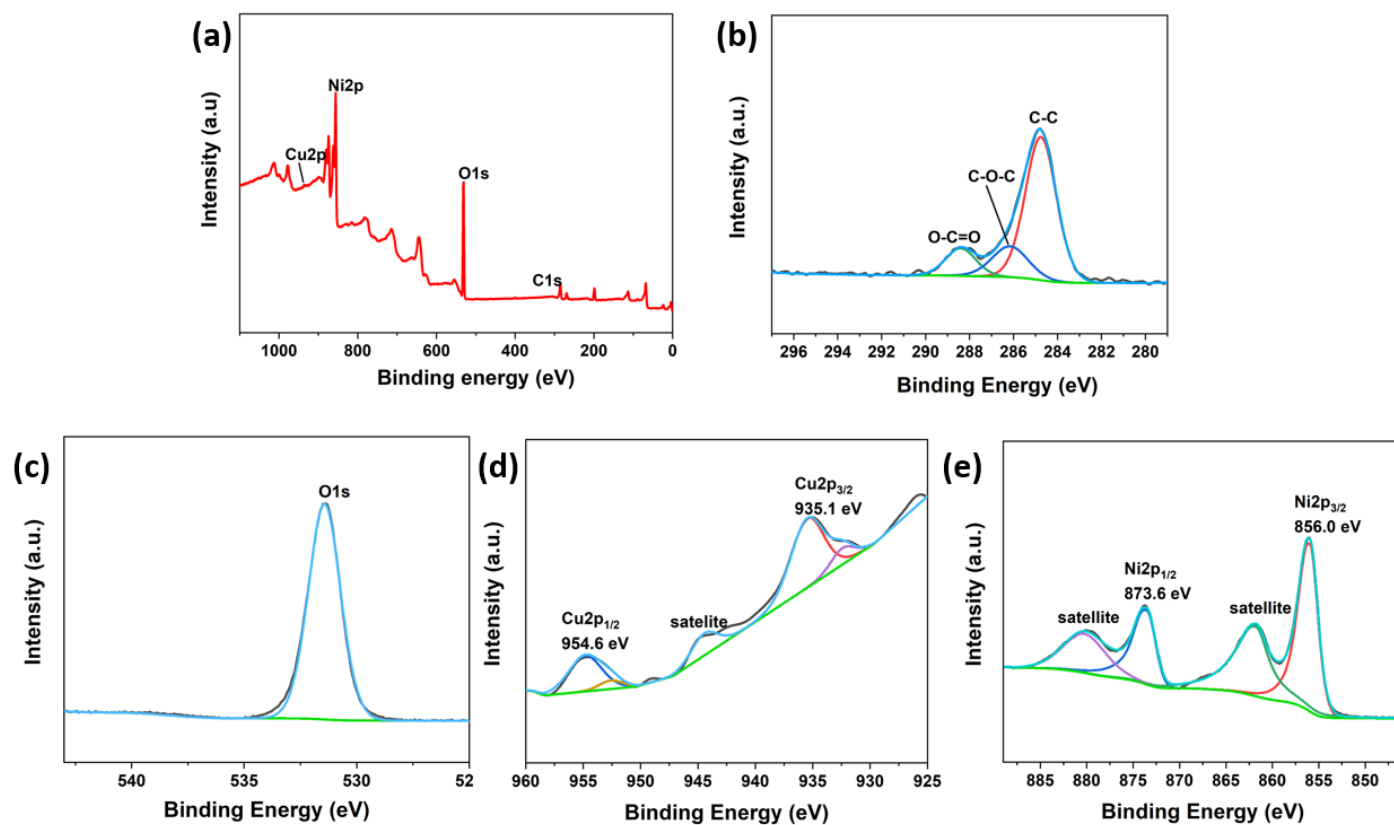
**Figure S4.** (a) SEM image of amorphous NiFe-hydroxide catalyst; (b), (c) and (d) the corresponding SEM-EDX element distribution images for O, Ni, and Fe. (e) The element composition of NiFe-hydroxide catalyst.



**Figure S5.** (a) SEM image of NiCu-hydroxide catalyst. (b), (c) and (d) the corresponding SEM-EDX element distribution images for O, Cu and Ni. (e) The element composition of NiCu-hydroxide catalyst.



**Figure S6.** XPS spectra for NiFe-hydroxide: (a) full spectra; (b) C 1s peak deconvolution.



**Figure S7.** XPS spectra of NiCu-hydroxide: (a) full spectra, and various peaks deconvolution (b) C 1s, (c) O 1s, (d) Cu 2p and (e) Ni 2p.

**Table S1.** Metals analysis of scrubbed and regenerated ionic liquid from Zone 3 and zone 4.

	Scrub Agent			Regenerate Agent	
	6 M NaOH	6 M NaOH	6 M NaOH	0.5 M HCl	0.5 M HCl
Al	-	-	-	-	-
Ni	-	-	-	-	-
Zn	-	-	-	-	-
Co	-	-	-	-	-
Mn	-	-	-	-	-
Cu	57.3	6.4	-	-	-
Fe	-	-	-	-	-
Pb	-	-	-	-	-
Ti	-	-	-	-	-
Sn	350.1	272.2	76.8	-	-

**Table S2.** Metals analysis of Pb selective precipitation from the Ni, Fe and Pb and Ni, Cu, Pb HCl back-extraction solutions from Zone 3 (stream 1) and Zone 4 (stream 2).

Solution	Metals	Original Solution (mg/L)	Solution After Precipitation (mg/L)	Solution Dissolved the Precipitation Solid by 1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)
Stream 1	Fe	31.1	-	153.1
	Ni	697.3	-	3408.5
	Pb	169.1	37.37	-
Stream 2	Cu	69.7	-	350.5
	Ni	792.2	-	3892.9
	Pb	221.1	69.33	-