

## Electronic Supplementary Information

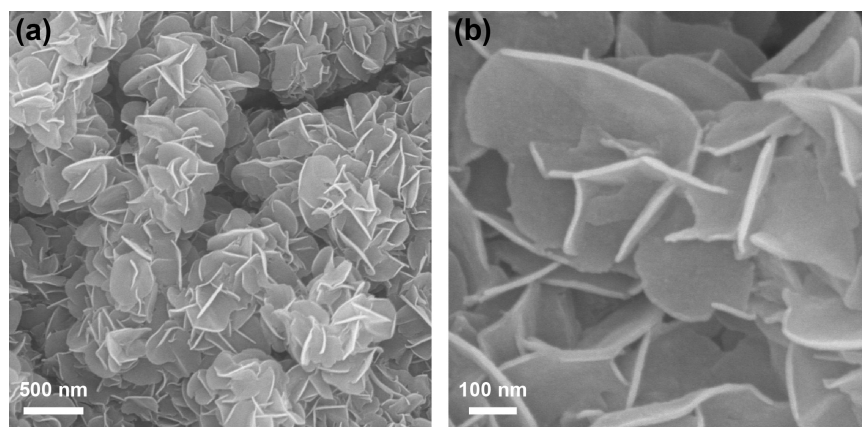
# 3D Nanoporous Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Hybrid Nanoplate Assemblies for Highly Efficient Electrochemical Hydrogen Evolution

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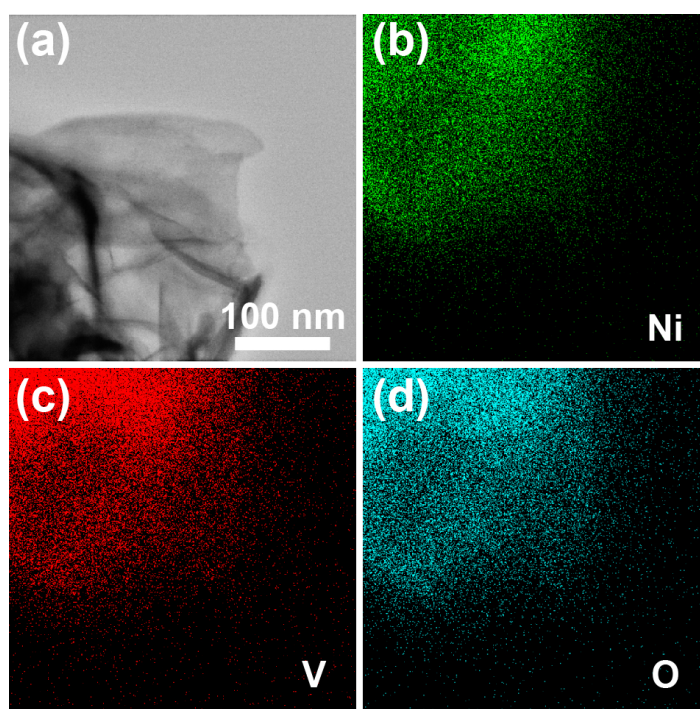
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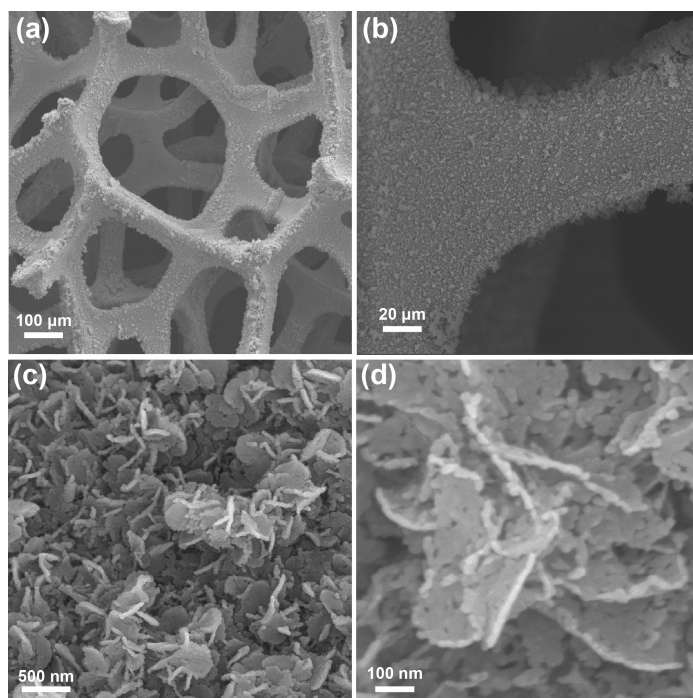
This file includes Fig. S1-S15 and Table S1-S3.



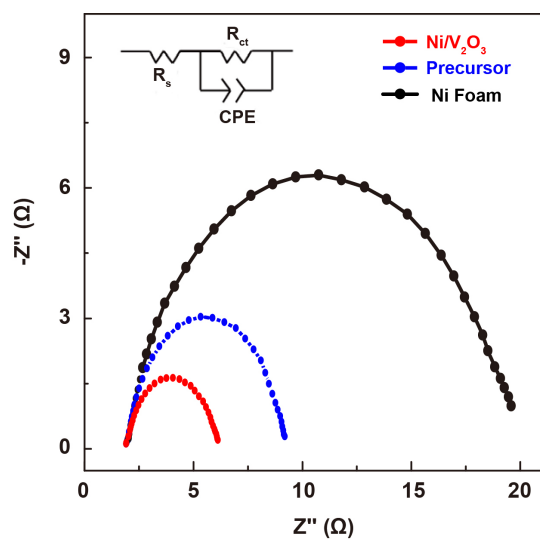
**Fig. S1.** (a-b) SEM images of Ni-V-O precursor.



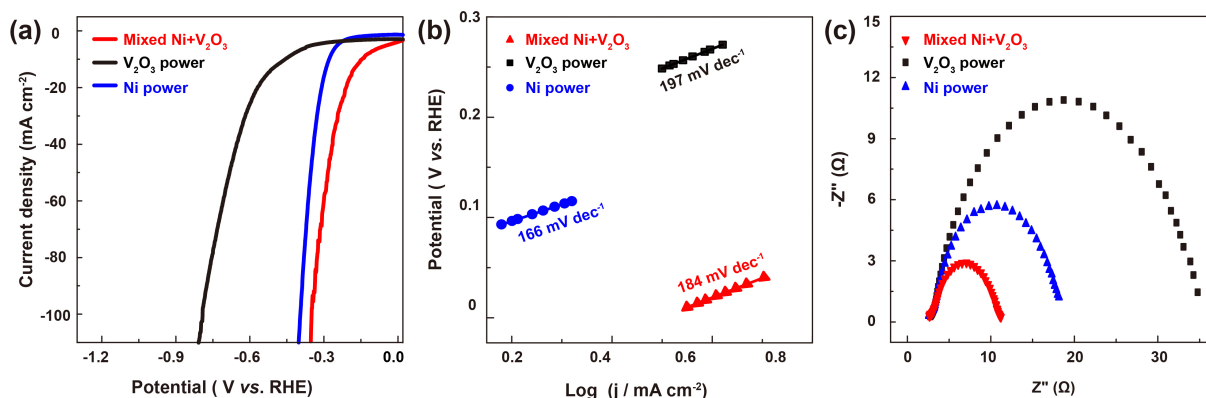
**Fig. S2.** (a) STEM image and EDS elemental mapping images of (b) Ni, (c) V, and (d) O for Ni-V-O precursor.



**Fig. S3.** (a-d) SEM images of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-400).

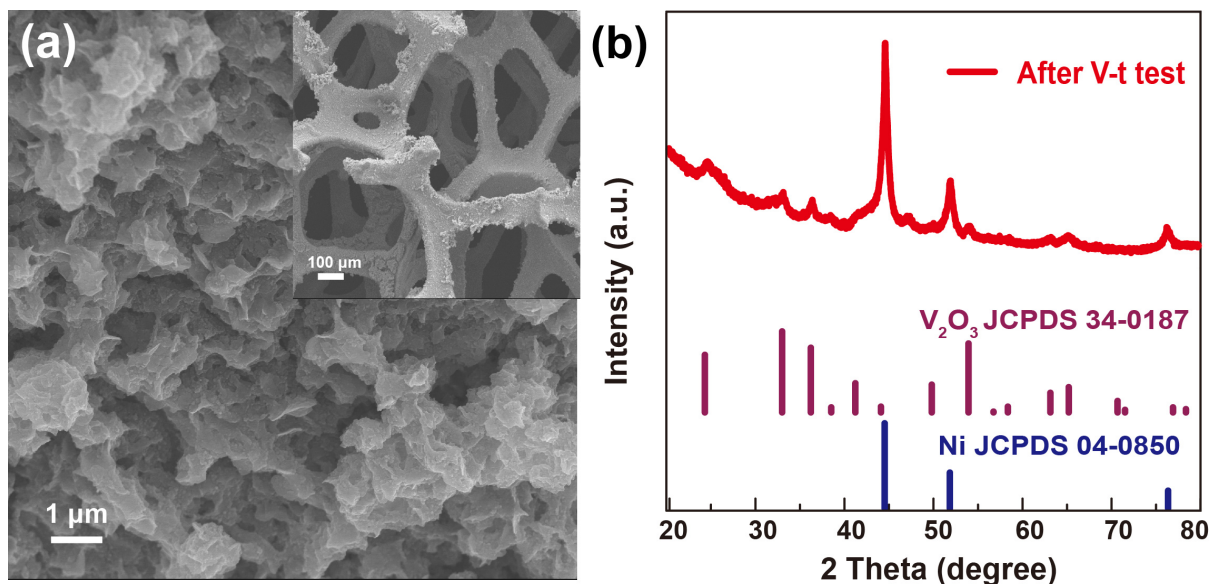


**Fig. S4.** EIS Nyquist plots at the overpotential of 300 mV for Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, precursor and Ni foam.



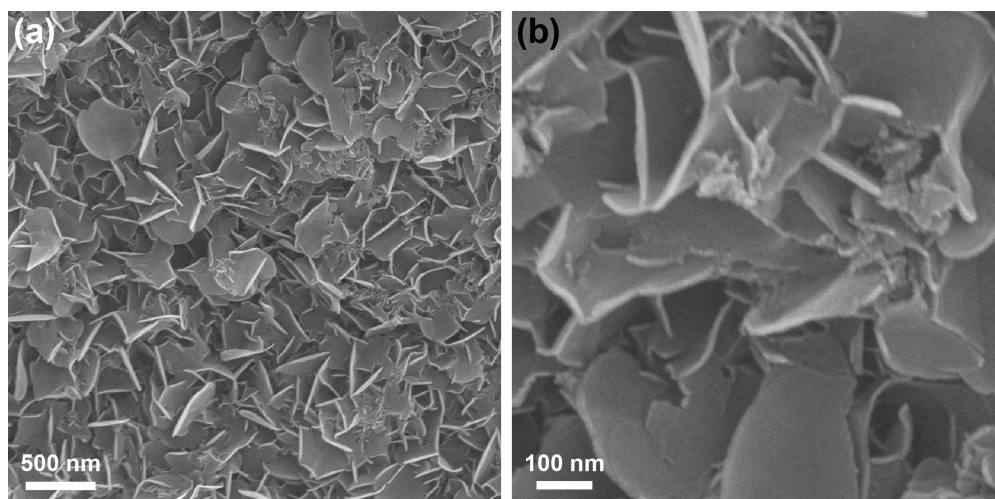
**Fig. S5.** (a) Polarization curves, (b) corresponding Tafel plots. (c) EIS Nyquist plots at the overpotential of 350 mV for commercial Ni powder, V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder, and its mixture.

Although the commercial Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite exhibits a lower Tafel slope than commercial Ni powder, it still shows the smallest onset potential (-0.08 V) among three catalysts. This suggests that the intrinsic activity of commercial Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite is higher than both commercial Ni and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> since the onset potential is directly dependent on the intrinsic activity of active sites. Additionally, the  $R_{ct}$  of commercial Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite is smaller than both commercial Ni and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, agreeing with its best intrinsic electrocatalytic activity for HER. Basis on these results, it is reasonable to believe that there are synergistic effects between Ni and V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for HER.

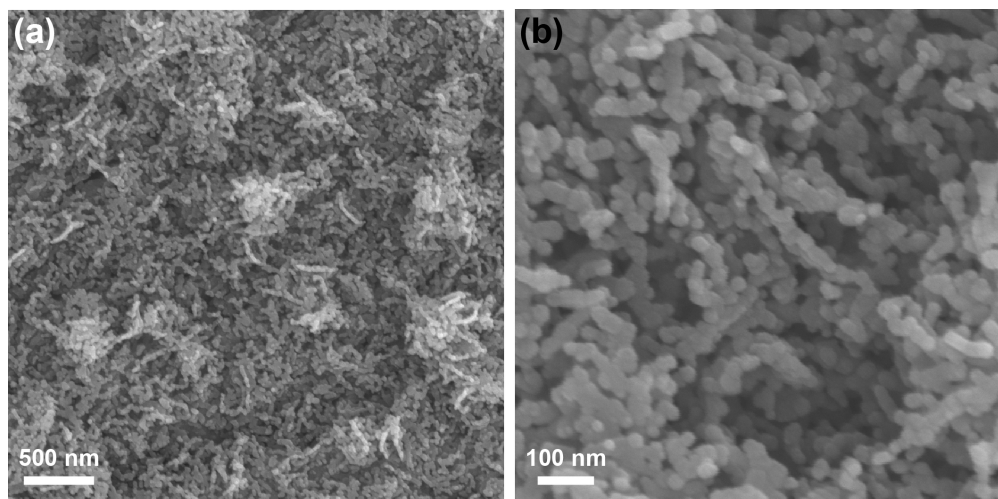


**Fig. S6.** (a) SEM image and (b) XRD pattern of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> after stability test.

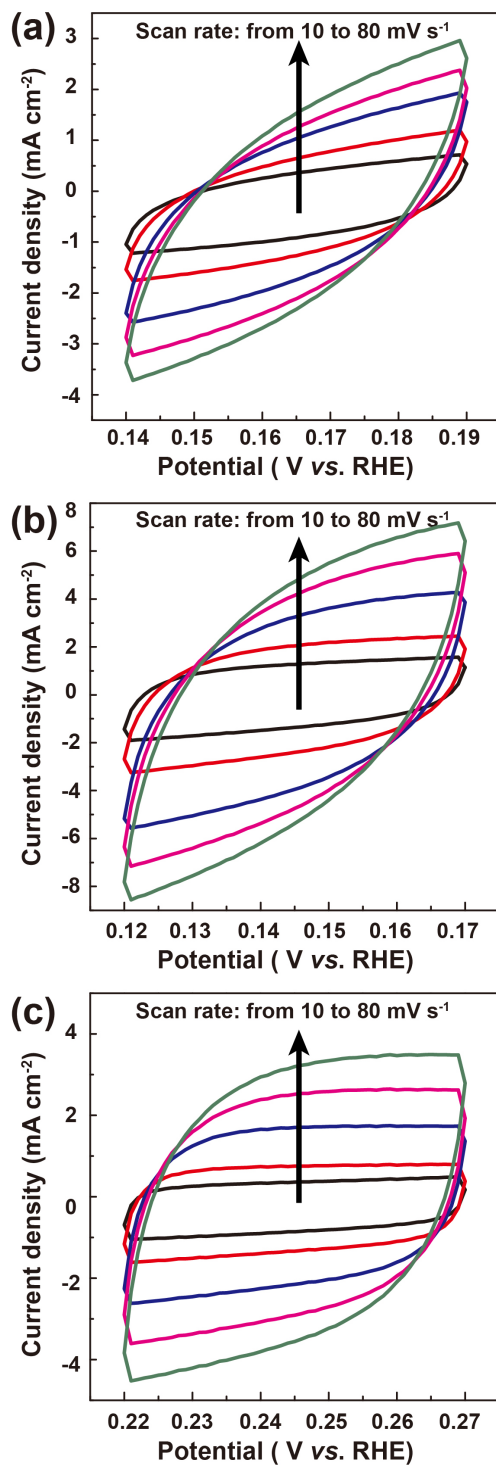




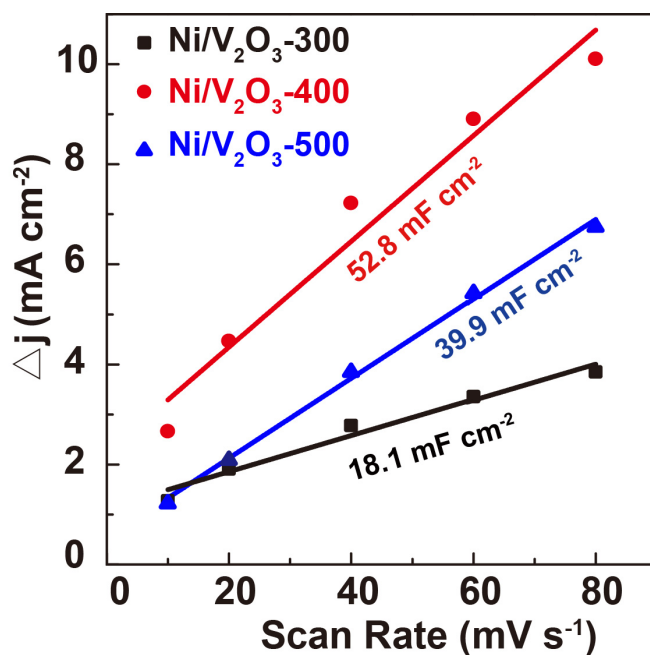
**Fig. S7.** (a-b) SEM images of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-300.



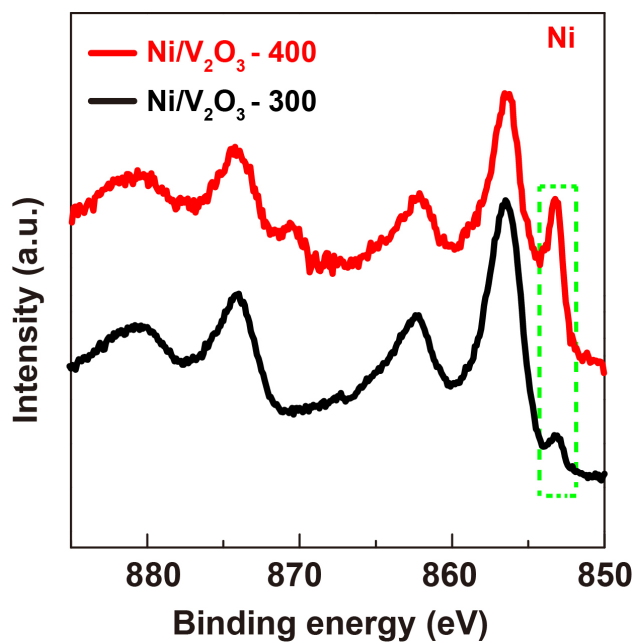
**Fig. S8.** (a-b) SEM images of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-500.



**Fig. S9.** CV curves measured at different scan rates from 10 to 80 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in 1 M KOH for Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples annealed at different temperatures: (a) Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-300, (b) Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-400, and (c) Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-500.

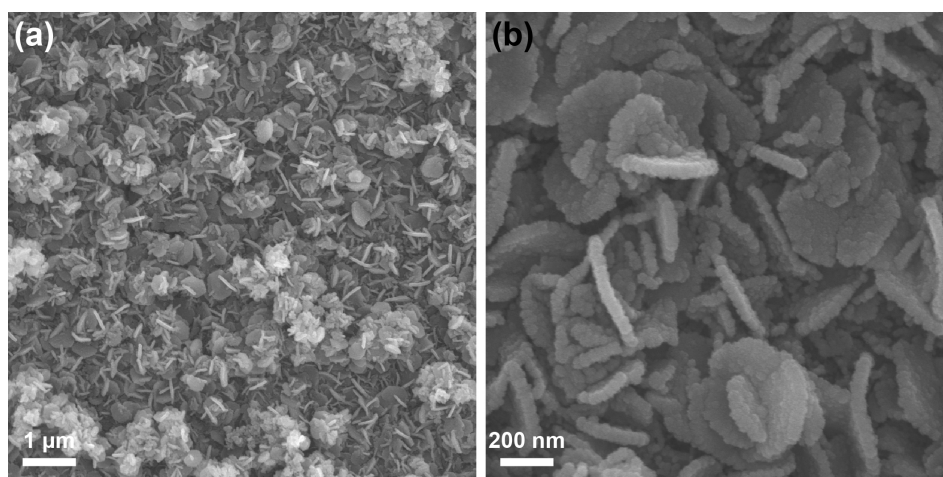


**Fig. S10.** The capacitive current plots as a function of scan rates.

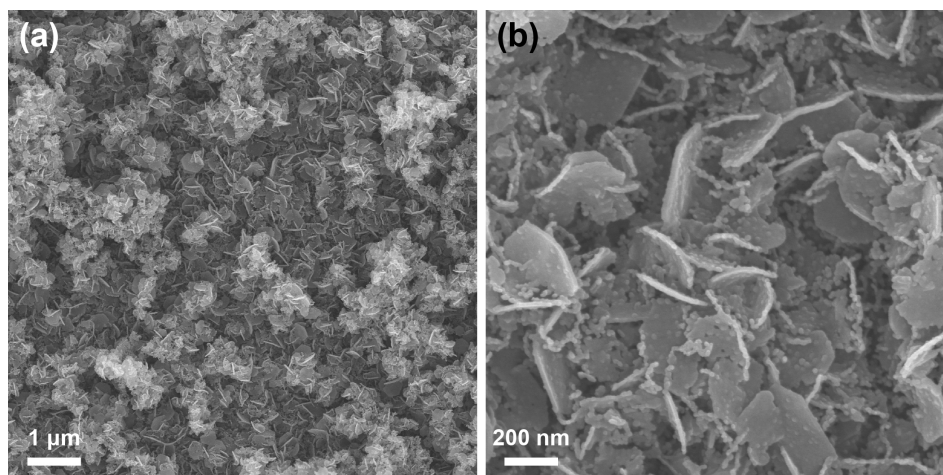


**Fig. S11.** Comparison of Ni 2p XPS spectra between Ni/V₂O₃-400 and Ni/V₂O₃-300.

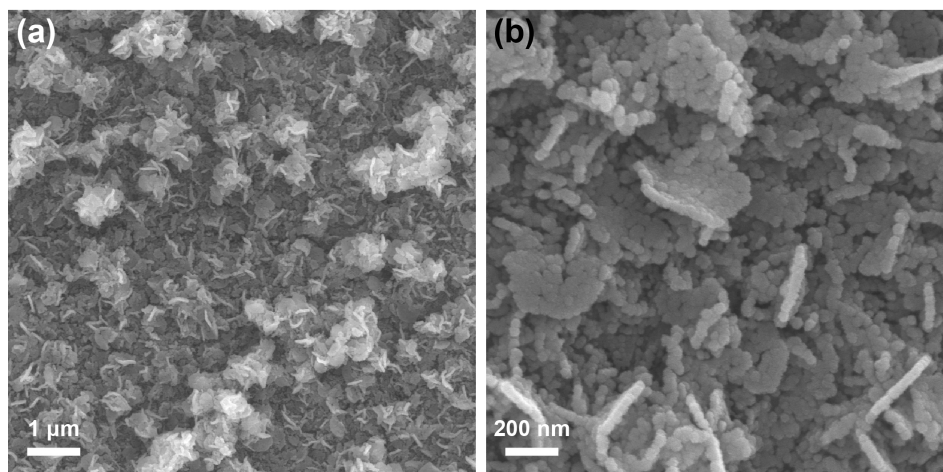
As seen in this figure, the intensity of Ni<sup>0</sup> peak for Ni/V₂O₃-300 is much lower than Ni/V₂O₃-400, indicating the lower content of metallic Ni in the former which could be due to the incomplete decomposition of the precursor at 300 °C.



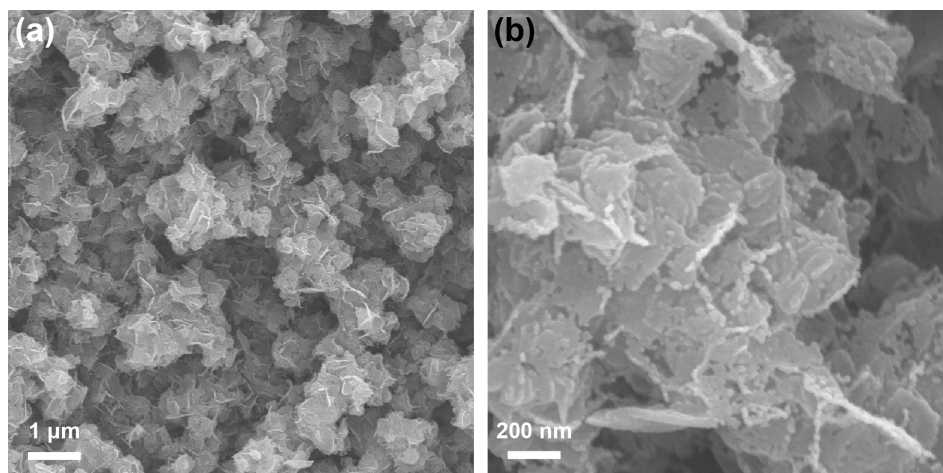
**Fig. S12.** (a-b) SEM images of  $\text{Ni}/\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$  sample prepared using 0.4 mmol  $\text{VCl}_3$ .



**Fig. S13.** (a-b) SEM images of  $\text{Ni}/\text{V}_2\text{O}_3$  sample prepared using 0.8 mmol  $\text{VCl}_3$ .



**Fig. S14.** (a-b) SEM images of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> sample prepared using 1.2 mmol VCl<sub>3</sub>.



**Fig. S15.** (a-b) SEM images of Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> sample prepared using 2.0 mmol VCl<sub>3</sub>.

**Table S1.** HER performance of recently reported Ni-based catalysts in 1 M KOH

| <b>Sample</b>                     | <b><math>\eta@10\text{ mA}</math><br/><math>\text{cm}^{-2}</math> [mV]</b> | <b>Tafel Slope<br/>[mV dec<sup>-1</sup>]</b> | <b>Reference</b>  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>  | 61   | 79.7   | <b>This Work</b>  |
| NiO/Ni-CNT                        | <100   | 82   | <i>Nat. Commun.</i><br><b>2014</b> , 5, 4695            |
| NiCu@C                            | 74   | 94.5   | <i>Adv. Energy Mater.</i><br><b>2018</b> , 8, 1701759   |
| Ni-Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> | 91   | 110  | <i>Chem. Commun.</i><br><b>2016</b> , 52, 10566         |
| NiSe/NF                           | 96   | 120  | <i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i><br><b>2015</b> , 127, 9483 |
| NiP/Ni                            | 130  | 58.5   | <i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i><br><b>2016</b> , 26, 3314     |
| Ni-NiO/N-rGO                      | 260  | 67   | <i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i><br><b>2015</b> , 25, 5799     |
| NiS <sub>2</sub> HMS              | 219  | 157  | <i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i><br><b>2017</b> , 5, 20985      |



**Table S2.** EIS results of different samples

| Sample                                 | $R_s$ ( $\Omega$ ) | $R_{ct}$ ( $\Omega$ ) |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>       | 1.87               | 4.27                  |
| Precursor                              | 1.91               | 7.25                  |
| Ni foam                                | 1.92               | 18.5                  |
| Mixed Ni+V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | 2.89               | 8.09                  |
| Ni powder                              | 2.91               | 15.4                  |
| V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> powder   | 2.95               | 31.4                  |

**Table S3.** V/Ni ratios for Ni/V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> samples prepared using different amount of VCl<sub>3</sub>

| Samples prepared with different amount of VCl <sub>3</sub> | V/Ni Ratio (XPS) |
|--|------------------|
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -0.4                      | 1.33             |
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -0.8                      | 2.33             |
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -1.2                      | 3.55             |
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -1.6                      | 3.74             |
| Ni/V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -2.0                      | 4.00             |