# **Supporting Information**

### Rational Design of Mesoporous NiFe-alloy-based Hybrids for Oxygen

### **Conversion Electrocatalysts**

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Figure S1. (a) SEM image, (b, c) TEM images, and  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption isothermal curve of the SBA-15.



Figure S2. TEM images of (a, b) m-Ni/CN<sub>x</sub> and (c, d) m-Fe/CN<sub>x</sub>.



Figure S3. TEM images of (a) porous  $Fe_2O_3$  and (c) porous NiO, and XRD pattern of (b) porous  $Fe_2O_3$  and (d) porous NiO.

Porous Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was prepared by a hydrothermal reaction with FeCl<sub>3</sub> and glucose as sources. Typically, 3.0 g glucose and 0.4 g FeCl<sub>3</sub> 6H<sub>2</sub>O were added to a 30 ml aqueous solution containing  $\sim$ 1 mg ml<sup>-1</sup> graphene oxide (GO) solution under vigorous stirring; the mixed solution was then transfer to a 40 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave and heated at 180 °C for 5 h. After three rounds of centrifugation and washing, the resulting solid products were then converted to porous Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> by burning up the carbonaceous polymers and GO at 450 °C for 3 h. Porous NiO was prepared through the method developed by us previously.<sup>[1]</sup>



**Figure S4**. Rotating disk voltammograms and the corresponding data re-plotted as the current density vs. overpotential (inset) in  $O_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and 1600 rpm, and b) the corresponding Tafel plots at the m-NiFe/CN<sub>x</sub>, porous Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, porous NiO, and  $C_3N_4$  modified electrodes.



Figure S5. Linear sweep voltammetry curves of different materials modified electrode at a rotation rate of 1,600 rpm.



**Figure S6**. Polarization curves of ORR in the potential window range of  $1.2\sim0.3$  V with different rotation rates for (a) m-Fe/CN<sub>x</sub>, (b) m-Ni/CN<sub>x</sub>, (c) C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, (d) NiFe/CN<sub>x</sub>, (e) m-NiFe/CN<sub>x</sub>.



Figure S7. RDE curves of NiFe/C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (red) and PtC (black) in Ar- (dash line) or O<sub>2</sub>-saturated (solid line) 0.1 M KOH solution at a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and a rotation speed of 1,600 rpm.

# Table S1, S2 and S3 (Note: the potential in all tables is relative to RHE)

Ref	Catalyst	OER			ORR			Oxygen electrode	Electrolye
		Onset potential (V)	Overpotential at 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Onset potential	Potential at 3 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	n	$\Delta$ (OER–ORR): $E(V)$	
This work	m-NiFe/CNx	~1.45	0.36	59.1	0.91	0.76	~3.7	0.83	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
	NiFe/CNx	~1.57	0.47	73.6	0.89	0.68	~3.2	1.02	
	m-Fe/CNx	~1.74	>0.7	102.8	0.91	0.32	~2.5	>1.5	
	m-Ni/CNx	~1.71	0.65	94.5	0.71	<0.3	1.5	>1.5	
	Porous NiO	~1.59	0.52	97.5		<0.3	2.3	>1.5	
	Porous Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	~1.71	>0.7	104.5		<0.3	1.8	>1.5	
	C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	>1.8	>0.8	130.6	0.76	<0.3	2.2	>1.5	
1[2]	NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1.56	0.41		0.84	~0.65	3.4-3.9	0.99	0.1 M KOH, 2500 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
2[43]	NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> @N/S- rGO	1.56	0.47		0.85	~0.76	3.6-3.8	0.94	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
3[4]	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Co <sub>2</sub> Mn	1.55	0.54		0.87	0.68	3.97	1.09	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s-1
4[5]	CaMn <sub>4</sub> O <sub>x</sub>		0.54		~0.90	0.73		1.04	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
5[6]	CoFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /rGO	1.50	0.48		~0.83	~0.73	3.8-3.9	0.98	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
6[7]	CG-CoO	1.5	0.34	71	0.90		~4		1 M KOH, 20 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
7[8]	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /rmGO		0.31	67	0.88	~0.75		0.79	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
8[9]	CoMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /PDD A-CNTs		0.51		~0.97	0.84	~4.3	0.85	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
<b>9</b> <sup>[10]</sup>	Mn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		0.58		~0.90	0.71		1.10	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 20 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
10[11]	NGSH	~1.45	0.40	83	0.88	~0.68	3.22	~0.95	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>

Table S1. Performance parameter of the bifunctional electrocatalysts for OER and ORR

### Table S2. Performance parameter of OER electrocatalyst

Ref	Catalyst	OER			Electrolyte
		Onset potential	Overpotential at 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Tafel slope(mV dec-1)	
	m-NiFe/CNx	~1.45	0.36	59.1	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
11 <sup>[12]</sup>	3D NF/PC/AN	1.52	0.53		0.1 M KOH, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
12[13]	LaCoO <sub>3</sub>	~1.48		60	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
13[14]	Ni–NG hybrid	~1.55		188.6	0.1 M KOH, 50 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
14[15]	3D NiFe-LDH NP	1.46	0.35	50	0.1 M KOH, 1 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
15[16]	NiFe LDH/CNT	~1.50	0.32	35	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
16[17]	PNG-NiCo	~1.54		156	0.1 M KOH, 50 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
17[18]	N/C-NiOx	~1.52	~0.5		0.1 M KOH, 1500 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
18[19]	Zn-Co-LDH	1.57	~0.54		0.1 M KOH, 50 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
19[20]	$Zn_xCo_{3-x}O_4$	~1.50	0.32	51	1.0 M KOH, 0.5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>
20[21]	Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CoSe <sub>2</sub>	~1.45	0.45	49	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>

### Table S3. Comparison of the ORR performance of different catalysts.

Ref	Catalyst	Catalyst ORR			Electrolyte	
		Onset potential	Limiting current density at 0.3 V(mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	п		
	m-NiFe/CNx	0.90	~6.3	~3.7	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
21[22]	Co-N-GN	~0.87	~4.5	3.4-3.7	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
22[23]	CoO/NCNT	0.93	3.5-4	3.9	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
23[24]	SGnP	~0.74	4.8	3.3	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
24[25]	C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> /Carbon	~0.83	3.8	4	0.1 M KOH, 1500 rpm, 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
25[26]	NG-900	0.92	~3.5	3.7	0.1 M KOH, 1500 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
26[27]	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /N-GA	~0.86	~3.5	3.7-3.9	0.1 M KOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	
27[28]	SNGL-20	~0.86	~4.0	3.7	0.1 M NaOH, 1600 rpm, 10 mV s <sup>-1</sup>	

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