

Supporting Information for

Ultrathin Nickel-Iron Layered Double Hydroxide Nanosheets Intercalated with Molybdate Anions for Electrocatalytic Water Oxidation

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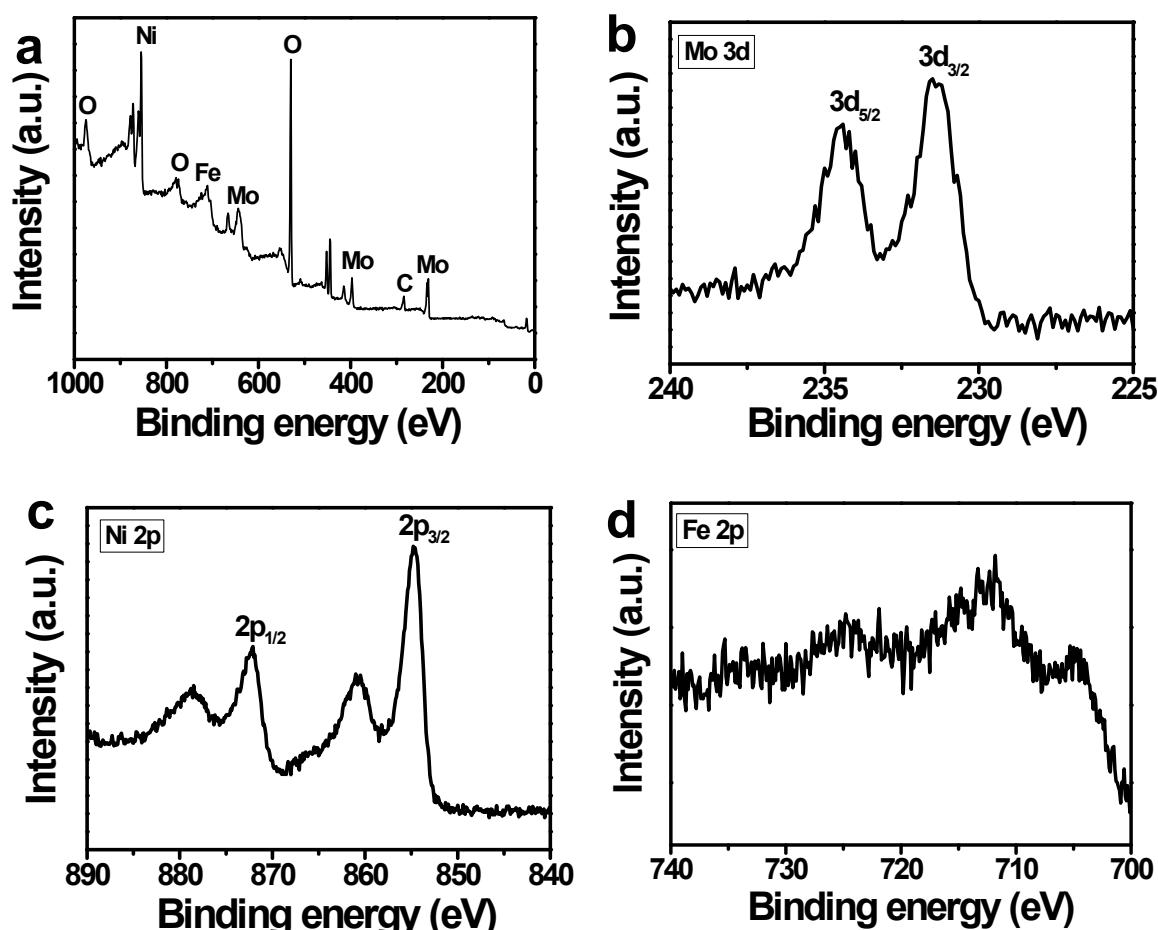


Figure S1. (a) XPS survey spectrum, (b) high-resolution Mo 3d spectrum, (c) Ni 2p spectrum and (d) Fe 2p spectrum of NiFeMo nanosheets.

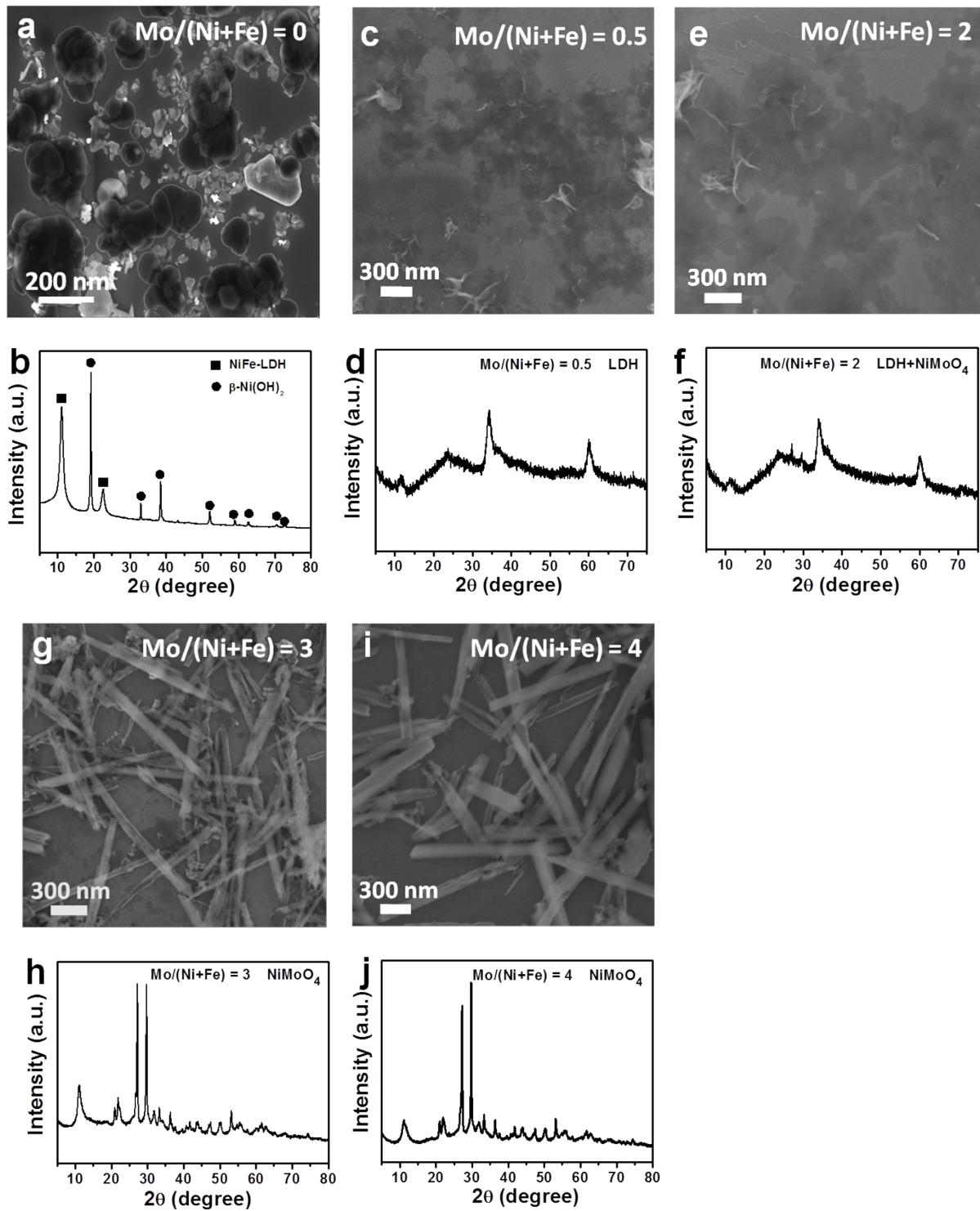


Figure S2. The effect of different starting Mo/(Ni+Fe) molar ratios on the morphology and crystal structure of final products.

Table S1. A brief survey of recent works on NiFe-LDH OER electrocatalysts.

Reference	OER electrocatalysts	Loading (mg/cm ²)	Overpotential at 10mA/cm ² (mV)	j =	Tafel slope (mV/dec)
This study	Ultrathin NiFe LDH nanosheets with MoO ₄ ²⁻ intercalation	0.28	280		40
<i>Nat. Commun.</i> 2014 , 5, 4477.	LDH monolayers from solution exfoliation	0.07	300		58
<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2014 , 136, 6744.	Electrodeposited Ni-Fe hydroxide films	N/A	300 mV for j = 5 mA/cm ²		N/A
<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2013 , 135, 12329.	Electrodeposited Ni-Fe hydroxide films on gold electrodes	N/A	300		40
<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2013 , 135, 8452.	NiFe-LDH nanoplates	0.2	320		N/A
	NiFe-LDH nanoplates grown on MWCNTs	0.2	230		31

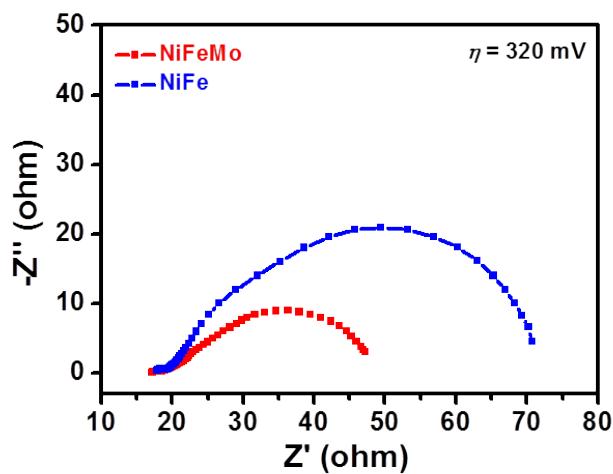


Figure S3. Electrochemical impedance spectra of NiFeMo and NiFe for OER electrocatalysis at $\eta = 320$ mV.

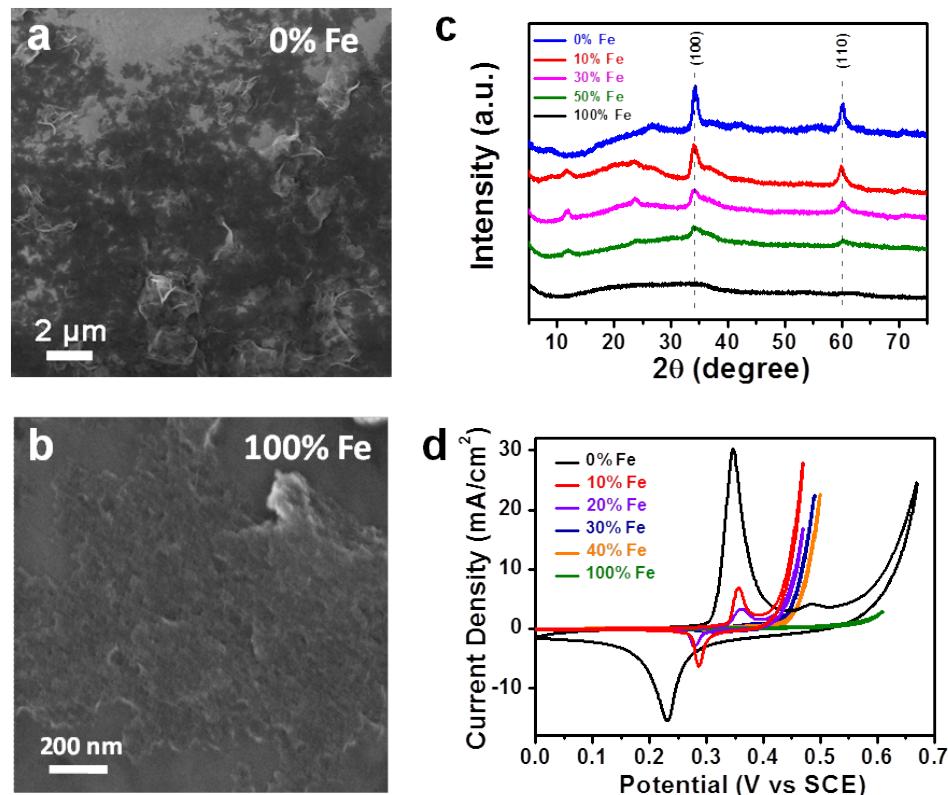


Figure S4. The effect of different Fe at% on the morphology, crystal structure and electrochemical

performance of the final products. (a-b) SEM images of the final products with (a) 0% Fe and (b) 100% Fe. (c) XRD and (d) CV curves of the final products with different Fe contents. Mo/(Ni+Fe) is fixed at 0.1.