

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

### Enhanced oxygen evolution reaction of metallic nickel phosphide nanosheets by surface modification

Zejun Li<sup>a</sup>, Xinyu Dou<sup>b</sup>, Yingcheng Zhao<sup>a</sup> and Changzheng Wu<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at the Microscale, iChEM (Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemistry for Energy Materials), Hefei Science Center (CAS), and CAS Key Laboratory of Mechanical Behavior and Design of Materials, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026 P. R. China.

<sup>b</sup>College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun, 130012, China.

E-mail: czwu@ustc.edu.cn

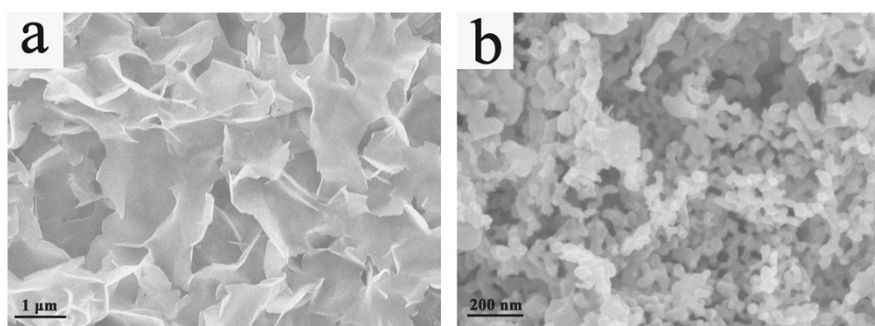


Figure S1. SEM images of the Ni(OH)<sub>2</sub> precursor and oxygen-incorporated Ni<sub>2</sub>P production.

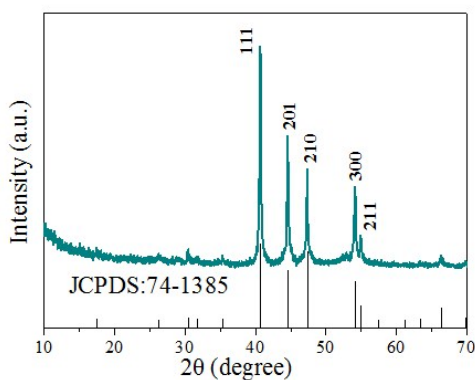


Figure S2. XRD pattern of the pure Ni<sub>2</sub>P sample.

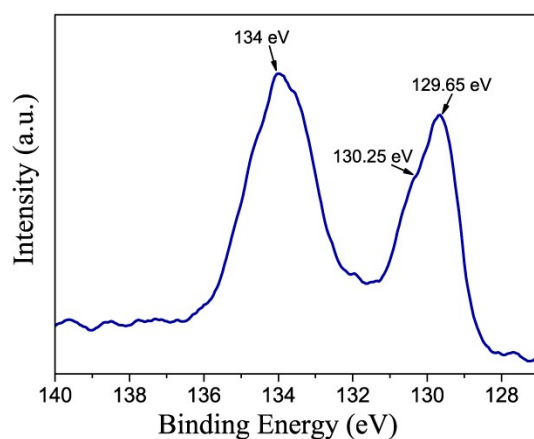


Figure S3. The high resolution XPS spectra of P 2p core level of the obtained oxygen-incorporated Ni<sub>2</sub>P nanosheets. The two peaks located at 129.65 eV and 130.25 eV was corresponding to P 2p<sub>3/2</sub> and P 2p<sub>1/2</sub>, respectively<sup>[S1]</sup>. Another peak at 134 eV was probably due to the partial oxidation of Ni<sub>2</sub>P on the surface.

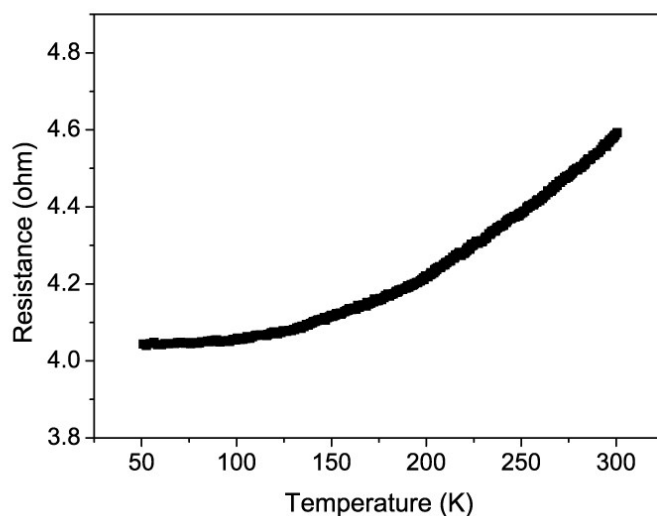


Figure S4. Temperature-dependent resistance of the pure Ni<sub>2</sub>P sample. The resistance of the pure Ni<sub>2</sub>P sample increased with temperature ranging from 50K to 300K, behaving metallic characteristic.

#### **Temperature-dependent resistance measurements:**

The temperature-dependent resistance of Ni<sub>2</sub>P samples was measured using a Keithley 4200-SCS semiconductor characterization system. Typically, the obtained Ni<sub>2</sub>P

samples were first pressed into pellets. Then the copper wires were connected to the Ni<sub>2</sub>P pellets with silver paste. And the temperature-dependent resistance data were recorded from the Keithley 4200-SCS. The measured temperature range was from 50 K to 300 K.

Table S1. Comparison of OER performance in alkaline media for the current oxygen-incorporated Ni<sub>2</sub>P with other OER electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Current density (j, mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Overpotential at the corresponding j (mV)	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Mass loading (mg/cm <sup>2</sup> )	Reference
CoMnP	1 M KOH	10	330	61	0.284	J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2016, 138, 4006-4009.
CoP	1 M KOH	10	320	71	0.71	ACS Catal., 2015, 5, 6874 – 6878.
CoP hollow polyhedron	1 M KOH	10	400	57	0.102	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2016, 8, 2158 – 2165
Ni-P	1 M KOH	10	300	64	0.2	Energy Environ. Sci., 2016, doi: 10.1039/C6EE00100A
NiCoP/Ti	1 M KOH	10	310	52	0.75	Adv. Mater. Interfaces. 2015, doi: 10.1002/admi.201500454
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CoSe <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M KOH	10	450	49	0.2	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 2930
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /N-rmGO	1 M KOH	10	310	67	1	Nat. Mater. 2011, 10, 780.
Au@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.1 M KOH	2.84	350	60	0.064	Adv. Mater. 2014, 26, 3950
Ni-doped Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.1 M NaOH	10	530	62	0.14	Chem. Commun. 2013, 49, 7522.
oxygen-incorporated Ni <sub>2</sub> P	0.1 M KOH	10	347	63	0.285	This work

## Reference

S1. Z. Pu, Q. Liu, C. Tang, A. M. Asiri, X. Sun, *Nanoscale* 2014, 6, 11031-11034.