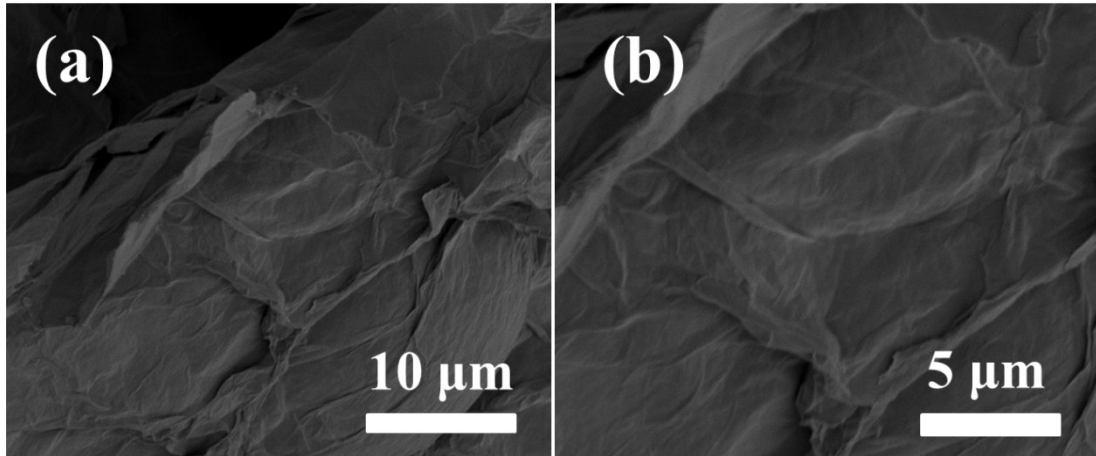


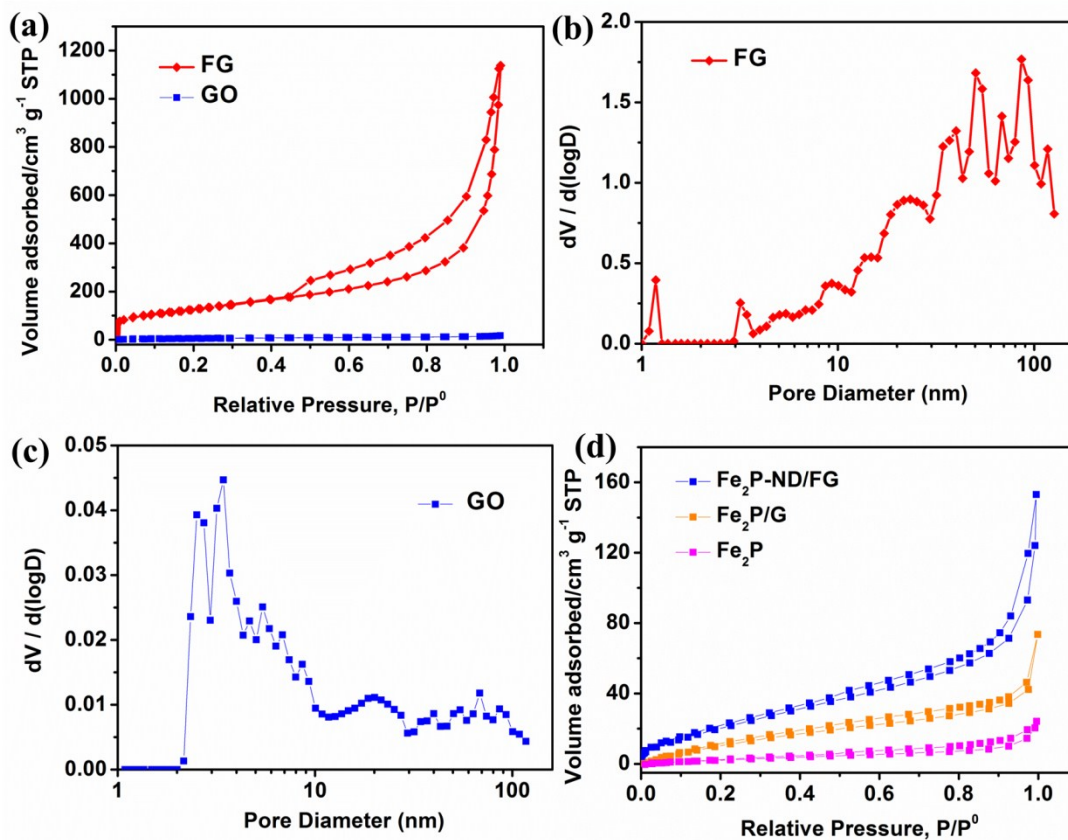
Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI)

**Ultrasmall diiron phosphide nanodots anchored on graphene sheets with enhanced electrocatalytic activity for hydrogen production via high-efficiency water splitting**

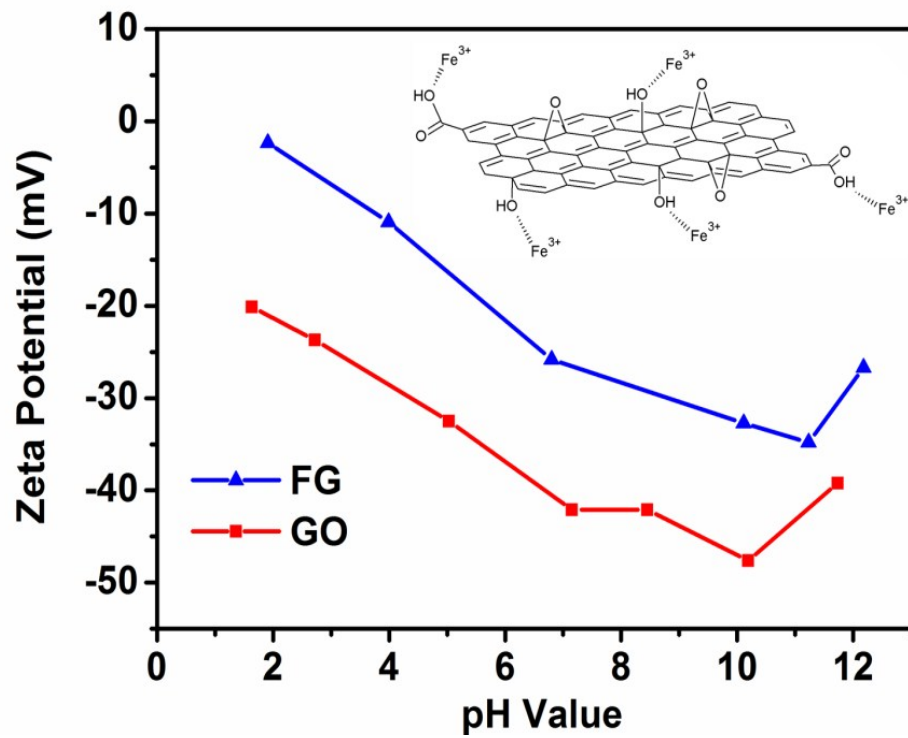
Huawei Huang, Chang Yu, Juan Yang, Xiaotong Han, Changtai Zhao, Shaofeng Li, Zhibin Liu and Jieshan Qiu\*



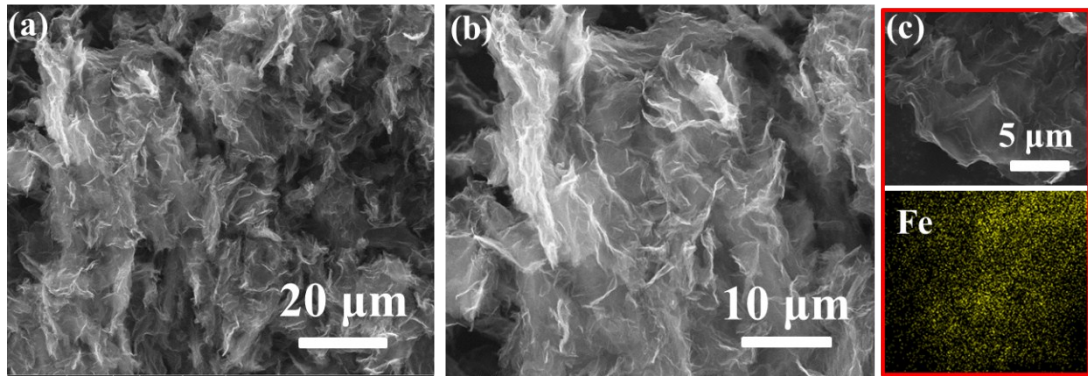
**Fig. S1** FE-SEM images of the as-made GO.



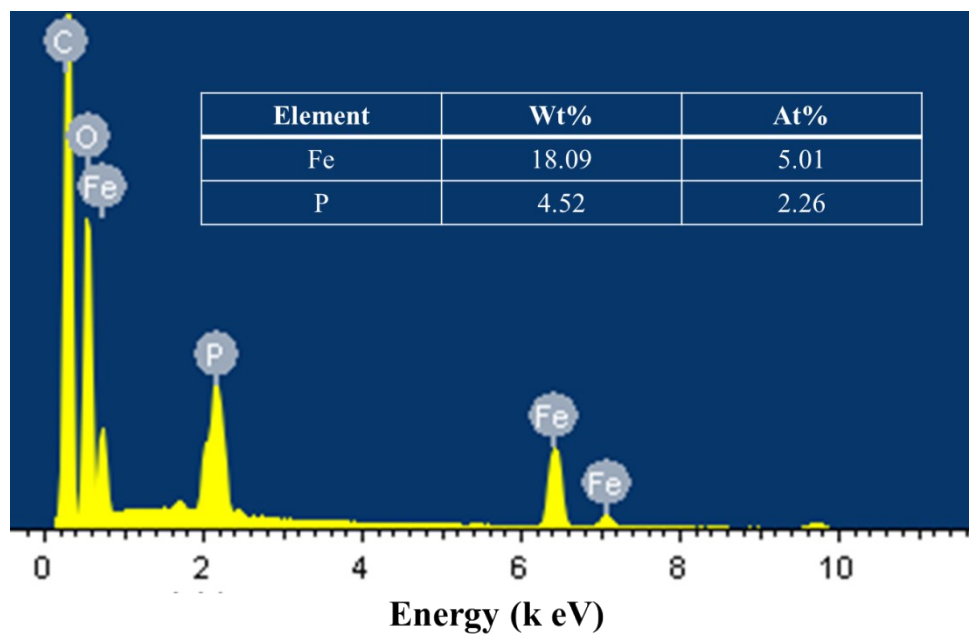
**Fig. S2** a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and b, c) pore-size distribution curves of the as-made FG, GO; d) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of Fe<sub>2</sub>P-ND/FG, Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G, and Fe<sub>2</sub>P.



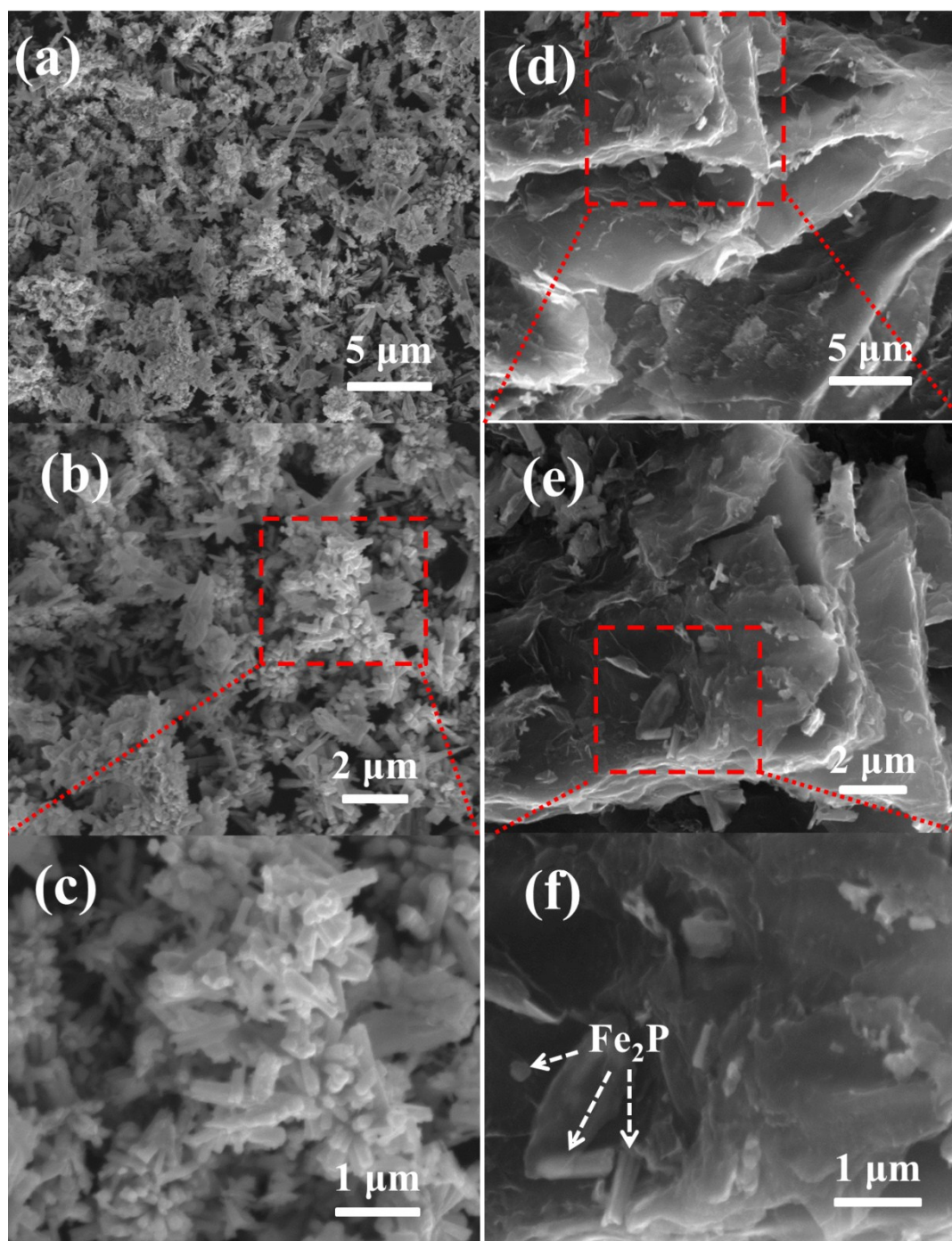
**Fig. S3** Zeta potentials of FG and GO at different pH values (inset: schematic for ferric ions adsorbed on the FG surface).



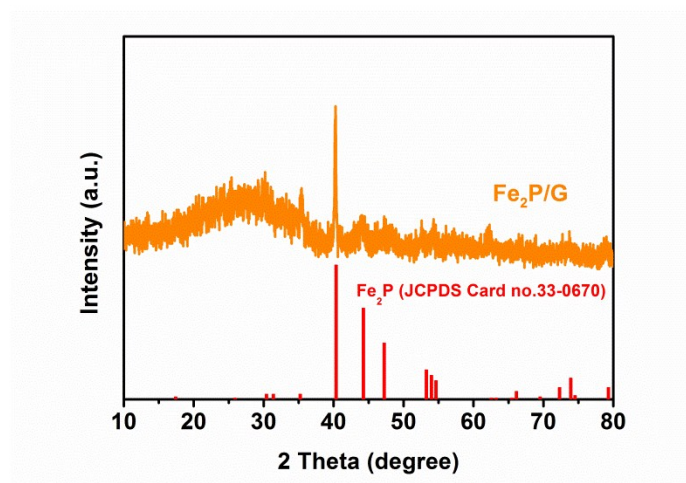
**Fig. S4** a, b) FE-SEM images of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ND/FG}$ ; c) FE-SEM image of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{-ND/FG}$  and corresponding EDX elemental mapping of Fe.



**Fig. S5** EDX spectrum of the as-made Fe<sub>2</sub>P-ND/FG hybrids.

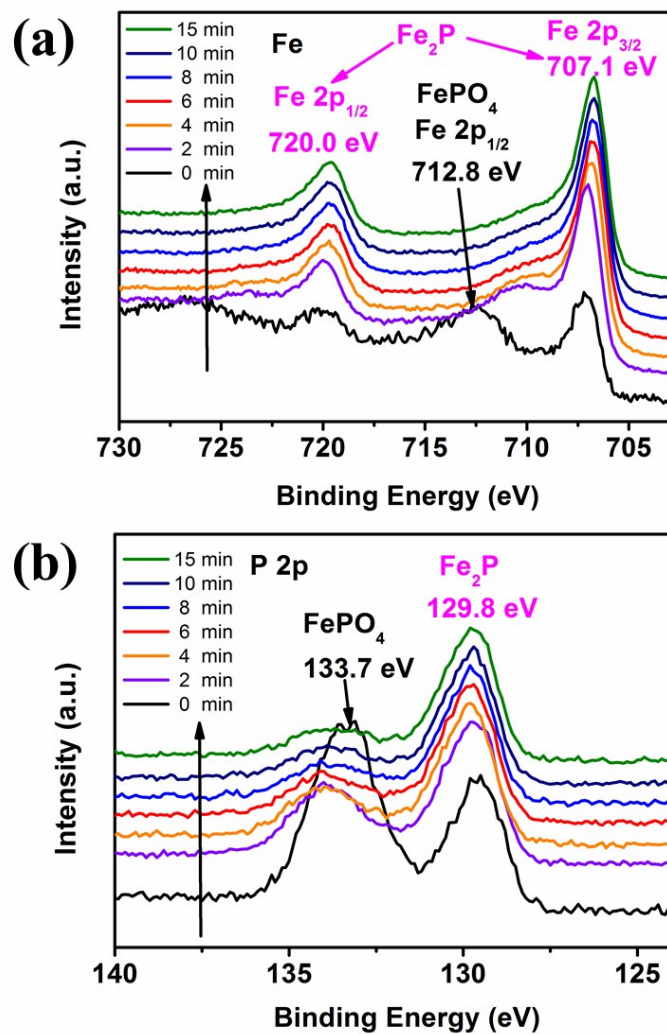


**Fig. S6** FE-SEM images of a-c) the pure  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}$  and d-f)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}/\text{G}$ .

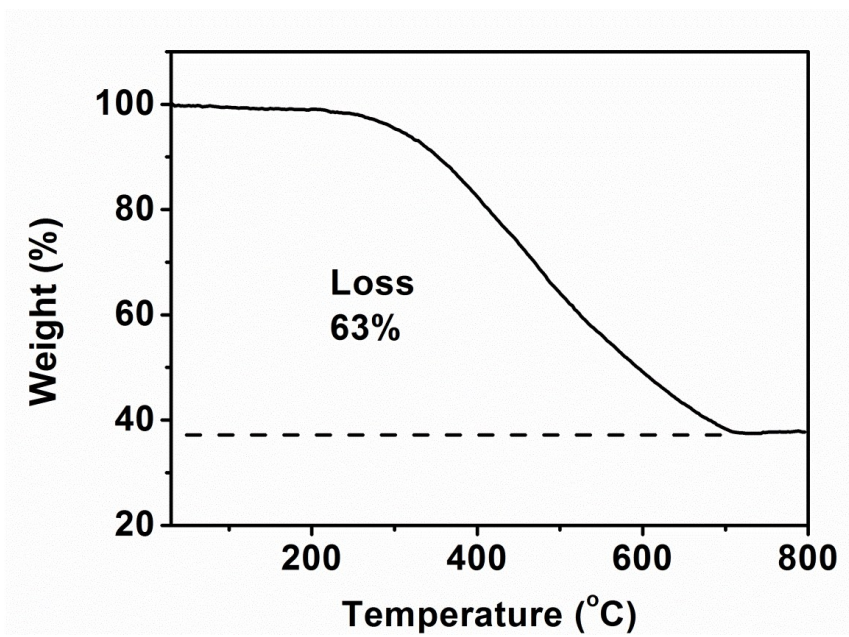


**Fig. S7** XRD patterns of Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G and standard Fe<sub>2</sub>P (JCPDS Card no. 33-0670).

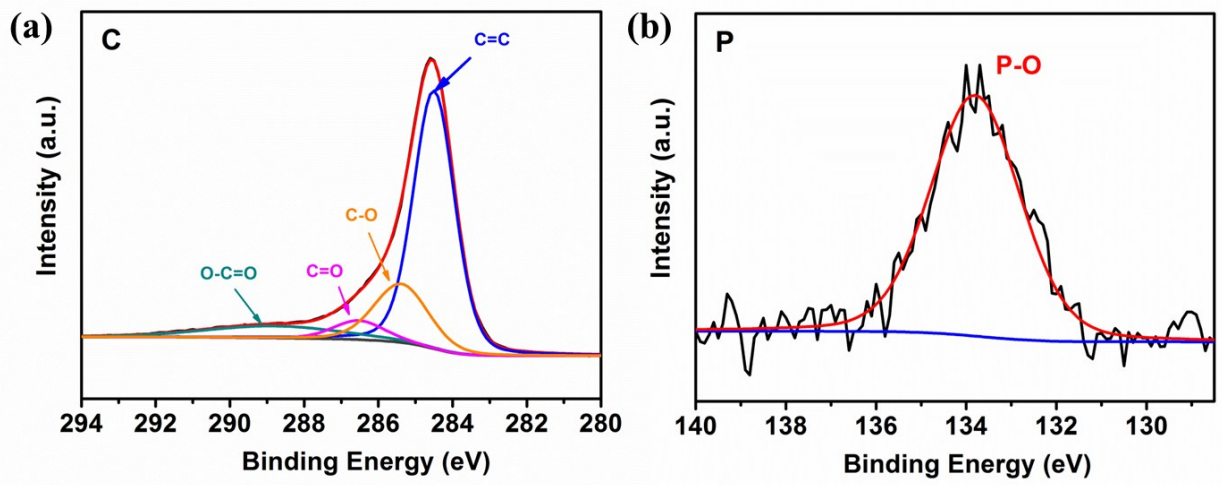




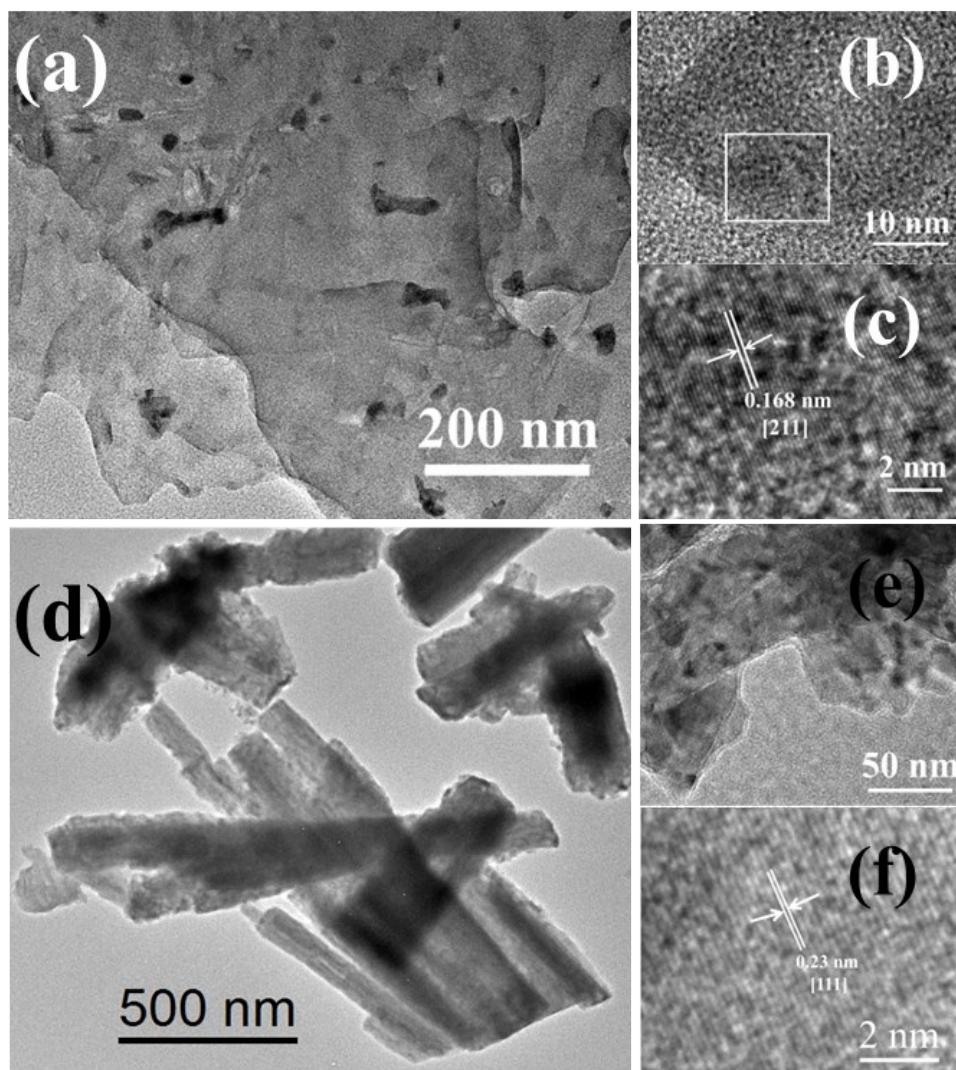
**Fig. S8** Depth XPS spectra of a) Fe 2p and b) P 2p regions for Fe<sub>2</sub>P after 0-, 2-, 4-, 6-, 8-, 10-, and 15-min Ar ion etching.



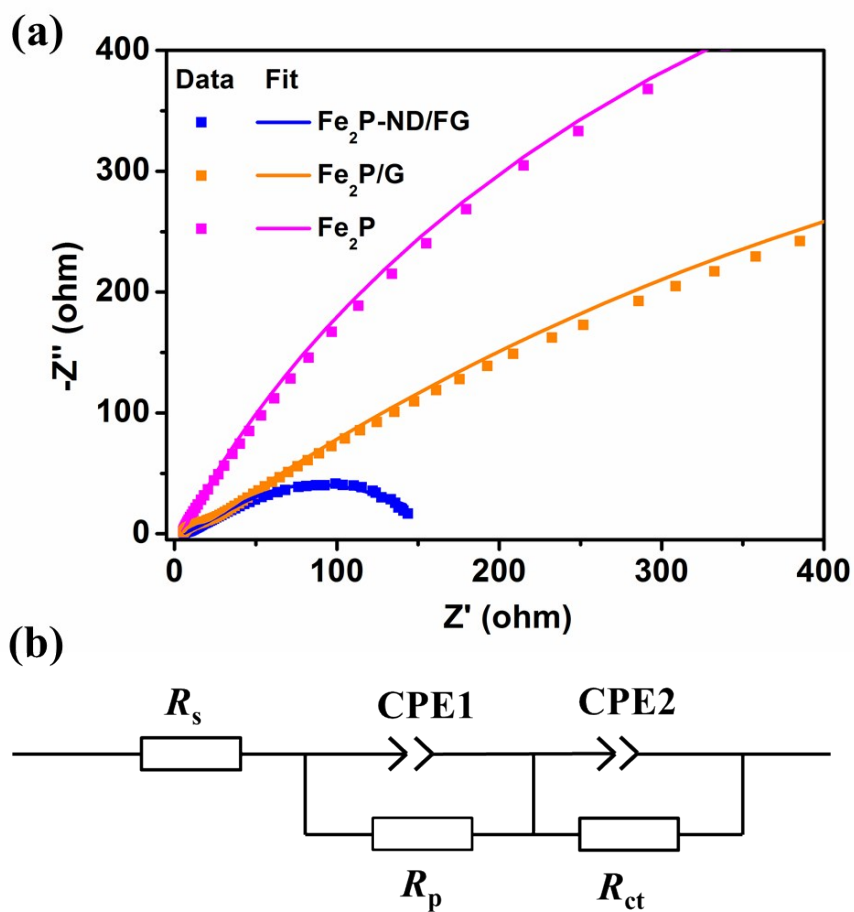
**Fig. S9** TGA curve of the Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/FG.



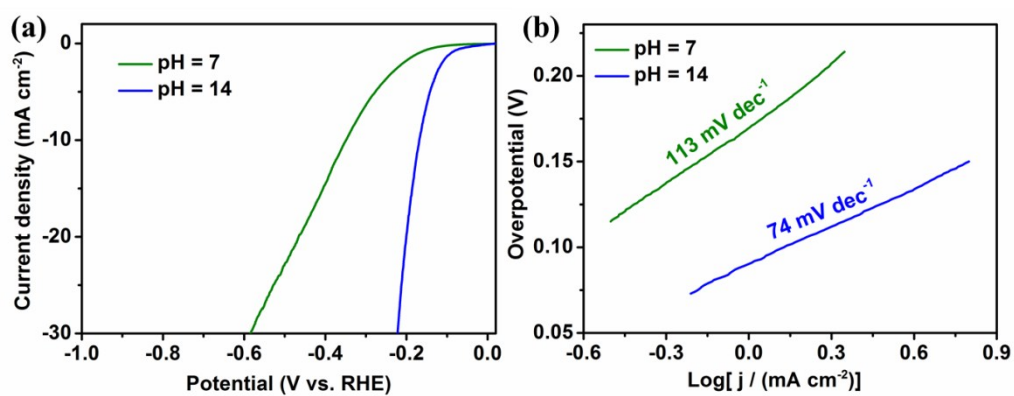
**Fig. S10** XPS spectra of a) C 1s and b) P 2p for the as-made FG-P.



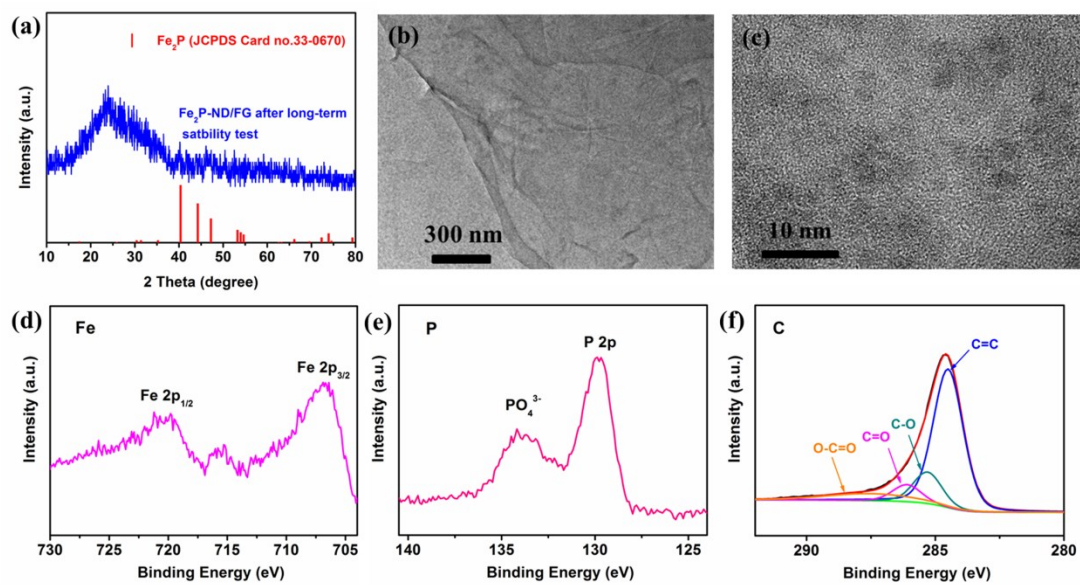
**Fig. S11** The morphology of the as-prepared samples: a, b) TEM and c) HR-TEM images of the Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G composites; d, e) TEM and f) HR-TEM images of pure Fe<sub>2</sub>P.



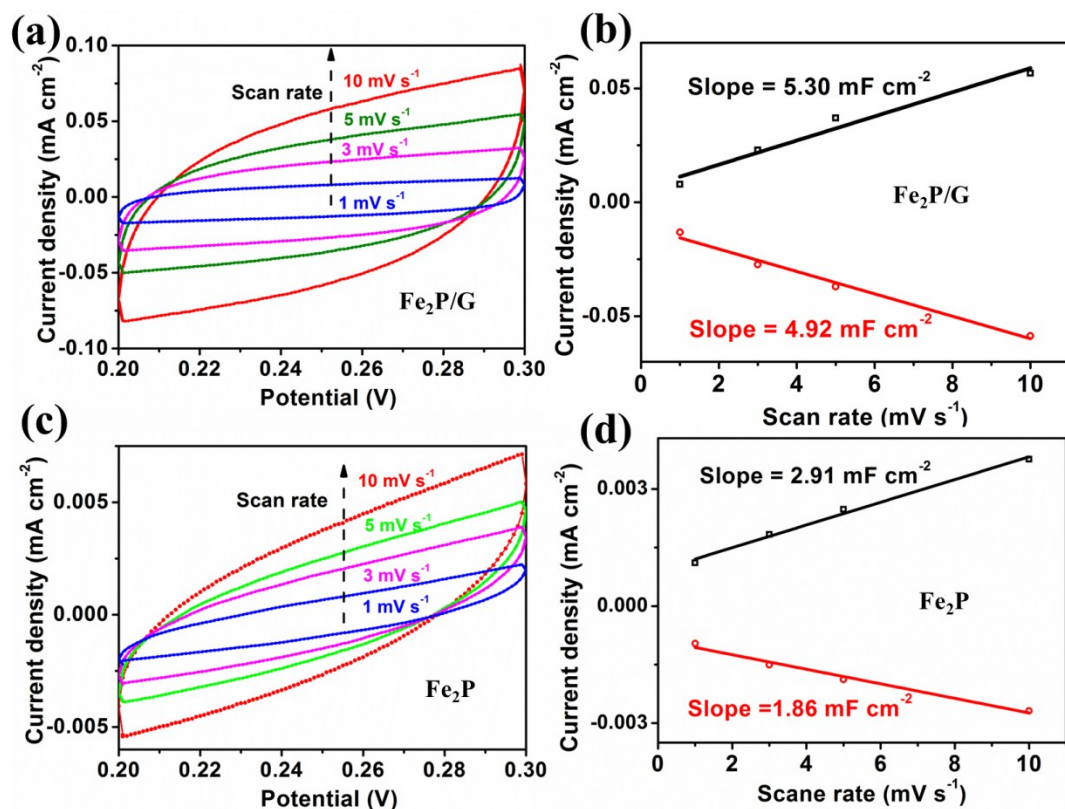
**Fig. S12** a) Nyquist plots of the as-made  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}/\text{G}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P-ND}/\text{FG}$  at an overpotential  $-150$  mV versus RHE. The square symbols are experimental data and line is modeled by equivalent electrical circuit shown in b). b) Equivalent electrical circuit used to model the EIS data, consisting of a series resistance ( $R_s$ ), two constant phase elements (CPE1 and CPE2), resistance related to surface porosity ( $R_p$ ), and charge transfer resistance related to HER process ( $R_{ct}$ ).



**Fig. S13** a) Polarization curves and b) the corresponding Tafel plots for the as-made Fe<sub>2</sub>P-ND/FG in 1 M KOH (pH=14) and 1 M PBS (pH=7).



**Fig. S14** a) XRD patterns, b-c) TEM images, d) Fe 2p, e) P 2p, and f) C 1s XPS spectra of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P-ND/FG}$  after long term stability test.



**Fig. S15** Electrochemical double-layer capacitance of the as-made samples. a) and c) cyclic voltammograms of the as-made Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G and Fe<sub>2</sub>P at different scan rates in the no Faradaic potential range from 0.2 to 0.3 V vs. RHE; b) and d) the anodic (black line) and cathodic (red line) charging currents measured at 0.25 V vs. RHE, plotted against the scan rates. The double-layer capacitance of Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G (5.11 mF cm<sup>-2</sup>) and Fe<sub>2</sub>P (2.59 mF cm<sup>-2</sup>) determined from this system is taken by the average of the absolute value of anodic and cathodic slopes of the linear fits.



### The calculation of electrochemical active surface area:

For the estimation of ECAS, a specific capacitance ( $C_s$ ) value  $C_s = 40 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$  is adopted, which is commonly used in the literature and the ECAS of the as-made electrocatalysts is calculated according to  $A_{\text{ECAS}} = C_{\text{dl}}/C_s$ .<sup>[1]</sup> The detailed results are as follows:

$\text{Fe}_2\text{P-ND/FG}$ :

$$A_{\text{ECAS}}^{\text{Fe}_2\text{P/FG}} = \frac{15.22 \text{ mF cm}^{-2}}{40 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2} \text{ per cm}_{\text{ECAS}}^2} = 380 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{P/G}$ :

$$A_{\text{ECAS}}^{\text{Fe}_2\text{P/G}} = \frac{5.11 \text{ mF cm}^{-2}}{40 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2} \text{ per cm}_{\text{ECAS}}^2} = 128 \text{ cm}_{\text{ECAS}}^2$$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{P}$ :

$$A_{\text{ECAS}}^{\text{Fe}_2\text{P}} = \frac{2.59 \text{ mF cm}^{-2}}{40 \mu\text{F cm}^{-2} \text{ per cm}_{\text{ECAS}}^2} = 65 \text{ cm}_{\text{ECAS}}^2$$

### TOF calculations:

The TOF values for the as-made samples are calculated by following the method in the literature <sup>[1, 2]</sup>. To calculate the per-site TOF, the following formula is adopted <sup>[1]</sup>:

$$TOF = \frac{\# \text{ total hydrogen turn overs/cm}^2 \text{ geometric area}}{\# \text{ active sites/cm}^2 \text{ geometric area}}$$

The total number of hydrogen turn overs was calculated from the current density according to:

$$\begin{aligned} \#_{H_2} &= \left( j \frac{mA}{cm^2} \right) \left( \frac{1C s^{-1}}{1000 mA} \right) \left( \frac{1 mol e^{-1}}{96485.3 C} \right) \left( \frac{1 mol H_2}{2 mol e^{-1}} \right) \left( \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} H_2 \text{ molecules}}{1 mol H_2} \right) \\ &= 3.12 \times 10^{15} \frac{H_2/s}{cm^2} \text{ per } \frac{mA}{cm^2} \end{aligned}$$

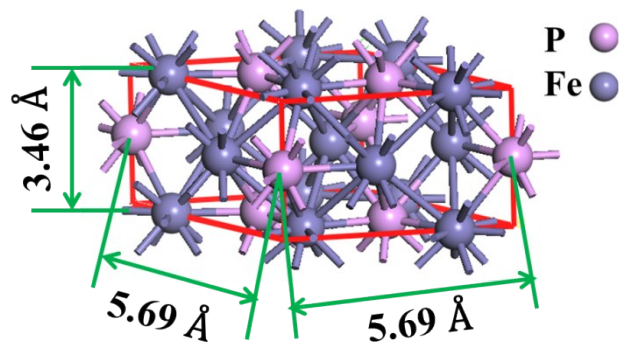
There are a number of possible binding sites for hydrogen on the TMPs, such as the hydrogen could adsorb onto a metal site, a phosphorous site, a bridge site between a metal and phosphorous, or other types of sites. Since the exact reaction mechanism of TMP for HER is not known, the number of surface sites including both Fe and P atoms derived from the roughness factor together with the unit cell (volume = 96.95 Å<sup>3</sup>, see Fig. S16) is usually called as possible active sites, which is a widely used

approach for evaluating TOF value. [1, 2]

#active sites per real surface area:

$$\#active\ sites = \left( \frac{3\ atoms\ /unit\ cell}{96.95\ \text{\AA}^3\ /unit\ cell} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 9.856 \times 10^{14}\ atoms\ cm_{real}^{-2}$$

$$TOF = \frac{(3.12 \times 10^{15} \frac{H_2/s}{cm^2} \text{ per } \frac{mA}{cm^2}) \times |j|}{(9.856 \times 10^{14} atoms\ cm_{real}^{-2}) \times A_{ECSA}}$$

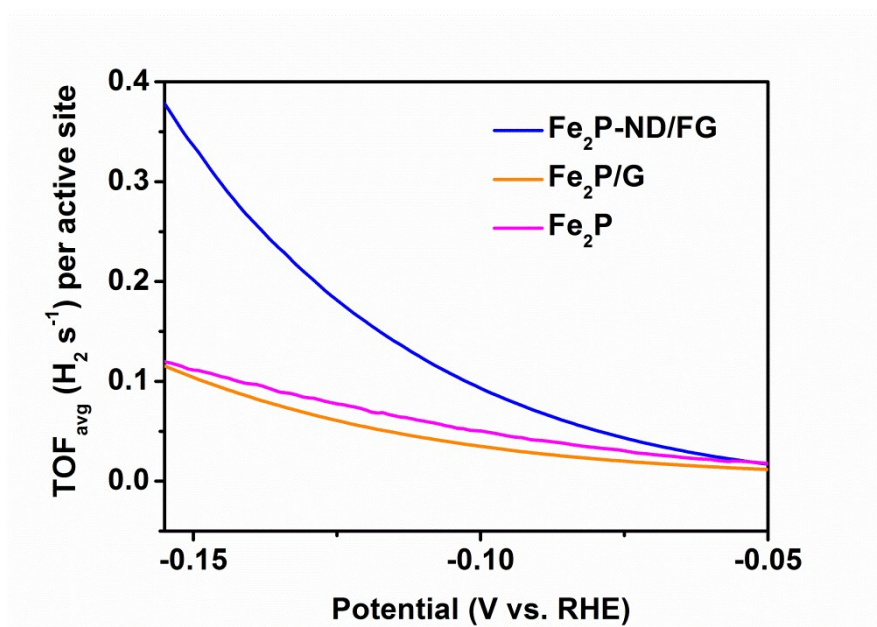


**Fe<sub>2</sub>P unit cell:**

Volume: 96.95 Å<sup>3</sup>

Contains: 2 Fe and 1 P atom

**Fig. S16** The size of Fe<sub>2</sub>P unit cell.



**Fig. S17** TOF values of the as-made Fe<sub>2</sub>P-ND/FG, Fe<sub>2</sub>P/G, and Fe<sub>2</sub>P at different overpotentials.

**Table S1:** Comparison of HER catalytic activity over different electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Current density ( $j$ , mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	$\eta$ (mV) at the corresponding $j$	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Loading of catalyst (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ref.
Fe <sub>2</sub> P-ND/FG	2	44	47	0.4	This work
	10	91			
	20	117			
Pt/C	2	16	30	0.4	This work
	10	36			
	20	52			
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	20	130	46	1	<b>2</b>
CoP/CNT	2	70	54	0.285	<b>3</b>
	10	122			
MoS <sub>2</sub> /RGO	onset	100	41	0.28	<b>4</b>
	10	150			
MoS <sub>2</sub> quantum dots	onset	120	69	NA	<b>5</b>
	10	250			
Fe <sub>0.9</sub> Co <sub>0.1</sub> S <sub>2</sub> /CNT	onset	90	46	7	<b>6</b>
	20	120			
Ni <sub>3</sub> FeN-NPs	10	158	42	0.35	<b>7</b>
Ni <sub>5</sub> P <sub>4</sub> -Ni <sub>2</sub> P	1	54	79.1	NA	<b>8</b>
	10	120			
P-WN/RGO	10	85	54	0.337	<b>9</b>
Fe <sub>2</sub> P/NGr	onset	60	65	1.71	<b>10</b>
	10	138			
Porous MoC <sub>x</sub>	1	87	53	0.8	<b>11</b>
	10	142			
NiS	10	94	139	1	<b>12</b>
Co phosphide/phosphate	30	175	53	0.1	<b>13</b>
Pt NWs/SL-Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub>	2.48	70	NA	0.16	<b>14</b>
CoMoS <sub>3</sub>	1	112	56.9	0.5	<b>15</b>
	10	171			
Co-NRCNTs	1	140	80	0.28	<b>16</b>
	10	260			
MoS <sub>2</sub> /RGO <sub>2</sub>	onset	140	41	0.2	<b>17</b>
	20	200			
Cu <sub>3</sub> P NW/CF	onset	62	67	15.2	<b>18</b>
	10	143			

Note: The definition of “onset potential” is vague, the authors have different criterions (overpotential attains current density from 0.1 to 1 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>) [19, 20].

**Table S2:** BET surface area, exchange current density ( $j_0$ ), and normalized  $j_0$  of as-made electrocatalysts.

Catalysts	BET surface area ( $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$j_0$ ( $\text{A cm}^{-2}$ )	normalized $j_0$ ( $\text{A cm}^{-2}_{\text{BET}}$ )
$\text{Fe}_2\text{P-ND/FG}$	113	$2.6 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.8 \times 10^{-8}$
$\text{Fe}_2\text{P/G}$	51	$1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.8 \times 10^{-8}$
$\text{Fe}_2\text{P}$	13	$1.1 \times 10^{-4}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-7}$

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