

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Homologous $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4\|\text{CoP}$ nanowires grown on carbon cloth as a high-performance electrode pair for triclosan degradation and hydrogen evolution

Chaojie Lyu,^a Jinlong Zheng,^{#,a} Rui Zhang,^a Ruqiang Zou,^b Bin Liu,^c and Wei Zhou^{*,a}

^a*School of Chemistry, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China*

^b*Beijing Key Laboratory for Theory and Technology of Advanced Battery Materials, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, College of Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China*

^c*Institute for Food & Bioresource Engineering, College of Engineering, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China*

[#]*The author contributed equally to the first author.*

E-mail: zhouwei@buaa.edu.cn

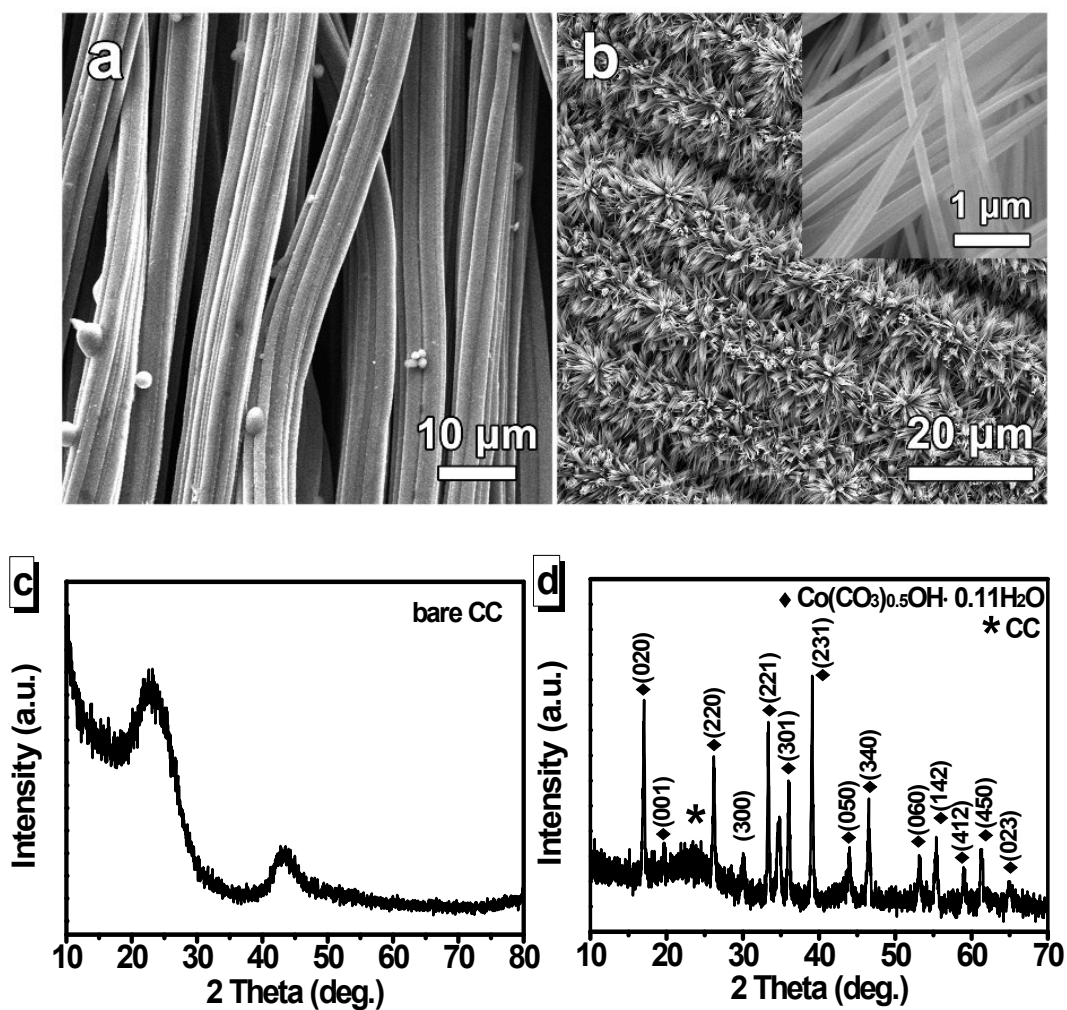


Fig. S1 (a) SEM image of the bare carbon cloth (CC). (b) SEM image of the precursor/CC with magnified nanowires inserted, indicating the whole surface of the CC was uniformly coated with nanowires with diameters of 100-200 nm. (c, d) XRD patterns of the bare CC and the precursor/CC. The marked diffraction peaks of the Co precursor in Fig. S1d can be well indexed to $\text{Co}(\text{CO}_3)_{0.5}\text{OH}\cdot 0.11\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (JCPDS No. 48-0083), in agreement with reported references. The peak marked with asterisk at $\sim 24.5^\circ$ came from CC. [S1, S2]

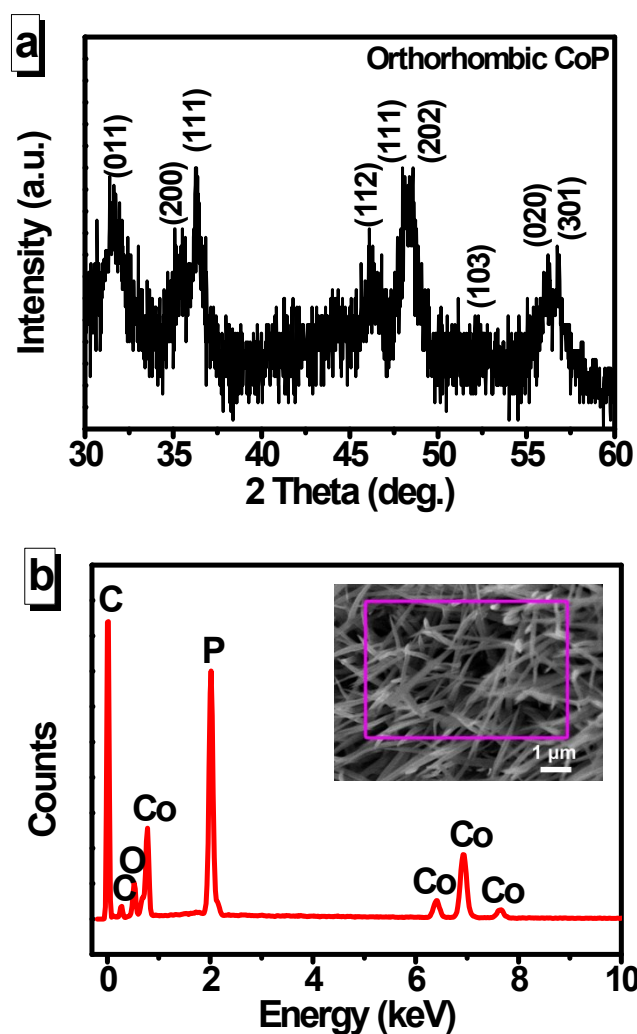


Fig. S2 (a) XRD patterns of the CoP NWs/CC with these diffraction peaks corresponding to orthorhombic CoP (JCPDS No. 29-0497). (b) EDX spectrum of the CoP NWs/CC with the selected area inserted, revealing the existence of Co and P with atomic ratio of 1:1.2, in agreement with the result of XRD pattern.

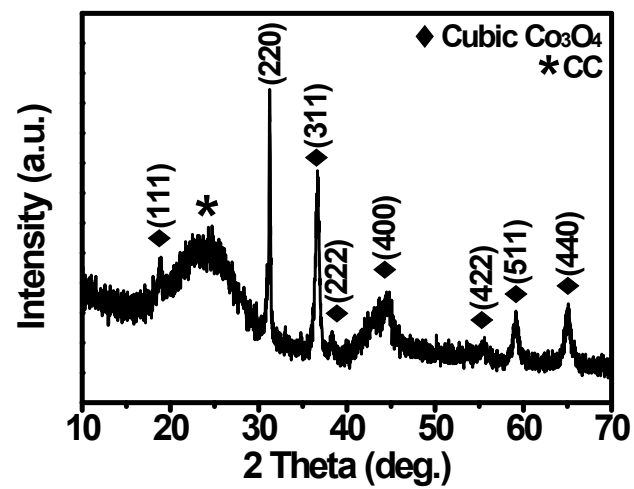


Fig. S3 XRD pattern of the Co₃O₄ NWs/CC, confirming the heat-treated product was transformed to cubic Co₃O₄ (JCPDS No. 43-1003). The peak marked with asterisk at ~24.5° came from CC.

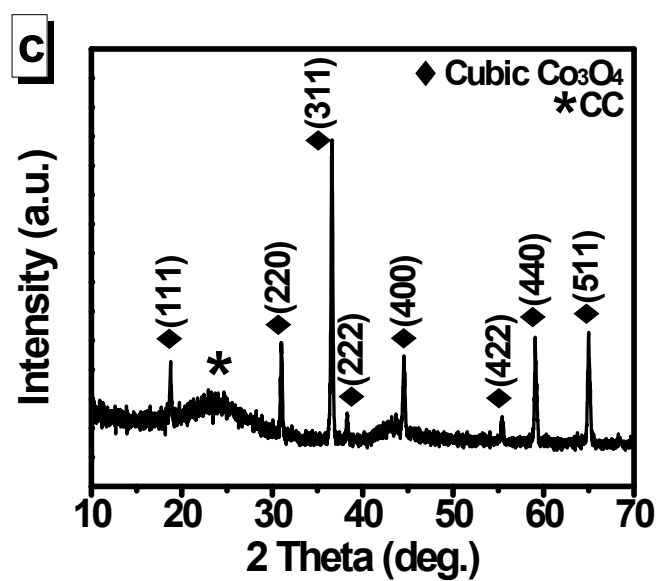
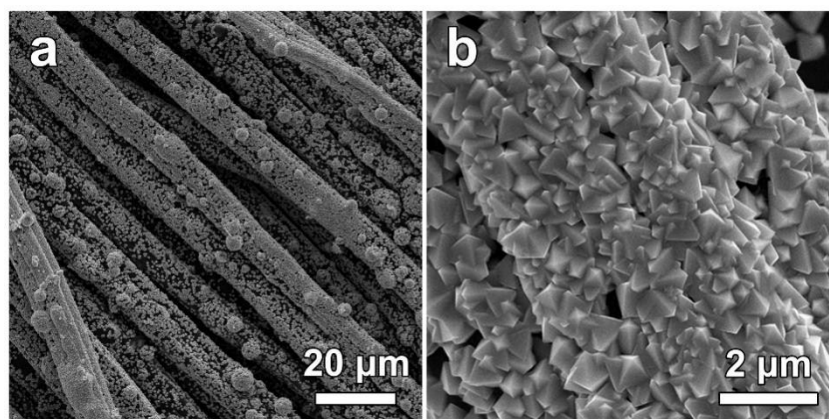


Fig. S4 (a, b) Low- and high-magnification SEM images of the Co_3O_4 Oct/CC, showing the octahedron with an average size of ~ 500 nm. (c) XRD pattern of the Co_3O_4 Oct/CC. All the diffraction peaks could be indexed well with standard cubic Co_3O_4 (JCPDS No. 43-1003). The peak marked with asterisk at $\sim 24.5^\circ$ came from CC.

Table S1 Comparison of HER performance in 0.5 M H₂SO₄ (pH=0), 1 M PBS (pH=7), and 1 M KOH (pH=14) for CoP NWs/CC with other Co-based Electrocatalysts.

pH = 0

Catalyst	Electrolyte	η (mV) @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Reference
Co ₉ S ₈ /NC@MoS ₂	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	117	68.8	<i>ACS Appl. Mater. Inter.</i> 2017, 9 , 28394-28405 [S3]
CoSe ₂ @G	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	210	42	<i>Chem. Eng. J.</i> 2017, 321 , 105-112 [S4]
CoP NPs@NPC	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	134	79	<i>Nanoscale</i> , 2017, 9 , 3555-3560 [S5]
Ni ₂ P/NiCoP@NCCs	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	136	79	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2017, 5 , 16568-16572 [S6]
CoP NRs	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	123	63	<i>Mater. Lett.</i> , 2017, 202 , 146-149 [S7]
Co ₂ P	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	240	76	<i>Nano Lett.</i> , 2016, 16 , 4691-4698 [S8]
CoP-Co	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	135	66	<i>ACS Nano</i> , 2017, 11 , 4358-4364 [S9]
CoP NWs/CC	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	119	73	Our Work

pH = 7

CoO/CoSe ₂	1 M PBS	450	131	<i>Adv. Sci.</i> 2016, 3 , 1500426 [S10]
Co ₂ N/TM	1 M PBS	290	138	<i>Catal. Sci. Technol.</i> , 2017, 7 , 2689-2694 [S11]

Co ₉ S ₈ /CC	1 M PBS	175	\	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2016, 4 , 6860-6867 [S12]
Ni-Co-S	1 M PBS	280	73	<i>ACS Appl. Mater. Inter.</i> 2017, 9 , 19746-19755 [S13]
Co-B	1 M PBS	251	75	<i>J. Power Sources</i> , 2015, 279 , 620-625 [S14]
CoP NPs@NPC	1 M PBS	423	268	<i>Nanoscale</i> , 2017, 9 , 3555-3560 [S5]
CoP NWs/CC	1 M PBS	130	144	Our Work

pH = 14

Catalyst	Electrolyte	η (mV) @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Potential Retention Rate (Testing time)	Reference
Co@NC/NF	0.1 M KOH	240	\	92(45h)	<i>ChemElectroChem</i> , 2017, 4 , 188-193 [S15]
NiCo HNSs	1 M KOH	230	87.5	78.2(5h)	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2017, 5 , 7769-7775 [S16]
Co-Ni-B	1 M KOH	205	\	90(12h)	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2017, 5 , 12379-12384 [S17]
Co ₄ Mo ₂ @NC	1 M KOH	218	73.5	75(13h)	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2017, 5 , 16929-16935 [S18]
CoMnCH	1 M KOH	180	\	96.7(10h)	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2017, 139 , 8320-8328 [S19]
CoP	1 M KOH	139	70.3	77.5(10h)	<i>Nano Energy</i> , 2017, 38 , 290-296 [S20]

Ni-Co-Ti	1 M KOH	106	41	88(150h)	<i>ACS Appl. Mater. Inter.</i> , 2017, 9 , 12416-12426 [S21]
Ce-CoP	1 M KOH	92	63.5	93.1(10h)	<i>Nano Energy</i> , 2017, 38 , 290-296 [S20]
CoP NWs/CC	1 M KOH	69	70	98.5% (24h)	Our Work

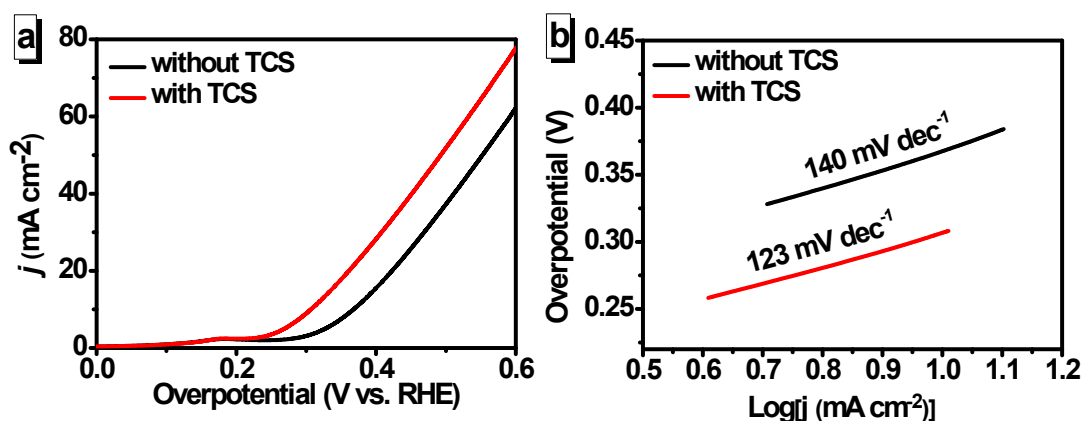


Fig. S5 (a) LSV curves of Co₃O₄ NWs/CC at a scan rate of 2 mV s⁻¹ in 1 M KOH with and without TCS. (b) Corresponding Tafel plots of Co₃O₄ NWs/CC in 1 M KOH with and without TCS.

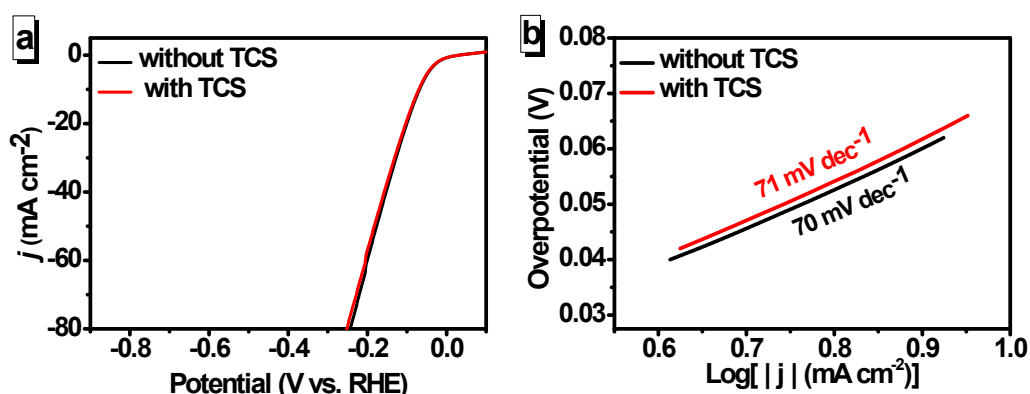


Fig. S6 (a) LSV curves of CoP NWs/CC for HER at a scan rate of 2 mV s^{-1} in 1 M KOH with and without TCS. (b) Corresponding Tafel plots of CoP NWs/CC in 1 M KOH with and without TCS.

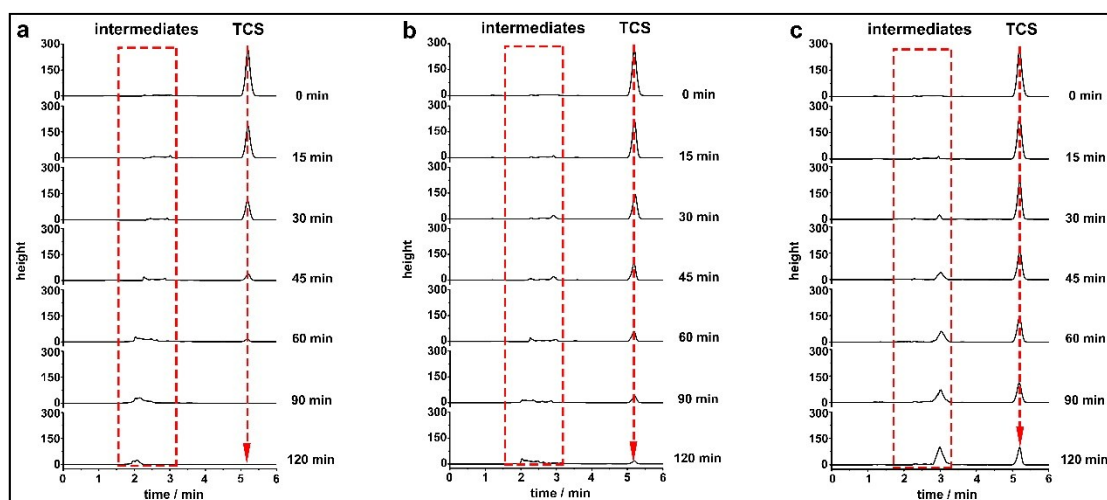


Fig. S7 Retention time of TCS solution (40 mg L^{-1}) and its intermediates during the electrochemical degradation process, using (a) the Co_3O_4 NWs/CC|CoP NWs/CC pair, (b) the Co_3O_4 Oct/CC|CoP NWs/CC pair, and (c) the CC|CoP NWs/CC pair. Obviously, the peaks with retention time of ~ 5.2 min correspond to TCS while the peaks with retention time between 2 and 3 min correspond to the intermediates. Obviously, the rapid peak decrease of TCS using Co_3O_4 NWs/CC suggested its fast degradation rate.

Table S2 Comparison of TCS degradation with other literatures.

Electrode	TCS concentration (mg L ⁻¹)	Current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Time (min)	Degradation Rates (%)	Reference
boron-doped diamond (BDD)	1.19	28.5	180	62	<i>J. Electroanal. Chem.</i> , 2016, 776 , 148-151 [S22]
Ti/SnO ₂ -Sb/Ce-PbO ₂	4	10	5	99.9	<i>CLEAN-Soil, Air, Water.</i> , 2015, 43 , 958-966 [S23]
Ti/MMO	5	3	30	100	<i>Chemosphere</i> , 2013, 93 , 2796-2804 [S24]
p-Si-BDD	100	30	600	95	<i>Chem. Eng. Trans.</i> , 2014, 41 , 103-108 [S25]
Pt/carbon felt	5	13	10	100	<i>Electrochim. Acta.</i> , 2007, 52 , 5493-5503 [S26]
Co ₃ O ₄ NWs/CC	40	10	60	95	Our work

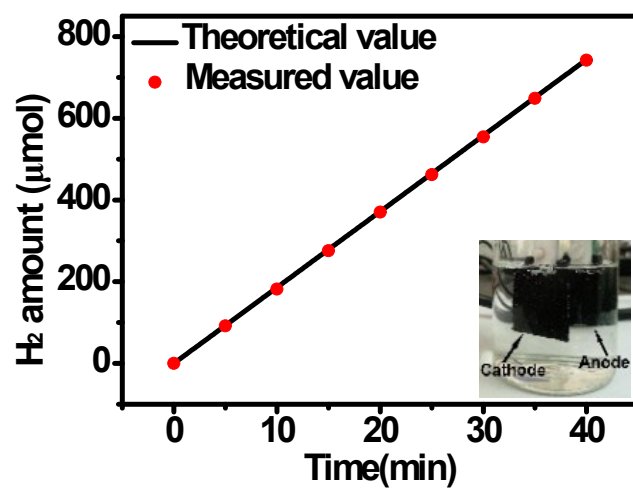


Fig. S8 Measured H₂ quantity compared with theoretically calculated H₂ quantity vs. time for CoP NWs/CC.

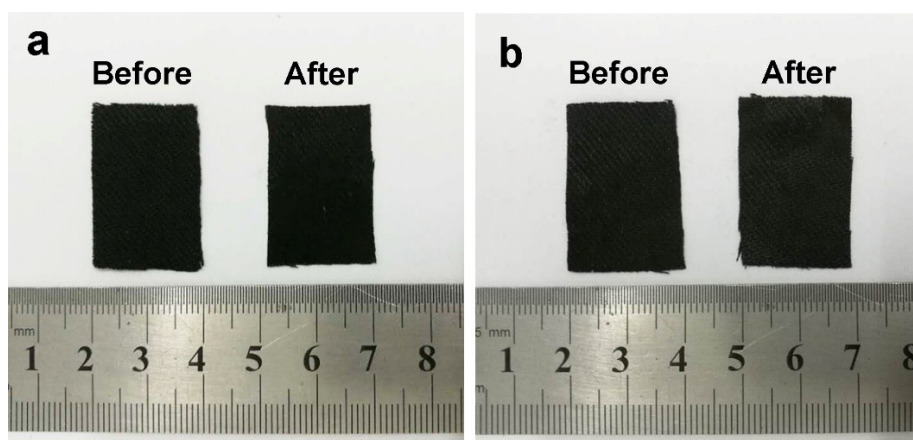


Fig. S9 Optical photos of (a) CoP NWs/CC and (b) Co₃O₄ NWs/CC electrodes before and after 6 successive electrolysis cycles.

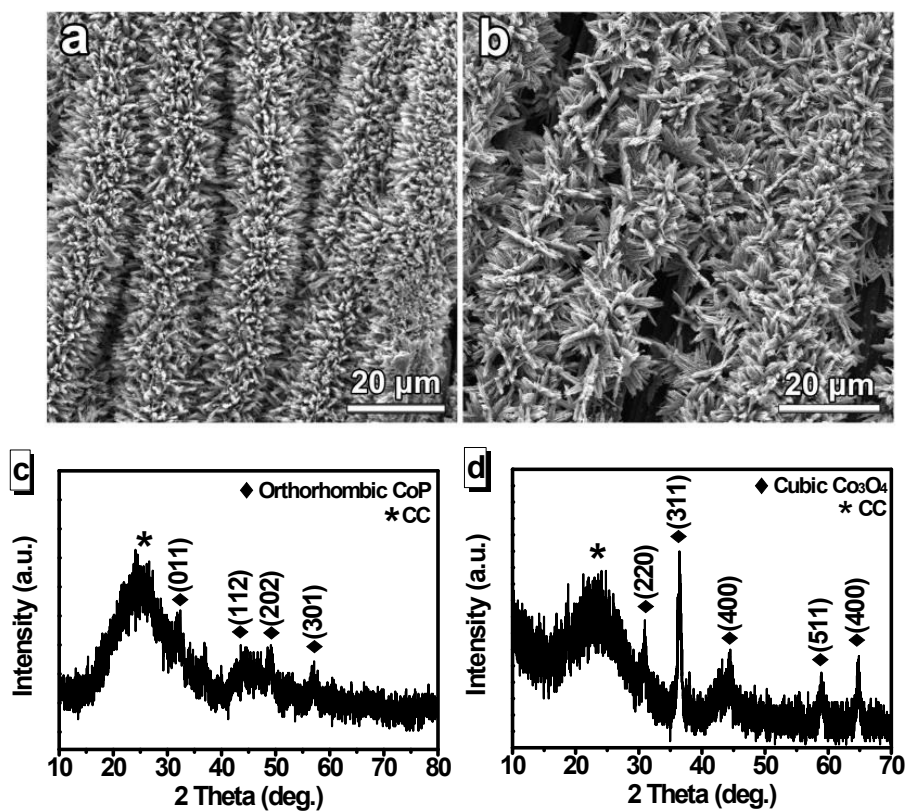


Fig. S10 (a-b) SEM images of CoP NWs/CC and Co₃O₄ NWs/CC after 6 successive electrolysis cycles. (c-d) XRD patterns of CoP NWs/CC and Co₃O₄ NWs/CC after 6 successive electrolysis cycles. The peaks marked with asterisks at ~24.5° came from CC.

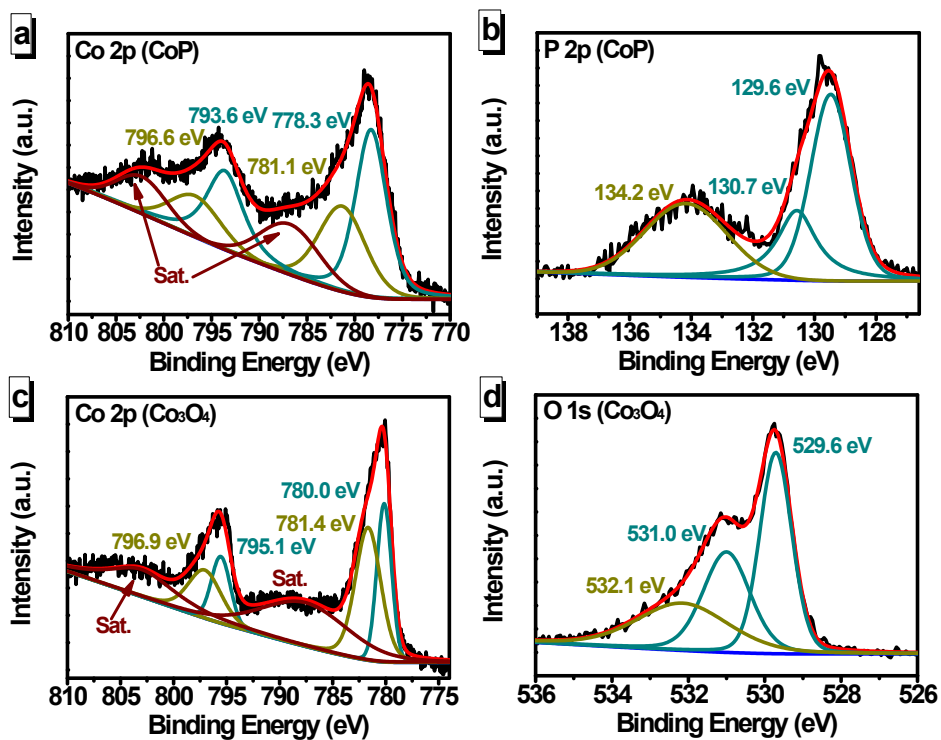


Fig. S11 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Co 2p and (b) P 2p for CoP. High-resolution XPS spectra of (c) Co 2p and (d) O 1s for Co₃O₄ after 6 successive electrolysis cycles.

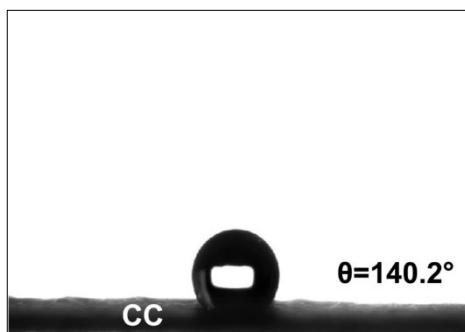


Fig. S12 Wettability test of the bare CC without treatment with contact angle of about 140.2° , showing its very poor hydrophilicity.

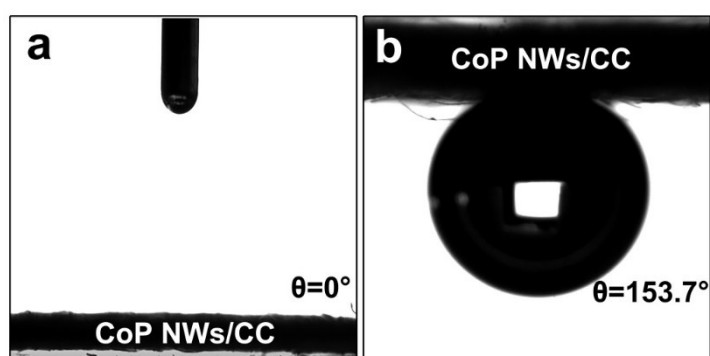


Fig. S13 Wettability tests of the CoP NWs/CC to TCS solution. (a) Liquid contact angle of $\sim 0^\circ$, suggesting the surface of CoP NWs/CC was superhydrophilic. (b) Bubble contact angle of $\sim 153.7^\circ$. As the bubble contact is larger than 150° , the surface of CoP NWs/CC is considered to be “superaerophobic”. [S22, S23]

Table S3 Electrolysis time and corresponding peak area of the triclosan degradation intermediates by Chronopotentiometry at 10 mA cm⁻².

Identified intermediate compounds	Electrolysis time (min)	Peak area	Retention time (min)	Molecular weight (g/mol)
phenol	0	11.3	2.1	94.111
	15	21.5		
	30	45.8		
	45	90.3		
	60	163.2		
	90	148.9		
	120	79.5		
1,2-dihydroxybenzene	0	9.6	2.5	110.11
	15	15.6		
	30	23.6		
	45	48.9		
	60	31.2		
	90	12.4		
	120	0		
2-phenoxyphenol	0	12.5	3.0	186.22
	15	50.6		
	30	39.8		
	45	10.3		
	60	11.6		
	90	9.5		
	120	0		
triclosan	0	2542	5.2	289.54
	15	1727		
	30	1012		
	45	340		
	60	125		
	90	0		
	120	0		

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