

## Supplementary information

### **A nitrogen-doped nano carbon dodecahedron with Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> implants as bifunctional electrocatalyst for efficient overall water splitting**

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## Experimental Section

### Synthesis

**Synthesis of ZIF-67.** 4 mmol of  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was dissolved in 50 mL of methanol, which was subsequently poured into 50 mL of methanol containing 16 mmol of 2-methylimidazole (MeIM). The solution was incubated at room temperature for 24 h after thorough mixing. Obtained precipitates were collected by centrifugation, washed with methanol for many times and dried in an oven at 80 °C for 12 h, resulting in the purple ZIF-67 crystals.

**Synthesis of Co-NC composites.** 0.5 g ZIF-67 crystals were carbonized under a  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere at 700 °C for 3 h, with a heating rate of 5 °C·min<sup>-1</sup>, Co-NC was obtained after cooled down to room temperature naturally.

**Synthesis of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC composites.** 60 mg Co-NC heat treated in air at 200 °C for 3 h to form Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.

**Synthesis of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC composites.** 60 mg Co-NC was heat treated in air at 200 °C for 48 h to form Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.

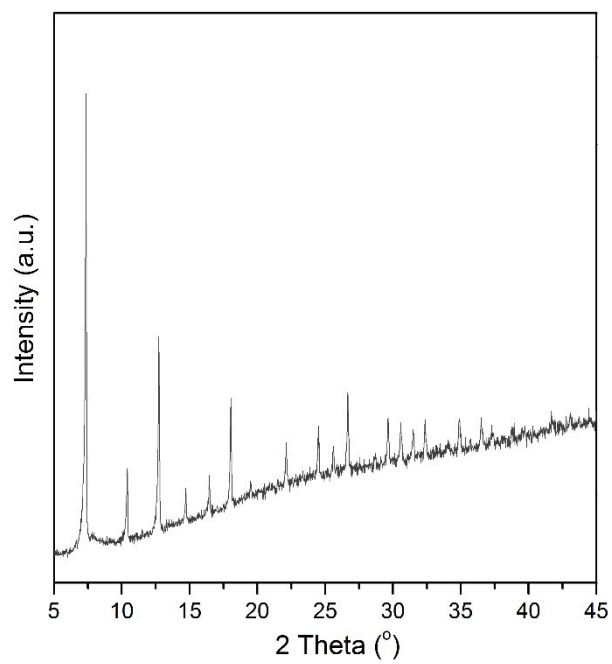
### Characterization

X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were performed by using a Rigaku Ultima IV instrument using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=1.5418$  Å). Raman spectra were obtained using a XploRA Raman microscope with an excitation wavelength of 785 nm. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were performed on a PHI-5300 ESCA spectrometer (PerkinElmer) with an energy analyzer working in the pass energy mode at 35.75 eV. An Al K $\alpha$  line was used as the X-ray source. The morphologies were characterized by a scanning electron microscopy (Hitachi S-4800) and transmission electron microscopy (FEI Tecnai F30). The electro-performance was evaluated by an electrochemical workstation (CHI 760E) equipped with a rotation electrode equipment (PINE). Over all water splitting tests were conducted in a home-made device.

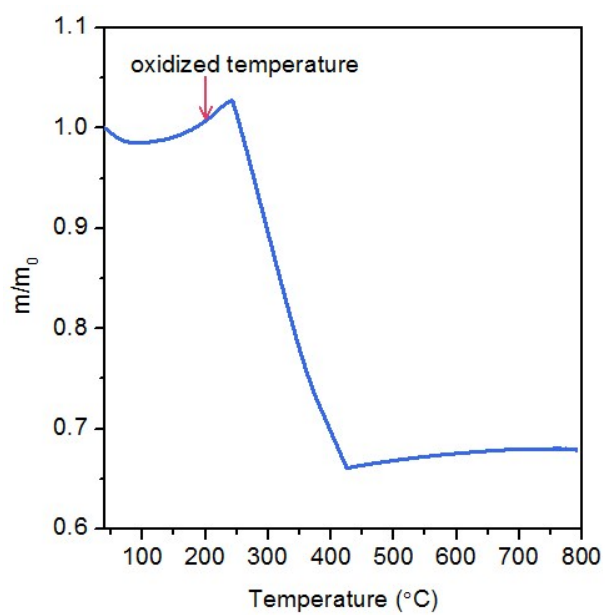
### Electrocatalytic performance analysis

The HER and OER polarization curves of all the catalysts was measured in 1 M KOH aqueous electrolyte using a rotating disk electrode (RDE) at room temperature (~25 °C). Catalyst loading is 0.4 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>. 4 mg of catalyst powder was dispersed in 400 µL of solution (5% Nafion solution: isopropyl alcohol: DI water = 1: 19: 19 in volume) and under ultrasonicated for least 40 min to form a homogeneous ink. 8 µL catalysts ink was dropped on a polished RDE (0.196 cm<sup>2</sup>). Cyclic voltammograms (CVs) and linear sweep voltammograms (LSVs) were recorded in a three-electrode electrolytic cell, RDE coating with catalysts as working electrode, a graphite rod as a counter electrode, and Hg/HgO as a reference electrode. All the measured potentials were converted to potentials versus to reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE), and the counter electrode was calibrated with a homemade RHE in hydrogen saturated 1 M KOH solution.

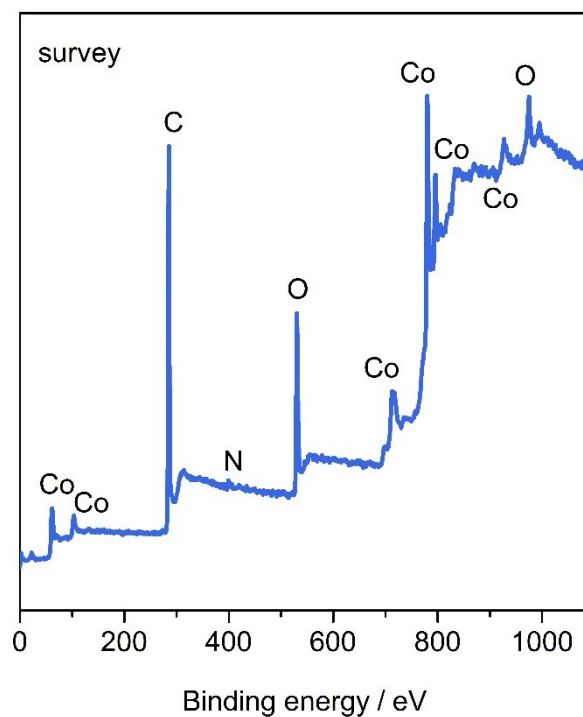
$$E_{\text{RHE}} = E + 0.0592\text{pH} + E^{\theta}(\text{Hg/HgO})$$



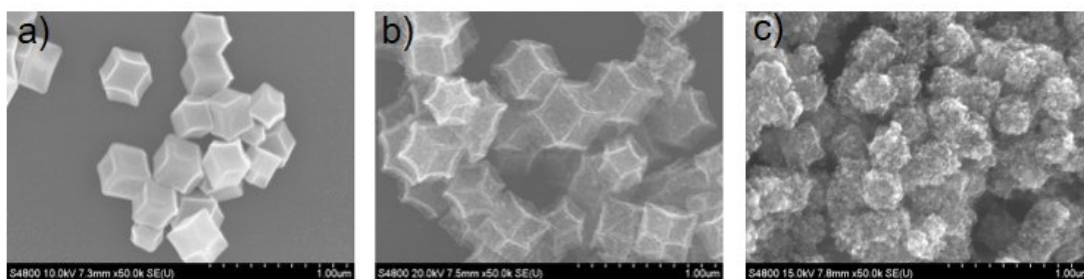
**Fig. S1.** The XRD patterns of ZIF-67.



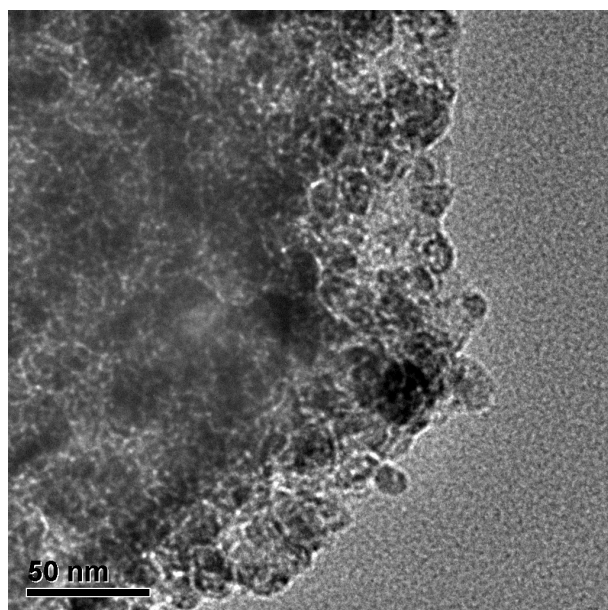
**Fig. S2.** The TG curve of Co-NC in air.



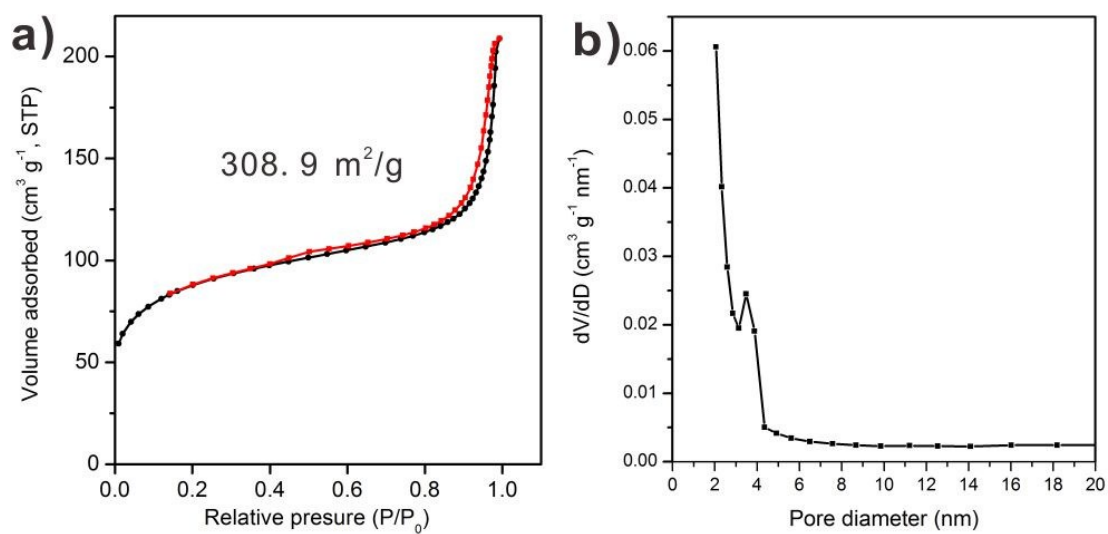
**Fig. S3.** The XPS survey of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.



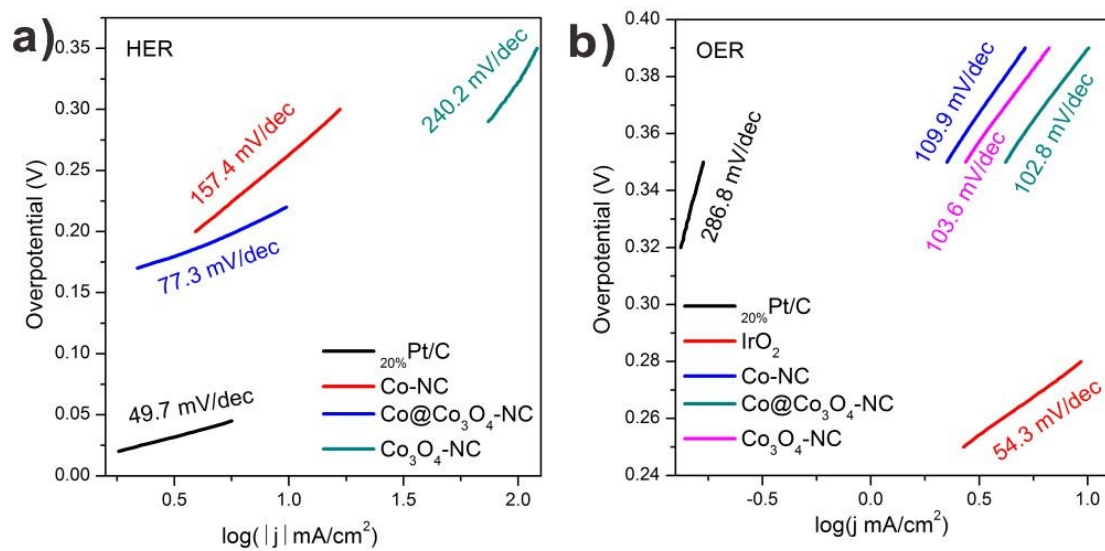
**Fig. S4.** SEM images of a) ZIF-67, b) Co-NC and c) Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.



**Fig. S5.** The HRTEM image of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.



**Fig. S6. a)** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption–desorption isotherms and **b)** pore size distribution curve of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC.



**Fig. S7. a) HER, b) OER Tafel plots of different catalysts.**

**Table S1.** Comparison of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC with the reported various HER catalysts in alkaline electrolyte.

Catalysts	Overpotential at 10 mA/cm <sup>-2</sup>	Reference
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -NC	221	In this work
NiFe-LDH	210 mV	Science, <b>2014</b> , 345, 1593.
N, O, P-Carbon	450	Energy Environ. Sci. <b>2016</b> , 9, 1210.
Ni <sub>2.5</sub> Co <sub>0.5</sub> Fe	275 mV	J. Mater. Chem. A, <b>2016</b> , 4, 72450.
MoO <sub>2</sub>	124 mV	Adv. Mater., <b>2016</b> , 28, 3785.
CoOx@N-carbon	243 mV	J. Am. Chem. Soc. <b>2015</b> , 137, 2688.
N, P-Carbon	470 mV	Angew. Chem. <b>2016</b> , 128, 2270.
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> @N-graphene	>600 mV	Nat. Commun. <b>2014</b> , 5, 3783

**Table S2.** Comparison of Co@Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-NC with the reported various OER catalysts in alkaline electrolyte.

Catalysts	Overpotential at 10 mA/cm <sup>-2</sup>	Reference
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -NC	391 mV	In this work
NiFe-LDH	302 mV	Nat. Commun. <b>2016</b> , 7, 11981.
$\alpha$ -MnO <sub>2</sub>	490 mV	J. Am. Chem. Soc. <b>2014</b> , 136, 11452.
N, S-graphene	420 mV	Nano Energy <b>2016</b> , 19, 373.
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	290 mV	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. <b>2016</b> , 55, 1.
g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub> -graphene	580 mV	ChemSusChem <b>2014</b> , 7, 2125.
N-CNTs-CVD	400 mV	Small, <b>2014</b> , 10, 2251.
B-CNTs-CVD	600 mV	Electrochim.Acta <b>2014</b> , 143, 291.