Supporting Information

Metal-organic framework-derived CoSe₂/(NiCo)Se₂ box-in-box hollow nanocubes with enhanced electrochemical properties for sodium-ion storage and hydrogen evolution

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Fig. S1 Morphologies of the bare ZIF-67 nanocubes: (a) and (b) SEM and (c) and (d) TEM images.



Fig. S2 XRD patterns of the ZIF-67 and ZIF-67/Ni-Co LDH nanocubes.



Fig. S3 XPS spectra of the ZIF-67/Ni-Co LDH yolk-shell nanocubes: (a) survey scan, (b) C 1s, (c) Ni 2p, and (d) Co 2p.



Fig. S4 XRD patterns of the Co/(NiCo)Se₂ and CoSe₂ nanocubes.



Fig. S5 (a) Low resolution, (b) high resolution TEM images and (c) XRD pattern of fully hollowed Ni-Co LDH nanocubes.



Fig. S6 (a) XPS survey scan of $Co/(NiCo)Se_2$ nanocubes and (b) TGA curves of the $Co/(NiCo)Se_2$ and $CoSe_2$ nanocubes.



Fig. S7 (a) N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms and (b) BJH pore size distributions of the nanocubes.



Fig. S8 Cycling performances of the Co/(NiCo)Se₂ and CoSe₂ nanocubes at a current density of 1 A g⁻¹.



 R_e : the electrolyte resistance, corresponding to the intercept of high frequency semicircle at Z_{re} axis

Rf: the SEI layer resistance corresponding to the high-frequency semicircle

Q1: the dielectric relaxation capacitance corresponding to the high-frequency semicircle

R_{ct}: the denote the charger transfer resistance related to the middle-frequency semicircle

Q2: the associated double-layer capacitance related to the middle-frequency semicircle

Z_w: the Na-ion diffusion resistance

Fig. S9 Randle-type equivalent circuit model used for AC impedance fitting.



Fig. S10 (a, b) SEM and (c, d) TEM images of the Co/(NiCo)Se₂ nanocubes obtained after 80 cycles.



Fig. S11 Electrochemical properties of a Na-ion full cell of anode $(Co(NiCo)Se_2)/cathode (Na_3V_2(PO_4)_3/carbon): (a) charge-discharge curves, (b) cycling performance at a current density of 0.5 A g⁻¹ based on the anode mass, and (c) digital photograph of an LED diode powered by the fabricated Na-ion full cell.$

Materials	Voltage range (V)	Current rate	Initial discharge/charge capacities [mA h g ⁻¹]	Discharge capacity [mA h g ⁻¹] and (cycle number)	Rate capacity [mA h g ⁻¹]	Ref
Co/(NiCo)Se2 nanocubes	0.001-3	200 mA g ⁻¹	661/526	497 (80)	470 (5.0 A g ⁻¹)	Our work
Hollow CoSe ₂ microspheres	0.001-3	500 mA g ⁻¹	595/498	467 (40)	446 (0.9 A g ⁻¹)	[1]
CoSe _x -rGO composites	0.001-3	300 mA g ⁻¹	656/459	420 (50)	357 (1.0 A g ⁻¹)	[2]
CoSe@porous carbon polyhedra	0.005-3	100 mA g ⁻¹	504/340.2	341 (100)	208 (4.0 A g ⁻¹)	[3]
Co ₉ Se ₈ /rGO	0.01-3	50 mA g ⁻¹	670/440	406 (100)	295 (5.0 A g ⁻¹)	[4]
N-doped yolk- shell CoSe/C	0.01-3	500 mA g ⁻¹	850/x	531.6 (50)	457 (6.4 A g ⁻¹)	[5]
NiSe ₂ -rGO-C nanofibers	0.001-3	200 mA g ⁻¹	755/575	468 (100)	243 (3.0 A g ⁻¹)	[6]
NiSe ₂ nanoplates	0.005-3	100 mA g ⁻¹	1008/517	400 (80)	249 (5.0 A g ⁻¹)	[7]
Core-shell NiSe/C	0.01-3	100 mA g ⁻¹	480/355	280 (100)	186 (0.5 A g ⁻¹)	[8]

Table S1. Electrochemical properties of various nanostructured $CoSe_x$ and $NiSe_x$ materialsapplied as sodium-ion batteries reported in the previous literatures.

Table S2. Electrocatalytic activity for HER of various nanostructured CoSe_x and NiSe_x materials.

Materials	Electrolyte	Tafel slope [mV dec ⁻¹]	Overpotential at current density = 10 mA cm ⁻² [mV]	Ref
Co/(NiCo)Se ₂ nanocubes	0.5M H2SO4	39.8	190	Our work
CoSe ₂ & NiSe ₂ nanocrystals	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	CoSe ₂ (40) NiSe ₂ (44)	CoSe ₂ (160) NiSe ₂ (190)	[9]
CoSe ₂ thin film	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	55	327	[10]
CoSe ₂ nanoparticles coated on carbon black	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	42	200	[11]
CoSe ₂ @defective CNT	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	82	132	[12]
NiCoSe ₂ nanowire on carbon cloth	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	40.1	131	[13]
Sea urchin-like NiSe	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	64	~280	[14]
Nanocrystalline Ni _{0.85} Se	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	49.3	~240	[15]
CoMoS ₃ prisms	0.5M H ₂ SO ₄	56.9	~170	[16]

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