Supporting Information for

## Gold atom-decorated CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts with engineered active sites for enhanced oxygen evolution

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**Figure S1**. (A) TEM image of lamellar  $CoSe_2$  nanobelts. (B) XRD pattern of  $CoSe_2$  nanobelts. The standard patterns for pure  $CoSe_2$  (JCPDS No.09-234) are attached at the bottom for comparison.



Figure S2. (A) TEM image of  $Au_N$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts. (B) The corresponding histogram of particle size distribution of Au nanoparticles.



Figure S3. (A) XPS survey spectra of  $Au_N$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub>,  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub>, and CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts. (B) Raman spectra of  $Au_N$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub>,  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub>, and CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts.



**Figure S4**. (A) Nyquist plots of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub>,  $Au_N$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> and CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts obtained at 1.4 V versus reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE). (B) Comparison of the charge transfer resistance ( $R_{ct}$ ) for different catalysts.



Figure S5. TEM images of (A) 0.05%Au<sub>1</sub>-CoSe<sub>2</sub>, (B) 0.02%Au<sub>1</sub>-CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts.



**Figure S6.** Electrocatalytic properties of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> with different Au contents (0.02%, 0.05% and 0.1%) and the pure CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts. (A) iR-corrected polarization curves recorded in O<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M KOH solution with a scan rate of 5 mV/s. (B) Corresponding current densities at the overpotential of 0.30 V.



**Figure S7**. (A) TEM image of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts after the stability test. (B) XRD patterns of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts before and after the stability OER test. The standard patterns for pure CoSe<sub>2</sub> (JCPDS No.09-234) are shown at the bottom for comparison. (C) Au 4*f* XPS and (D) Co 2*p* XPS spectra of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts before and after the stability OER test.



Figure S8. HAADF-STEM image of  $Au_1$ -CoSe<sub>2</sub> nanobelts after the stability test. Isolated Au atoms marked in white circles are uniformly dispersed on the nanobelts.



**Figure S9**. The models of (A) pure CoSe<sub>2</sub> and (B) Au<sub>1</sub>-CoSe<sub>2</sub>. Orange, blue and green spheres represent Au, Co, and Se atoms, respectively.



Figure S10. Typical cyclic voltammetry curves of (A)  $CoSe_2$ , (B)  $Au_1$ - $CoSe_2$  and (C)  $Au_N$ - $CoSe_2$  nanobelts in 0.1 M KOH solution with different scan rates.

 Table S1. OER activities of various Co-based electrocatalysts in alkaline solution.

Material	Electrolyte	η@10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (mV)	<i>j@</i> 300 mV (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
Au <sub>1</sub> -CoSe <sub>2</sub>	0.1М КОН	303	8.20	42	This work
Co <sub>2</sub> B-500	0.1М КОН	380	~1.59	45	\$1
CoCr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CNS-700	0.1M KOH	365	~4	58.2	S2
Co Phyllosilicate	1М КОН	364	~1.36	60	\$3
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O	0.1М КОН	362	~1.54	64.4	S4
Co <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub> /NCNTs	0.1М КОН	430	/	70	\$5
CoMnP	1М КОН	330	~3.33	61	S6
NiCoP/C	1М КОН	330	~6.66	96	\$7
Co <sub>9</sub> S <sub>8</sub> /S-C-800	1М КОН	339	~4.62	64	S8
Co <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub>	0.1М КОН	355	~2	48	S9

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