

## *Supporting information for*

### **N-doped Carbon Shelled Bimetallic Phosphates for Efficient Electrochemical Overall Water Splitting**

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#### **Experimental Section**

**Chemicals.** Cobalt (II) nitrate hexahydrate ( $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , AR), iron (III) nitrate monohydrate ( $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , AR), aniline ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ , AR), and ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ , AR) were all purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Phytic acid solution ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{24}\text{P}_6$ , 70% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) was purchased from Aladdin. Carbon paper (CP) was purchased from Hesen. The water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) (18  $\text{M}\Omega/\text{cm}$ ) used in all experiments was prepared by passing through an ultra-pure purification system (Aqua Solutions).

**Preparation of pre- $\text{Fe}_x\text{Co}_y$  (pre-Fe, pre- $\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Co}_1$ , pre- $\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1$  and pre- $\text{Fe}_3\text{Co}_1$ ).** In a typical preparation, 400  $\mu\text{L}$  aniline and 0.69 g phytic acid solution were mixed with 8 mL ethanol under ultrasounded for 10 mins, named solution I. Then 2.69 g  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with different amounts of  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0 g, 0.97 g, 2.91 g and 3.88 g) were dissolved in 42 mL  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , named solution II. Finally, The solution I was slowly dropped into the solution II under mechanically stirring for 20 h at room temperature. The obtained suspension products were named as pre-Fe, pre- $\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Co}_1$ , pre- $\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1$  and pre- $\text{Fe}_3\text{Co}_1$ , respectively. Finally, the catalysts were washed with water and ethanol for three times and dried in oven at 80 °C for 6 h.

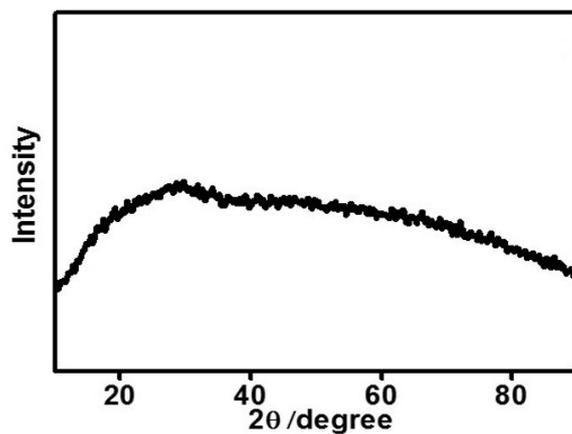
**Preparation of  $(\text{Fe}_x\text{Co}_y)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .** The obtained above pre- $\text{Fe}_x\text{Co}_y$  catalysts were annealed in the tube furnace at 700 °C for 1 h with the heating rate of 10 °C under the  $\text{N}_2$  protection. After it was cooled down to the room temperature, the obtained catalysts were prepared for the further measurement.

**Preparation of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C-Air}$ .** For the preparation of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C-Air}$ , the  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  was annealed at 600 °C for 1 h with the heating rate of 10 °C under the air

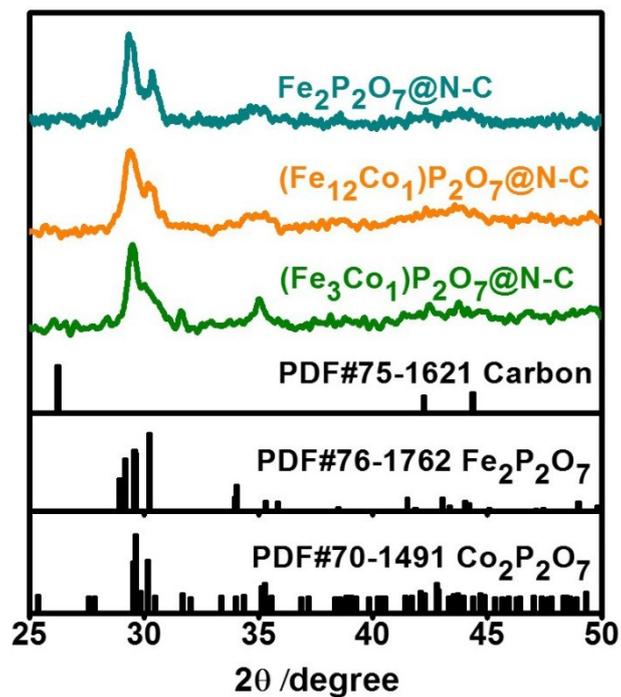
atmosphere.

**Characterizations.** High-resolution TEM (HRTEM), high angle annular dark-field scanning TEM (HAADF-STEM) and corresponding EDX mappings were conducted on an FEI Tecnai F20 transmission electron microscope at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) images were conducted on a HITACHI S-4700 cold field emission scanning electron microscope operated at an acceleration voltage of 15 kV. PXRD pattern was collected on X'Pert-Pro MPD diffractometer (Netherlands PANalytical) with a Cu K $\alpha$  X-ray source ( $\lambda = 1.540598 \text{ \AA}$ ). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra were conducted on a Thermo Scientific ESCALAB 250 XI X-ray photoelectron spectrometer. The Raman spectra were conducted on HORIBA HR800 instrument.

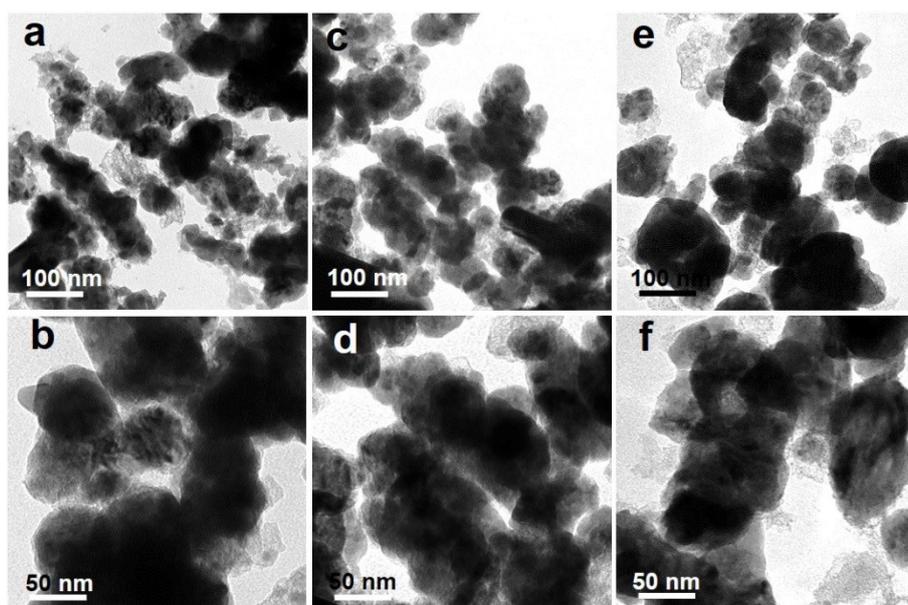
**Electrochemical measurements.** All the electrochemical measurements were conducted on the electrochemical workstation (CHI660E). In a typical preparation, the electrochemical measurements of HER and OER were conducted in a three-electrode cell with the glass carbon electrode(GC) as the working electrode, the saturated calomel electrode (SCE) as the reference electrode and the graphite rod as the counter electrode, respectively. 4.0 mg catalyst was dispersed in 1 mL isopropanol containing 20 L Nafion solution (5 wt %). It was then ultrasounded for 1 h to form a homogeneous ink. The catalyst ink was dropped onto the GC electrode with a diameter of 5 mm (the catalyst loading amount of  $1 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ ) and dried at room temperature. All linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves were obtained at the scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  with 95%  $iR$  compensation at room temperature in 1 M electrolyte. The Tafel slopes were calculated from the corresponding LSV curves. All currents were normalized to the geometric area of the working electrode. The electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) experiments were obtained by AC impedance spectroscopy. The chronopotentiometry was measured without  $iR$  drop compensation.



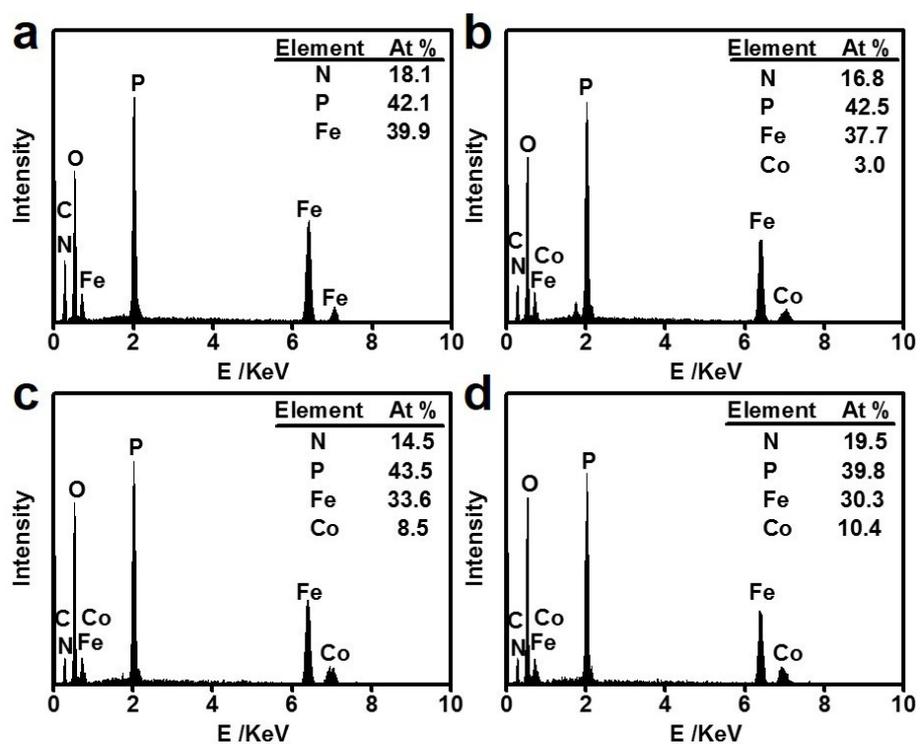
**Figure S1.** XRD pattern of pre-Fe<sub>4</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>.



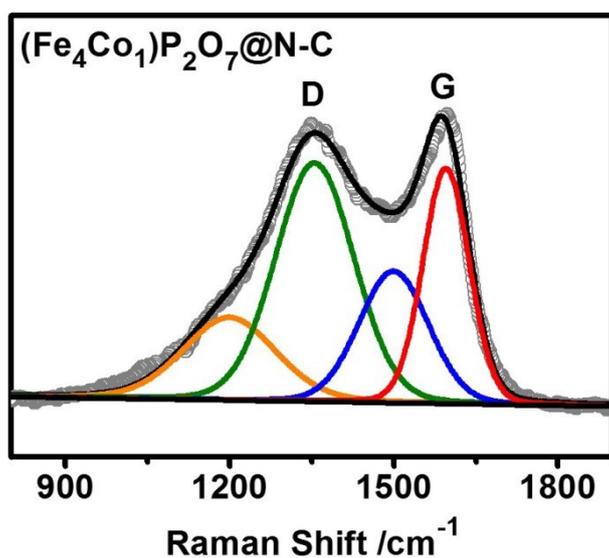
**Figure S2.** XRD patterns of Fe<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>@N-C, (Fe<sub>12</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>)P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>@N-C and (Fe<sub>3</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>)P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>@N-C.



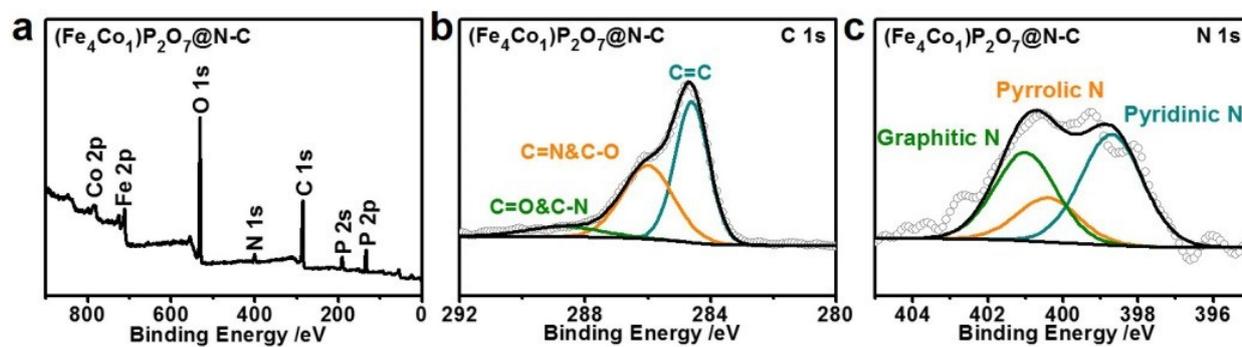
**Figure S3.** TEM images of (a, b)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ , (c, d)  $(\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  and (e, f)  $(\text{Fe}_3\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



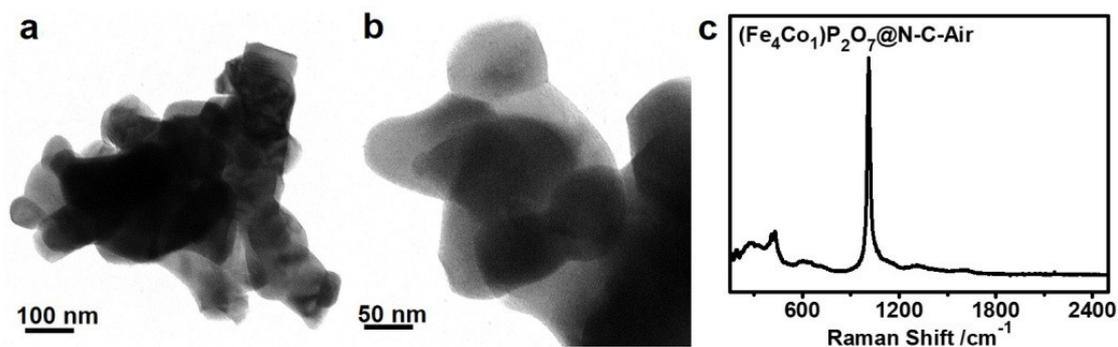
**Figure S4.** EDX patterns of (a)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ , (b)  $(\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ , (c)  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  and (d)  $(\text{Fe}_3\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



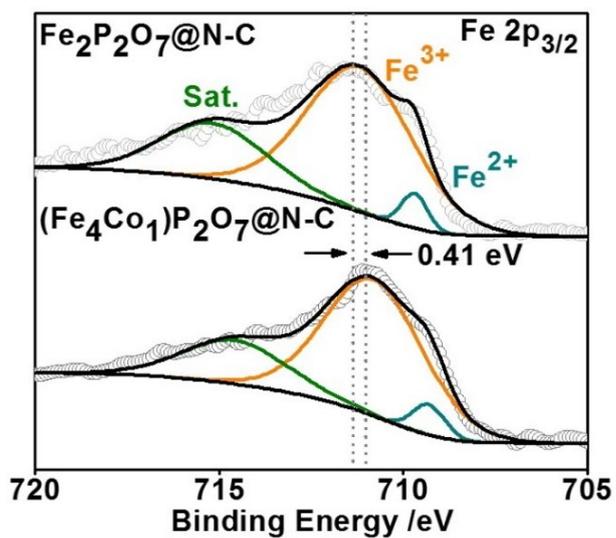
**Figure S5.** Raman spectrum of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



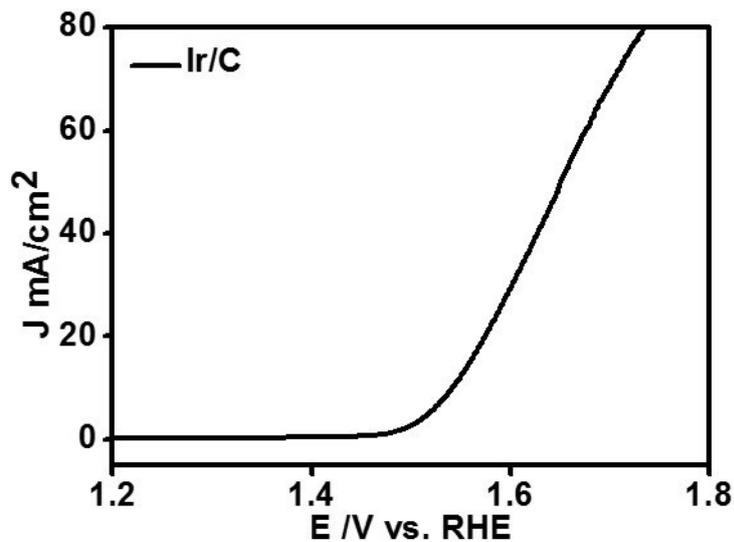
**Figure S6.** (a) The survey XPS spectrum and (b, c) the fine XPS spectra of C 1s and N 1s of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



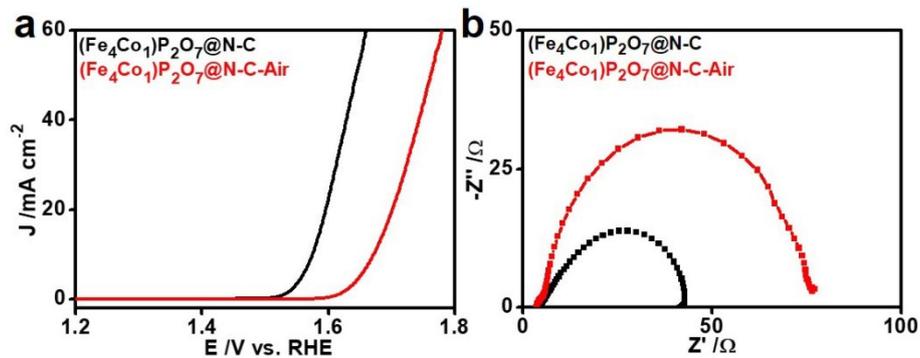
**Figure S7.** (a, b) TEM images and (c) Raman spectrum of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C-Air}$ .



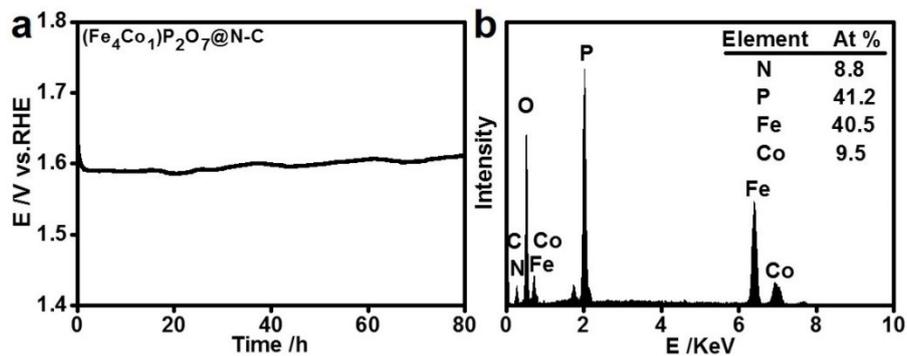
**Figure S8.** Fe 2p XPS spectra comparisons of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  and  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



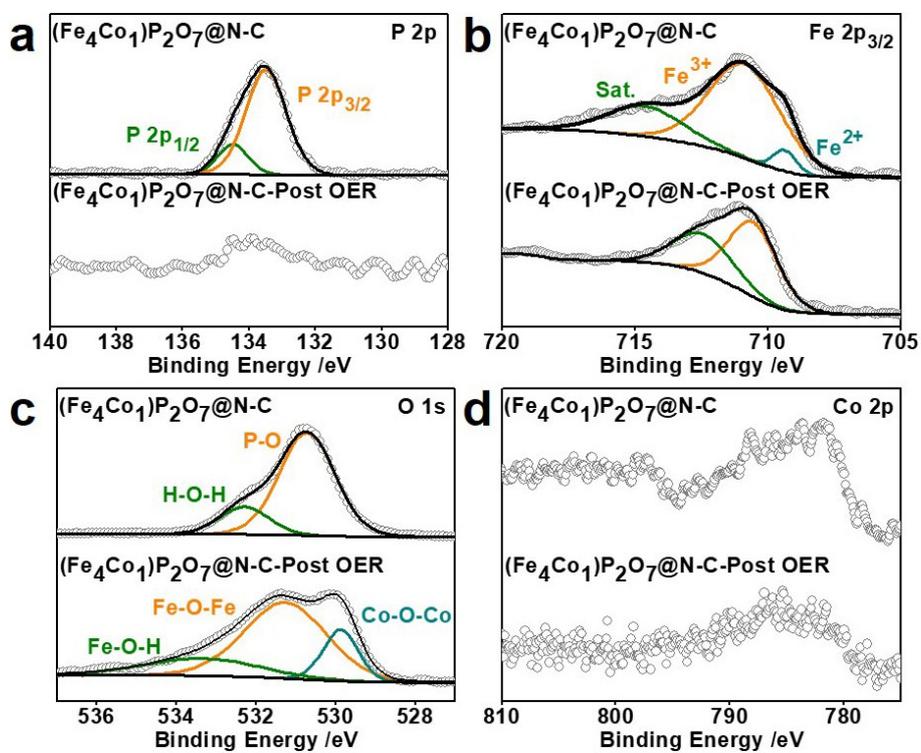
**Figure S9.** OER polarization curve of Ir/C in 1 M KOH.



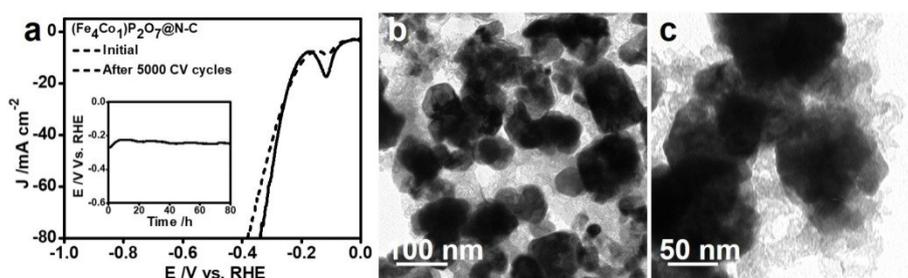
**Figure S10.** (a) OER polarization curves and (b) Nyquist plots recorded at the overpotential of 450 mV of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  and  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C-Air}$  in 1 M KOH.



**Figure S11.** (a) Chronopotentiometry curve under the current density of  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and (b) EDX analysis after stability test of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$ .



**Figure S12.** XPS spectra of  $(\text{Fe}_4\text{Co}_1)\text{P}_2\text{O}_7@\text{N-C}$  before and after OER stability test: (a) P 2p, (b) Fe 2p, (c) O 1s and (d) Co 2p.



**Figure S13.** (a) The polarization curves before and after 5000 CV cycles and the chronopotentiometry curves measured at the current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> (inset) of (Fe<sub>4</sub>Co<sub>1</sub>)P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>@N-C. (b, c) TEM images after the stability test.

**Table S1.** Summary of different OER catalysts.

Catalyst	Overpotential /mV (J = 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Electrolyte	Reference
(Fe <sub>4</sub> Co <sub>1</sub> )P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> @N-C	341	1 M KOH	This work
CoP hollow polyhedra	400	1 M KOH	1
Co <sub>2</sub> P/NPCNT	370	1 M KOH	2
Co <sub>0.5</sub> Fe <sub>0.5</sub> S@N-MC	410	1 M KOH	3
Fe/FeC <sub>3</sub> @N-graphitic layer	580	0.1 M KOH	4
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NC-2	402	0.1 M KOH	5
N/Co-doped PCP//NRGO	430	0.1 M NaOH	6
Co-P/NC	354	1 M KOH	7

**Table S2.** Summary of different HER catalysts.

Catalyst	Overpotential /mV (J = 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Electrolyte	Reference
(Fe <sub>4</sub> Co <sub>1</sub> )P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> @N-C	201	1 M KOH	This work
Co-Fe-P-1.7	295	1 M KOH	9
CoP nanowire	335	1 M KOH	10
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	220	1 M KOH	11
Co/CoP-5	253	1 M KOH	12
Cu <sub>0.3</sub> Co <sub>2.7</sub> P/NC	220	1 M KOH	13
Co-NG	270	1 M NaOH	14
FeP NAs/CC	218	1 M KOH	15
Ni <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub> /NF	223	1 M KOH	16

## References

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