

## Supplementary Information

### Probing the active sites of $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ for acidic oxygen evolution reaction by modulating $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$ ratio

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### ~~Synthesis process of Ag- $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$~~

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2.1811 g  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.45 g urea are completely dissolved in 35 mL deionized water, then the mixture is transferred into a 100-mL Teflon lined stainless steel autoclave. After keep a constant temperature of  $120^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 h, the resulting precipitate was collected and washed with deionized water and alcohol, and then calcinated at

$400^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 h in air to obtain  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ . The as-prepared  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  of 0.1 g is further dissolved in 0.08 M CTAB. At the same time, 0.016 M  $\text{AgNO}_3$  is subsequently added into the aboved solution, followed by the addition of 0.2 M ascorbic acid solutions. The resultant solution is maintained at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 hours. After washed with deionized water and alcohol, the  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$  is obtained.

#### **Calculation of mass activity ( $j_m$ , $\text{A g}^{-1}$ )**

The mass activity,  $j_m$ , is calculated by eq (1) [1] :

$$j_m = j_{\text{geo}}/m \quad (1)$$

where  $j_{\text{geo}}$  is the measured current density per geometric area ( $\text{mA cm}_{\text{geo}}^{-2}$ ) at a given overpotential,  $m$  is the catalyst loading  $0.2$  ( $\text{mg cm}_{\text{geo}}^{-2}$ ).

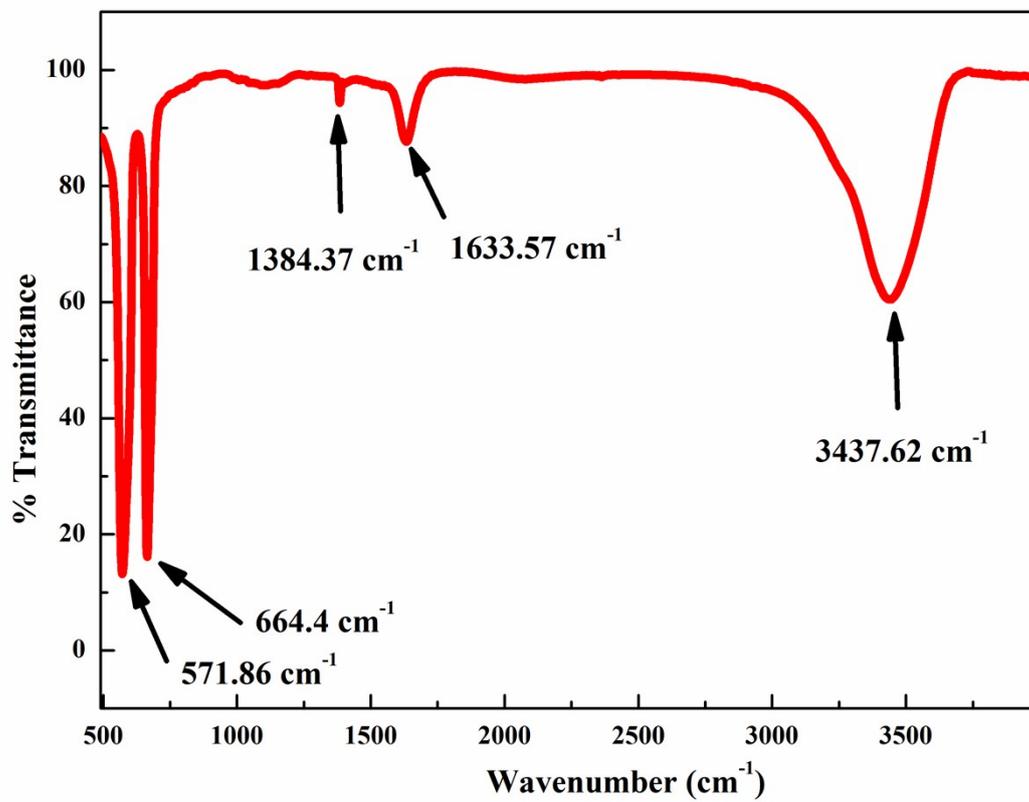
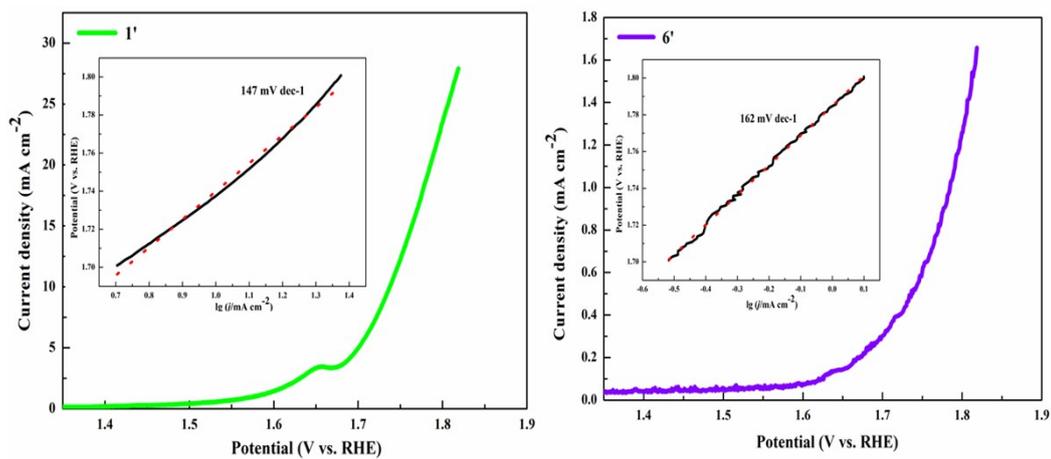
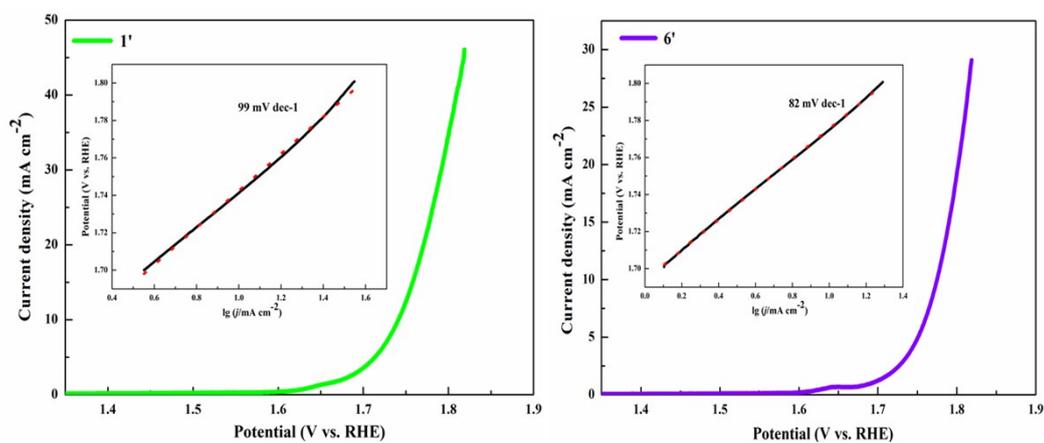


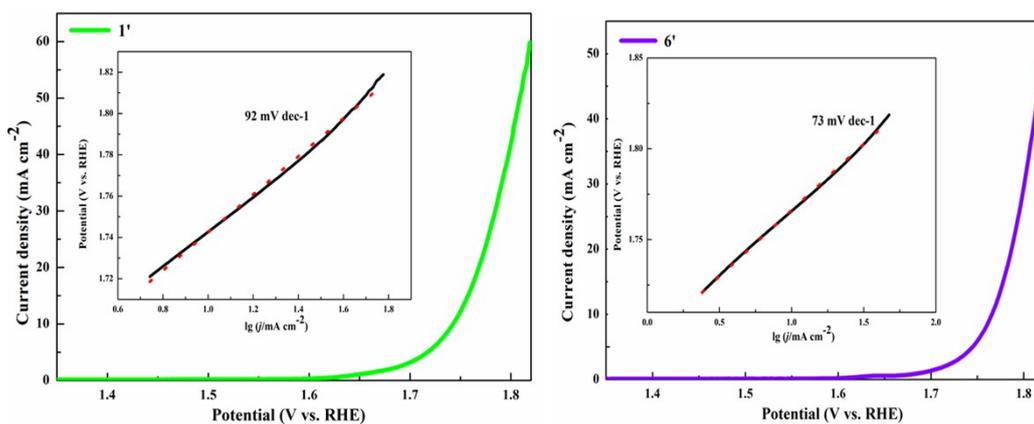
Fig. S1 FT-IR of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400).



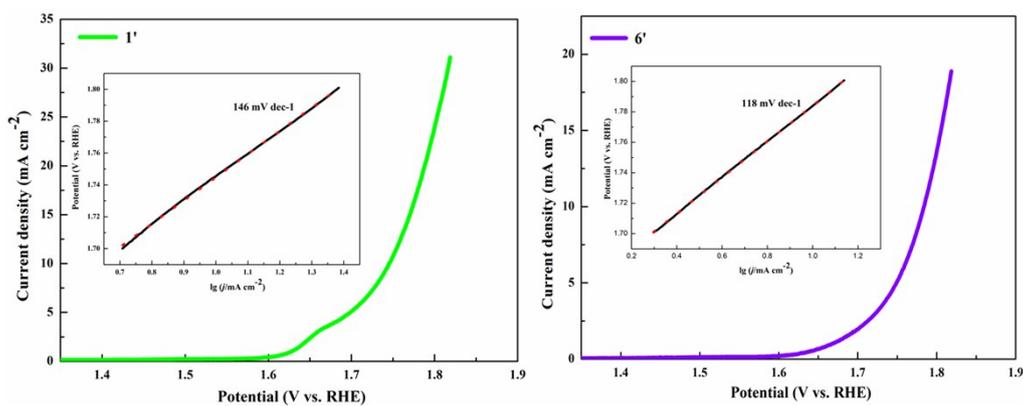
(a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-1



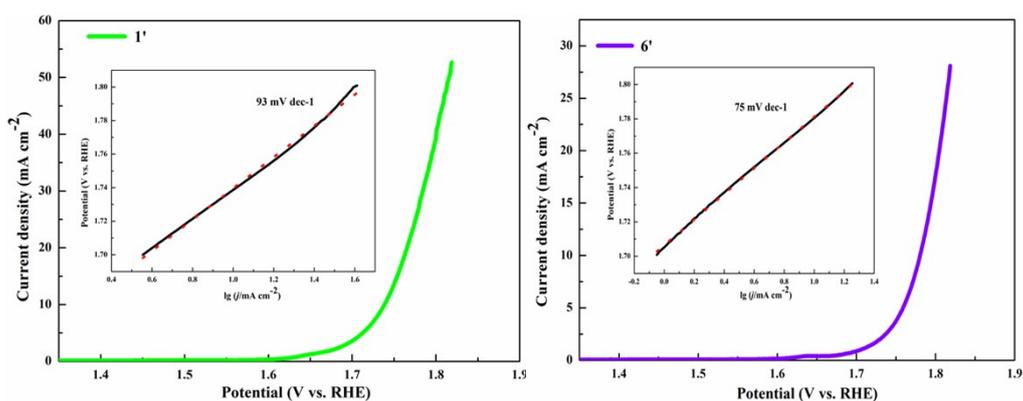
(b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-2



(c) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-3

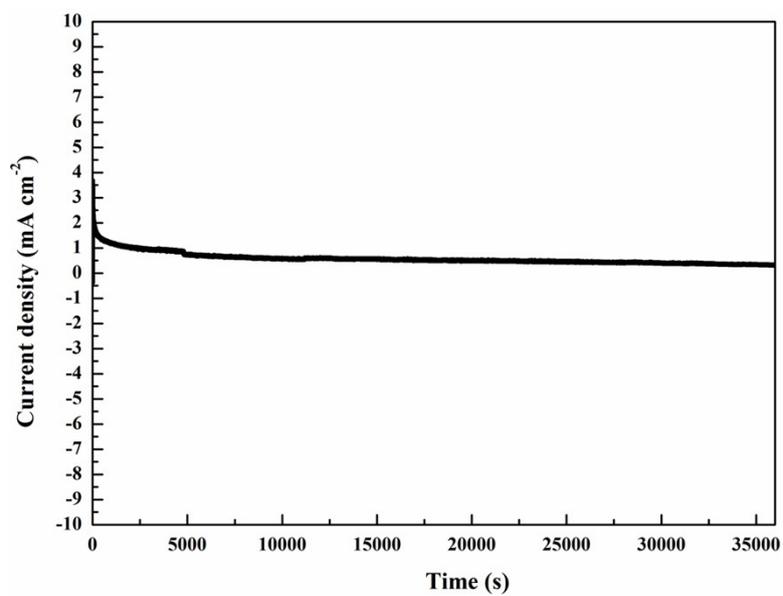


(d) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-4

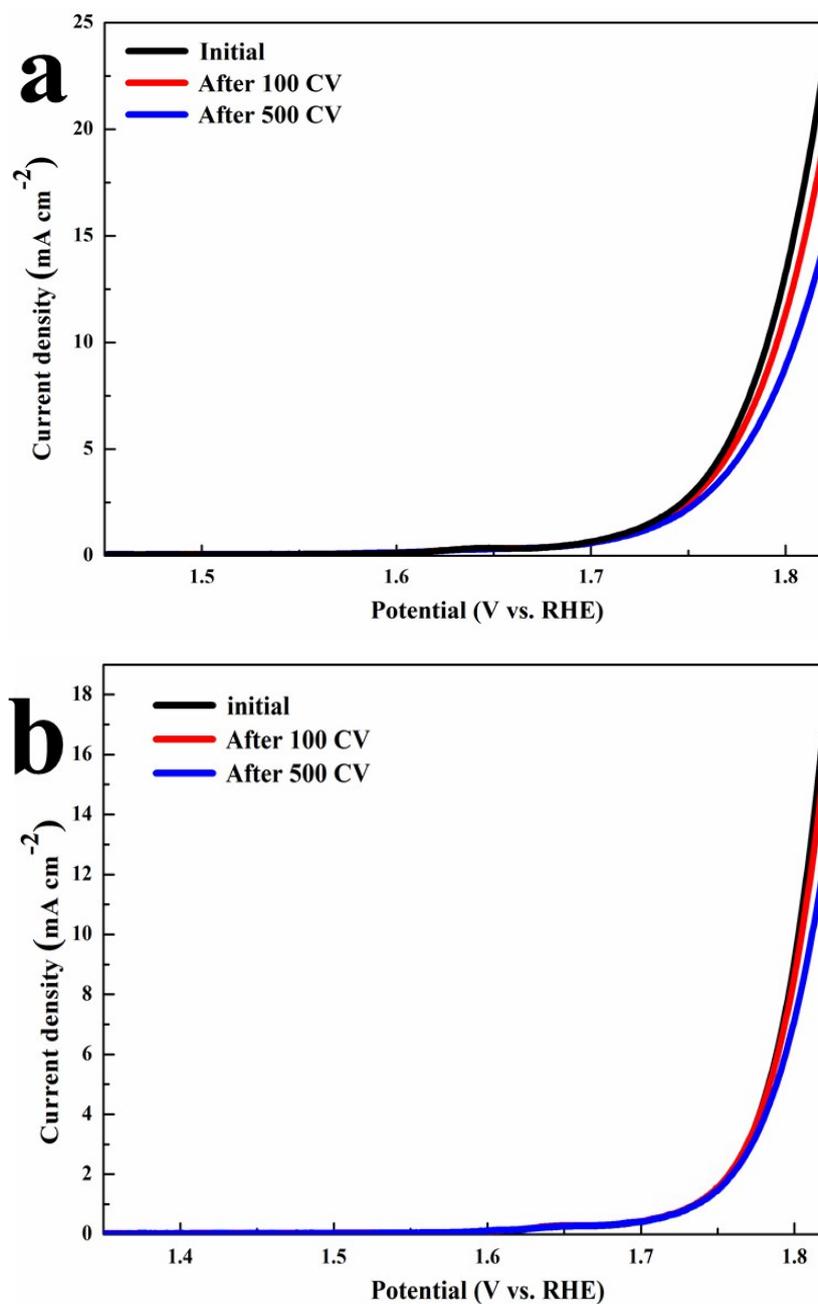


(e) Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-5

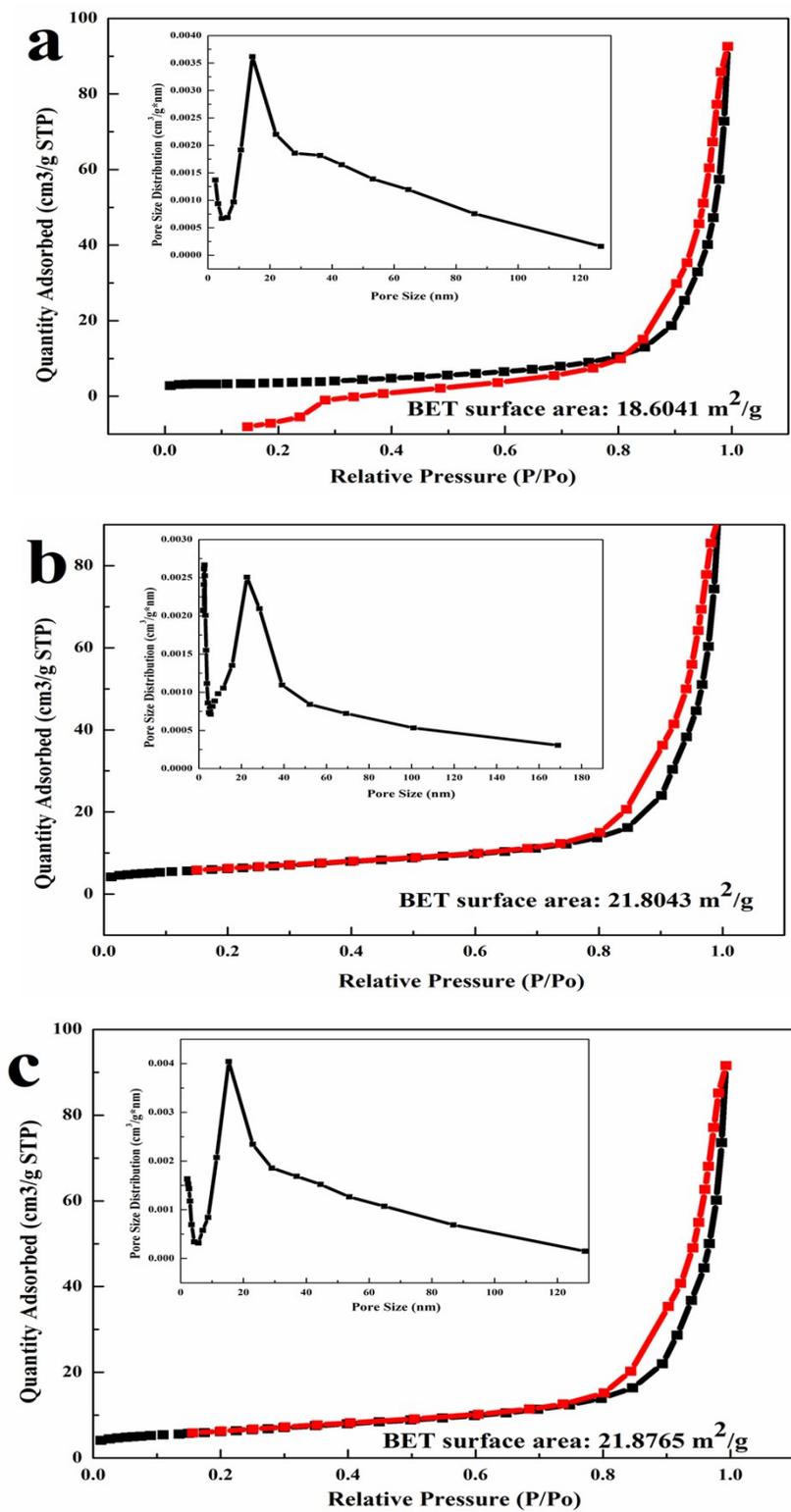
**Fig. S2** Polarization curves (inset image is corresponding Tafel slopes) measured with Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> samples in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte. wherein the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-1, Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-2, Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-3, Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-4 and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-5 represents the precursor ratio of AgNO<sub>3</sub>/Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O= 0.1/2.4, 0.05/2.45, 0.025/2.475, 0.0125/2.4825 and 0/2.5, respectively. It concludes that the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-3 sample (denote as Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> for brevity in the main text) exhibited the best OER activities.



**Fig. S3** Chronoamperometry curve of the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400) at 1.72 V vs. RHE.

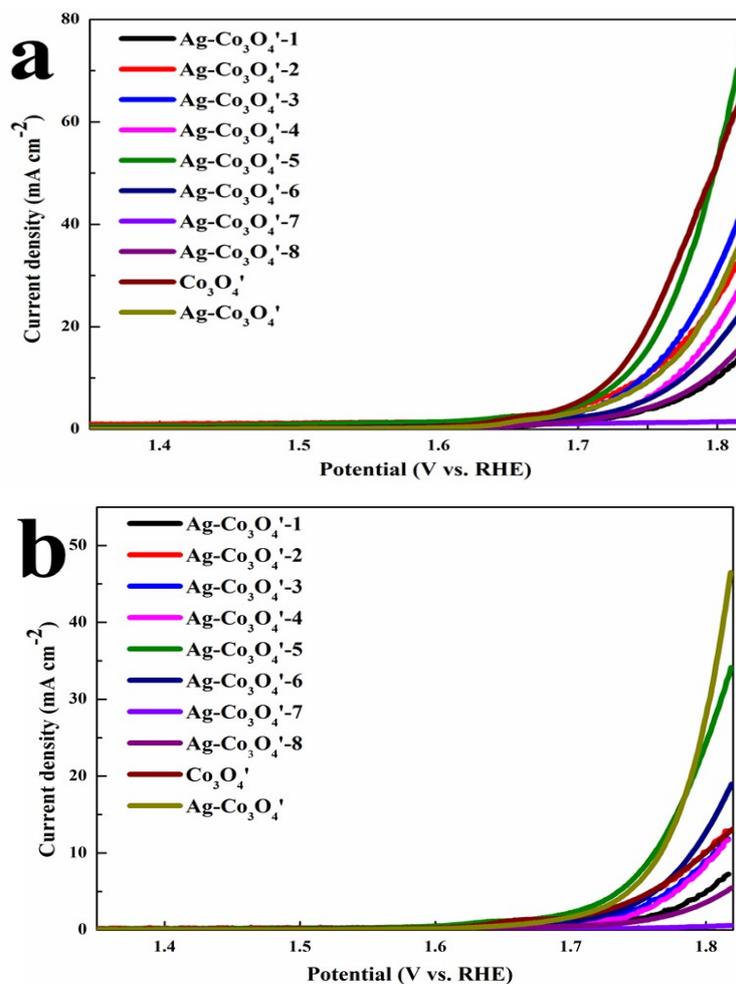


**Fig. S4** Plot of current density vs. potential for (a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-500 and (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-600 electrodes in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> initially (black) and also after 100 (red) and 500 (blue) CV sweeps between 1.66 and 1.76 V vs. RHE at a scan rate of 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S5** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> samples (inset: pore size distribution):

(a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400) (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (500) (c) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (600).



**Fig. S6** (a) The first and (b) The tenth polarization curves measured with Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' samples in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte. wherein the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-1 represents the AgNO<sub>3</sub> and ascorbic acid is 0.032 M and 0.4 M, respectively. Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-2 represents the AgNO<sub>3</sub> and ascorbic acid is 0.008 M and 0.1 M, respectively. Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-3 and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-4 represents the CTAB is 0.04 and 0.16 M, respectively. Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-5 and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-6 represents the CTAB is replaced by PVP and SDS, respectively. Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-7 and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-8 represents the reduction time is 2 and 8 h, respectively. It concludes that the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' sample exhibited the best OER activities.

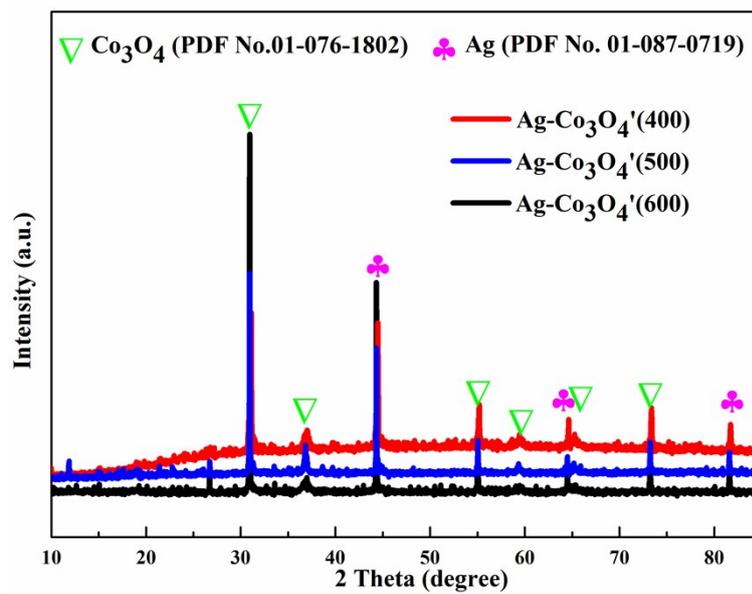
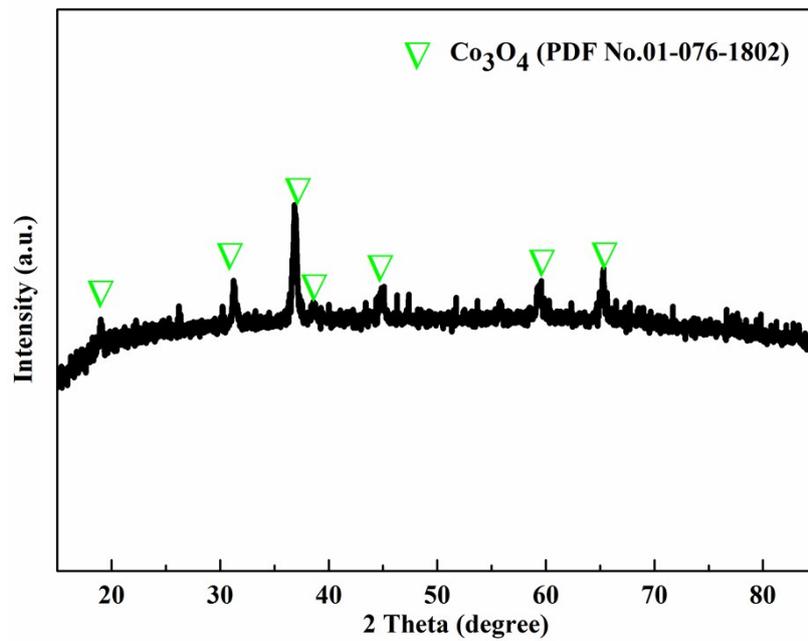
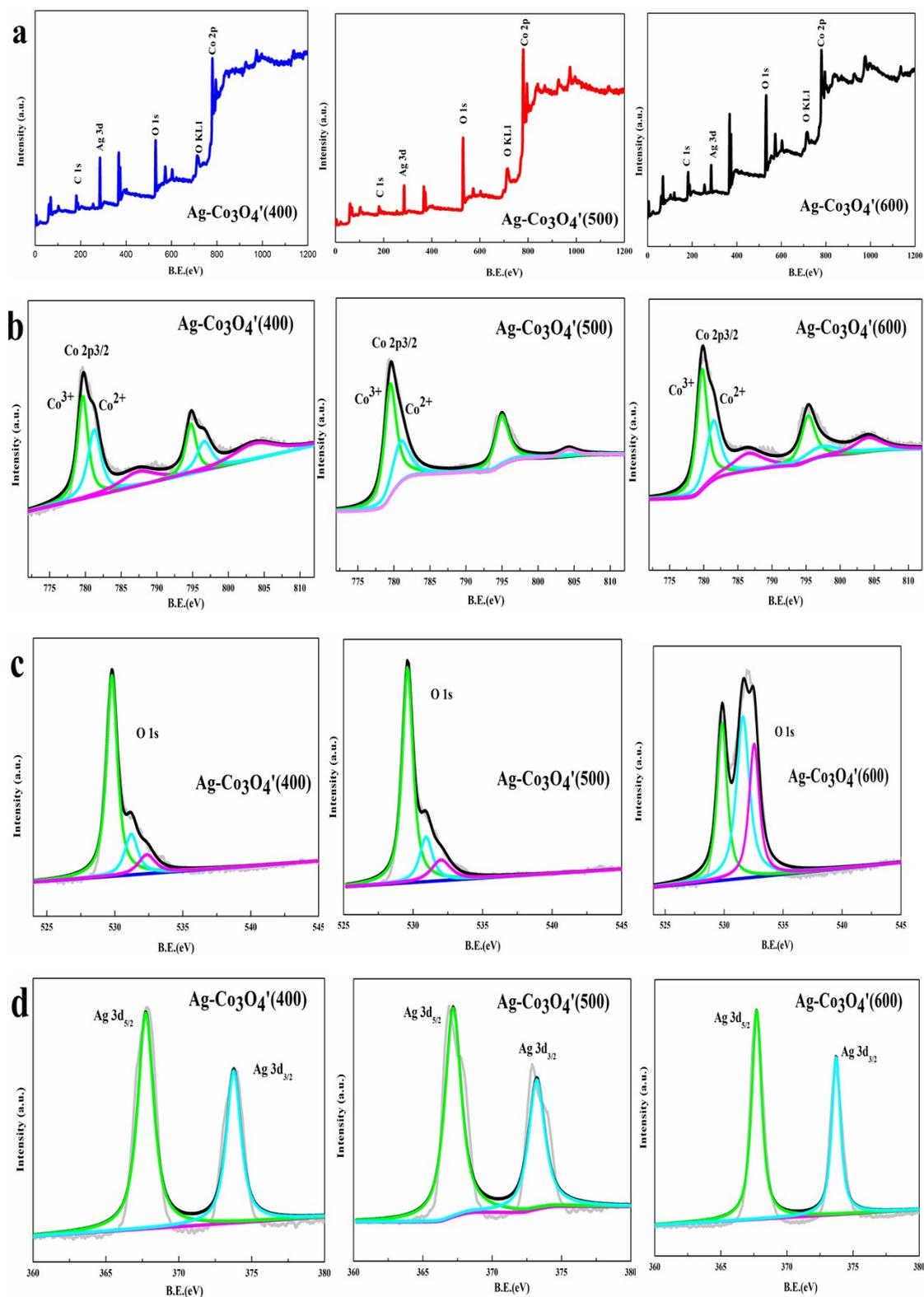


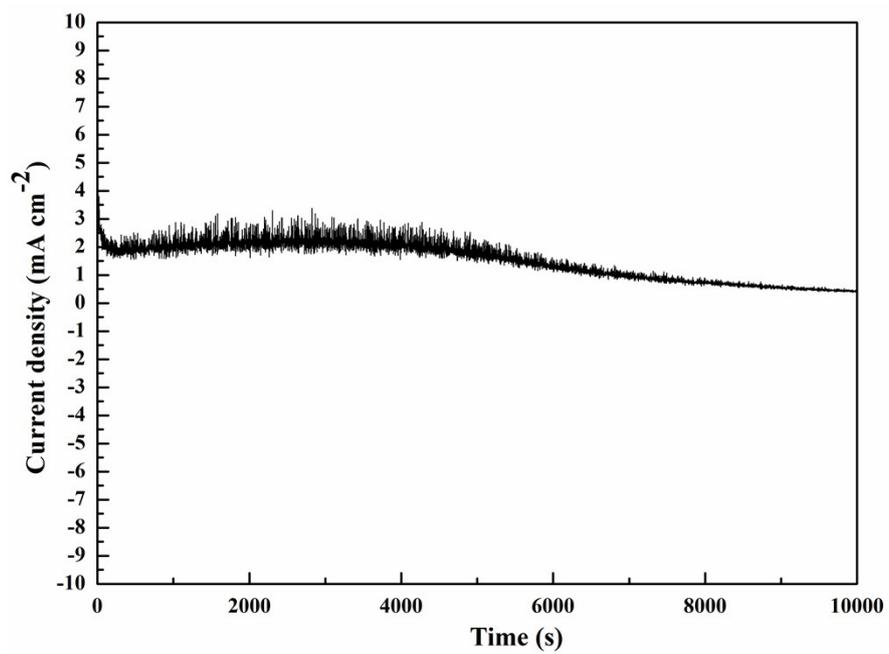
Fig. S7 XRD patterns of  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4'$  (400),  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4'$  (500) and  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4'$  (600)



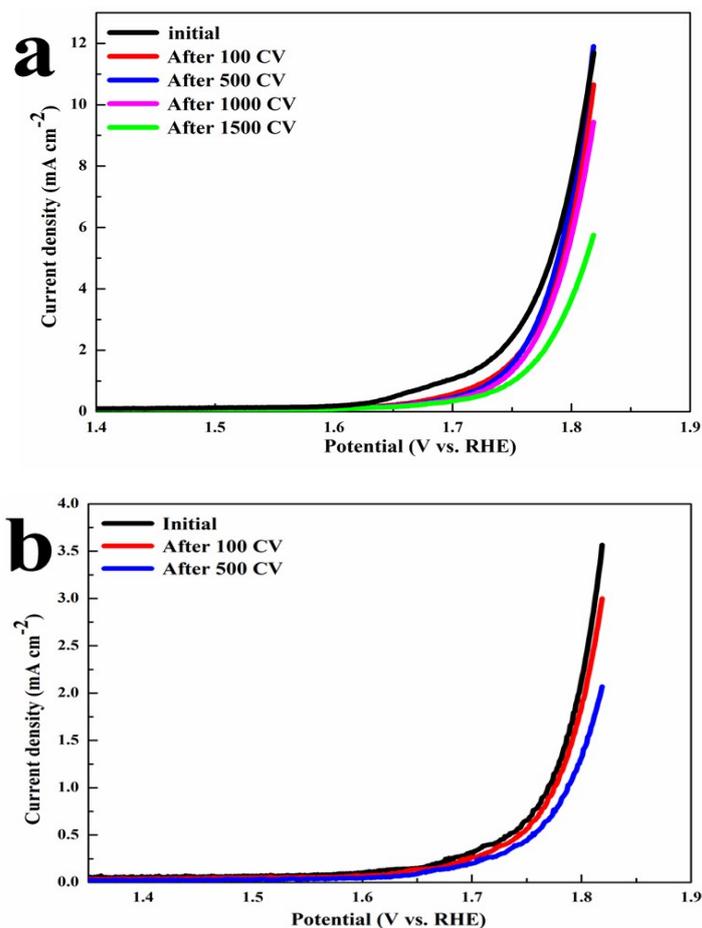
**Fig. S8** XRD pattern of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$



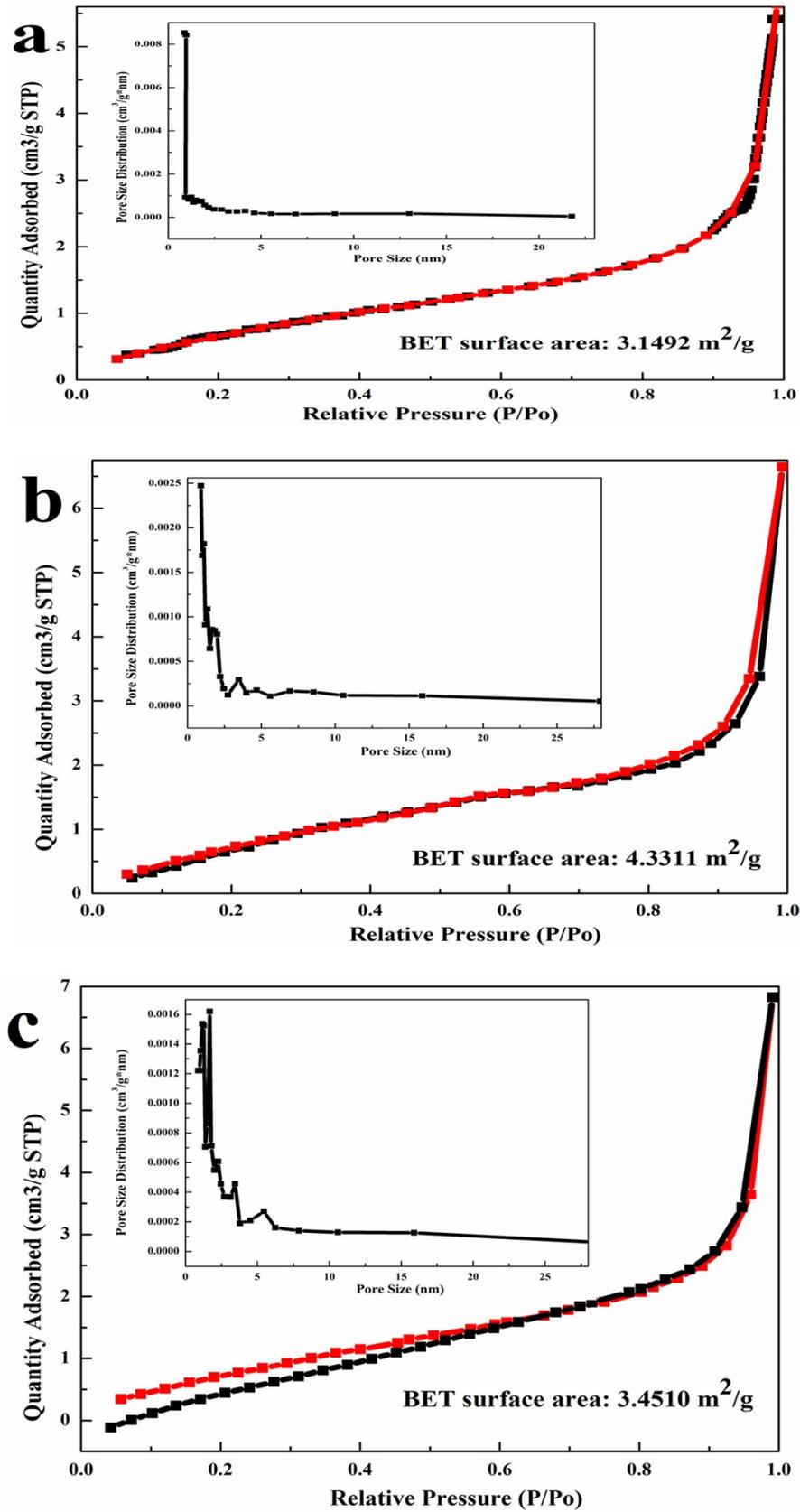
**Fig. S9** XPS spectra of (a) survey (b) Co 2p (c) O 1s and (d) Ag 3d for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' (400), Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' (500) and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' (600)



**Fig. S10** Chronoamperometry curve of the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' (400) at 1.72 V vs. RHE.

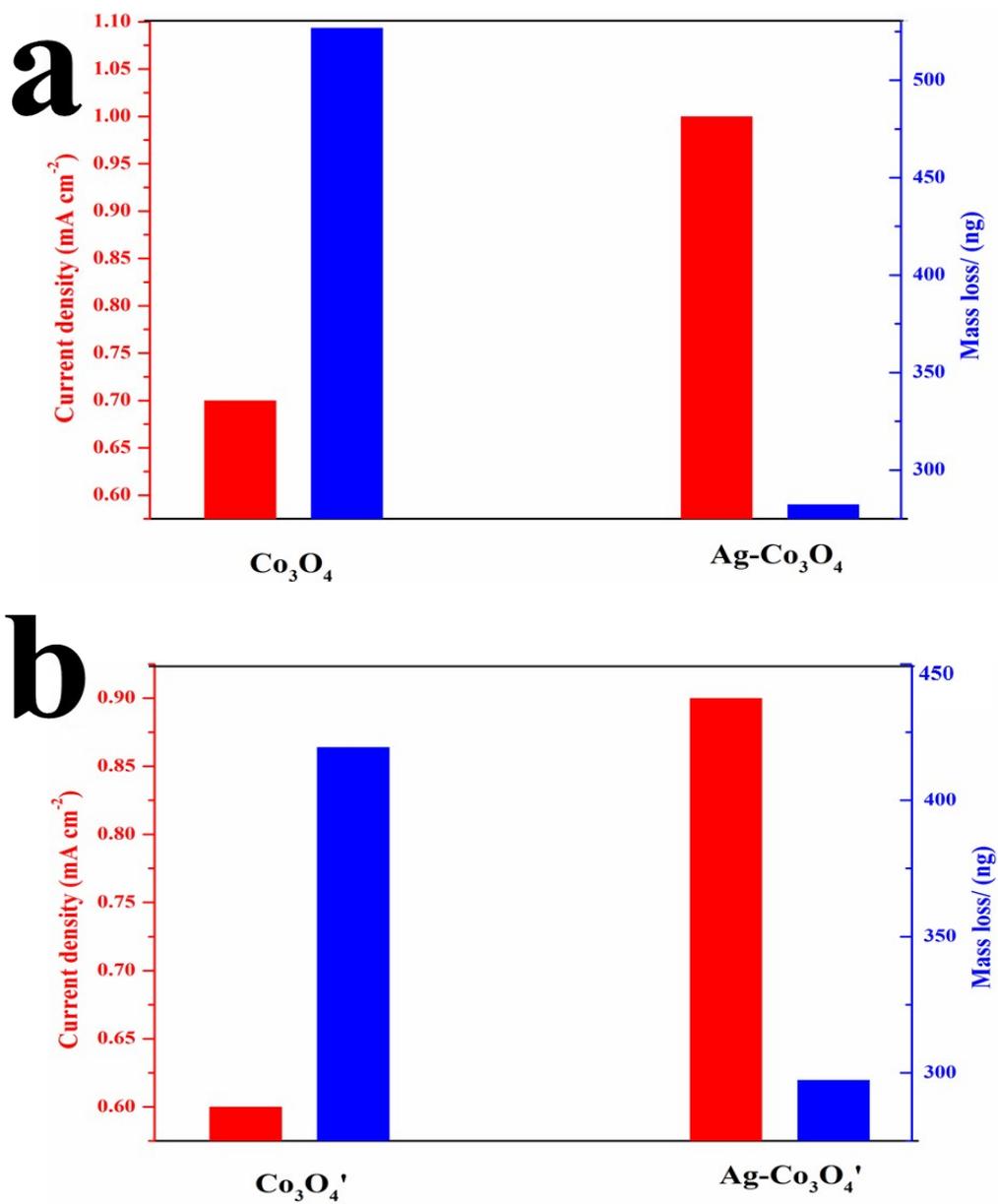


**Fig. S11** Plot of current density vs. potential for (a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-500 and (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-600 electrodes in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> initially (black) and also after 100 (red) and 500 (blue) and 1000 (purple) and 1500 (green) CV sweeps between 1.66 and 1.76 V vs. RHE at a scan rate of 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



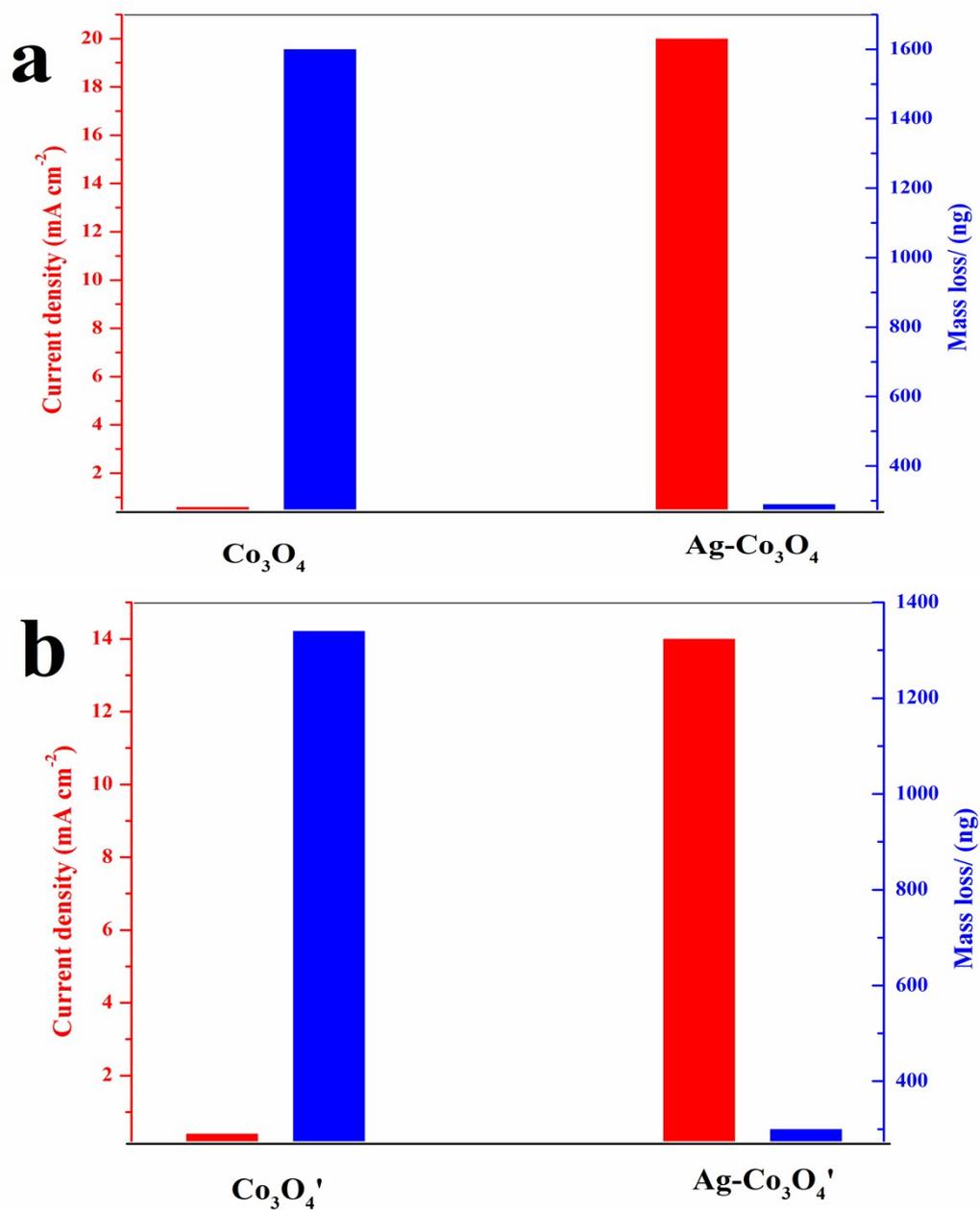
**Fig. S12** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption isotherms of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' samples (inset: pore size distribution):

(a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'(400) (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'(500) (c) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'(600)

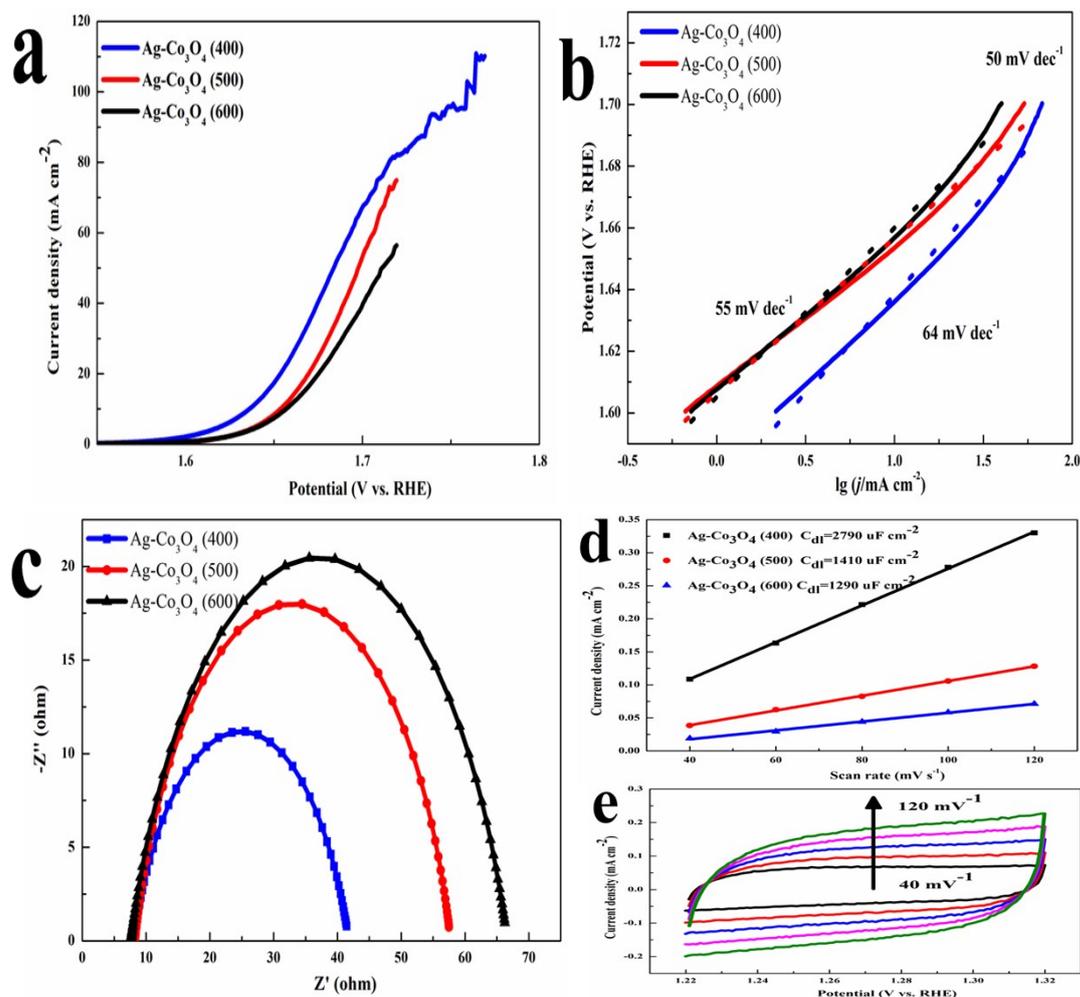


**Fig. S13** Acidic OER activity and Mass loss of Co after 2 h chronoamperometry tests

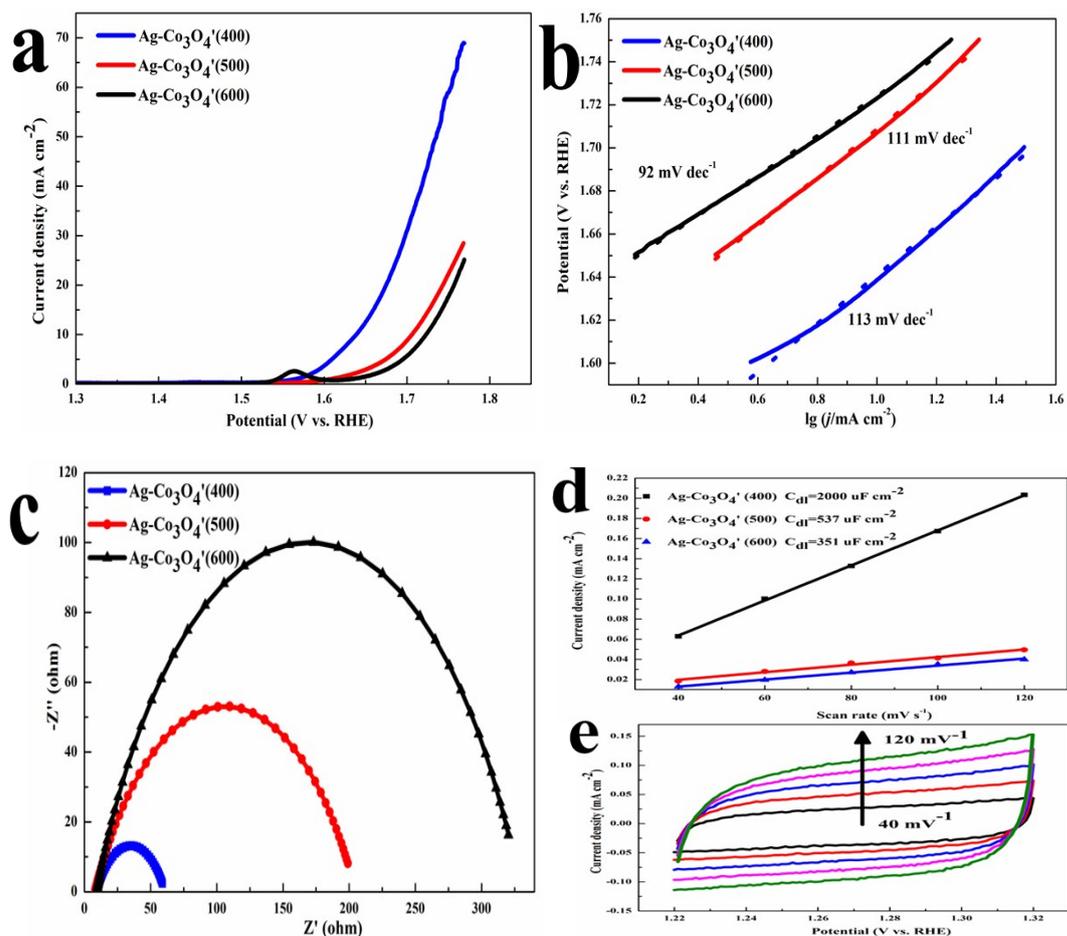
at 1.72 V vs. RHE: (a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sample (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' sample



**Fig. S14** Acidic OER activity and Mass loss of Co after 2 h chronoamperometry tests at 1.82 V vs. RHE: (a) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sample (b) Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' sample.



**Fig. S15** OER activity of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> measured in 1 M KOH. (a) The OER polarization curves (b) The corresponding Tafel slopes. (c) Nyquist plots. (d) Linear fitting of the current density vs. the scan rate at 1.27 V vs. RHE. (e) Cyclic voltammograms of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (400) at scan rates from 40 to 120 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S16** OER activity of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' measured in 1 M KOH. (a) The OER polarization curves (b) The corresponding Tafel slopes. (c) Nyquist plots. (d) Linear fitting of the current density vs. the scan rate at 1.27 V vs. RHE. (e) Cyclic voltammograms of Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' (400) at scan rates from 40 to 120 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

**Table S1** Comparison of the OER activity of the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> with other nonprecious electrocatalysts in acidic media.

Catalysts	Overpotential/mV ( $J=10\text{mAcm}^{-2}$ )	Electrolyte	Ref.
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	470	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	This work
Crystalline Cobalt Oxide Films	570	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2
Ti-MnO <sub>2</sub>	–	0.05 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	3
Ni <sub>0.5</sub> Mn <sub>0.5</sub> Sb <sub>1.7</sub> O <sub>y</sub>	672 ±9	1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	4
NiFeP	540	0.05 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	5

**Table S2** The atomic ratio of  $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$  derived from XPS results for the  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$  (400),  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$  (500) and  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$  (600).

Catalysts	Atomic ratio of $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$	Fitted area of $\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{Co}^{3+})$
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ (400)	0.62	40364.7 (65104.3)
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ (500)	0.53	81840.84 (154416.67)
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ (600)	0.4	16843.22 (42108.05)

**Table S3** Comparison of the acidic OER activity of the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> with different ratio of AgNO<sub>3</sub>/Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O in precursor.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><i>J</i>/mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1.8 V (vs. RHE) after 1' LSV</b>	<b><i>J</i>/mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1.8 V (vs. RHE) after 6' LSV</b>	<b><i>J</i>/mA cm<sup>-2</sup> at 1.8 V (vs. RHE) after 10' LSV</b>
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -1 (Ag/Co=0.1/2.4)	23.74	1.26	0.66
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -2 (Ag/Co=0.05/2.45)	35.26	19.5	13.65
<b>Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-3 (Ag/Co=0.025/2.475)</b>	<b>42.57</b>	<b>30.06</b>	<b>24.39</b>
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -4 (Ag/Co=0.0125/2.4825)	24.23	13.77	12.12
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -5 (Ag/Co=0/2.5)	19.71	17.94	13.56

**Table S4** Comparison of acidic OER parameters for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sample.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta=0.57}</math> v/A g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>BET/m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta}</math>/BET</b>	<b>Rct/<math>\Omega</math></b>	<b>Rct/BET</b>
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (400)	216	18.6041	11.61	130	6.99
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (500)	144	21.8043	6.60	160	7.34
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (600)	80	21.8765	3.66	325	14.86

**Table S5** Comparison of the OER activity of the Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' under different synthesis process.

Catalyst	<i>J</i> /mA cm <sup>-2</sup> at 1.8 V (vs. RHE) after 1' LSV	<i>J</i> /mA cm <sup>-2</sup> at 1.8V (vs. RHE) after 6' LSV
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-1	10.2	5.1
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-2	25.8	10.2
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-3	31.4	9.0
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-4	20.0	8.7
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-5	53.1	24.4
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-6	17.0	12.9
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-7	1.4	0.4
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '-8	11.7	3.6
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> '	55.5	10.1
<b>Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>

**Table S6** The ratio of  $\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}$  derived from XPS results for the  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ' (400),  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ' (500) and  $\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ '(600).

<b>Catalysts</b>	<b>Atomic ratio of <math>\text{Co}^{2+}/\text{Co}^{3+}</math></b>	<b>Fitted area of <math>\text{Co}^{2+}(\text{Co}^{3+})</math></b>
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ' (400)	0.83	13469.88 (16228.8)
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ' (500)	0.51	39554.13 (77557.1)
$\text{Ag-Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ' (600)	0.5	14998.68 (29997.36)

**Table S7** Comparison of acidic OER parameters for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' sample.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta=0.57 \text{ V/A}} \text{ g}^{-1}</math></b>	<b>BET/m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup></b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta}/\text{BET}</math></b>	<b>Rct/<math>\Omega</math></b>	<b>Rct/BET</b>
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (400)	136	3.1492	43.18	345	109.56
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (500)	40	4.3311	9.23	645	148.92
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (600)	20	3.4510	5.79	815	236.16

**Table S8** Normalized current density for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-400, Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-500 and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-600 in 1 M KOH.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><i>J</i>/mA cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>Cdl/uF cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>Normalization (<i>J</i>/Cdl)</b>
<b>at 1.65 V (vs. RHE)</b>			
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (400)	18	2790	0.00645
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (500)	9	1410	0.00638
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (600)	8	1290	0.00620

**Table S9** Normalized current density for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-400, Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-500 and Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>'-600 in 1 M KOH.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><i>J</i>/mA cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>Cdl/uF cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>Normalization (<i>J</i>/Cdl)</b>
<b>at 1.65 V (vs. RHE)</b>			
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (400)	12.6	2000	0.0063
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (500)	2.9	537	0.0054
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (600)	1.5	351	0.0043

**Table S10** Comparison of basic OER parameters for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> sample.

<b>Catalyst</b>	$J_{m,\eta=0.47 \text{ V/A g}^{-1}}$	$J_{m,\eta}/\text{BET}$	$C_{dl}/\text{BET}$	$R_{ct}/\text{BET}$
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (400)	338.2	18.18	149.97	2.26
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (500)	268.85	12.33	64.67	2.61
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (600)	200.1	9.15	58.97	3.11

**Table S11** Comparison of basic OER parameters for Ag-Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>' sample.

<b>Catalyst</b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta=0.47\text{ V/A g}^{-1}}</math></b>	<b><math>J_{m,\eta}/\text{BET}</math></b>	<b><math>C_{dl}/\text{BET}</math></b>	<b><math>R_{ct}/\text{BET}</math></b>
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (400)	155.85	49.49	635.08	20.32
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (500)	44.35	10.24	123.99	46.18
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ' (600)	28.75	8.33	101.71	94.18

## References

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- 3 R. Frydendal, E.A. Paoli, I. Chorkendorff, J. Rossmeisl and I.E.L. Stephens, *Adv. Energy Mater.*, 2015, **5**, 1500991.
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