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Supplementary Materials

Synergetic effect of h-BN shells and subsurface B in CoBx@h-BN nanocatalysts for enhanced oxygen evolution reactions

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Experimental Section

Synthesis of Co-B alloys. 50 mL of 2.0 M aqueous KBH_4 containing 0.20 M NaOH as the stabilizer was dropped slowly to 125 mL of 0.20 M CoCl₂ aqueous solution under the protection of Ar at 273 K. Black precipitates were separated from the solution with a magnet, and washed with deoxygenated distilled water until pH = 7 was reached. The powder was further washed with absolute ethanol. The Co-B amorphous alloys were treated in Ar at 250, 400, 550, 700, and 850 °C, respectively, for 2 h. The materials were labeled as CoB_x -T (T represents the annealing temperature).

Synthesis of $\text{CoB}_x@h$ -BN catalysts. Co-B amorphous alloy was loaded into a fixedbed micro-reactor and purged with Ar (70 mL·min⁻¹) for 30 min to remove oxygen and moisture. The stream was then switched to NH₃ (70 mL·min⁻¹) and the sample was treated at the target temperature for 2 h. The treatment temperatures were chosen at 250, 400, 550, 700, and 850 °C, respectively. The samples are labeled as $\text{CoB}_x@h$ -BN-T, in which T represents the treatment temperature.

Characterizations. Powder X-ray diffraction experiments were collected on an Empyrean diffractometer using a Cu K α (λ = 1.5406 Å) radiation source and a scanning rate of 12 °C·min⁻¹. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was performed in a Thermo Scientific ESCALAB 250Xi spectrometer using an Al K α X-ray source and pass energy of 20 eV. The binding energies were calibrated internally by C 1s binding energy (BE) at 284.5 eV from contamination carbon. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was carried out on a Hitachi HT 7700 microscope operated at an acceleration voltage of 100 kV, and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) was recorded on an FET Tecnai F30 microscope at an accelerating voltage of 300 kV. The samples were ultrasonically dispersed in ethanol and placed onto a carbon film supported on a copper grid. Electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) was carried on a JEOL JEM-2100F microscope operated at 200 kV. High-sensitivity

low-energy ions scattering (HS-LEIS) analysis was carried out on an Ion-TOF Qtac100 low energy ion scattering analyzer. The actual concentrations of Co and B in all catalysts were determined by inductively coupled plasma optical emission (ICP-OES; Optima 7300DV, PerkinElmer). spectroscopy Nitrogen adsorption/desorption measurements were carried out at -196 °C with Autosorb iQ MP (Quantachrome Instruments) to determine surface area. Before sorption analysis, the samples were outgassed at 200 °C for 1 h before each measurement. Specific surface areas were calculated from nitrogen adsorption data by multipoint Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) analysis. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra (KBr, Aldrich) were measured using a Thermo-Fisher scientific Nicolet iS50 FT-IR instrument. Samples were packed firmly to obtain transparent films.

Electrochemical measurements. Catalytic tests were performed in a standard threeelectrode system with a rotating disk electrode (RDE) device from Pine Instrument Company connected to a CHI 660C potentiostat workstation. A glassy carbon disk (5 mm in diameter) was used as the working electrode, Ag/AgCl was used as the reference electrode, and a platinum wire was used as the counter electrode. The electrolyte is 1 M KOH solution. For preparation of the working electrode, 4 mg of the as-prepared catalyst was dispersed into a mixture of water (480 µL) and isopropanol (480 µL) solution and 20 µL of Nafion solution (5 wt. %) was added, which was ultrasonically treated for 30 minutes to form a uniform catalyst ink. 8 µL of catalyst ink was dipped onto the glass carbon electrode to get a loading amount of 0.167 mg cm^{-2} . RuO₂/C catalyst ink was prepared according to the same procedure. Before each test, the solution was bubbled with O2 for 30 min to reach oxygen saturation. All potentials were measured against the reference electrode and converted to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) reference scale by E(RHE) = E(Ag/AgCl)+ 0.059pH + 0.197. The current densities in both CV and RDE data were normalized to the geometric area (0.196 cm^2) of the glassy carbon electrode.



Figure S1 Powder XRD patterns of (a) Co-B and $CoB_x@h$ -BN-T samples, and (b) CoB_x -T samples.



Figure S2 TEM images of Co-B amorphous alloy and $CoB_x@h$ -BN-T samples: (a) Co-B, (b) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-250, (c) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-400, (d) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-550, (e) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-700, and (f) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-850 samples.



Figure S3 TEM images of CoB_x-T samples: (a) CoB_x-250, (b) CoB_x-400, (c) CoB_x-550, (d) CoB_x-

700, and (e) CoB_x -850 samples.



Figure S4 FTIR spectra of Co-B and CoB_x@*h*-BN-T samples.



Figure S5 HS-LEIS spectra of Co-B and $CoB_x@h$ -BN-850 samples. ²⁰Ne⁺ ions with a kinetic energy of 5 keV were applied.



Figure S6 XPS survey spectra of Co-B and Co_x@*h*-BN-T samples.

Sample	B%	B-O	B-N	B-Co	N%	Co%	0%
Со-В	6.57	83.37%	0	17.63%	0.23	8.97	58.27
CoB _x @h-BN-250	12.96	94.79%	0	5.21%	1.22	18.64	45.97
CoB _x @h-BN-400	22.47	60.44%	39.56%	0	9.09	9.61	39.21
CoB _x @h-BN-550	18.31	30.26%	69.74%	0	11.13	7.45	19.60
CoB _x @h-BN-700	28.73	18.88%	81.12%	0	21.73	4.84	25.24
CoB _x @h-BN-850	38.50	0	100%	0	31.34	2.20	18.08

Table S1 Quantitative analyses of Co-B and Co_x@*h*-BN-T catalysts from XPS measurements.



Figure S7 XPS B1s spectra of the CoB_x@*h*-BN-400 sample before and after Ar⁺ etching

treatments.



Figure S8 XPS Co 2p spectra of (a) Co-B, (b) CoB_x@h-BN-400, and (c) CoB_x@h-BN-850

samples before and after Ar⁺ etching treatments.



Figure S9 XPS N 1s spectra of (a) $CoB_x@h-BN-400$ and (b) $CoB_x@h-BN-850$ samples before and

after Ar⁺ etching treatments.



Figure S10 OER polarization curves for CoB_x@h-BN-250, CoB_x@h-BN-550, and CoB_x@h-BN-

700 catalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Overpotential @10 mA cm ⁻² / mV	Tafel slope / mV dec ⁻¹	Reference
CoBx@h-BN-400	1 M KOH	290	81.9	This work
CoO _x -ZIF	1 M KOH	318	70	1
CoSe ₂	1 M KOH	330	79	2
CoP hollow polyhedra	1 M KOH	400	57	3
CoO _x @CN	1 M KOH	370	N.A.	4
NiCoP/C	1 M KOH	330	96	5
Fe-Co-2.3Ni-B	1 M KOH	274	38	6
Co ₂ B	1 M KOH	287	50.7	7
Ni-B _i @NB	1 M KOH	302	52	8
FeB ₂	1 M KOH	296	52.4	9
Co ₂ B-500/NG	0.1 M KOH	380	45	10

 Table S2 Summary for the properties of recent reported OER catalysts.



Figure S11 Cyclic voltammogram in the double layer region at scan rate of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160 mV/s of (a) Co-B, (b) CoB_x@*h*-BN-400, and (c) CoB_x@*h*-BN-850 catalysts.



Figure S12 OER polarization curves for CoB_x-250, CoB_x-550, and CoB_x-700 catalysts.



Figure S13 ORR polarization curves at different rotating speeds in 1 M KOH with a sweep rate of

10 mV s⁻¹: (a) *h*-BN, (b) Co-B, (c) $CoB_x@h-BN-400$ catalysts.



Figure S14 EDS spectra for (a) $CoB_x@h$ -BN-850 sample, and (b) *h*-BN obtained from acidtreated $CoB_x@h$ -BN-850 sample. The signals of C element come from conducting resin.



Figure S15 HRTEM image of *h*-BN obtained from acid-treated $CoB_x@h$ -BN-850 sample and the measured layer distances.



Figure S16 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of Co-B and CoB_x@*h*-BN-T catalysts.

Sample	BET (m ² g ⁻¹)	В%	Co%	Atomic Ratio
				(B:Co)
Со-В	22.40	2.93	87.19	1:5.5
CoB _x @h-BN-250	22.00	2.98	89.20	1:5.5
CoB _x @h-BN-400	24.38	2.89	90.09	1:5.7
CoB _x @h-BN-550	32.80	3.02	92.13	1:5.6
CoB _x @h-BN-700	35.94	3.02	91.38	1:5.6
CoB _x @h-BN-850	37.79	3.11	96.75	1:5.7

Table S3 BET surface area and the elemental composition of B and Co determined by ICP-OES in

Co-B and CoB_x@*h*-BN-T catalysts.

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