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# **Electronic Supplementary information**

## In-situ Formation of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> Nanorod Array as a Versatile Electrocatalyst for

### **Electrochemical Oxidation Reactions in Hybrid Water Electrolysis**

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#### 1. Material synthesis.

All chemical reagents were directly used without any further purification. The catalyst was synthesized by a one-step hydrothermal method. Specifically, 7.5 mmol selenium, 300 mg NaOH were added in a 100 mL Teflon-lined stainless autoclave, then 30 mL N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF) and 0.28 mL 85% hydrazine hydrate was added. After stirring for 10 min, nickel foam (2 cm × 4 cm) was added. Then the mixture was heated at 180 °C for 6 h. After cooling down naturally, the product was washed with DI water and ethanol for three times respectively and dried at 60 °C for 24 hours.

#### 2. Material Characterization.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observation was carried out on JEOL JSM-7100F. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) observation was performed on TecnaiG2 20 (Philips) at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. The crystal phase was characterized by Empyrean (PANalytical B.V. with Cu-Kα radiation). The Raman spectroscopy was collected from LabRAM HR800. Inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) was measured by Agilent ICPOES730. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) experiment was implemented on a Kratos AXIS Ultra DLD-600W XPS system with a monochromatic Al Kα (1486.6 eV) X-ray source.

#### 3. Electrochemical test.

All experiments were implemented in three-electrode system by AUTOLAB 302N electrochemistry workstation. Graphite rod and calibrated Ag/AgCl were used as counter electrode and reference electrode respectively. The following equation was used for conversion versus RHE: E (RHE) = E (Ag/AgCl) +0.195 V +0.059×pH. Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was tested 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> for the polarization curves. The mass loading of IrO<sub>2</sub> is 1 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) was collected at a frequency between 0.01 Hz and 100 KHz. Chronopotentiometry was implemented under a current density of 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. For electrochemically active surface area (ECSA) measurements, scan rates were 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60

mV s<sup>-1</sup>. Oxygen evolution reaction (OER), urea oxidation reaction (UOR) and hydrazine oxidation reaction electrolysis were carried out in 1.0 M KOH, 1.0 M KOH with 0.1 M urea, 1.0 M KOH with 0.5 M hydrazine hydrate, respectively. The tested pH value (25 °C) of 1.0 M KOH, 0.1 M urea (in 1.0 M KOH), 0.5 M urea (in 1.0 M KOH), 0.1 M N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (in 1.0 M KOH), and 0.5 M N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (in 1.0 M KOH) was 14.02, 14.04, 14.05, 14.00, and 14.00, respectively.



Figure S1. SEM image of nickel foam substrate.



**Figure S2.** TEM images of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> nanorod. Figure 1e and Figure S2d is derived from the selected area (black circle) of Figure S2c.



**Figure S3.** SEM images of different Se powder feeding ratio: a) and b) 3.75 mmol; c) and d) 7.5 mmol; e) and f) 11.25 mmol.



Figure S4. Raman spectrum of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> and Ni foam.



Figure S5. XPS survey spectrum of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> sample.



Figure S6. The corresponding OER Tafel slopes of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub>, Ni foam and IrO<sub>2</sub>.



Figure S7. LSV curves of different production obtained with different selenium ratios.



**Figure S8.** CV curves of (a) Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> and (b) Ni foam from 10 mV s<sup>-1</sup> to 60 mV s<sup>-1</sup>, (c) Cdl comparison of Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>4</sub> and Ni foam.



Figure S9. CV curve of UOR in 1.0 M KOH with 0.1 M urea.



Figure S10. CV curve of HzOR in 1.0 M KOH with 0.5 M N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.

 Table S1. OER activity of recent reported catalysts.

Catalysts	Electrolyte	Overpotential	Overpotential	Tafel	Reference
		(m) $(mV)$	(m) $(mV)$	slope	
		$(\eta_{10})$ (mv)	$(\eta_{50})$ (mv)	(mV	
				dec <sup>-1</sup> )	
Ni <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>4</sub> nanorod	1 M KOH	243	309	40	This work
NF@NC - CoFe	1 M KOH	240		45	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> 2017,
					29, 1604437
<sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /C NRAs					
Mn-Co	1 M KOH	320		52	Angew.Chem. Int.
oxyphosphide					Ed. 2017, 56,
					2386
Fe <sub>1</sub> Co <sub>1</sub> -ONS	0.1 M	308		36.8	Adv. Mater. 2017,
	КОН				29, 1606793
A-CoS <sub>4.6</sub> O <sub>0.6</sub> -	1 M KOH	290		67	Angew.Chem.Int
PNCs					. <i>Ed.</i> <b>2017</b> ,
					56,4858
Ni <sub>3</sub> FeAl <sub>0.91</sub> -	1 M KOH	304		57	Nano Energy
LDH/NF					2 <b>017</b> , <i>35</i> , 350
CuO	1 M	290		64	Angew.Chem.
	NaOH				<b>2017</b> , <i>129</i> ,4870
N-CoFe LDHs	1 M KOH	281		40.03	Adv. Funct.
					Mater. 2018, 28,
					1703363
Fe-doped NiOx	1 M KOH	310		49	Nano Energy
					<b>2017</b> , <i>38</i> , 167
Co/VN	1 M KOH	320		55	Nano Energy
					<b>2017</b> , <i>34</i> , 1
	1			1	1

 Table S2. UOR activity of different catalysts.

Catalysts	Electrolyte	Current	Potential	Durability	Reference
		density	(V vs.		
		(mA cm <sup>-</sup>	RHE)	(hours)	
		2)			
Ni <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>4</sub> nanorod	1 M KOH	10	~1.38	24	Present work
	+0.1 M urea				
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH +	136	~1.77		Nanoscale, <b>2014</b> , 6,
	0.33 M urea				1369
Zn <sub>0.08</sub> Co <sub>0.92</sub> P/TM	1 M KOH +	115	~1.62		Adv. Energy Mater.
	0.5 M urea				<b>2017</b> , <i>7</i> , 1700020
Fe <sub>11.1%</sub> -Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> /Ni	1 M KOH +	10	~1.44	20	J. Mater. Chem. A,
foam	0.33 M urea				<b>2018</b> , <i>6</i> , 4346
M-Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH +	~18	~1.48	18	Angew. Chem. Int.
	0.33 M urea				<i>Ed.</i> <b>2016</b> , <i>55</i> , 12465
NF-G-Mn	1 M KOH +	~8	~1.37	16	Angew. Chem. Int.
	0.5 M urea				<i>Ed.</i> <b>2016</b> , <i>55</i> , 3804
r-NiMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH +	249.5	~1.62		ACS Catal. 2018, 8, 1
	0.5 M urea				
MnO <sub>2</sub> /MnCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @	1 M KOH +	10	~1.43	15	J. Mater. Chem. A,
Ni	0.5 M urea				<b>2017</b> , <i>5</i> , 7825