

Supporting Information for

Porous Nickel Electrodes with Controlled Texture for Hydrogen Evolution Reaction and Sodium Borohydride Electrooxidation

Chuanlan Xu^a, Peng Chen^a, Bingbing Hu^a, Qin Xiang^b, Yuan Cen^a, Bihao Hu^a, Lijun Liu^a, Yuping Liu^a, Danmei Yu^{*a}, and Changguo Chen^{*a}

^a *College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing, 401331, China*

^b *School for Materials Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430074, China*

Corresponding Authors

* Tel.: +86 15320437269. E-mail: yudanmei-1@163.com.

* Tel.: +86 13608357956. E-mail: cgchen@cqu.edu.cn.

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

5 pages: page I - V

6 figures: figure S1-S6

1 table: table S1

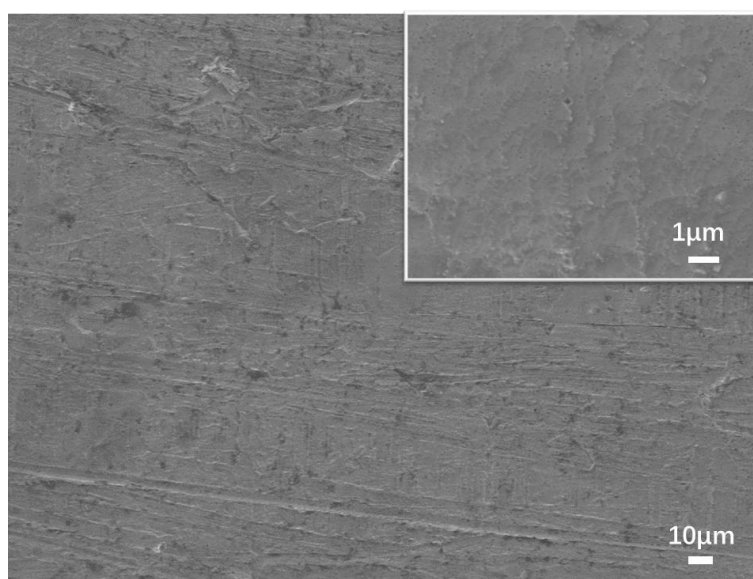


Figure S1. SEM image of the Ni substrate.

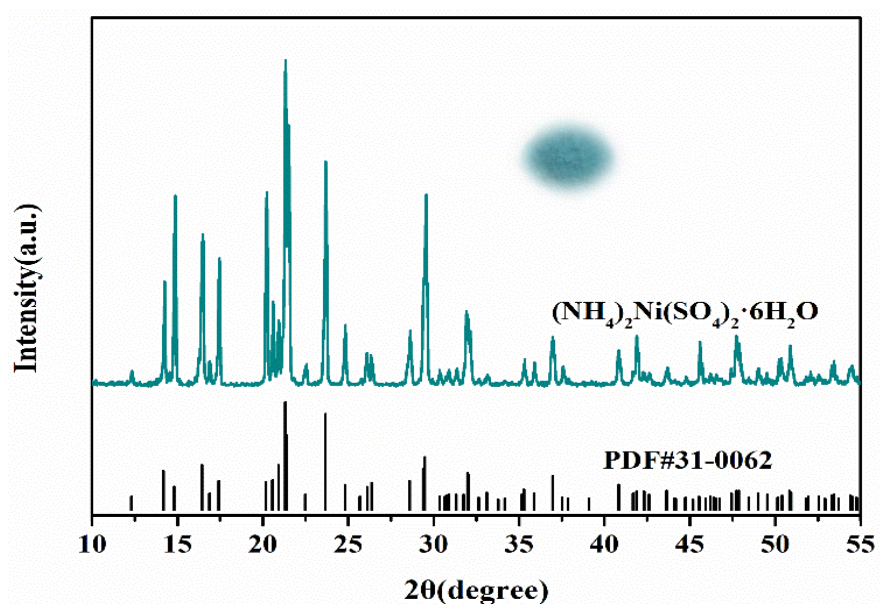


Figure S2. XRD pattern of the precipitates in solution when $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ concentration over 0.5M.

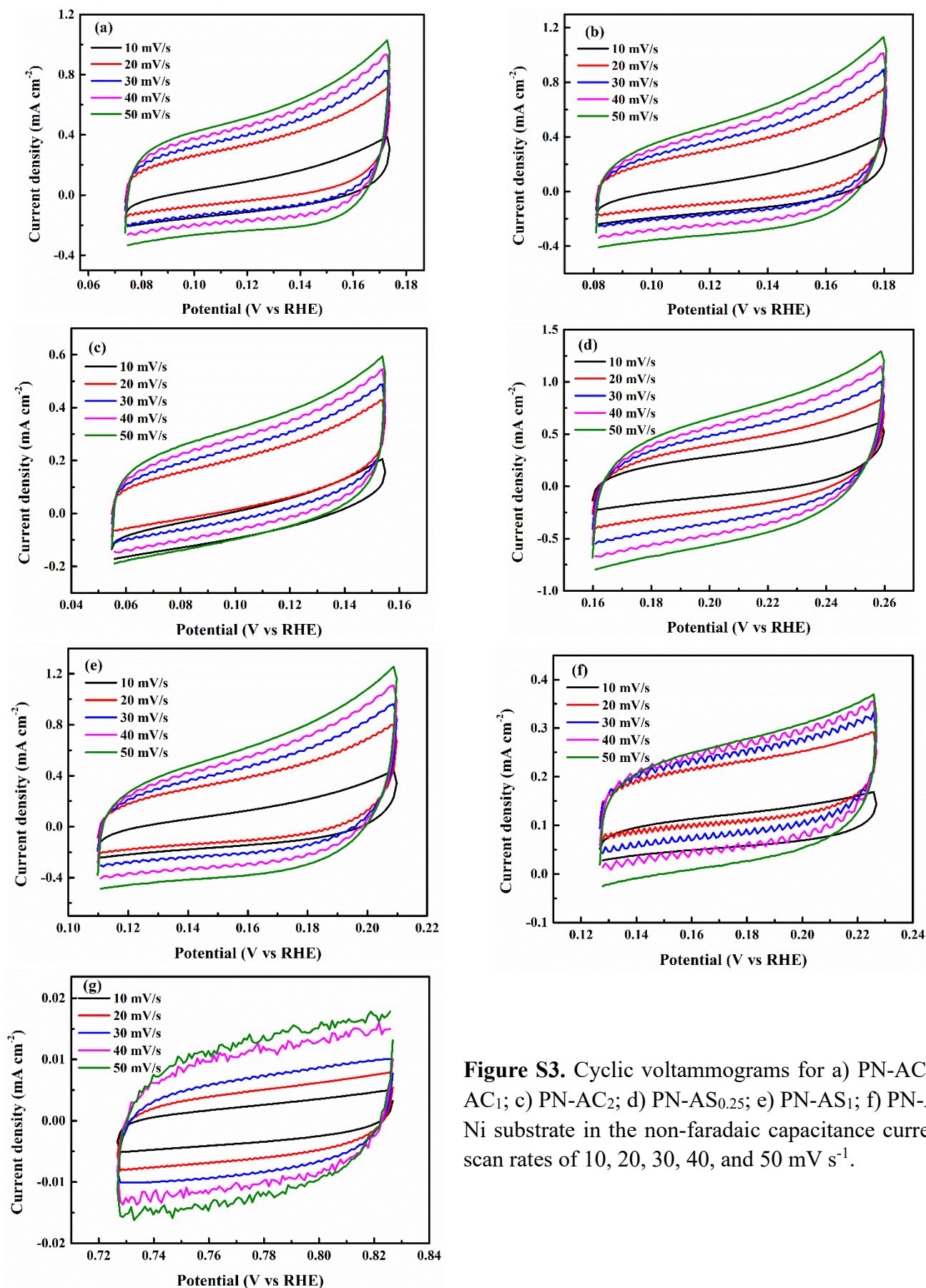


Figure S3. Cyclic voltammograms for a) PN-AC_{0.25}; b) PN-AC₁; c) PN-AC₂; d) PN-AS_{0.25}; e) PN-AS₁; f) PN-AS₂; and g) Ni substrate in the non-faradaic capacitance current range at scan rates of 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 mV s^{-1} .

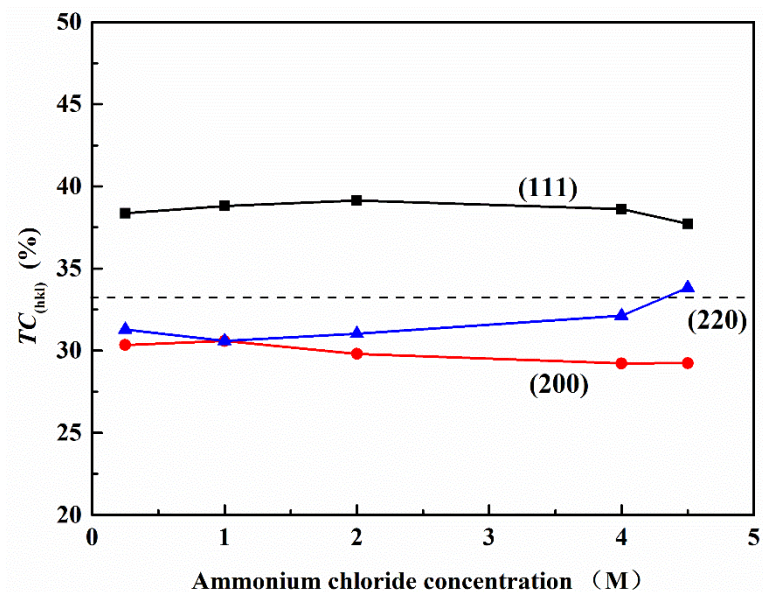


Figure S4. Relationship between texture of porous Ni electrodes and concentration of NH_4Cl .

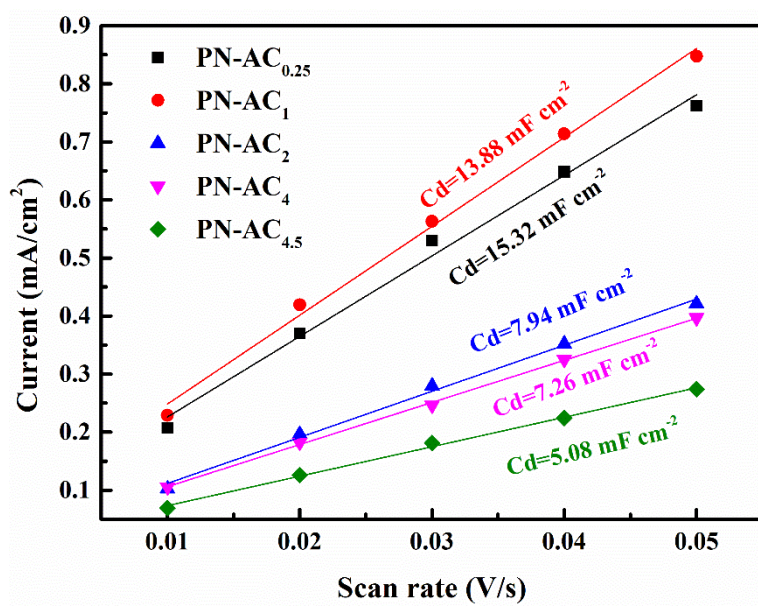


Figure S5. Corresponding capacitive currents at the specific potential vs Hg/HgO as a function of scan rate (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 mV s^{-1}).

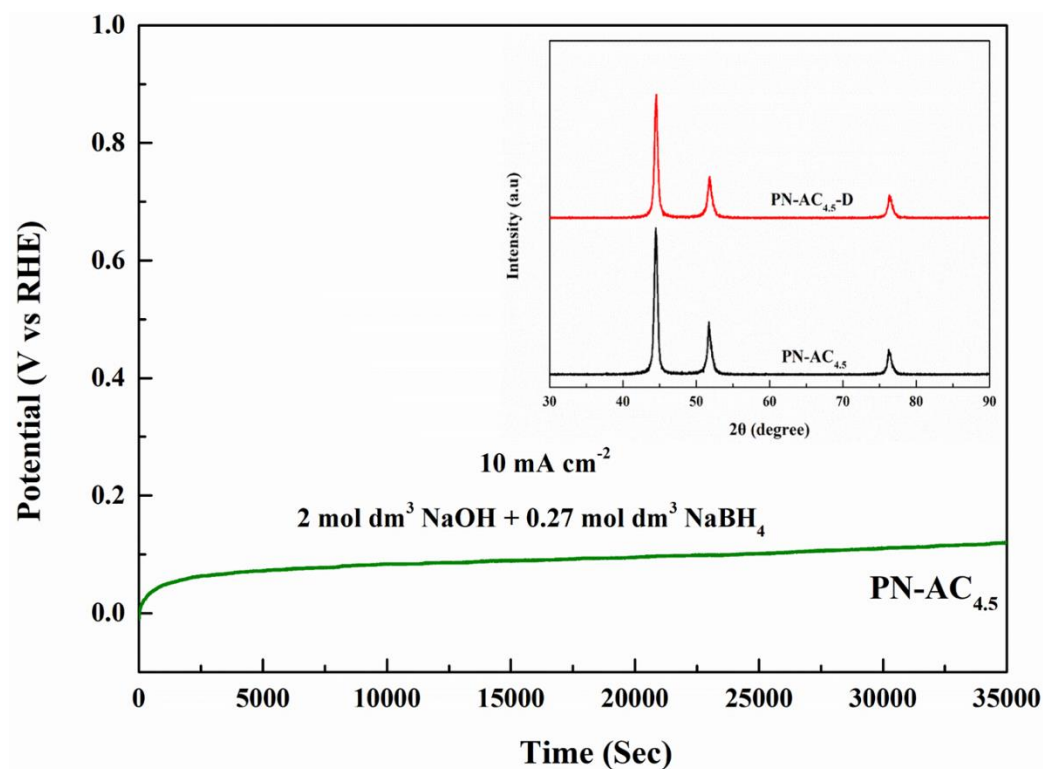


Figure S6. Chronopotentiometry curves of NaBH_4 oxidation on $\text{PN-AC}_{4.5}$ at 25 °C in 0.27 M NaBH_4 + 2 M NaOH solution. Embedded: XRD patterns of $\text{PN-AC}_{4.5}$ and $\text{PN-AC}_{4.5}\text{-D}$ ($\text{PN-AC}_{4.5}$ after the long-stability test).

Table S1. The C_{dl} and ECSA of Ni electrodes.

	C_{dl} (mF cm ⁻²)	ECSA (cm ²)
PN-AC _{0.25}	13.88	555.2
PN-AC ₁	15.32	612.8
PN-AC ₂	7.94	317.6
PN-AS _{0.25}	21.01	840.4
PN-AS ₁	18.06	722.4
PN-AS ₂	4.55	182
Ni substrate	0.49	19.6