

Supplementary Information

Rational design of marigold shape composite $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ flower: a promising catalyst for oxygen evolution reaction

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TableS1.ATR-FTIR frequency data (cm⁻¹) of [Ni(Hq)₂] and [VO(Hq)₂] complexes.

Assignments	[Ni(Hoq) ₂] (cm ⁻¹)	[VO(Hoq) ₂] (cm ⁻¹)	References
νC=C	1570 1502 1469	1572 1495 1465	1, 2
νC-N	1374 1327 1285	1376 1321 1269	2, 3
νC-O	1110	1103	4
V=O	-	950	2, 5
out of plan bending of aromatic C-H	820 789 744	835 781 748	4, 6
C-O in plane bending	505	522 500	
Chelate ring deformation	391	402	7, 8
νNi-O	297 278	-	7, 8
νNi-N	258 231	-	7, 8
νV-O	-	373 347 301	8, 9
νV-N	-	258 233	8, 9

^1H NMR and TOF-MS of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex: ^1H NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 15.30 (b, 1H), 17.02 (b, 1H), 18.30 (b, 2H), 20.49 (b, 2H). TOF-MS: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Ni}$ is 347.0331, found 347.0313 and calc. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{NiNa}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ is 360.0150 found 369.0068.

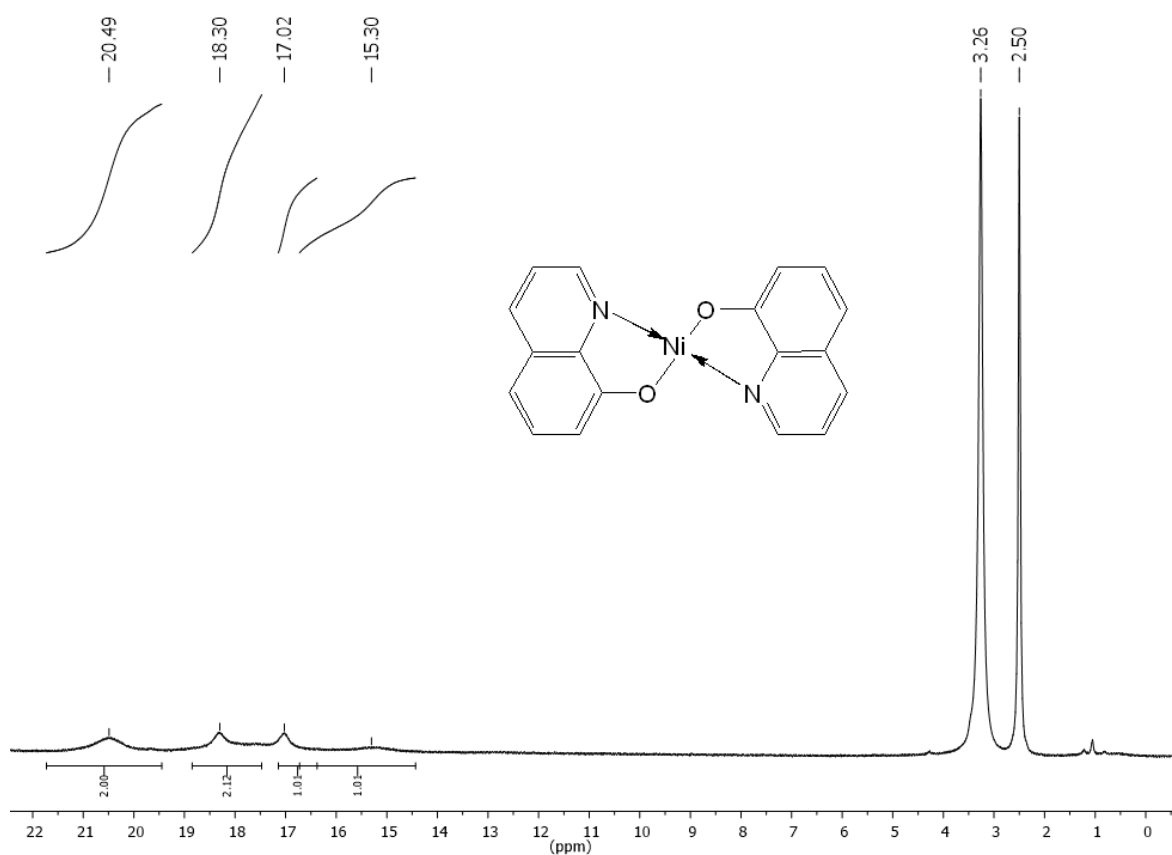


Fig. S1 ^1H NMR spectrum of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex in ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$).

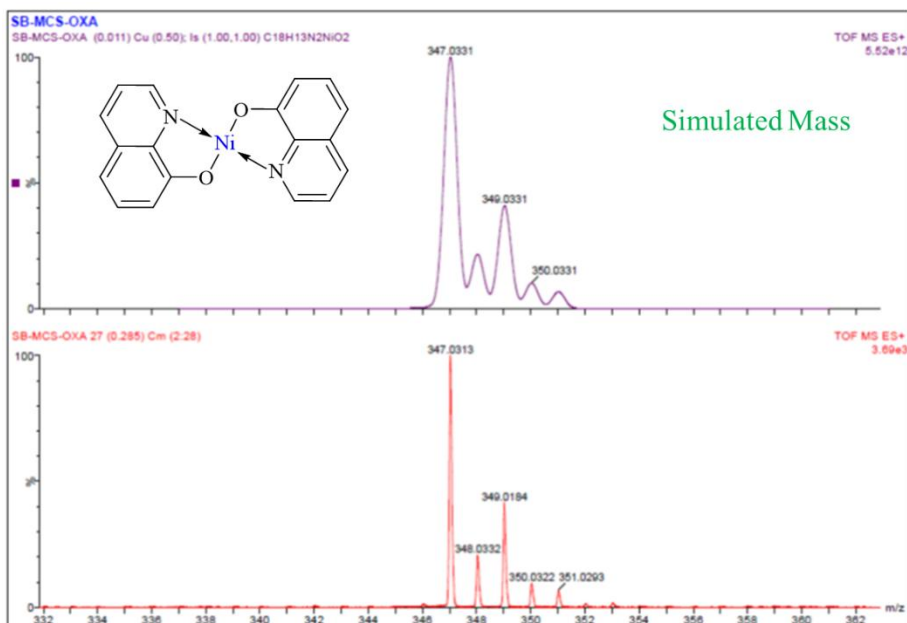


Fig.S2 TOF-MS $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ spectrum of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex where the magenta line is simulated mass and red line is experimentally found mass.

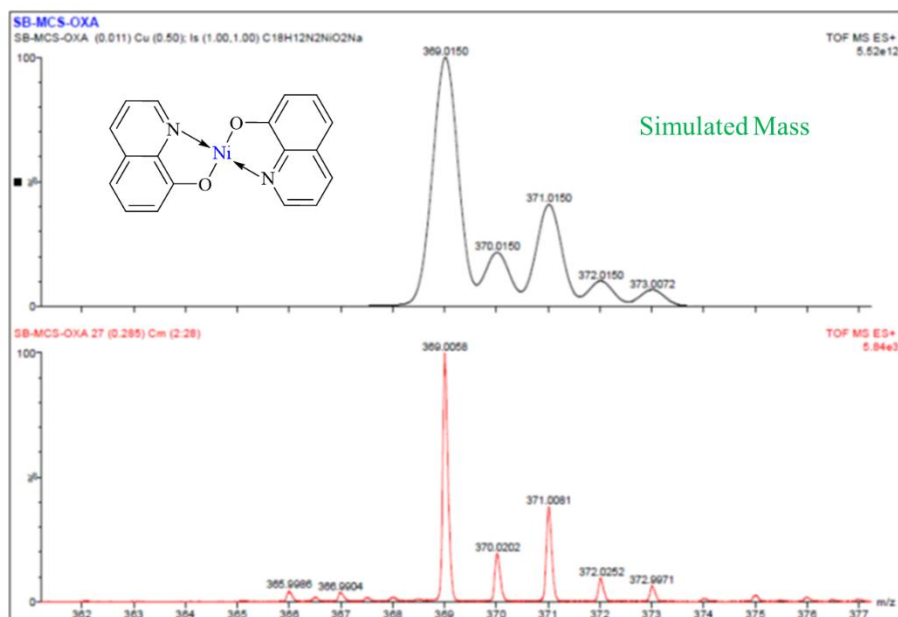


Fig. S3TOF-MS $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ spectrum of $[\text{Ni}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex where the black line is simulated mass and red line is experimentally found mass.

^1H NMR and TOF-MS of $[\text{VO}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{MeOH-}d_4$) δ 7.14 (d, 2H, 7.96), 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 5.68$), 7.58 (mt, 2H), 7.33 (d, 6.4 Hz), 8.17 (d, 1H, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 8.27 (d, 1H, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 8.35 (d, 1H, $J = 2.92$ Hz), 8.56 (d, 1H, $J = 3.2$ Hz). TOFMS: m/z $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{V}$ is 356.0366, found 356.0314.

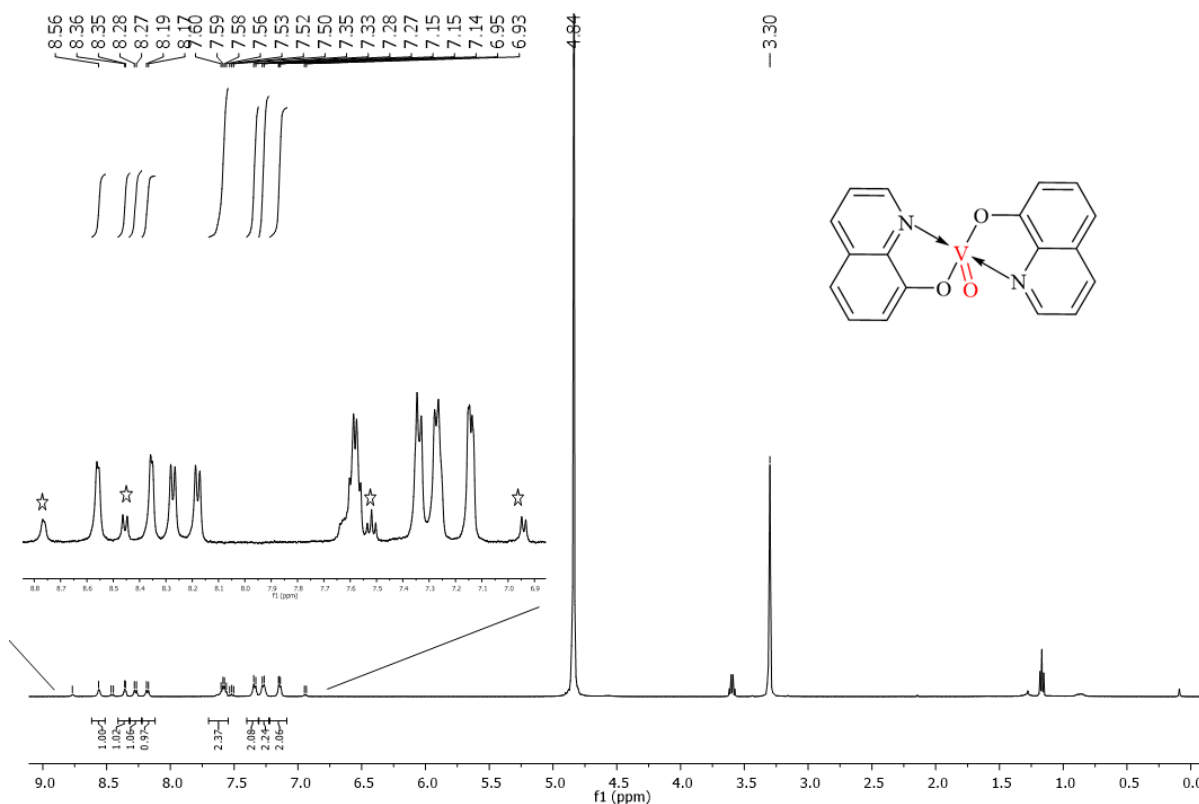


Fig. S4 ^1H NMR ($\text{MeOH-}d_4$) spectrum of $[\text{VO}(\text{Hq})_2]$ Complex (* reveals unreacted Hq).

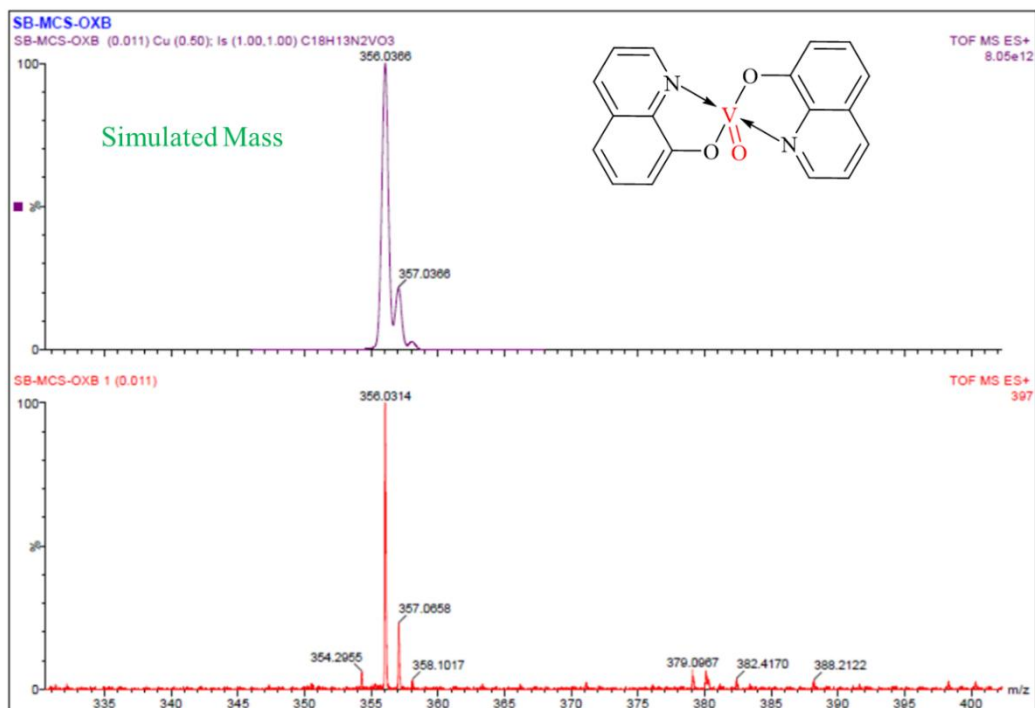


Fig. S5 ESI-MS $[M + H]^+$ of $[VO(Hq)_2]$ Complex.

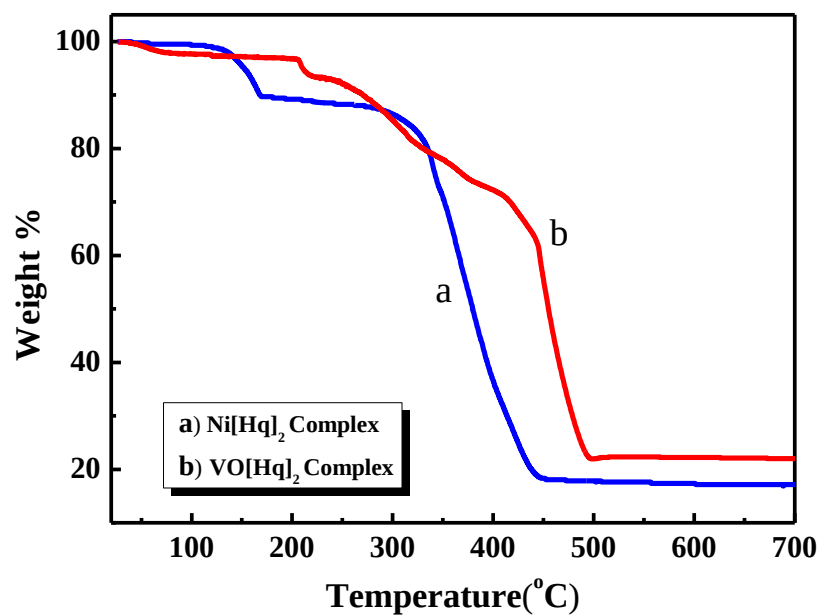


Fig. S6 TGA plot of (a) $[Ni(Hq)_2]$ and (b) $[VO(Hq)_2]$ complexes under nitrogen flow conditions.

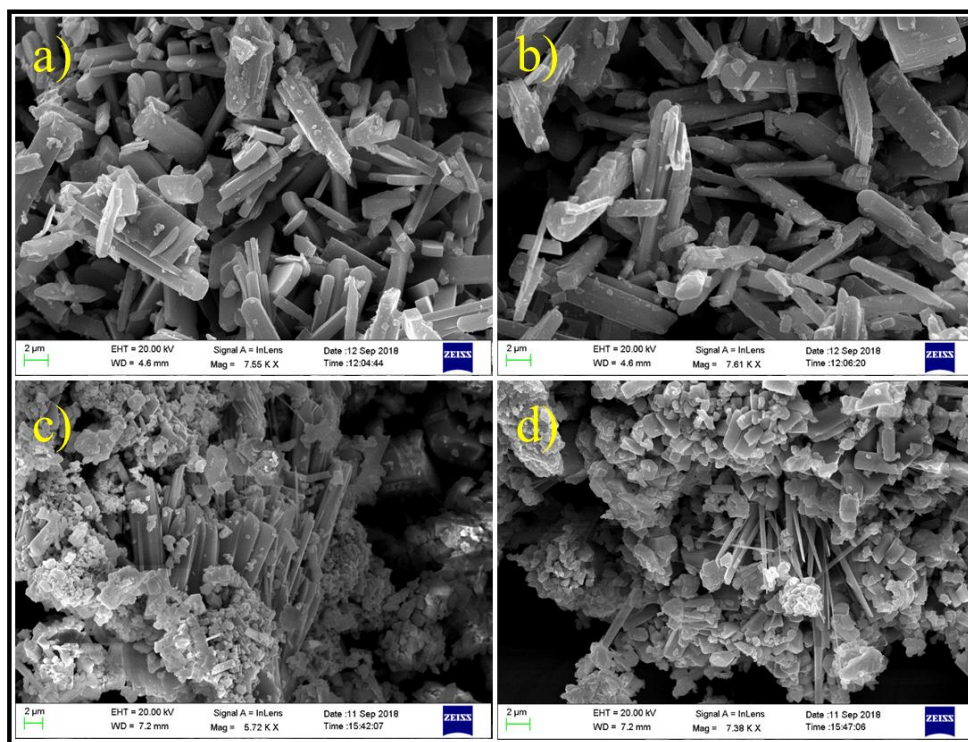


Fig. S7 FE-SEM images of (a-b) NiO and (c-d) V_2O_5 micro rods.

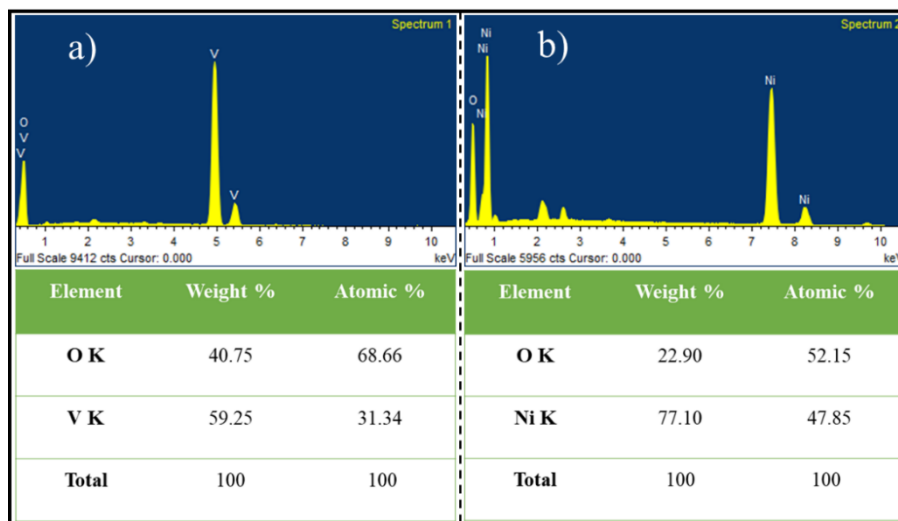


Fig. S8 Energy dispersive x-ray spectroscopy (EDS) study of (a) V_2O_5 and (b) NiO micro rods.

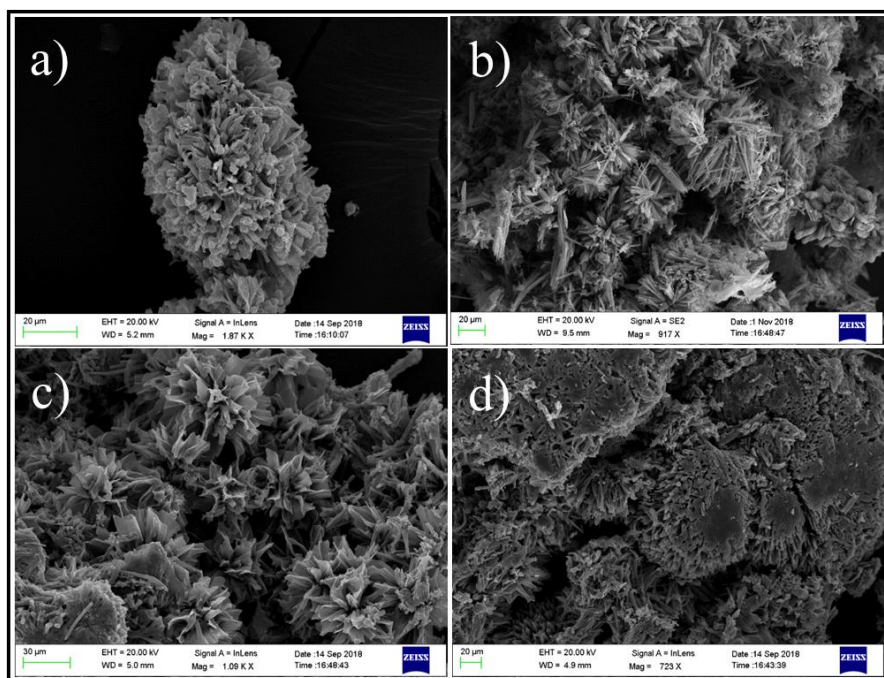


Fig. S9 $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ synthesized at different time interval (a) 6h, (b) 16h, (c) 24h at 220°C (d) $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ synthesized at at temperature below 190°C for 72h.

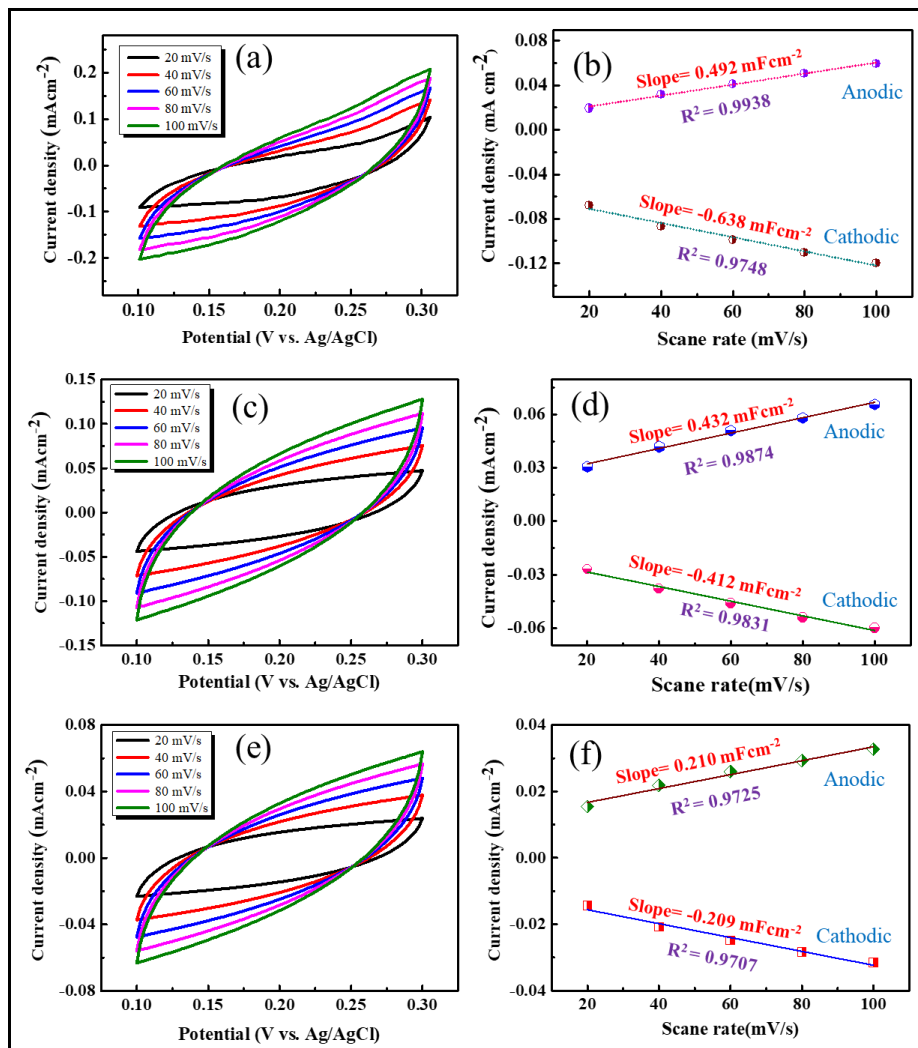


Fig. S10 Cyclic voltammetry curves of (a) physical mixture of V₂O₅ and NiO, (c) NiO, (e) V₂O₅, respectively. Plot of J_a and J_c against scan rate for the determination of double layer capacitance (C_{dl}) for (b) physical mixture of V₂O₅ and NiO, (d) NiO, (f) V₂O₅, respectively.

Electrochemically active surface area: The electrochemically active surface area (ECSA) is proportional to the electrochemical double layer capacitance (C_{dl}) and the value can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{ECSA} = C_{\text{dl}}/C_s$$

Where C_s is the specific capacitance of flat working electrode and its value is 40 μF cm⁻² per cm²_{ECSA} for the flat electrode. The double-layer capacitance (C_{dl}) is calculated from the slope, for

$\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ flower possesses the double-layer capacitance of 2.72 mF cm^{-2} . ECSA is calculated from the obtained C_{dl} by using the above formula and found to be 68 cm^2 for $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$.

BET analysis:

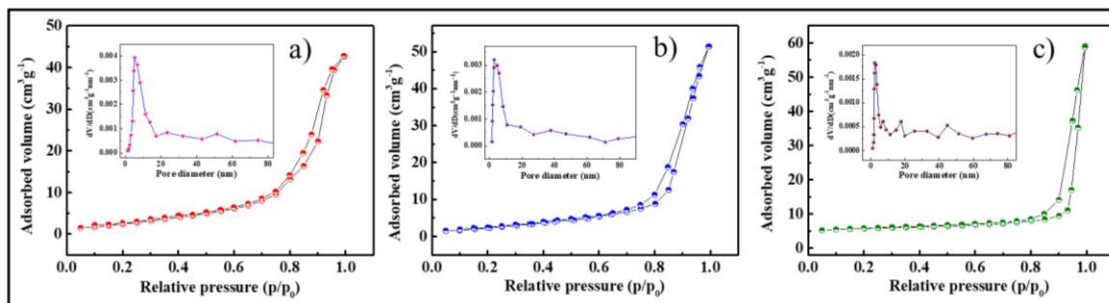


Fig. S11 Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherm loop of (a) V_2O_5 , (b) NiO and (c) $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$ flower and insert represents their corresponding the pore size distribution curve calculated by the BJH model.

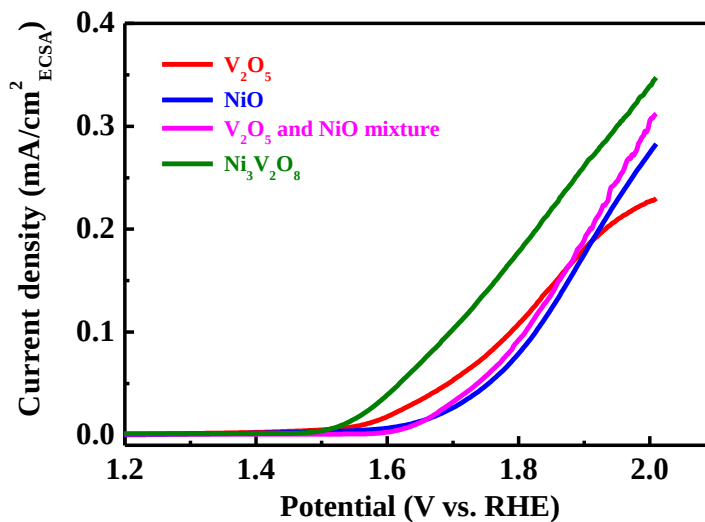


Fig. S12 Polarization curves (normalized by the ECSA) of $\text{Ni}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$, physical mixture of V_2O_5 and NiO , NiO and V_2O_5 .

Table S2. A comparison of OER activity of reported binary spinel-structured mixed metal oxide catalyst in literature.

Materials	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	Electrolyte used	Massloading (mg cm ⁻²)	Overpotential	References
Co ₃ O ₄	58.1	1 M NaOH	----	377 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	10
CuCo ₂ O ₄	64	1 M KOH	----	360 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	11
CoMn ₂ O ₄ /rGO	56	0.1 M KOH	----	310 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	12
NiFeAlO ₄	----	1 M KOH	----	406 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	13
NiCo ₂ O ₄	141	1 M KOH	----	428 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	14
NiFe ₂ O ₄	37	1 M KOH	0.21	262 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	15
CoFe ₂ O ₄	53	0.1 M KOH	0.15	412 mV (5 mA cm ⁻²)	16
ZnCo ₂ O ₄	46	1 M KOH	----	390 mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	17
ZnCo ₂ O ₄	85	0.1 M PBS	----	480 mV (1 mA cm ⁻²)	17
Ni₃V₂O₈	61	1 M KOH	0.19	328 mV (10 mA cm⁻²)	[This Work]

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