Electronic Supporting Information

# NiSe<sub>2</sub> Anchored N, S-Doped Graphene/Ni Foam as Free-Standing Bi-

## **Functional Electrocatalyst for Efficient Water Splitting**

Jinhao Zhou,<sup>1</sup> Zegao Wang,<sup>2,3</sup>\* Dongxu Yang<sup>1</sup>\*, Fei Qi<sup>1</sup>, Xin Hao<sup>4</sup>, Wanli Zhang<sup>1</sup>, and

Yuanfu Chen<sup>1,5\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Electronic Science and Engineering, and State Key Laboratory of Electronic Thin

Films and Integrated Devices, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China,

Chengdu 610054, P.R China

<sup>2</sup>College of Materials Science and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, P. R. China

<sup>3</sup>Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center (iNANO), Aarhus University, Aarhus 8000, Denmark

<sup>4</sup>North Laser Research Institute Co. Ltd., Chengdu, China

<sup>5</sup>Department of Physics, School of Science, and Everest Research Institute, Tibet University,

Lhasa 850000, PR China

\*Corresponding authors,

 $Emails: wang zegao@gmail.com, Dong xu_Y@hot mail.com, yf chen@uest c.edu.cn.$ 

Tel: +86-28-83202710.

### Materials synthesis

### Preparation of 3DSNG/NF and 3DG/NF

The preparation method for 3DSNG and 3DG is from our previous work with a modification<sup>1-4</sup>. In detail, the nickel foams (380 g m<sup>-2</sup>, 5×10 cm) were washed with diluted HCl, deionized water, isopropanol before they were loaded in a furnace. 200 mg phenothiazine ( $C_{12}H_9NS$ ) was placed upstream of the furnace. The furnace was pumped to 1×10<sup>-2</sup> Pa before introduction of 300 sccm H<sub>2</sub> and Ar mixed gas. The nickel foams were then heated to 1000 °C and annealed for 20 minutes. After cooling down to 850 °C, the phenothiazine was slowly heated to 180 °C with a heating belt which was slowly sublimed into the furnace. After 30 minutes of growth, the furnace was rapidly cooled to room temperature. The 3DSNG grown on nickel foam can be obtained. For comparison, 3DG was grown on nickel foam using methane as a carbon source at a growth temperature of 1000 °C, and other growth parameters were the same as 3DSNG.

#### Preparation of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF and NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DG/NF

NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF was prepared by hydrothermal method. Specifically, 0.632 g of selenium powder (Se) were placed in 65 mL of deionized water. 0.378 g of sodium borohydride (NaBH<sub>4</sub>) was added drop by drop and stirred for 1 hour. The 3DSNG/NF with the size of 1 cm  $\times$  1.5 cm was immersed in the above solution, and slowly stirred to fully infiltrate. it was then transferred to an autoclave and was heated to 180 °C for 10, 15 and 20 hours, respectively. The mass of the NiSe<sub>2</sub> could be calculated by weighing the mass of 3DSNG/NF before and after hydrothermal reaction. Unless specific statement, the NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF discussed in this study has prepared by a hydrothermal time of 20 hours and the mass of NiSe<sub>2</sub> loading is about 2.65 mg. For comparison, we also prepared a  $NiSe_2$  and intrinsic graphene foam composite ( $NiSe_2/3DG/NF$ ) with the same synthesis parameters.

#### Materials Characterizations

Scanning electron microscope (SEM) was performed on a JEOL JSM-7000F. Transmission electron microscope (TEM) images were obtained by using a Tecnai F20 at 200 kV. Elemental distribution was studied using energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy on a Tecnai F20 equipped with an Oxford/INCA EDS. The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained by a X'Pert PRO (PNAlytical) with a Cu K $\alpha$ irradiation ( $\lambda = 1.54$  Å). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) results were recorded by a Kratos XSAM800 with Al Ka radiation (144 W, 12 mA, 12 kV). Raman spectra were recorded by using a Renishaw Raman spectrometer with a 532 nm laser.

#### Electrochemical measurements

NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DG/NF, NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DG/NF, 3DSNG/NF, 3DG/NF, NF can be directedly used as electrode with the contact area in the electrolyte of 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup>. The commercial 20% Pt/C catalyst was prepared with 20 mg Pt/C in 1 mL water/ethanol (1:1 by volume), and then 60 µL of Nafion solution was added and sonicated for 30 minutes. Then, it was loaded on nickel foam with a pipette. The mass loading of Pt/C is about 2.70 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>. The counter electrode was carbon rod and reference electrode was saturated calomel (SCE) (in acid electrolyte) and Hg/HgO (in alkaline electrolyte), respectively. The SCE potential  $E_{(SCE)}$  and Hg/HgO potential  $E_{(Hg/HgO)}$ was converted to a reversible hydrogen electrode potential  $E_{(RHE)}$  by  $E_{(RHE)} = E(SCE) + 0.245$ V + 0.059 pH and  $E_{(RHE)} = E_{(Hg/HgO)} + 0.098$  V + 0.059 pH. The polarization curves were recorded by linear sweep voltammetry at a scan rate of 0.5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> with iR compensation. The oxygen evolution overpotential ( $\eta$ ) is calculated by  $\eta = E_{(RHE)}$  - 1.23 V. The amount of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> was detected with an on-line gas chromatography (GC9790, using argon as a carrier gas) at constant current of 10, 30 and 50 mA in case of water splitting every 5 min. The Faradaic efficiency is calculated as the ratio of measured amount of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> and theoretical amount of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> according to Faraday's law.



Figure S1. SEM images of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF. (a-c) hydrothermal reaction time is 10 hours; (d-

f)	hydrothermal	reaction	time	is	15	hours
1)	nyurourermai	reaction	time	15	15	nours.



Figure S2. The TEM image (a) and corresponding SAED pattern (b) of 3DSNG.



Figure S3. The TEM image (a) and corresponding SAED pattern (b) of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG.



Figure S4. HRTEM image of 3DSNG exfoliated from 3DSNG/NF.

Samples	Element	Content (at%)
А	Ν	2.57
А	S	2.96
В	Ν	2.55
В	S	2.95

Table S1. The ICP-MS results of N and S doping contents in 3DSNG/NF. Sample A andB are 3DSNG/NF before and after hydrothermal reaction, respectively.



Figure S5. The Ni spectrum of 3DSNG/NF before loading of NiSe<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S2** Comparison of HER catalytic performance of  $NiSe_2/3DSNG/NF$  and the referencegroup in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Samples	$\eta_{10}(mV)$	$\eta_{50}(mV)$	$\eta_{100}(mV)$	Tafel slop (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	130	192	221	28.56
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DG/NF	205	277	315	43.46
3DSNG/NF	223	316	366	48.62
3DG/NF	283	379	430	98.74
NF	382	488	528	183.91
Pt/C	45	74	94	32.55



**Figure S6.** (a) Nyquist diagram of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF and the reference group at 300 mV overpotential; (b) Nyquist plot after amplification.



Figure S7. (a) polarization curve of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF in 0.5 M  $H_2SO_4$  before and after 5000 cycles; (b) current-time curve at overpotential of 195 mV.

 Table S3 Comparison of HER catalytic performance of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF and the reference

 group in 1 M KOH.

Samples	$\eta_{10} (mV)$	$\eta_{50}(mV)$	$\eta_{100}(mV)$	Tafel slop (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	177	247	269	75.95
3DSNG/NF	226	299	331	103.31
NF	265	395	493	165.94
Pt/C	64	84	101	42.77

	Overpotential@j		Ref.	
Catalysts	(mV@mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Electrolytes		
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	269@100	1 M KOH	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	247@50	1 M KOH	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	177@10	1 M KOH	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> -Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF	102@10	1 M KOH	5	
CoP/NCNHP	115@10	1M KOH	6	
NiCoP	124@10	1M KOH	7	
CoSe/Ti	121@10	1M KOH	8	
NiSn@C	160@10	1M NaOH	9	
WP/CC	150@10	1M KOH	10	
Co-Ni-B	133@10	1M NaOH	11	
Co-Mo-S <sub>x</sub>	~201@5	0.1M KOH	12	

Table S4. Comparison of HER performance of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF with other reported highly

active HER electrocatalysts.



**Figure S8.** (a) Nyquist diagram of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF and the reference group at 300 mV overpotential in 1 M KOH; (b) Nyquist plot after amplification.



Figure S9. (a) polarization curve of NiSe2/3DSNG/NF in 1 M KOH before and after 5000cycles;(b)current-timecurveatoverpotentialof247mV.

Samples	$\eta_{10}(mV)$	$\eta_{50}(mV)$	η <sub>100</sub> (mV)	Tafel slop (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	94	124	256	42.89
	(Ni <sup>2+</sup> oxidation)	(Ni <sup>2+</sup> oxidation)		
3DSNG/NF	296	329	348	47.16
NF	428	613	760	174.44
RuO <sub>2</sub>	280	378	418	79.83

**Table S5** Comparison of OER catalytic performance of NiSe2/3DSNG/NF and the controlgroup in 1 M KOH.

Catalysts	Overpotential@j	Electrolytes	Ref.	
	(mV @ mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )			
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	256@100	1 M KOH	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	124@50 (Ni <sup>2+</sup> oxidation)	1 M KOH	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	94@10 (Ni <sup>2+</sup> oxidation)	1 М КОН	This work	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> -Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF	183@10	1 M KOH	5	
Co <sub>4</sub> N/CC	257@10	1 M KOH	13	
NiFe LDHs	305@10	1 M KOH	14	
Ni45Fe55 oxyhydroxide	310@10	0.1 M KOH	15	
CoCr LDH	340@10	1 M NaOH	16	
Ni-Co-P HNBs	270@10	1 M KOH	17	
Ni <sub>3</sub> N/NF	399@20	1 M KOH	18	
$Na_{0.08}Ni_{0.9}Fe_{0.1}O_2$	260@10	1 M KOH	19	

**Table S6.** Comparison of OER performance of  $NiSe_2/3DSNG/NF$  with other reported highly

active OER electrocatalysts.



**Figure S10.** The SEM (a and b) and TEM (c and d) images of the NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF after the stability test.

**Table S7.** Comparison of overall water splitting performance for the electrolyzer assembled by two NiSe<sub>2</sub>/3DSNG/NF electrodes with other reported alkaline electrolyzer assembled by bifunctional catalysts.

Catalysts	Voltage (V)	Electrolytes	Ref	
Catalysis	@10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Licenoryies	Kei.	
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /3DSNG/NF	1.59	1 M KOH	This work	
NiFeRu-LDH	1.52	1 M KOH	20	
Ni <sub>0.51</sub> Co <sub>0.49</sub> P	1.57	1 M KOH	21	
NiCoP	1.64	1 M KOH	22	
Ni-Fe-P	1.67	1 M KOH	23	
MoO <sub>2</sub> /NF	1.53	1 M KOH	24	
Cu@NiFe LDH	1.54	1 M KOH	25	
FeNi <sub>3</sub> N/NF	1.62	1 M KOH	26	
Co <sub>4</sub> NiP	1.59	1 M KOH	27	
Ni <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>2</sub> /NF	1.61	1 M KOH	28	

#### References

- [1] He, J.; Chen, Y.; Lv, W.; Wen, K.; Li, P.; Qi, F.; Wang, Z.; Zhang, W.; Li, Y.; Qin, W.; He, W. Highly-Flexible 3D Li<sub>2</sub>S/graphene Cathode for High-Performance Lithium Sulfur Batteries. *J. Power Sources 327* (2016) 474-480.
- [2] Qi, F.; Li, P.; Chen, Y.; Zheng, B.; Liu, J.; Zhou, J.; He, J.; Hao, X.; Zhang, W. Three-Dimensional Structure of WS<sub>2</sub>/graphene/Ni as a Binder-Free Electrocatalytic Electrode for Highly Effective and Stable Hydrogen Evolution Reaction. *Int. J. Hydrogen Energ.* 42 (2017) 7811-7819.
- [3] Zhou, J.; Wang, Z.; Chen, Y.; Liu, J.; Zheng, B.; Zhang, W.; Li, Y. Growth and Properties of Large-Area Sulfur-Doped Graphene Films. J. Mater. Chem. C. 5 (2017) 7944-7949.

- [4] Zhou, J.; Yue, H.; Qi, F.; Wang, H.; Chen, Y. Significantly Enhanced Electrocatalytic Properties of Three-Dimensional Graphene Foam Via Ar Plasma Pretreatment and N, S Co-Doping. *Int. J. Hydrogen Energ.* 42 (2017) 27004-27012.
- [5] Wang, S., He, P., Jia, L., He, M., Zhang, T., Dong, F., Liu, M., Liu, H., Zhang, Y., Li, C., Gao, J. and Bian, L., *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 243 (2019) 463-469.
- [6] Y. Pan, K. Sun, S. Liu, X. Cao, K. Wu, W.C. Cheong, Z. Chen, Y. Wang, Y. Li, Y. Liu, D. Wang, Q. Peng, C. Chen, Y. Li, Core-shell ZIF-8@ZIF-67-derived CoP nanoparticle-embedded N-doped carbon nanotube hollow polyhedron for efficient overall water splitting, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 140 (2018) 2610-2618.
- [7] Y. Li, J. Liu, C. Chen, X. Zhang, J. Chen, Preparation of NiCoP hollow quasi-polyhedra and their electrocatalytic properties for hydrogen evolution in alkaline solution, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 9 (2017) 5982-5991.
- [8] T. Liu, Q. Liu, A.M. Asiri, Y. Luo, X. Sun, An amorphous CoSe film behaves as an active and stable full water-splitting electrocatalyst under strongly alkaline conditions, Chem. Commun. 51 (2015) 16683-16686.
- [9] L. Lang, Y. Shi, J. Wang, F.B. Wang, X.H. Xia, Hollow core-shell structured Ni-Sn@C nanoparticles: a novel electrocatalyst for the hydrogen evolution reaction, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 7 (2015) 9098-9102.
- [10] Z. Pu, Q. Liu, A.M. Asiri, X. Sun, Tungsten phosphide nanorod arrays directly grown on carbon cloth: a highly efficient and stable hydrogen evolution cathode at all pH values, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 6 (2014) 21874-21879.
- [11] S. Gupta, N. Patel, R. Fernandes, R. Kadrekar, A. Dashora, A.K. Yadav, D. Bhattacharyya, S.N. Jha, A. Miotello, D.C. Kothari, Co–Ni–B nanocatalyst for efficient hydrogen evolution reaction in wide pH range, Appl. Catal., B 192 (2016) 126-133.
- [12] J. S. Jirkovsky, C. D. Malliakas, P. P. Lopes, N. Danilovic, S. S. Kota, K. C. Chang, B. Genorio, D. Strmenik, V. R. Stamenkovic, M. G. Kanatzidis, N. M. Markovic, Design of active and stable Co–Mo–S<sub>x</sub> chalcogels as pH-universal catalysts for the hydrogen evolution reaction. Nat. Mater. 15 (2016) 197-203.
- [13] P. Chen, K. Xu, Z. Fang, Y. Tong, J. Wu, X. Lu, X. Peng, H. Ding, C. Wu, Y. Xie, Metallic Co<sub>4</sub>N porous nanowire arrays activated by surface oxidation as electrocatalysts for the oxygen evolution reaction, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 54 (2015) 14710-14714.
- [14] F. Song, X. Hu, Exfoliation of layered double hydroxides for enhanced oxygen evolution catalysis, Nat. Commun. 5 (2014) 4477.
- [15] M. Görlin, P. Chernev, J. Ferreira de Araújo, T. Reier, S. Dresp, B. Paul, R. Krähnert, H. Dau, P. Strasser, Oxygen evolution reaction dynamics, faradaic charge efficiency, and the active metal redox states of Ni–Fe oxide water splitting electrocatalysts, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 138 (2016) 5603-5614.
- [16] C. Dong, X. Yuan, X. Wang, X. Liu, W. Dong, R. Wang, Y. Duan, F. Huang, Rational design of cobalt–chromium layered double hydroxide as a highly efficient electrocatalyst for water oxidation, J. Mater. Chem. A 4 (2016) 11292-11298.
- [17] E. Hu, Y. Feng, J. Nai, D. Zhao, Y. Hu, X.W. Lou, Construction of hierarchical Ni–Co–P hollow nanobricks with oriented nanosheets for efficient overall water splitting, Energy Environ. Sci. 11 (2018) 872-880.

- [18] M. Shalom, D. Ressnig, X. Yang, G. Clavel, T.P. Fellinger, M. Antonietti, Nickel nitride as an efficient electrocatalyst for water splitting, J. Mater. Chem. A 3 (2015) 8171-8177.
- [19] B. Weng, F. Xu, C. Wang, W. Meng, C.R. Grice, Y. Yan, A layered Na<sub>1-x</sub>Ni<sub>y</sub>Fe<sub>1-y</sub>O<sub>2</sub> double oxide oxygen evolution reaction electrocatalyst for highly efficient water-splitting, Energy Environ. Sci. 10 (2017) 121-128.
- [20] G. Chen, T. Wang, J. Zhang, P. Liu, H. Sun, X. Zhuang, M. Chen, X. Feng, Accelerated hydrogen evolution kinetics on NiFe-layered double hydroxide electrocatalysts by tailoring water dissociation active sites, Adv. Mater. 30 (2018) 1706279.
- [21] J. Yu, Q. Li, Y. Li, C.-Y. Xu, L. Zhen, V.P. Dravid, J. Wu, Ternary metal phosphide with triple-Layered structure as a low-cost and efficient electrocatalyst for bifunctional water splitting, Adv. Funct. Mater. 26 (2016) 7644-7651.
- [22] J. Li, G. Wei, Y. Zhu, Y. Xi, X. Pan, Y. Ji, I.V. Zatovsky, W. Han, Hierarchical NiCoP nanocone arrays supported on Ni foam as an efficient and stable bifunctional electrocatalyst for overall water splitting, J. Mater. Chem. A 5 (2017) 14828-14837.
- [23] C. Xuan, J. Wang, W. Xia, Z. Peng, Z. Wu, W. Lei, K. Xia, H.L. Xin, D. Wang, Porous structured Ni-Fe-P nanocubes derived from a prussian blue analogue as an electrocatalyst for efficient overall water splitting, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 9 (2017) 26134-26142.
- [24] Y. Jin, H. Wang, J. Li, X. Yue, Y. Han, P.K. Shen, Y. Cui, Porous MoO<sub>2</sub> nanosheets as non-noble bifunctional electrocatalysts for overall water splitting, Adv. Mater. 28 (2016) 3785-3790.
- [25] L. Yu, H. Zhou, J. Sun, F. Qin, F. Yu, J. Bao, Y. Yu, S. Chen, Z. Ren, Cu nanowires shelled with NiFe layered double hydroxide nanosheets as bifunctional electrocatalysts for overall water splitting, Energy Environ. Sci. 10 (2017) 1820-1827.
- [26] B. Zhang, C. Xiao, S. Xie, J. Liang, X. Chen, Y. Tang, Iron–nickel nitride nanostructures in situ grown on surface-redox-etching nickel foam: efficient and ultrasustainable electrocatalysts for overall water splitting, Chem. Mater. 28 (2016) 6934-6941.
- [27] L. Yan, L. Cao, P. Dai, X. Gu, D. Liu, L. Li, Y. Wang, X. Zhao, Metal-organic frameworks derived nanotube of nickel-cobalt bimetal phosphides as highly efficient electrocatalysts for overall water splitting, Adv. Funct. Mater. 27 (2017) 1703455.
- [28] R. Xu, R. Wu, Y. Shi, J. Zhang, B. Zhang, Ni<sub>3</sub>Se<sub>2</sub> nanoforest/Ni foam as a hydrophilic, metallic, and self-supported bifunctional electrocatalyst for both H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> generations, Nano Energy 24 (2016) 103-110.