Supplementary Material:

Ni₂P Nanoflakes for High-Performing Urea Oxidation Reaction: Linking Active

Sites to UOR Mechanism

Haipeng Liu, Shengli Zhu,* Zhenduo Cui, Zhaoyang Li, Shuilin Wu, and Yanqin Liang* School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China

^{*}Corresponding author: <u>slzhu@tju.edu.cn</u> (S. L. Zhu)

^{*}Corresponding author: <u>yqliang@tju.edu.cn</u>(Y. Q. Liang)



Fig. S1 Characterizations for β -Ni(OH)₂ nanoflakes, (a) XRD pattern, (b) SEM image, (c) TEM image (inset is the corresponding HRTEM image), and (d) SAED pattern.



Fig. S2 O 1s XPS spectrum for β -Ni(OH)₂ nanoflakes.



Fig. S3 Cyclic voltammetry curves in (a) 1 M KOH solution and (b) 1 M KOH with 0.5 M urea solution at a scan rate of 5 mV·s⁻¹. (c) Digital picture for OER triggered by 20 wt.% Ir/C at *ca.* 1.7 V vs. RHE. (d) Digital picture for UOR triggered by 20 wt.% Ir/C at *ca.* 1.7 V vs. RHE.



Fig. S4 Tafel slopes measured by chronopotentiometry method.



Fig. S5 (a) XRD patterns for as-synthesized non-Ni-based hydroxide catalysts. (b) UOR performance for non-Ni-based hydroxide catalysts, β -Ni(OH)₂ and Ni₂P nanoflakes.



Fig. S6 Enlarged view of OER CV curves for β -Ni(OH)₂ and Ni₂P nanoflakes from Fig. 3a.



Fig. S7 Enlarged view of UOR CV curves for β -Ni(OH)₂ and Ni₂P nanoflakes from Fig. 3a.



Fig. S8 CV curves for (a) β -Ni(OH)₂ nanoflakes and (b) Ni₂P nanoflakes in 1 M KOH at potential sweep rates of 30, 50, 70, 90, and 110 mV·s⁻¹.



Fig. S9 Cyclic voltammetry curves for (a) β -Ni(OH)₂ nanoflakes and (b) Ni₂P nanoflakes measured in 1 M KOH solution, (c) β -Ni(OH)₂ nanoflakes and (d) Ni₂P nanoflakes measured in 1 M KOH solution with 0.5 M urea at scan rates from 10 to 60 mV·s⁻¹.

To measure double-layer charging and discharging via CV, a potential range in which no apparent Faradaic processes occurred was determined from static CV. This range is typically a 0.05 V potential window centered at the open-circuit potential (OCP) of the system. All measured current in this non-Faradaic potential region is assumed to be due to double-layer charging and discharging^{1, 2}.



Fig. S10 Characterizations for Ni_2P nanoflakes after 250 CV cycles in 1 M KOH solution at 5 mV·s⁻¹, (a) XRD pattern, XPS spectra for (b) Ni 2p orbital, (c) P 2p orbital, and (d) O 1s orbital.



Fig. S11 (a) Cyclic voltammetry curves for Ni₂P nanoflakes measured in 1 M KOH solution. (b) Double layer capacitance derived from cyclic voltammetry curves in Fig.



Fig. S12 5th and 250th cycle for cyclic voltammetry curves for Ni₂P nanoflakes measured in 1 M KOH solution at 5 mV \cdot s⁻¹.



Fig. S13 Equivalent circuits used for fitting EIS spectra during (a) OER process, and (b) UOR process.



Fig. S14 (a) TEM image, **(b)** HRTEM image, **(c-e)** EDS elemental mappings for Ni_2P nanoflakes at 10 mA·cm⁻² for 1 h in 1 M KOH with 0.5 M urea solution.



Fig. S15 XPS spectra for Ni₂P nanoflakes at 10 mA \cdot cm⁻² for 1 h in 1 M KOH with 0.5 M urea solution, (a) Ni 2p orbital, (b) P 2p orbital, and (c) O 1s orbital.

Elements	β -Ni(OH) ₂	Ni ₂ P OER	β -Ni(OH) ₂	Ni ₂ P UOR
	OER		UOR	
$R_{s}\left(\Omega ight)$	6.76	4.964	5.555	3.903
$Q_1(\mathbf{F})$	5.721×10 ⁻²	7.399×10 ⁻⁴	3.316×10 ⁻²	4.89×10 ⁻²
<i>Q</i> ₁ - <i>n</i>	3.861×10 ⁻¹	6.89×10 ⁻¹	5.988×10 ⁻¹	2.721×10 ⁻¹
$R_{I}\left(\Omega ight)$	2.89	3.528×10 ⁻¹	8.766	6.767×10 ⁻¹
$Q_2(\mathbf{F})$	1.693×10-2	1.103×10-3	8.358×10 ⁻⁴	4.611×10-3
<i>Q</i> ₂ - <i>n</i>	8.863×10 ⁻¹	8.486×10 ⁻¹	8.775×10 ⁻¹	7.167×10 ⁻¹
$R_{2}\left(\Omega ight)$	11.17	6.521	10.42	8.934
$Q_{3}\left(\mathrm{F} ight)$	-	-	5.355×10 ⁻²	5.07×10 ⁻¹
Q_3 -n	-	-	3.518×10 ⁻¹	9.494×10 ⁻¹
$R_{3}\left(\Omega ight)$	-	-	1.215	1.005

 Table S1 Fitting results for EIS spectra.

Reference

- 1. L. S. Bezerra and G. Maia, J. Mater. Chem. A, 2020, 8, 17691-17705.
- C. C. McCrory, S. Jung, J. C. Peters and T. F. Jaramillo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, 135, 16977-16987.