1 Evaluation of Different Ni-Semiconductor Composites

2 as Electrodes for Enhanced Hydrogen Evolution

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Reaction

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55 Figure S1. EDS mapping of $Ni|Nb_2O_5$ catalyst.





58 Figure S2. EDS mapping of Ni|Nb₃(PO₄)₅ catalyst.



59

Figure S3. EDS mapping of $Ni|Bi_2O_3$ catalyst. 61



64 Figure S4. EDS mapping of Ni|WO₃ catalyst.



- 67 Figure S5. Confocal imaging of Ni|SC electrodes after ageing process (4h at -1.5 V vs
- 68 SCE).



71 Table S1. Ni|SC electrodes total area calculated from confocal images in Figure S5 and

72 corresponding roughness factor.

	Total Area ^a / µm ²	$R_{\rm f}$
Ni Nb ₂ O ₅	30,841	1.84
Ni Nb3(PO4)5	20,736	1.24
Ni Bi2O3	23,213	1.38
Ni WO ₃	29,732	1.77

^a Geometric area 16,784 μ m².

- 74 Figure S6. XRD pattern from the semiconductors used. Note Nb₂O₅ orthorhombic [00-
- 75 027-1313] and monoclinic crystalline structure [00-016-0053] as well as the amorphous
- 76 nature of Nb₃(PO₄)₅ are described in literature^[1].





- 82 Table S2. Lattice parameters calculated from XRD analysis of the SC before (SC) and
- 83 after electrodeposition (Ni|SC).

	Dlana	2θ		d spacing (Å)	
	r lanc	SC	NiSC	SC	NiSC
WO ₃	001	23.12	23.16	3.84	3.84
Nb_2O_5	040	22.65	22.61	3.92	3.93
Bi ₂ O ₃	120	27.42	27.38	3.25	3.26
$Nb_3(PO_4)_5$					



85 Figure S7. Ni 2p XPS spectra for Ni|SC electrodes.





90 Figure S9. HR XPS spectra for Ni|SC electrodes.

	Ni 2p _{3/2} peak		Ni 2p	1/2 peak		Ni LMM
Compound		$\mathbf{DE}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V})$		$\Delta (\mathrm{eV})$	Auger peak	
	BE (ev)	$\Delta E_{\rm B} (eV)$	BE (ev)	$\Delta E_{\rm B}(eV)$		KE (eV)
Ni	852.73 ^[2]		870.10 ^[2]		17.37	846.22 ^[3]
Ni Nb ₂ O ₅	853.20	0.47	870.81	0.71	17.61	845.79
Ni Nb3(PO4)5	852.98	0.25	870.64	0.54	17.67	844.99
Ni Bi ₂ O ₃	852.66	-0.07	870.35	0.25	17.69	846.19
Ni WO ₃	854.66	1.93	872.30	2.20	17.64	844.99

93 Table S3. XPS analysis for different Ni|SC.

- 96 Figure S10. Oxidation/reduction peaks observed close to OP measured in 1.0 M KOH
- 97 aqueous solution and recorded at 298 K at 10 mVs⁻¹.



99 Figure S11. Tafel curves constructed from cyclic voltammograms measured in 1.0 M





Figure S12. Cyclic voltammograms of freshly synthesised and aged Ni|SC catalysts
measured in KOH 1.0 M and recorded at 298 K and 10 mVs⁻¹.



106 Figure S13. X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of Ni|SC electrodes after ageing process



107 (4h at -1.5 V vs SCE).

110 Table S4. Crystallite size calculated using the Scherrer equation for fresh and aged

111 catalysts.

	Fresh / nm (± 1 nm)	Aged / nm (± 1 nm)	Plane
Ni Bi2O2	40.7	42.2	(111)
101203	40.0	41.0	(200)
NilNhaOr	42.7	44.0	(111)
111110205	34.2	36.1	(200)
$NiNb_{2}(PO_{1})$	44.8	43.9	(111)
11/11/03(104)5	41.9	39.1	(200)
NilWO	40.7	38.7	(111)
	32.9	34.9	(200)

113 Figure S14. Raman spectra of Ni|SC electrodes after ageing process showing no signals



114 detected in the region where unreactive nickel hydroxide species are expected.^[4]



115

117 with the equivalent circuit models: (a) Randles-CPE, (b) AHEC1CPE, (c) AHEC2CPE.



118 $Z^{*}(\Omega cm^2)$ $Z^{*}(\Omega cm^2)$ $Z^{*}(\Omega cm^2)$ $Z^{*}(\Omega cm^2)$ 119 From the analysis of figures like Figure S14 prepared for each catalyst (Figure S15) we 120 selected the AHEC1CPE model. The main limitation of Randles-CPE equivalent circuit 121 is that it can only be used to fit one half-circle of the Nyquist plot which is commonly 122 associated to the surface roughness^[5-6], while the AHEC2CPE presents an excellent fit 123 for two processes (increase of surface roughness and HER), although the use of a second 124 CPE in replacement of the C_p lacks of physical significance, making the model 125 inappropriate.

126 Figure S16. EIS measured for all Ni|SC electrodes at 25 °C and at different potentials



127 fitted with the equivalent circuit models Randles-CPE, AHEC1CPE, and AHEC2CPE.

- 130 Figure S17. SEM imaging of Ni|Watts and Ni|SC electrodes after ageing process (4h at -
- 131 1.5 V vs SCE). Scale bar: 1 μm.



- 133 Figure S18. Comparison of SEM micrographs of Ni|Nb₃(PO₄)₅ before (left) and after
- 134 (right) ageing.



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