

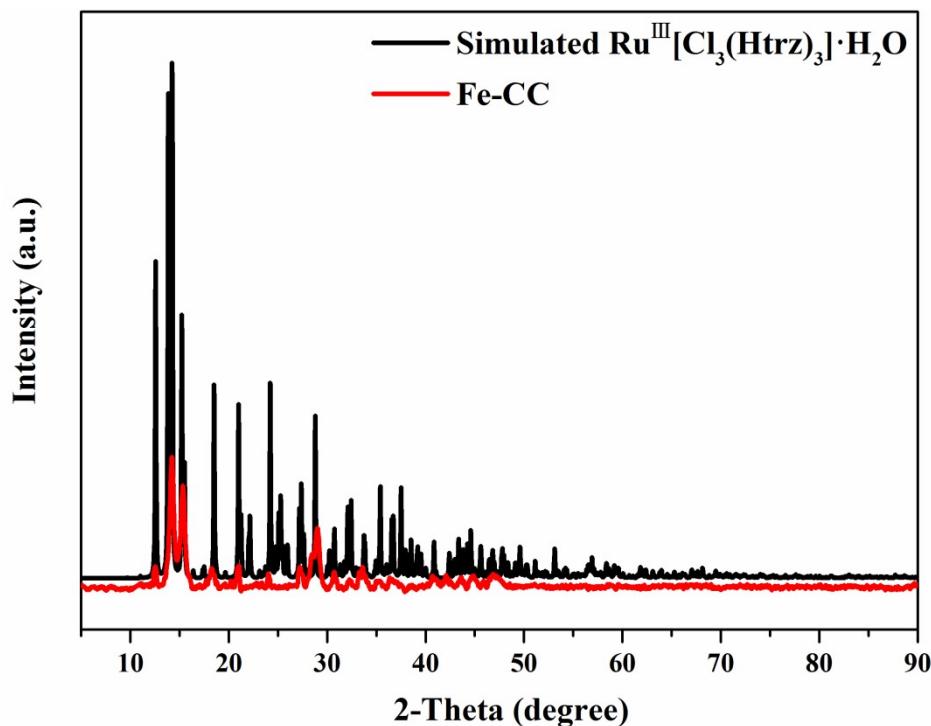
## Supporting Information

### Fe-triazole coordination compound-derived $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ nanoparticles anchored on Fe-MOF/N-doped carbon nanosheets for efficient electrocatalytic oxygen evolution reaction

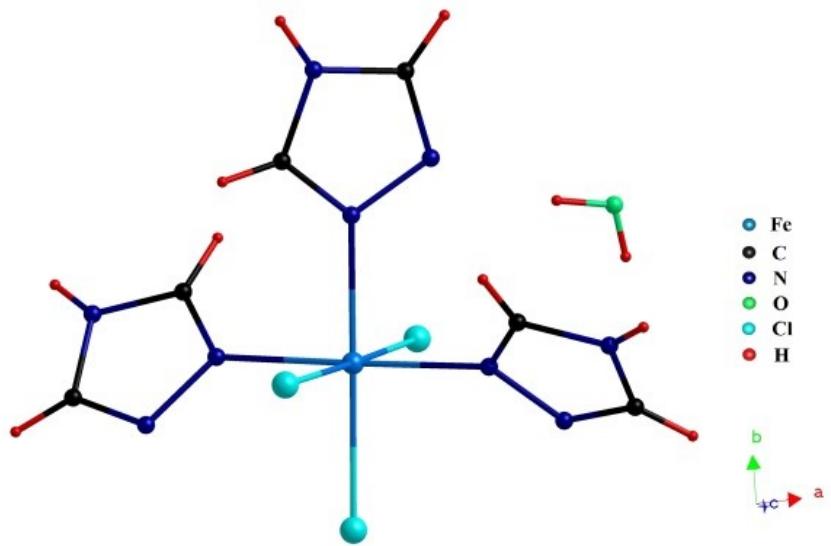
Xing Liu and Yun Gong\*

*Department of Applied Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing 401331, P. R. China. E-mail: gongyun7211@cqu.edu.cn; Tel: +86 023 65678932*

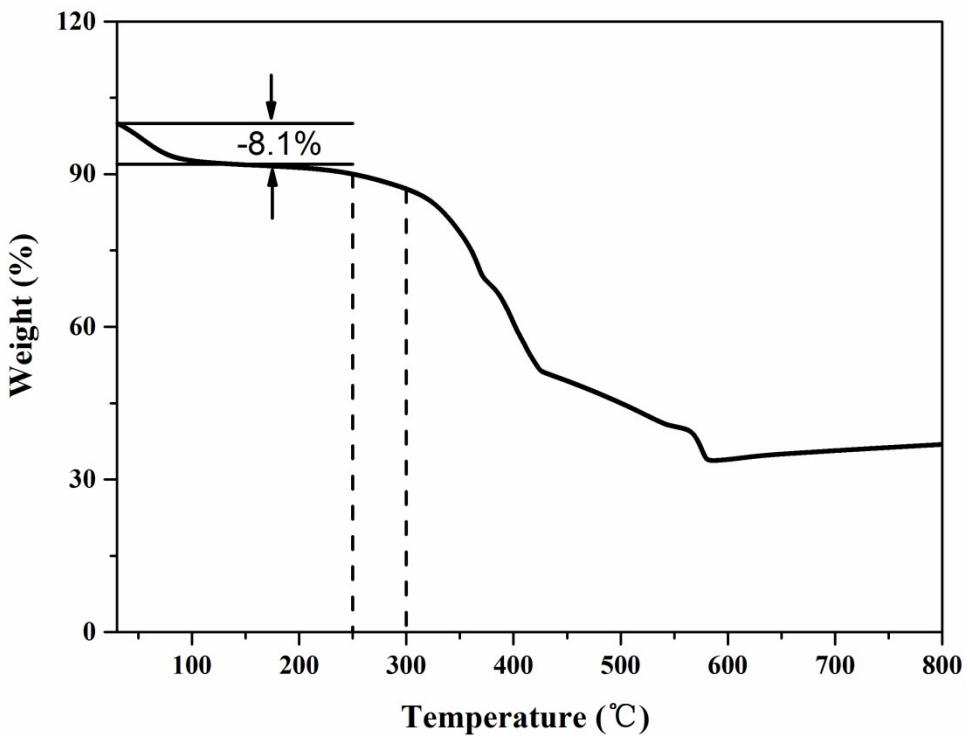
(a)



(b)



(c)



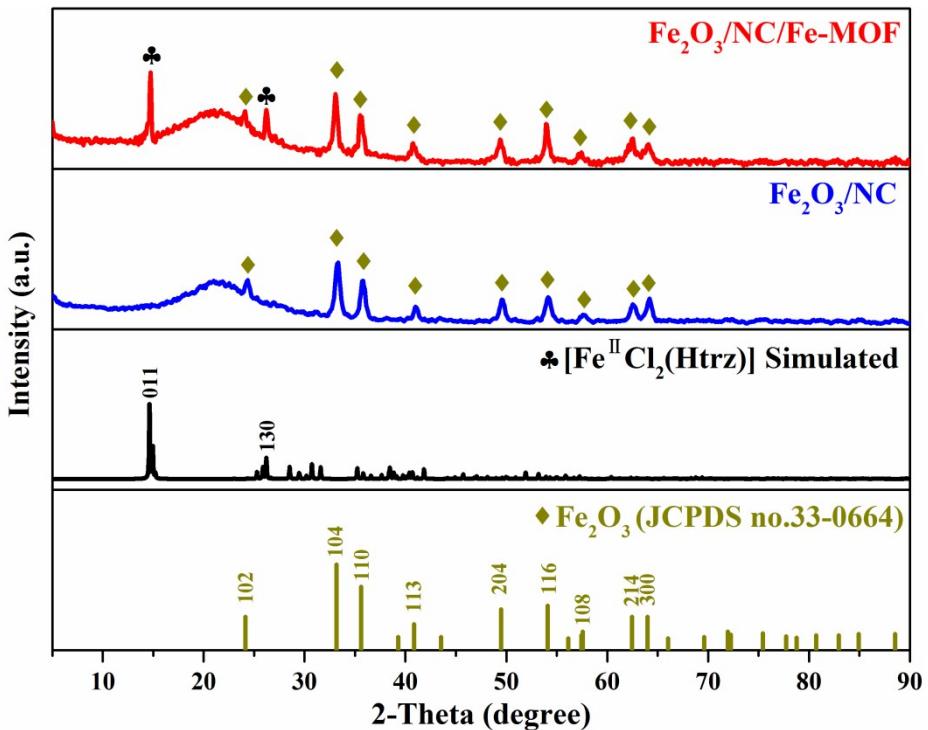
**Fig. S1** (a) XRD pattern of Fe-CC and the simulated profile of  $[\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}\text{Cl}_3(\text{Htrz})_3]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; (b) The structure of  $[\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{Cl}_3(\text{Htrz})_3]\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; (c) TG curve of Fe-CC; (d) XRD of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$ , the standard profile of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and the simulated one of  $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2(\text{Htrz})]$ .

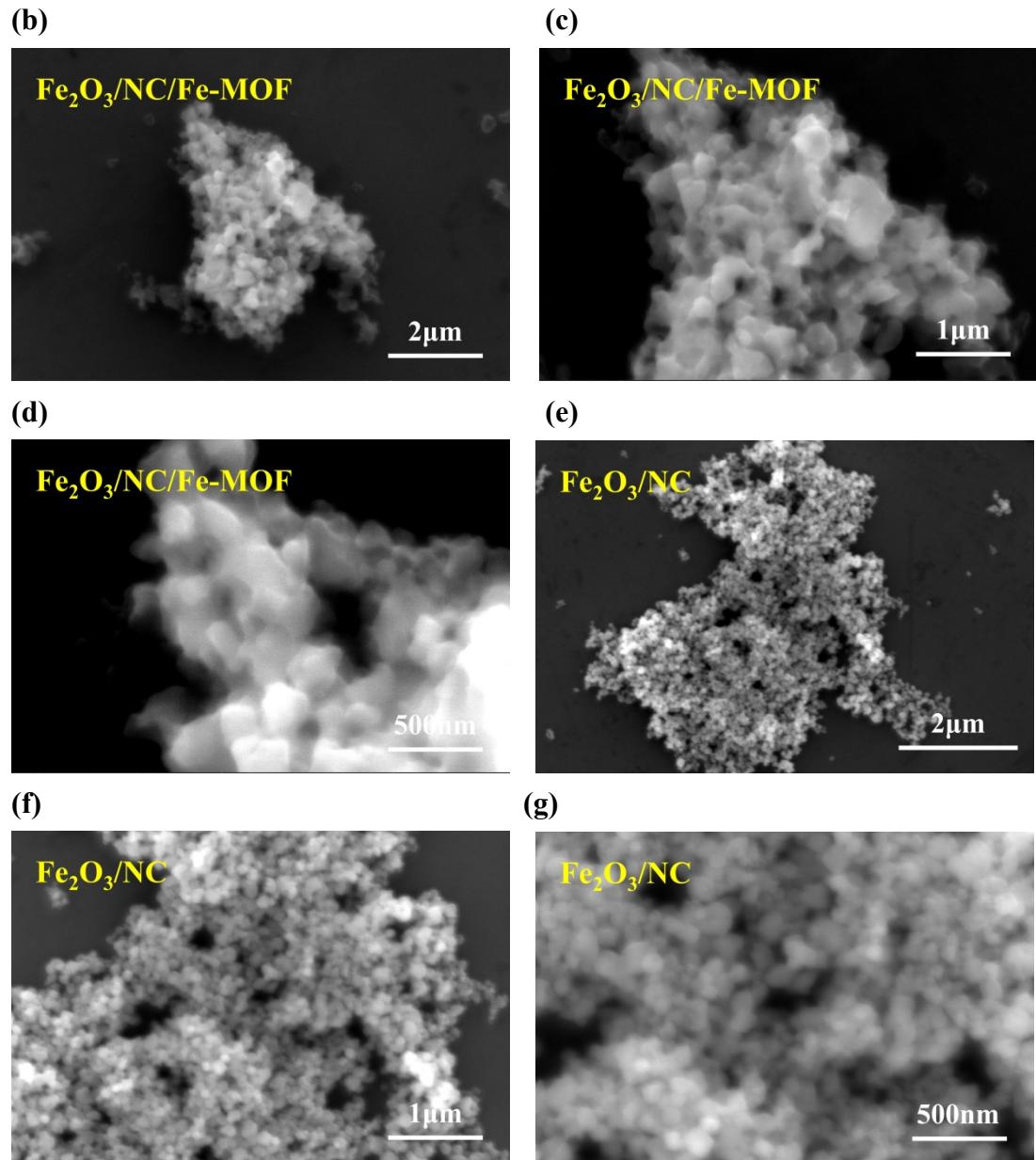
## Syntheses of $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ and $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$

The synthesis condition of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  was similar to that of S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  except in the absence of S powder ( $250^\circ\text{C}$ , 1 h). And the synthesis condition of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$  was similar to that of  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}$  except in the absence of S powder ( $400^\circ\text{C}$ , 1 h). Their XRD patterns are seen in shown in **Fig. S1d**. As shown in **Fig. S2a**, when annealing at  $250^\circ\text{C}$  in the absence of S, the XRD pattern of the obtained sample meets well with those of Fe-MOF and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , while at the annealing temperature of  $400^\circ\text{C}$  without S, the XRD pattern of the calcined sample perfectly coincides with the standard profile of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .

As shown in **Fig. S2(b-d)** and **Fig. S2 (n-p)**, Both  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$  are nanoparticles. It is obvious that  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  appears to be agglomerated, while  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$  is in a more uniform state with higher crystallinity.)

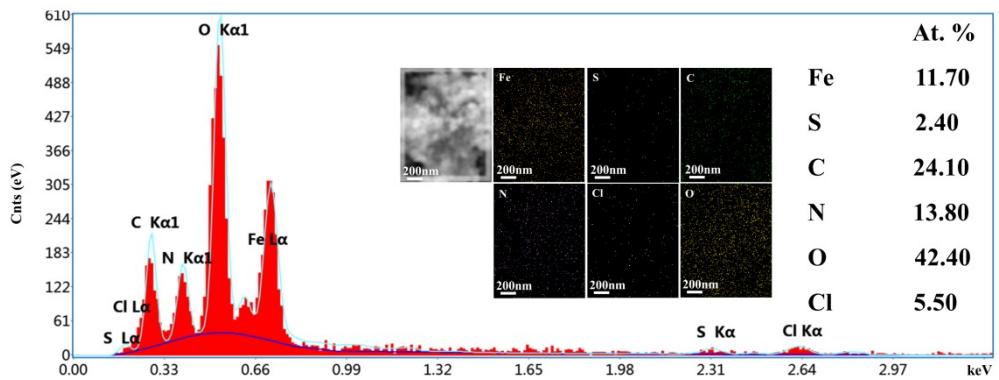
(a)



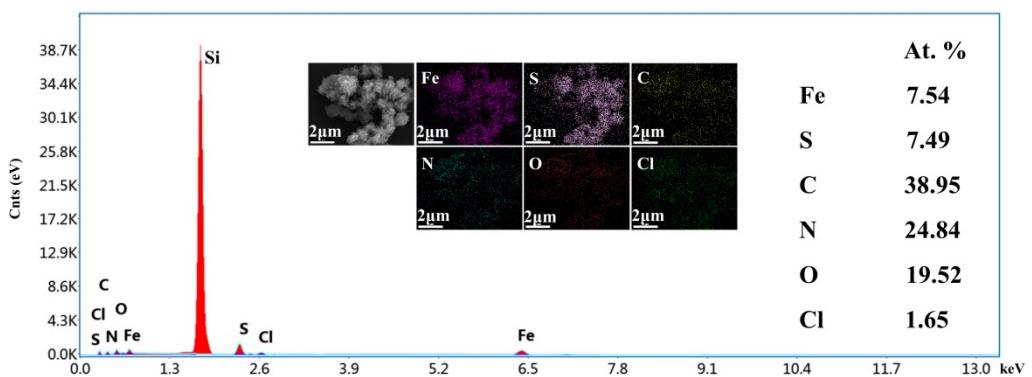


**Fig. S2** (a) XRD patterns of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$ , the standard profile of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and the simulated one of  $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2(\text{Htrz})]$ ; SEM images of (b-d)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  and (e-g)  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}$ .

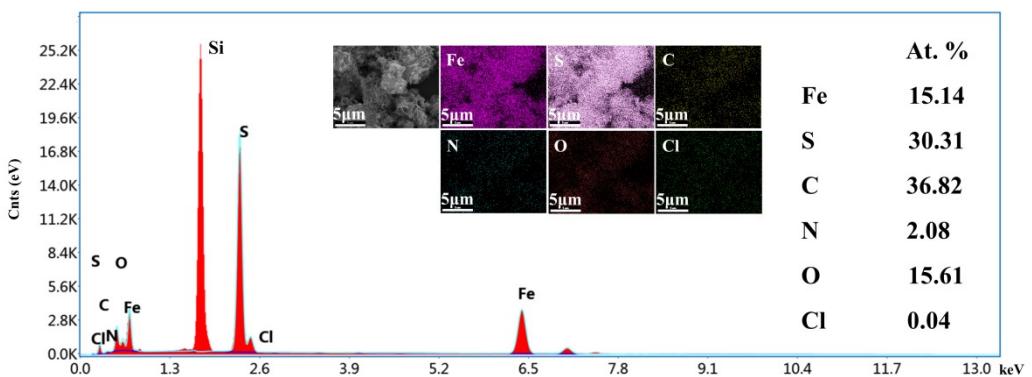
(a)



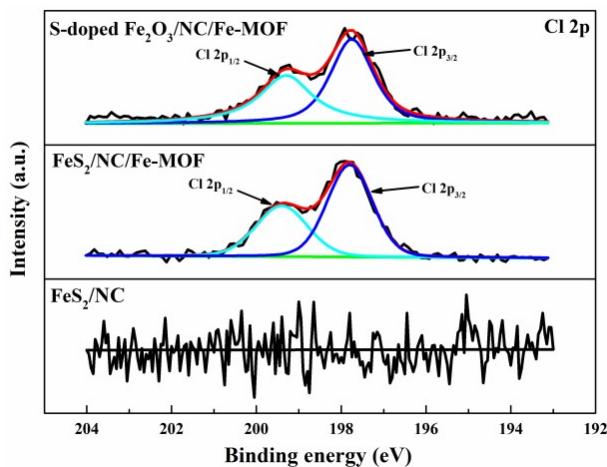
(b)



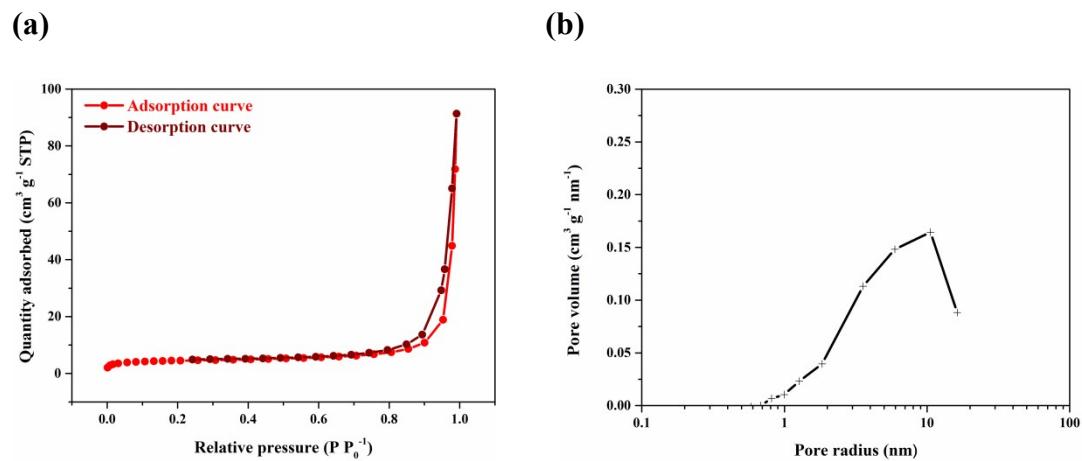
(c)



**Fig. S3** EDS and elemental mappings for (a) S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe}$ -MOF, (b)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}/\text{Fe}$ -MOF and (c)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}$ .



**Fig. S4** High-resolution XPS spectra of Cl 2p for the S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ ,  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  and  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}$ .

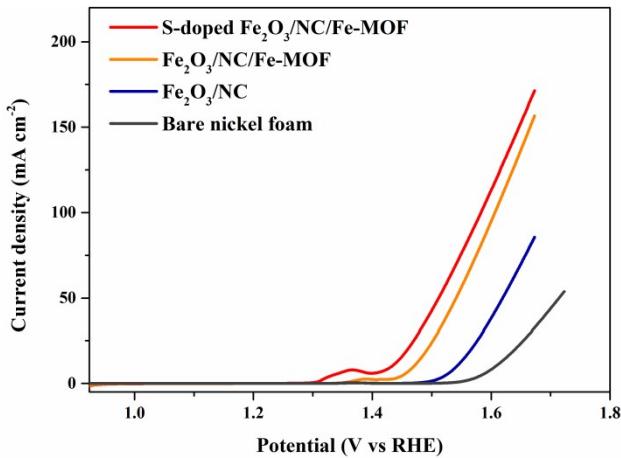


**Fig. S5** Nitrogen adsorption/desorption curve and pore size distribution of the S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ .

**Table S1** Performance comparison of different iron-based catalysts for oxygen evolution reaction.

Catalysts	Overpotential (mV) @ current density ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ )	Tafel slope ( $\text{mV dec}^{-1}$ )	Electrolyte	Reference

<b>This work</b>	<b>185@10</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>1 M KOH</b>	
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>NPs@NiO NSs/GCE</b>	221@10	53.4	4 M KOH	1
<b>EA-Cu@Fe@Ni/CP</b>	240@10	47	1 M KOH	2
<b>Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GCE</b>	310@10	67	1 M KOH	3
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/CNT/GCE</b>	410@10	61	1 M KOH	4
<b>P- Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> -0.45/CP</b>	270@10	72.1	1 M KOH	5
<b>NF/NiSe@Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NF</b>	220 @10	36.9	1 M KOH	6
<b><math>\alpha</math>-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NF</b>	275@10	73.63	1 M KOH	7
<b>Ni<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/NF-600</b>	220@100	64.3	1 M KOH	8
<b>MnFeO-NF-0.4/NF</b>	157@10	46	1 M KOH	9
<b>Ni-Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/GCE</b>	227@10	68	1 M KOH	10
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@CuO NTs/CF</b>	398@100	41.07	1 M KOH	11
<b>SS-Fe-0.5/GCE</b>	440@10	68	1 M KOH	12
<b>NiCo/Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MOF-74/GCE</b>	238@10	29	1 M KOH	13
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/CoO<sub>x</sub>/CC</b>	315@10	56	1 M KOH	14
<b>CoS<sub>2</sub>-FeS<sub>2</sub>/NF</b>	210@10	46	1 M KOH	15
<b>Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/FeS<sub>2</sub>-2.5/NF</b>	253@10	48	1 M KOH	16
<b>Fe(ox)(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>/NF-(-1.4)-15</b>	270@40	135	1 M KOH	17
<b>Fe<sub>3</sub>N-CN/NF</b>	218@10	84	1 M KOH	18
<b>Ni<sub>0.7</sub>Fe<sub>0.3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>/NF</b>	198@10	56	1 M KOH	19
<b>NiFe(Co<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>--LDH/NF</b>	228@10	37	1 M KOH	20

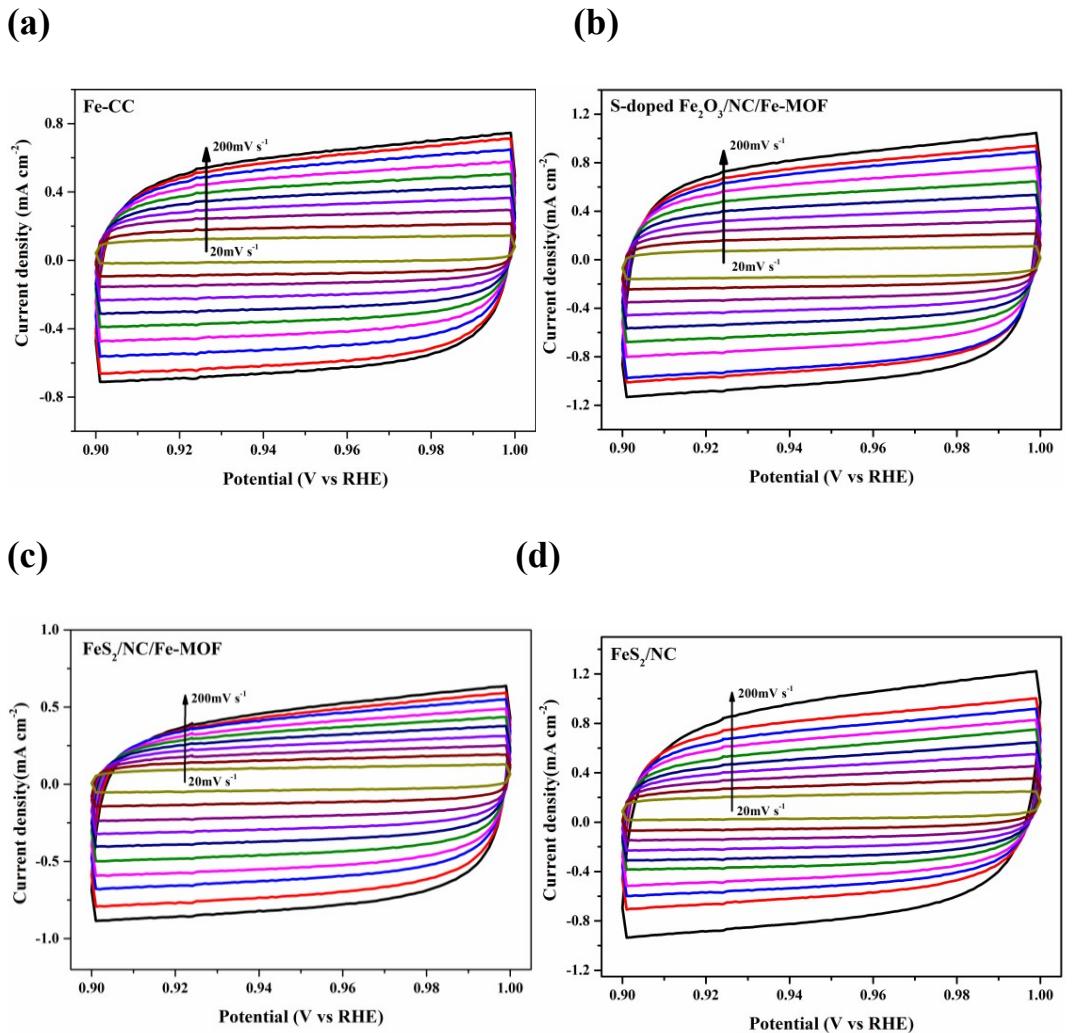


**Fig. S6** LSV curves of bare nickel foam, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC and S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF.

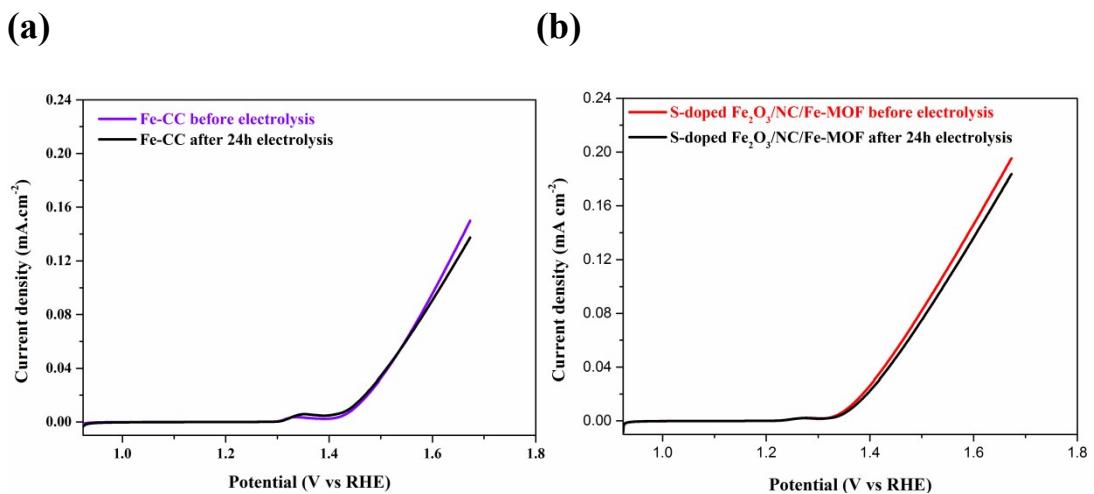
The LSV curves of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup> are shown in **Fig. S6**. To achieve 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> of OER current density, the overpotentials ( $\eta_{10}$ ) at Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC are 240 and 312 mV, respectively, which are much larger than that of S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF (185 mV). And the OER activity follows the trend: S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF > Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF > Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC, indicating the synergistic effect of the components in the S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF heterostructure.

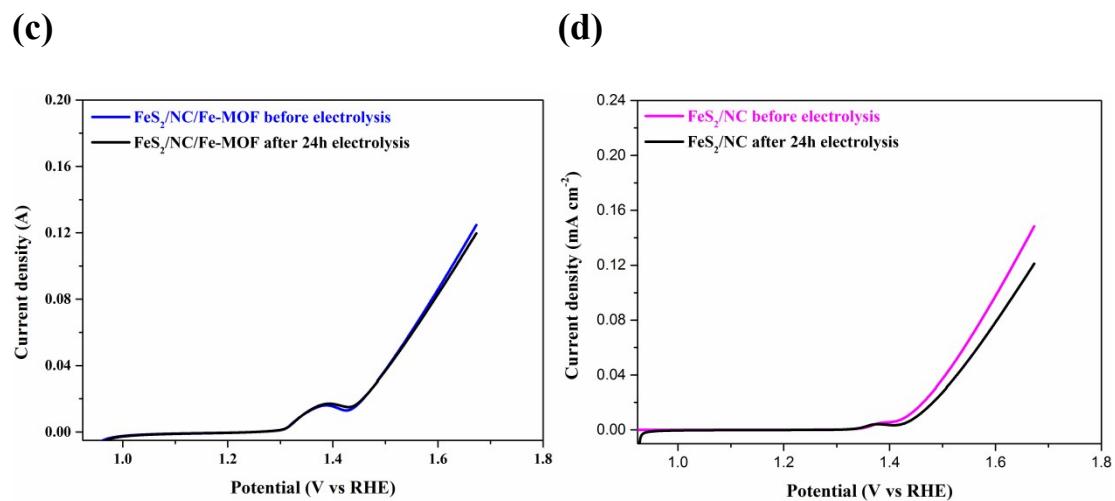
**Table S2** The parameters in simulated equivalent circuits for the samples

Sample	R <sub>s</sub>	R <sub>ct</sub>	CPE1	R <sub>mt</sub>	CPE2
	( $\Omega$ cm <sup>-2</sup> )	( $\Omega$ cm <sup>-2</sup> )		( $\Omega$ cm <sup>-2</sup> )	
<b>S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF</b>	1.057	0.1812	0.4051	0.1126	0.0094
<b>Fe-CC</b>	1.092	0.2244	0.0065	0.1726	0.3399
<b>FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF</b>	1.646	0.2445	0.6274	0.1707	0.0119
<b>FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC</b>	1.242	0.2128	0.0102	0.1378	0.1093

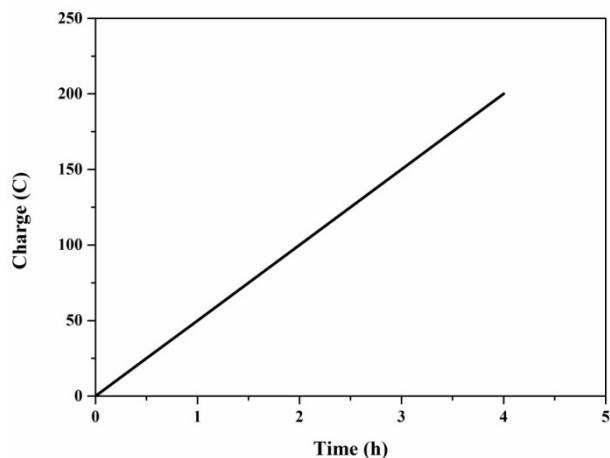


**Fig. S7** CV curves of (a) Fe-CC, (b) S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$ , (c)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  and (d)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}$  measured in 1 M KOH solution at different scan rates of 20 to 200  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ .

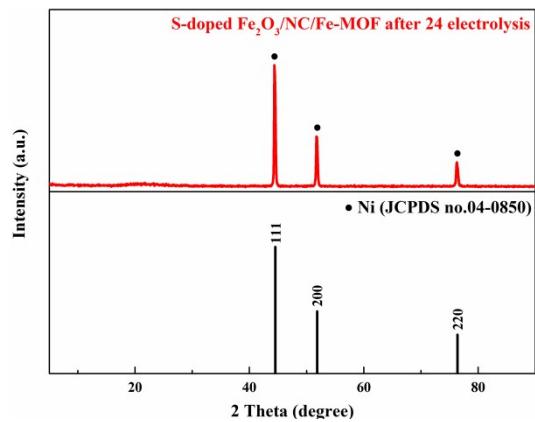




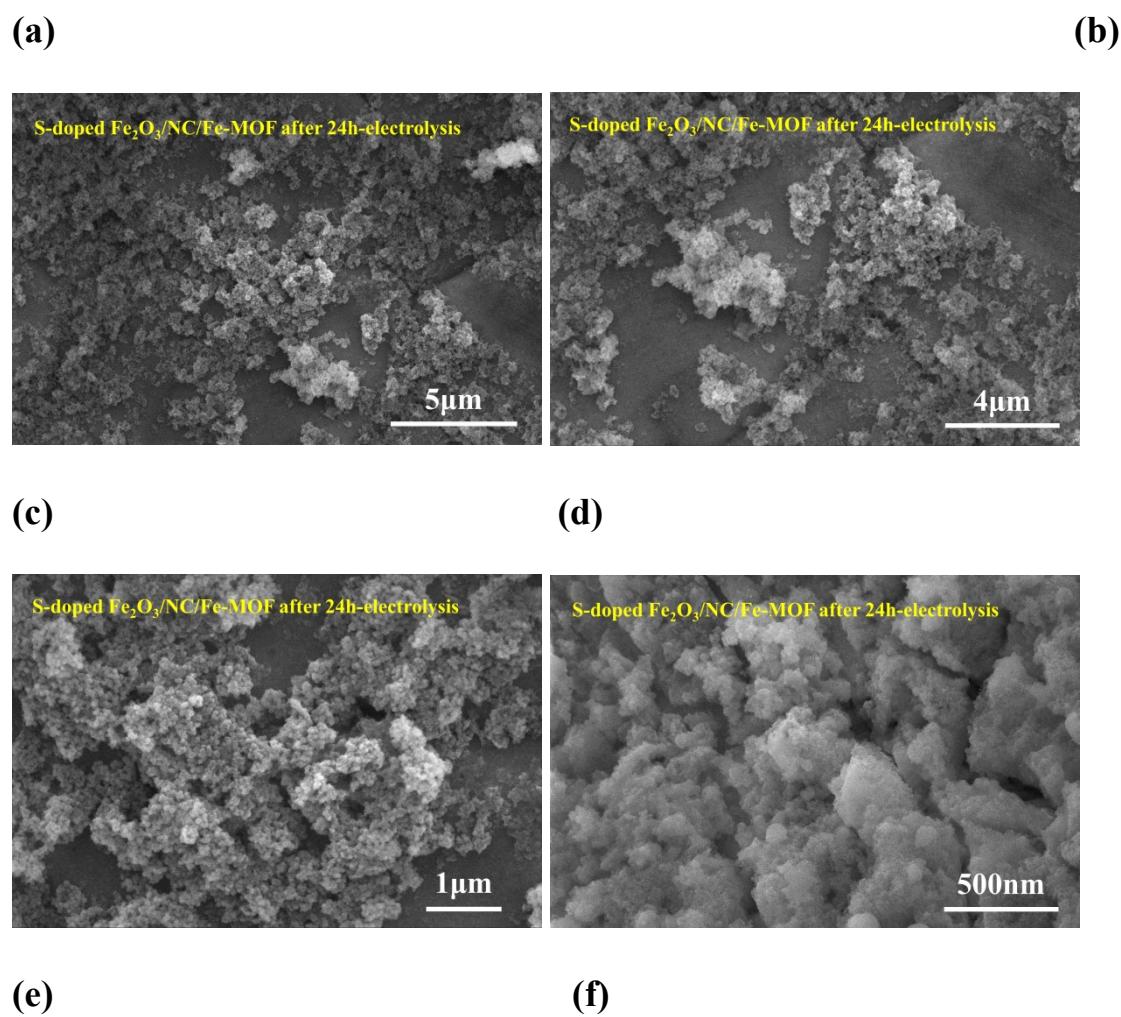
**Fig. S8** LSV curves of (a) Fe-CC, (b) S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF, (c) FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF and (d) FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC before and after 24 h-electrolysis at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

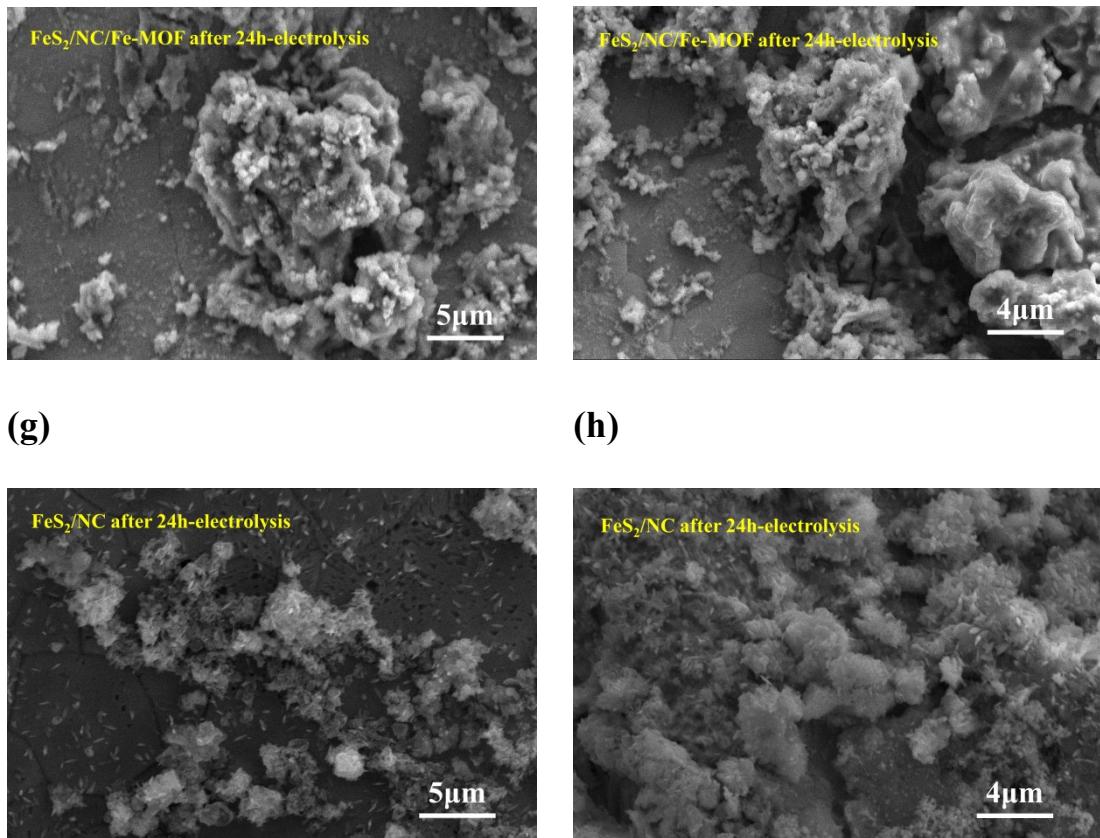


**Fig. S9** The plot of charge buildup versus time during 4h-electrolysis at a potential of 1.49 V vs RHE (overpotential  $\eta = 0.26$  V).

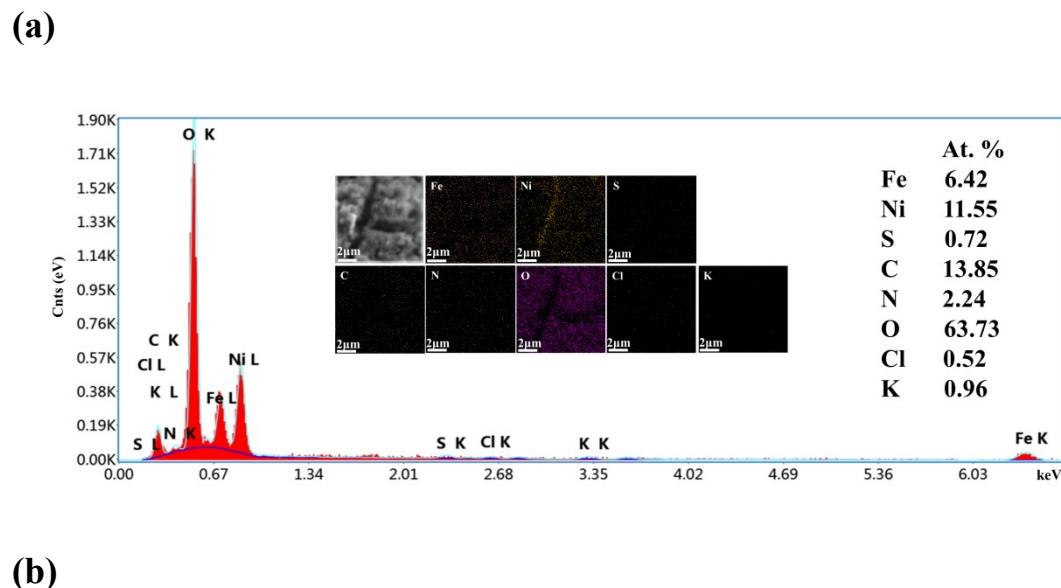


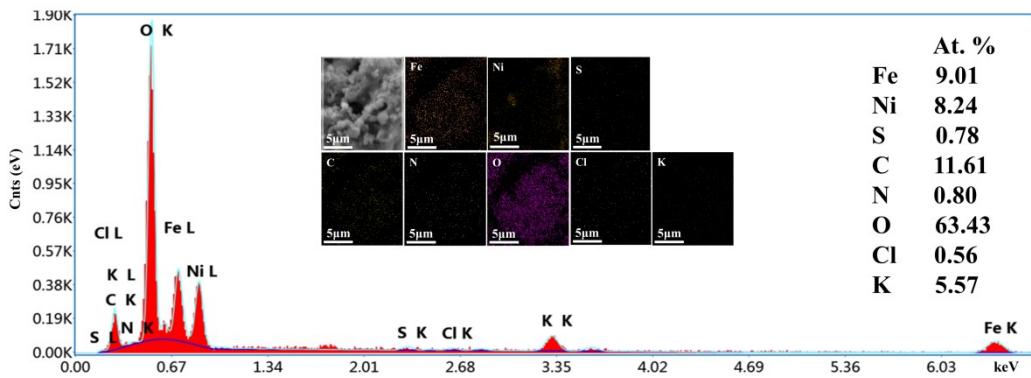
**Fig. S10** XRD pattern of S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe-MOF}$  after 24h-electrolysis and the standard profile of Ni.



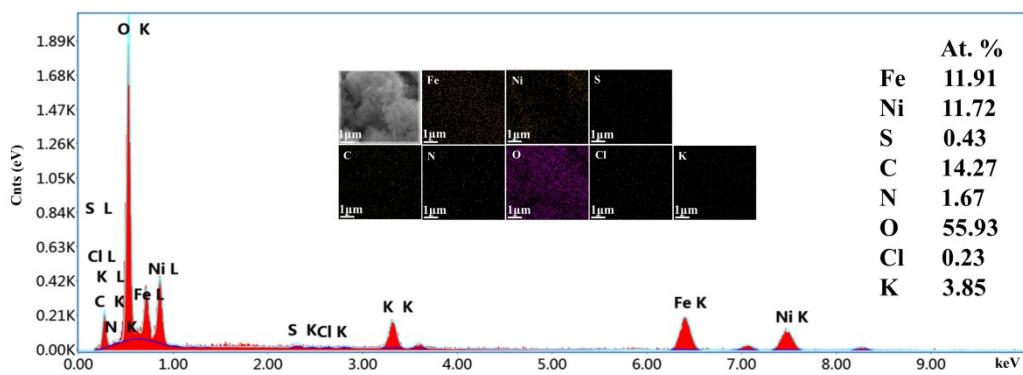


**Fig. S11** SEM images of (a-d) S-doped Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF, (e, f) FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC/Fe-MOF and (g, h) FeS<sub>2</sub>/NC after 24h-electrolysis.





(c)

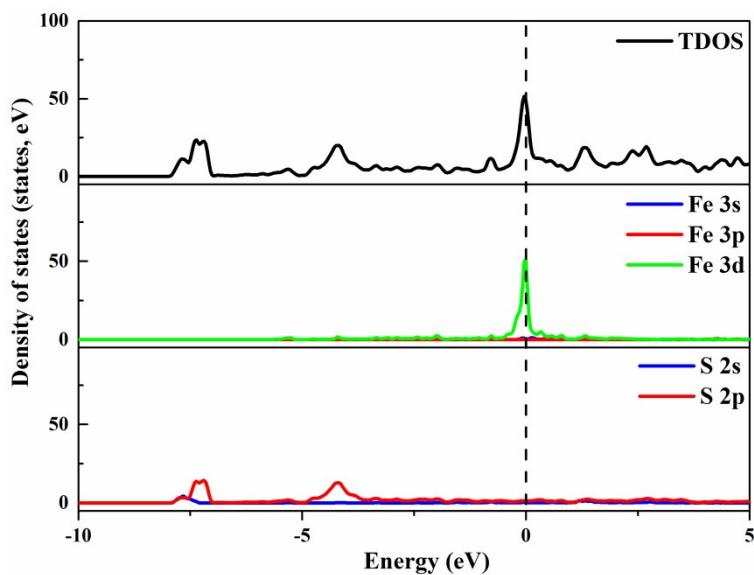


**Fig. S12** EDS and elemental mappings for (a) S-doped  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{NC}/\text{Fe}$ -MOF, (b)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}/\text{Fe}$ -MOF and (c)  $\text{FeS}_2/\text{NC}$  after 24h-electrolysis.

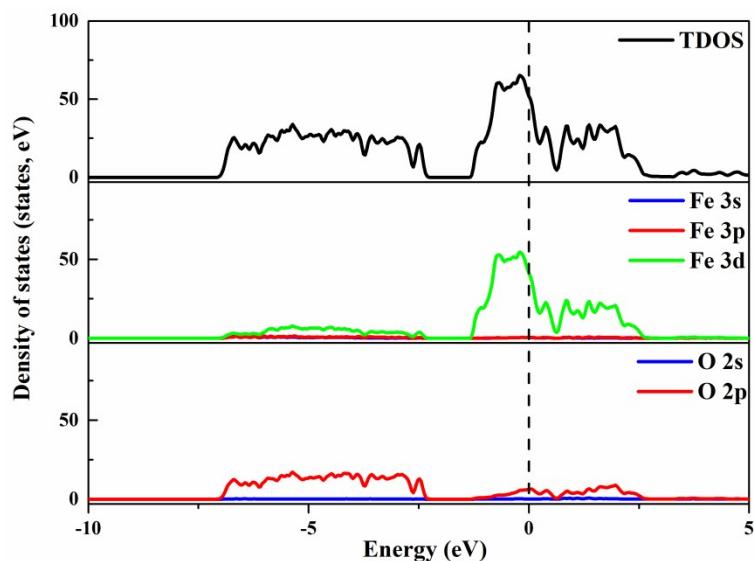
**Table S3** The DFT calculation results for  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{FeS}_2$

	Fe-site for $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Fe-site for $\text{FeS}_2$
$\Delta G_{\text{M-OH}^*}$ (eV)	0.841	0.859
$\Delta G_{\text{M-O}^*}$ (eV)	2.043	1.128
$\Delta G_{\text{M-OOH}^*}$ (eV)	3.835	2.700
$\Delta G_1$ (eV)	1.674	1.692
$\Delta G_2$ (eV)	2.035	1.102
$\Delta G_3$ (eV)	2.625	2.405
$\Delta G_4$ (eV)	1.918	3.053

(a)



(b)



**Fig. S13** TDOS and PDOS for (a) FeS<sub>2</sub> and (b) Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, in which s, p and d orbitals are denoted in blue, red and green, respectively. The position of the Fermi level is indicated by a black dotted vertical line at 0 eV.

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