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## **Supporting Information**

## Modifying the 316L Stainless Steel Surface by Electrodeposition Technique: Towards High-Performance Electrodes for Alkaline Water Electrolysis

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Fig. S1. Photos of SS: left before NiP electrodeposition, middle after xNiP electrodeposition, and right after activation of xNiP in 1.0M KOH.



**Fig. S2.** SEM images of bare SS (a and b); *x*NiP@SS electrodes at different deposition times c) 5 min, d) 10 min, and e-f) 15 min; g-h) SEM images of Ni@SS electrode at 15 min.



Fig. S3. SEM-EDX elemental mapping of 15NiP@SS electrode.

| Catalyst                                | Averaged atomic % (EDS) |        |  |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--|
|   | Ni                      | Р      |  |
| @ Shortest deposition time<br>(5NiP@SS) | 51.94                   | 48.06  |  |
| @ Longest deposition time<br>(20NiP@SS) | 52.745                  | 47.255 |  |

 Table S1: Elemental analysis of xNiP@SS nanoparticles determined by EDX analysis

Video S1. The deposition process of xNiP on SS surface at -20 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.



Fig. S4. The time-potential curve for the deposition process.



Fig. S5. (a) Low-magnification and (b) high-magnification TEM images of 15NiP@SS.



Fig.S6. The TEM-EDX images of 15NiP@SS (a) and Ni@SS (b).



Fig. S7. XRD pattern of bare SS, Ni@SS, 5NiP@SS, 10NiP@SS, 15NiP@SS, and 20NiP@SS samples.



Fig. S8. Current densities of OER for all prepared catalysts at an overpotential of 270 mV



**Fig. S9.** Nyquist plots of 10NiP@SS recorded at increasing the overpotentials of OER over frequency range of 100 kHz to 100 mHz in 1 M KOH.



Fig. S10. SEM images of 10NiP@SS (a and b) after activation in 1 M KOH solution and (c and

d) after OER stability for 24h



Fig. S 11. TEM images (a-c) and elemental mapping (d) of 10NiP@SS after KOH activation.



**Fig. S12.** XPS analysis of 10NiP@SS before and after activation: (a) XPS survey spectrum, (b) Ni 2p region, and (c) P 2p region.



Fig. S13. a) LSV curves and b) Corrosion behavior for 10NiP@SS in 1M KOH solution before and after Chronopotentiometry stability test for 24h. c) Corrosion behavior for the as-prepared xNiP@SS electrods and Ni@SS in 1M KOH.

 Table S2. Comparison of the 10NiP@SS catalyst with recently published Ni phosphide- and SS 

 based catalysts for the OER in alkaline electrolytes.

| Catalysts   | Method of<br>modification  | Electrolyte | Overpotential<br>(mv) at<br>specific<br>current<br>density | Tafel<br>plot<br>(mV<br>dec <sup>-1</sup> ) | Ref.         |
|---|--|-------------|--|---|--------------|
| 10NiP@SS  | Electrodeposition at room temperature  | 1 М КОН     | 238@10<br>271@100  | 41.42                                       |              |
| Ni@SS   | Electrodeposition at room temperature  | 1 М КОН     | 274@10<br>338@100  | 42.82                                       | This<br>work |
| Bare SS   | -  | 1 М КОН     | 321@10<br>427@100  | 71.02                                       |              |
| N, O-codoped<br>nickel phosphide<br>(NO/NiP@CP)                   | Hydrothermal process followed by pyrolysis under air and $N_2$ atmospheres   | 1 M KOH     | 364@10   | 108.9                                       | 1            |
| Hierarchical Ni–<br>Co–P hollow<br>nanobricks<br>(HNBs)           | Template-engaged<br>strategy followed by<br>sequential etching and<br>phosphorization<br>treatments  | 1 М КОН     | 270@10   | 76  | 2            |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF  | Two-step<br>hydrothermal-<br>phosphorization<br>process  | 1 M KOH     | 290@50<br>320@100  | 110   | 3            |
| Fe, Mo- codoped<br>Ni <sub>3</sub> P                              | Electrodeposition  | 1 M KOH     | 250@0<br>290@100   | -   | 4            |
| Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Ni <sub>2</sub> P-<br>CoP/NF      | Phosphating and<br>carbonating Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub><br>nanowires template-<br>directed fabrication Ni-<br>substituted ZIF-67<br>arrays onto a 3D Ni<br>foam substrate. | 1 M KOH     | 298@50   | 75  | 5            |
| Mo-Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> /Ni <sub>x</sub> P <sub>y</sub> | Solvothermal followed by phosphorization   | 1 M KOH     | 238@50   | 60.6  | 6            |
| Mo-NiCoP  | Hydrothermal followed<br>by phosphorization  | 1 M KOH     | 269@10<br>364@100  | 76.7  | 7            |
| Highly porous Ni-<br>P  | Electrodeposition  | 1 M KOH     | 279@10   | 39.5  | 8            |
| OESSC   | Acid etching followed by oxidizing by heating  | 1 M KOH     | 290@10   | 38.0  | 9            |

|  | and CH <sub>4</sub> plasma treatment, respectively.   |         |                   |      |    |
|--|---|---------|-------------------|------|----|
| Sulfurized<br>stainless steel foil<br>(SSFS)               | Annealing process in<br>presence of sulfur at<br>500 °C under Ar<br>atmosphere.   | 1 M KOH | 262@10            | 42.0 | 10 |
| 316 L SS ex situ-<br>activated                             | Anodic dissolution of<br>the 316 L metals<br>followed by their<br>possible precipitation in<br>the 5 M LiOH<br>electrolyte. | 1 М КОН | 300@10<br>330@100 | 42   | 11 |
| N-doped surface-<br>etched stainless-<br>steel mesh (NESS) | Exfoliation method<br>followed by annealing<br>process at 400 °C  | 1 M KOH | 278@10            | 83.0 | 12 |
| Elox_SS  | Thermal sulfurization<br>in $H_2S/Ar$ atmosphere<br>at 500 °C followed by<br>electrooxidation<br>process in KOH             | 1 M KOH | 267@10            | 77.1 | 13 |
| Se-SS  | Thermo-selenization<br>followed by acid<br>etching process.   | 1 M KOH | 264@100           | 36   | 14 |
| SSM-Ni-P (SSM=<br>stainless steel<br>mesh)                 | ChemicalbathdepositionofNifollowedbybyphosphorizationunderthermal decomposition   | 1 М КОН | 223@10            | 43.0 | 15 |
| N-doped anodized<br>stainless-steel<br>mesh (NASSM)        | Anodic oxidation (4 °C,<br>10V) followed by<br>nitrogenization (450<br>°C, NH <sub>3</sub> )                                | 1 М КОН | 225@10            | 49.7 | 16 |
| 434 SS scrubber  | Direct use  | 1 M KOH | 418@10            | 63   | 17 |
| Stainless-steel<br>fiber felt (SSFF)                       | Electrochemical<br>induction with cyclic<br>voltammetry (CV) in<br>KOH solution   | 1 M KOH | 230@10<br>279@100 | 44.0 | 18 |
| CNT/SS   | Atmosphericpressurechemicalvapordeposition(APCVD)method   |         | 297@10            | 66.7 |    |
| OxCNT/SS   | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$  | 1 М КОН | 267@10            | 44.0 | 19 |

|   | KMnO <sub>4</sub> and NaNO <sub>3</sub> at 40 °C   |              |        |      |    |
|---|--|--------------|--------|------|----|
| RuO <sub>2</sub> /O <sub>x</sub> CNT/SS                       | APCVDmethodfollowedby oxidationprocess(in conc. $H_2SO_4$ and conc. $H_2SO_4$ solutioncontaining KMnO_4 andNaNO_3 at 40 °C) and ahydrothermal process.   |              | 217@10 | 38.8 |    |
| Modified Ni42<br>steel  | Anodization process  | 0.1 M<br>KOH | 254@10 | 71.6 | 20 |
| Modified AISI<br>316 steel                                    | Hydrothermal<br>combined in situ<br>electrochemical<br>oxidation–reduction<br>cycle (EORC) method  | 1 M KOH      | 215@10 | 34   | 21 |
| Ni <sub>0.33</sub> Co <sub>0.67</sub> S <sub>2</sub><br>NN/SS | Two-step hydrothermal method   |              | 286@50 | 55   | 22 |
| FeNi<br>LDH@NWSSF   | Non-woven stainless<br>steel fabrics (NWSSF)<br>were fabricated by wet<br>lay-up papermaking<br>process and followed<br>by a heat treatment<br>process and FeNi<br>LDH@NWSSF was<br>synthesized through a<br>urea-assisted<br>hydrothermal method<br>on NWSSF. | 1 M KOH      | 210@10 | 56   | 23 |
| Modified AISI<br>304-12 h                                     | Hydrothermal corrosion<br>process in the presence<br>of an equimolar<br>mixture of KOH and<br>NaOCl at 180 °C for 12<br>h.   | 1 M KOH      | 260@10 | 41.0 | 24 |
| Fe(Ni)OOH<br>modified SS                                      | Oxidation process by<br>immersing SS in an<br>alkaline oxidant<br>solution containing<br>NaOH and (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub><br>for 12 h  | 1 M KOH      | 300@10 | 34   | 25 |
| NiS@SLS   | Hydrothermal method  | 0.1 MKOH     | 297@11 | 47.0 | 26 |
| Oxidized Steel  | Oxidation process by   | 0.1 M        | 347@2  | -    | 27 |

| S235  | chlorine gas  | КОН          |        |    |    |
|---|---|--------------|--------|----|----|
| Ni(Fe)O <sub>x</sub> H <sub>y</sub> /SS                                     | Hydrothermal method at 100 °C                                     | 1 M KOH      | 230@20 | 36 | 28 |
| Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub> /316L<br>stainless steel<br>nanoparticles on<br>Ni foam | Electrophoretic<br>deposition (EPD) based<br>co-deposition method | 1 М КОН      | 220@10 | 42 | 29 |
|   | Anodization process at  | 1 M KOH      | 212@12 | -  |    |
| Elox300-AISI 304  | a current density of<br>1.77 A cm <sup>-2</sup> in 7.2 M<br>NaOH  | 0.1 M<br>KOH | 269@10 | 49 | 30 |

**Table S3.** Comparison of overpotential at 10, 50 and 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> and R<sub>ct</sub>. for bare SS, Ni@SS,5NiP@SS, 10NiP@SS,15NiP@SS, 20NiP@SS and Pt-C@SS in case of HER.

| Electrode | Overpotential   |                 |                        |  |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|
|           | η <sub>10</sub> | η <sub>50</sub> | η <sub>.<br/>100</sub> |  |
| Bare SS   | 428             | 544             |                        |  |
| Ni@SS     | 376             | 496             |                        |  |
| 5NiP@SS   | 288             | 378             |                        |  |
| 10NiP@SS  | 285             | 366             | 423                    |  |
| 15NiP@SS  | 268             | 348             | 403                    |  |
| 20NiP@SS  | 277.5           | 366             | 424                    |  |
| Pt/C@SS   | 84              | 231             | 374                    |  |



Fig. S14. Current densities for all prepared catalysts at an overpotential of 400 mV for HER.



**Fig. S15.** HER electrocatalytic performance of Pt-C@SS and 15NiP@SS. a) LSV Polarization curves at 1 mV/s scan; b) Current densities at an overpotential of 400 mV; c) Tafel plots; d) Nyquist plots at -1.3 V vs. Hg/HgO.



**Fig. S16.** a) Nyquist plots and b) Bode plots of 15NiP@SS electrode recorded at increasing overpotentials for HER.

| Catalyst | D (Ohm)               | D (Ohm)               |                          | ECSA (am <sup>2</sup> ) | Roughness  |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Catalyst | K <sub>s</sub> (Onin) | R <sub>ct</sub> (Onn) | C <sub>dl</sub> (F)      | ECSA (cm )              | factor (σ) |
| SS       | 2.29                  | 23.06                 | 2.07 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 10.3                    | 06.89      |
| Ni@SS    | 2.16                  | 10.32                 | 2.27 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 11.4                    | 07.58      |
| 5NiP@SS  | 2.63                  | 03.05                 | 5.84 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 29.2                    | 19.50      |
| 10NiP@SS | 2.17                  | 02.36                 | 5.93 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 29.7                    | 19.80      |
| 15NiP@SS | 2.44                  | 01.84                 | 7.27 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 36.4                    | 24.20      |
| 20NiP@SS | 2.19                  | 02.39                 | 5.99 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 30.0                    | 20.00      |

 Table S4: EIS data of HER on SS, Ni@SS and xNiP@SS electrodes .

 Table S5: EIS data of HER on 15NiP@SS electrode at different potentials.

| @ Overpotential | $R_{s}(\Omega)$ | $R_{ct}(\Omega)$ | C <sub>dl</sub> (F)       | ECSA (cm <sup>2</sup> ) | Roughness  |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| (vs. HER)       |                 |                  |                           |                         | factor (σ) |
| 233 mV          | 2.45            | 9.26             | 11.00 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 55.1                    | 36.7       |
| 283 mV          | 2.44            | 3.46             | 08.61 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 43.0                    | 28.7       |
| 333 mV          | 2.44            | 1.84             | 07.27 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 36.4                    | 24.2       |
| 383 mV          | 2.43            | 1.12             | 05.97 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 29.9                    | 19.9       |
| 433 mV          | 2.42            | 0.82             | 05.48 x 10 <sup>-04</sup> | 27.4                    | 18.3       |



Fig. 17. Polarization curves of 15NiP@SS // 10NiP@SS couple before and after stability tests.

 Table S6. Comparison of the 15NiP@SS catalyst with recently published Ni phosphide- and SS 

 based catalysts for the HER in alkaline electrolytes.

| Catalysts   | Method of modification   | Electrolyte  | Overpotential<br>(mv) at<br>specific<br>current<br>density | Tafel<br>plot<br>(mV<br>dec <sup>-1</sup> ) | Ref. |
|---|--|--------------|--|---|------|
| 15NiP@SS  | Electrodeposition at<br>room temperature   | 1 M KOH      | 268 @10  | 70.5  |      |
| Ni@SS   | Electrodeposition at room temperature  | 1 М КОН      | 376@10   | 109.63                                      | work |
| Bare SS   | -  | 1 М КОН      | 428@10   | 117.93                                      |      |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P/CNS   | Pyrolysis process<br>followed by hydrothermal<br>process   | 0.1 M<br>KOH | 315@10   | 120   | 31   |
| $\frac{\text{Ni}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_{12}\text{P}_5}{\text{Ni}_{12}\text{P}_5}$ | Hydrothermal method at<br>140 °C   | 1 M KOH      | 234@10<br>248@10<br>258@10                                 | 98<br>100                                   | 32   |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P   | Pyrolysis process at 700<br>°C for 24 h  | 1 M NaOH     | 238@10<br>291@10   | 119   | 33   |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P nanoparticles   | Thermal reaction of<br>NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>2</sub> and<br>NiCl <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O at 250 °C        | 1 M KOH      | 250@10   | 100   | 34   |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P film<br>NiFeP<br>FeP  | Deposition of nickel layer<br>using a Semicore<br>electron-beam evaporator<br>followed by<br>phosphorization process | 1 М КОН      | 200@10<br>255@10<br>300@10                                 | -   | 35   |
| NiFe LDH-NS@<br>defective<br>graphene   | Exfoliation followed by electrostatic flocculation   | 1 M KOH      | 300@10   | -   | 36   |
| EG/Co <sub>0.85</sub> Se/NiFe-<br>LDH   | Two hydrothermal process   | 1 M KOH      | ~265@10  | 160   | 37   |
| CoNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub>  | Hydrothermal method  | 1 M KOH      | 280@10   | 85  | 38   |
| Modified Ni42<br>steel  | Anodization process  | 1 M KOH      | 299@10   | 117.5                                       | 20   |
| SS scrubber   | Direct use   | 1 M KOH      | 373@10   | 121   | 17   |
| Ni <sub>0.33</sub> Co <sub>0.67</sub> S <sub>2</sub><br>NN/SS                   | Two-step hydrothermal method   | 1 M KOH      | 350@30   | 76  | 22   |
| N, P doped<br>SS316L  | Exfoliation method followed by annealing   | 1 M KOH      | 230@10   |   | 12   |

|  | process at 400 °C   |         |         |       |    |
|--|---|---------|---------|-------|----|
| Etched SS304<br>(ESS)                                    | Immersing process in 1 M<br>HCl solution at 60 °C for<br>1.5 h.   |         | 466 @10 | -     |    |
| Pristine anodized<br>SS304 (EASS)                        | Etching process in HCl<br>followed by anodization<br>process  | 1 M KOH | 370 @10 | -     | 39 |
| Activated<br>anodized SS304<br>(EASS-Ar/H <sub>2</sub> ) | Etching process in HCl followed by anodization process and thermal annealing process in $Ar/H_2$ at 650 °C for 1 h  |         | 244 @10 | -     |    |
| CNT/SS   | Atmospheric pressure<br>chemical vapor deposition<br>(APCVD) method   |         | 334@10  | 119.6 |    |
| OxCNT/SS   | APCVD method followed<br>by oxidation process in<br>conc. $H_2SO_4$ and conc.<br>$H_2SO_4$ solution<br>containing KMnO <sub>4</sub> and<br>NaNO <sub>3</sub> at 40 °C | 1 М КОН | 257@10  | 105.6 | 19 |

**Table S7**. Comparison of the overall water splitting performance for the 10NiP@SS (+)  $\parallel$  15NiP@SS (-) catalyst with recently published Ni phosphide- and SS-based catalysts in alkaline electrolytes.

| Catalysts  | Method of modification   | Electrolyte | Overpotential<br>(mv) at 10<br>mA cm <sup>-2</sup> | Ref.         |
|--|--|-------------|--|--------------|
| 10NiP@SS (+)   <br>15NiP@SS (-)  | Electrodeposition at room temperature  | 1 M KOH     | 1.77   | This<br>work |
| NiS/Ni <sub>2</sub> P (+)   <br>NiS/Ni <sub>2</sub> P (-)  | Hydrothermal followed by sulfurization and phosphorization   | 1 M KOH     | 1.67   | 40           |
| $\begin{array}{c} C@Ni_{8}P_{3}(+) \parallel \\ C@Ni_{8}P_{3}(-) \end{array}$  | solvothermal procedure   | 1 M KOH     | 1.65   | 41           |
| $\frac{\text{Ni}_{8}\text{P}_{3}(+) \  \text{Ni}_{8}\text{P}_{3}(-)}{\text{Ni}_{5}\text{P}_{4}@ \text{Ni foil } (+) \ }$ $\frac{\text{Ni}_{5}\text{P}_{4}@ \text{Ni foil } (-)}{\text{Ni}_{5}\text{P}_{4}@ \text{Ni foil } (-)}$ | Heating of nickel foil and red<br>phosphorus for 1 h at 550 °C under<br>an inert atmosphere                | 1 M KOH     | 1.79       1.7@10                                  | 42           |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P/Ni(PO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (+)   <br>Ni <sub>2</sub> P/Ni(PO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (-)  | Hydrolysis process followed by pyrolysis and phosphorization   | 1 M KOH     | 1.63   | 43           |
| Ni–P/CF (+)    Ni–<br>P/CF (-)   | Electrodeposition  | 1 M KOH     | 1.68   | 44           |
| Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF (+) ∥<br>Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF (-)   | Thermal reaction of NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>2</sub> and<br>NiCl <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O at 250 °C | 1 M KOH     | 1.63   | 45           |
| NESS (+)    NESSP<br>(-)   | Exfoliation method followed by annealing process at 400 °C   | 1 M KOH     | 1.74   | 12           |
| SS scrubber (+, -)   | Direct use   | 1 M KOH     | 1.98   | 17           |
| CNT/SS (+, -)  | Atmospheric pressure chemical<br>vapor deposition (APCVD)<br>method  |             | 1.95   |              |
| OxCNT/SS (+, -)  | APCVD method followed by oxidation process in conc. $H_2SO_4$ and conc. $H_2SO_4$ solution containing      | 1 M KOH     | 1.83   | 19           |
| NASSM (+, -)   | Anodic oxidation (4 °C, 10V) followed by nitrogenization (450 °C, $NH_3$ )                                 | 1 M KOH     | 1.61   | 16           |
| Ni <sub>0.33</sub> Co <sub>0.67</sub> S <sub>2</sub><br>NN/SS  | Two-step hydrothermal method   | 1 M KOH     | 1.67   | 22           |
| FeNi<br>LDH@NWSSF  | Non-woven stainless steel fabrics<br>(NWSSF) were fabricated by wet<br>lay-up papermaking process and      | 1 M KOH     | 1.56   | 23           |

| followed by a heat treatment    |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| process and FeNi LDH@NWSSF      |  |  |
| was synthesized through a urea- |  |  |
| assisted hydrothermal method on |  |  |
| NWSSF.                          |  |  |

Video S2: Hydrogen and oxygen production during the full water splitting test at 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

Video S3: Hydrogen and oxygen production during the full water splitting test at 20 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

Video S4: Hydrogen and oxygen production during the full water splitting test at 50 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>.

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