# Supporting information for

Atomic Layer Deposition-Triggered Hierarchical Core/Shell Stable Bifunctional Electrocatalysts for Overall Water Splitting

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# **Experimental section**

The preparation of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MoO<sub>2</sub>, NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@ALD-NiO and NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO heteronanostructures has been described in our previous report.<sup>1</sup>

# Electrochemical measurements

A saturated calomel electrode (SCE), Pt foil, and as-fabricated samples on the nickel foam (NF) served as the reference, counter, and working electrodes, respectively in an electrochemical workstation (WonATech WBCS30000). Five milligrams of Pt/C (or RuO<sub>2</sub>) and 10  $\mu$ L of Nafion were dispersed in 1 mL of a water/alcohol mixture solution (3:1) using ultrasonication to prepare

an ink. Finally, 50  $\mu$ L of the catalyst ink was coated on the NF followed by drying at 60 °C. Thereafter, LSV measurements were performed at 2 mV s<sup>-1</sup> in a 1 M KOH solution for the OER and HER. EIS measurements were conducted on a Parstat 3000 workstation (0.01 Hz to 100 kHz at an amplitude of 10 mV). A gas chromatography system (074-594-P1E Micro GC Fusion, INFICON) was used to estimate the amounts of the gaseous products. All potentials were calibrated to the RHE using Eq 1.  $\eta$  was obtained using Eq 2, and the Tafel slope was obtained using Eq 3:

$$E_{\rm RHE} = E_{\rm SCE} + 0.059 \rm{pH} + 0.197$$
(1)

$$\eta = E_{\rm RHE} - 1.23 \tag{2}$$

$$\eta = b \log j + a \tag{3}$$

## Computational details

All the DFT calculations were carried out using the Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package (VASP) <sup>2, 3</sup>. The Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof exchange–correlation functional and the projector augmented wave pseudopotential were adopted with spin-polarization. During structural optimization, the convergence criterion of the total energy was set to  $10^{-4}$  eV, and the atoms were relaxed until the force acting on each atom was less than 0.03 eV/Å <sup>4, 5</sup>. A plane-wave cutoff energy of 400 eV was used in all computations. Brillouin zone sampling was conducted with  $6 \times 6 \times 6$ ,  $4 \times 4 \times 1$ , and  $4 \times 4 \times 1$  Monkhorst-Pack grids for the MoO<sub>2</sub> bulk, MoO<sub>2</sub> slab, and MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO slab model calculations, respectively <sup>6</sup>. The (-111) facet is typically studied in monoclinic MoO<sub>2</sub> systems, whereas the (100) facet is the most stable NiO surface <sup>7-10</sup>. Therefore, the most stable MoO<sub>2</sub> (-111) termination was investigated for the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MOO<sub>2</sub>

surface, and four NiO (100) layers were loaded onto it to represent the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO surface (Figure S11). The lattice misfit between MoO<sub>2</sub> and NiO was calculated as follows:

$$f = \left| \frac{l_{MoO_2} - l_{NiO}}{l_{MoO_2}} \right|,$$

where *l* is the length of one side. The two bottom layers of the four  $MoO_2$  layers were fixed in all slab models, and each slab model was separated from its neighbors by a sufficiently thick vacuum layer spacing. The Gibbs free energies of the alkaline OER and HER were calculated by correcting the DFT energy using the zero-point energy (*ZPE*) and entropy as follows:

$$\Delta G = \Delta E + \Delta Z P E - T \Delta S_{,}$$

where E is the DFT-calculated total energy, ZPE is the zero-point energy, T is the environment temperature, and S is the entropy. The vibrational frequencies for the ZPE correction and entropy calculations were calculated by employing the density-functional perturbation theory. The band center was calculated as follows:

$$M_d \text{ or } O_p = \frac{\int\limits_{-\infty}^{E_f} E \cdot \rho(E) dE}{\int\limits_{-\infty}^{E_f} \rho(E) dE},$$

where  $E_f$  is the Fermi-level energy, E is the energy relative to the Fermi level, and  $\rho$  represents the density of state in corresponding orbital.

### **Characterization**

XRD patterns were collected from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$  using an X-ray diffractometer (PANalytical) employing Cu K $\alpha$  radiation. FE-SEM and TEM were performed using the JEOL JSM-7500F and a Tecnai G2 F20, respectively. The oxidation states of the catalysts were determined using XPS (ESCALAB-MKII (VG Scientific Co.)).



Figure S1. Powder XRD pattern of the  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2@ALD-NiO$  heteronanostructure. Reproduced with permission.<sup>1</sup>



**Figure S2.** FE-SEM images of (a, b) pristine  $NiCo_2O_4$ , and the (c, d)  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2$  core/shell structure at different magnifications. Reproduced with permission.<sup>1</sup>



Figure S3. TEM images of NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@ALD-NiO at different magnifications.



Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms in the potential range 50–150 mV for (a)  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2$  and (b) the  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2@ALD-NiO$  heteronanostructures at different sweep rates. (c) Current density vs. sweep rate of the as-prepared electrocatalysts for measuring  $C_{dl}$ .



Figure S5. Nyquist plots corresponding to various catalysts in 1 M KOH.



**Figure S6.** FE-SEM images of the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure (a, b) before, (c, d) after the100 h OER, and (e, f) after the 100 h HER.



Figure S7. XPS spectra of the NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure before and after 100 h of the OER/HER.



**Figure S8.** TEM, HR-TEM, and elemental mapping results for the  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2@ALD-NiO$  heteronanostructure: (a–c) before, (d–f) after the OER, and (g–i) after the HER.



Figure S9. Nyquist plots corresponding to various catalysts in 1 M KOH.



**Figure S10.** Partial density of states and band centers of the (a) active-metal 3d orbital and (b) active-oxygen 2p orbital. The Fermi level is set to zero.



**Figure S11.** (a) Side and (b) top views of MoO<sub>2</sub> and MoO<sub>2</sub>@ALD-NiO slab models, respectively. The solid black line represents one unit cell area.

**Table S1.** Comparison of the OER performance of the  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2@ALD-NiO$ heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Overpotential at 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (mV)	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
		()	()	
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CoMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	~490	-	11
VCNB/NF	1 M KOH	370	-	12
NiCo <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> NW	1 M KOH	370	40	13
Ni <sub>2</sub> P@NF-6	1 M KOH	590	297	14
Ni@Co-Ni-P	1 М КОН	380	65	15
Ultrathin Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanosheets	1 M KOH	535	49.1	16
NiCoP/C	1 М КОН	430	96	17
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 М КОН	495	88	18
NiFe-LDH	1 M NaOH	450	-	19
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> NWs	1 М КОН	468	95.0	20
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /MoO <sub>2</sub> @ALD-NiO heteronanostructure	1 M KOH	372.3	57.0	Present work

**Table S2.** Comparison of the HER performance of the  $NiCo_2O_4/MoO_2@ALD-NiO$ heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

	Electrolyte	<b>Overpotential at 10</b>	Tafel slope	Df
Catalyst		mA cm <sup>-2</sup> (mV)	(mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @CoMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	121	77.0	11
Ni-Co-P	1 M KOH	107	46.0	21
NiFe-LDH/NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	192	59.0	22
Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub> @CuS	1 M KOH	95	42.0	23
H-Fe-CoMoS	1 M KOH	138	98.0	24
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @Ni <sub>0.796</sub> CoLDH	1 M KOH	115	56.4	25
Ar-NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /S	1 M KOH	137	121.4	26
FeOOH/NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	146	41.3	27
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NiCoP	1 M KOH	198	91.0	28
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> LDH nanoflakes	1 M KOH	140	124.2	29
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NiMoO <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	300	94.0	30
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /MoO <sub>2</sub> @ALD-NiO	1 M KOH	57 1	59.0	Present
heteronanostructure		5/.1	20.0	work

Table S3. Comparison of the water splitting performance of the NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /MoO <sub>2</sub> @ALD-NiO
heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Voltage (V)	Ref.
NiFe/NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	31
Co-Fe oxyphosphide	1 M KOH	1.69 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	32
NiFe HNSs	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	33
NiS-Ni <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>6</sub>	1 M KOH	1.64 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	34
Ar-NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /S	1 M KOH	1.63 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	26
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NiCoP	1 M KOH	1.66 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	28
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> //Ni <sub>0.33</sub> Co <sub>0.67</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	1.73 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	35
NWs			
Ni/NiO	1 M KOH	1.71 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	36
CoxPO <sub>4</sub> /CoP	1 M KOH	1.91 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	37
Co <sub>9</sub> S <sub>8</sub> -CoSe <sub>2</sub>	1 M KOH	1.66 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	38
MoP@Ni <sub>3</sub> P/NF	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	39
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /MoO <sub>2</sub> @ALD-NiO	1 M KOH	1 62 V @ 10 m 4 cm <sup>-2</sup>	This
heteronanostructure			work

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