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 $NiCo₂O₄, NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂, NiCo₂O₄(@ALD-NiO and NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂(@ALD-$ NiO heteronanostructures has been described in our previous report.¹

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 RuO₂) and 10 μ L of Nafion were dispersed in 1 mL of a water/alcohol mixture solution (3:1) using ultrasonication to prepare an ink. Finally, 50 μL of the catalyst ink was coated on the NF followed by drying at 60 °C. Thereafter, LSV measurements were performed at 2 mV s^{-1} 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. η was obtained using Eq 2, and the Tafel slope was obtained using Eq 3:

$$
E_{RHE} = E_{SCE} + 0.059pH + 0.197
$$
 (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)^{2, 3}. 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 4.5 . 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 MoO₂ bulk, MoO₂ slab, and $MoO₂(@ALD-NiO slab model calculations, respectively⁶. The (-111) facet is typically$ studied in monoclinic $MoO₂$ systems, whereas the (100) facet is the most stable NiO surface $7-10$. Therefore, the most stable $MoO₂$ (-111) termination was investigated for the NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂ surface, and four NiO (100) layers were loaded onto it to represent the $NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂(QALD-$ NiO surface (Figure S11). The lattice misfit between $MoO₂$ 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 MoO₂ 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:

$$
\Delta G = \Delta E + \Delta ZPE - T\Delta S
$$

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:

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

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

Characterization

XRD patterns were collected from 10° to 80° using an X-ray diffractometer (PANalytical) employing Cu Kα 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 $NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂(@ALD-NiO)$ heteronanostructure. Reproduced with permission.¹

Figure S2. FE-SEM images of (a, b) pristine NiCo₂O₄, and the (c, d) NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂ core/shell structure at different magnifications. Reproduced with permission.¹

Figure S3. TEM images of NiCo₂O₄@ALD-NiO at different magnifications.

Figure S4. Cyclic voltammograms in the potential range $50-150$ mV for (a) $NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂$ and (b) the $NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂(QALD-NiO)$ 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 NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@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 NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure before and after h of the OER/HER.

Figure S8. TEM, HR-TEM, and elemental mapping results for the NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@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 $MoO₂$ and $MoO₂@ALD-NiO$ slab models, respectively. The solid black line represents one unit cell area.

Table S1. Comparison of the OER performance of the NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

Table S2. Comparison of the HER performance of the NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Voltage (V)	Ref.
NiFe/NiCo ₂ O ₄	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	31
Co-Fe oxyphosphide	1 M KOH	1.69 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	32
NiFe HNSs	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	33
$NiS-Ni_2P_2S_6$	1 M KOH	1.64 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	34
Ar-NiCo ₂ O ₄ /S	1 M KOH	1.63 V ω 10 mA cm ⁻²	26
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /NiCoP	1 M KOH	1.66 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	28
$NiCo2O4/Ni0.33Co0.67S2$	1 M KOH	1.73 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	35
NWs			
Ni/NiO	1 M KOH	1.71 V ω 10 mA cm ⁻²	36
CoxPO ₄ /CoP	1 M KOH	1.91 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	37
$Co9S8-CoSe2$	1 M KOH	1.66 V ω 10 mA cm ⁻²	38
$MoP@Ni_3P/NF$	1 M KOH	1.67 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	39
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /MoO ₂ @ALD-NiO	1 M KOH	1.62 V @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	This
heteronanostructure			work

Table S3. Comparison of the water splitting performance of the NiCo₂O₄/MoO₂@ALD-NiO heteronanostructure with that of previously reported electrocatalysts.

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