## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

# Ultrathin Defect-rich Nickel Cobalt Oxide Nanosheet Array for Enhanced Bifunctional Oxygen Electrocatalysis

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Fig. S1 XRD patterns of Ag, Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-NW, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-1N, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N and NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-3N.



Fig. S2 (a-c) SEM images of NiCoO<sub>X</sub>-NW. (d-f) SEM images of NiCoO<sub>X</sub>-2N.



Fig. S3 HRTEM images of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N.



Fig. S4 XPS spectra of Ag 3d for NiCoO<sub>x</sub>, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-1N, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N and NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-3N.



Fig. S5 XPS spectra of Ni 2p for NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-NW, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-1N, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N and NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-3N.



Fig. S6 XPS spectra of N 1s for NiCoO<sub>x</sub>, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-1N, NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N and NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-3N.

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Fig. S7 Comparison of OER performance of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N with commercial supported RuO<sub>2</sub> and IrO<sub>2</sub> catalysts.

#### Supplementary Note to Figure S7:

We purchased commercial  $RuO_2$  and  $IrO_2$  from Damas-beta, Sigma Aldrich, respectively. The  $RuO_2$  or  $IrO_2$  powder (5.0mg) was dispersed in a solution of isopropanol and water with a volume ration of 1:3 (1mL).  $20\mu$ l of Nafion solution was added as a binder. The mixture was subjected to ultrasonication for more than 30 min to obtain a homogenous catalyst ink. The ink was drop casted onto the nickel foam (NF) or carbon paper (CP) in a geometric area of  $1cm^{-2}$ . The catalyst loading was controlled at approximately 1.0 mg cm<sup>-2</sup>. The dried nickel foam or carbon paper electrode was then subjected to electrochemical measurements. The reason of using carbon paper as electrode is that carbon paper has very low OER activity. Nickel foam itself has some OER activity, and therefore nickel foam loaded with electrocatalysts performs better than the carbon paper loaded ones. There is one oxidation peak cantered at ~1.5V in the LSV curve in nickel foam loaded with  $RuO_2$  or  $IrO_2$ , which is caused by the electrooxidation of Ni species to higher valence.

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**Fig. S8** (a) XRD patterns of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N catalyst before and after reaction. (b) SEM image of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N catalyst after reaction. (c) TEM image of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N catalyst after reaction. (d-g) STEM image and corresponding EDS element mapping of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N catalyst after reaction.

#### Supplementary Note to Figure S8:

After reaction, as shown in the XRD pattern, the major phase of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N nanosheet was retained, while the intensity of Ag peak at ~38° decreased, this could be due to the partial detachment of Ag particles from the nanosheet during OER. SEM and TEM images of the spent NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N (**Figure S8b,c**) show the nanosheet array remained structurally stable after OER. The EDS mapping shows the co- existence of Co, Ni and O in the nanosheet. The above results prove that the NiCoOx-2N nanosheet array are robust for long-term OER and ORR.



**Fig. S9** (a)The activity of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N for OER normalized by ECSA in 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> KOH. (b) The activity of NiCoO<sub>x</sub>-2N for ORR normalized by ECSA in 1 mol L<sup>-1</sup> KOH. Note: iR correction was not applied in (a) and (b).

Catalyst	C <sub>dl</sub> (mF/cm²)	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Stability (h)	Ref.
NiCoO <sub>x</sub> -2N	217	29	200	This
NiFe/NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	-	45.5	10	29
Fe-Co-S/CC	61.2	23.87	48	28
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -NC	10	77	-	26
Co-FeSe <sub>2</sub>	41	78	9	27

 Table S1. Comparison of OER catalytic performances of recent reported nanostructure arrays.

 Table S2. The ECSA of various

 nanosheet array

 catalysts in 1 mol L<sup>-</sup>

Catalyst	NiCoO <sub>x</sub> -2N	NiCoO <sub>x</sub> -3N	NiCoO <sub>x</sub> -1N	NiCoO <sub>x</sub> -NW	NiCoO <sub>x</sub>	nanosheet a catalysts in 1
ECSA	5425.0	4792.5	4812.5	2322.5	4137.5	<sup>1</sup> КОН.
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