Supporting Information

A NiCo₂O₄ electrocatalyst with a thin graphitic coating for anion exchange membrane water electrolysis of wastewater

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Fig. S1. The photograph of weighing results of obtained electrocatalyst in the synthesis process.



Fig. S2. Energy-dispersive spectroscopic mapping of NCO@C for elemental Ni, Co, O and C.



Fig. S3. TEM image of physically mixed NCO and graphite without ball-milling process.



Fig. S4. TEM image of NCO@C. High resolution TEM image (right) taken from red part in NCO@C low magnification image (left). (NCO: NiCo₂O₄)



Fig. S5. RRDE testing of NCO@C for OER Faradaic efficiency (FE) in 0.1 M KOH solution. The schematic illustration (right) of using RRDE to measure the FE. OER process in GC disk electrode generates oxygen ($4OH^- \rightarrow O_2 + 4e^- + 2H_2O$), which is reduced by oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) at Pt ring electrode. The ring potential of 0.4 V_{RHE} was applied to reduce the generated oxygen, and OER in the disk electrode and ORR in the ring electrode occur successively. The FE was calculated as follow equation.

$$FE = I_{ring} / (I_{disk} \cdot N)$$

Where I_{disk} and I_{ring} are the disk and ring current, respectively. N represents the current collection efficiency of the Pt ring with the value of 0.2.

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Fig. S6. The photograph of the AEMWE single cell operation (left) and unit configuration (right). The configuration of single cell is as follows: cathode $\parallel ||$ AEM $\parallel ||$ anode.



Fig. S7. Comparison of the surface of electrode with the same amount of synthetic electrocatalyst. On the electrode surface to which the NCO@C catalyst is applied, the carbon coating effect shows a uniform electrode surface.



Fig. S8. The overpotential of AEMWE with NCO@C and NCO as anode was subdivide into (a) ohmic overpotential (η_{ohmic}) and (b) activation overpotential (η_{act}) at various current density region.



Fig. S9. Continuous long-term durability test of NCO@C electrocatalyst at 20 mA/cm² for OER (a) and -20 mA/cm² for HER (b) in waste KOH electrolyte.



Fig. S10. XRD patterns of anode electrode applied NCO@C before and after durability test.

Cathode	Anode	Electrolyte	Temperature (°C)	Performance	Reference
NiCo ₂ O ₄	NiCo ₂ O ₄	1M KOH	50	0.764 A/cm ² at 1.9 V_{cell}	This work
NiCo ₂ O ₄	NiCo ₂ O ₄	Waste KOH	50	0.923 A/cm ² at 1.9 V _{cell}	This work
NiFeCoP	NiFeCo-LDH	1M KOH	50	0.5 A/cm ² at 1.75 V_{cell}	1
NiCo/NiCoO	CuCo ₂ O ₄	1М КОН	50	0.5 A/cm ² at 1.85 V_{cell}	2
Co_3S_4	Cu _{0.81} Co _{2.19} O ₄	1М КОН	60	0.431 A/cm ² at 2 V _{cell}	3
СоР	СоР	DI water	50	0.335 A/cm ² at 1.8 V _{cell}	4
Ni/CeO ₂ -	CuCoO _x	0.1M NaOH	70	0.208 A/cm ² at 2.2 V _{cell}	5
La ₂ O ₃ /C					
Ni	$Ce_{0.2}MnFe_{1.8}O_4$	1M KOH	25	0.3 A/cm ² at 1.8 V _{cell}	6
Ni/CeO ₂ -	CuCoO _x	1М КОН	43	0.47 A/cm ² at 1.9 V _{cell}	7
La ₂ O ₃ /C					
Ni	Ni	1М КОН	50	0.15 A/cm ² at 1.9 V_{cell}	8
Ni	Li _{0.21} Co _{2.79} O ₄	DI water	45	0.3 A/cm ² at 2.05 V _{cell}	9
Ni	$Cu_{0.7}Co_{2.3}O_4$	1M KOH	55	0.1 A/cm ² at 1.99 V_{cell}	10
NiMo	NiFe	DI water	70	0.4 A/cm ² at 1.85 V_{cell}	11
Ni	Cu _{0.7} Co _{2.3} O ₄	DI water	22	0.1 A/cm ² at 1.9 V _{cell}	12

Table S1. Comparison of the performance of AEMWE single cell by non-precious electrocatalyst as anode and cathode.

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