

## Supporting Information

# Electrocatalytic Oxygen Evolution Activity of Surfactant-free Cobalt- and Manganese-based Spinel Oxide Nanoparticles in Acid

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## 1. Experimental

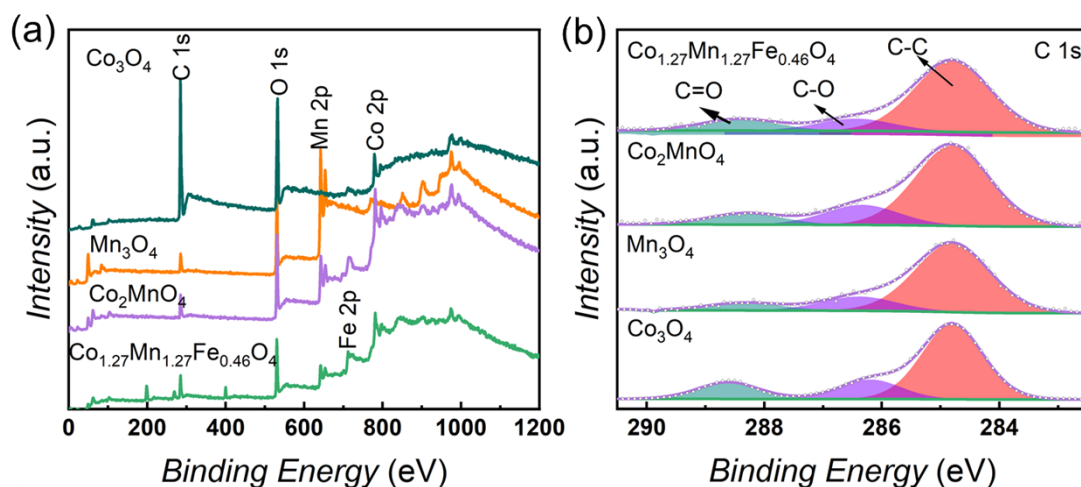
### Chemicals

Cobalt(II) tetrahydrate ( $\text{Co}(\text{ac})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Hongyan Chemical Reagent; AR 99.5%), manganese acetate tetrahydrate ( $\text{Mn}(\text{ac})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Damao Chemical Reagent; AR 99.0%), ferric chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Kemiou Chemical Reagent; AR 99.0%), ethanol absolute ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ; Guanghai Chemical Reagent; AR 99.7%), ammonia solution ( $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; Guanghai Chemical Reagent; AR 25-28%), carbon paper were used as received unless stated otherwise. Doubly distilled water was used throughout the experiment.

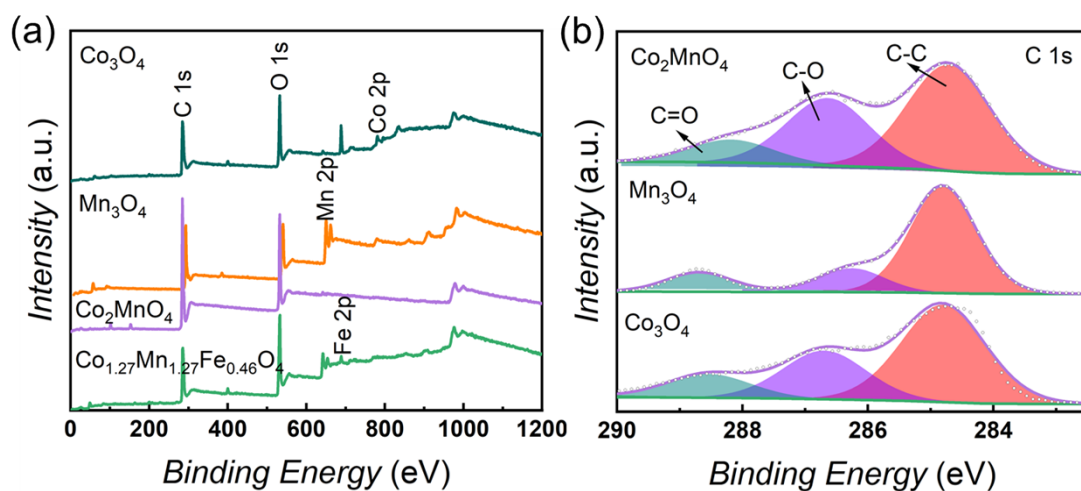
## 2. Instrumentation

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was carried out using a Kratos Axis Supra spectrometer at room temperature and ultra-high vacuum (UHV) conditions. The instrument was equipped with monochromatic Al K $\alpha$  source 1486.6 eV (15 mA, 15 kV), and hemispherical analyser with hybrid magnetic and electrostatic lens for enhanced electron collection. Survey and detailed XPS spectra were acquired at normal emission with the fixed pass energy of 160 eV and 40 eV, respectively. All spectra were charge-corrected to the hydrocarbon peak set to 284.6 eV. The Kratos charge neutralizer system was used on all specimens. Data analysis was based on a standard deconvolution method using mixed Gaussian (G) and Lorentzian (L) line shape (G = 70% and L = 30%, Gaussian–Lorentzian product) for each component. Spectra were analyzed using CasaXPS software (version 2.3.16). X-ray diffraction (XRD) was acquired using (D8 ADV ANCE, Bruker) diffractometer having Cu K $\alpha$  ( $\lambda=1.54 \text{ \AA}$ ) source. The instrument was operated at 30 mA current voltage and 40 kV. Field emission scanning electron microscope (S-4800, Hitachi, Japan) and transmission electron microscope (FEI-Tecnai G2 F20) were used to observe the morphology of the catalyst. ICP-AES parameters are the following: forward power 1350 W, plasma gas flow rate 12.0 L min<sup>-1</sup>, nebulizer gas flow rate 1.0 L min<sup>-1</sup>, auxiliary gas flow rate 1.0 L min<sup>-1</sup>, sample uptake speed 50 rpm with white/orange Tygon tubing. A concentric nebulizer was used with a cyclonic spray chamber. No internal standard correction was applied for ICP-AES analysis.

### 3. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy

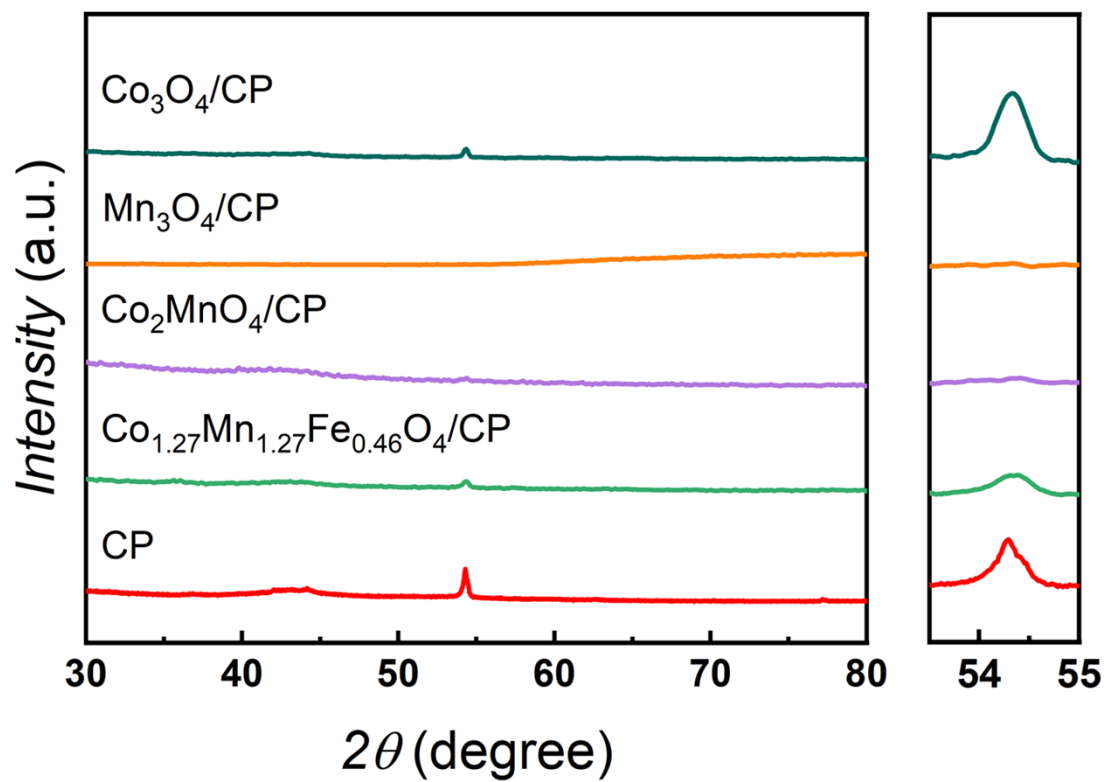


**Figure S1.** (a) XPS survey spectra of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$ ; (b) Deconvoluted high-resolution XPS spectra of the C 1s region of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$ .



**Figure S2.** (a) XPS survey spectra of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  after the long-term galvanostatic test; (b) Deconvoluted high-resolution XPS spectra of the C 1s region of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  after the long-term galvanostatic test.

#### 4. X-ray diffraction



**Figure S3.** XRD patterns of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  and carbon paper after long-term galvanostatic test.

## 5. EDS and ICP-AES

Table S1. Contents of the spinel-type oxides

		Atomic Percentage (%)			
		Co	Mn	Fe	O
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	EDS	39.56	-	-	60.44
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	EDS	38.43	-	-	61.57
Co <sub>2</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub>	EDS	21.74	17.38	-	60.88
Co <sub>1.27</sub> Mn <sub>1.27</sub> Fe <sub>0.46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	ICP-AES	41.74	42.93	15.34	-
	EDS	16.39	15.31	7.89	60.41

Table S2. The amounts of elements dissolved into the electrolytes after long-term

OER

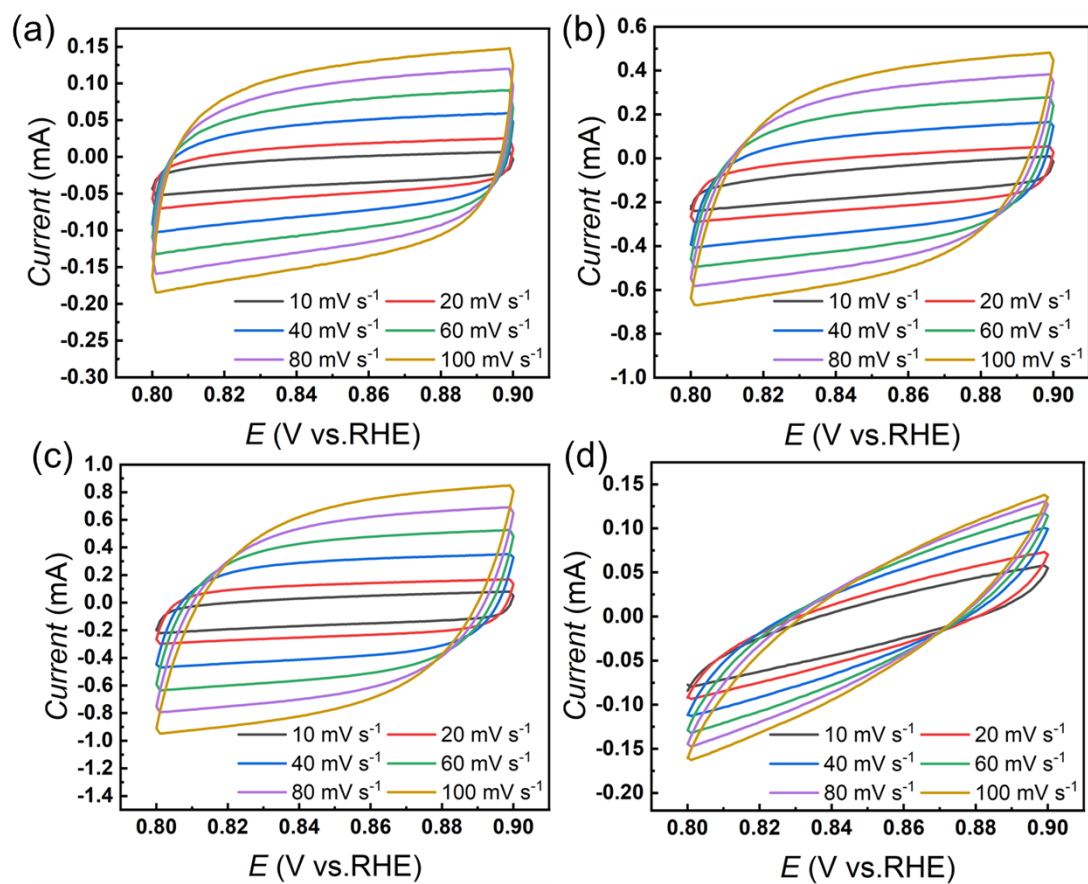
	ICP-AES	Co	Mn	Fe
Dissolved mass (mg)	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.692	-	-
	Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	-	0.690	-
	Co <sub>2</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub>	1.022	0.595	-
	Co <sub>1.27</sub> Mn <sub>1.27</sub> Fe <sub>0.46</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.401	0.213	0.058
Atomic Percentage(%)	Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	17.31	-	-
	Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	-	17.24	-
	Co <sub>2</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub>	20.88	13.70	-

$\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$	10.04	5.34	1.45
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Table S3. The content of different oxygen groups

XPS	Atomic Percentage (%)			
	-O	-OH	-H <sub>2</sub> O	
Before	$\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$	12.24	45.06	42.69
	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	74.64	18.97	6.39
	$\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$	67.05	23.75	9.20
	$\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$	62.10	31.01	6.90
After	$\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$	13.81	75.78	10.41
	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	25.85	41.81	32.34
	$\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$	12.62	72.66	14.72
	$\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$	19.51	38.76	41.73

## 6. Electrochemistry



**Figure S4.** (a-d) CV of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  at different scan rates (10, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ ) in 0.8 - 0.9 V in 1 M  $\text{HClO}_4$ .



Theoretically, a simple electrochemical redox reaction can be described by the Butler-Volmer equation:

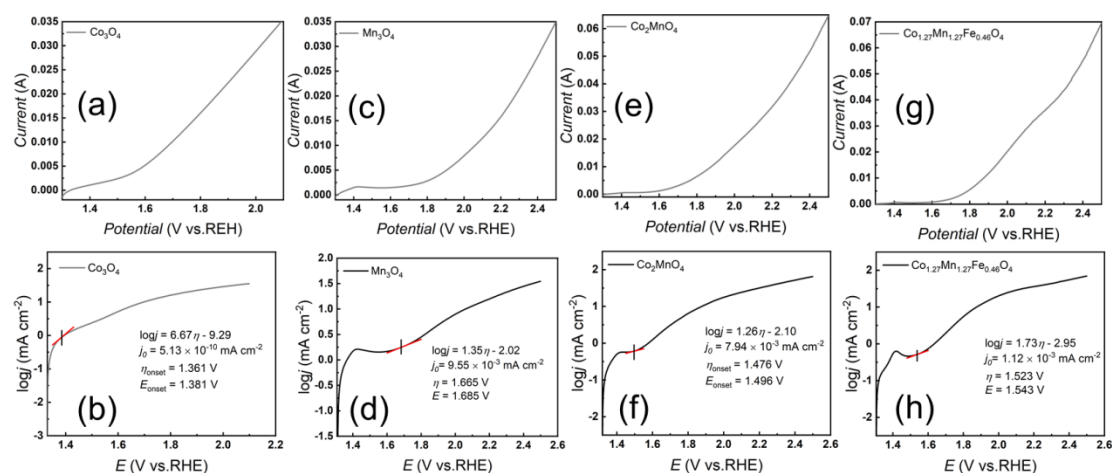
$$j = j_0 \{ \exp(-\alpha f \eta) - \exp[(1 - \alpha) f \eta] \} \quad (1)$$

By taking logarithm of Eq. 1, and assuming the reverse reaction negligible, there is

$$\log j = \log j_0 + \alpha f \eta / 2.303 RT \quad (2)$$

where  $\alpha$  is the transfer coefficient,  $f$  denotes  $F/RT$  ( $F$ : the Faraday's constant,  $R$ : the universal gas constant,  $T$ : the absolute temperature), and  $j_0$  is the exchange current density. Therefore, by plotting the  $\log j$  vs.  $\eta$  plot, the  $j_0$  can be acquired from the intercept.

The  $j_0$  of MOR for  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  are  $2.45 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ ,  $2.51 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ ,  $1.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  and  $4.58 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ , respectively.



**Figure S5.** The LSV of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$  and  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4/\text{CP}$  electrodes in 0.5 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  + 1 M  $\text{HClO}_4$  (scan rate  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ).

**Table S4.** EIS fitting results

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	$R_S/\Omega$	<i>Error</i> /%	$R_{CT}/\Omega$	<i>Error</i> /%
$\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$	10.73	0.172	9.63	1.346
$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	17.60	0.493	218.90	3.754
$\text{Co}_2\text{MnO}_4$	16.54	0.578	60.51	2.539
$\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$	12.85	0.295	39.87	0.834
$\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ after galvanostatic OER test	11.34	0.404	10.72	1.698

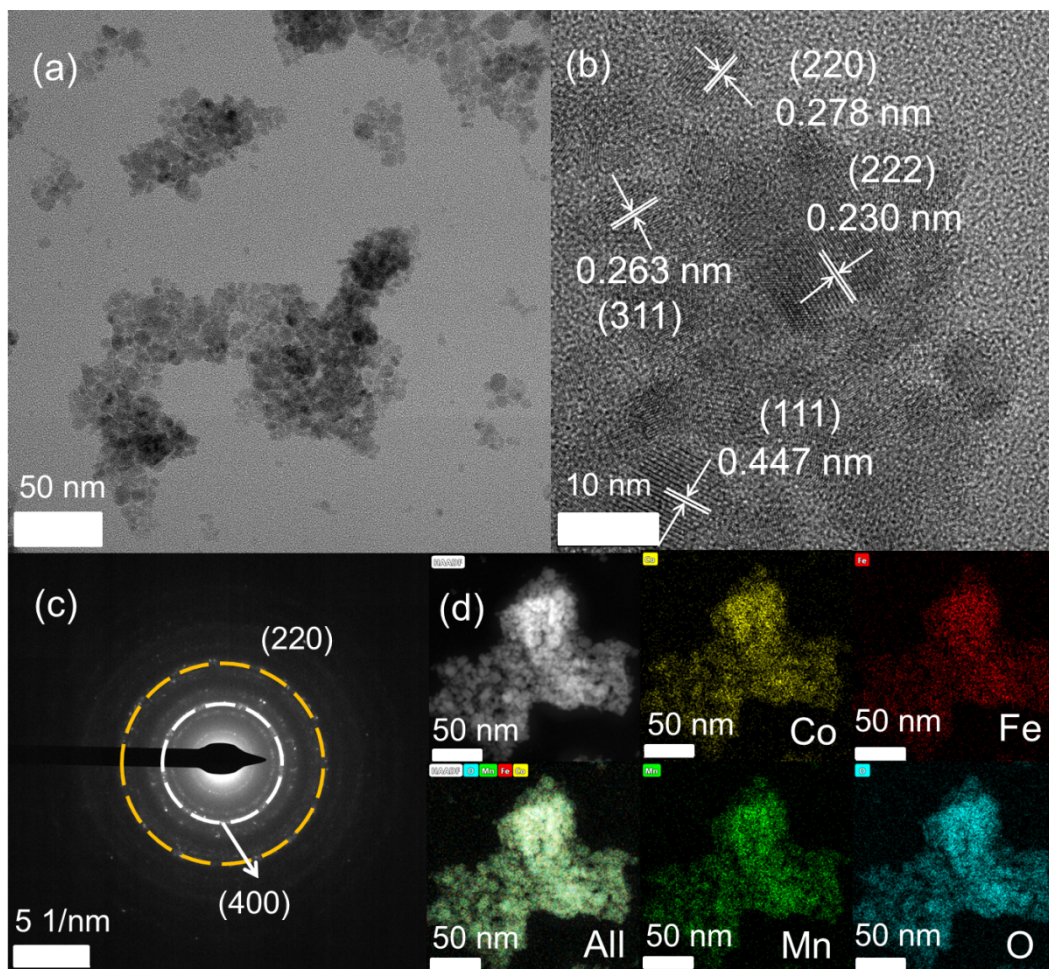
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## 7. Activity comparison

**Table S5.** OER activity comparison in acid

Catalysts	Electrolyte	$\eta@10$ mA cm <sup>2</sup> /mV	Tafel Slope/ mV dec <sup>-1</sup>	Stability/h	References
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CP	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	336	74.7	28	This work
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @C/CP	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	370	82	86.8	[1]
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> /FTO	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	423	88.1	>50 h	[2]
Ag-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	680	219	12	[3]
Ir-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	225	64.1	130	[4]
P-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	400	98	30	[5]
Co <sub>3</sub> S <sub>4</sub> @rGO	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	350	65	>8	[6]
RuO <sub>2</sub> (Co,Mn) <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> / CC	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	270	77	24	[7]
HNC-Co	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	265	85	-	[8]
AlNiCoIrMo	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	233	55.2	-	[9]

## 8. TEM



**Figure S6.** (a) TEM image of the  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$ ; (b) High resolution TEM image of the  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$ ; (c) SAED pattern of the  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$ ; (d) Elemental mapping and HAADF image of the  $\text{Co}_{1.27}\text{Mn}_{1.27}\text{Fe}_{0.46}\text{O}_4$ .

## 9. References

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