

A fluffy sphere-like NiCoCu-carbonate hydroxide based electrocatalyst for the oxygen evolution reaction in pH neutral electrolyte solution

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Materials. All chemicals were purchased from Aladdin (analytical grade) and used without any further purification. The aqueous solutions were prepared using double distilled deionized water (Milli-Q grade, Millipore).

Synthesis of $M_2(OH)_2CO_3$. $M_2(OH)_2CO_3$ ($M=$ Ni, Co, and Cu) was synthesized via the reference with some amendment [1-3]. 3 mmol of cobaltous nitrate and 3 g of urea were dispersed in 70 mL of deionized water with stirring for 1 h. Subsequently, the formed mixture was transferred to a reaction vessel and heated to 180 °C for 3 h. After the solution cooled down naturally, the formed powder was obtained by filtration and washed with water and ethanol at least six times. Afterwards, the target product ($Co_2(OH)_2CO_3$) was dried at 45 °C for 12 h. For preparations of $Ni_2(OH)_2CO_3$ and $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$, replace cobaltous nitrate with nickel nitrate and copper nitrate, while keeping the rest of the steps unchanged.

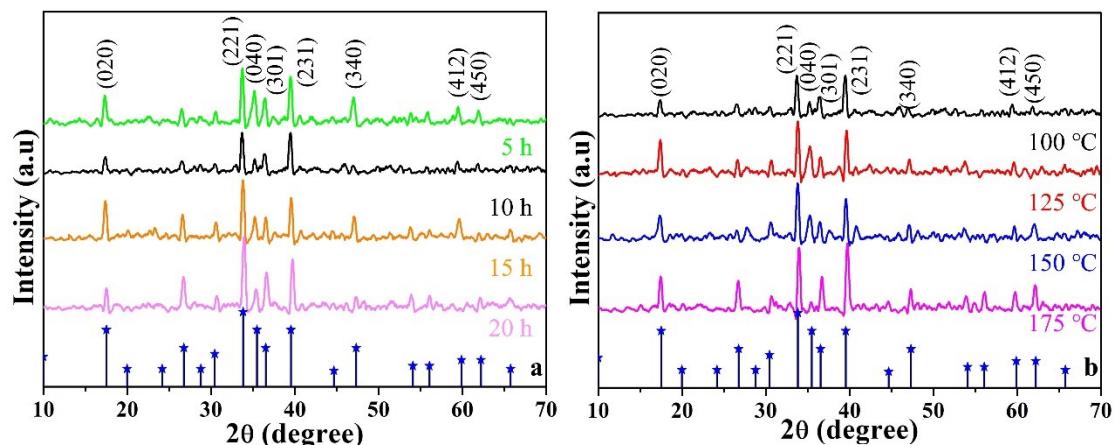


Fig. S1 (a) XRD patterns of $(NiCoCu)(OH)_2(CO_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal time: 5 h, 10 h, 15 h, and 20 h at 100 °C. (b) XRD patterns of $(NiCoCu)(OH)_2(CO_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal temperatures: 100 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C, and 175 °C for 10 h.

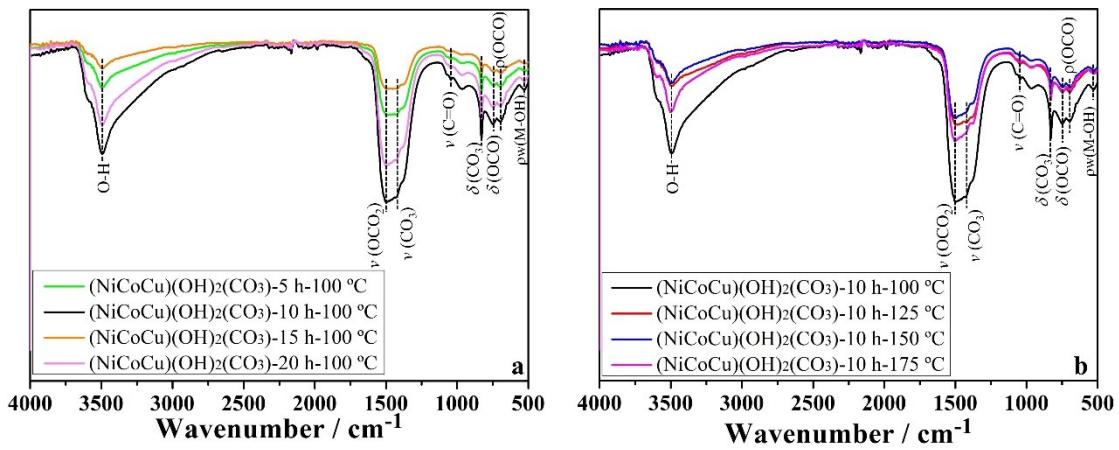


Fig. S2 (a) FT-IR spectra of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal time: 5 h, 10 h, 15 h, and 20 h at 100 °C. (b) FT-IR spectra of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal temperatures: 100 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C, and 175 °C for 10 h.

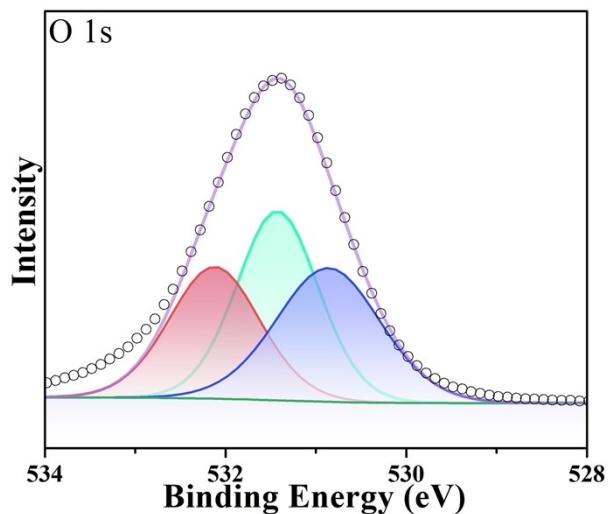


Fig. S3 XPS of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C in the energy regions of O 1s.

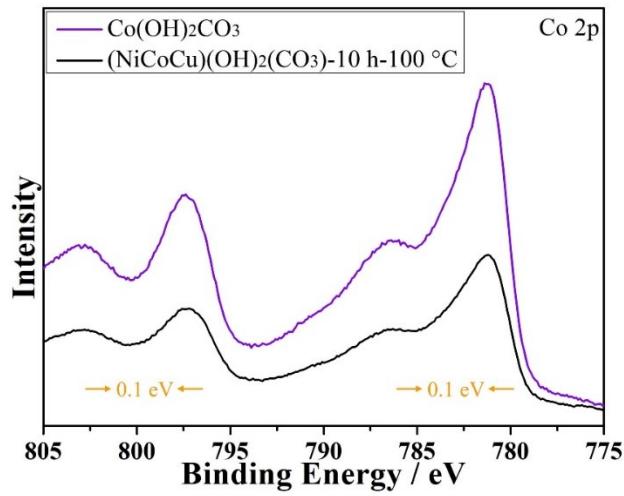


Fig. S4 The high-resolution Co 2p spectra of the $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C and $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$.

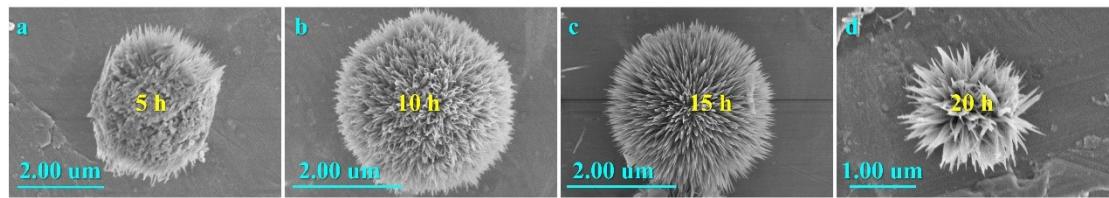


Fig. S5 SEM images of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal time: (a) 5 h, (b) 10 h, (c) 15 h, and (d) 20 h at 100 °C.

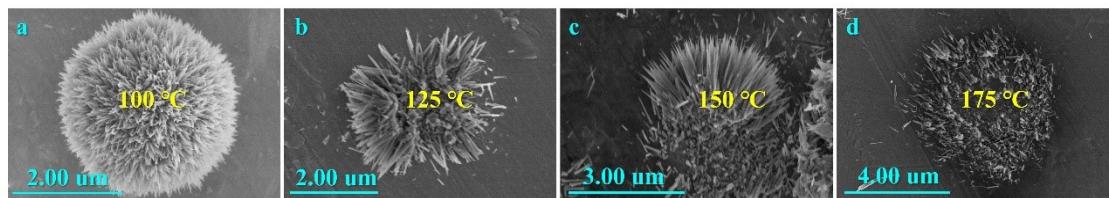


Fig. S6 SEM images of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal temperatures: (a) 100 °C (b) 125 °C, (c) 150 °C, and (d) 175 °C for 10 h.

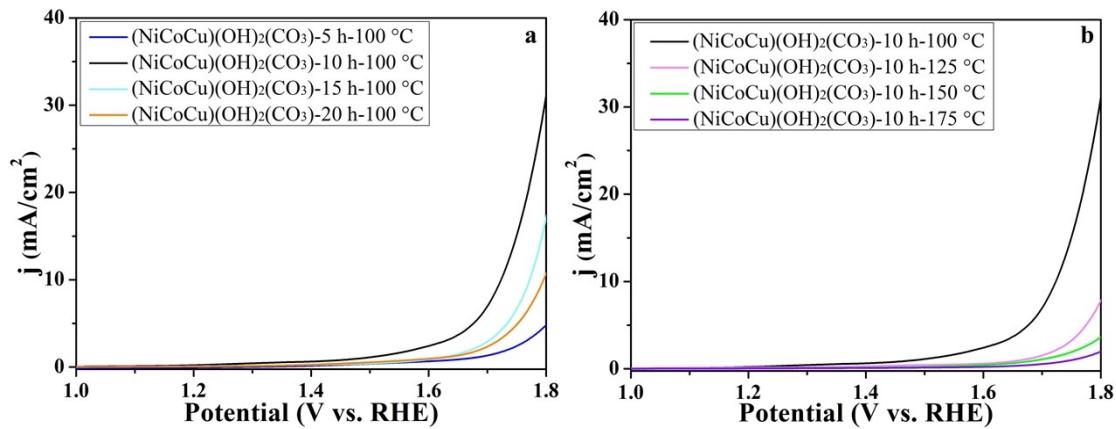


Fig. S7 (a) LSV curves of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-Y prepared at different hydrothermal time: 5 h, 10 h, 15 h, and 20 h at 100 °C. (b) LSV curves of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C prepared at different hydrothermal temperatures: 100 °C, 125 °C, 150 °C, and 175 °C for 10 h.

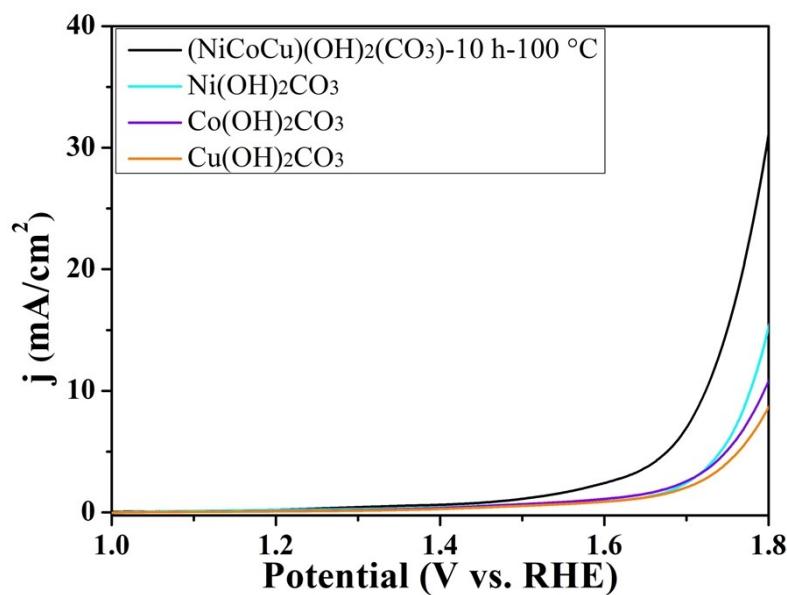


Fig. S8 LSV curves of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C, $\text{Ni}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$, $\text{Co}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$, and $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$. Conditions: Tris-HCl electrolyte ($\text{pH} = 7.1$, 0.2 M), scan rate: 60 mV/s.

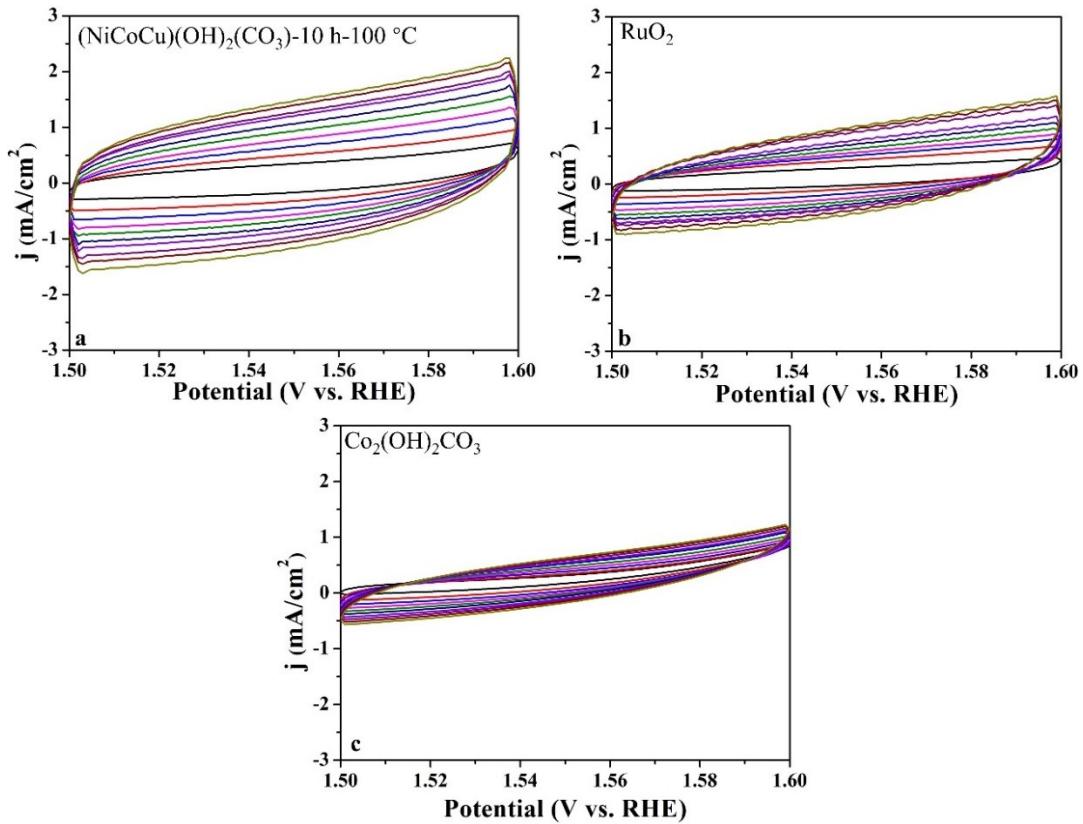


Fig. S9 CV curves measured within the range of 1.5 to 1.6 V vs. RHE with scan rate from 20 to 200 mV s⁻¹ of (a) $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C, (b) RuO₂, and (c) $\text{Co}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$, measured in 0.2 M Tris-HCl buffer solution (pH = 7.1).

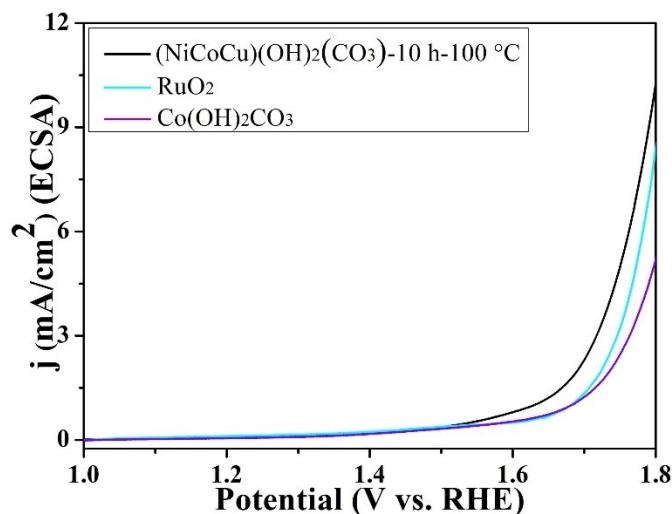


Fig. S10 ECSA-normalized LSV curves of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C, RuO₂, and $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$ for water oxidation.

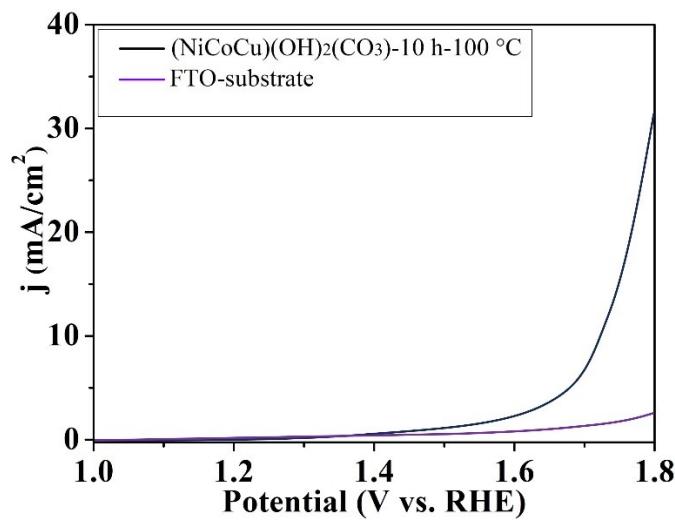


Fig. S11 LSV curves of FTO-substrate and $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C.

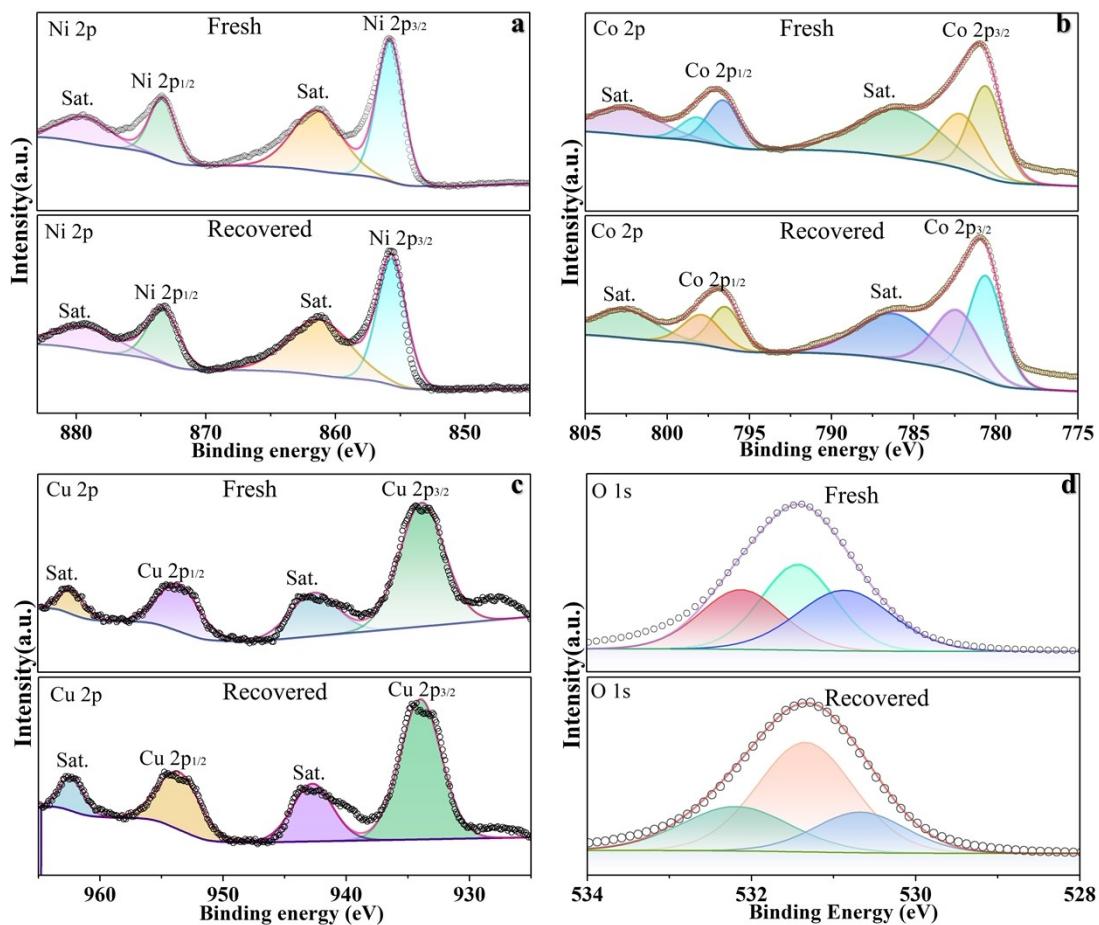


Fig. S12 XPS of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C before and after the electrochemical stability experiment in the energy regions of (a) Ni 2p, (b) Co 2p, (c) Cu 2p, and (d) O 1s.

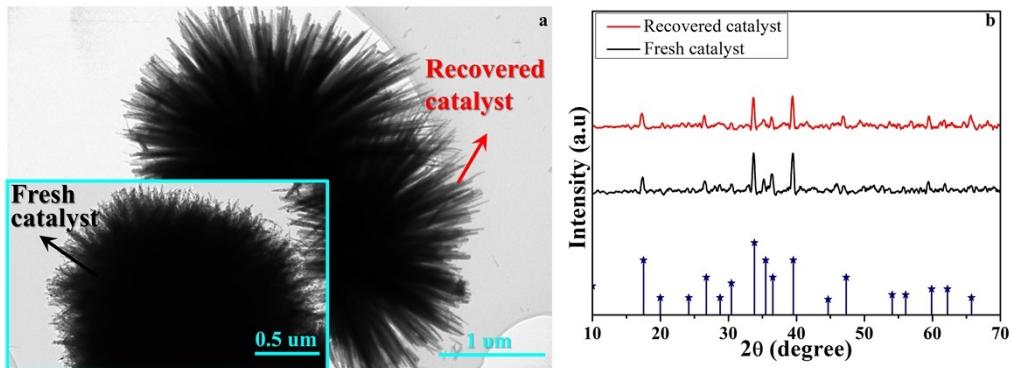


Fig. S13 (a) TEM images and (b) XRD patterns of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C before and after chronoamperometric measurement.

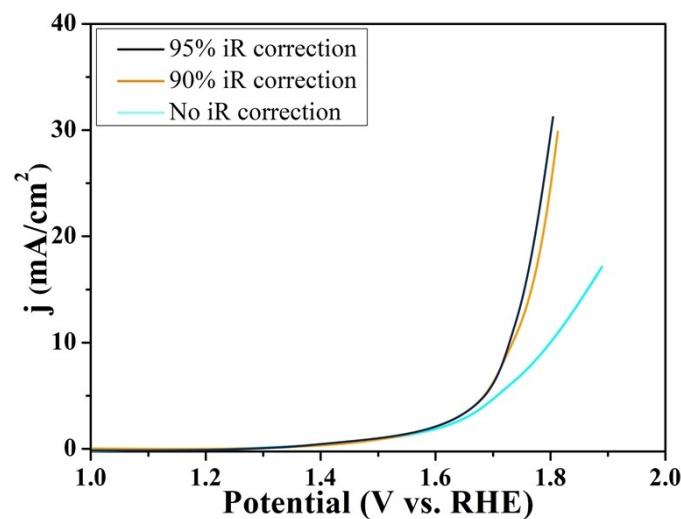


Fig. S14 Polarization curves of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C under different iR compensation levels in Tris-HCl electrolyte (pH = 7.1, 0.2 M).

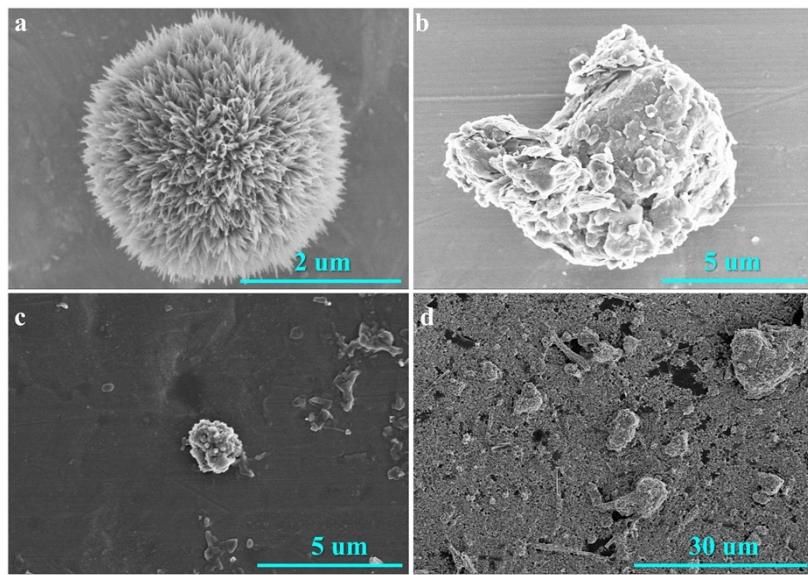


Fig. S15 SEM images of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C with varying contents: (a-d) number 1-4 (corresponding to the number in the ICP-AES (Table S4)).

Table S1 BET surface areas and structural parameters of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -X-100 °C

Catalyst	BET surfaces area (m ² /g) ^a	Pore size (nm) ^b	Pore volume (cm ³ /g) ^c
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -5 h-100 °C	27.9	1.9	0.1
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C	55.3	2.2	0.3
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -15 h-100 °C	46.7	2.8	0.3
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -20 h-100 °C	32.5	3.3	0.4

^a Surface area obtained from BET measurements.

^b BJH desorption pore size distribution.

^c BJH desorption pore volume.

Table S2 BET surface areas and structural parameters of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-Y

Catalyst	BET surfaces area (m ² /g) ^a	Pore size (nm) ^b	Pore volume (cm ³ /g) ^c
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C	55.3	2.2	0.3
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-125 °C	19.7	0.9	0.02
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-150 °C	13.9	0.5	0.01
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-175 °C	2.5	0.4	0.01

^a Surface area obtained from BET measurements.

^b BJH desorption pore size distribution.

^c BJH desorption pore volume.

Table S3 ICP-AES date of $(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C with different doped metal content and their OER activity

Number	Sample	Ni (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Overpotential (10 mA/cm ²)
1		2.43	5.27	1.93	490 mV (this work)
2	$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$	5.33	5.96	1.76	435 mV
3	-10 h-100 °C	1.86	5.11	5.92	529 mV
4		5.58	5.39	5.10	621 mV

Table S4 EIS fitting results of the components of the circuit shown in Fig. 4d.

Catalyst	R _s (Ω)	CPE (10 ⁻⁶)	R _{ct} (Ω)
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C	89	0.889	332
RuO ₂	96	0.793	624
Co(OH) ₂ CO ₃	107	0.975	1433

Table S5 Comparison of some reported materials and this work

Electrocatalyst	Overpotential (mV) @10 mA/cm ²	Tafel mV dec ⁻¹	Ref.
Fe-CCHH/NF-30	200 (1.0 M KOH)	50	4
Cu-doped (020)-faceted CCOH	210 (1.0 M KOH)	67	5
t-Co ^{II} Co ^{III}	240 (1.0 M KOH)	79	6
CN-xFe HMs	258 (1.0 M KOH)	48.7	7
Co _{1.9} Ni _{0.1} (CO ₃)(OH) ₂ /GP	266 (1.0 M KOH)	44.8	8
5%W-CCH	318 (1.0 M KOH)	65.45	9
CoCH	320 (1.0 M KOH)	38.8	10
CoCH/NF	332 (1.0 M KHCO ₃)	126	11
$(\text{NiCoCu})(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)$ -10 h-100 °C	490 (pH 7.1, Tris-HCl)	198	This work
CoIr	373 (pH 7, PBS)	117.5	12
C/Co-NPs	390 (pH 7, NaPi)	60	13
NiFeO _x /C	400 (pH 7, PBS)	---	14
Co-P-B/rGO	400 (pH 7, PBS)	68	15
MnS _{0.10} O _{1.90} /MnCo ₂ S ₄	414 (0.2 M PBS)	78	16
Ni _{0.33} Co _{0.67} S ₂	420 (pH 7, PBS)	68	17
3D Co-Pi NA/Ti	450 (pH 7.0, PBS)	187	18
CCH@Co-Pi NA/Ti	460 (0.1 M PBS)	284	19
Fe ₁₀ Co ₄₀ Ni ₄₀ P	466 (pH 7, PBS)	246	20
NiCo ₂ S ₄ @N/S-rGO	470 (pH 7, PBS)	---	21
Co—Se—S—O	480 (pH 7, PBS)	---	22
Co ₃ (BO ₃) ₂ @CNT	487 (pH 7, PBS)	63	23
Co ₃ O ₄ QDs	490 (pH 7, PBS)	80	24

$\text{Cu}_6\text{Co}_7/\text{CC}$	500 (pH 7, PBS)	147	25
$\text{Co}_{0.7}\text{Fe}_{0.3}\text{P}/\text{CNT}$	500 (pH 7, PBS)	56	26
CoO/CoSe_2 hybrid	510 (pH 6.86, PBS)	137	27
CoP NA/CC	536 (pH 7, PBS)	85	28
$\delta\text{-MnO}_2/\text{FTO}$	600 (pH 6, Na_2SO_4)	---	29

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