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Supporting Information

Adjustable composition on Self-supported Amorphous Ni-Fe-P nanosheets decorated

NiP microspheres for efficient and stable overall alkaline freshwater/seawater splitting

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Experimental section

Reagents and Materials

Potassium hydroxide (KOH, 95%), hydrochloric acid (HCl, 37%), nickel sulfate hexahydrate (NiSO₄·6H₂O, analytical grade), ammonium chloride (NH₄Cl, 99.5%), sodium hypophosphite (NaH₂PO₂·H₂O, analytical grade), iron nitrate nonahydrateuuu (Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O, 98.5%), anhydrous ethanol (C₂H₅OH, 99%) were obtained from Macklin reagents Co., Ltd. Co. Commercial Pt/C (20%) and ruthenium oxide (RuO₂, 99.9%) were purchased from singma Co., USA. Nafion (5.0 wt%) was obtained from DuPontTM. The Ni foam (NF, thickness:1 mm) was from Suzhou Wingrise Energy Technology Co, Ltd. All chemicals were used directly without any further purification.

Preparation of A-NiFeP/NiP

The A-NiFeP/NiP was fabricated by electrodeposition. NF (1 cm \times 1.2 cm) was ultrasonic cleaned with alcohol and deionized water for 10 min in sequence and then dried in vacuum at 60 °C for 8 h. The electrodeposition process was carried out using the three-electrode system, the pretreated NF, saturated calomel electrode (SCE) and the platinum foils were used as working electrode, reference electrode and counter electrode, respectively. The A-NiFeP/NiP were conducted at a cathodic current density of 500 mA cm⁻² for 300 s at room temperature. The electrolyte composition and prepared A-NiFeP/NiP names were listed in Table S1.

	Electrolyte composition				
Solution number	NiSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O	$Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$	NaH ₂ PO ₂ ·H ₂ O	NH ₄ Cl	Films name
	(M)	(M)	(M)	(M)	
1	0.095	0.005	0.5	1	A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:5%
2	0.090	0.010	0.5	1	A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%
3	0.080	0.020	0.5	1	A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:20%
4	0.075	0.025	0.5	1	A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%
5	0.025	0.075	0.5	1	A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:75%

 Table S1 Electrodeposition solution details.

Preparation of NiP and FeP

The NiP was also fabricated by electrodeposition. The electrodeposition solution consisted of NiSO₄·6H₂O (0.1 M), NaH₂PO₂ (0.5 M) and NH₄Cl (1 M) with a current of -500 mA cm⁻² for 300 s at room temperature. The FeP (electrodeposition solution NiSO₄·6H₂O (0.1 M) was replaced with Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O (0.1M) was prepared using the similar electrodeposition method.

Fabrication of Pt/C and RuO₂ NF

The powder catalyst was dispersed in water-ethanol solution ($V_{water}/V_{ethanol} = 1:1$) with 5% Nafion and ultra-sonicated for 30 min. Later, the catalyst was dropped coating on the surface of NF with a mass loading of 0.5 mg cm⁻².

Characterization of electrocatalysts

The phase composition of all samples was investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD, SHIMADZU 6100) with the 2θ ranges from 10⁰ to 80⁰ at a scanning rate of 5⁰ min⁻¹. The morphology and structure of the samples were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, 7800F) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Talos F200S G2). The surface composition and valence of resulting materials were conducted on X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, ESCALAB 250X), which was calibrated with the position of the C1s peak (binding energy: 284.6 eV).

Electrochemical measurement

All electrochemical measurements were carried out by using an electrochemical workstation (CHI 760E) at room temperature. The electrolyte was alkaline freshwater (1.0 M KOH) and seawater (1.0 M KOH + 0.5 M NaCl). The prepared films (1 cm × 1.2 cm) were used as the working electrode, a 1 cm × 1 cm platinum foil and a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) were used as the counter electrode and the reference electrode, respectively. All measured potentials were converted from SCE to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) according to: $E_{RHE} = E_{SCE} + 0.241 + 0.059$ pH. The electrocatalytic activity of the synthesized electrode for the OER and HER were evaluated by performing linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) over the potential range of 1.0 to 1.9 V vs. RHE (for OER) and 0.0 V to -0.6 V vs. RHE (for HER). Furthermore, the Tafel slope of these samples was obtained by fitting the experimental data with the equation $\eta = a + b \log |j|$, where η is the overpotential, b is the Tafel slope, and j is the current density. The EIS was measured by frequency sweep from 10 kHz to 0.01 Hz at the overpotential of 1.3 V (vs. SCE) and the amplitude of 5 mV. A long-term durability test was performed using chronoamperometry measurements. The electrochemical active sites of different electrodes were measured by Cyclic voltametric (CV) at different scanning rates (20, 40, 60, 80, 100 mV s⁻¹) in the range of 0.42 V-0.52 V. The full electrolyzer configuration was assembled using the different NiFeP electrodes were used as cathode and anode, respectively in alkaline freshwater and seawater.



Figure S1. SEM images of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:5%.



Figure S2. SEM images of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:20%.



Figure S3. SEM images of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:75%.



Figure S4. SEM images of NiP.



Figure S5. SEM images of FeP.



Figure S6. XRD patterns of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10% on the carbon cloth, copper foam, carbon paper, nickel foam.



Figure S7. XPS survey spectrum of NiP, FeP, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10% and A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25% electrocatalysts.



Figure S8. Polarization OER curves of NF, NiP, FeP, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25% and RuO₂ electrodes in 1 M KOH.



Figure S9. Polarization OER curves of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:5%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:20%,A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%andA-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:75%in1MKOH.



Figure S10. CV curves of (a) A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%, (b) NiP and (c) FeP at different scan rate of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S11. (a) Polarization curves of A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:5%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:20%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25% and A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:75% for HER in 1 M KOH.



Figure S12. CV curves of (a) A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%, (b) NiP and (c) FeP at different scan rate of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S13. Polarization curves of NF, NiP, FeP, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25% and RuO_2 for OER in alkaline seawater.

 Table S2. The percentage of different valence of Ni in A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%, NiP.

Catalysts	Ni ⁰	Ni ²⁺	Ni ³⁺
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%	6.3%	53.8%	39.9%
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%	3.0%	53.8%	43.2%
NiP	22.3%	32.7%	45.0%

Table S3. The percentage of different valence of Fe in A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%, A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%, FeP.

Catalysts	Fe ⁰	Fe ²⁺	Fe ³⁺
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%	26.4%	37.0%	36.6%
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%	32.8%	33.2%	34.0%
FeP	26.5%	47.7%	25.8%

Catalysts	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	η(mV)/ 10mA cm ⁻²	Refs.
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%	31.8	241	This work
Mo-NiCoP	76.7	269	1
NiP/NiFeP/C	58	250	2
NiFeCoP	36.3	277	3
NiCoP@NC NA	70.5	305	4
a-CoMoPx/CF	50.0	305	5
Ni ₃ S ₂ /NiP _x /NF	51.6	265	6
Ni _{0.85} Fe _{0.15} PS/NF	34	251	7
NiFe ₂ O ₄ @(Ni,Fe)S/P	42	261	8
Fe-NiCoP	75.2	266	9

Table S4. Comparison of the OER performances for A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25% with other previously reported electrocatalyst in 1 M KOH.

Catalysts	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	η(mV)/ 10mA cm ⁻²	Ref.
A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10%	57.7	69.5	This work
NiS/Ni ₂ P/CC	76.1	111	10
Fe _{0.29} Co _{0.71} P/NF	53.5	74	11
Ni ₂ P-NiSe ₂ /CC	65.7	89	12
Fe-Ni ₅ P ₄ /NiFeOH	94	197	13
Fe-Ni ₂ P/MoS _x /NF	59.7	112	14
Ni ₂ P/Ni ₃ S ₂ /NF	65	80	15
NiCoFeP/C	108	149	16
FeCo-P	89.9	131	17
NiFeP@NiP@NF	97.9	105	18

Table S5. Comparison of the HER performances for A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10% with other previously reported electrocatalyst in 1 M KOH.

Cathodic catalysts	Anodic catalysts	Current density /mA cm ⁻²	Voltages/V	Refs.
A-NiFeP/NiP- Fe:10%	A-NiFeP/NiP- Fe:25%	10	1.54	This work
NiFeP@NC/Ni ₂ P	NiFeP@NC/Ni ₂ P	10	1.57	19
Co ₄ Ni ₁ P NTs	Co ₄ Ni ₁ P NTs	10	1.59	20
DLD-FeCoP@CNT	DLD-FeCoP@CNT	10	1.67	21
Co _x P-Fe ₂ P/NF	Co _x P-Fe ₂ P/NF	10	1.61	22
Co ₂ P/CoNPC	Co ₂ P/CoNPC	10	1.64	23
NiCo ₂ O ₄ /Ni ₂ P	NiCo ₂ O ₄ /Ni ₂ P	10	1.59	24
Fe, Rh-Ni ₂ P/NF	Fe, Rh-Ni ₂ P/NF	10	1.62	25
CoP@FeCoP/NC	CoP@FeCoP/NC	10	1.68	26
FeP ₂ -NiP ₂ @PC	FeP ₂ -NiP ₂ @PC	10	1.70	27

Table S6. Comparison of the overall splitting performances for A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:10% // A-NiFeP/NiP-Fe:25%with other previously reported electrocatalyst in 1 M KOH.

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