# **Supplementary Information:**

# Pairing Ru-doped NiCo-layered double hydroxides and selenide derivatives as self-supporting electrocatalyst for alkaline overall

# water splitting

Yuxia Wang <sup>a</sup>, Juan Xiao <sup>a</sup>, Tingting Huang <sup>a</sup>, Ying Wang<sup>a</sup>, Hui Ding <sup>a</sup>, Qimeng Zhu<sup>a</sup>, Guancheng Xu <sup>\*a</sup>, Li Zhang <sup>\*a,b</sup>

a State Key Laboratory of Chemistry and Utilization of Carbon Based Energy Resources, College of Chemistry, Xinjiang University, Urumqi, 830017, Xinijana. PR China

b College of Chemical Engineering, Xinjiang University, Urumqi, 830017, Xinjiang, PR China

\*Corresponding authors. E-mail: xuguanchengxju@163.com; zhangli420@xju.edu.cn

## Chemicals

All chemical reagents are utilized without purification. Nickel nitrate hexa hydrate (Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, AR, 98%, Tianjin Yongsheng Fine Chemical Co., Ltd.), Cobalt nitrate hexahydrate(Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, AR, 99.9%, Shanghai Aladdin Bioche mical Technology Co., Ltd.), Ruthenium chloride hydrate(RuCl<sub>3</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O, 99%, Ru 3 7-40%,Beijing Yinnokai Technology Co., Ltd), Selenium powder (Se, AR, 99.9%, Shanghai Aladdin Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.), Potassium hydroxide (KOH, AR, 85%, Tianjin Zhiyuan Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd.), commercial Pt-C (20 wt%, JM, Shanghai Hesen Electric Co., Ltd.), RuO<sub>2</sub> (Shanghai Hesen Electric Co., Lt d.) and NF (SHENZHEN KEJING STAR TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. Thickness:1.6 mm).

## Materials characterization.

The morphology and detailed microstructures of the final products were characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) with Hitachi S-4800 scanning electron microscope and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) with FEI F30 transmission electron microscope. X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded on a Bruker D8 advance X-ray diffractometer with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation source ( $\lambda$  = 1.54178 Å). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed using Thermo Fisher Scientific Escalab 250 Xi with monochromatic Al K $\alpha$  at 15 kW. The Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrum was obtained using a Bruker Vertex 70 spectrophotometer within the range of 4000-400 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

### **Electrochemical measurements**

All the electrochemical tests were measured in 1.0 M KOH aqueous electrolyte with the CHI 660E electrochemical workstation. HER and OER were carried out in the three-electrode system and the two-electrode system was used to test overall water splitting performance. In this work, the graphite electrode was used as counter electrode and Hg/HgO was used as reference electrode. The area of the working electrode immersed into the electrolyte was 0.5 cm×0.5 cm.

The preparation methods of Pt-C/NF and RuO<sub>2</sub>/NF are as follows: 0.466 mg Pt-C and 2.36 mg RuO<sub>2</sub> powder were dispersed in 500  $\mu$ L mixed solution (V<sub>ethanol</sub>:V<sub>nafion</sub> = 490:10), respectively. Then mixed solution is ultrasonically treat ed for 1 h to form a uniform ink solution. All of the ink solution were coate don a piece of nickel foam with the area of 0.5 cm×0.5 cm, respectively, and then dried at 60 °C for 12 h in vacuum.

The working electrode was scanned by Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) until the signals were stabilized and then the data were collected. The Linear scanning voltammetry (LSV) was carried out at a scan rate of 5 mV s <sup>-1</sup> in 1.0 M KO H and was corrected with 85% iR compensation. The potentials were calibrat ed to a reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) according to the equation: E (RHE) = E (Hg/HgO) + 0.098 + 0.059 pH - 85% iR (pH = 13.8, correspondin g 1.0 M KOH).

To assess the reaction kinetics, Tafel slopes were extracted from the Taf el equation:  $\eta = b \log j + a b$  is the Tafel slope and j denotes the current density. The double layer capacitance (C<sub>dl</sub>) was determined by CV curves in t he non-faradic potential region with different scan rates (60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>).The electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were conducted over a frequency range of 0.01-10<sup>5</sup> Hz with a 5 mV AC pote ntial perturbation. For overall water splitting, a two-electrode configuration w as adopted, andthe electrolyte of 1.0 M KOH was utilized. The stability was

evaluated via CV for 5000 cycles with a scan rate of 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup> and the Chr onopotentiometry v-t methods.

The Faraday efficiencies of the H-NMO/CMO/CF-450 during the HER/OER were calculated based on the ratio of the volume of actual ( $V_{actual}$ )  $H_2/O_2$  evo lvedto the theoretical one ( $V_{theoretical}$ ):

Faraday efficiency = 
$$\frac{V_{actual}}{V_{theoretical}} \times 100\%$$

The actual volumes of generated  $H_2/O_2$  gas were gathered using the drai nage method. The theoretical volume can be calculated by the formula:

$$V_{\text{t heoretical}} = \frac{I \cdot t \cdot V_m}{z \cdot F}$$

where I is current (A), t is time (s),  $V_m$  is molar volume of  $H_2/O_2$  gas (23.6 L mol<sup>-1</sup>, 293 K, 103.4 kPa in Urumqi, Xinjiang), F is the Faraday constant (96485 C mol<sup>-1</sup>), *z* is electron number transferred per molecule (z is 2 and 4 for HER and OER, respectively).



Fig. S1 SEM images of NiCo LDH/NF.



Fig. S2 SEM images of (a) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-3, (b) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4, (c) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-5, (d) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-3, (e) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe-4, (f) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-5.



Fig. S3 SEM images of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF.



Fig. S4 XPS full spectrum of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 and Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4.



Fig. S5 XPS spectra of (a) XPS full spectrum, (b) Ru 3p, (c) Ni 2p and of Co 2p Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 and NiCo LDH/NF.



Fig. S6 XPS full spectrum of Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4 and Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF.



Fig. S7 XPS spectra of (a) XPS full spectrum, (b) Ni 2p, (c) Co 2p (d)Se 3d of Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4 and NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe /NF.



Fig. S8 Operando Nyquist of NiCo LDH/NF at various overpotentials in 1.0 M KOH.



Fig. S9 CV scans of (a) NiCo LDH/NF, (b) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-3, (c) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4, (c) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-5 and Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4 at various scan rate for HER.



Fig. S10 ECSA normalized LSV of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-3, Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4, Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-5 and NiCo LDH/NF for HER.



Fig. S11 (a,b ) SEM after HER stability test of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4.



Fig. S12 XPS spectra of (a) XPS full spectrum, (b) Ru 3p, (c) Ni 2p and (d) Co 2p of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 after HER stability test.



Fig. S13 Operando Nyquist of NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF at various overpotentials in 1.0 M KOH.



Fig. S14 CV scans of (a) NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF, (b) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-3, (c) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4, (d) Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-5 and (e) Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 at various scan rate for OER.



Fig. S15 ECSA normalized LSV of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4, Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-3, Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-5, NiCo LDH/NF for HER.



Fig. S16 (a,b) SEM after OER stability test of Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4.



Fig. S17 XPS full spectrum after OER stability test of Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4.



Fig. S18 XPS spectra of (a) Ru 2p, (b) Ni 2p, (c) Co 2p and (d) Se 3d of Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF after OER stability test.



Fig. S19 chronoamperometry test of Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 || Ru-NiSe2/CoSe/NF-4 in 1.0 M KOH.



Fig. S20. (a) Photographs of the water electrolysis; (b) experimental and theoretical volumes of  $H_2$  and  $O_2$  gases during water splitting at a current density of 500 mA·cm<sup>-2</sup> for 15 min and Faraday efficiency of the Ru-NiCo LDH/NF-4 and Ru-NiSe<sub>2</sub>/CoSe/NF-4

Catalysts	η(mV)@J(mA⋅cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Stability(h)@J(mA·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Reference
Ru-NiCo LDH/N F-4	45@10	300@10	This work
H-CoS <sub>x</sub> @NiFe L	95@10	100@	1
DH/NF			
NiFe LDH-NS@	115@10	10@10	2
DG10			
Cu <sub>2</sub> O_S_Co_CoF	280@100	24@200	3
e			
Mo-NiS <sub>x</sub> @NiFe	61.3@10	80@200	4
LDH/NF			
Ni <sub>x</sub> Fe <sub>y</sub> Mo <sub>z</sub> LDH	86@10	50@10	5
Ni <sub>2</sub> Mo <sub>3</sub> N/NF	59.7@10	200@15	6
NiFeV-LDHs/NF	125@10	15@30	7
Ru doped Ni(O	135@10	15@10	8
H) <sub>2</sub> /TM-0.3			
Ru-CoP-2.5-NAS	52@10	50@100	9
Co <sub>9</sub> S <sub>8</sub> @NiCo LD	168@10	12@10	10
H/NF			
Fe <sub>88.46</sub> P <sub>9.42</sub>	436@10	8.6 (d) @10	11
2Mo/1Co	14@10	197 h@10	12
NF/FeNiP-CoP@	254@10	50 h@-0.254V	13
NC			

Table S1. HER activities of the recently reported catalysts in literature (1.0 M KOH).

Catalysts	η(mV)@J(mA·cm⁻²)	Stability(h)@J(mA·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Reference
Ru-NiSe <sub>2</sub> /CoSe/NF- 4	238@10	300@10	This work
CuNi@NiSe	293@10	280@250	14
FeSe <sub>2</sub> /NF	245@10	18@10	15
Ni(CN) <sub>2</sub> /NiSe <sub>2</sub>	270@10	10@10	16
Ni-Mo-Se/NF-AO	244@10	30@10	17
Ni <sub>0.85</sub> Se-O/CN	240@10	48@	18
Fe-NiSe <sub>2</sub> -25	250 @10	15@10	19
S-Ni <sub>3</sub> Se <sub>4</sub> -2	275 @10	100@50	20
NiFe@NiFe	241@10	100@10	21
FeOOH(Se)/IF	287@10	100@10	22
Ni–Fe–Se cages	240@10	22@5	23
$Fe_{88.46}P_{9.42}$	527@10	42@10	11
NF/FeNiP- CoP@NC	78@10	50@1.347V	13

Table S2. OER activities of the recently reported catalysts in literature (1.0 M KOH).

Table S3. Electrolytic water splitting activities of the recently reported catalysts in literature (1.0 M KOH).

Catalysts	η(V)@J (mA⋅cm <sup>-</sup> 2)	Stability (h)@J (mA·cm <sup>-</sup>	Reference
	/	1	
Ru-NiCo DH/NF-4  Ru-	4 50 0 40	300@10	This work
NiSe <sub>2</sub> /CoSe /NF-4	1.53@10		
Co <sub>0.9</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> -Se / NF	1 55@10	36@10	24
Co <sub>0.9</sub> Fe <sub>0.1</sub> -Se / NF	1.55@10		
P-NiSe <sub>2</sub> @N-CNTs/NC	1 600@10	28@50	25
P-NiSe <sub>2</sub> @N-CNTs/NC	1.009@10		
(Ni,Co)0.85Se	1 (5 @ 10	50,000	26
NSAs  (Ni,Co)0.85Se	NSAs  (Ni,Co)0.85Se		_0

NSAs			
Fe@Ni3Se4/NF	1 (4@50	33@50	27
Fe@Ni3Se4/NF	1.64@50		
NiSe-Ni <sub>0.85</sub> /CP   NiSe-	1 (2@10	50@10	28
Ni <sub>0.85</sub> /CP	1.62@10		
NF/FeNiP-CoP@NC	1 479@10	50h	13
NF/FeNiP-CoP@NC	1.478@10		

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