

## **Template Synthesis of Amorphous NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> Arrays for Efficient Anion-Exchange Membrane Water Oxidation**

Qilong Liu<sup>1†</sup>, Cheng Gong<sup>1†</sup>, Xiaole Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Peng Chen<sup>1</sup>, Mengxiang Wang<sup>2</sup>, Qizhu Qian<sup>2</sup>, Jujia Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Mingliang Fang<sup>1\*</sup>, and Wentuan Bi<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Energy, Hefei Comprehensive National Science Center (Anhui Energy Laboratory), Hefei, Anhui, 230031, P. R. China

<sup>2</sup> Hefei National Research Center for Physical Sciences at the Microscale, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui, 230026, P. R. China

\* Represents the corresponding author

† Represent contribution equality to this work.

## Chemicals

Ammonium persulfate ( $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ , AR,  $\geq 98.5\%$ ), sodium hydroxide (NaOH, AR,  $\geq 96.0\%$ ), oxalic acid dihydrate ( $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , AR,  $\geq 99.5\%$ ), nickel chloride hexahydrate ( $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , AR,  $\geq 98.0\%$ ), ferrous chloride tetrahydrate ( $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , AR,  $\geq 99.0\%$ ), copper foam (1.5 mm in thickness, 99.9% purity), and potassium hydroxide (KOH, AR,  $\geq 85.0\%$ ) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. All reagents were used without further purification. The distilled water employed in all experiments was purified using a Millipore system ( $18.25 \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ ).

## Materials Synthesis

**Synthesis of Cu(OH)/CuF:** Firstly, the cut copper foam ( $3 \times 4 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{CuF}$ ) was sequentially immersed in 10-fold diluted hydrochloric acid solution and anhydrous ethanol for 10 min under ultrasonication to remove surface oxides and contaminants. Then, 10 mL of 0.125 M  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$  solution and 10 mL of 1 M NaOH solution were prepared and mixed uniformly. Subsequently, the cleaned copper foam was vertically placed in the mixed solution for 20 min, then taken out, rinsed several times with water and anhydrous ethanol, and dried to obtain the  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2/\text{CuF}$  precursor.

**Synthesis of NiFeCu oxalic /CuF :** A 20 mL solution containing 50 mM oxalic acid, X mM  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $X=50,45,40,35,30,25$ ), and  $(50-X)$  mM  $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was prepared. The  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2/\text{CuF}$  was then vertically immersed in the solution for 1 h, taken out, rinsed several times with water and anhydrous ethanol, and dried to obtain NiFeCu oxalate/CuF.

**Synthesis of NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array /CuF and control electrodes:** A three-electrode system was employed, with 1 M KOH as the electrolyte. Herein, NiFeCu oxalate/CuF served as the working electrode, Hg/HgO as the reference electrode, and a graphite rod as the counter electrode. CV activation was conducted within the voltage range of 0-0.9 V vs. Hg/HgO. LSV measurements indicated that the working electrode prepared at  $X=30$  exhibited the best performance, which was designated as NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF. The activated electrode obtained at  $X=50$  was designated as NiCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF. The sample

obtained by directly immersing CuF in the mixed solution of metals and oxalic acid, followed by activation, was designated as NiFeOx no array/CuF.

### **Characterizations**

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded on a Philips X'Pert Pro Super diffractometer with Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$ ) at a speed of  $35^\circ$  in a  $2\theta$  range of  $10\text{-}80^\circ$ . The Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were performed by GeminiSEM 450. The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images, high-resolution TEM (HR-TEM), and energy-dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) element mapping were taken on JEOL-2100F with an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra were collected on Thermo Scientific K-Alpha spectrometer. The in-situ Raman spectra were measured using an Xplora Plus confocal microprobe Raman system (HORIBA) with 1200 T grating. The excitation laser was a He-Ne laser with a wavelength of 532 nm. A  $\times 50$  magnification long working distance (8 mm) objective was used and it took approximately 120 s to acquire one experimental Raman spectrum with two accumulations. The Raman frequencies were calibrated using a Si wafer ( $520.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) before the experiment. Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves were tested using CHI 760e workstation. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and electrochemical stability tests were performed using a CS310M electrochemical workstation (Wuhan CorrTest Instrument Co., Ltd.).

### **Electrochemical measurements**

The electrochemical performance was evaluated using a three-electrode system in 1 M KOH solution. The synthesized catalysts served as the working electrode, with a graphite counter electrode and a Hg/HgO reference electrode. A single electrolytic cell was utilized for the experiments. Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) tests were conducted at a scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were recorded from 100 kHz to 0.05 Hz with a 5 mV amplitude. The

potential relative to the Hg/HgO electrode was converted to that of the standard reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) using the equation:

$$V (\text{vs. RHE}) = V (\text{vs. Hg/HgO}) + 0.059 \times \text{pH} + 0.098$$

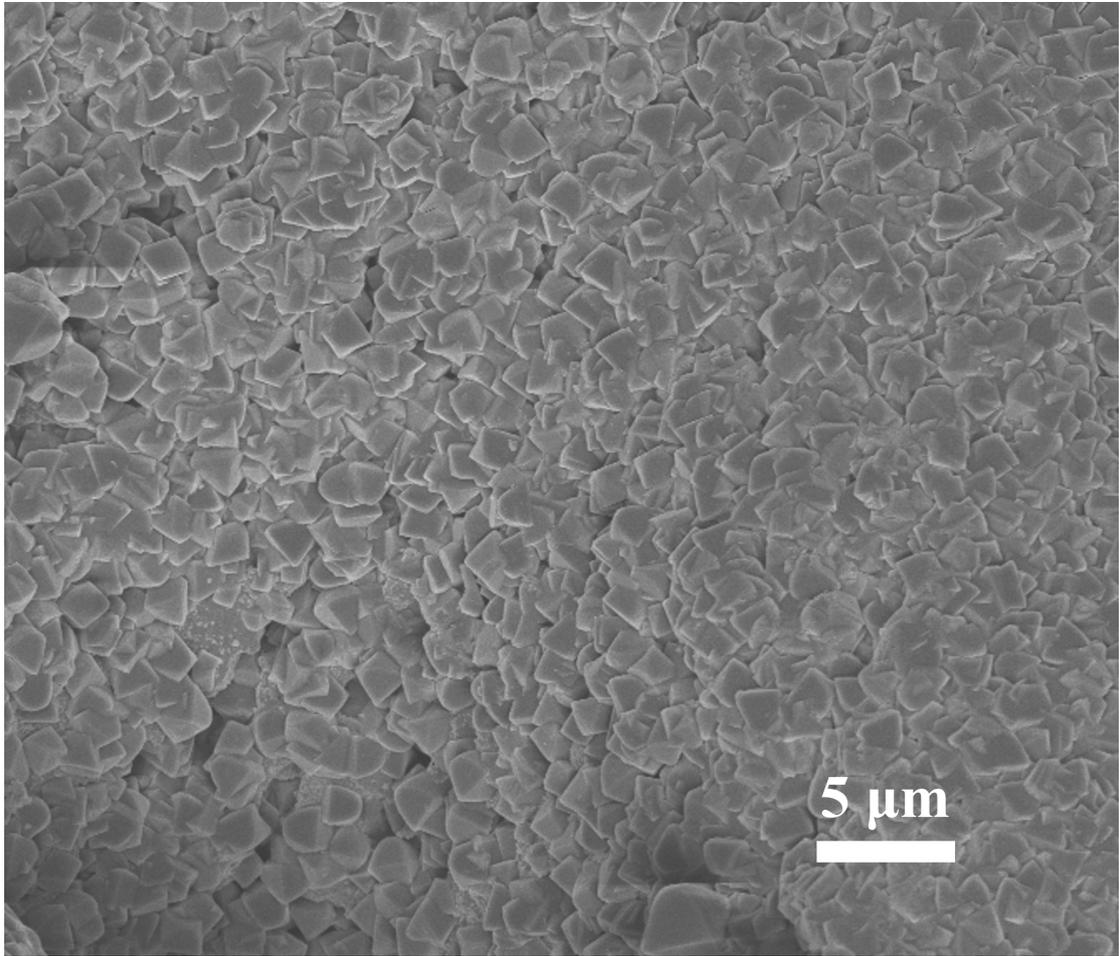


Figure S 1 SEM image of NiFe oxalate without array structure.

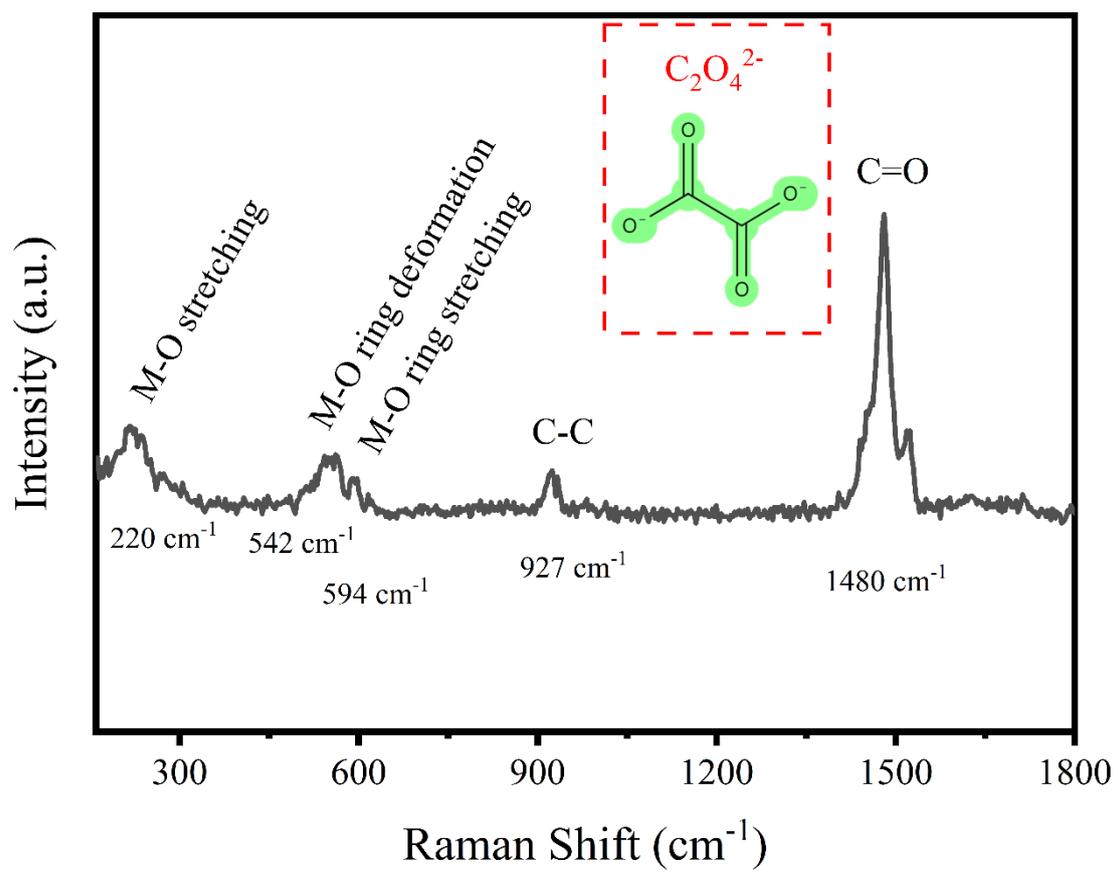


Figure S 2 Raman spectrum of NiFeCu oxalate compound.

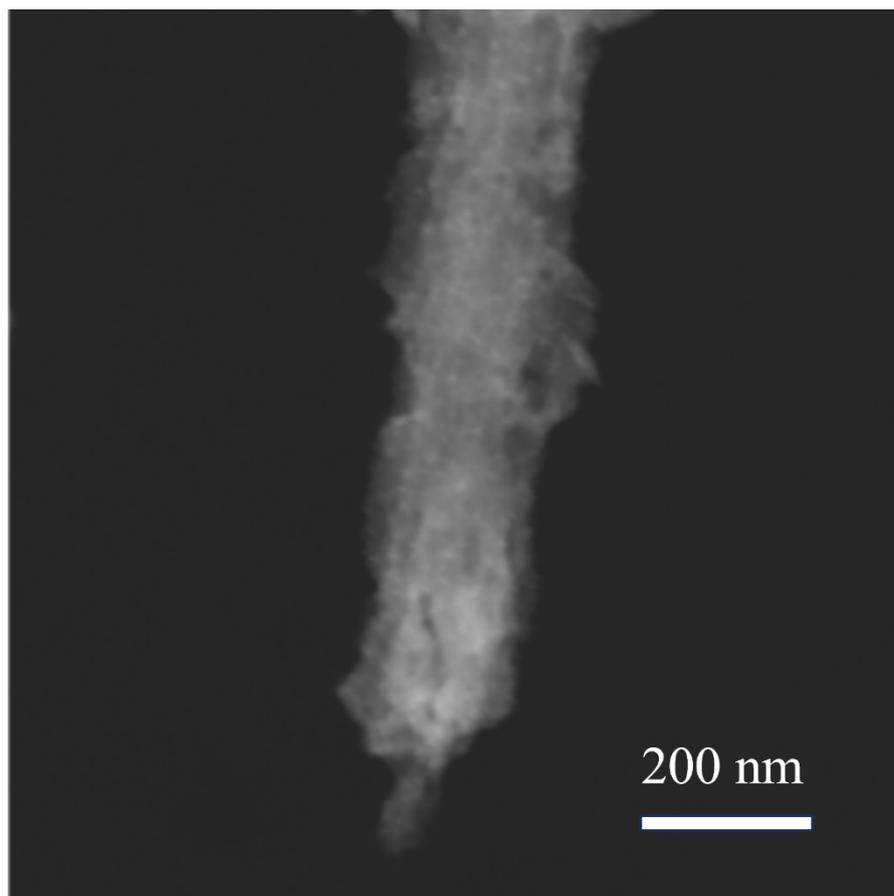


Figure S 3 TEM image of the NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> nanorod.

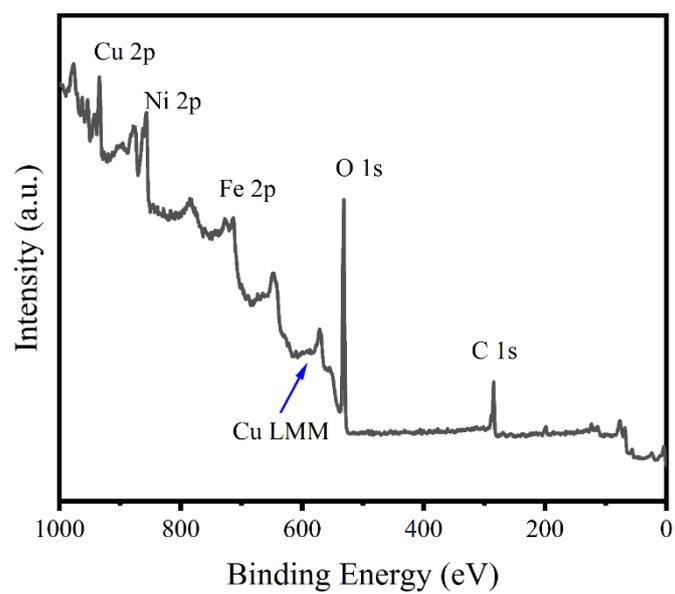


Figure S 4 The survey XPS of the NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub>/CuF.

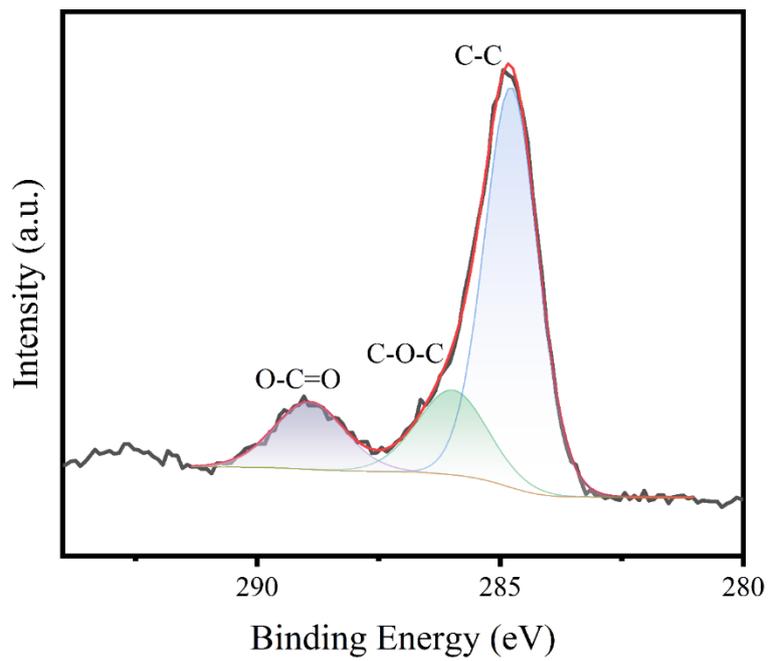


Figure S 5 The high-resolution XPS spectrum of C 1s from NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF.

Table S 1 The atomic contents of Fe 3p and Ni 3p.

Name	BE	FWHM	Atomic conc.
Fe 3p	56.74	3.20	39.9
Ni 3p	67.94	2.87	60.1

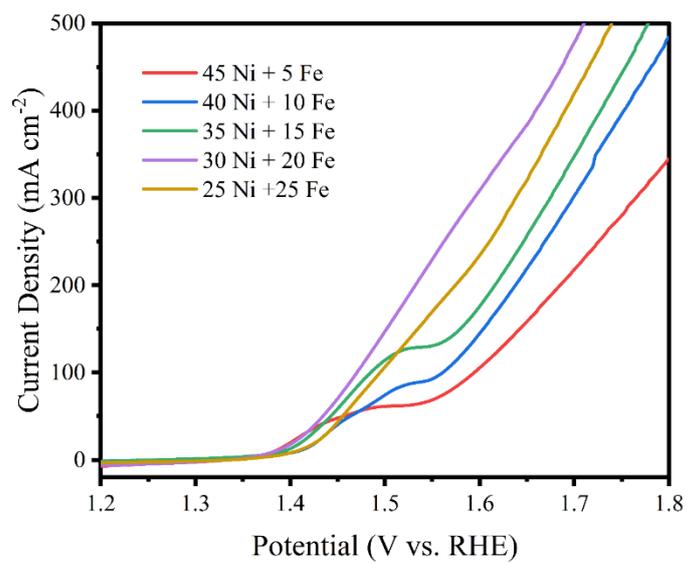
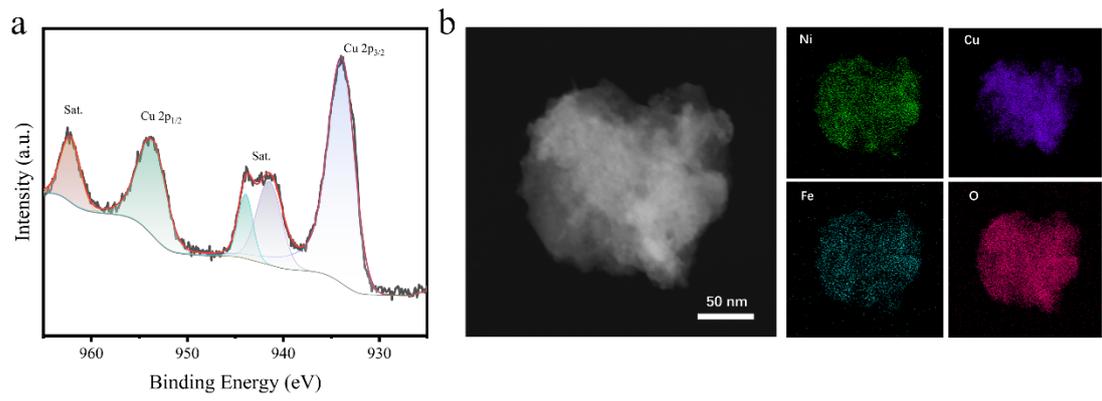


Figure S 6 The LSV curves of electrodes with different NiFe ratios.



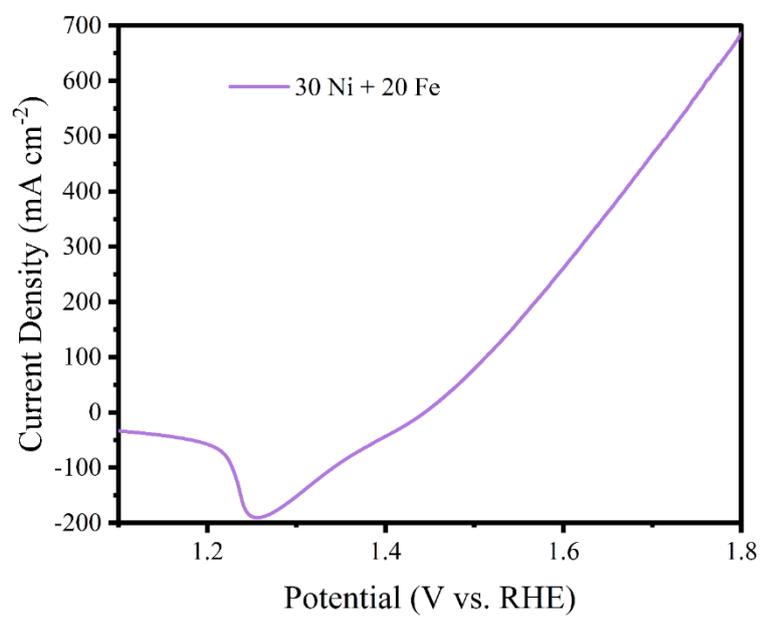


Figure S 8 The reverse LSV curve of the NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF.

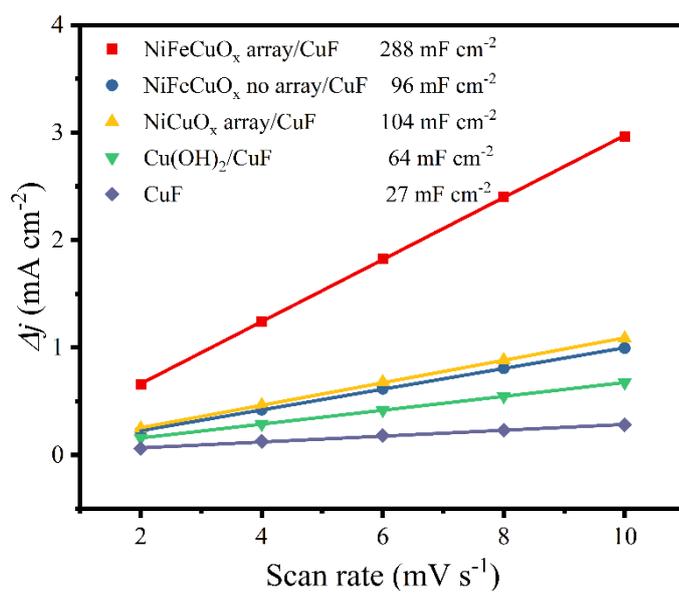


Figure S 9 C<sub>dl</sub> of the electrodes.

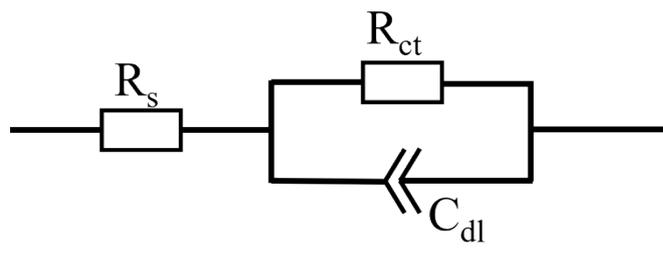


Figure S 10 The equivalent circuit of EIS.

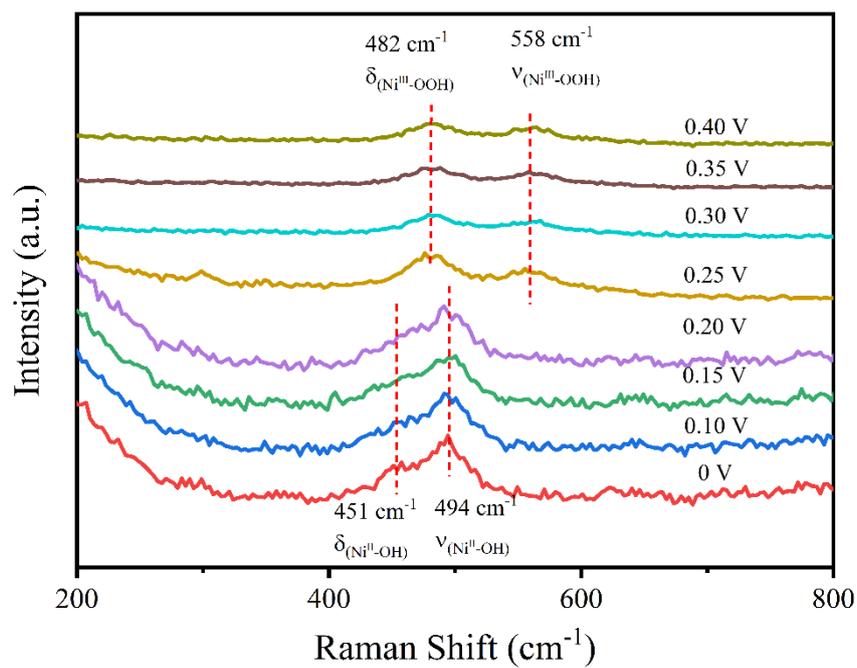


Figure S 11 In-situ Raman spectra of NiCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF during OER.

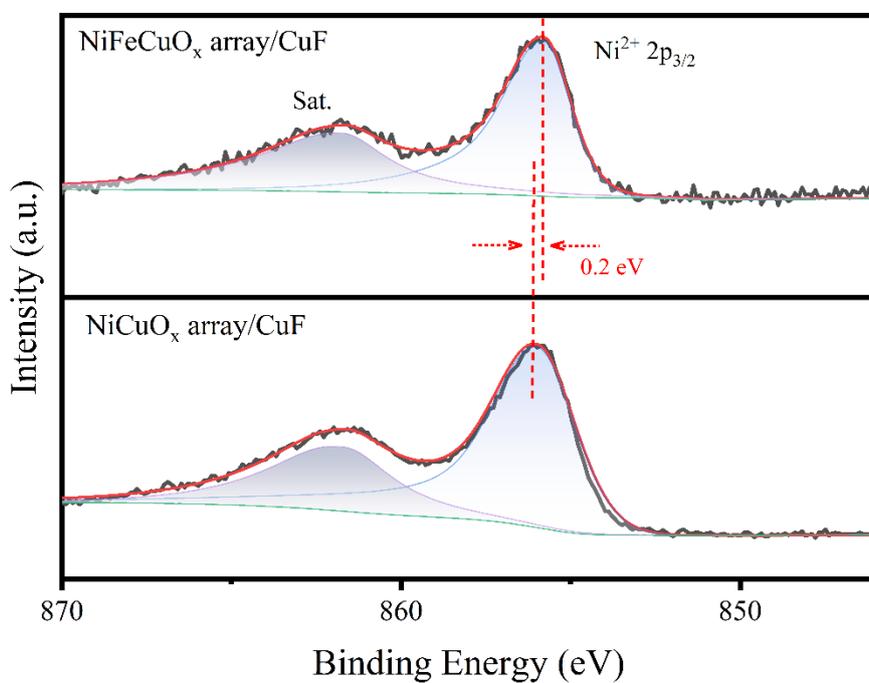


Figure S 12 The high-resolution XPS spectra of Ni 2p<sub>3/2</sub> from NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF and NiCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF.

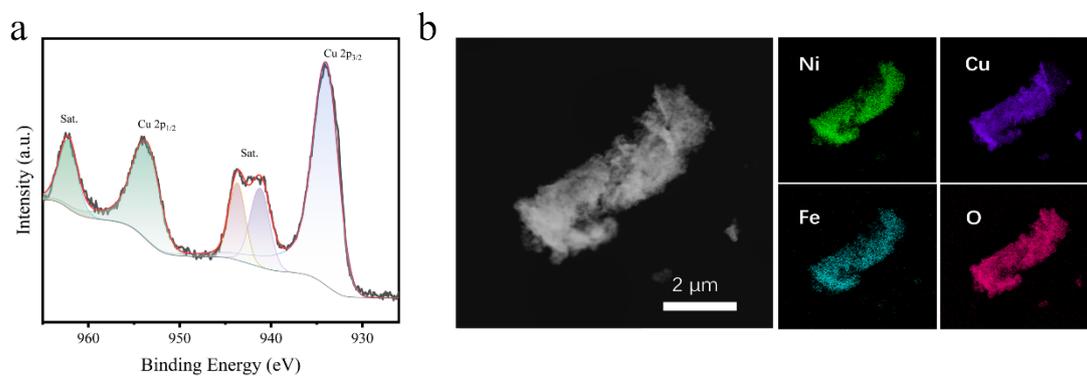


Figure S 13 (a) The high-resolution XPS spectrum of Cu 2p from NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF after stability test. (b) the EDS mapping of the NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> species after stability test.

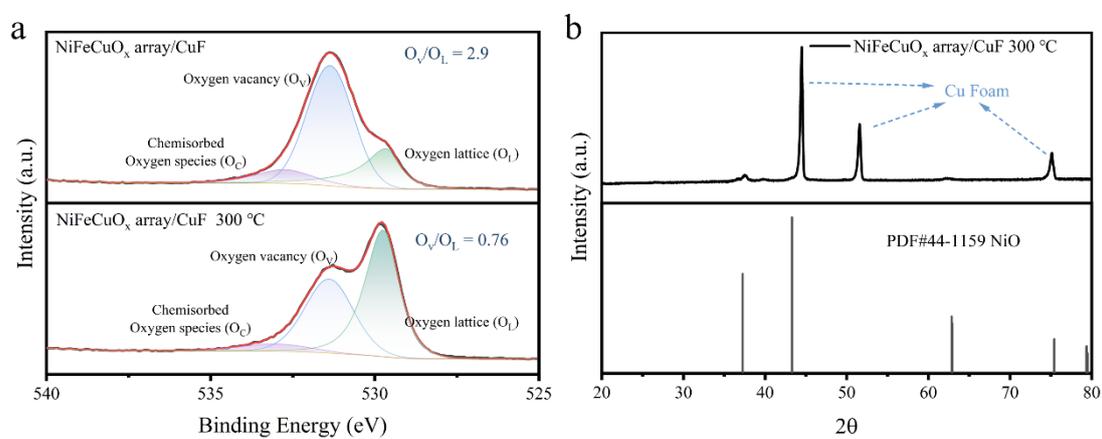


Figure S 14 (a) The high-resolution XPS spectra of O 1s from NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF and NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF 300 °C. (b) the XRD pattern of NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF 300 °C.

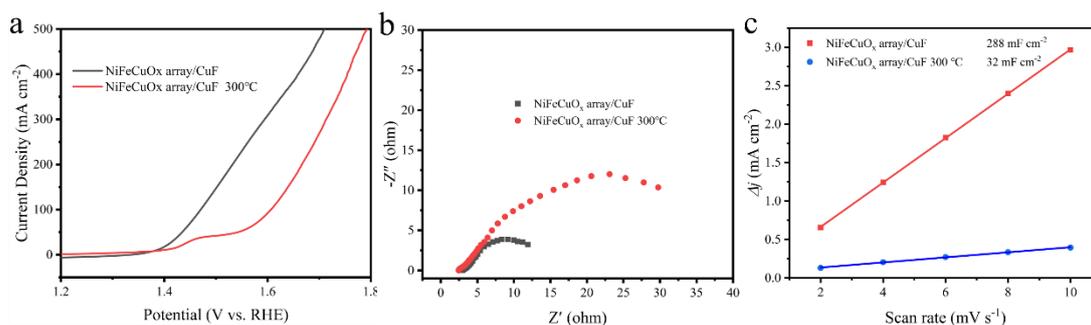


Figure S 15 (a) LSV curves,(b) EIS, (c)  $C_{dl}$  of NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF and NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF 300 °C.

Table S 2 Comparison of OER performance for different materials.

Catalysts	Overpotential (mV@ mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Tafel slop (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
NiFeCuO <sub>x</sub> array/CuF	283 mV @ 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	71	This work
NiMOF/BP	260 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	76	1
Dy@Ni-MOF	246 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	96	2
Ni/MnO@N-C NS/NFs	306 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	91.2	3
Tan-CN-NiFe	320 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	58	4
DS-CeO <sub>2</sub> /NiCo LDH	282 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	82	5
Co <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>1</sub> MOF-Py3	269 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	45	6
S-Ni-MOF/Fe-MOF	224 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> 281mV @ 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	56.3	7
FeCoNo-hydroxide	212 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> 319 mV @ 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	52	8
Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> -P	420 mV @ 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	224	9
3D Phosphorylated NiFe hydroxide	290 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	38	10
3D Ni-Fe oxides/(oxy)hydroxides	232 mV @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup> 280 mV @ 100 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	51	11

Table S 3 the Cu 2p/Ni 2p ratio of NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> array/CuF and NiFeCuO<sub>x</sub> no array/CuF.

Electrodes	Cu 2p (At. %)	Ni 2p (At. %)	Cu 2p/Ni 2p
NiFeCuO <sub>x</sub> array/CuF	14.83	4.75	3.12
NiFeCuO <sub>x</sub> no array/CuF	8.29	8.53	0.97

Table S 4 Comparison of the AEM water electrolyzer performance of other work.

	Anode	Cathode	AEM performance	Ref.
1	NiFeCuO <sub>x</sub> array/CuF	Pt/C	2.7 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2 V	<b>This Work</b>
2	CoOOH	Pt/C	3.4 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2 V	12
3	NiFeMn@triMPi	Pt/C	2.8 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2 V	13
4	Co <sub>0.75</sub> Fe <sub>0.25</sub> PO <sub>x</sub> /NF	Pt/C	3.47 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2 V	14
5	FAA/PTFE	Pt/C	2.9 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2 V	15
6	Fe-Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NiMoO <sub>4</sub>	MoNi <sub>4</sub>	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2.18 V	16
7	F-TMO	Pt black	3 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @2.56 V	17
8	z-NiFe	MoNi <sub>4</sub> /MoO <sub>2</sub>	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.76 V	18
9	NiFeCoLi/NF	Pt/C/CP	2 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.9 V	19
10	Ir <sub>sac</sub> -NiFe LDH/NF	Pt/C/CP	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.73 V	20
11	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> @CeO <sub>2</sub> -O <sub>V</sub>	Pt/C	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.93 V	21
12	NDCO	Pt/C	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.78 V	22
13	Fe-Co <sub>3</sub> -Ni	Pt/C	2 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.89 V	23
14	Co <sub>2</sub> FeW <sub>1.6</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	Pt/C	1 A cm <sup>-2</sup> @1.69 V	24

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