

## Supporting Information

# Hierarchical NiFe-hydroxide/Ni<sub>3</sub>N nanosheet-on-nanosheet heterostructures for bifunctional oxygen evolution and urea oxidation reactions

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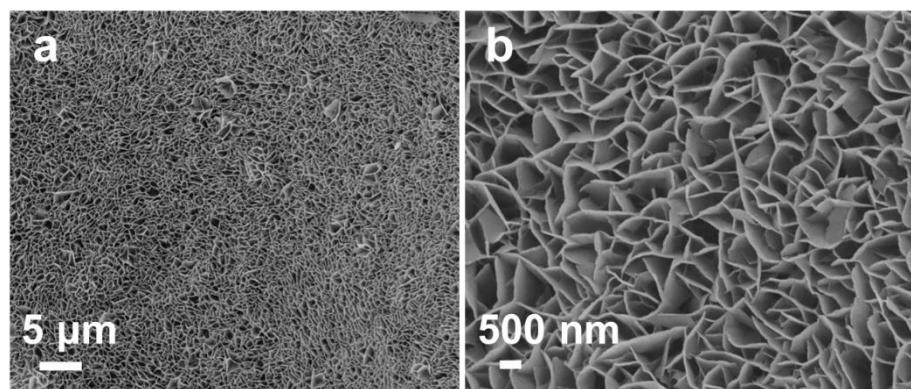
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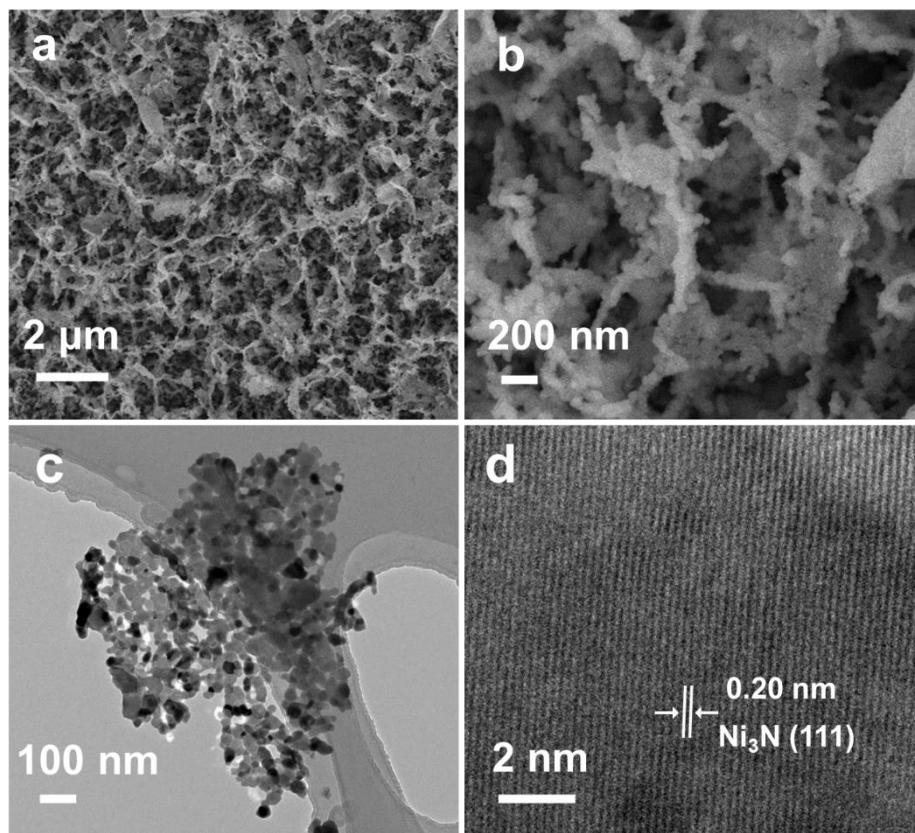
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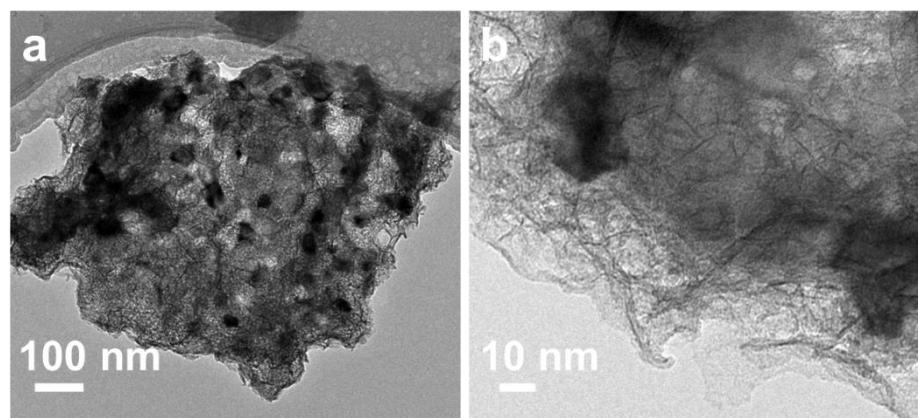
**Supplementary Figures:**



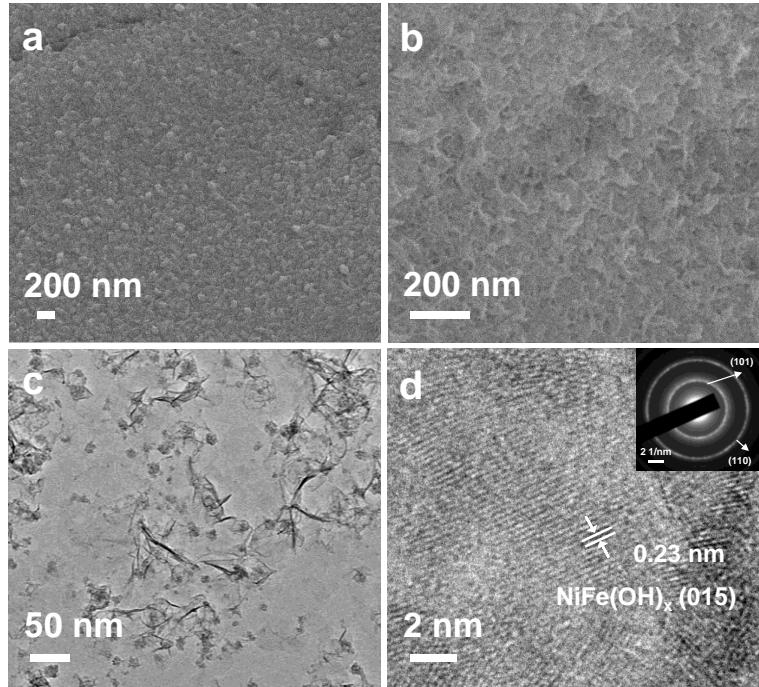
**Figure S1.** (a, b) SEM images of  $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$  nanosheet arrays on nickel foam (NF).



**Figure S2.** (a, b) SEM images, (c) TEM image and (d) HRTEM image of Ni<sub>3</sub>N nanoparticle-assembled nanosheets.

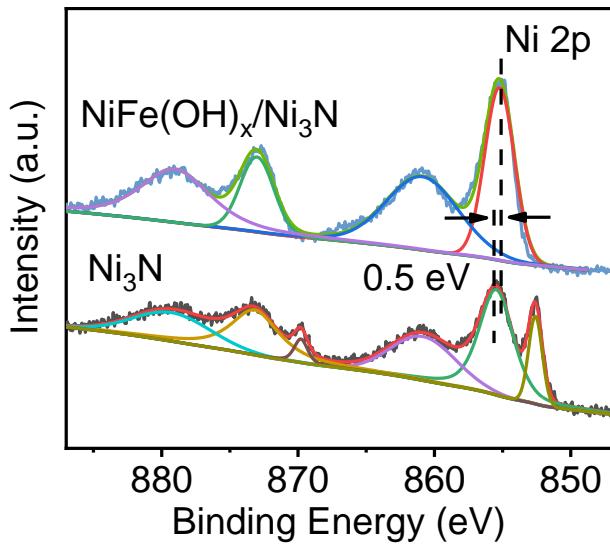


**Figure S3.** (a, b) TEM images of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ .



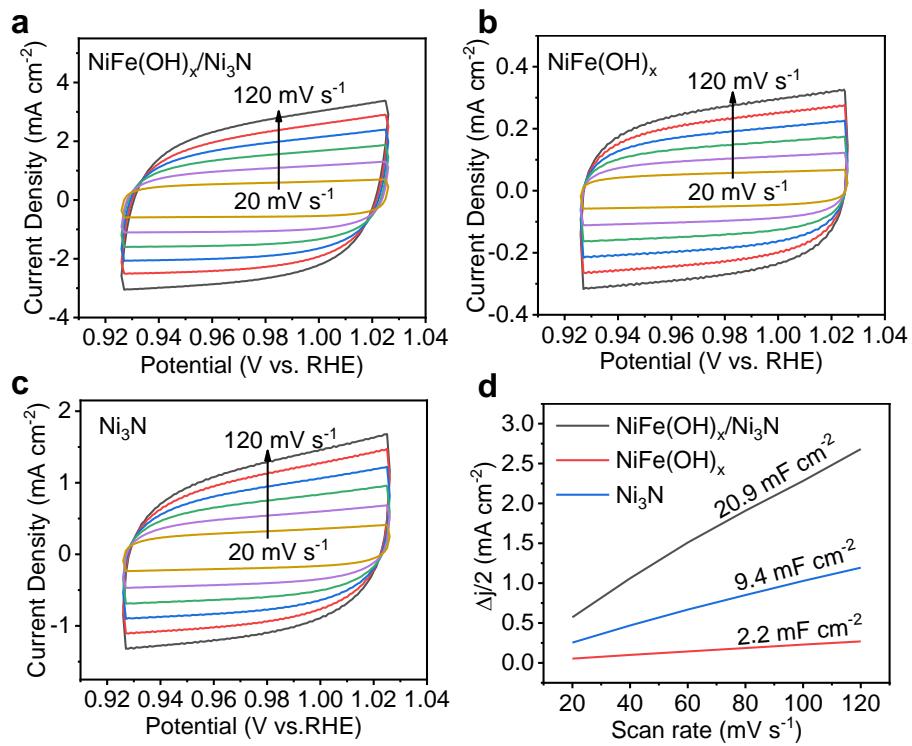
**Figure S4.** (a, b) SEM, (c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$ . Inset: SAED pattern of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$ .

SEM images of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  reveal the interlaced nanosheets architecture are uniformly covered on the Ni foam (Figure S4a and S4b). The nanosheet arrays could provide the enlarged active surface area and a 3D open framework for gas escaping during electrocatalysis. Furthermore, the microstructure and lattice structure of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  are unveiled by TEM and HRTEM (Figures S4c and S4d). The TEM image further indicates the nanosheet morphology of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$ . The HRTEM image of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  displays the characteristic lattice fringes with distances of 0.23 nm assigned to the (015) plane of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$ .<sup>1</sup> The SAED pattern displays multiple diffraction rings, indicative of polycrystalline nature of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  sample. Definitely, the (101) and (110) planes of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  can be well distinguished, further suggesting that the  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  (JCPDS card no. 40-0215) is successfully synthesized (inset of Figure S4d).

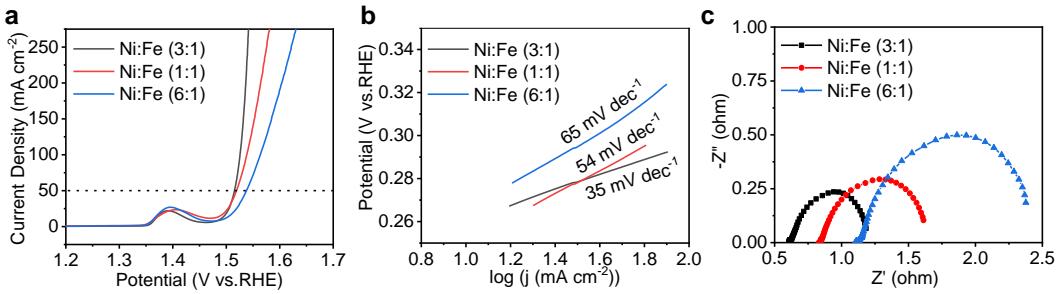


**Figure S5.** XPS spectra of Ni 2p for the  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  and  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ .

For the Ni 2p spectrum of  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  (Figure S5), the binding energies at 852.6 eV are corresponding to  $\text{Ni}^0$ , and the peaks at 855.6 and 873.4 eV are corresponding to  $\text{Ni} 2\text{p}_{3/2}$  and  $\text{Ni} 2\text{p}_{1/2}$  in  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ , respectively. After electrodeposition of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$ , the characteristic peak of  $\text{Ni}^0$  disappears, and the peak of  $\text{Ni} 2\text{p}_{3/2}$  in  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  shows a negative shift of 0.5 eV compared with pure  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ , indicating the strong interfacial electronic interactions of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x$  and  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  in  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ .

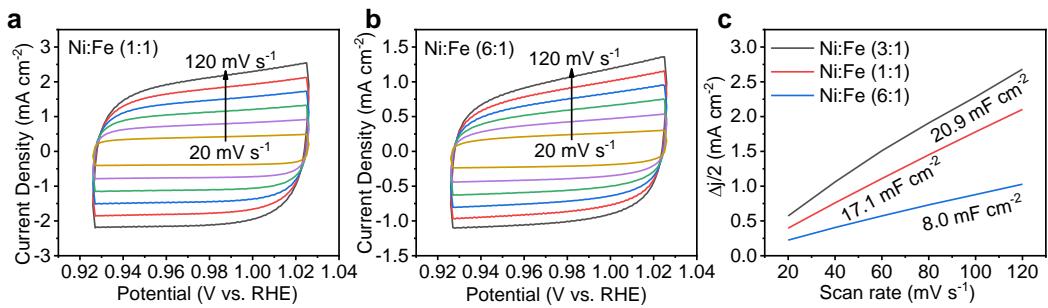


**Figure S6.** CV curves of (a)  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ , (b) pure  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$ , and (c) pure  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  at scan rates of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 120  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ . (d)  $\Delta j/2$  of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ , pure  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$ , and pure  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  plotted versus scan rate.

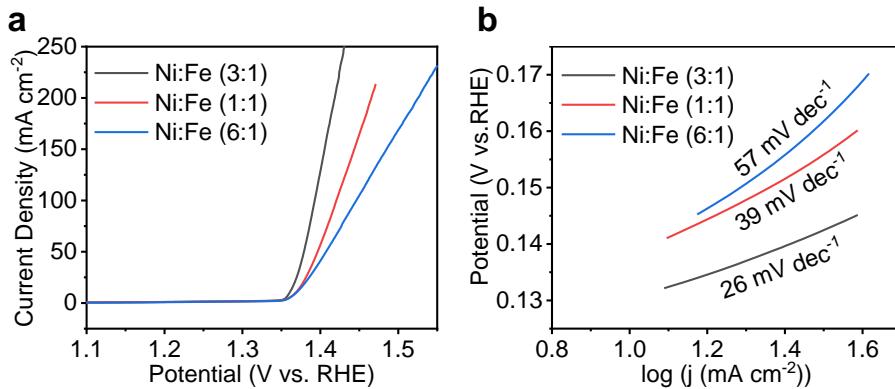


**Figure S7.** (a) Polarization curves, (b) Tafel plots, and (c) corresponding Nyquist plots of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with different Ni : Fe molar ratios in  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$  toward OER.

To explore the effects of Ni : Fe ratio in  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$  on the electrocatalytic activity,  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$  with various molar ratios of Ni : Fe were deposited on  $\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$ . Figure S7a displays the polarization curves of the Ni : Fe molar ratio of 1:1, 3:1, 6:1. The optimal molar ratio of Ni : Fe is 3:1 for OER. Therefore, in this study, the Ni : Fe ratio is 3:1 of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  unless otherwise noted. The Tafel slopes of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with the Ni : Fe molar ratio of 1:1, 3:1 and 6:1 are 54 mV dec<sup>-1</sup>, 35 mV dec<sup>-1</sup> and 65 mV dec<sup>-1</sup>, respectively (Figure S7b). Simultaneously, the  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with Ni : Fe ratio of 3:1 exhibits a smallest charge transfer resistance than that of 1:1 and 6:1, further reflecting  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with Ni : Fe molar ratio of 3:1 possesses a faster reaction kinetics (Figure S7c).

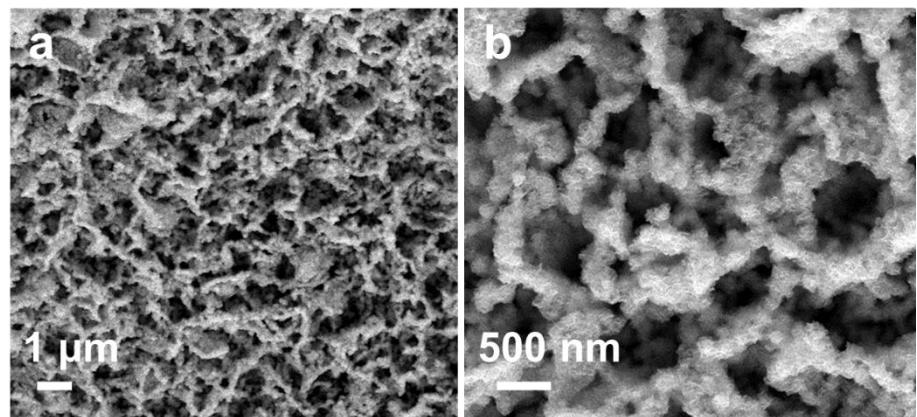


**Figure S8.** (a-b) CV curves of NiFe(OH)<sub>x</sub>/Ni<sub>3</sub>N with different Ni : Fe molar ratios in NiFe(OH)<sub>x</sub> at scan rates of 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 120 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (c) Plots of current density versus the scan rate.

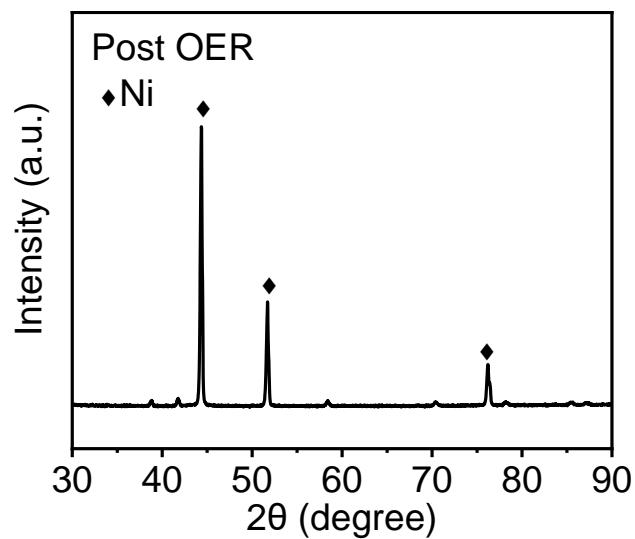


**Figure S9.** (a) Polarization curves, (b) corresponding Tafel plots of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with different Ni : Fe molar ratios in  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$  toward UOR.

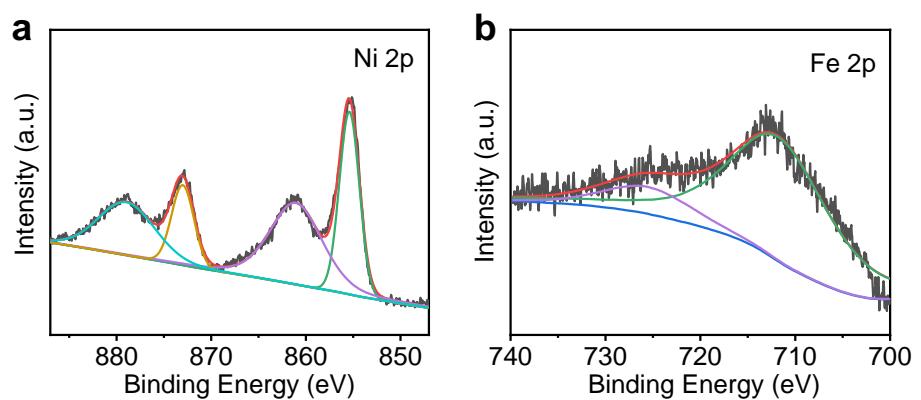
Figure S9a displays the polarization curves for the UOR of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with the Ni : Fe molar ratio of 1:1, 3:1, 6:1 in  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$ . Similar with OER, the optimal molar ratio of Ni : Fe is 3:1 for UOR. As shown in Figure S9b, Tafel slope of  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with the Ni : Fe molar ratio of 3:1 is calculated as  $26 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$ , which is much smaller than that of 1:1 ( $39 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$ ) and 6:1 ( $57 \text{ mV dec}^{-1}$ ). These results validate the  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  with Ni : Fe molar ratio of 3:1 in  $\text{NiFe(OH)}_x$  possesses the highest UOR activity.



**Figure S10.** (a, b) SEM images of  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  after electrocatalytic tests.



**Figure S11.** XRD pattern of the  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  after electrocatalytic tests.



**Figure S12.** XPS spectra of (a) Ni 2p, and (b) Fe 2p for  $\text{NiFe}(\text{OH})_x/\text{Ni}_3\text{N}$  after electrochemical tests.

**Table S1.** OER performances of NiFe(OH)<sub>x</sub>/Ni<sub>3</sub>N in this work and other reported Ni(Fe)-based electrocatalysts in 1.0 M KOH.

Materials	catalyst carrier	Mass loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Electr olyte	Overpotenti al (mV)	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Refer ence
NiFe(OH) <sub>x</sub> /Ni <sub>3</sub> N	Ni foam	2	1.0 M KOH	260 290	10 100	35	This work
NiFe-LDH	Cu mesh	0.85	1.0 M KOH	300	100	61	2
NiO-Ni/NF	nickel foam	1.8	1.0 M KOH	323	100	101.1	3
NiO/C@Ni Fe-LDH	glassy carbon rotating disk	0.25	1.0 M KOH	299	10	45	4
NiFe/NiFe: Pi	carbon fiber paper	/	1.0 M KOH	290	10	38	5
NiFe-MoO <sub>x</sub> NS	glassy carbon	0.2	1.0 M KOH	276	10	56	6
Ni-Fe LDH	glassy carbon	0.16	1.0 M KOH	280	10	49.4	7
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	FTO glass plate	0.1	1.0 M KOH	400	10	60	8
NiCoP/C	glassy carbon	/	1.0 M KOH	330	10	96	9
(NiFe)S <sub>2</sub> -GN-0.2	glassy carbon	0.55	1.0 M KOH	320	10	61	10

NiCo LDH	carbon paper	0.17	1.0 M KOH	367	10	40	11
NaBH <sub>4</sub> –NiFe LDH	Ni foam	/	1.0 M KOH	280	10	56	12
Ni MOF	carbon paper	0.48	1.0 M KOH	346	10	64	13
CoNiMn-LDH/PPy/RGO	glassy carbon	0.2	1.0 M KOH	369	10	77	14
Ni <sub>3</sub> FeN/r-GO-20	Ni foam	0.5	1.0 M KOH	270	10	54	15
NiFe-LDH/Co,N-CNF	glassy carbon	0.12	0.1 m KOH	312	10	60	16
NiO/Ni	graphite	0.5	1.0 M KOH	345	10	53	17

**Table S2.** UOR performances of NiFe(OH)<sub>x</sub>/Ni<sub>3</sub>N in this work and other reported Ni(Fe)-based electrocatalysts.

Materials	Potential (V)	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
NiFe(OH) <sub>x</sub> /Ni <sub>3</sub> N	1.36	10	26	This work
	1.39	100		
pa-NiFe LDH NS/NIF	1.459	100	33	18
Fe-Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> @FeNi <sub>3</sub> -8	1.40	10	29	19
NF/NiMoO-Ar	1.42	100	19	20
Ni <sub>3</sub> N/NF	1.4	100	41	21
Ni <sub>2</sub> P/CFC	1.42	10	78.2	22

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