Supporting Information(SI):

Co, N-codoped porous vanadium nitride nanoplates as superior bifunctional electrocatalysts for hydrogen evolution and oxygen reduction reactions

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Electrochemically Active Surface Area.

In order to estimate the effective surface area of the electrodes, cyclic voltammograms of catalysts in 1 M KOH was first obtained when there is no Faraday current. The scan speed was set as 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 and 120 mV/s, respectively. When the difference in current density (*J*) between the anodic and cathodic sweeps $(J_{\text{anodic}} - J_{\text{cathodic}})$ at 0.95 V against the scan rate was plotted, a linear relationship between the two was obtained (Fig. 6D). ECSA can be estimated according to the two following formulas ^[S1]:

$$C_{dl} = i_c / v \tag{1}$$

Where ic represents the charging current, v represents the scan rate.

$$ECSA = C_{dl}/C_s$$
(2)

A C_s value of 0.040 mFcm⁻² was thus adopted according to previous reports ^[S2].



Fig. S1 (A-D) SEM, (E) TEM and (F) HRTEM images of VCoN.



Fig. S2 (A-B) SEM images, (C-D) TEM and HRTEM images of pure VN.



Fig. S3 EDX results of VCoN (obtained by SEM).

Correction

ZAF

Matrix



Fig. S4 XRD patterns of (A) VN-700 and (B) VCoN-before.



Fig. S5 (A) Survey, (B) C 1s XPS spectra of VN and VCoN, (C) Polarization curves of samples for HER.



Fig. S6 Raman spectra of samples.



Fig. S7 Electrical equivalent circuit used to simulate the Nyquist plots in Fig. 6C, where R_s is the electrolyte resistance, R_{ct} is the charge-transfer resistance, and C_{dl} represents the double-layer capacitance.



Fig. S8 (A): SEM, (B-C) TEM and (D): HRTEM images of VCoN-700 after the HER stability test of i-t curve for 100 h at pH 14.



Fig. S9 Co 2p high-revolution XPS spectra of VCoN after (A) HER and (B) ORR stability test.



Fig. S10 (A) Polarization curve for HER, (B) LSV curve at a sweep rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ and a rotation speed of 1600 rpm for ORR of VCoN-before.



Fig. S11 (A) RRDE curves of VCoN, 20% Pt/C and VN, (B) LSV curves of VCoN samples obtained at different synthesis temperatures at a sweep rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ and a rotation speed of 1600 rpm for ORR.

Catalyst	Overpotential (mV, at 10 mA cm ⁻²)	Stability test (HER)	Potential (V, at half peak)	Stability test (ORR)	Reference
VCoN	179	100 h	0.91	2000 cycles	This work
20% Pt/C	43	-	0.87	2000 cycles	
V _{0.95} Co _{0.05} N MFs	-	-	0.8	25000 s	Appl. Mater. Interfaces. 2018, 10 , 11604-11612
NGT- Co ₃₅ V ₆₅ -45- 900	-	-	0.81	10000 cycles	Nanoscale. 2018, 10 , 4311-4319
Mo ₂ C@NC nanomesh	36	16 h	0.872	10 h	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> 2018, 18 , 1705967
Mo ₂ C/NPC NFs	134	10 h	0.77	10 h	<i>Carbon.</i> 2017, 114 , 628- 634
Co, N-CT	106	20 h	0.85	20 h	J. Mater. Chem. A. 2018, 35 , 17067-17074
Fe-CACNF	350	\sim 13 h	0.83	\sim 30 h	J. Mater. Chem. A. 2017, 5, 7507-7515
A-PBCCF- H	225	12 h	0.76	12 h	Nano Energy. 2017, 32 , 247-254
BCN	216	8 h	0.82	~8 h	J. Mater. Chem. A.2016, 42, 16469-16475

 Table S1 Comparisons of VN-based electrocatalysts for ORR, as well as bifunctional electrocatalysts for both HER and ORR.

References

[S1] CCL. McCrory, S. Jung, Peters Jonas C. and Jaramillo Thomas F., J. Am. Chem.

- Soc, 2013, 135, 16977.
- [S2] Y. Zhang, Q. Shao, Y. C. Pi, J. Guo, X. Q. Huang, Small, 2017, 13, 1700355.