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Supporting Information

Self-supported CoMoO4/NiFe-LDH Core-Shell nanorods grown on nickel foam for enhanced electrocatalysis of oxygen evolution

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Materials

Sodium molybdate dihydrate $[(NH_4)_6MO_7O_{24} \cdot 4H_2O, AR]$, cobalt nitrate hexahydrate $[Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O, AR]$, urea $[CO(NH₂)₂, AR]$, nickel nitrate hexahydrate $[Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, AR]$, iron nitrate nonahydrate $[Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O]$. The above materials were purchased from Aladdin Reagent (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Synthesis of NiFe-LDH@NF

NF (2*3cm) was prepared by the above method. NiFe-LDH@NF was prepared by electrodeposition for 300 s under the above experimental conditions.

Synthesis of RuO² electrodes

After strong ultrasonication for 30 min, 40 mg RuO₂ was uniformly disseminated in a mixture of 50 μ L Nafion solution and 1mL mixed solution of ethanol and water to make a homogeneous ink. The catalyst ink was then dropped over the cleaned NF (1*1.5 cm), which was then dried for 12 h at 60 °C in a vacuum oven, producing RuO2/NF electrodes.

Synthesis of Powder-CoMoO4/NiFe-LDH/NF and Powder-NiFe-LDH/NF

Powder of CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH and NiFe-LDH were scraped from CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF and NiFe-LDH@NF electrodes, respectively, and then Powder-CoMoO4/NiFe-LDH/NF and Powder-NiFe-LDH/NF electrodes were prepared according to the method of $RuO₂$ electrodes.

Physicochemical Characterization

The morphology was obtained by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Sirion) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Talos F200X). X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained via an Ultima IV X-ray diffractometer utilizing Cu Kα1 radiation (λ =1.5406 Å) at a scanning speed of 0.02 steps per second. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, Thermo Scientific ESCALAB 250Xi) was utilized to obtain data on components in synthetic materials.

Electrochemical measurements

The electrochemical measurements were carried out utilizing a typical three-electrode system on a CHI-660D electrochemical workstation (CHI Instrument, Shanghai, China). The electrolyte used was 1 M KOH (pH ≈14.0), and the experiment was conducted at room temperature in an air atmosphere. The working electrode was made up of a self-supported NF electrocatalyst, while the counter electrode and reference electrode were made up of Pt and Ag/AgCl. The formula: E(vs RHE) = E(vs Ag/AgCl) + 0.097 + 0.0591 pH was utilized to change the tested potentials to reversible hydrogen electrodes (RHEs). A scan rate of 5 mV·s−1 and 90% iR-compensation were applied for linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves. Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) studies were performed in the 100,000-0.01 Hz frequency range (versus Ag/AgCl). The OER was tested for stability using the chronoamperometry method for 20 h at a voltage of 1.46 V (vs. RHE). Electrochemical surface areas (ECSAs) were acquired on the basis of the following formula: ECSAs = Cdl/Cs. Here, Cdl represented the double-layer capacitance acquired from CV cycles.

Fig. S1. The photographic images of CoMoO₄@NF and CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF.

Fig. S2 (a, b). SEM images of $CoMoO_4@NF$.

Fig. S3 (a). SEM images of CoMoO₄-150/NiFe-LDH@NF and (b). CoMoO₄-450/NiFe-LDH@NF.

Fig. S4. EDS elemental mapping images of Co, Mo, O, Fe and Ni in CoMoO₄-300/NiFe-LDH@NF.

Fig. S5. HAADF-STEM and EDX elemental mapping images of Co, Mo, and O in CoMoO4.

Fig. S6. EIS Nyquist plots and fitting curves of CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF.

Fig. S7. (a) OER polarization curves with 90% iR compensation for NF, Powder-CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH Powder-NiFe-LDH/NF, and CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF. (b) Tafel plots and (c). C_{dl} values of Powder-CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH Powder-NiFe-LDH/NF and CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF.

Fig. S8. XRD patterns of CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF and CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF after 20 h stability test.

Fig. S9. SEM image of CoMoO4/NiFe-LDH@NF after 20 h stability test.

Fig. S10. (a, b) TEM and (c) HR-TEM image of CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF after 20 h stability test.

Fig. S11. HAADF-STEM and EDX elemental mapping images of Co, Mo, O, Ni and Fe in CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH after 20h stability test.

Fig. S12. (a-d) High-resolution XPS spectra of Fe, Co, Mo, and Ni after 20 h stability test.

Fig. S13. High-resolution XPS spectra of Mo in the CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF and CoMoO₄/@NF after 20h stability test.

Fig. S14. I-t curves of CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF at different current densities.

Fig. S15. CV curves of (a). CoMoO₄/NiFe-LDH@NF, (b). CoMoO₄@NF, and (c). NiFe-LDH@NF.

Element	1. Atomic	2. Atomic	3. Atomic	4. Atomic
	percentage	percentage	percentage	percentage
O	65.89	63.78	61.94	59.86
Fe	0.86	1.23	1.75	2.37
Co	6.94	7.56	8.19	9.03
Ni	11.32	13.43	15.02	15.81
Mo	14.99	14.00	13.10	12.93

Table. S1. Fe content change of 1. CoMoO_{4} -150/NiFe-LDH@NF, 2. CoMoO_{4} -300/NiFe-LDH@NF, 3. CoMoO_{4} -450/NiFe-LDH@NF, and 4. CoMoO₄-600/NiFe-LDH@NF

Table. S2. OER activity comparison of different electrocatalysts.

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