Supporting Information for

Modulating crystal and electronic structure of NiFe-MOFs by

inorganic acid for highly efficient electrochemical water oxidation

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Fig. S1 PXRD patterns of NiFe-MOF-n/NF (x = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and simulated MIL-101(Cr).



Fig. S2 PXRD patterns of Ni-MOF/NF, NiFe-MOF-NF, simulated Ni(BDC) and simulated Fe(BDC)(DMF).

Note: The XRD pattern of Ni-MOF/NF should be assigned to Ni(BDC).¹ Notably, the diffraction peaks of Ni-MOF/NF were shifted to lower angles compared to the simulated pattern for Ni(BDC) possibly due to the influence of solvent.² As shown in **Fig. S2**, the diffraction peaks of obtained NiFe-MOF/NF matched well with Fe(BDC)(DMF) when iron and nickel salt were added during hydrothermal process.



Fig. S3 SEM images of (a, b) Ni-MOF/NF and (c, d) NiFe-MOF-NF.



Fig. S4 SEM images of (a) NiFe-MOF-3/NF, (b) NiFe-MOF-4/NF, (c) NiFe-MOF-5/NF, (d) NiFe-MOF-6/NF and (e) NiFe-MOF-7/NF.



Fig. S5 SEM-EDX spectra of NiFe-MOF-2/NF.



Fig. S6 FT-IR spectrums of NiFe-MOF-2/NF and 1,4-H₂BDC.



Fig. S7 Raman spectra of NiFe-MOF-2/NF.



Fig. S8 The comparison of the overpotentials to reach the current densities of 10 and 100 mA cm $^{-2}.$



Fig. S9 The plots of ΔJ versus scan rates for NiFe-MOF-n/NF (n= 1-7).

Note: The ECSA of NiFe-MOF-n/NF (n = 1-7) were determined by CV at varying rates from 40 to 140 mV s⁻¹. The ECSA test of the NiFe-MOF-n/NF (n= 2, 3, 4, 5) show similar values, as shown in **Fig. S9**, indicating that the accessible catalytically surface area, and thus active sites in the four samples are close to each other.



Fig. S10 ECSA-normalized polarization curves for NiFe-MOF-n/NF (n=1-7).



Fig. S11 (a) The LSV curves of NiFe-MOF-2/NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP, NF, CC and CFP, (b) the corresponding Tafel slopes.



Fig. S12 CV curves of (a) NiFe-MOF-2/NF, (b) NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, (c) NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and (d) NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP at different scan rates in the potential range of -0.05–0.05 V vs Hg/HgO.



Fig. S13 Charging current density differences plotted against scan rates of NiFe-MOF-2/NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP at 0.92 V vs. RHE.

Note: To explore the significant OER activity difference between NiFe-MOF-2/NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP, ECSA were evaluated by C_{dl} through CV measurement (**Fig. S12** and **S13**). Although both NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP have larger C_{dl} value (3.25 mF cm⁻² and 2.39 mF cm⁻²) compared with NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF and NiFe-MOF-2/NF, the C_{dl} of NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP mostly derived from carbon supports.3 NiFe-MOF-2/NF shows a higher C_{dl} (1.56 mF cm⁻²) than that of NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF (1.32 mF cm⁻²), indicating more accessible active sites of NiFe-MOF-2/NF.



Fig. S14 (a) Nyquist plots of electrodes at the overpotential of 250 mV, (b) enlarge Nyquist plots in the high frequency region.

Note: To further investigate the significant difference in OER performance among the four samples, EIS were carried out (**Fig. S14**). As expected, NiFe-MOF-2/NF exhibits the smallest semicircle radius in contrast to NiFe-MOF-2 powder@substrate samples, implying the lowest R_{ct} and fastest electron transfer kinetics. In addition, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF possesses much smaller R_{ct} than NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CC and NiFe-MOF-2 powder@CFP, which indicates that the improved OER performance of NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF may result from enhanced conductivity of the NF substrate.



Fig. S15 CV curves of (a) NiFe-MOF-2/NF, (b) NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, (c) Fe-MOF/NF, (d) Ni-MOF/NF and (e) NiFe-MOF-NF at different scan rates in the potential range of -0.05–0.05 V vs Hg/HgO.



Fig. S16 ECSA-normalized polarization curves for NiFe-MOF-2/NF, NiFe-MOF-2 powder@NF, FeMOF/NF, Ni-MOF/NF and NiFe-MOF-NF.



Fig. S17 LSV curves of NiFe-MOF-2/NF before and after stability test.



Fig. S18 (a) XRD patterns of NiFe-MOF-2/NF after stability test; (b) SEM, (c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of NiFe-MOF-2/NF after stability test.



Fig. S19 FT-IR spectra of NiFe-MOF-2/NF after stability test.



Fig. S20 Raman spectra of NiFe-MOF-2/NF after stability test.



Fig. S21 High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) Fe 2p, (b) Ni 2p and (c) O 1s for NiFe-MOF-2/NF after stability test.

Catalyst	Substrates	η@10 mA cm ⁻² mV	η@100 mA cm ⁻² mV	Tafel Slope mV dec ⁻¹	Stability test	Referenc e
NiFe-MOF-2/NF	NF	209	260	36.4	24 h	This work
MIL-88A/Ni(OH) ₂	СС	250	-	36.4	40 h	4
Ni ₃ S ₂ @Fe(OH) ₂	GCE	230	288	33.1	300 h	5
Ni-Fe-MOFs NSs	GCE	221	-	56	20 h	6
Fe _{7.2%} -Ni ₃ S ₂ NSs/NF	NF	295	-	71	10 h	7
FeCo-MOF-EH/NF	NF	231	-	42	30 h	8
NiFe-NFF	NFF	227	253	38.9	15 h	9
Fe1Ni ₂ (BDC-NH ₂)/NF	NF	228	-	30.3	12 h	10
(Fe-Ni)Co _x -OH/Ni ₃ S ₂	NF	-	280	57	100 h	11
NiFeZr LDHs	NF	198	-	53.1	12 h	12
FeNi-HDNAs	NF	206	300	91.66	10 h	13
Ni ₃ Se ₄ @NiFe LDH/CFC	CFC	223	290	55.5	100 h	14
NiV-LDH@FeOOH	NF	-	297	57.3	20 h	15
Ni ₂ P@FePOxHy	NF	220	260	43	288 h	16
CoNiFe-OH-1M	NF	207	261	52.1	60 h	17
HO _{oct} -NFO NC/IF	IF	260	290	36.1	50 h	18

Table S1. Comparison of OER performance of NiFe-MOF-2/NF with various NiFe-based OER electrocatalysts in 1 M KOH.

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