

Supporting Information

Facile and scalable synthesis of 2D porous Ni/C via a salt-template assisted approach for enhanced urea oxidation reaction and energy-saving hydrogen production

Fengjiao Li^{a,b,*}, Xiaoming Zhang^a, Shuting Liang^{c,*}, Mingjuan Sun^a, Xiaolin Zhao^a, Haiwei Chen^{a,*}, Yanhui Cui^a

^a Shenzhen Automotive Research Institute, Beijing Institute of Technology, Shenzhen 518118, Guangdong, China.

^b National Engineering Laboratory for Electric Vehicles, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, Beijing, China.

^c Chongqing Key Laboratory of Environmental Materials & Remediation Technologies, Chongqing University of Arts and Sciences, Chongqing 402160, China.

Corresponding author:

Email: lifengjiao@szari.ac.cn; 20180046@cqu.edu.cn; chenhaiwei@szari.ac.cn.

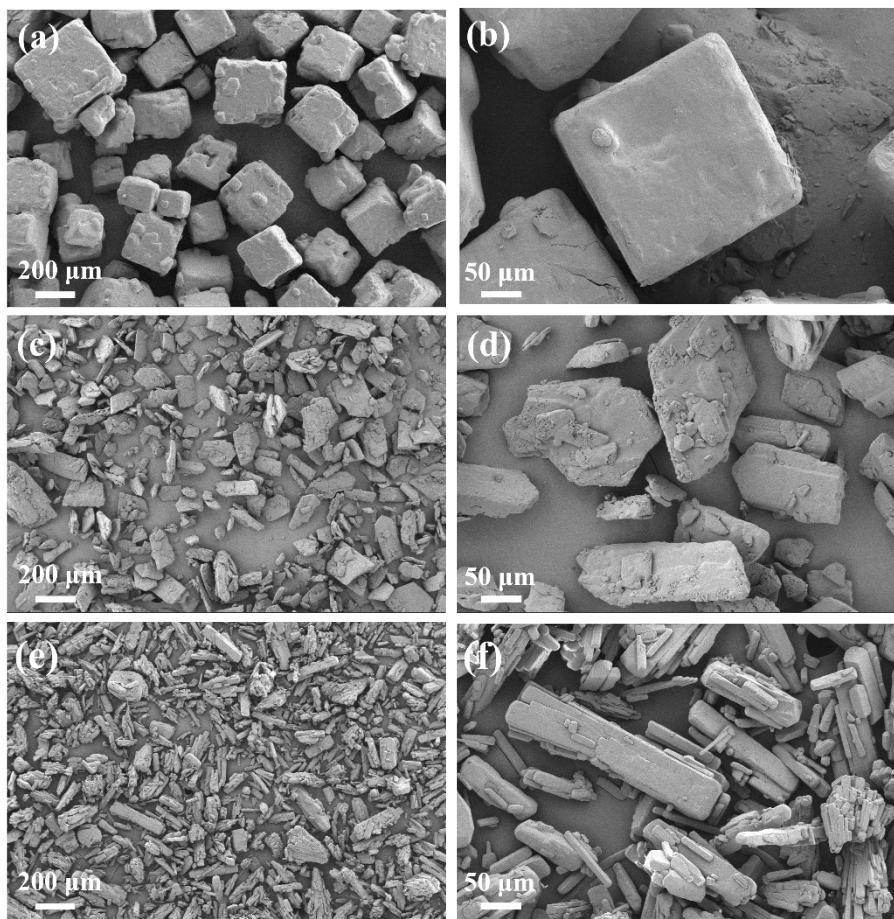


Fig. S1 SEM images of commercial NaCl (a-b), glucose (c-d), and Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O (e-f) crystals at different magnitudes.

The commercial NaCl crystals showed typical cubic morphology with smooth surfaces (**Fig. S1a-b**). The commercial glucose was consisted of faceted tabular crystals (**Fig. S1c-d**). And the commercial Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O was composed of oblong rectangular crystallites (**Fig. S1e-f**).

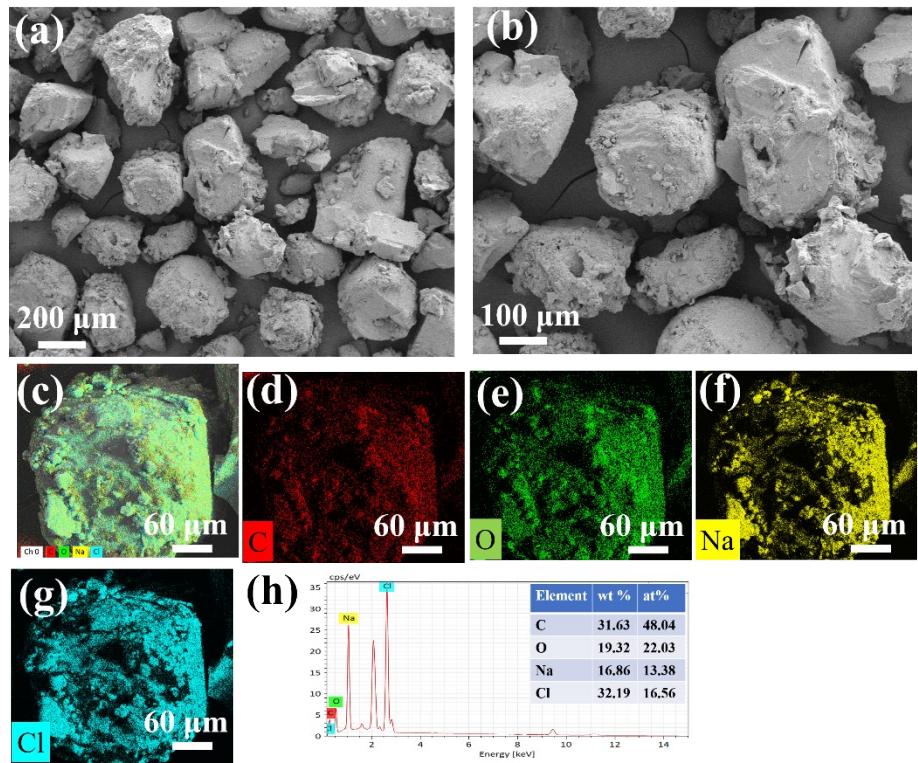


Fig. S2 SEM images (a-b) and element mapping of (c) mix, (d) C, (e) O, (f) Na, (g) Cl and (h) SEM-EDS spectrum of the dried mixture precursor of 0-Ni/CS.

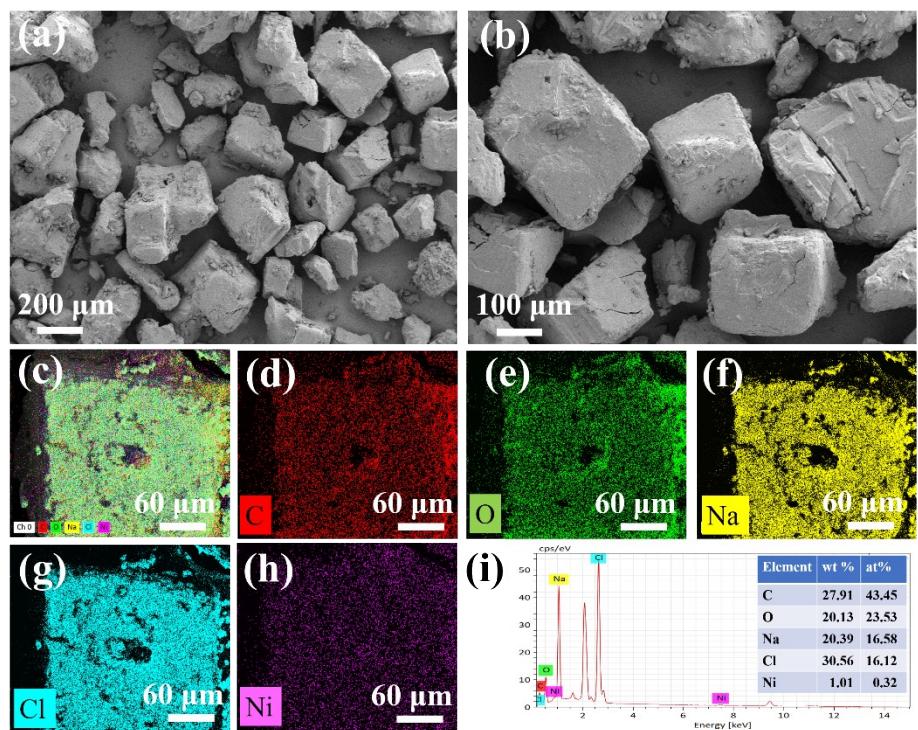


Fig. S3 SEM images (a-b) and element mapping of (c) mix, (d) C, (e) O, (f) Na, (g) Cl, (h) Ni and (i) SEM-EDS spectrum of the dried mixture precursor of 2-Ni/CS.

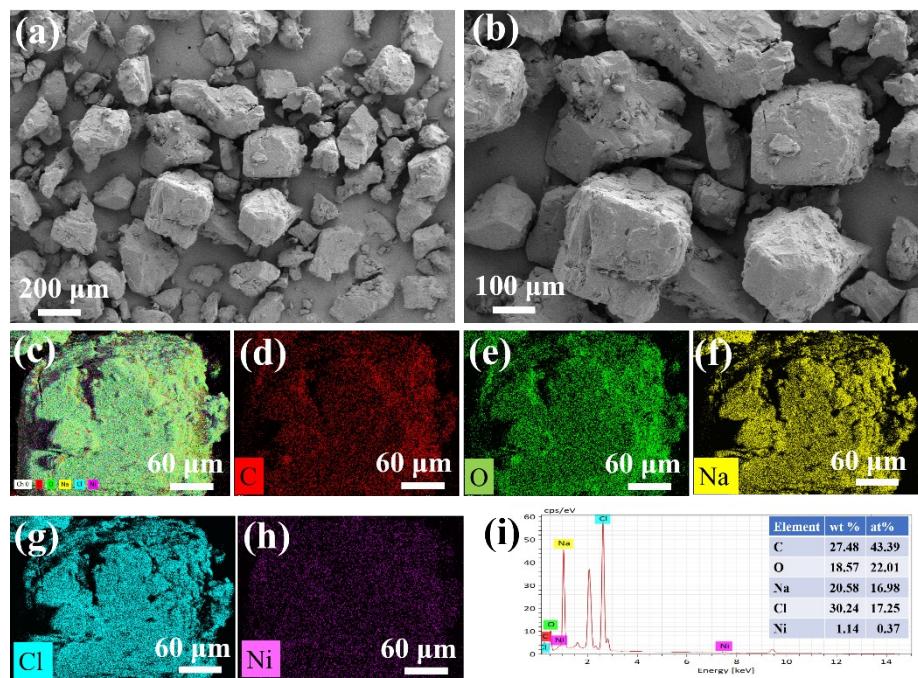


Fig. S4 SEM images (a-b) and element mapping of (c) mix, (d) C, (e) O, (f) Na, (g) Cl, (h) Ni and (i) SEM-EDS spectrum of the dried mixture precursor of 4-Ni/CS.

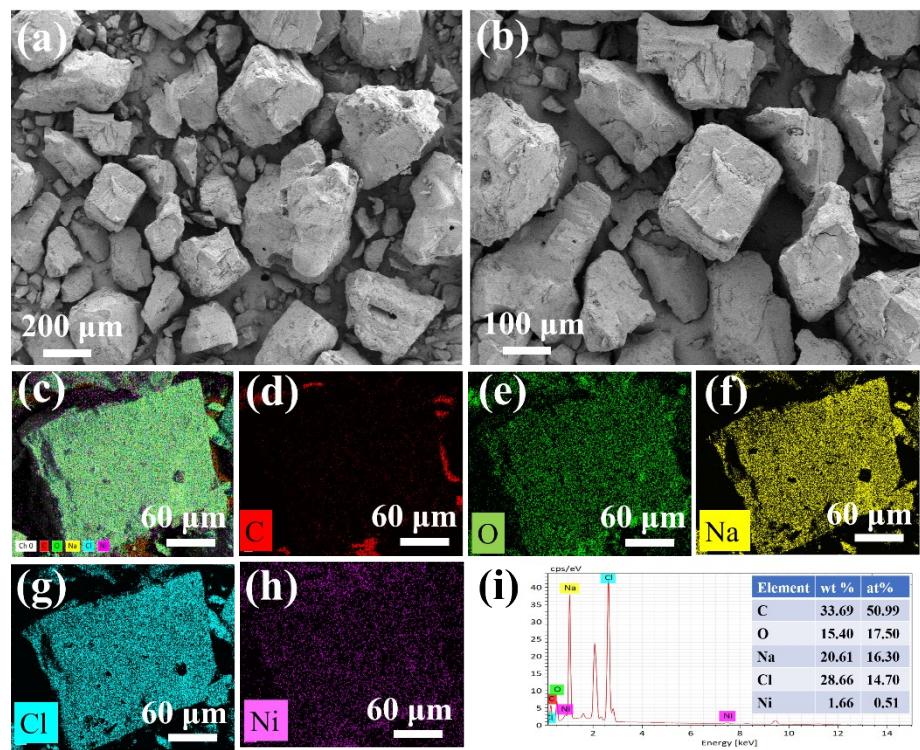


Fig. S5 SEM images (a-b) and element mapping of (c) mix, (d) C, (e) O, (f) Na, (g) Cl, (h) Ni and (i) SEM-EDS spectrum of the dried mixture precursor of 8-Ni/CS.

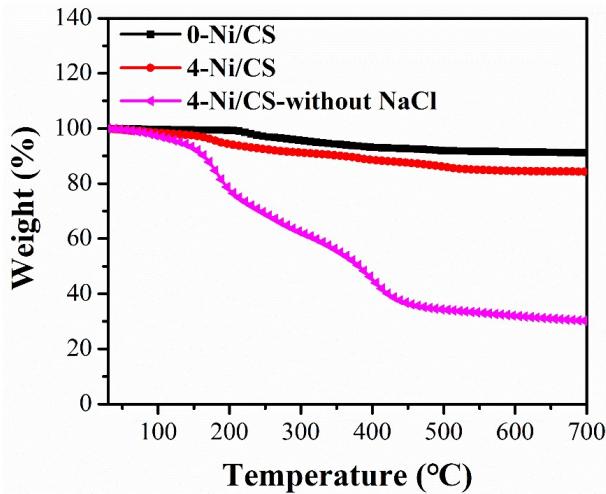


Fig. S6 TG analysis in Ar for the dried 0-Ni/CS, 4-Ni/CS and 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl precursors before carbonization.

Fig. S6 displays the thermal behavior in Ar for the dried 0-Ni/CS, 4-Ni/CS and 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl precursors before carbonization from room temperature to 700 °C with the heating rate of 5 °C min⁻¹. It can be obviously seen that a slight mass loss appeared before 150 °C due to the elimination of moisture. The larger mass loss between 150 °C and 550 °C was mainly attributed to the decomposition of Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O to form nickel oxide. Afterwards, a very subtle mass loss between 600 and 700 °C was mainly derived from char formation and reduction of nickel oxide to metallic nickel. Notably, 4-Ni/CS without NaCl precursor suffered from a huger mass loss over 60% than the other two samples (the 0-Ni/CS precursor and the 4-Ni/CS precursor). The TG results further verified that an annealing temperature of 700 °C was suitable to obtain the targeted Ni/C electrocatalysts.

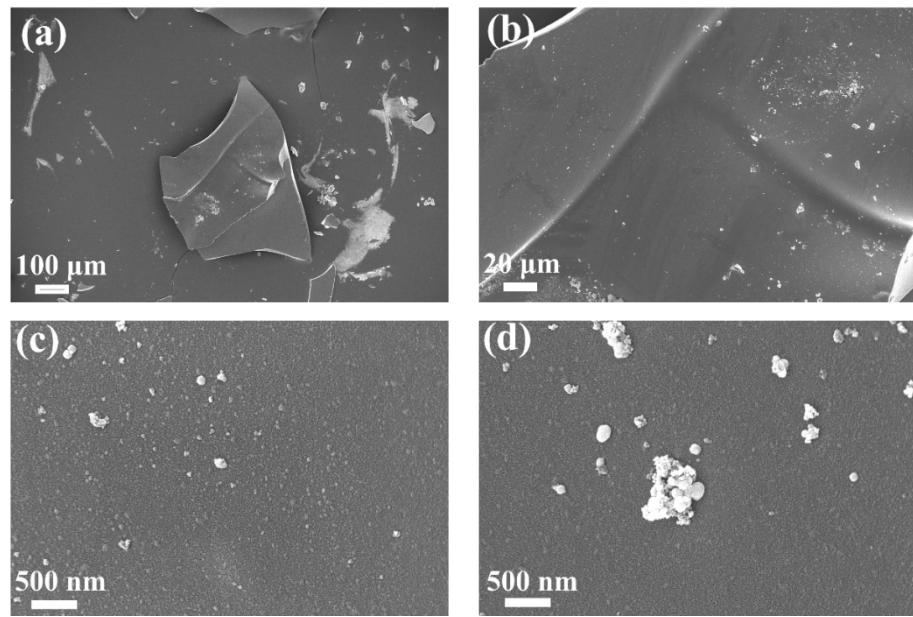


Fig. S7 SEM images of 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl sample at different magnitudes.

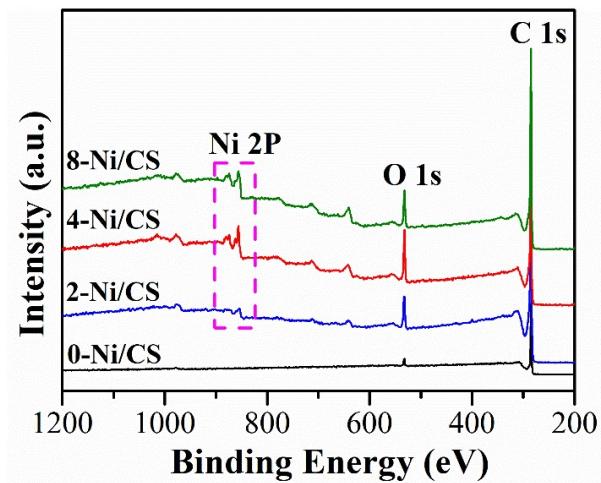


Fig. S8 XPS survey spectra of all x-Ni/CS samples.

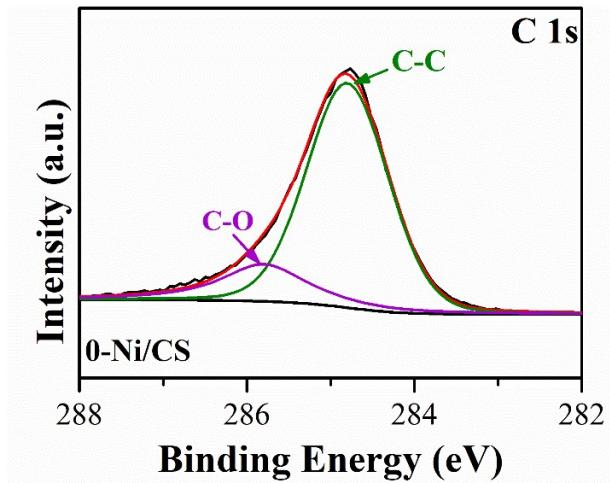


Fig. S9 High-resolution C 1s of 0-Ni/CS sample.

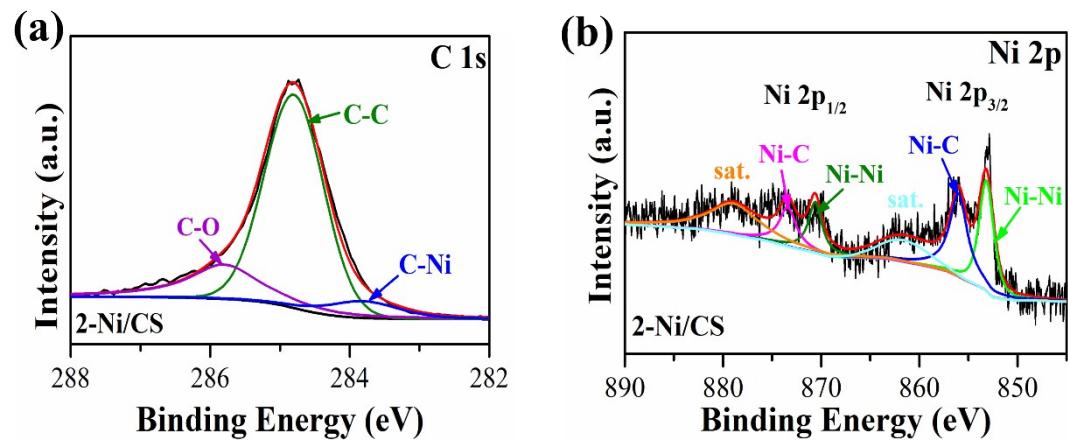


Fig. S10 High-resolution C 1s (a) and Ni 2p (b) of 2-Ni/CS sample.

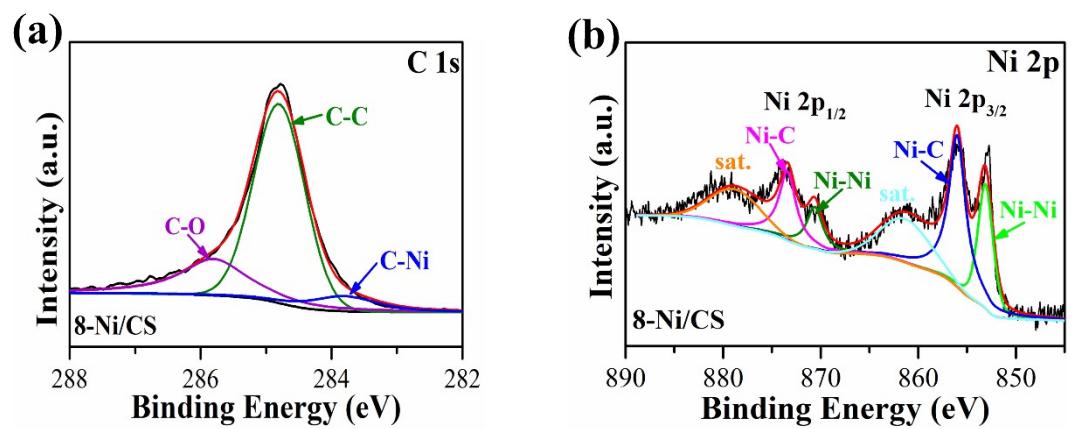


Fig. S11 High-resolution C 1s (a) and Ni 2p (b) of 8-Ni/CS sample.

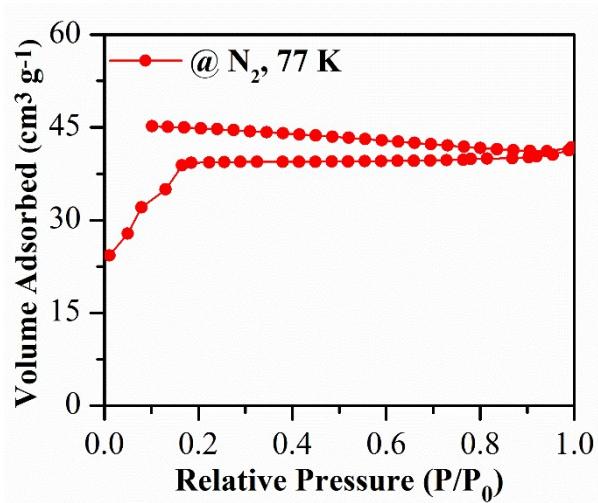


Fig. S12 N₂ sorption isotherm of 0-Ni/CS obtained from Micromeritics 3Flex.

Table S1 Textural and structural properties of 0-Ni/CS obtained from N₂ sorption experiment at 77 K.

| Sample | Analysis conditions | S _{BET} (m ² g ⁻¹) |
|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 0-Ni/CS | N ₂ , 77 K | 144 |

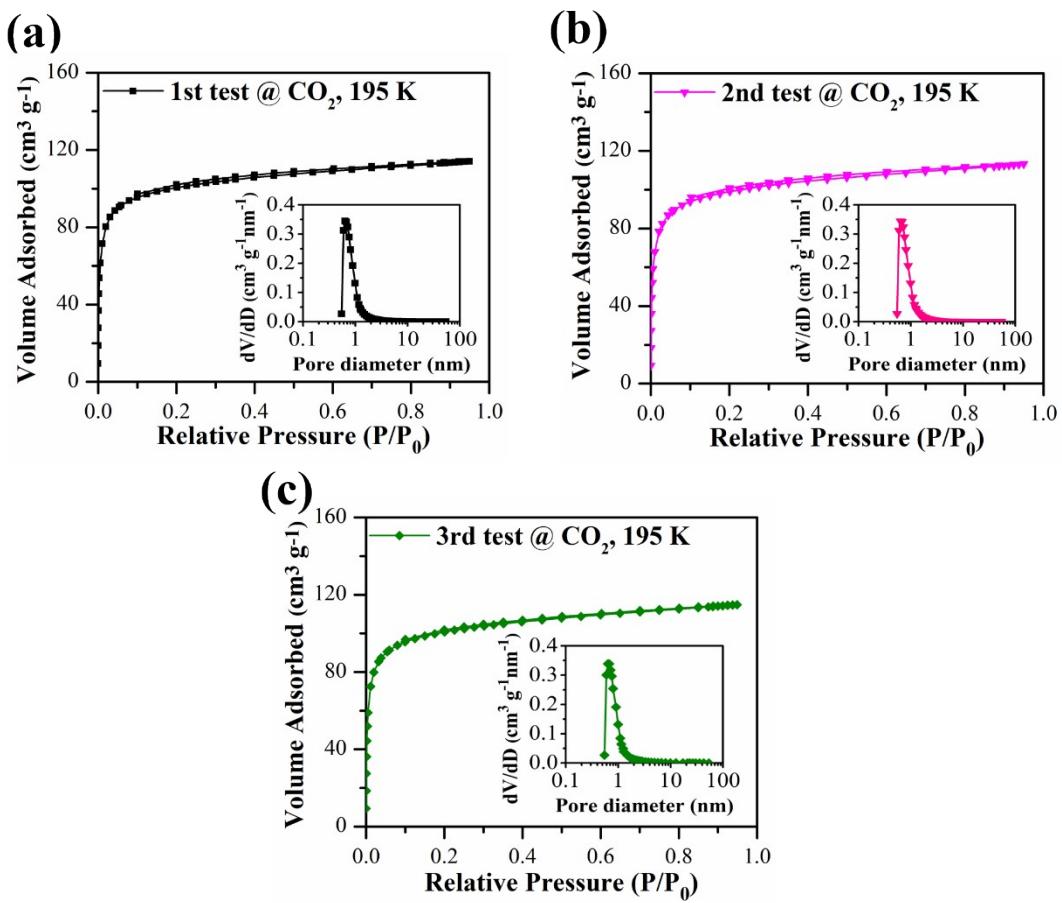


Fig. S13 CO_2 sorption isotherms and pore size distributions of 0-Ni/CS obtained from Micromeritics 3Flex for different times.

Table S2 Textural and structural properties of 0-Ni/CS obtained from CO_2 sorption experiments at 195 K.

| Sample | Analysis conditions | No. | Sample mass (mg) | S_L^a ($\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) | S_{BET}^b ($\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$) | V_p ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$) | D_p^c (nm) |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------------|---|--|--|--------------|
| 0-Ni/CS | CO_2 , 195 K | 1st | 0.0958 | 382 | 342 | 0.18 | 0.78 |
| | | 2nd | 0.0741 | 376 | 338 | 0.18 | 0.80 |
| | | 3rd | 0.0595 | 383 | 344 | 0.18 | 0.79 |
| Average value | | | | 380 | 341 | 0.18 | 0.79 |

^a represents the Langmuir surface area

^b represents the BET surface area

^c estimated by applying the Horvath-Kawazoe equation.

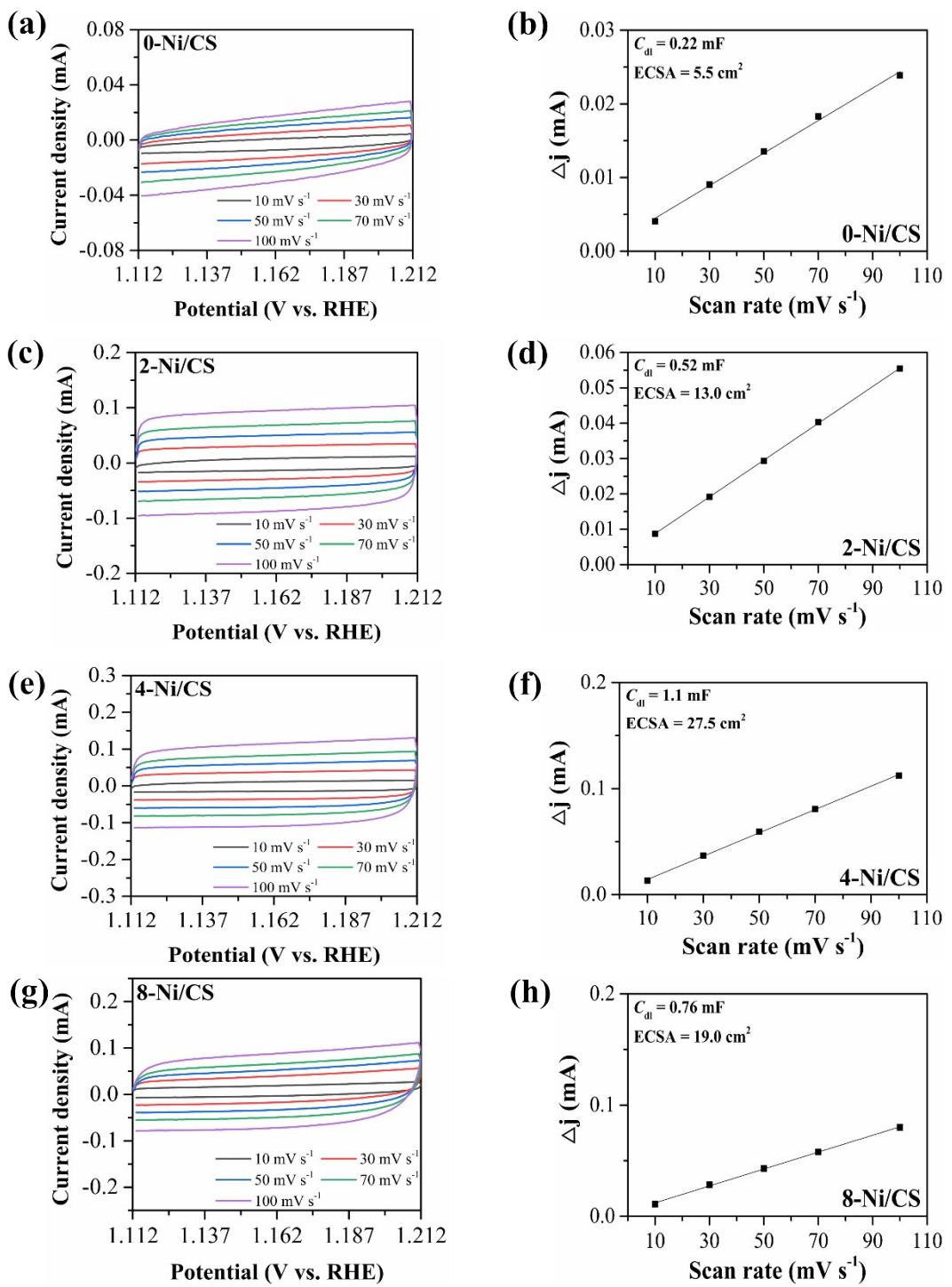


Fig. S14 CV curves of (a) 0-Ni/CS, (c) 2-Ni/CS, (e) 4-Ni/CS and (g) 8-Ni/CS in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea at different scan rates of 10, 30, 50, 70 and 100 mV s⁻¹; Current density recorded at 1.162 V vs. RHE as a function of scan rate for (b) 0-Ni/CS, (d) 2-Ni/CS, (f) 4-Ni/CS and (h) 8-Ni/CS.

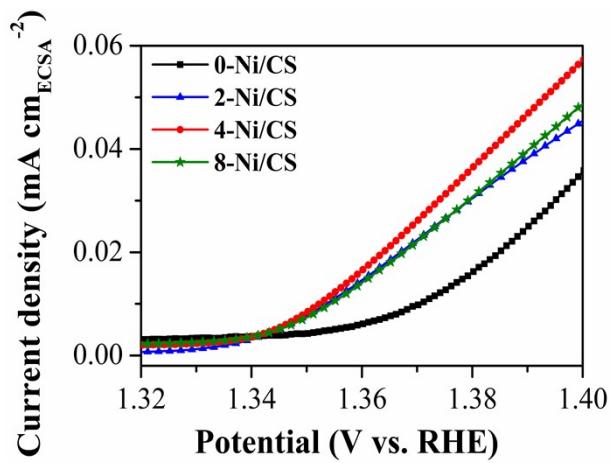


Fig. S15 ECSA normalized UOR LSV curves of $x\text{-Ni/CS}$ samples in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea solution.

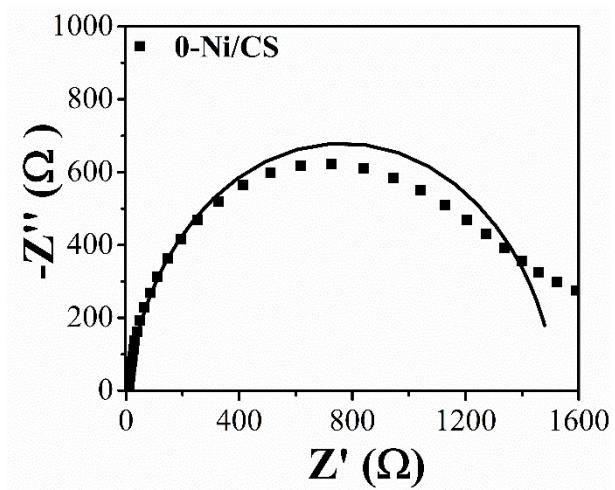


Fig. S16 Nyquist plots in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea for 0-Ni/CS.

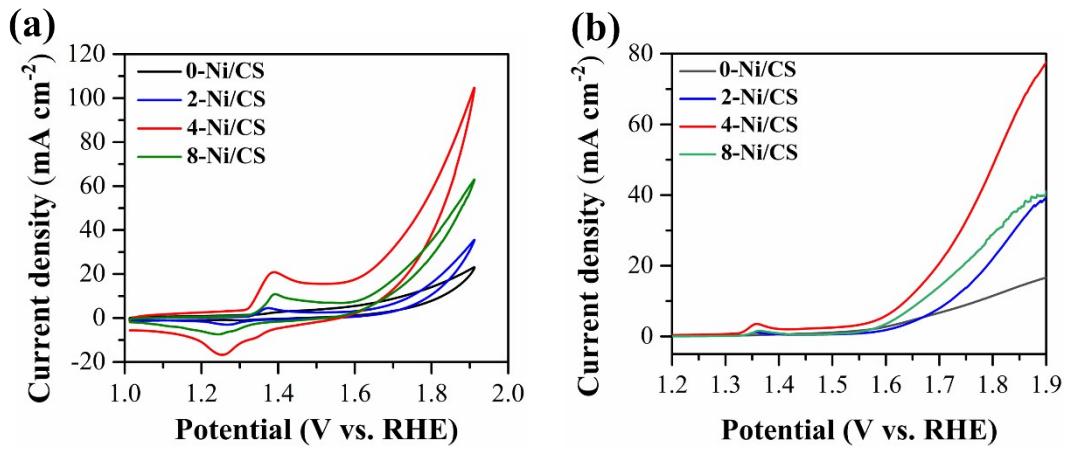


Fig. S17 CV curves (a) and LSV curves (b) in 1 M KOH for Ni/CS samples.

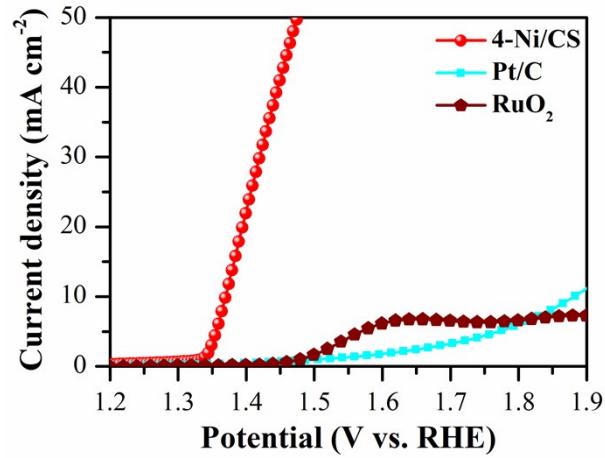


Fig. S18 The comparison of UOR LSV curves of 4-Ni/CS with the precious Pt/C or RuO₂.

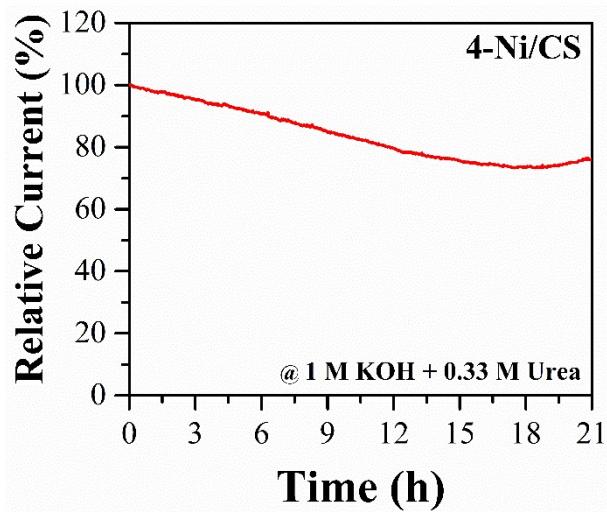


Fig. S19 Chronoamperometric responses of 4-Ni/CS in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea at a constant current density of 10 mA cm^{-2} for 21 h.

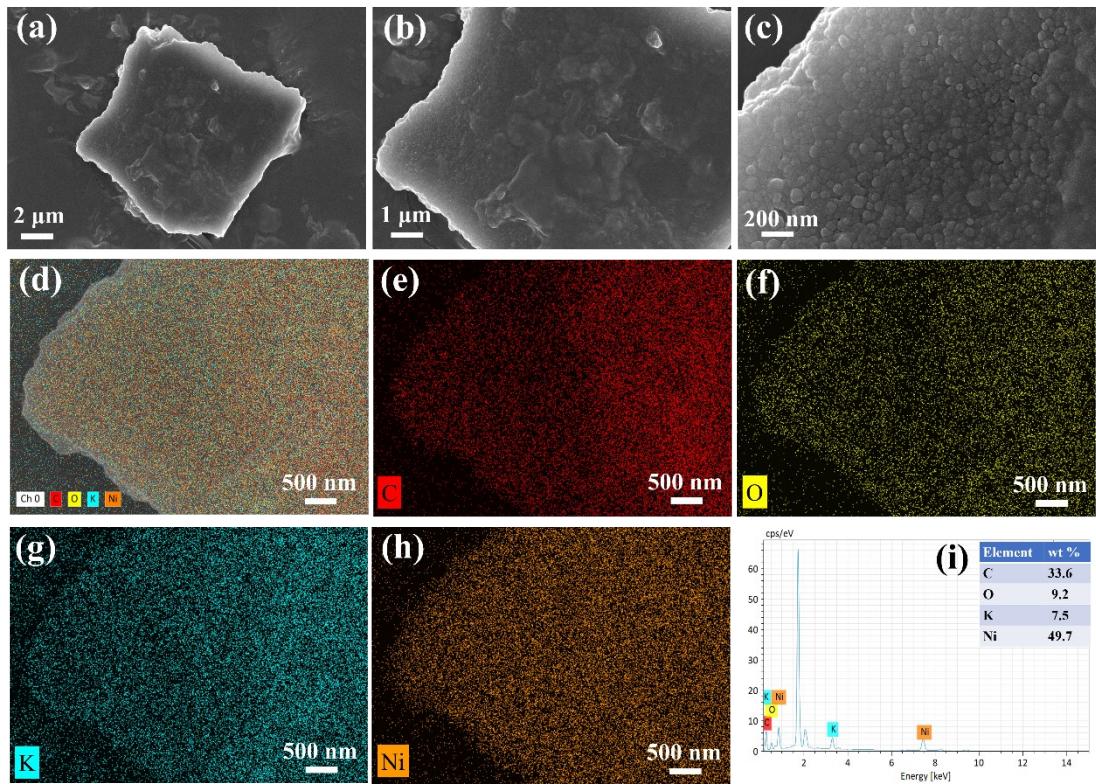


Fig. S20 SEM images (a-c), element mapping of (d) mix, (e) C, (f) O, (g) K and (h) Ni, and (i) SEM-EDS spectrum of the used 4-Ni/CS after the stability test for UOR.

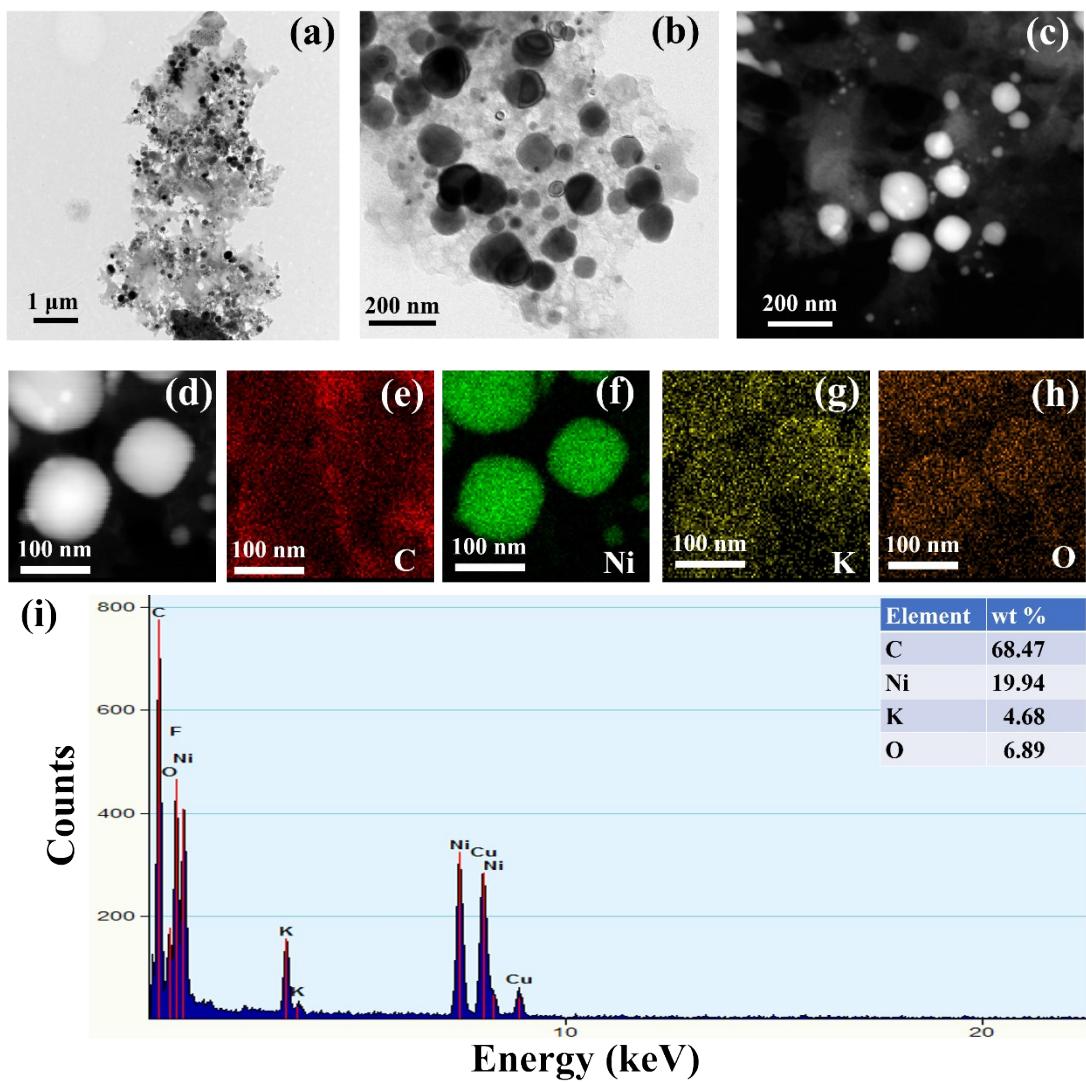


Fig. S21 TEM images (a-b), STEM-HAADF images (c-d), Element mapping of (e) C, (f) Ni, (g) K and (h) O, and (i) TEM-EDX spectrum of the used 4-Ni/CS after the stability test for UOR.

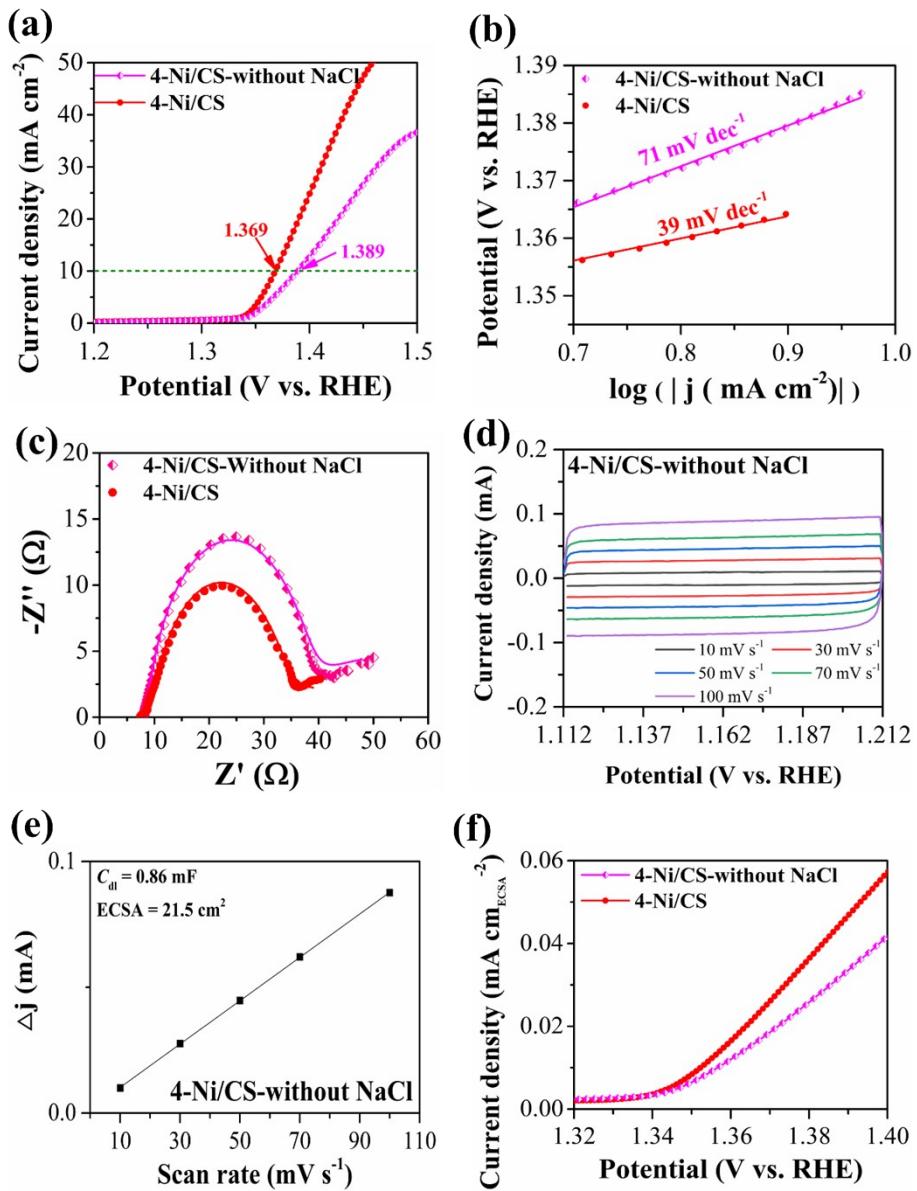


Fig. S22 (a) UOR LSV curves of 4-Ni/CS and 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl samples at a scan rate of 5 mV s^{-1} in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea; (b) the corresponding Tafel slopes for UOR; (c) Nyquist plots, (d) CV curves at different scan rates of 10, 30, 50, 70 and 100 mV s^{-1} , (e) the corresponding C_{dl} and ECSA values, and (f) ECSA normalized UOR LSV curves in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea.

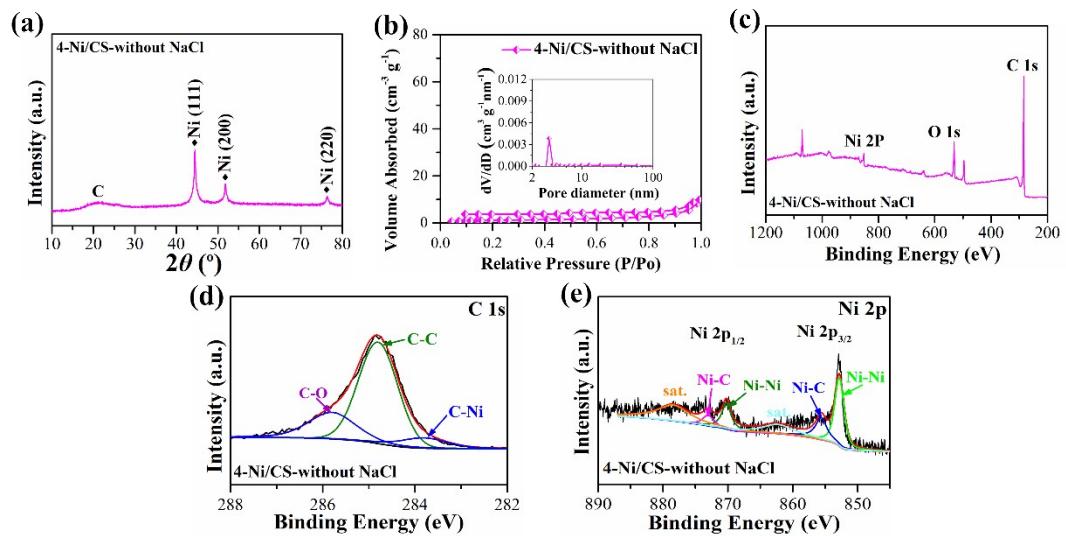


Fig. S23 XRD pattern (a), N₂ sorption isotherm and the inserted pore size distribution (b), XPS survey spectra (c), C 1s (d), and Ni 2p (e) of the 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl sample.

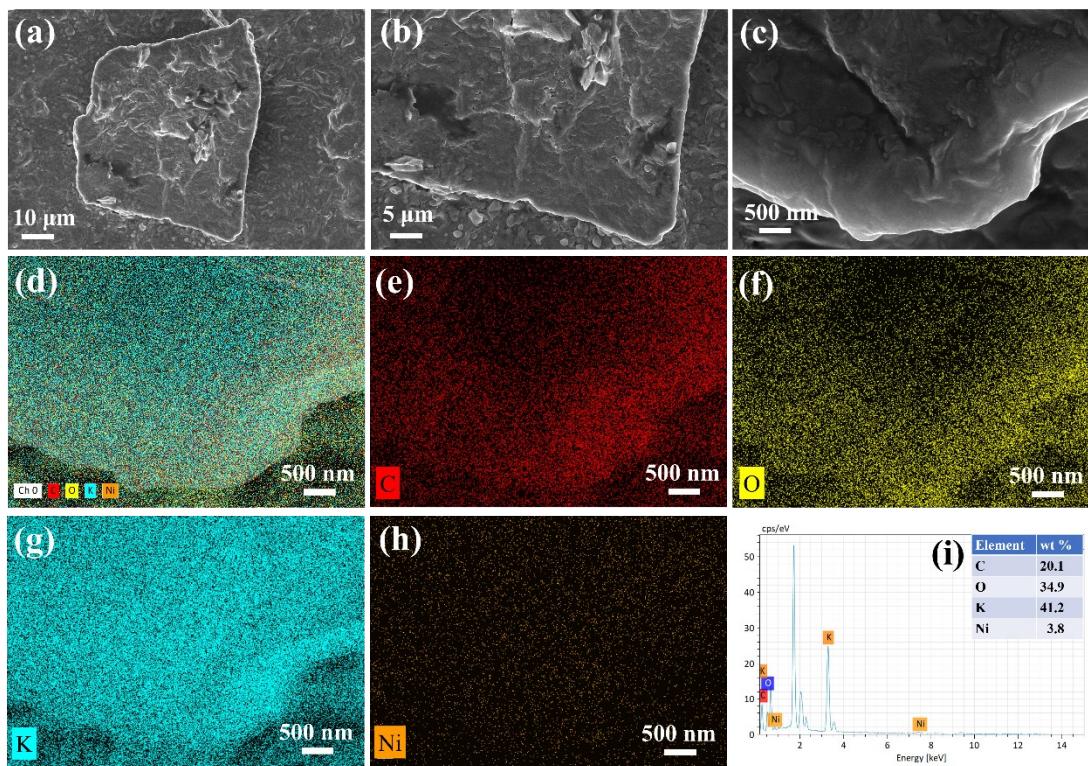


Fig. S24 SEM images (a-c), element mapping of (d) mix, (e) C, (f) O, (g) K, (h) Ni, and (i) SEM-EDX spectrum of the used 4-Ni/CS after the stability test for overall urea splitting.

Table S3 Textural and structural properties of 2-Ni/CS, 4-Ni/CS, 8-Ni/CS and 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl samples obtained from N₂ sorption experiments at 77 K.

| Sample | S _{BET} (m ² g ⁻¹) | V _p (cm ³ g ⁻¹) | D _p (nm) |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------|
| 2-Ni/CS | 186 | 0.54 | 22.5 |
| 4-Ni/CS | 128 | 0.39 | 23.5 |
| 8-Ni/CS | 112 | 0.28 | 24.1 |
| 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl | 0.8 | 0.002 | - |

a

Table S4 Ni content (wt%) in various samples by ICP-AES analysis.

| Sample | Ni content (wt%) |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 0-Ni/CS | 0 |
| 2-Ni/CS | 46.3 |
| 4-Ni/CS | 54.6 |
| 8-Ni/CS | 64.5 |
| 4-Ni/CS-without NaCl | 35.6 |

Table S5 Summary of the UOR and OER performances of Ni/CS samples.

| Sample | $\text{UOR}_{j=10}$ (V vs. RHE) | Tafel slope for UOR (mV dec ⁻¹) | $\text{OER}_{j=10}$ (V vs. RHE) | ΔE^a (mV) |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0-Ni/CS | - | 132 | 1.772 | - |
| 2-Ni/CS | 1.412 | 109 | 1.720 | 308 |
| 4-Ni/CS | 1.369 | 39 | 1.637 | 268 |
| 8-Ni/CS | 1.387 | 71 | 1.666 | 279 |

^a $\Delta E = \text{OER}_{j=10} - \text{UOR}_{j=10}$

Table S6 The simulated values of the devices in equivalent circuits.

| Sample | R_s (Ω) | R_1 (Ω) | R_2 (Ω) | R_t (Ω) |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 0-Ni/CS | 6.795 | 1512 | 2.08 | 1514.08 |
| 2-Ni/CS | 7.986 | 78.45 | 35.32 | 113.77 |
| 4-Ni/CS | 6.989 | 20.88 | 22.74 | 43.62 |
| 8-Ni/CS | 7.084 | 25.24 | 26.67 | 51.91 |

Table S7 Comparison of the UOR performances of 4-Ni/CS with other reported Ni-based UOR catalysts in 1 M KOH and 0.33 M urea.

| Sample | Scan rate (mV s ⁻¹) | Potential @ 10 mA cm ⁻² (V vs. RHE) | Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹) | Ref. |
|---|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4-Ni/CS | 5 | 1.369 | 39 | This work |
| Ni-W _x C/CNTs | 10 | ~1.37 | - | 1 |
| Ni/NiO@NC | 5 | 1.35 | 19 | 2 |
| M-Ni(OH) ₂ | 50 | 1.40 | - | 3 |
| Ni(OH) ₂ nanoflakes | 20 | 1.37 | 36 | 4 |
| NiSe ₂ -NiO | 5 | 1.33 | 38 | 5 |
| P-NTS-0.5 | 5 | 1.36 | 34 | 6 |
| Ni-MOF@NiO/Ni-2 | 5 | 1.40 | 48.1 | 7 |
| NixCo _{2-x} P/C@HCNs | 5 | 1.33 | 74.6 | 8 |
| Ni(OH) ₂ -graphene | 10 | 1.43 | - | 9 |
| Ni-MOF | 10 | 1.36 | 23 | 10 |
| Ni/C | 10 | 1.38 | 77 | 11 |
| 35-NiS/NOMC | 10 | 1.34 | 162.23 | 12 |
| NiClO-D | 5 | 1.341 | 41 | 13 |
| NiOH-D | 5 | 1.382 | 74 | 13 |
| NiCo-2 | 10 | 1.38 | 51.1 | 14 |
| NiCo-LDH-NO ₃ | - | 1.32 | 91 | 15 |
| CeO ₂ -NiMoO ₄ | 10 | 1.35 | 35 | 16 |
| NF/NiMoO-Ar | 2 | 1.37 | 19 | 17 |
| NiF ₃ /Ni ₂ P@CC | 5 | 1.36 | 33 | 18 |
| Fe-Ni ₃ S ₂ @FeNi ₃ -8 | 5 | 1.40 | 69 | 19 |

Table S8 Comparison of the performances of urea electrolyzer using 4-Ni/CS as the anode catalyst with other reported electrolyzers.

| Sample | Electrolyzer | Potential @ (mA cm ⁻²) | Voltage (V) | Ref. |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Pt/C@NF 4-Ni/CS@NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.372 | This work |
| | Water electrolysis | 10 | 1.572 | |
| Pt/C@NF RuO ₂ @NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.388 | This work |
| NF NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.702 | This work |
| Ni-W _x C/CNT W _x C/CNTs | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.65 | 1 |
| P-NTS-0.5 | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.69 | 6 |
| NixCo _{2-x} P/C@HCNs/CC | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.47 | 8 |
| NiCoFe-LTH/NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.49 | 20 |
| Pt/C NiCo-2 | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.38 | 14 |
| NiCo ₂ S ₄ NS/CC | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.45 | 21 |
| CoFeCr LDH/NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.329 | 22 |
| NiFeRh-LDH/NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.344 | 23 |
| NF/NiMoO-Ar NF/NiMoO-H ₂ | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.38 | 17 |
| NiF ₃ /Ni ₂ P@CC NiF ₃ /Ni ₂ P@CC | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.54 | 18 |
| Fe-Ni ₃ S ₂ @FeNi ₃ -8 Fe-Ni ₃ S ₂ @FeNi ₃ -8 | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.50 | 19 |
| MoS ₂ /Ni ₃ S ₂ /Ni/NF MoS ₂ /Ni ₃ S ₂ /Ni/NF | Urea electrolysis | 10 | 1.38 | 24 |

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