

Supporting Information to

Soft-templated, Mesoporous Co_3O_4 Thin Films for Electrocatalysis of the Oxygen Evolution Reaction

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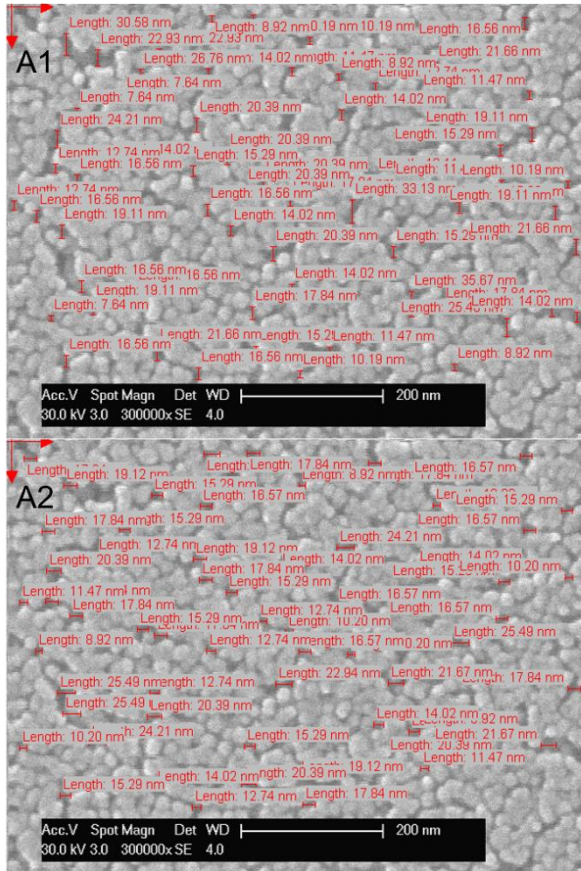


Figure S1. Histograms B1 and B2 of pore diameters in y- and x-direction, respectively, derived from SEM analysis A1 and A2 with Weibull distribution lines determined for a meso- Co_3O_4 thin film.

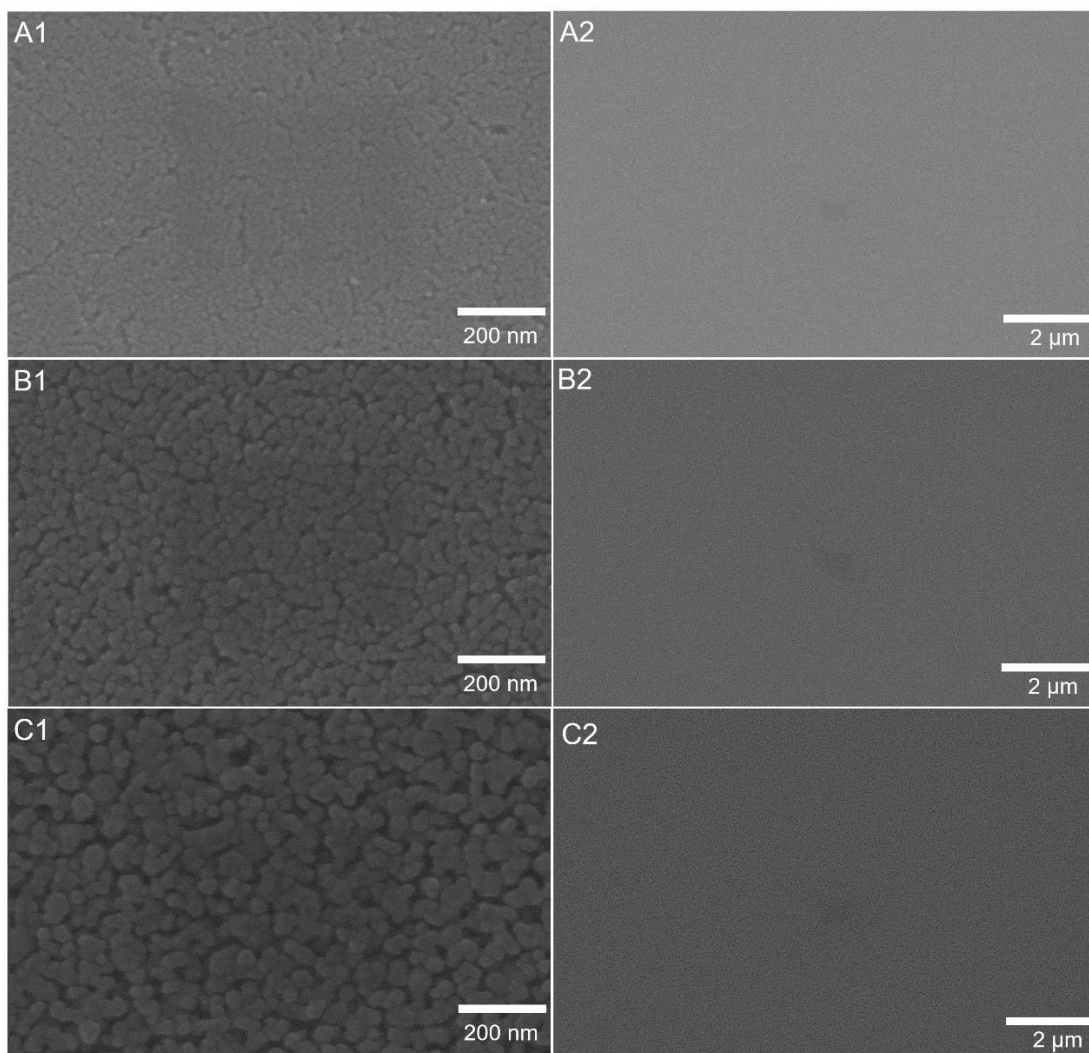


Figure S2. SEM images of the meso- Co_3O_4 thin films annealed at A 1-2) 400 °C, B 1-2) 500 °C, and C 1-2) 600 °C for 30 min in air measured at distinct magnifications.

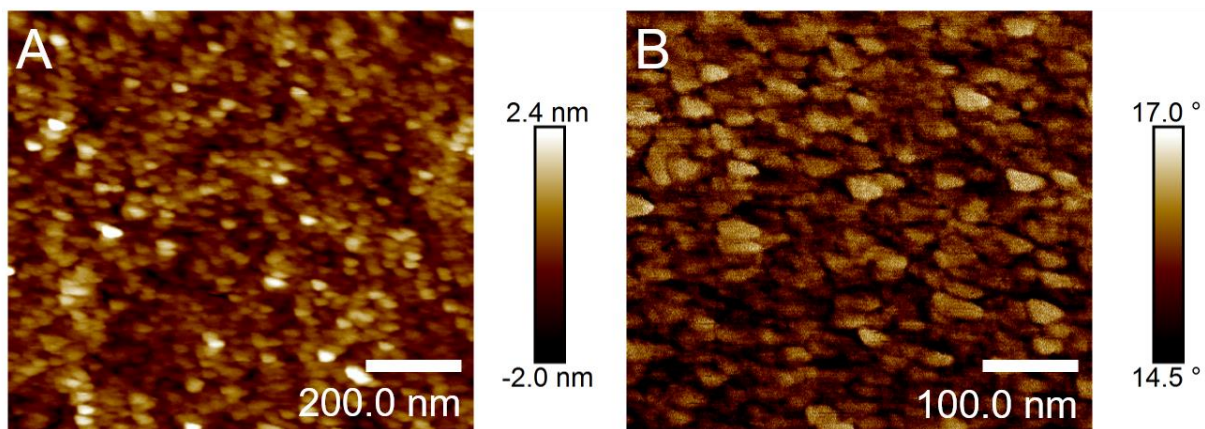


Figure S3. AFM analysis of the surface of the meso-Co₃O₄ thin film sample prepared at 300 °C detected in A) topographic and B) phase-mode including a color code visualizing the height difference and the phase shift of the cantilever, respectively.

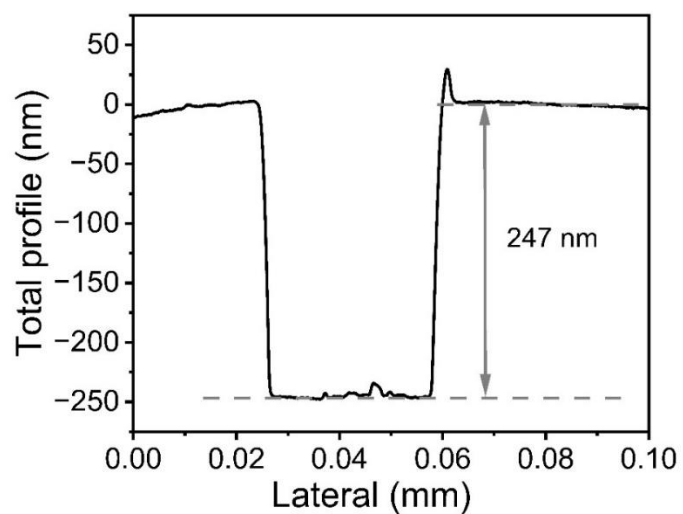


Figure S4. Determination of the film thickness of meso-Co₃O₄ thin films prepared via dip-coating on a silicon substrate by profilometry.

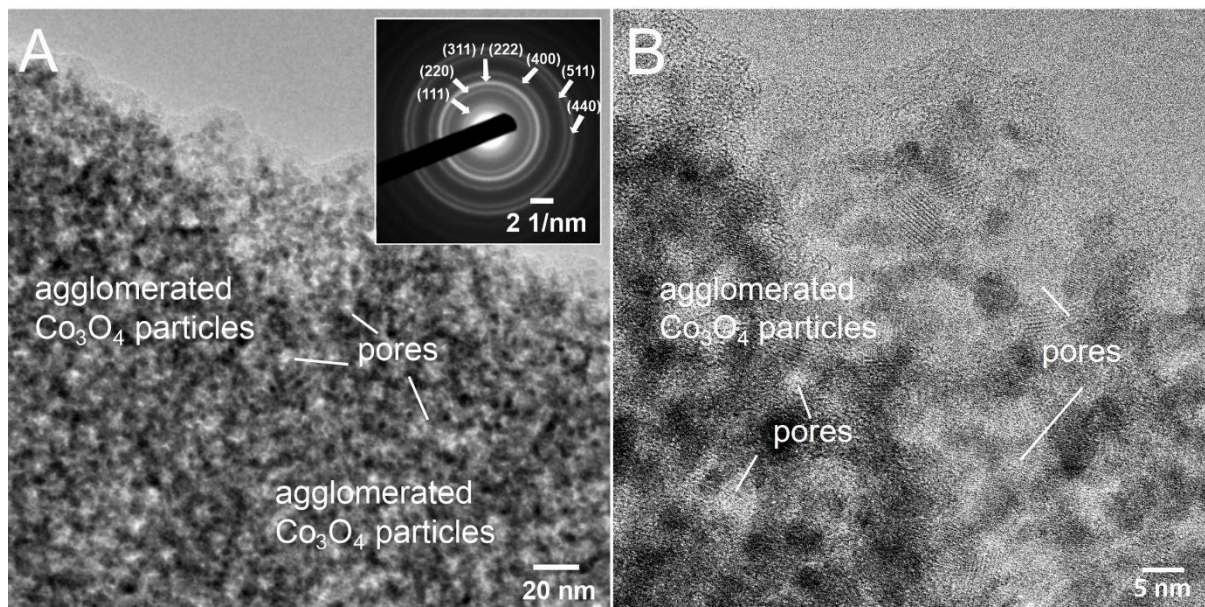


Figure S5. A) Bright-field TEM with inset showing SAED patterns from the bulk area, which were indexed in agreement with the cubic spinel phase. B) HR-TEM image of meso- Co_3O_4 demonstrating mesopores and agglomerated Co_3O_4 nanoparticles.

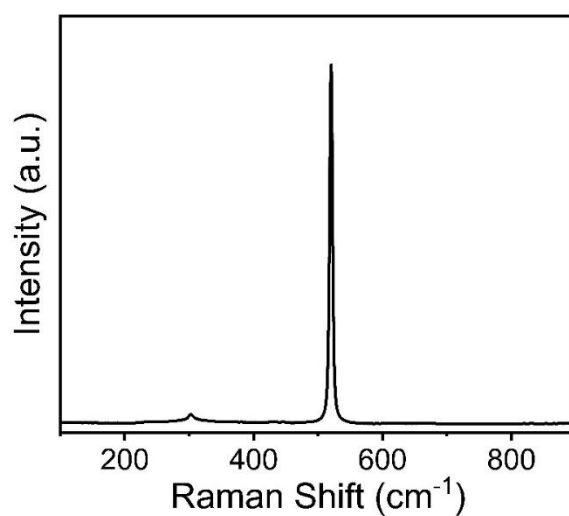


Figure S6. Raman spectrum of a pristine silicon substrate.

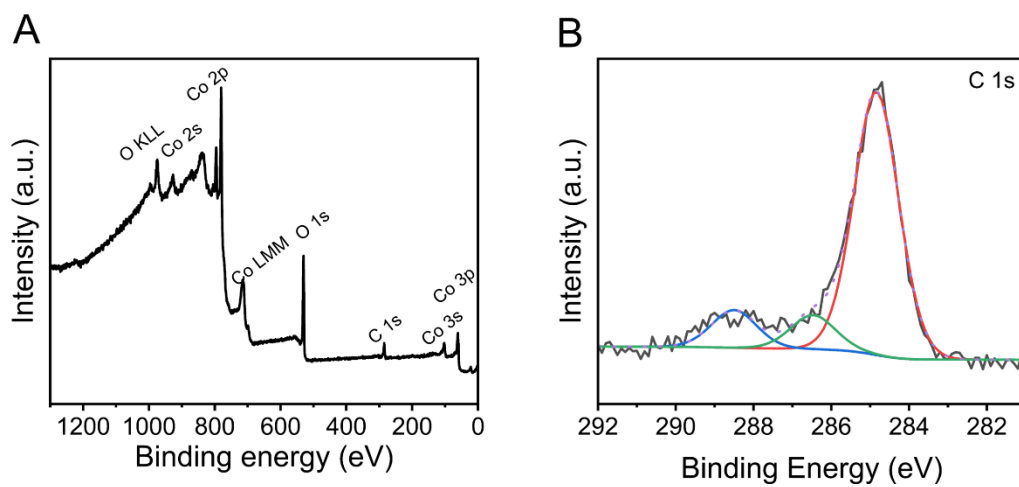


Figure S7. A) XPS survey spectrum and B) C 1s spectrum of meso- Co_3O_4 at 300 °C calcined for 30 min.

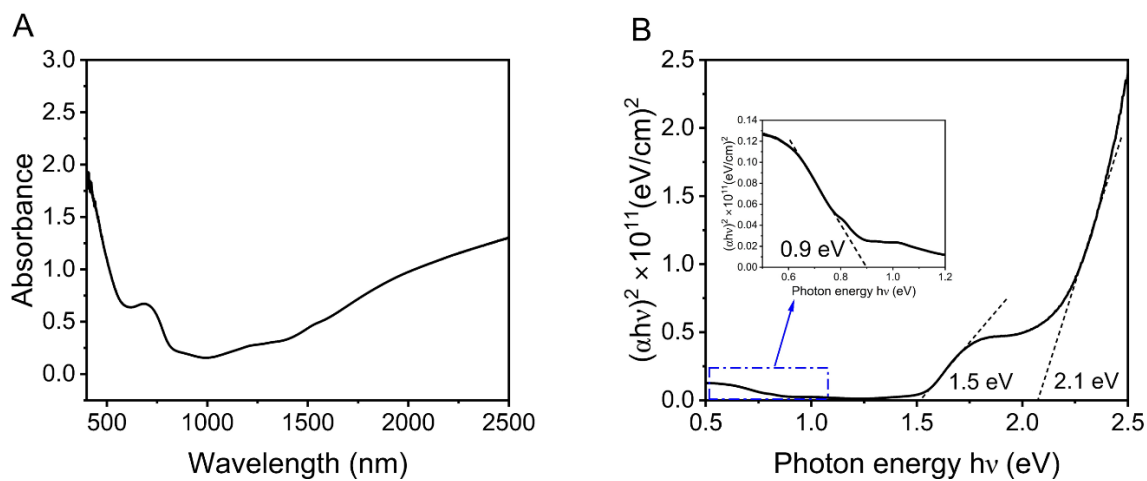


Figure S8. A) Absorbance spectra for the meso- Co_3O_4 thin film prepared at 300 °C and calcined for 30 min and B) the corresponding Tauc plots for a direct optical transition.

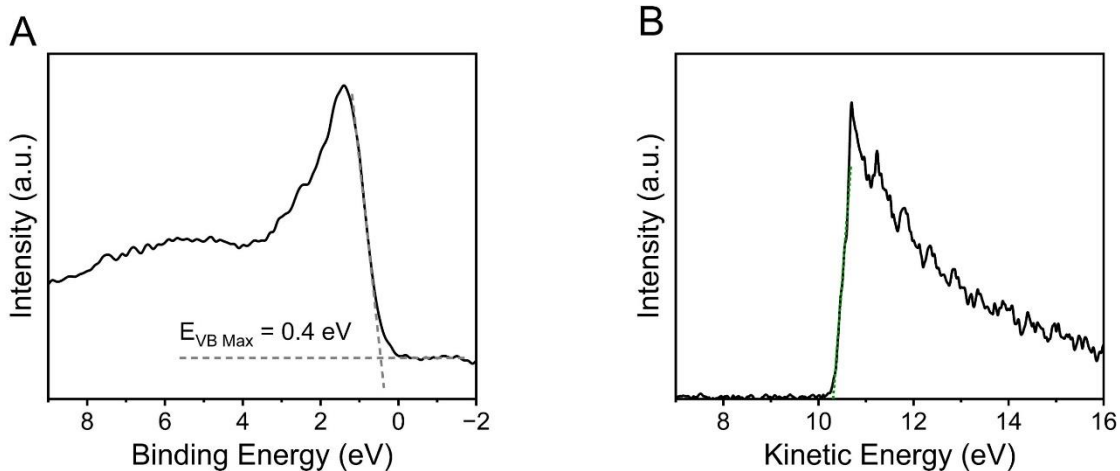


Figure S9. Evaluation of the A) valence band maximum by graphical linear fitting of the data for binding energies between 0 eV and 1 eV, and B) the secondary cutoff region of the XPS spectrum of meso- Co_3O_4 , which was collected with a photoelectron take-off angle of 90° and with a -6 V bias applied to the sample.

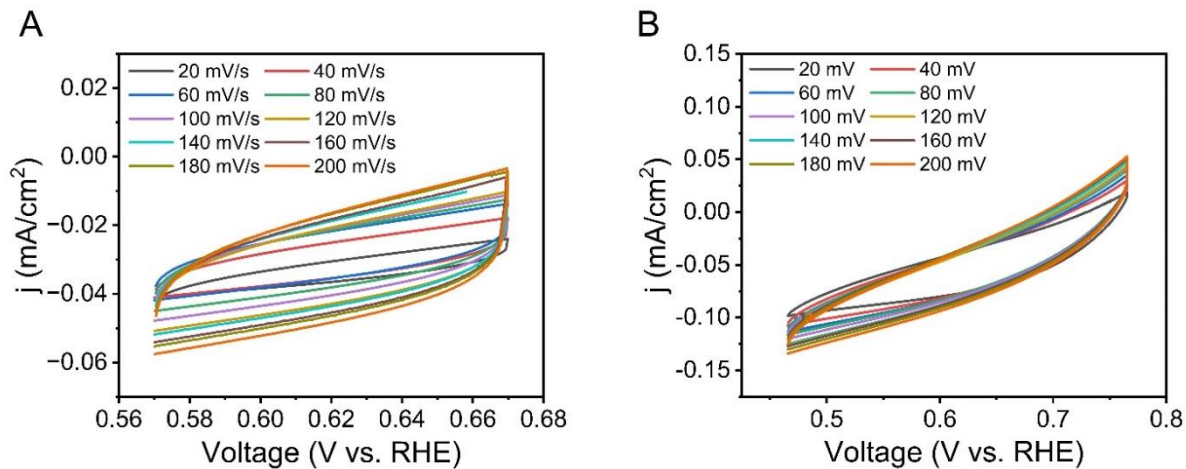


Figure S10. Scan rate-dependent cyclic voltammetry curves recorded for A) meso- and B) dense Co_3O_4 thin films at distinct scan rates ranging from 20 mV/s to 200 mV/s.

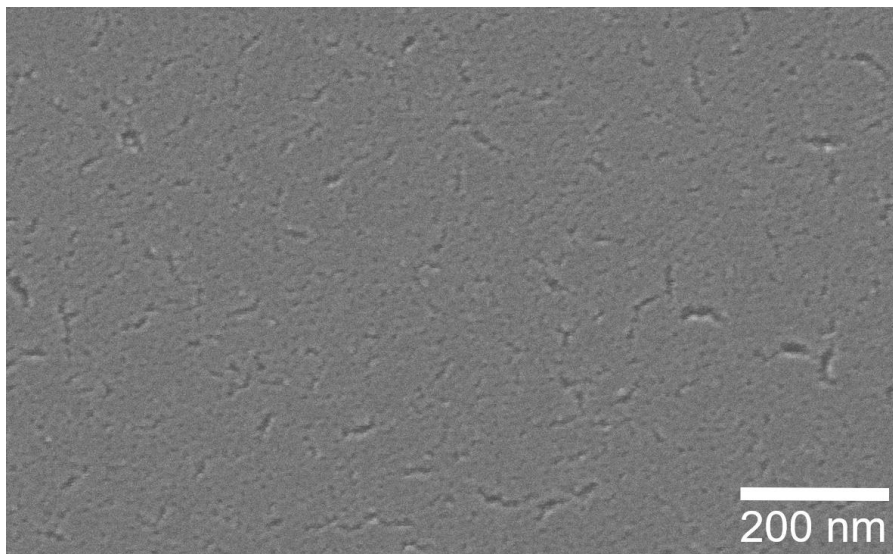


Figure S11. A SEM image of the meso-Co₃O₄ thin film deposited on an FTO substrate and after electrochemical analysis (which was CV, LSV, DCV, and EIS, see experimental section of the manuscript).

Table S1. OER performances for nanostructured cobalt oxides investigated in alkaline solutions.

Catalyst	Synthesis method	Electrolyte	Substrate	Over-potential (η) at 10 mA/cm ² (mV)	Onset potential (V vs. RHE)	Tafel slope (mV/dec)	Reference
Co ₃ O ₄ nanosheets/nano particles/nanospheres	Hydrothermal	1 M KOH	glassy carbon	342/ 350/ 448	1.52/ 1.53/ 1.57	80/ 84/ 99	1
Mesoporous Co ₃ O ₄	Hard templating from KIT-6 mesoporous silica aging at 35 °C and 100 °C	1 M KOH	glassy carbon	411 (at 35 mA) 426 (100 mA)	1.45 (35) 1.48 (100)	60-70	2
Mesoporous Co ₃ O ₄ nanoflakes	Microwave-assisted hydrothermal and low-temperature conversion	1 M KOH	glass carbon	380	1.45	48	3
Sub-5 nm Co ₃ O ₄ nanoparticles	Pulsed laser fragmentation in liquid (PLFL)	1 M KOH	Glass carbon	400	1.55	52	4
Co ₃ O ₄ Nanowires	Thermal annealing of CoCH nanowires	1 M KOH	Carbon fiber paper	~330	1.5	62	5
Cubic Co ₃ O ₄ nanoparticles	Electrodeposition	1 M KOH	Ni foam	328 - 382	-	-	6
Co ₃ O ₄ nanocrystals	Thermal Decomposition	1 M KOH	Carbon fiber papers	320	1.52	101	7
Co ₃ O ₄ nanofibers	electrospinning	1 M KOH	Fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO)	293	1.42	60.5	8
Two dimensional (2D) porous Co ₃ O ₄ nanosheets	Graphene oxide templating	1 M KOH	Mixtures of active material, carbon black, and sodium alginate	368	1.48	59	9
Co ₃ O ₄ nanoflowers	Hydrothermal	1 M KOH	Carbon cloth	297	~1.38	79.1	10
Mesoporous Co ₃ O ₄	Sol-gel	0.1 M KOH	Pyrolytic graphite (PG) carbon	~390	1.55	74.3	11
Co ₃ O ₄ catalyst	Sol-gel	1 M KOH	Pyrex glass	~450	~1.48	-	12
Mesoporous Co ₃ O ₄ thin films	Sol-gel, dip-coating	1 M KOH	FTO	335	1.5	59	This work

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