

## Supporting Information

Controlling the terminal layer atom of InTe for enhanced electrochemical oxygen evolution reaction and hydrogen evolution reaction performance

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## Experimental Section

### Materials

Tellurium and Indium of 99.9999% purity were obtained from Alfa Aesar. Potassium hydroxide and sulfuric acid were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Singapore. Counter platinum and reference Ag/AgCl, Hg/HgO electrodes were obtained from CH Instruments, Texas, USA.

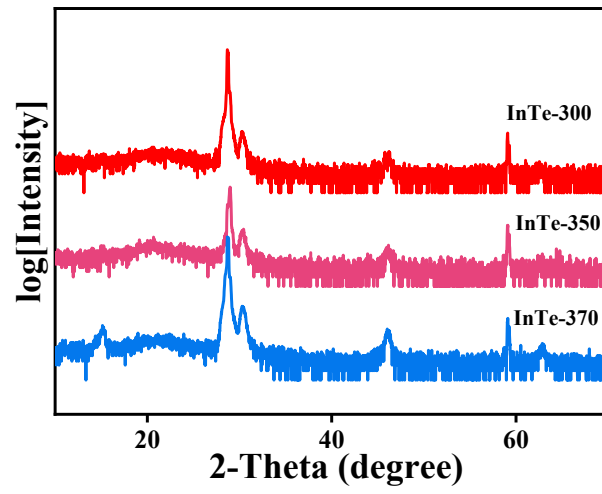
### Materials characterizations

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was performed using a JEOL 7800F field-emission SEM (JEOL, Japan) at the voltage of 3 kV. Besides, Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) was conducted at an acceleration voltage of 20 kV. X-ray powder diffraction was conducted on Bruker D8 Discoverer (Bruker, Germany) powder diffractometer, and Bragg-Brentano geometry was focused using CuK $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=0.15418$  nm, U=40 kV, I=40 mA) at room temperature. The data were scanned over an

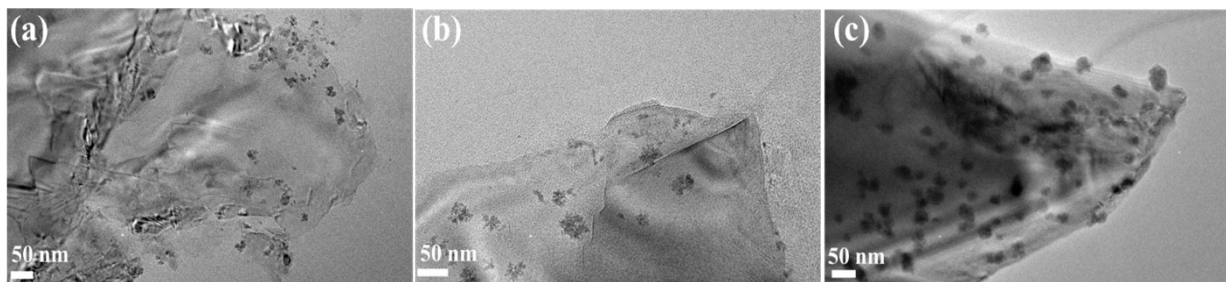
angular range of  $10\text{--}80^\circ$  ( $2\theta$ ) with a step size of  $0.016^\circ$  ( $2\theta$ ). Data evaluation was performed in the software package EVA. High resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM) was conducted by using an EFTEM JEOL 2200FS microscope (JEOL, Japan) at the accelerated voltage of 200 KeV. Element maps were obtained using the SDD detector X-MaxN 80 TS from Oxford Instruments (England). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed by monochromatic Mg  $K\alpha$  source (SPECS, Germany) at 1253 eV and a multi-channel energy analyzer (SPECS Phoibos 100 MCD-5). Wide scan and high-resolution core level spectra for analysis were collected and C 1s at 284.5 eV was used for calibration.

Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) was conducted in a three-electrode system where modified glassy carbon, Ag/AgCl or Hg/HgO, and Pt electrode as working, reference, and counter electrode.

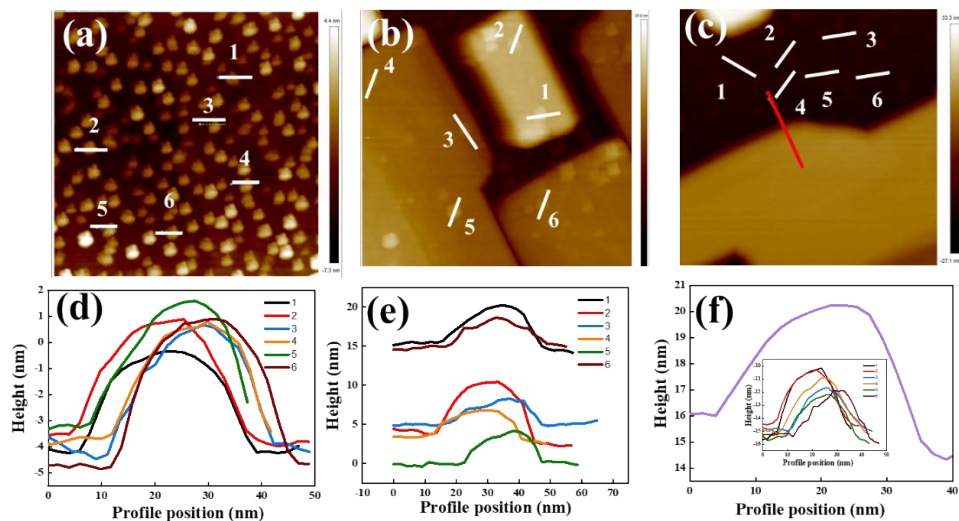
Electrocatalytic measurements towards hydrogen evolution, oxygen evolution and water splitting were performed. 0.5 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  was used for HER measurements and 1.0 M KOH was used for OER and water splitting.



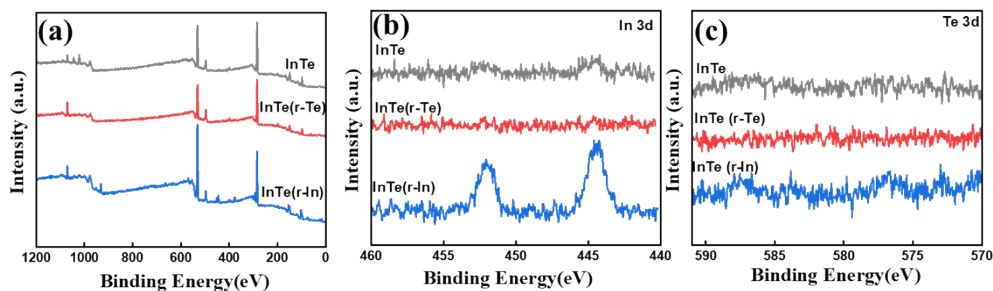
**Fig. S1** XRD analysis of InTe thin films with different temperature.



**Fig.S2** The TEM images of (a) InTe, (b) InTe (r-Te), and (c) InTe (r-In).



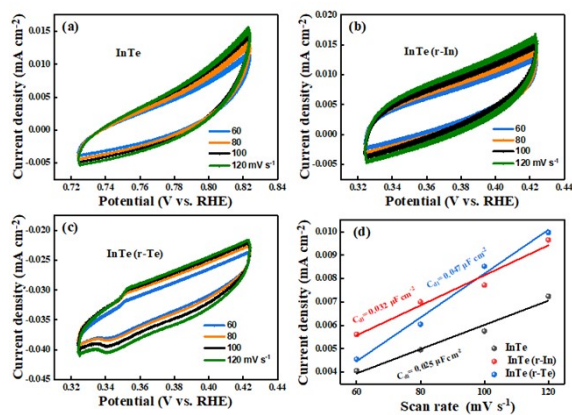
**Fig. S3** The AFA images of the (a) InTe, (b) InTe (r-Te), and (c) InTe (r-In), (d-e) together with corresponding steps profile along the line.



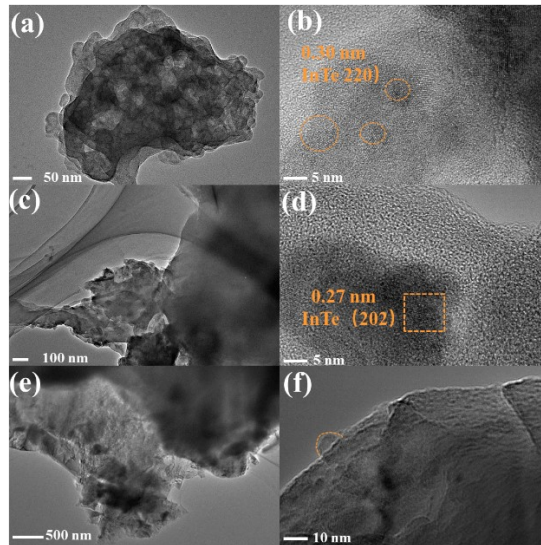
**Fig. S4** (a) Survey spectra, High-resolution XPS spectra of (b) the In 3d region, (c) the Te 3d region after (b) HER and (c) OER test.

**Table S1** Atomic ratio from XPS before and after OER testing.

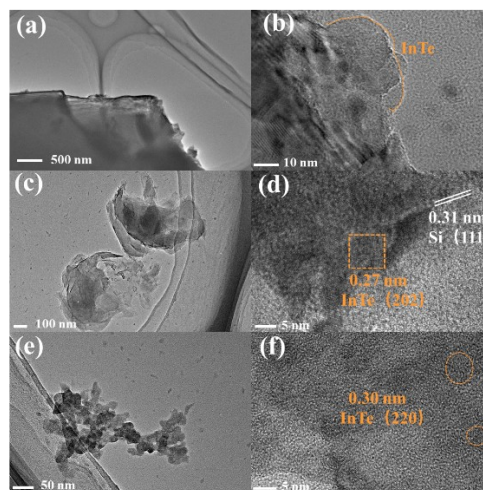
samples	In/Te	After testing In/Te
InTe	1.437	1.25
InTe (r-Te)	0.494	1.20
InTe (r-In)	3.035	2.09



**Fig. S5** The CV curves of (a) InTe, (b) InTe (r-In), and (c) InTe (r-Te) with different rates. (d) The Cdl of InTe, InTe (r-In), and InTe (r-Te).



**Fig. S6** The TEM and The HRTEM images of (a, b) InTe, (c, d) InTe (r-Te), and (e, f) InTe (r-In) after OER.



**Fig. S7** The TEM and The HRTEM images of (a, b) InTe, (c, d) InTe (r-Te), and (e, f) InTe (r-In) after OER.