

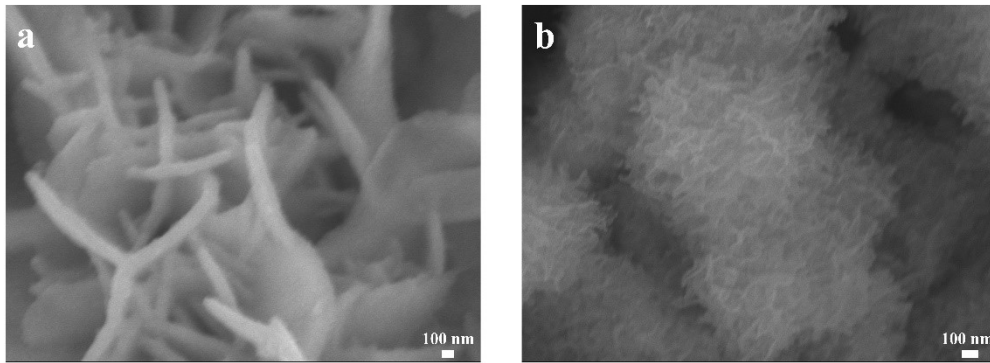
## Supporting Information

### Experimental Section

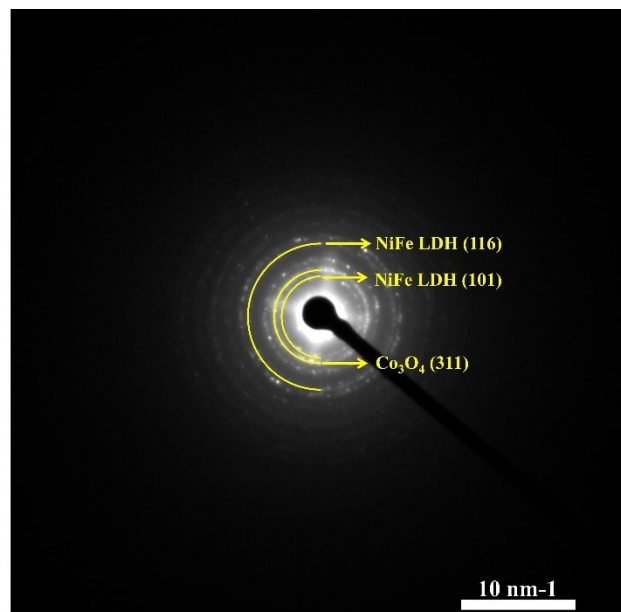
**Determination of NH<sub>3</sub>:** The indophenol blue colorimetric method was used to determine NH<sub>3</sub> concentration in the electrolyte after reduction (the ultimate solution was diluted 20 times, 50 times, 100 times according to the actual situation). Specifically, it is necessary in this process to mix these solutions including 2 mL diluted electrolyte, 1 mL 0.05 M NaClO, 0.2 mL sodium nitroprusside (1 wt%) and 2 mL of 1 M NaOH coloring solution containing 5% salicylic acid and 5% sodium citrate. Relevant UV-vis absorption spectra of mixed solutions were obtained after being placed in darkness for 2h, using the absorbance at 655 nm to identify NH<sub>3</sub> concentration. The concentration-absorbance curve was calibrated using the standard NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution with NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations of 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0 ppm in 0.1 M NaOH solution. Decent linear relation of absorbance value with NH<sub>3</sub> concentration is shown in the fitting curve ( $y = 0.21x - 0.079$ ,  $R^2 = 0.999$ ).

**Determination of N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>:** The Watt and Chrisp method is used to estimate N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> production. In short, it is necessary to mix 5 mL solution required detection and 5 mL color reagent from the mixed solution containing 5.99 g C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO, 30 mL HCl and 300 mL ethanol. The absorbance of the solution was detected at 455 nm after stirring at room temperature for 10 min. Excellent linear relation of absorbance value with N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> concentration is shown in the fitting curve ( $y = 0.563x + 0.014$ ,  $R^2 = 0.999$ ).

**Calculations of NH<sub>3</sub> yield and FE:** The NH<sub>3</sub> yield was calculated according to the following equation:  $R_{\text{NH}_3} = (m_{\text{NH}_3}) / (t \times S)$ , where  $m_{\text{NH}_3}$  signifies the total mass of NH<sub>3</sub>,  $t$  represents the reaction duration, and  $S$  is the immersed area of the sample. Faradaic efficiency (FE) was calculated according to the equation:  $\text{FE} = 6F \times n_{\text{NH}_3} / Q$ , where  $F$  means the Faraday constant and  $Q$  is the total quantity of applied electricity.



**Fig. S1.** SEM images of (a) Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-20 and (b) Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-60.



**Fig. S2.** SAED pattern of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40.

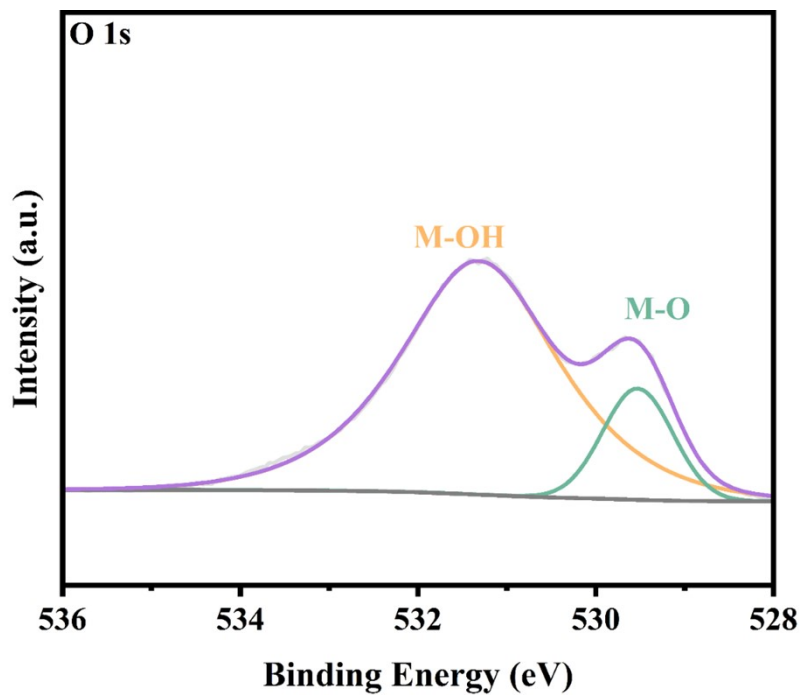


Fig. S3. O 1s XPS spectrum of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH-40.

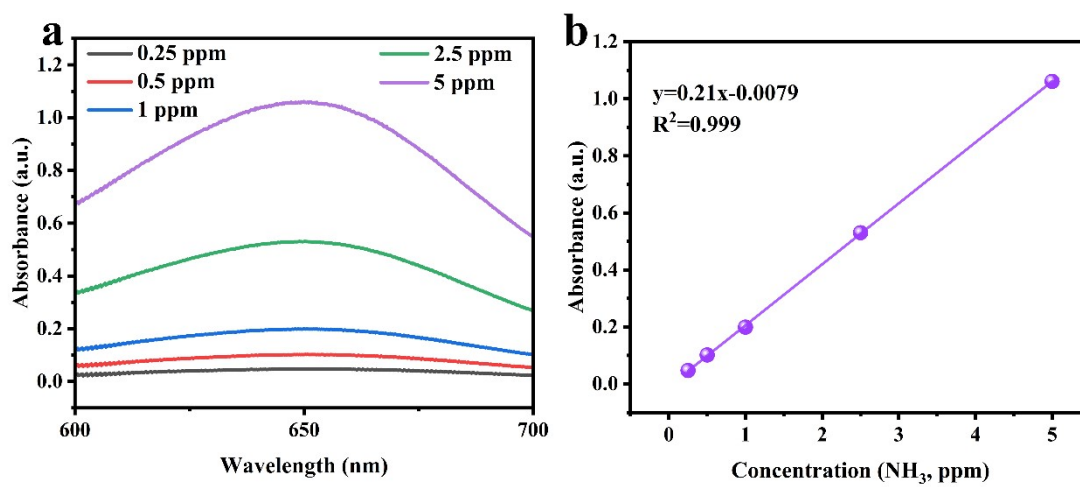
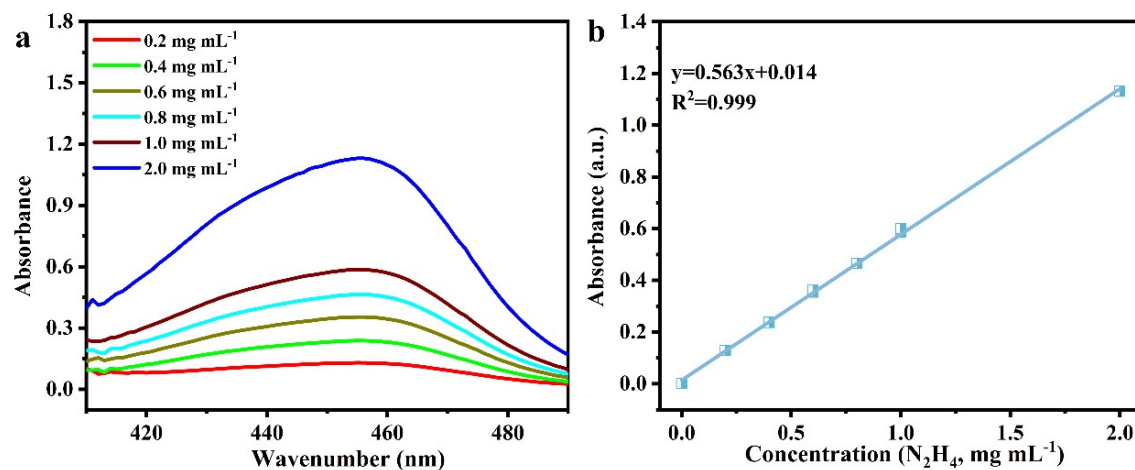
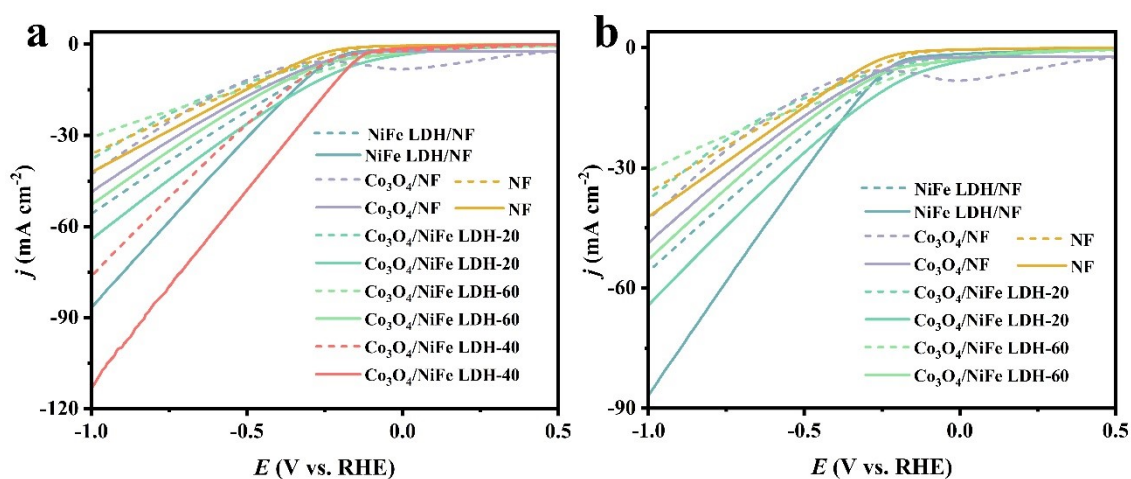


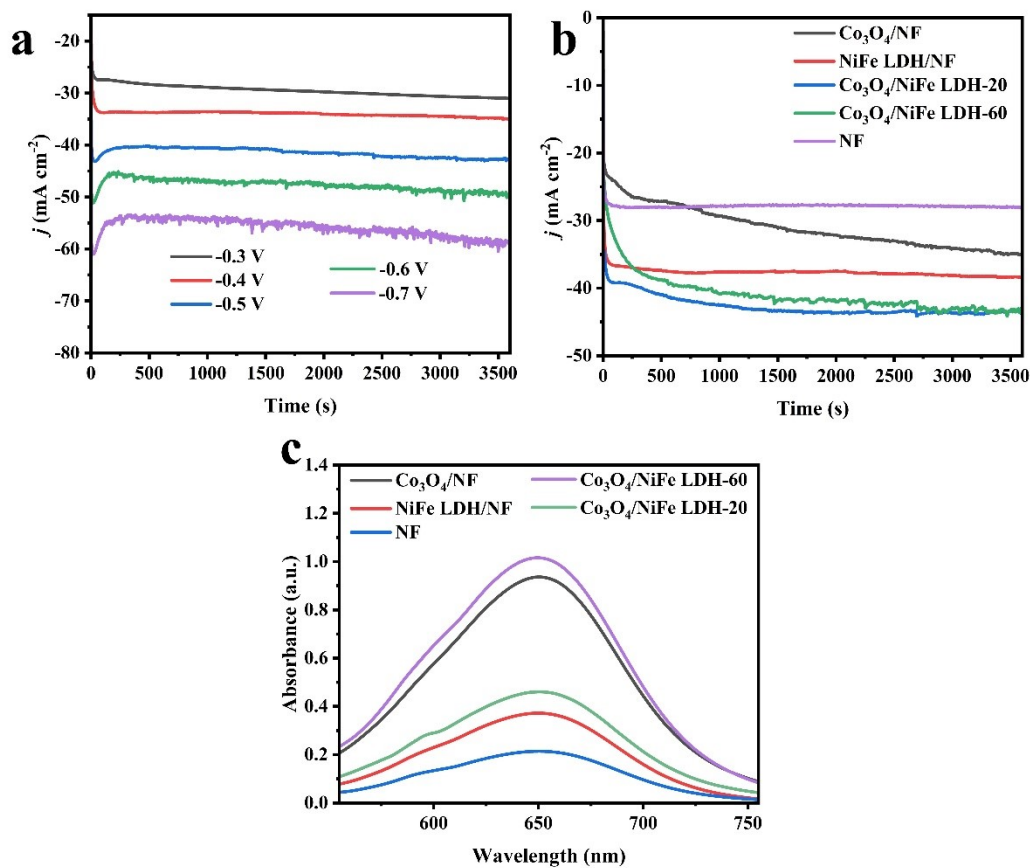
Fig. S4. (a) UV-vis absorption spectra and (b) corresponding calibration curve for calculation of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentration.



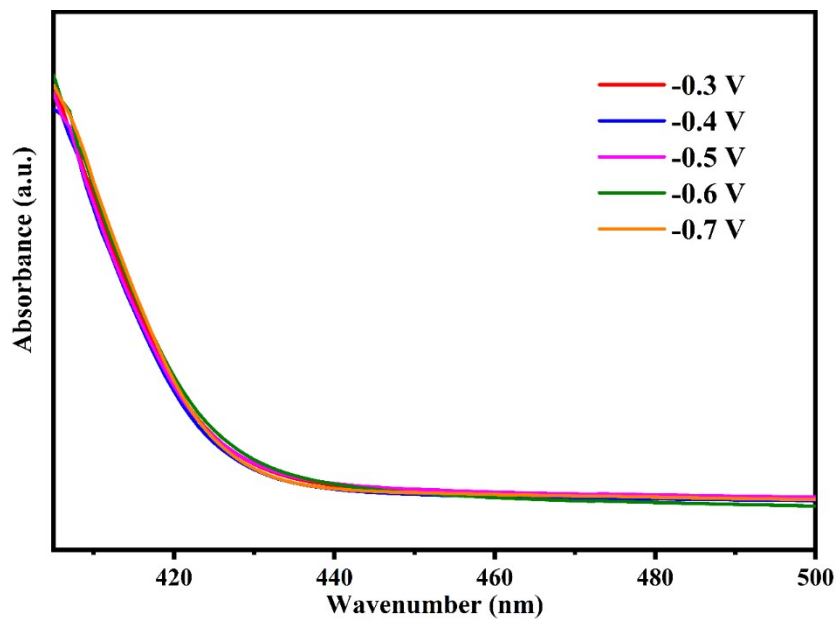
**Fig. S5.** (a) UV-vis absorption spectra and (b) corresponding calibration curve for calculation of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  concentration.



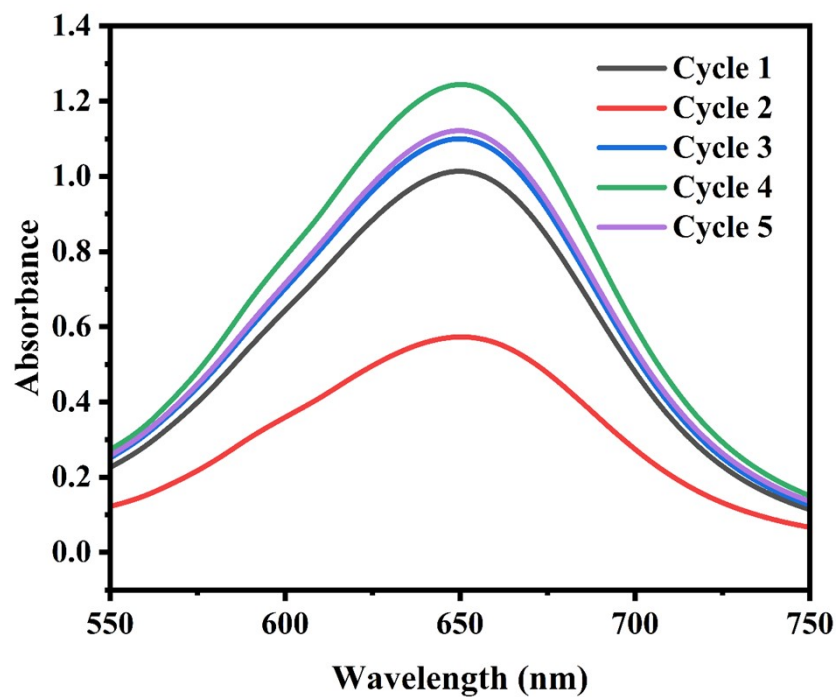
**Fig. S6.** (a) LSV curves of various catalysts, (b) amplified LSV curves of the comparison samples in  $\text{NO}_2^-$ -containing and  $\text{NO}_2^-$ -free 0.1 M NaOH (The dotted line represents the condition in  $\text{NO}_2^-$ -containing 0.1 M NaOH, solid line represents the condition in  $\text{NO}_2^-$ -free 0.1 M NaOH).



**Fig. S7.** Chronoamperometry curves of (a)  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe LDH-40}$  at different applied potentials and (b)  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$ ,  $\text{NiFe LDH/NF}$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe LDH-20}$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe LDH-60}$  and  $\text{NF}$  at -0.5 V. (c) UV-vis absorption spectra of  $\text{NH}_3$  for  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$ ,  $\text{NiFe LDH/NF}$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe LDH-20}$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe LDH-60}$  and  $\text{NF}$  at -0.5 V.



**Fig. S8.** UV-vis absorption spectra of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  for  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH-40 at different potentials.



**Fig. S9.** UV-vis absorption spectra of  $\text{NH}_3$  of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH-40 during electrolysis. (The electrolyte from the cycle 1 is diluted 20 times, the electrolyte from the cycle 2 to the cycle 4 is diluted 50 times, and the electrolyte from the cycle 5 is diluted 100 times)

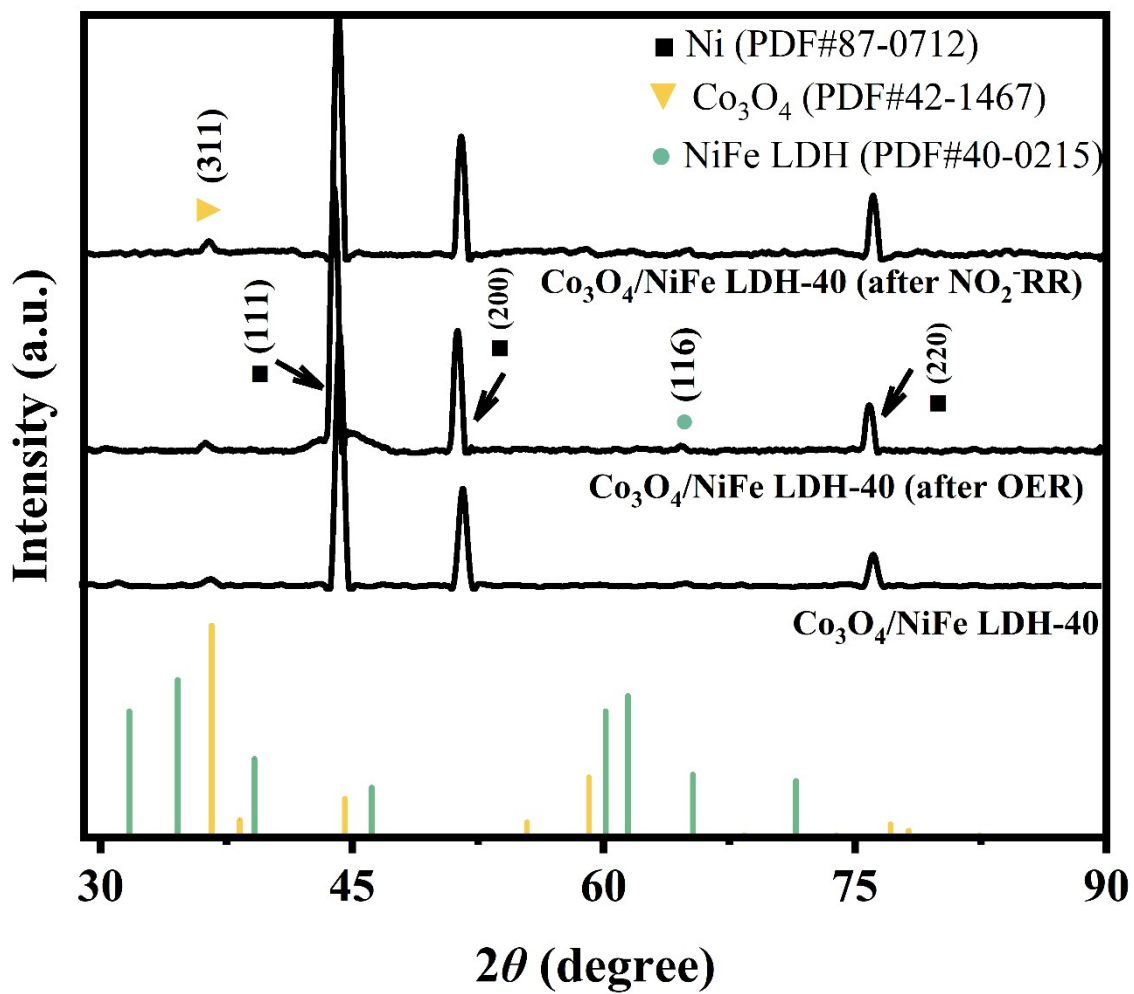
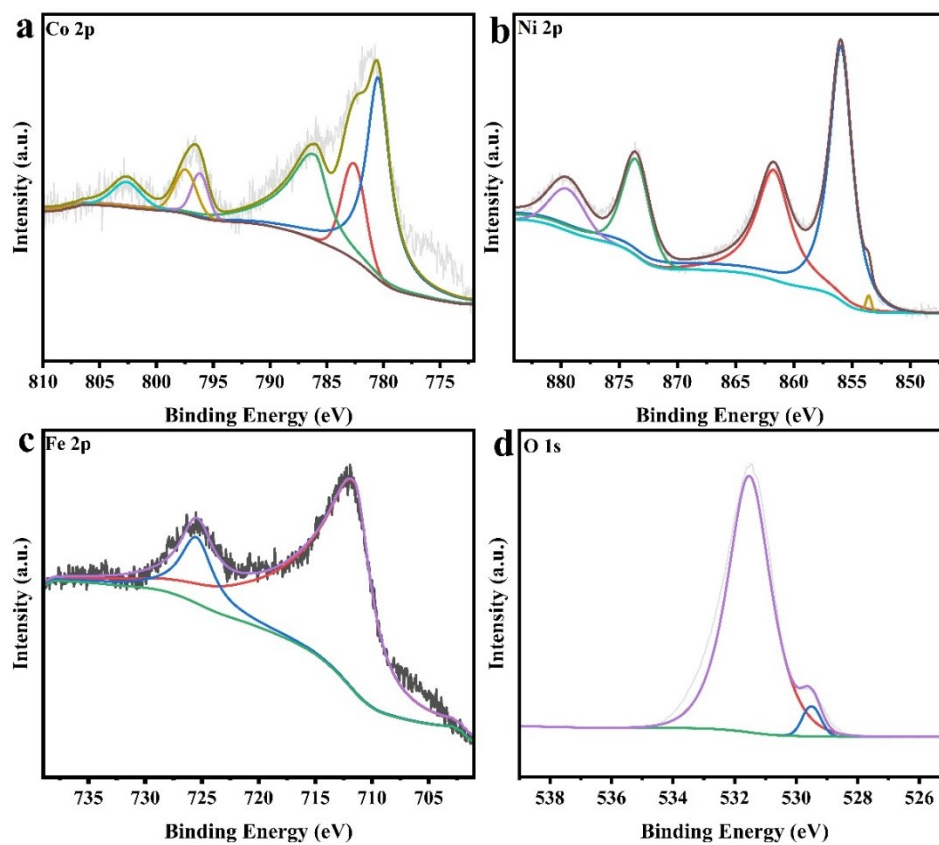
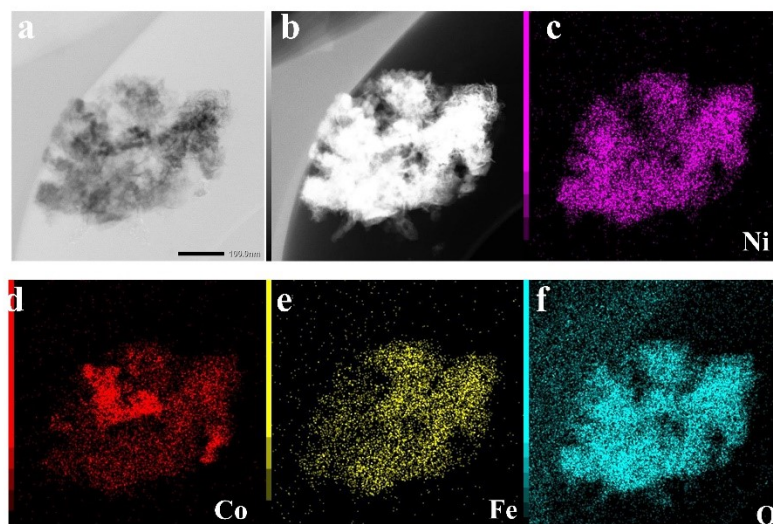


Fig. S10. XRD pattern of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40, Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after OER and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR

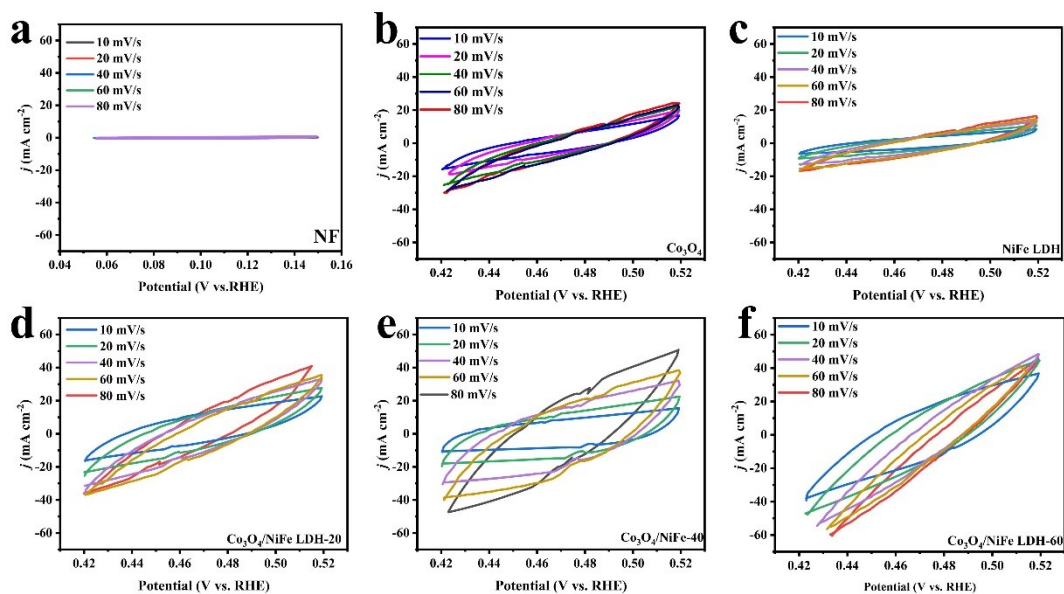


**Fig. S11.** (a) Co 2p, (b) Ni 2p, (c) Fe 2p and (d) O 1s XPS spectrum of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR durability test.

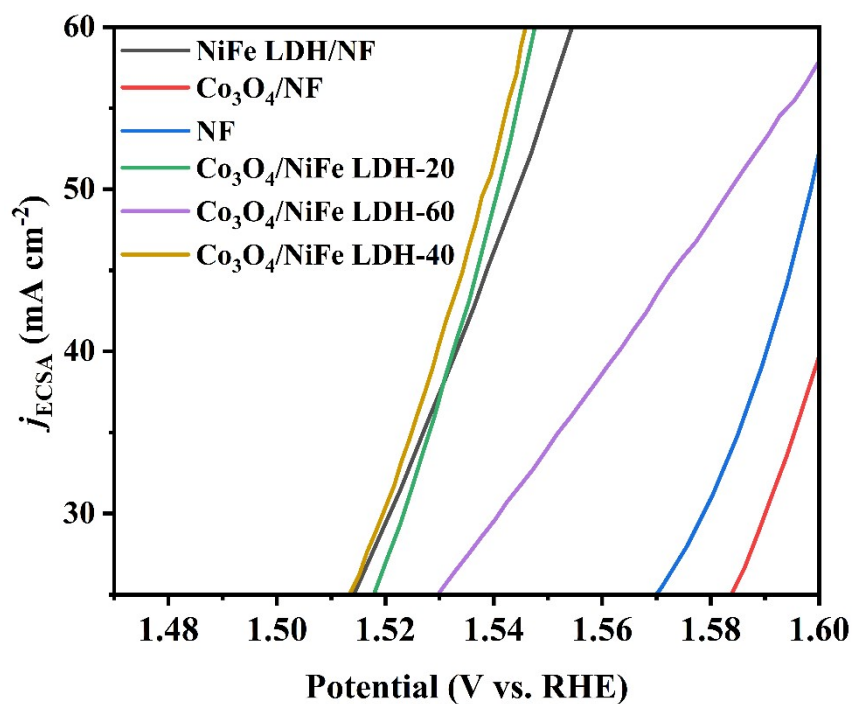


**ig. S12.** (a)TEM, (b-g) corresponding elemental mapping images of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR test.

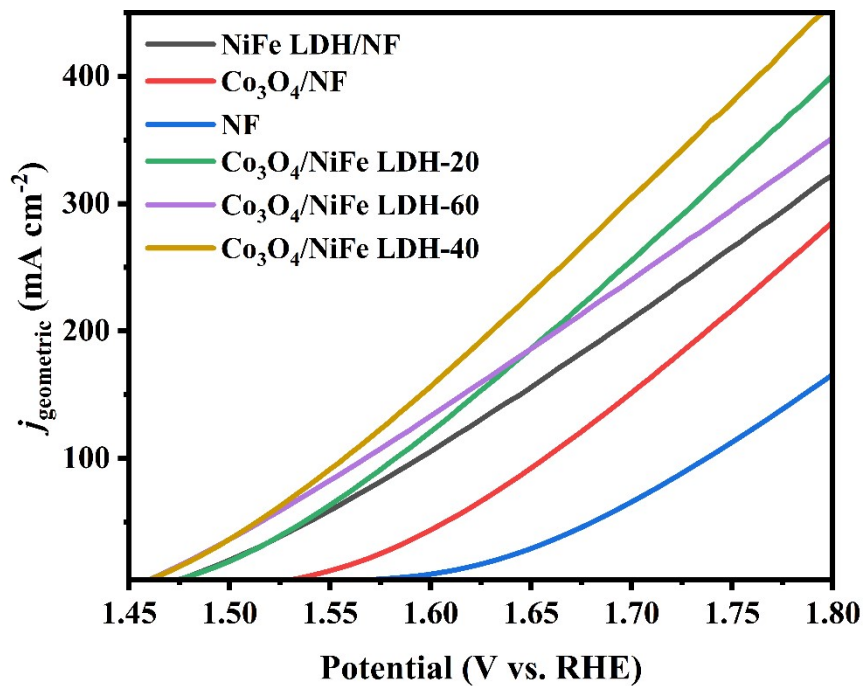




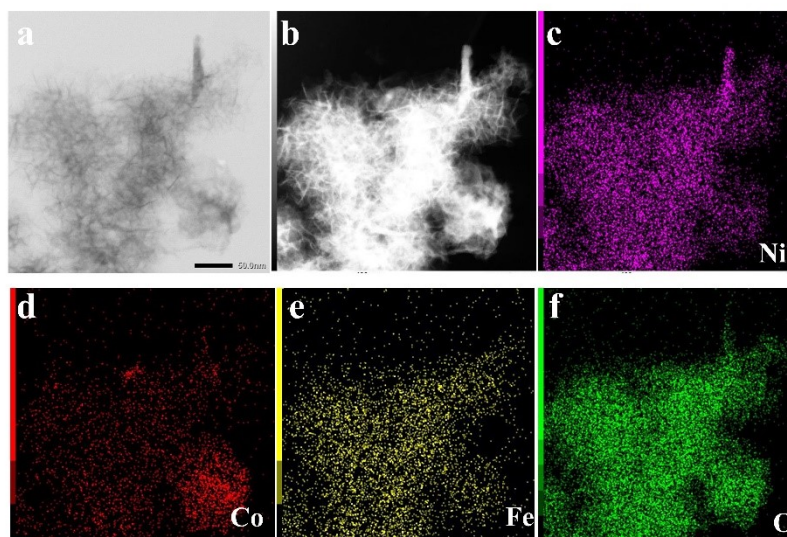
**Fig. S13.** Cyclic voltammometry curves of different catalysts tested at various scan rates ranging from 10 to 80  $\text{mV s}^{-1}$ .



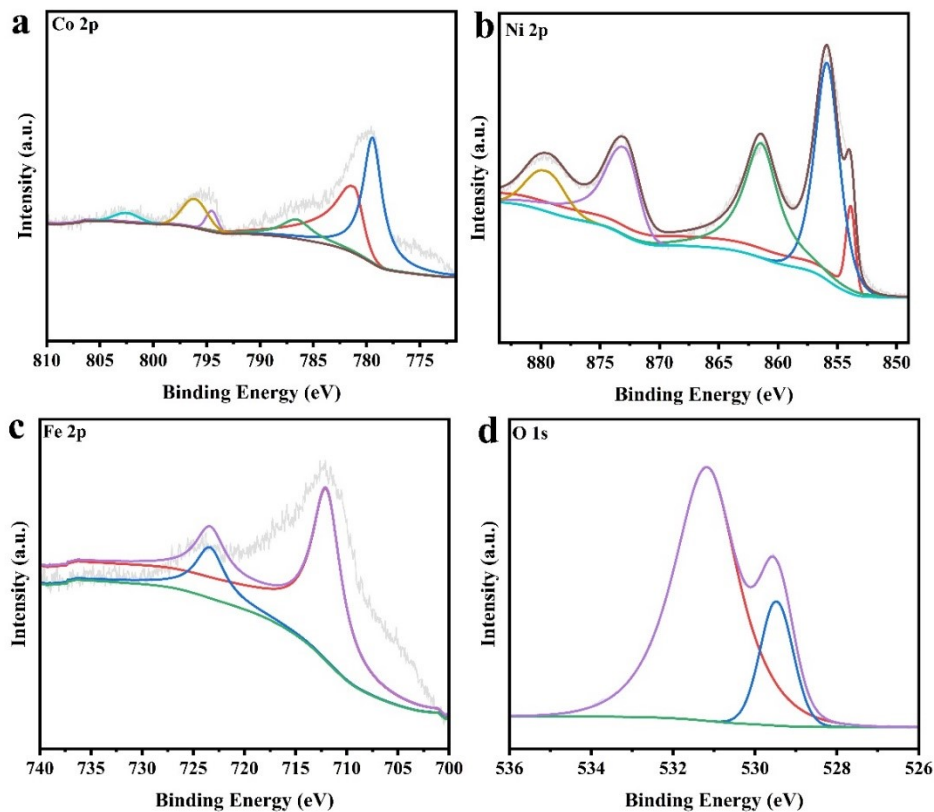
**Fig. S14.** Polarization curves of different catalysts based on ECSA.



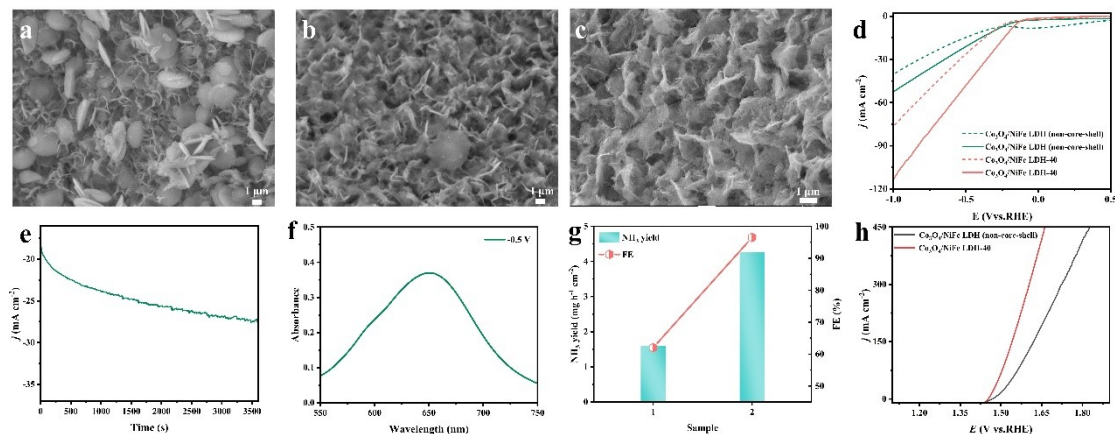
**Fig. S15.** Polarization curves of different catalysts based on geometric area without  $iR$  corrections.



**Fig. S16.** (a)TEM, (b-g) corresponding elemental mapping images of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after OER test.

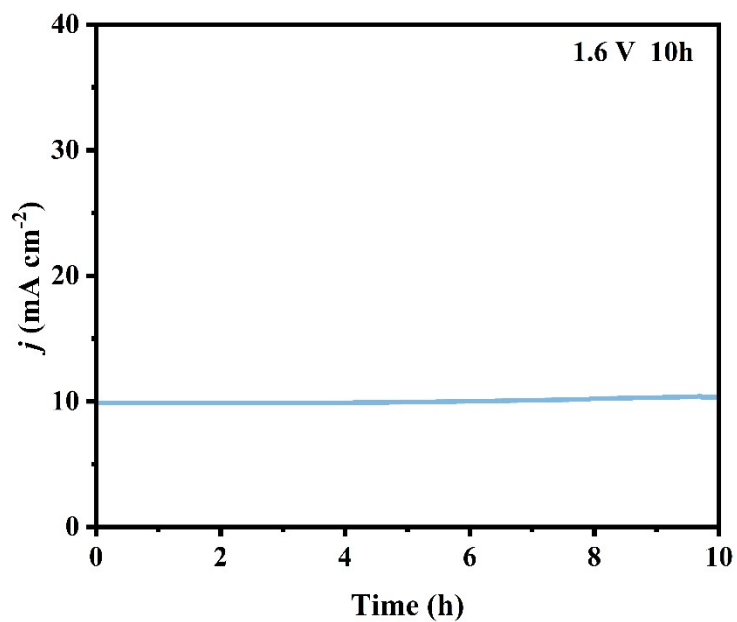


**Fig. S17.** (a) Co 2p, (b) Ni 2p, (c) Fe 2p and (d) O 1s XPS spectrum of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 after OER test.



**Fig. S18.** SEM images of (a) non-core-shell Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH, (b) non-core-shell Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH after NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR and (c) non-core-shell Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH after OER. (d) LSV curves of the samples in NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>-containing and NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>-free 0.1 M NaOH (The dotted line represents the condition in NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>-containing 0.1 M NaOH, solid line represents the condition in NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>-free 0.1 M NaOH). (e) i-t curve and (f) UV-vis absorption spectrum of

non-core-shell  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH at  $-0.5\text{V}$ . (g) comparison of  $\text{NO}_2^-$ -RR performance in 1 (non-core-shell  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH), 2 ( $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH-40). (h) OER performance comparison in samples.



**Fig. S19.** Long-term stability of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NiFe}$  LDH-40 at OER|| $\text{NO}_2^-$ -RR system.

**Table S1.** Comparison of NH<sub>3</sub> yield and FE of Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 with other reported advanced electrocatalysts for nitrate reduction to produce ammonia.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	NH <sub>3</sub> yield (mg h <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> )	FE (%)	Potential (V vs. RHE)	Ref.
<b>Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40</b>	<b>0.1 M OH<sup>-</sup>+0.1 M NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>96.53</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>This work</b>
Pd-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	1 M LiCl + 0.25 M LiNO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.12	92.1	-0.7	<sup>1</sup>
Ni-NSA-VNi	0.2 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + 200 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	4.011	96.1	-0.54	<sup>2</sup>
Cu <sub>3</sub> P NA/CF	0.1 M PBS + 0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	1.626	91.2	-0.5	<sup>3</sup>
CoB nanoarray	0.2 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + 400 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3.962	95.2	-0.7	<sup>4</sup>
Ag@NiO/CC	0.1 M OH <sup>-</sup> +0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	2.295	75.8	-0.4	<sup>5</sup>
MoFe protein	0.25 M HEPES + 0.05 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	3.978	~100	-0.57 V	<sup>6</sup>
Ni <sub>2</sub> P nanosheet	0.1 M PBS + 200 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	2.69	87	-0.3	<sup>7</sup>

**Table S2.** Comparison of the OER performance for Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40 with other reported OER electrocatalysts in 1 M alkaline electrolyte.

Catalyst	$\eta_{100}$ ( mV )	$\eta_{10}$ ( mV )	Tafel Slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Reference
<b>Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NiFe LDH-40</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>This work</b>
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NF	370	309	95.04	This work
NiFe LDH/NF	310	249	213.08	This work
NiFeRu-LDHs	/	225	31	<sup>8</sup>

Li <sup>+</sup> - NiFe LDH	224	154	47.9	9
Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> -NiFe LDHs/NF	/	205	35.6	10
B,N-GQDs/NiFe LDH	251	/	34	11
MIM-CoFe LDH	291.3	216.8	58.5	12
CoxFeyO-N	350	304	52.7	13
CoO/CeO <sub>2</sub>	/	291	84	14

## REFERENCES:

- Guo Y, Zhang R, Zhang S, Zhao Y, Yang Q, Huang Z, Dong B, Zhi C. Pd doping-weakened intermediate adsorption to promote electrocatalytic nitrate reduction on TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoarrays for ammonia production and energy supply with zinc–nitrate batteries. *Energy Environ Sci.* 2021;14:3938-3944. DOI: 10.1039/d1ee00806d.
- Wang C, Zhou W, Sun Z, Wang Y, Zhang B, Yu Y. Integrated selective nitrite reduction to ammonia with tetrahydroisoquinoline semi-dehydrogenation over a vacancy-rich Ni bifunctional electrode. *J Mater Chem A Mater.* 2021;9:239-243. DOI: 10.1039/D0TA09590G.
- Liang J, Deng B, Liu Q, Wen G, Liu Q, Li T, Luo Y, Alshehri AA, Alzahrani KA, Ma D, et al. High-efficiency electrochemical nitrite reduction to ammonium using a Cu<sub>3</sub>P nanowire array under ambient conditions. *Green Chem.* 2021;23:5487-5493. DOI: 10.1039/D1GC01614H.
- Hu L, Zhao D, Liu C, Liang Y, Zheng D, Sun S, Li Q, Liu Q, Luo Y, Liao Y, et al. Amorphous CoB nanoarray as a high-efficiency electrocatalyst for nitrite reduction to ammonia. *Inorg Chem Front.* 2022;9:6075-6079. DOI: 10.1039/D2QI01363K.
- Liu Q, Wen G, Zhao D, Xie L, Sun S, Zhang L, Luo Y, Ali Alshehri A, Hamdy MS, Kong Q, et al. Nitrite reduction over Ag nanoarray electrocatalyst for ammonia synthesis. *J Colloid Interface Sci.* 2022;623:513-519. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2022.04.173>.
- Milton RD, Abdellaoui S, Khadka N, Dean DR, Leech D, Seefeldt LC, Munteer SD. Nitrogenase bioelectrocatalysis: heterogeneous ammonia and hydrogen production by MoFe protein. *Energy Environ Sci.* 2016;9:2550-2554. DOI: 10.1039/C6EE01432A.
- Wen G, Liang J, Zhang L, Li T, Liu Q, An X, Shi X, Liu Y, Gao S, Asiri AM, et al. Ni<sub>2</sub>P nanosheet array for high-efficiency electrohydrogenation of nitrite to ammonia at ambient conditions. *J Colloid Interface Sci.* 2022;606:1055-1063. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcis.2021.08.050>.
- Zhang B, Zhu C, Wu Z, Stavitski E, Lui YH, Kim T, Liu H, Huang L, Luan X, Zhou L, et al. Integrating Rh Species with NiFe-Layered Double Hydroxide for Overall Water Splitting. *Nano Lett.* 2020;20:136-144. DOI: 10.1021/acs.nanolett.9b03460.
- Lin X, Cao S, Chen X, Chen H, Wang Z, Liu H, Xu H, Liu S, Wei S, Lu X. Two Birds with One Stone: Contemporaneously Boosting OER Activity and Kinetics for Layered Double Hydroxide Inspired by Photosystem II. *Adv Funct Mater.* 2022;32:2202072. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1002/adfm.202202072>.
- Wu S, Liu S, Tan X, Zhang W, Cadien K, Li Z. Ni<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-embedded NiFe LDH porous nanosheets with abundant heterointerfaces for high-current water electrolysis. *Chem Eng J.* 2022;442:136105. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2022.136105>.
- Rinawati M, Wang Y, Huang W, Wu Y, Cheng Y, Kurniawan D, Haw S, Chiang W, Su W, Yeh M. Unraveling the efficiency of heteroatom-doped graphene quantum dots incorporated MOF-derived bimetallic layered double hydroxide towards oxygen evolution reaction. *Carbon N Y.* 2022;200:437-447. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbon.2022.08.067>.
- Hu L, Tian L, Ding X, Wang X, Wang X, Qin Y, Gu W, Shi L, Zhu C. p–d hybridization in CoFe LDH nanoflowers for efficient oxygen evolution electrocatalysis. *Inorg Chem Front.*

- 2022;9:5296-5304. DOI: 10.1039/D2QI01688E.
13. Du Q, Su P, Cao Z, Yang J, Price CAH, Liu J. Construction of N and Fe co-doped CoO/CoxN interface for excellent OER performance. *Sustain Mater Technol.* 2021;29:e293. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.susmat.2021.e00293>.
  14. Liu H, Duan H, Yu J, Qiu C, Yu R, Gao J, Li S, Du X, Si Z, Yang S. Strong Electron Coupling Effect at the CoO/CeO<sub>2</sub> Interface Enables Efficient Oxygen Evolution Reaction. *ACS Mater Lett.* 2022;4:2572-2578. DOI: 10.1021/acsmaterialslett.2c00802.