

## Supporting Information

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# A universal Strategy of Constructing Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC Aerogel Composite Catalysts for Efficient Oxygen Evolution Reaction

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### Experimental Procedure

#### Chemicals.

All reagents were used as purchased without further purification. Nickel nitrate hexahydrate ( $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), ferric nitrate nonahydrate ( $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), chromium nitrate nonahydrate ( $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), Carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), terephthalic acid ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4$ ), N-N dimethylformamide ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}$ ), sodium hydroxide (NaOH), carbon paper (CP), potassium hydroxide (KOH) and acetone ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ) were purchased from Aladdin's Reagent. were purchased from Aladdin reagent.

#### Electrocatalysts characterization.

The microscopic morphology and dimensions of the catalysts were obtained by field emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Hitachi SU8010) and field emission transmission electron microscopy (TEM, FEI Talos F200X). Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) and X-ray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) were characterized by microscopy using an energy disperser (HD2700) at 200 kV. The crystalline species and structures of the samples were characterised using a D8 Advance (Bruker) X-ray diffractometer (XRD) under  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was analysed by a PHI 5000 VersaProbell instrument for the study of the elemental compositions and the chemical valence states of the surfaces. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) employs infrared light as a light source to obtain infrared absorption spectra by scanning a specific range of wavelengths. FT-IR test is completed using Bruker's TENSOR27 infrared spectrometer.

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### Electrochemical measurements

Electrochemical tests were carried out using an electrochemical workstation (CHI 760) and measurements of cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves and linear scanning voltammetry (LSV) were carried out on Pt/C electrodes coated with catalyst. A measurement of the long-term corrosion resistance of carbon paper coated with a catalyst was conducted. The reference electrode and counter electrode were a Hg/HgO electrode and a Pt sheet, respectively. The working electrode was prepared by dispersing 1 mg of catalyst into a mixture containing 190  $\mu\text{L}$  of ethanol and 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of Nafion solution (5 wt%), and adding an appropriate amount of carbon black to enhance conductivity. The aforementioned solution was subjected to ultrasonication for a period of 1h. Subsequently, 8  $\mu\text{L}$  of the catalyst ink was applied to the surface of the Pt/C electrode or carbon paper and allowed to dry naturally at room temperature. The mass loading of the catalyst was 0.16  $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ . The electrochemical testing was conducted in a 1 M KOH solution at a scan rate of 5  $\text{mV}/\text{s}$ .

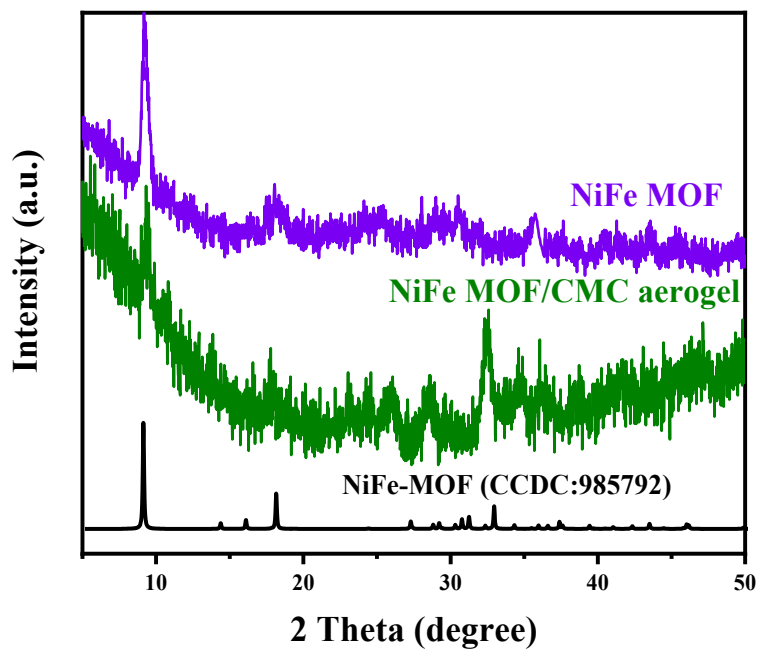


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of NiFe MOF and NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel.

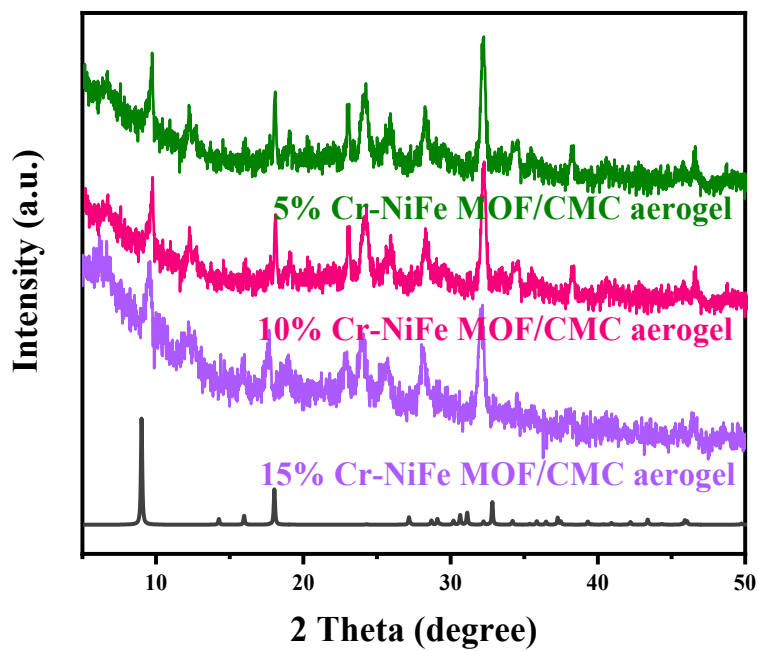
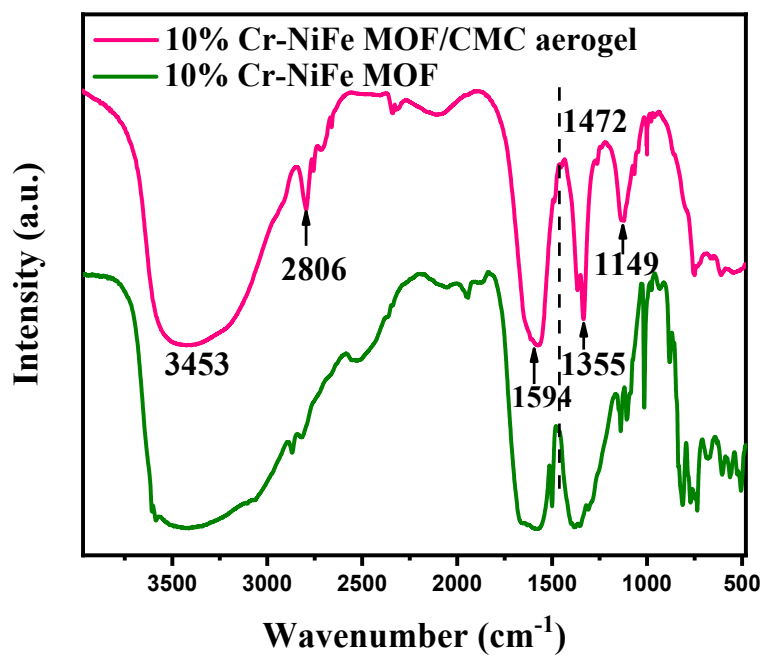
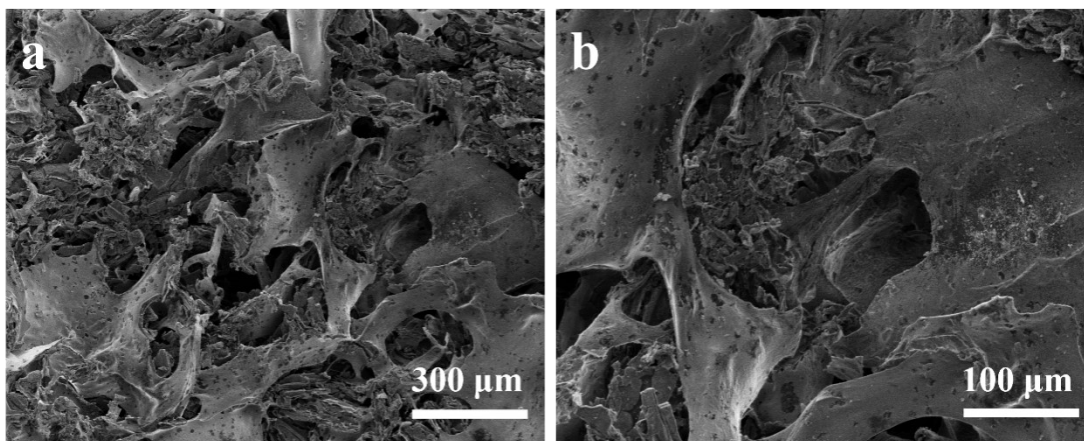


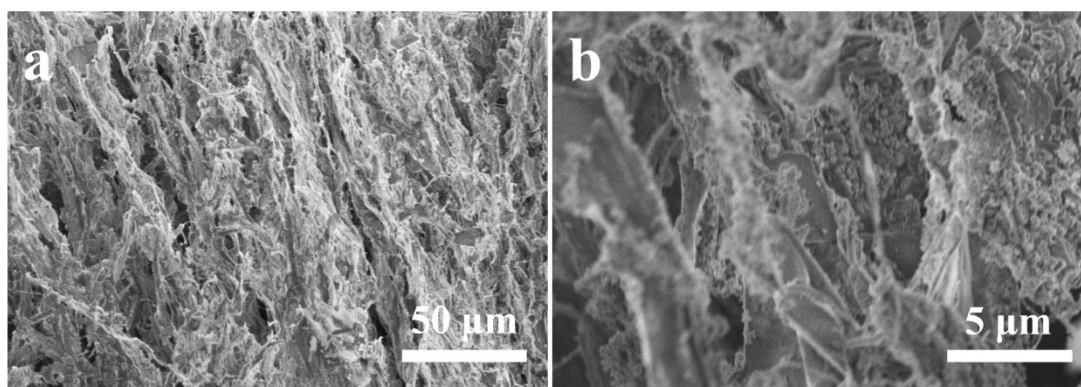
Fig. S2. XRD patterns of 5% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel, 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel and 15% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel.



**Fig. S3.** Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF and 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel.

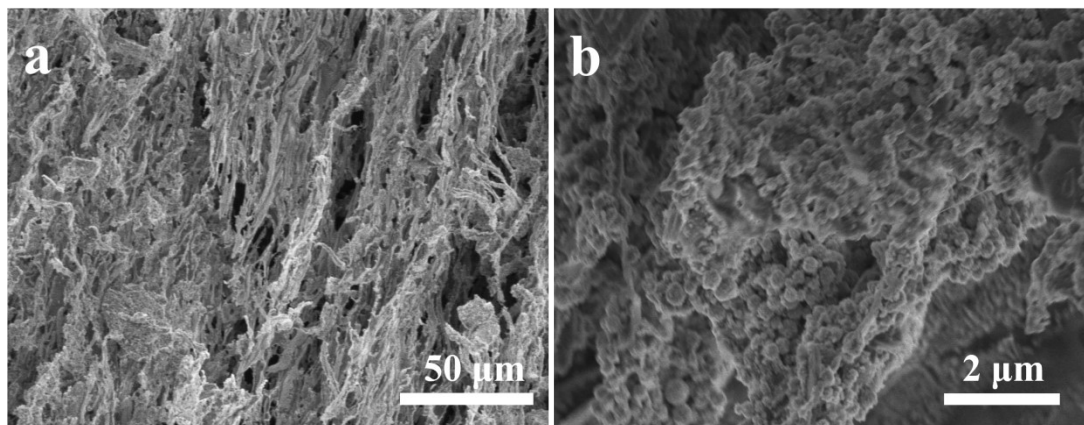


**Fig. S4.** (a-b) SEM of CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

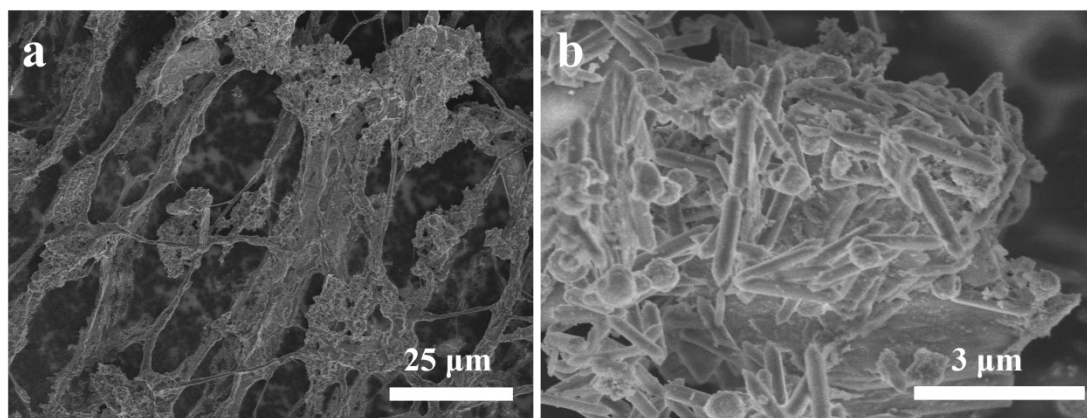


**Fig. S5.** (a-b) SEM of NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

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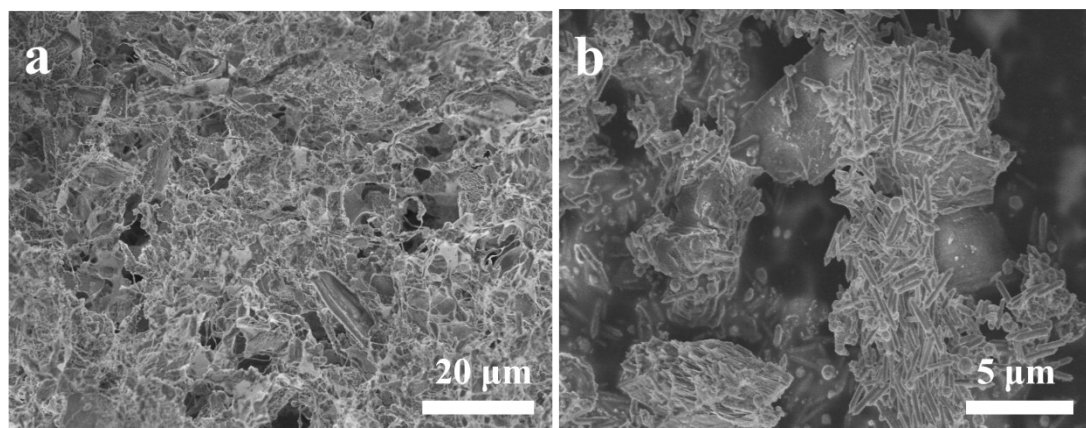


**Fig. S6.** (a-b) SEM of 5% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

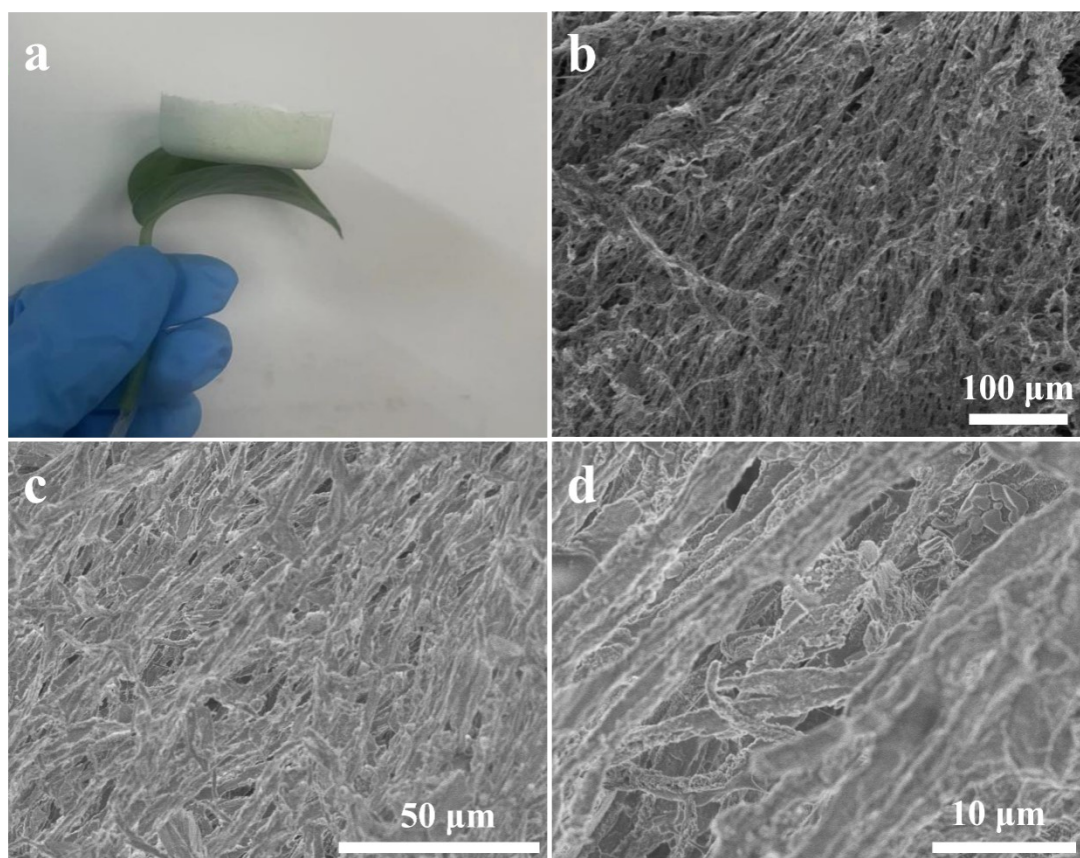


**Fig. S7.** (a-b) SEM of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

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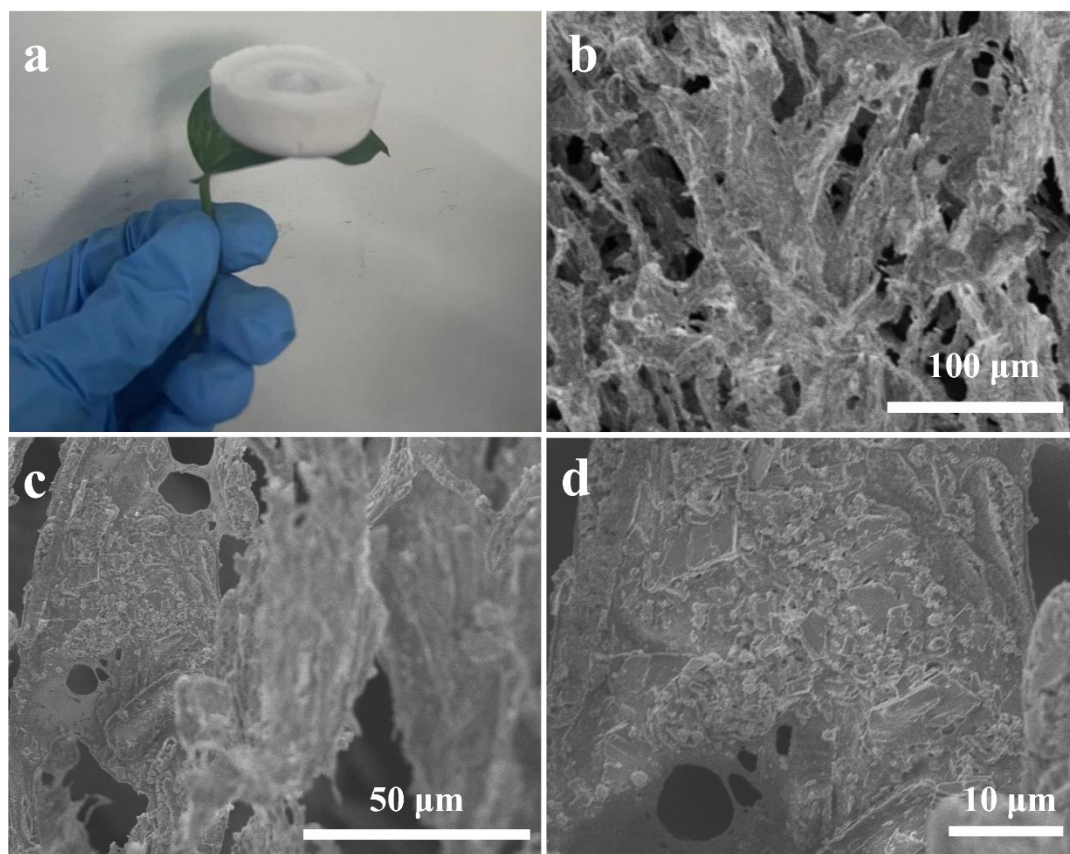


**Fig. S8.** (a-b) SEM of 15% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.



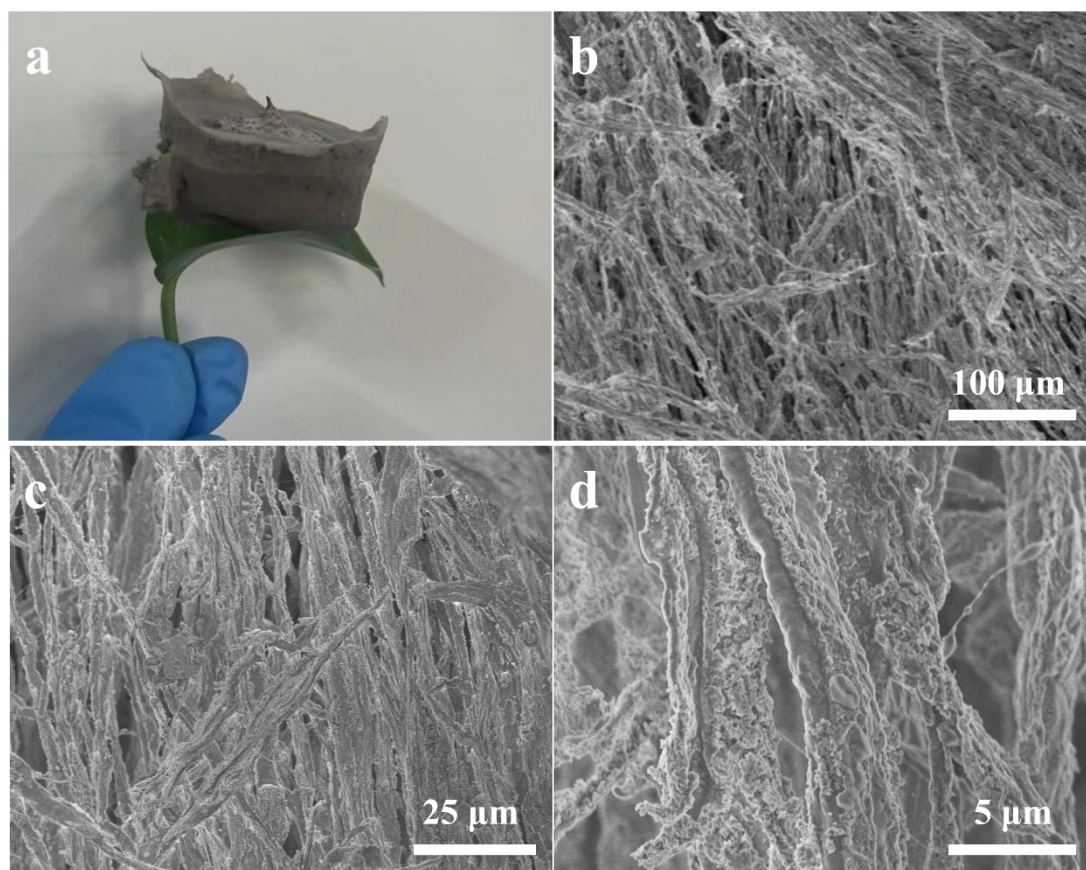
**Fig. S9.** (a) Optical photograph of the Ni MOF/CMC aerogel. (b-c) SEM of Ni MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.





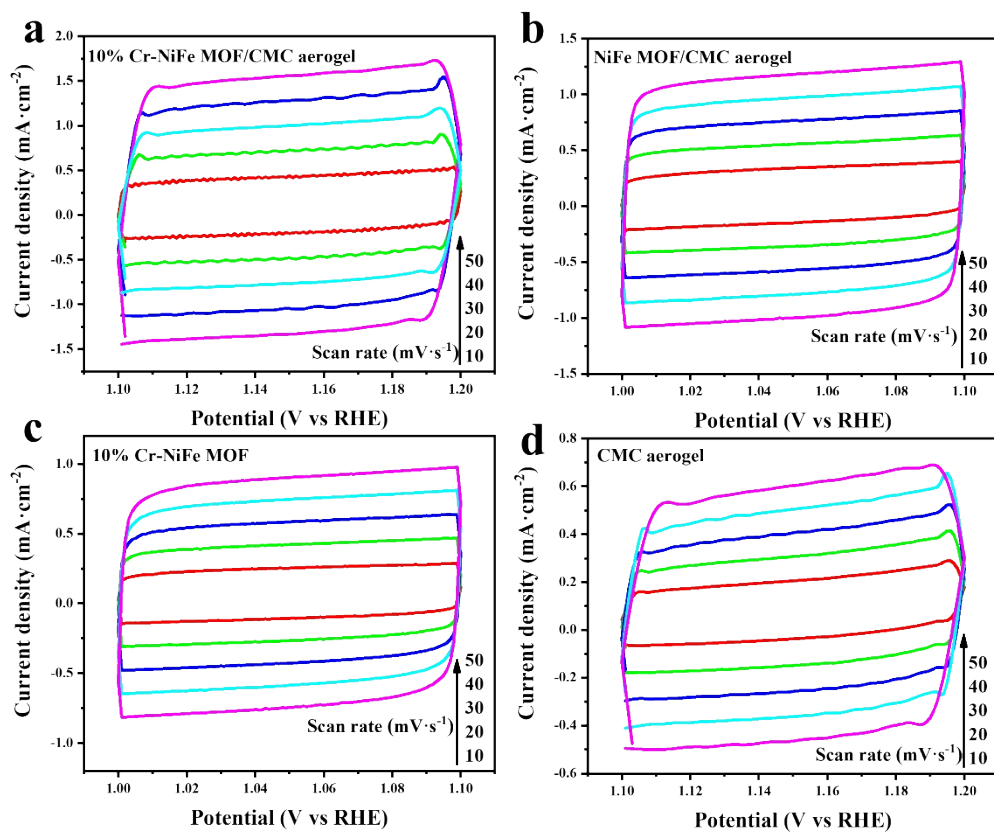
**Fig. S10.** (a) Optical photograph of the NiCo MOF/CMC aerogel. (b-c) SEM of NiCo MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

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**Fig. S11.** (a) Optical photograph of the CoFe MOF/CMC aerogel. (b-c) SEM of CoFe MOF/CMC aerogel with different magnifications.

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**Fig. S12.** CVs for (a) 10 % Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel, (b) NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel, (c) 10 % Cr-NiFe MOF, (d) CMC aerogel samples with different sweep speeds in the non-Faraday zone.

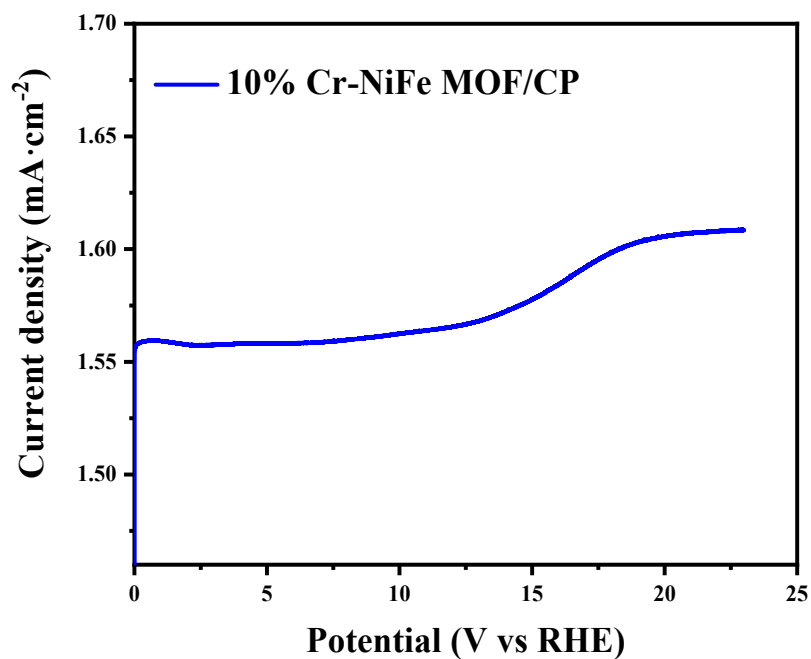


Fig. S13. Stability tests of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CP.

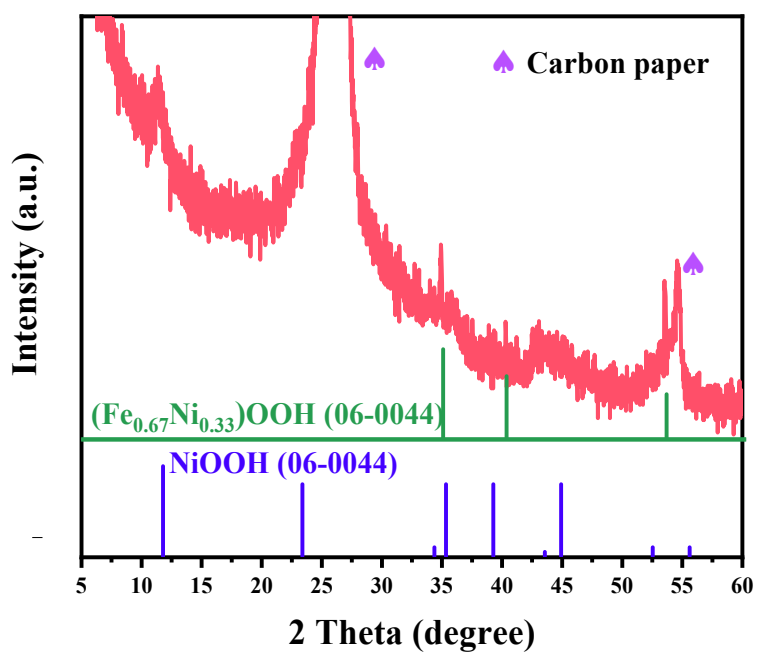
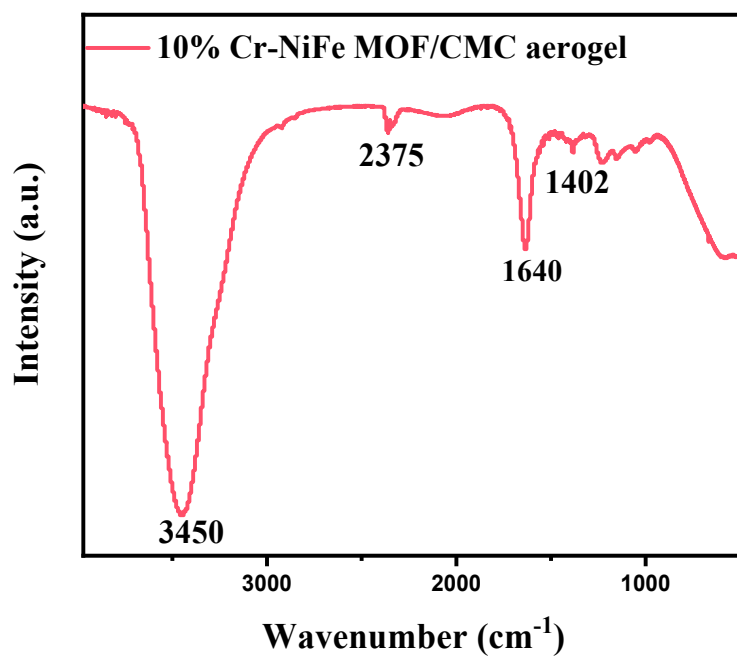
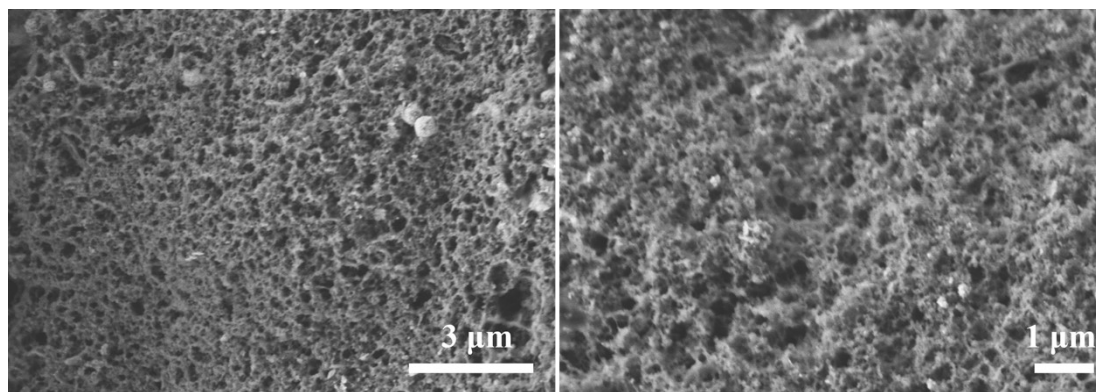


Fig. S14. XRD of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 210 h stability.



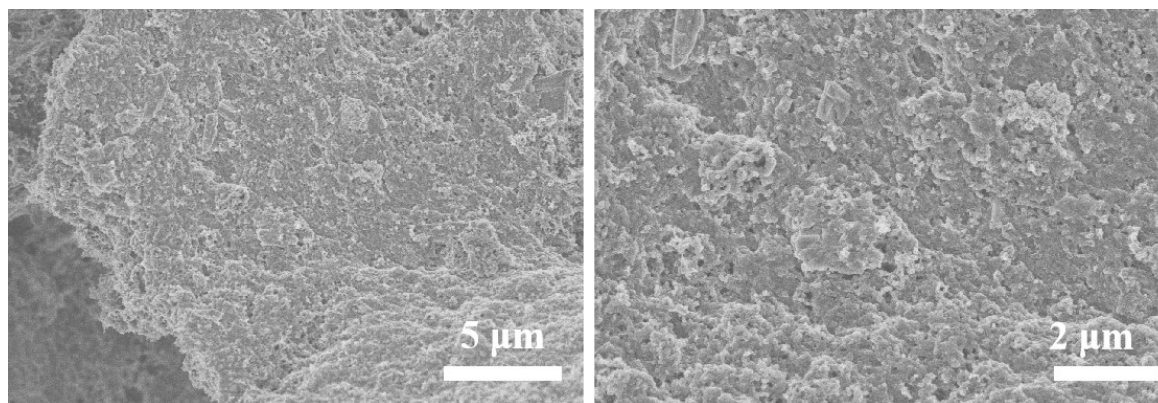
**Fig. S15.** FT-IR of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 210 h stability.



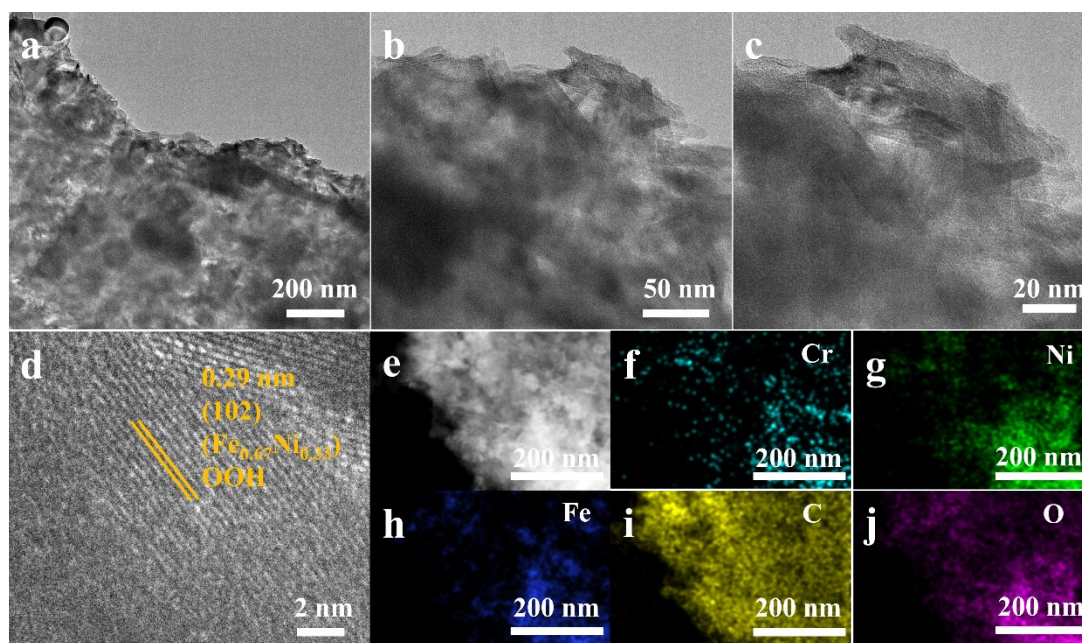
**Fig. S16.** SEM of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 1000 CVs with different magnifications.



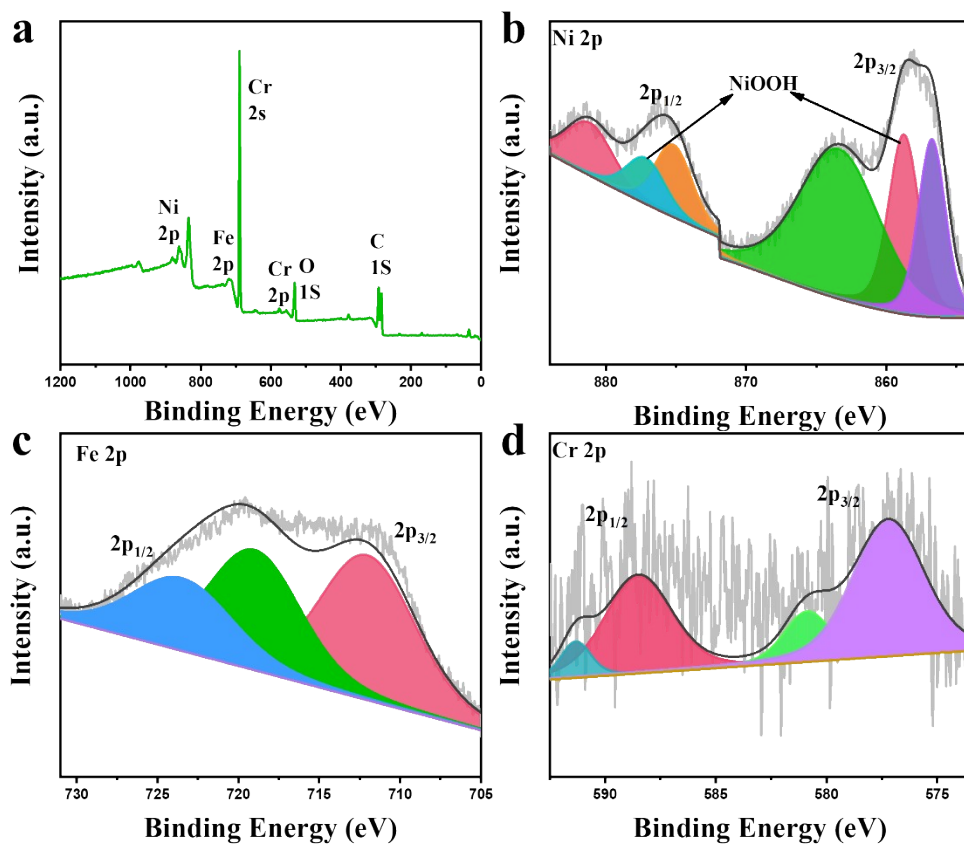
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**Fig. S17.** SEM of 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 210 h stability with different magnifications.



**Fig. S18.** 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 210 h stability (a-c) TEM images at varying magnifications. (d) HRTEM. (e) STEM-HAADF image. (f-j) Elements mapping images.



**Fig. S19.** The XPS characterizations of the 10% Cr-NiFe MOF/CMC aerogel after 210 h stability. (a) Survey XPS spectrum (b) Ni 2p (c) Fe 2p (d) Cr 2p.

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**Table 1.** Catalytic activity of different aerogel or MOFs catalysts for OER

Catalyst	Overpotential (mV) @10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	Ref.
This work	235	53.7	/
Ni-Mo-P aerogel	235	96.6	[1]
Ru aerogel	237	81	[2]
Cu@Fe@Ni aerogel	240	47	[3]
Ni-SA@NC aerogel	280	89.8	[4]
Fe–Ni alloy carbon aerogel	260	60	[5]
Co <sub>0.6</sub> Fe <sub>0.4</sub> -MOF-74	280	56	[6]
Ni-MOF@Fe-MOF	265	82	[7]
Ni-MOFs	346	64	[8]
Co-Ni@HPA-MOF	320	58	[9]
Ru@NiCo-MOF-4	284	78.8	[10]
NiCo-MOF	310	106.3	[11]

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