

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Ultrafast Joule Heating-Induced Formation of Amorphous CoFeNi Phosphate for Efficient and Stable Oxygen Evolution Reaction

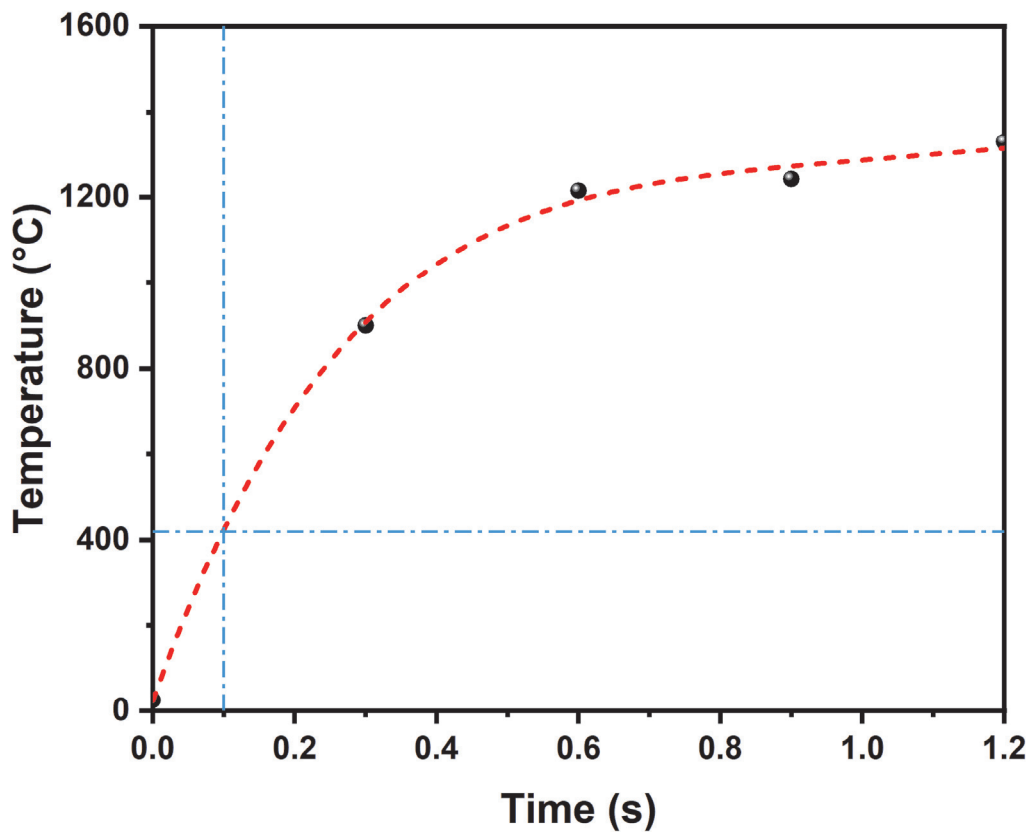
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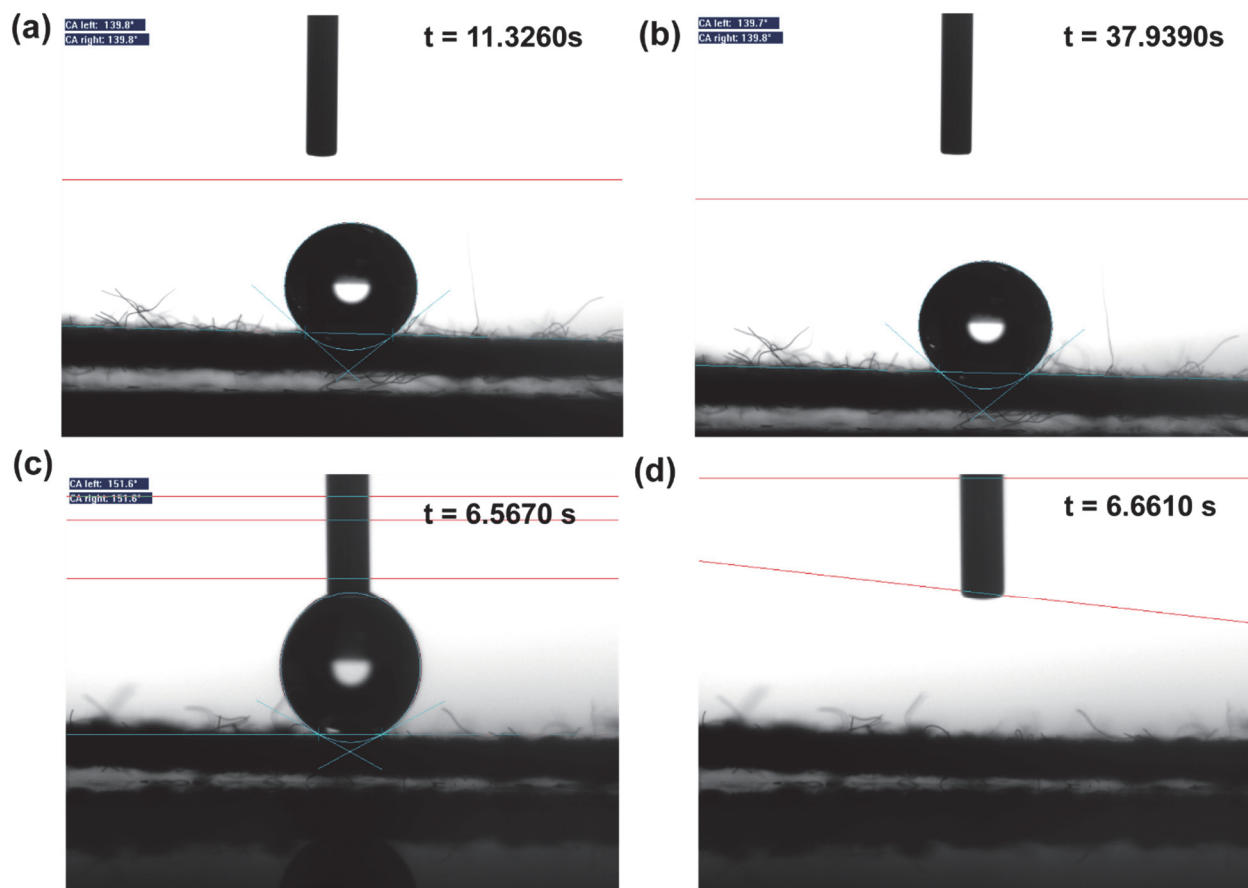
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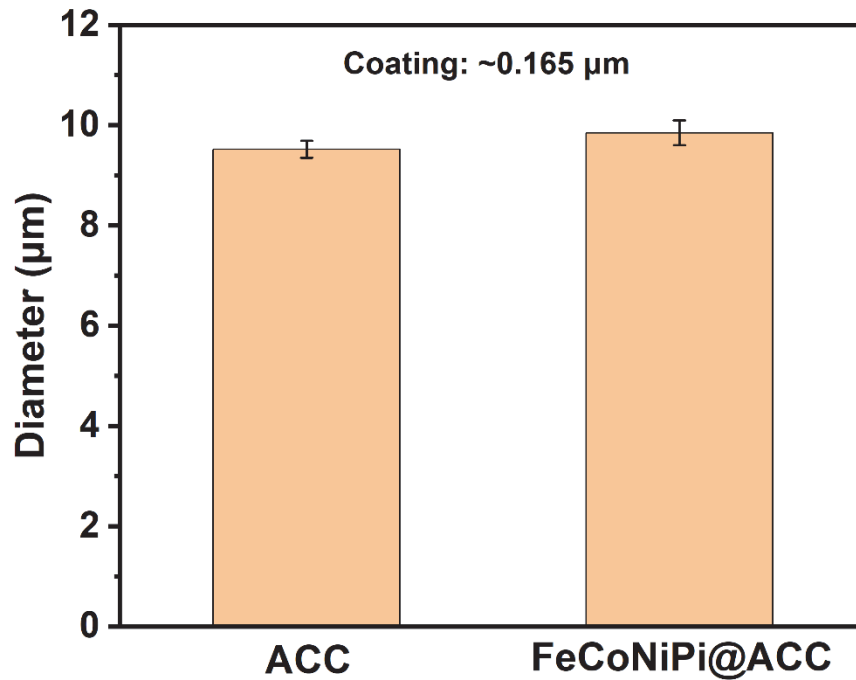
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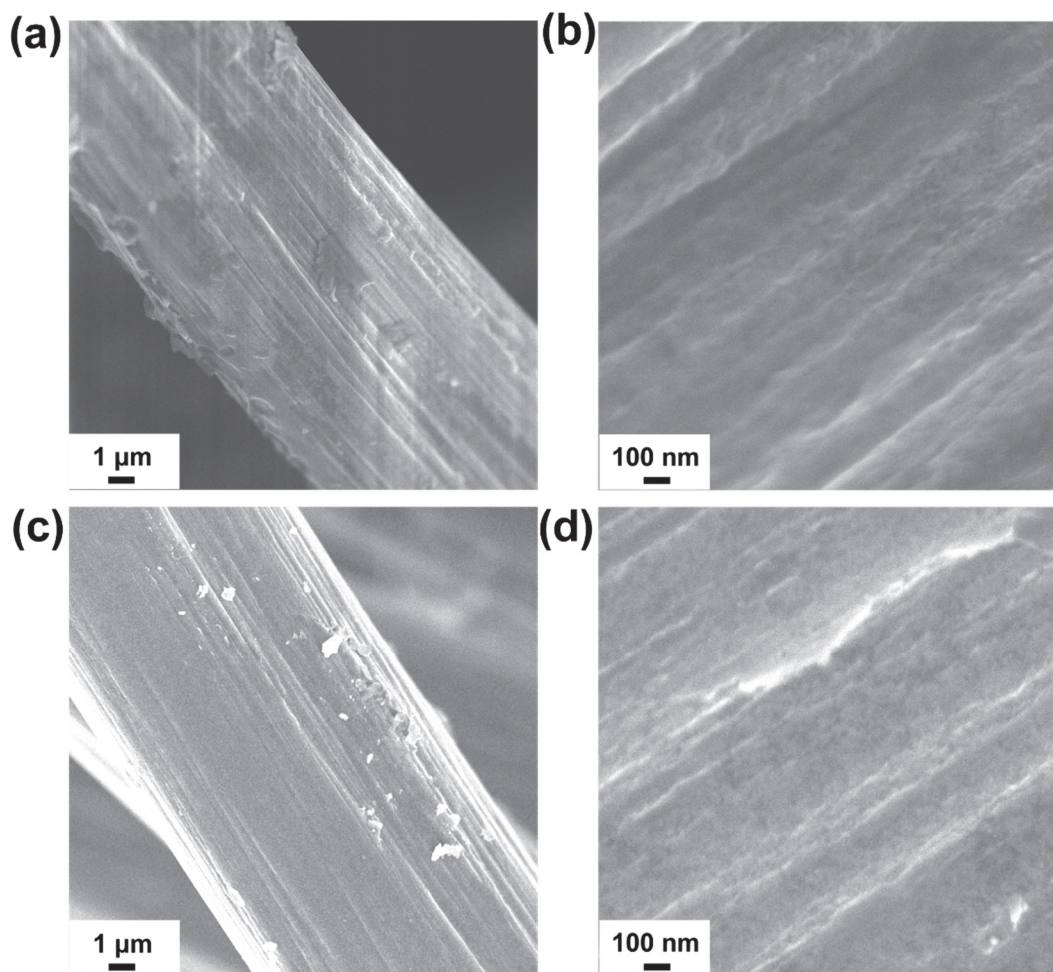
**Figure S1.** Empirical plot of infrared temperature versus heating time during Joule heating set at 22 V and 20 A. The red-colored dashed line represents the results obtained from polynomial regression analysis using the data points. The horizontal and vertical blue dashed-dotted lines indicate the estimated temperature for a 100 ms heating time is  $\sim 420$  °C.



**Figure S2.** Water contact angle measurements were conducted on (a, b) original carbon cloth and (c, d) heat-treated and KOH-activated carbon cloth (ACC). The water droplet contact angle on the original carbon cloth remained  $\sim 139.8^\circ$  even after a waiting time of 26 s (a and b), indicating its hydrophobic nature. In contrast, water droplets wet the surface of ACC in less than 0.2 s (c and d), confirming that ACC is superhydrophilic.



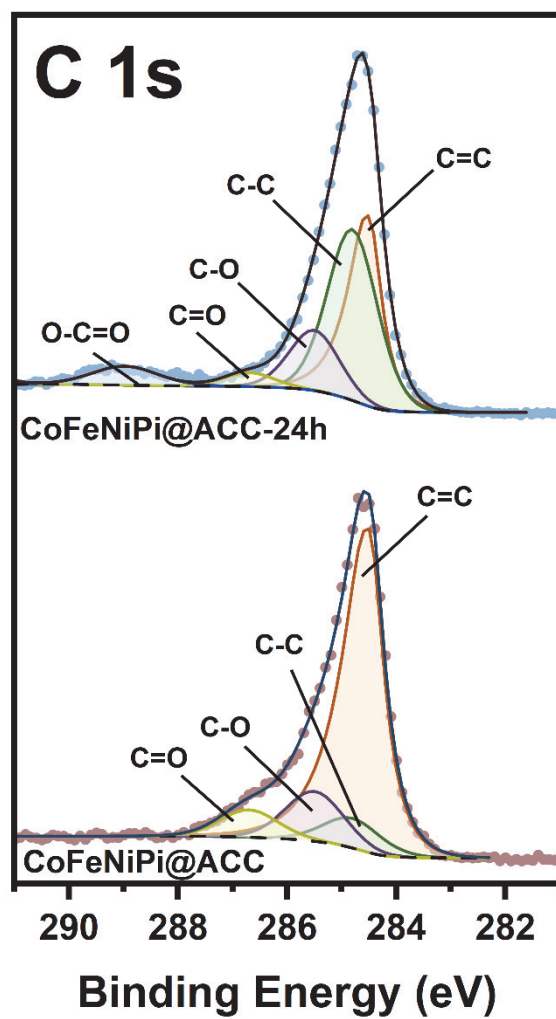
**Figure S3.** The bar charts display diameter measurements of individual uncoated ACC fibers and CoFeNiPi@ACC fibers after Joule heating. The thickness of the CoFeNiPi@ACC coating is around 165 nm.



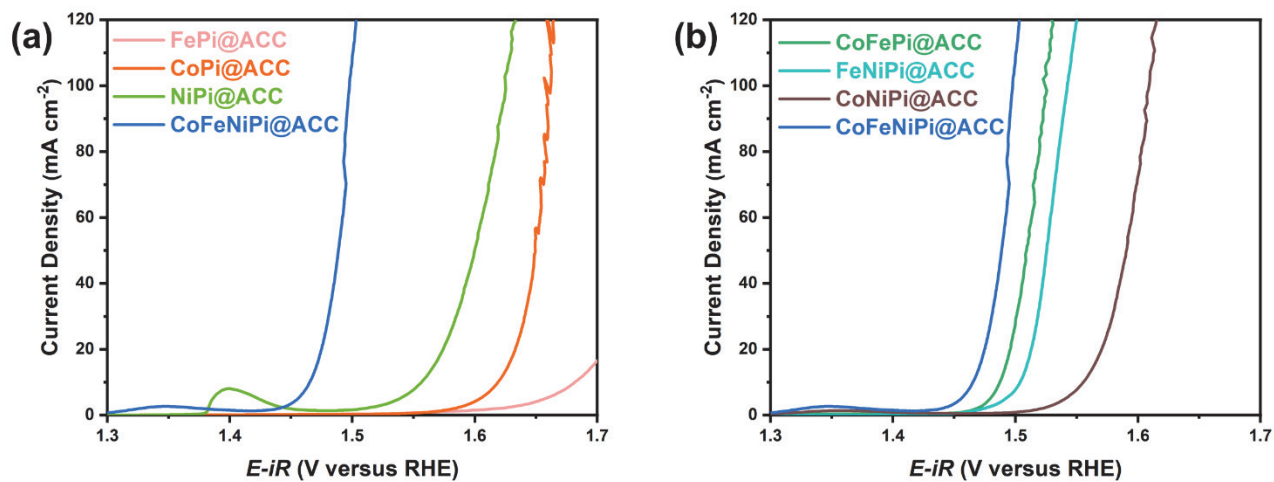
**Figure S4.** SEM micrographs show the relatively smooth surfaces of (a, b) CoPi@ACC and (c, d) CoFePi@ACC after Joule heating for 100 ms at  $\sim 420$  °C.

**Table S1.** Atomic percentages of CoFeNiPi@ACC as determined by HAADF-STEM EDS.

<b>Element</b>	<b>CoFeNiPi@ACC</b>	<b>CoFeNiPi@ACC-24h</b>
Ni	1.84	2.16
Co	1.73	1.60
Fe	2.36	2.12
P	18.29	4.12
O	75.78	89.99

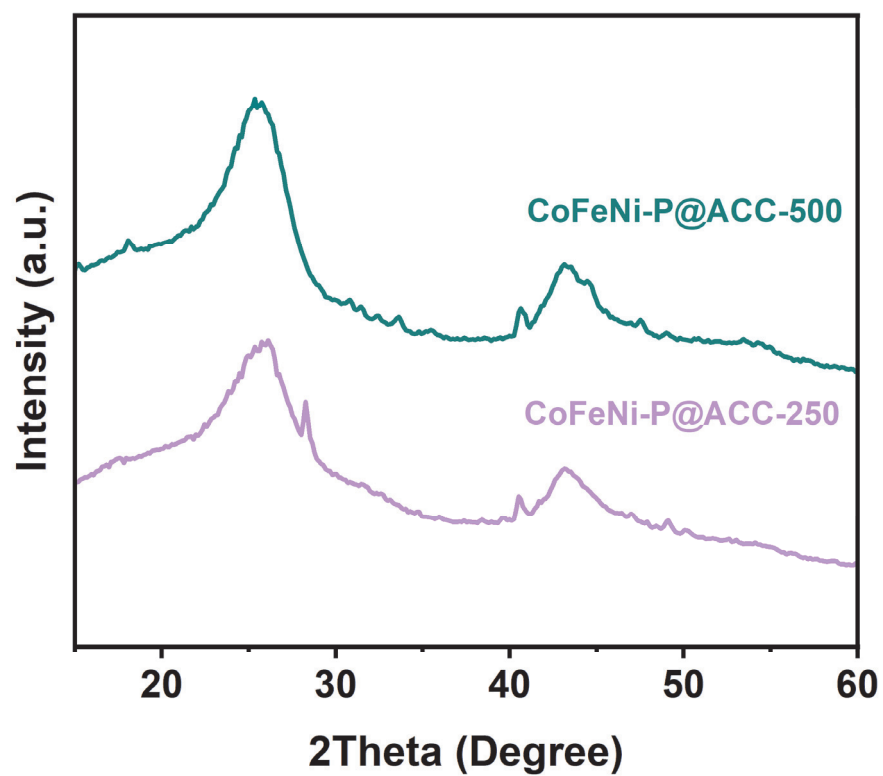


**Figure S5.** XPS analysis of CoFeNiPi@ACC and CoFeNiPi@ACC-24h samples showing the C 1s spectrum .

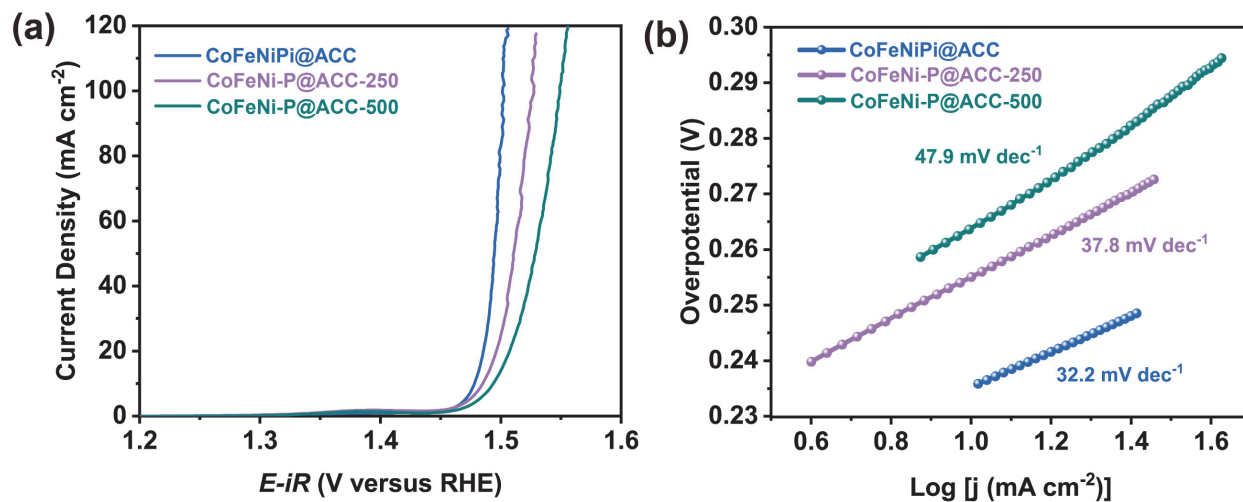


**Figure S6.** Polarization curves of (a) amorphous unary metal phosphates and (b) amorphous binary metal phosphates, compared to CoFeNiPi@ACC.

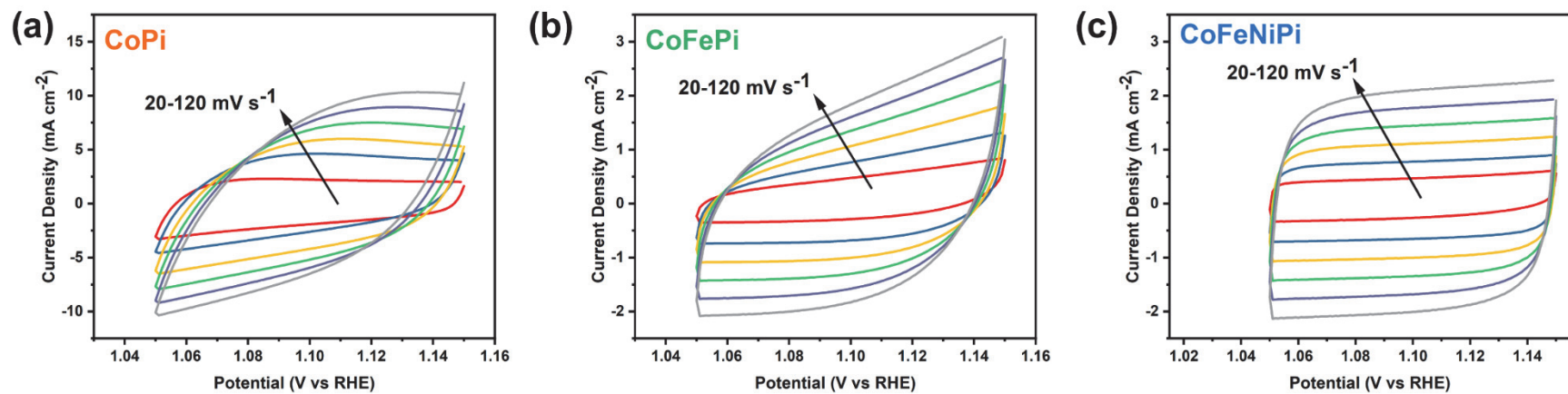




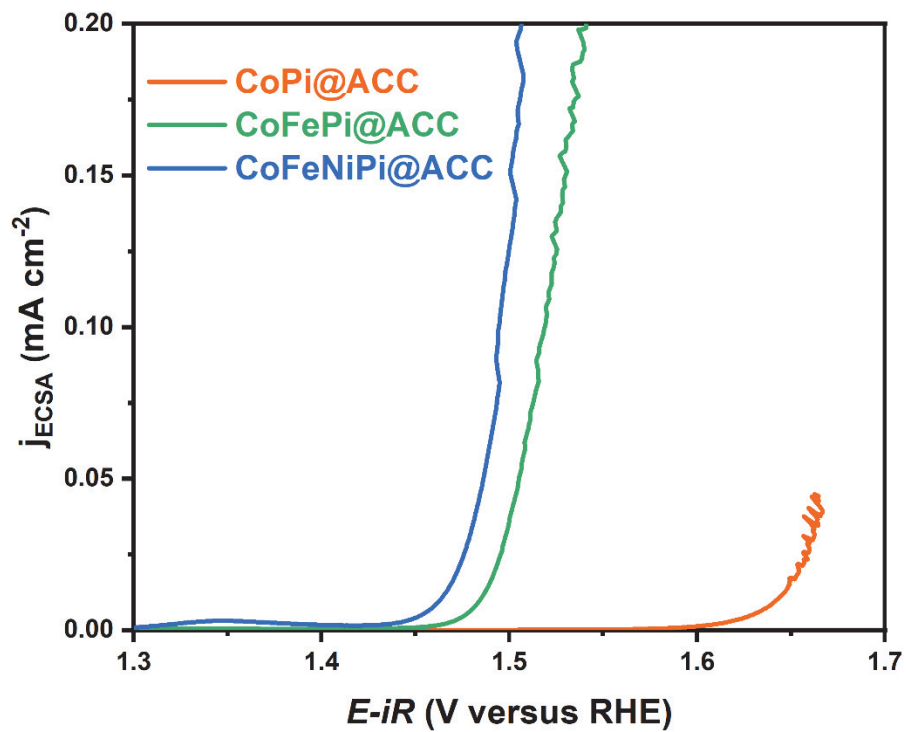
**Figure S7.** WAXS patterns of CoFeNi-based phosphorous-containing samples that were Joule heated for 250 ms (violet curve) and 500 ms (green curve) show the appearance of new reflections, indicating that both samples are crystalline.



**Figure S8.** (a) Polarization curves and (b) Tafel slopes of crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-250 and crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-500, compared to amorphous CoFeNiPi@ACC. To drive a 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> current density, the overpotential value of amorphous CoFeNiPi@ACC is the lowest (267 mV), compared to crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-250 (298 mV) and crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-500 (319 mV). Additionally, the amorphous CoFeNiPi@ACC has the lowest Tafel slope (32.2 mV dec<sup>-1</sup>), compared to the crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-250 (37.8 mV dec<sup>-1</sup>) and crystalline CoFeNi-P@ACC-500 (47.9 mV dec<sup>-1</sup>).



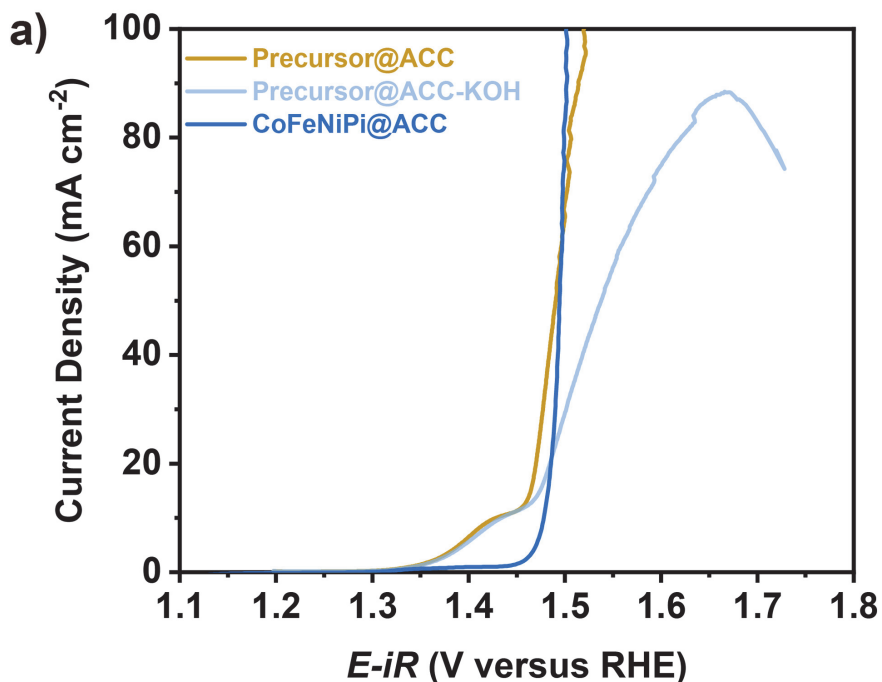
**Figure S9.** Cyclic voltammety plots of the amorphous metal phosphate catalysts measured between 1.05 to 1.15 V at various scan rates from 20 to 120 mV s<sup>-1</sup>: (a) CoPi@ACC, (b) CoFePi@ACC, and (c) CoFeNiPi@ACC.



**Figure S10.** Polarization curves of amorphous metal phosphates as a function of electrochemical surface area (ECSA).

**Table S2.** Summary of the OER performance of recent phosphate-based electrocatalysts in alkaline media.

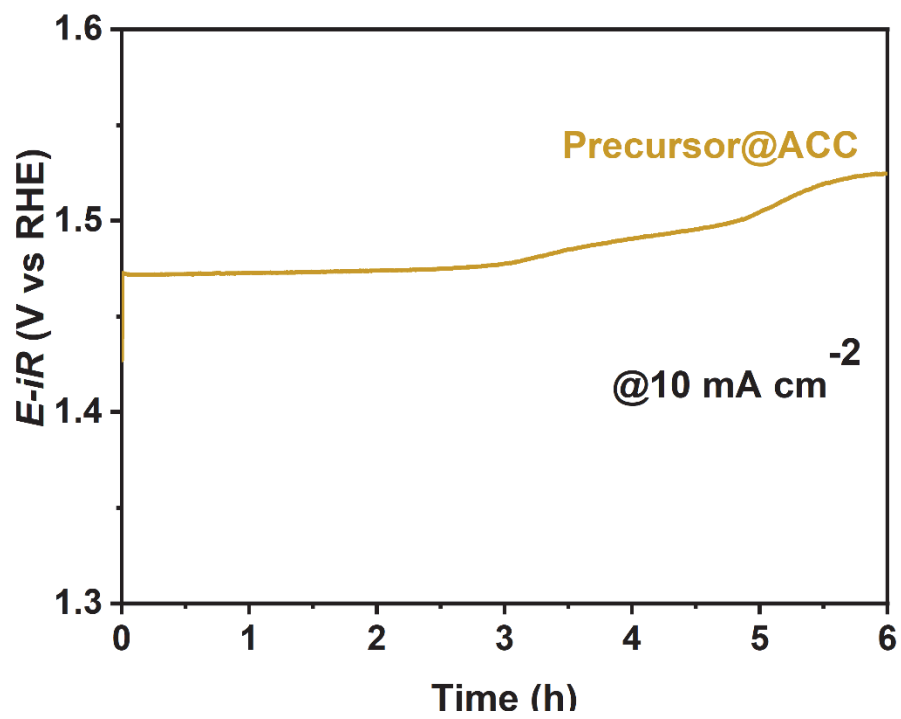
Electrocatalyst	$\eta_{10}/\text{mV}$	Tafel slope/ $\text{mV dec}^{-1}$	ECSA/ $\text{cm}^2$	Ref.
FeCoNiPi@ACC	235	32.2	430	This work
NiCoFeMnMoPi	270	74	-	1
Ni <sub>1.5</sub> Sn@triMPO <sub>4</sub>	240	45.2	-	2
CoNiPi@V-Co <sub>4</sub> N	270	54.7	9655	3
Co <sub>1.6</sub> Ni <sub>0.4</sub> P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>12</sub> -C	230	51.1	432.5	4
Co <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> (HPO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> /NF	240	69	107.5	5
TiO <sub>2</sub>  Co <sub>2</sub> P <sub>4</sub> O <sub>12</sub>	330	44	-	6
V-Fe <sub>2</sub> /FePO <sub>4</sub>	270	45.1	454	7



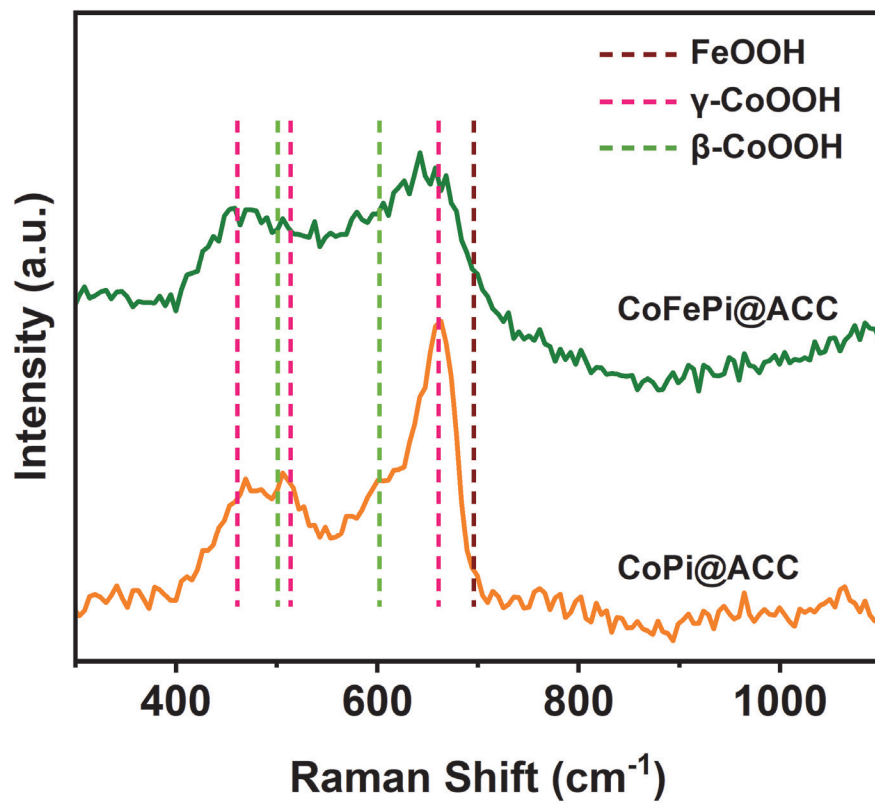
b)

	ICP-OES result		
	Fe/ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$	Co/ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$	Ni/ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$
KOH (CoFeNiPi@ACC-KOH)	-	-	-
KOH (Precursor@ACC-KOH)	0.369	-	-

**Figure S11.** (a) Polarization curves of Joule heating-induced amorphous CoFeNiPi@ACC compared with those of metal salt/phytic acid precursor coated on the ACC, activated and after immersion in 1 M KOH for 3 h. (b) Summary of ICP-OES results showing the leached metal content after amorphous CoFeNiPi@ACC and precursor@ACC were immersed in 1 M KOH for 3 h.

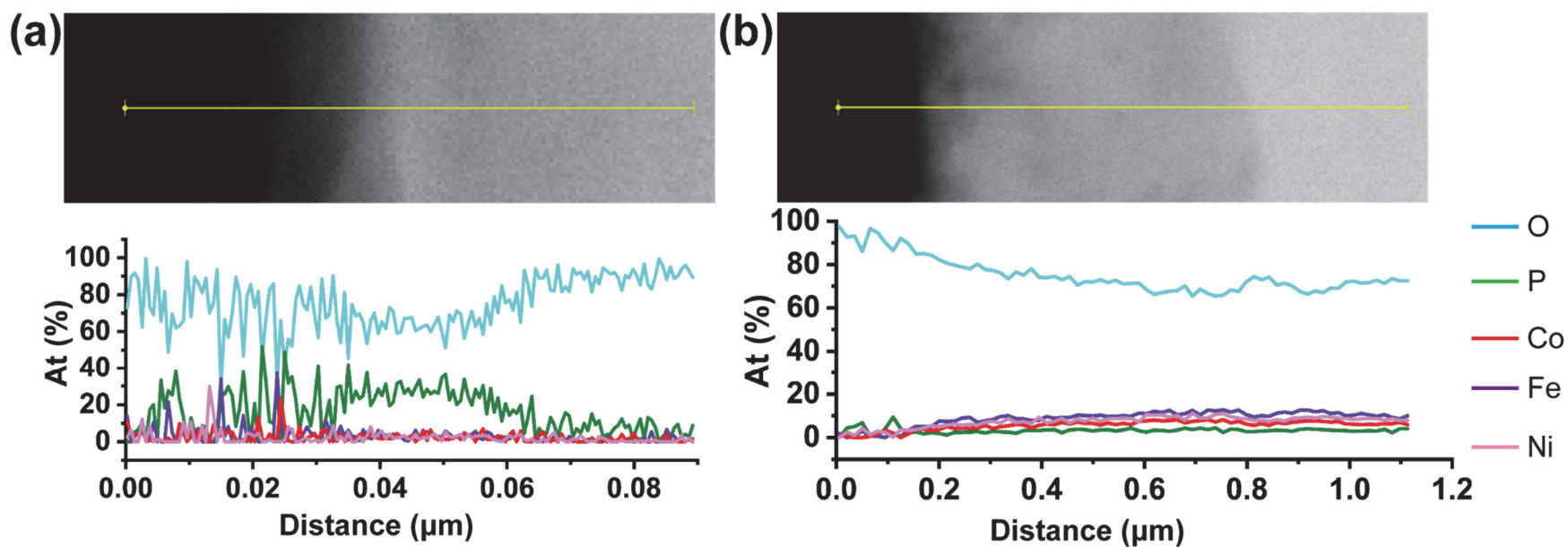


**Figure S12.** Chronopotentiometry curve for metal salt/phytic acid precursor@ACC over 6 h at a constant current density of  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .

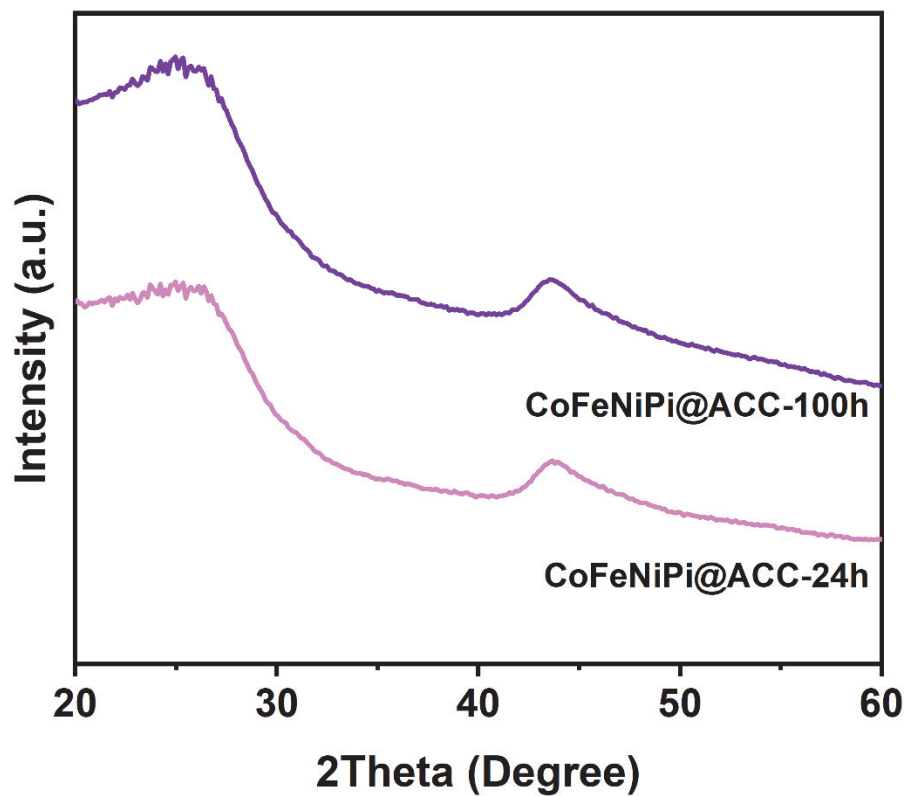


**Figure S13.** Raman spectra of CoPi@ACC and CoFePi@ACC in the activated state.

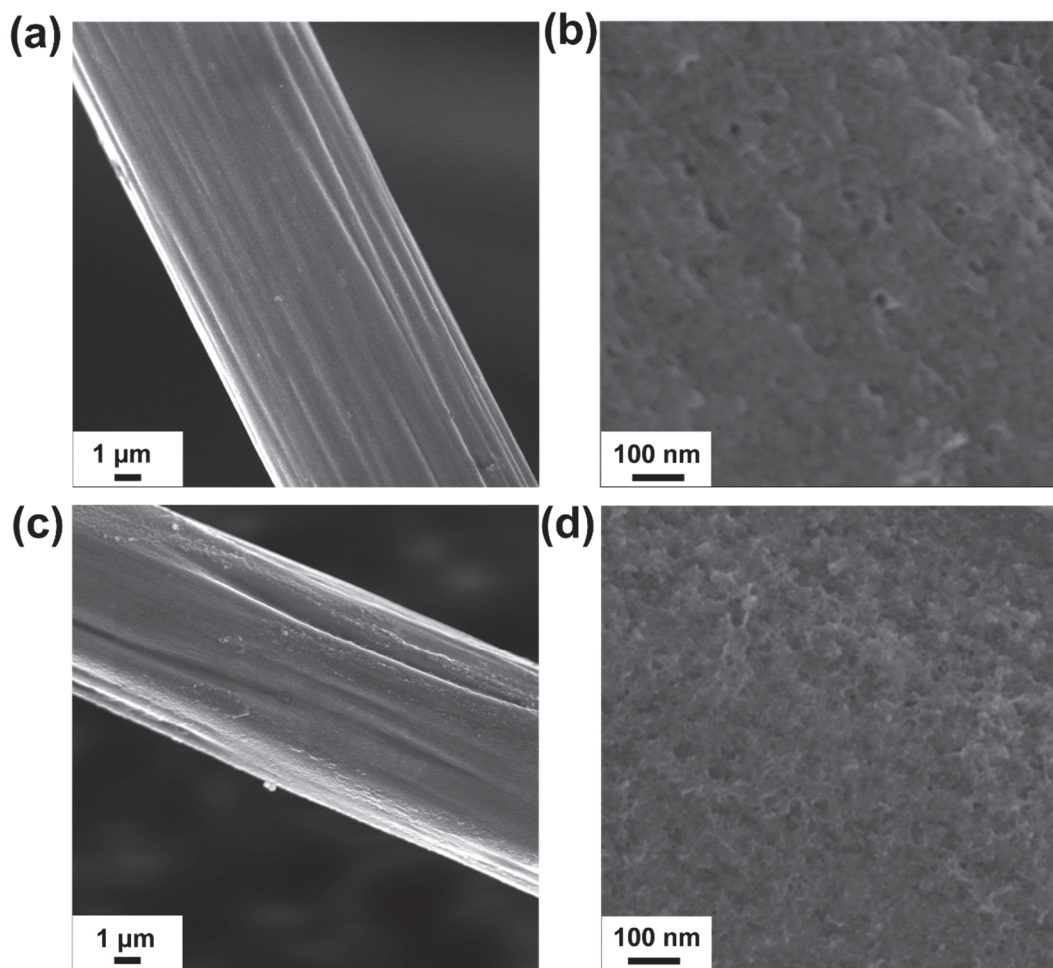




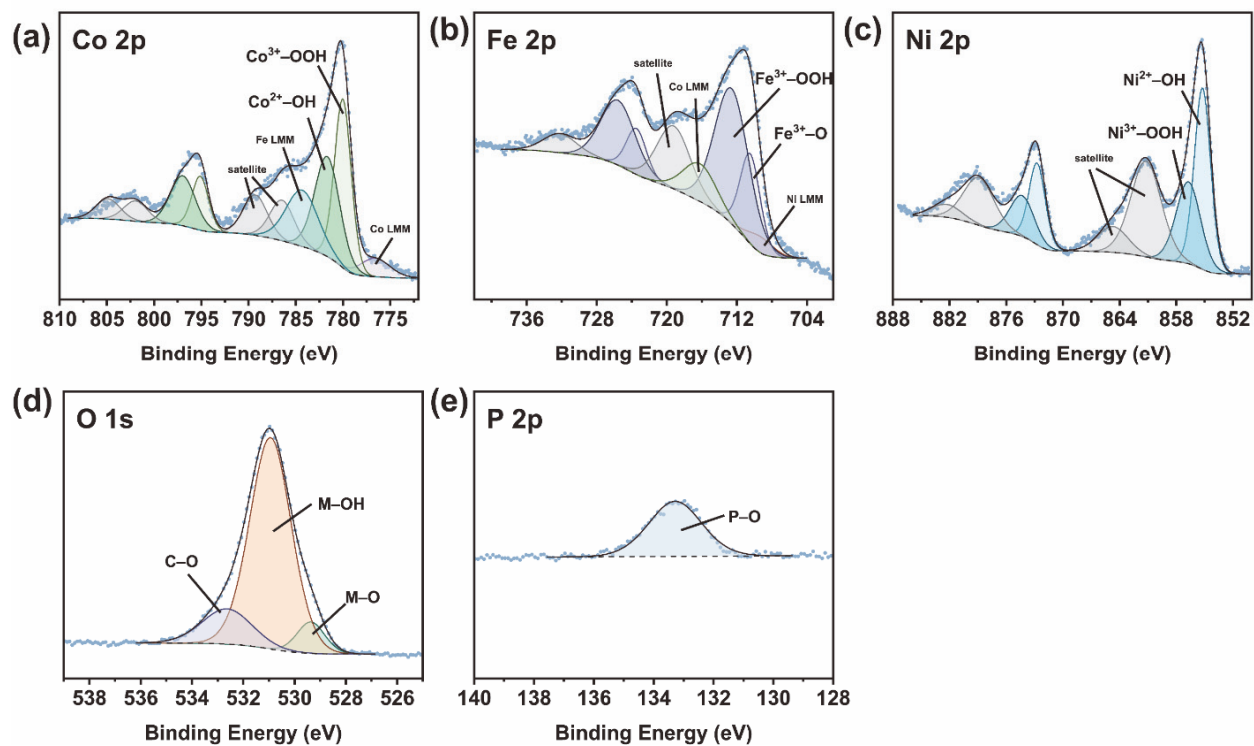
**Figure S14.** EDS line scan analysis of the CoFeNiPi@ACC catalysts in the (a) as-made state after Joule heating and (b) after chronopotentiometry at a constant current density of 10 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> for 100 h.



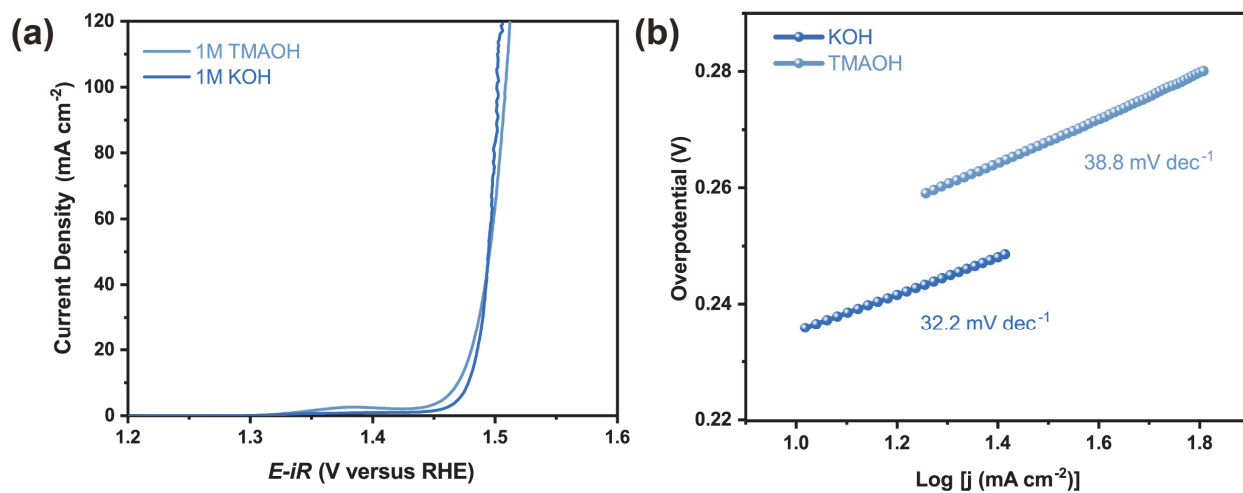
**Figure S15.** WAXS spectra of CoFeNiPi@ACC catalysts after chronopotentiometry at a constant current density of  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  over 24 and 100 h.



**Figure S16.** SEM images of CoFePi@ACC catalysts after chronopotentiometry at a constant current density of  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$  for (a,b) 24 h and (c, d) 100 h.



**Figure S17.** XPS analysis of CoFeNiPi@ACC-100h sample showing the spectra of (a) Co 2p, (b) Fe 2p, (c) Ni 2p, (d) O 1s, and (e) P 2p.



**Figure S18.** (a) Polarization curves and (b) Tafel slopes of ternary metal phosphate CoFeNiPi@ACC in TMAOH compared to KOH.

## **Reference**

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