

Cover Sheet

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Carbon Nanofibers Enable Outstanding Oxygen Evolution

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Supporting Information

Hollow $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2$ Heterostructure In-situ Embedded in N-doped Carbon Nanofibers Enable Outstanding Oxygen Evolution

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Experimental section

Materials: Cobalt (II) nitrate hexahydrate ($\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$), Cerium (III) nitrate hexahydrate ($\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP, $M_w \approx 1\,300\,000$) were obtained from Alfa Aesar. N, N-dimethylformamide (DMF), ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. All chemical reagents were used as received without further purification.

Synthesis of $h\text{-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@N\text{-CNFs}$: For a typical procedure, 1.0 g PVP, 1.0 mmol $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.5 mmol $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is added with 12 mL DMF and stirred at ambient condition for the overnight. Afterward, the homogeneous solution filled into 10 mL plastic syringe equipped with a 22-gauge needle tip, the distance between the anode (needle tip) and the cathode (aluminum foil as the collector) is 18 cm and a DC voltage of 20 KV was applied in the electrospinning set up. The as-obtained nanofiber membrane was initially stabilized at 250 °C for 3 h in open air, subsequently by the annealing at 600 °C for carbonization for 3 h in N_2 atmosphere at a rate of 5 °C/min to synthesize the final $h\text{-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@N\text{-CNFs}$. Similarly, the $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@N\text{-CNFs}$ and $\text{CeO}_2@N\text{-CNFs}$ were prepared without involvement of cerium and cobalt precursors, respectively. In addition, the N-CNFs is prepared from PVP without introducing any metal sources.

Structure and Morphology Characterizations: X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were obtained on a Model D/max-rC X-ray diffractometer with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406$ Å). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), High-resolution TEM (HRTEM) and Field-emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) were performed on a JEOL

JEM-2100F with an accelerating voltage of 200 kV and JEOL JSM7500F, respectively. High-angle annular dark-field scanning TEM (HAADF-STEM) images, Elemental mapping images and electron energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) were conducted on FEI Tecnai G2 F20 microscope, with an accessory built on the JEOL JEM-2100F. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was measured on a Netzsch STA449C thermal analyzer with a ramp rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ under air atmosphere. The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was recorded on a Thermo VG Scientific ESCALAB 250 spectrometer with an Al K α radiator. The Raman spectra were received on a Raman spectrometer (Lab RAM HR800, λ = 514 nm). N₂ adsorption and desorption test, and the corresponding Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area, pore diameter were displayed on Micromeritics ASAP 2050 instrument.

Electrochemical measurements: The OER measurements were performed on a CHI 760E workstation taking a conventional three-electrode system. A graphite rod was served as the counter electrode, while a glassy carbon electrode (d = 5 mm) and saturated calomel electrode (SCE) worked as the working and reference electrode, respectively. To prepared the working electrode, 4.0 mg catalyst were ultrasonically dispersed for 30 min in a mixture solvent containing 1.2 mL H₂O, 0.6 mL C₂H₅OH and 0.2 mL Nafion (5 wt%) solution. Afterward, 20 μ L of the sample suspension was dropped onto the polished glassy carbon electrode surface gradually and then dried at room temperature. Hereafter, the working electrode with catalyst-loaded was obtained. All the electrochemical measurements were performed in 0.1 M KOH media. Specifically, the Linear Scanning Voltammogram (LSV) plots were performed in O₂-

saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte with a rotation speed of 1600 rpm at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹, after the O₂ was purged into the electrolyte for 30 min to make the solution full of O₂ gas. The Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) was conducted in O₂-saturated electrolyte with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹. All potentials in this work were transformed into potentials versus reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE), and follow the equation as following: $E_{\text{RHE}} = E_{\text{SCE}} + 0.0592 \text{ pH} + 0.242$. The C_{dl} calculation according to the following expression: $C_{\text{dl}} = (j_{\text{a}} - j_{\text{c}})/(2 \cdot v) = (j_{\text{a}} + |j_{\text{c}}|)/(2 \cdot v) = \Delta j/(2 \cdot v)$, where j_{a} and j_{c} are the anodic and cathodic voltammetric current density, respectively, and v is the scan rate.

Figures and Table

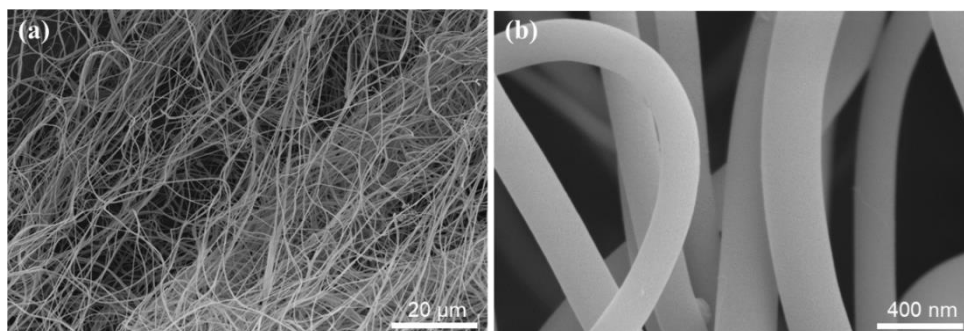


Figure S1. (a and b) SEM images of the as-spun precursor nanofibers with different magnifications.

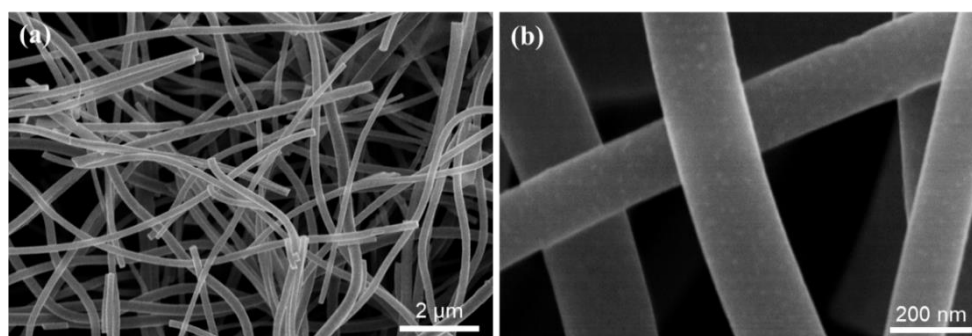


Figure S2. (a and b) SEM images of $\text{h-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@\text{N-CNFs}$ with different magnifications.

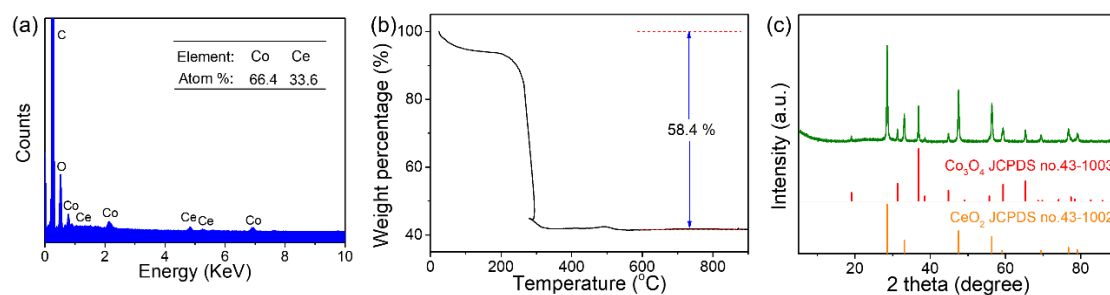


Figure S3. Compositional examinations of h-Co₃O₄/CeO₂@N-CNFs: (a) EDS spectrum, (b) TGA curve and (c) XRD pattern after TGA measurement.

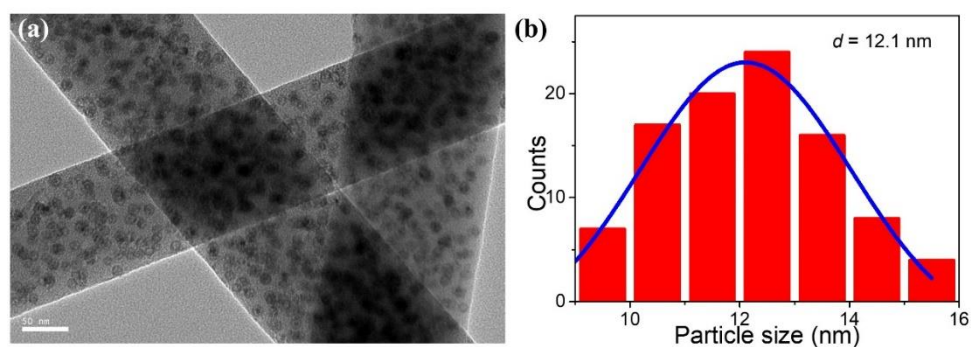


Figure S4. (a) Typical TEM image of the fabricated h-Co₃O₄/CeO₂@N-CNFs; (b) particle size distribution of the embedded Co₃O₄/CeO₂ nanoparticles.

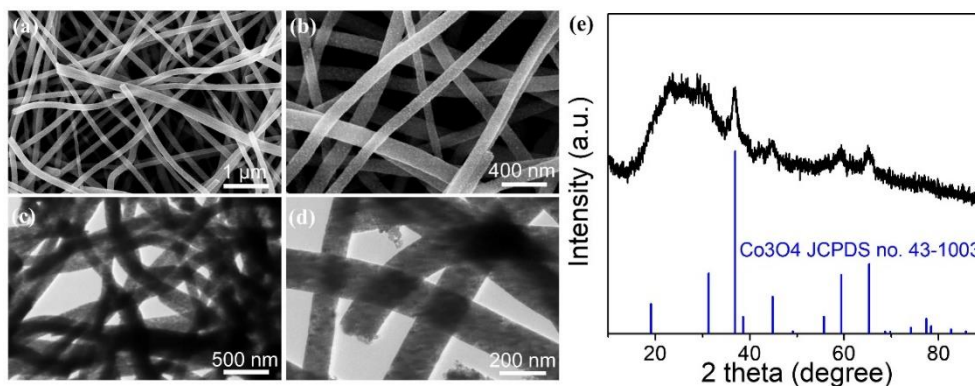


Figure S5. (a and b) SEM images, (c and d) TEM images and (e) XRD pattern of the synthesized $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{N}$ -CNFs.

For the synthesized $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{N}$ -CNFs, SEM images (Figure S5a, b) and TEM images (Figure S5c, d) suggest that the resultant $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{N}$ -CNFs exhibited similar structural features with the standard $\text{h-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@\text{N}$ -CNFs, *i. e.* fiber-like nanostructure, randomly oriented and highly interconnected. Meantime, the Co_3O_4 nanoparticles are uniform distributed on the surface of N-doped carbon nanofibers. The XRD pattern (Figure S5e) indicates its composition of spinel-phased Co_3O_4 .

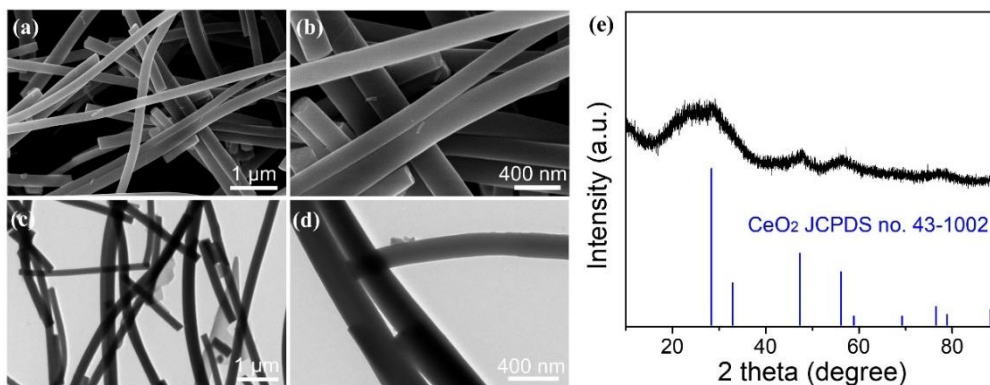


Figure S6. (a and b) SEM images, (c and d) TEM images and (e) XRD pattern of the synthesized CeO₂@N-CNFs.

For the as-prepared CeO₂@N-CNFs, SEM images (Figure S6a, b) and TEM images (Figure S6c, d) with different magnifications demonstrate that the as-spun product is made of 1D nanofibers with smooth surface and uniform diameter of ~ 200 nm, the CeO₂ nanoparticles are close encased within the N-doped carbon nanofibers. XRD pattern (Figure S6e) shows the typical diffraction peak at around 25°, which can be indexed to (002) plane of the graphitic carbon. While the other peaks perfectly related to cubic CeO₂ (JCPDS no.43-1002).

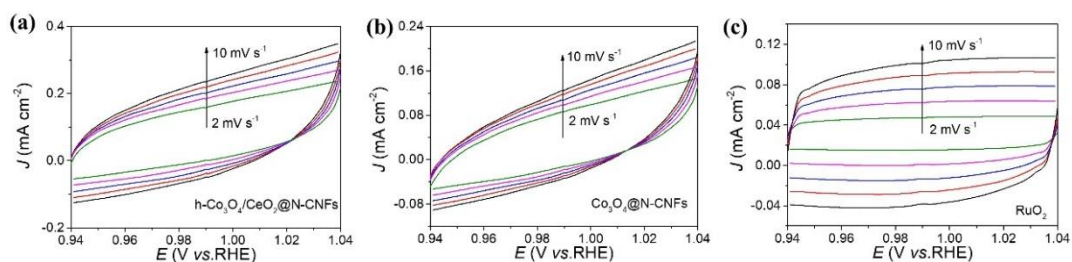


Figure S7. CV curves of the synthesized catalysts in the non-Faradaic region (0.94 – 1.04 V vs RHE) obtained at different scanning rates. (a) standard $h\text{-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@\text{N-CNFs}$, (b) $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{N-CNFs}$, and (c) commercial RuO_2 catalyst.

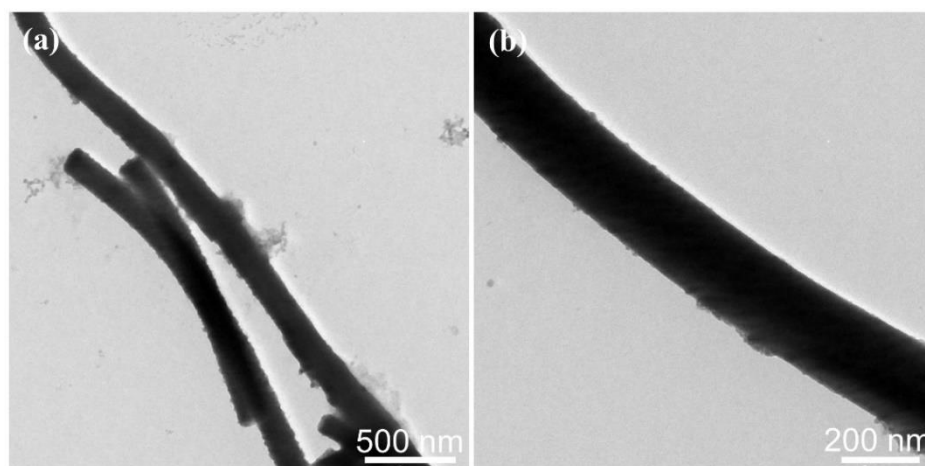


Figure S8. TEM images of the $h\text{-Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CeO}_2@\text{N-CNFs}$ after the durability test.

Table S1. Comparison of the OER activities of the as-synthesized h-Co₃O₄/CeO₂@N-CNFs with recently reported noble-metal-free electrocatalysts in alkaline solution.

Catalyst	Overpotential / mV (10 mA cm ⁻²)	Tafel slop (mV dec ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	Ref
Ce-NiO	382	118.7	1.0 M KOH	S1
CeO _x /CoO _x	331	66	1 M NaOH	S2
Co ₃ O ₄ /NiCo ₂ O ₄ DSNCs	~400	110	1.0 M KOH	S3
CoFe ₂ O ₄ /G	460	N/A	0.1 M KOH	S4
CoFe ₂ O ₄ @N-CNFs	349	80	0.1 M KOH	S5
Co ₃ O ₄ nanotubes	390	76	0.1 M KOH	S6
Co _{0.5} Fe _{0.5} S@N-MC	410	159	1.0 M KOH	S7
CoCH/NF	332	126	1.0 M KOH	S8
NiCoP/C nanoboxes	330	96	1.0 M KOH	S9
Co ₃ ZnC/Co@CN	366	81	1.0 M KOH	S10
Co@NCNT	429	116	1.0 M KOH	S11
Co/CoP-5	340	79.5	1.0 M KOH	S12
SSUCo-900	337	N/A	1.0 M KOH	S13
Cl-doped Co(OH) ₂	330	98	1.0 M KOH	S14
Co-N/GFs-700	313	N/A	1.0 M KOH	S15
Ce-MnCo ₂ O ₄ -3%	390	125	1.0 M KOH	S16
Co-CeO ₂ /N-CNR	410	90	0.1 M KOH	S17
NiPS ₃ @NiOOH	350	80	0.1 M KOH	S18
Co ₃ O ₄ /N-CNTA	432	79.65	0.1 M KOH	S19
NiCo ₂ O ₄ @Ni-Co-Ci	309	91	1.0 M KOH	S20
h-Co₃O₄/CeO₂@N-CNFs	310	85	0.1 M KOH	This work

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