

# Electronic Supplementary Material

## NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub> nanosheets on Ni foam as an electrocatalyst for efficient overall alkaline seawater splitting

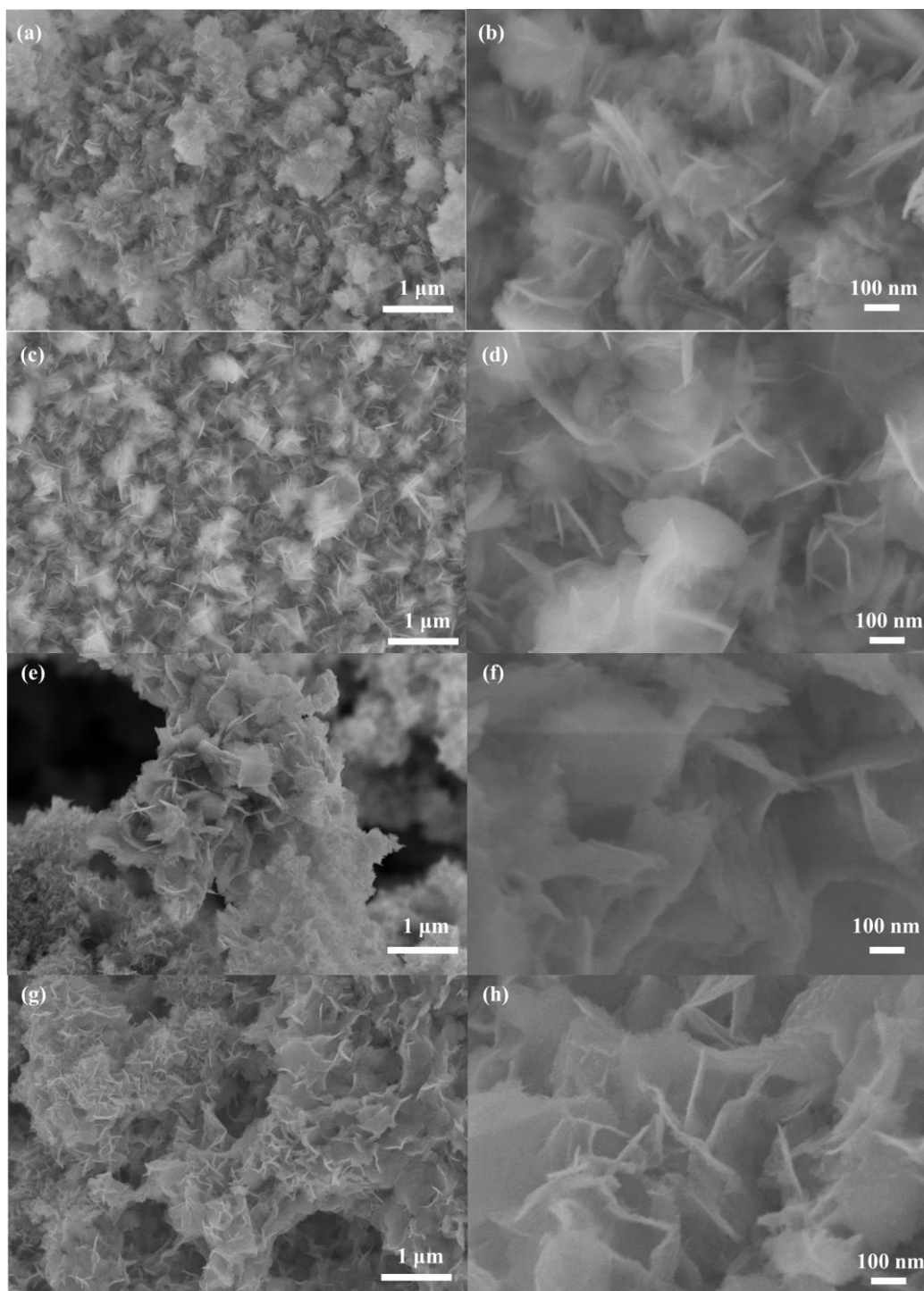
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**Fig. S1** Morphologies of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF (a, b) without calcination, calcined at (c, d) 250 °C, (e, f) 300 °C and (g, h) 350 °C with different magnifications.

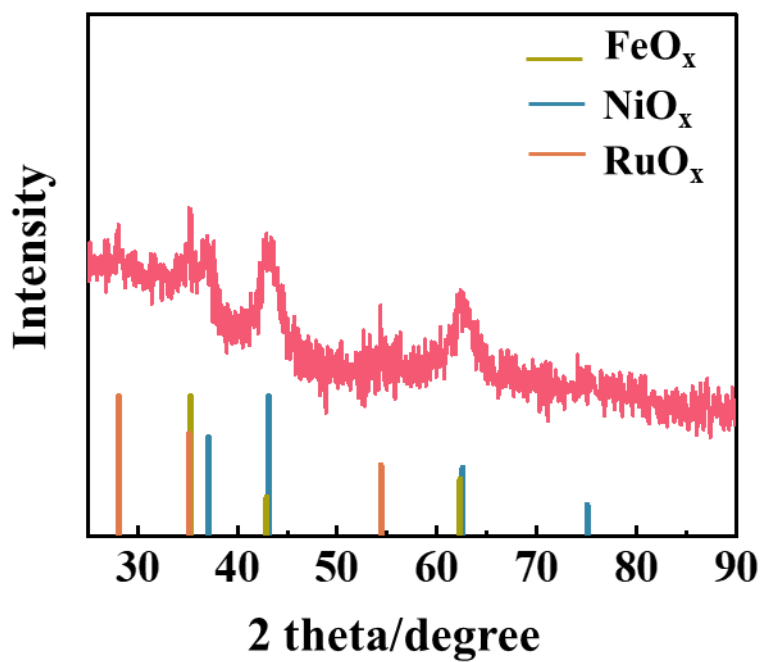
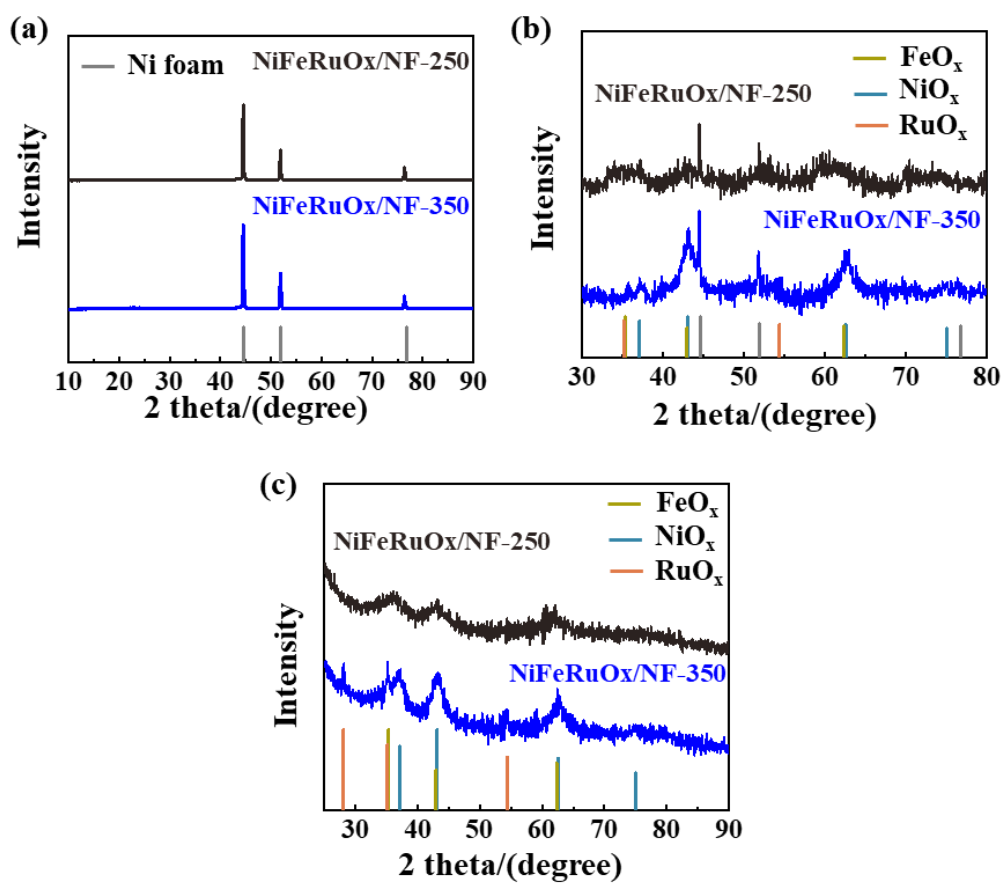


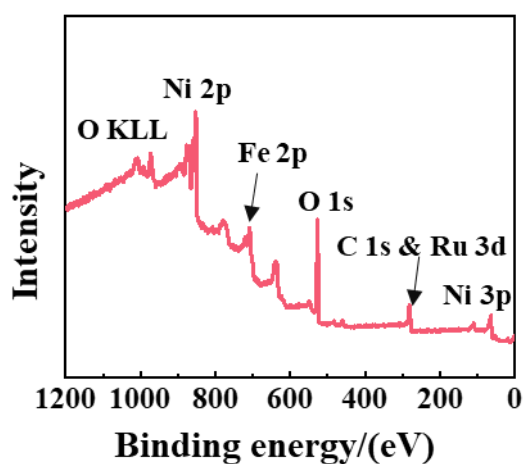
Fig. S2 The XRD pattern of as-synthesized NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub> without NF.



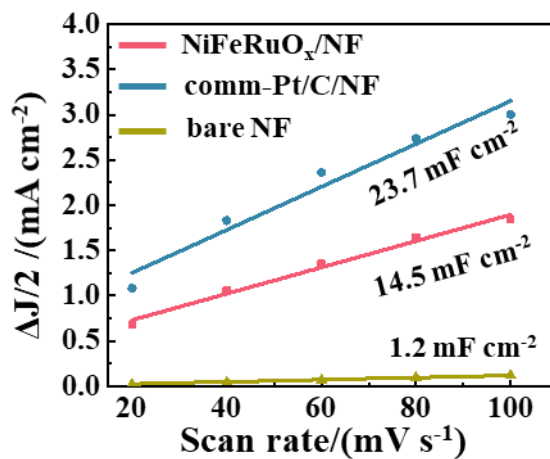
**Fig. S3** The XRD patterns of samples calcined at 250 °C and 350 °C. (a) NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF (b) materials scraped from the foam (c) without NF.

**Table S1** The metal contents in NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF detected by ICP-AES.

Ru content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Fe content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Ni content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Ru/(Ru+Fe+Ni) atomic ratio
29.5	29.0	861.3	1.9%



**Fig. S4** Wide-scanning XPS spectrum of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF.



**Fig. S5** The  $C_{dl}$  of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF, commercial Pt/C/NF and bare NF for HER.

The  $C_{dl}$  were obtained from the linear relationship between the capacitive current ( $\Delta J$ ) and scan rates.

For the calculation of ECSA, the value of specific capacitance for a flat surface (1 cm<sup>2</sup>) is assumed as 40  $\mu\text{F cm}^{-2}$ . Note that NF was used as the support and its specific capacitance is much larger than

that of a flat surface. Therefore, here the NF was considered as the standard [1]. The ECSA is calculated according to the following equation [2, 3]:

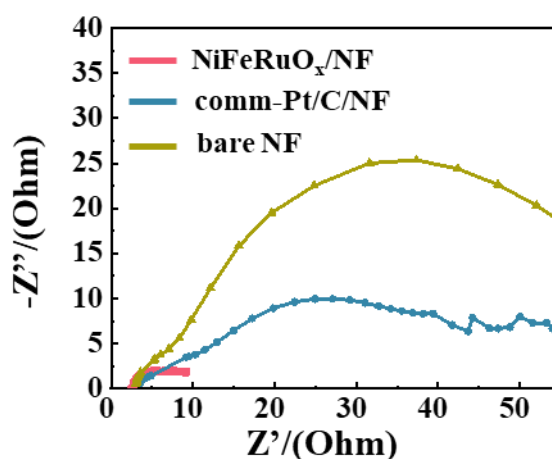
$$A_{ECSA} = \frac{C_{dl} - \text{electrocatalyst (mF cm}^{-2}\text{)}}{C_{dl} - \text{bare Ni foam (mF cm}^{-2}\text{) per ECSA (cm}^{-2}\text{)}}$$

Taking NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF as an example, upon the HER, it can be calculated as:

$$A_{ECSA} = \frac{14.5 \text{ mF cm}^{-2}}{1.2 \text{ mF cm}^{-2} \text{ per ECSA}} = 12.1 \text{ cm}_{ECSA}^2$$

**Tab.S2** The ECSA values of electrocatalysts normalized by C<sub>dl</sub>.

<b>ECSA for HER/(cm<sup>2</sup><sub>ECSA</sub>)</b>	<b>NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF</b>	<b>commercial PtC/NF</b>	<b>bare NF</b>
	<b>12.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>ECSA for OER/(cm<sup>2</sup><sub>ECSA</sub>)</b>	<b>NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF</b>	<b>commercial RuO<sub>2</sub>/NF</b>	<b>bare NF</b>
	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1</b>



**Fig.S6** Nyquist plots of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF, commercial Pt/C/NF and bare NF for HER.

**Tab.S3** The mass content of Ru in NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF and Pt commercial Pt/C/NF.

	<b>NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF</b>	<b>commercial PtC/NF</b>
<b>Mass content of Ru or Pt</b>	<b>0.472 mg</b>	<b>0.2 mg</b>

According to ICP, the mass of Ru in NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF (1 \* 1 cm<sup>2</sup>) is calculated to 0.472 mg. According to the preparation of commercial Pt/C/NF (in 2.4 Electrochemical measurements), the mass of Pt loaded on the NF was 0.2 mg (5 mg/mL \* 200 μL \* 20 wt.%). Considering the price of Ru is about 1/3 of Pt [4], we can estimate the price of Pt in commercial Pt/C/NF is 1.27 times as

much as that of Ru in NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF. Moreover, NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF could perform as a bifunctional electrocatalyst in alkaline simulated seawater.

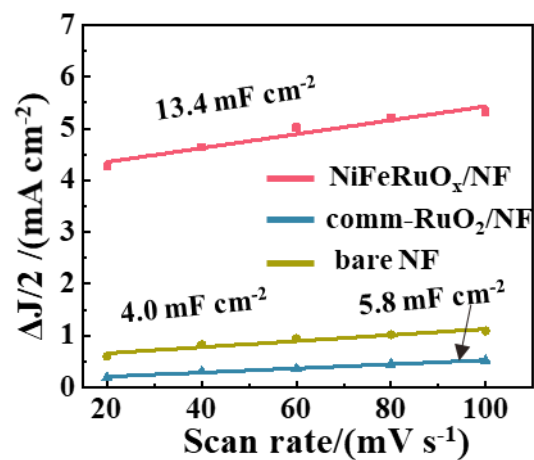


Fig.S7 The  $C_{dl}$  of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF, commercial RuO<sub>2</sub>/NF and bare NF for OER.

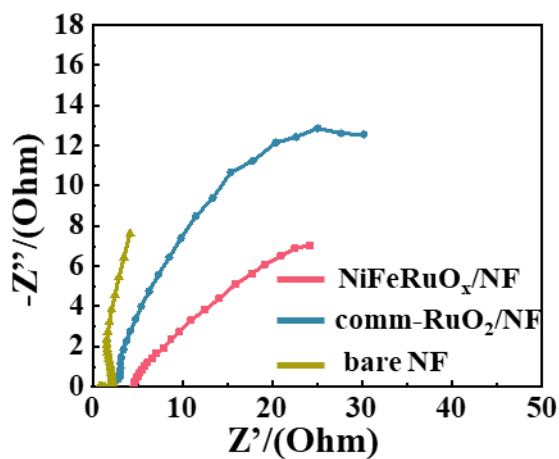
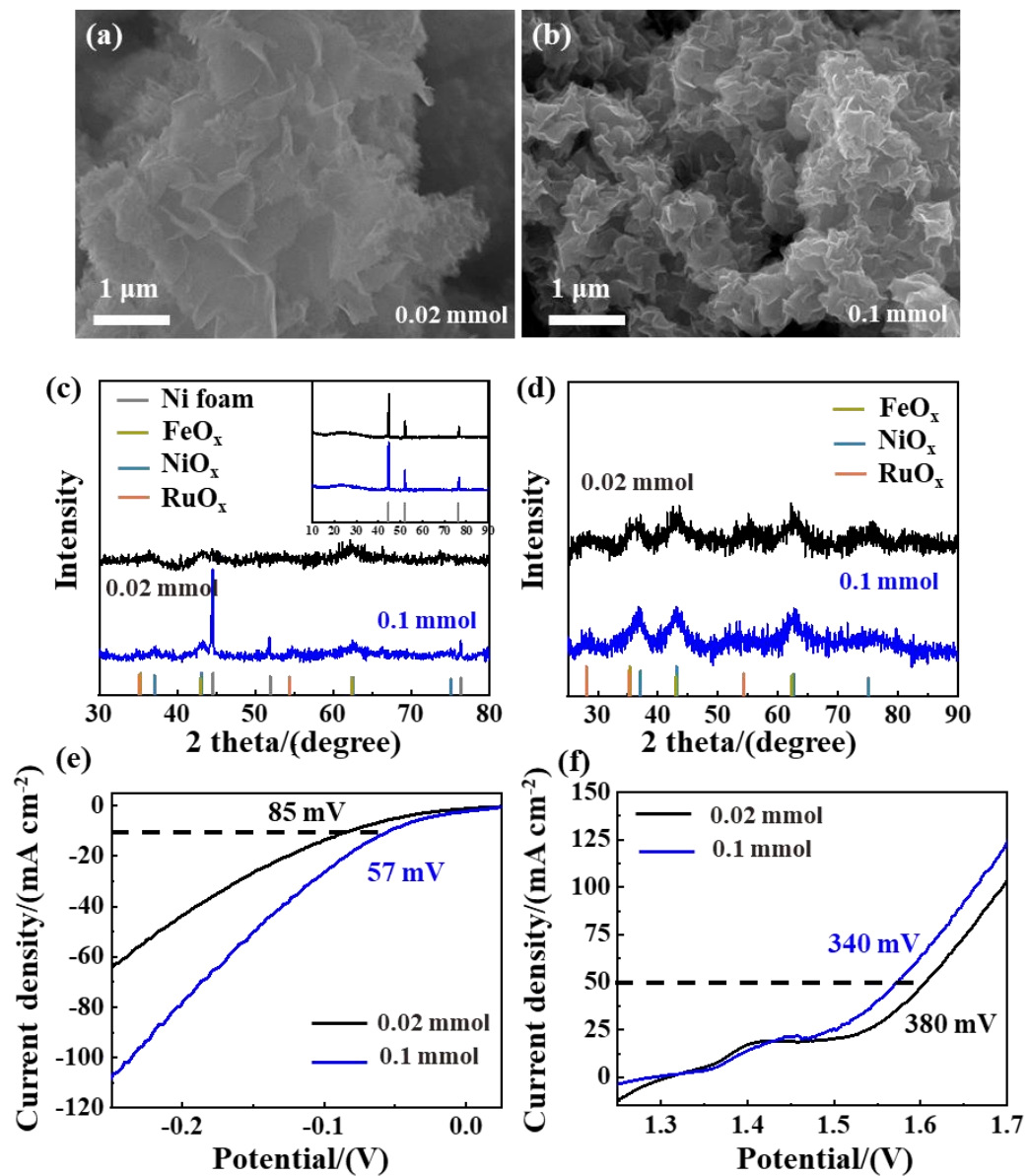
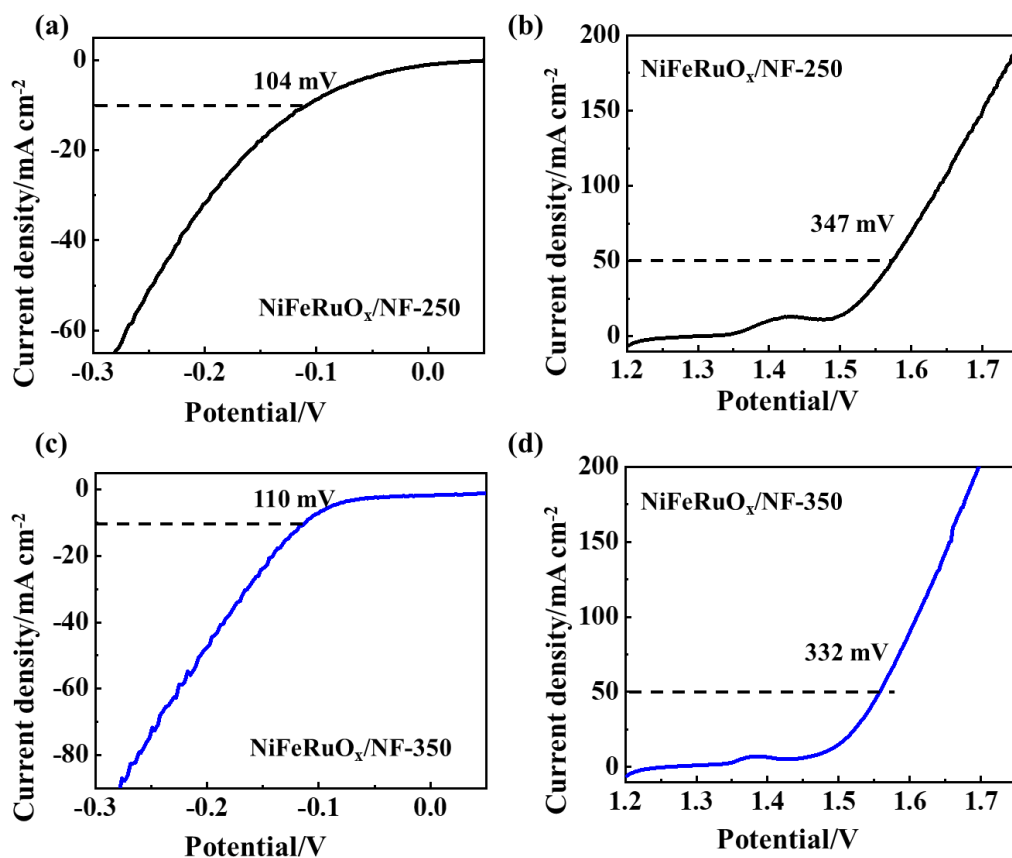


Fig.S8 Nyquist plots of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF, commercial RuO<sub>2</sub>/NF and bare NF for OER.



**Fig.S9** (a, b) SEM images of 0.02 mmol and 0.1 mmol samples. (c) The XRD patterns of materials scraped from 0.02 mmol and 0.1 mmol samples. Inserted is the samples on NF. (d) The XRD patterns of 0.02 mmol and 0.1 mmol samples without NF. (e) HER and (f) OER polarization curves of 0.02 mmol and 0.1 mmol samples.

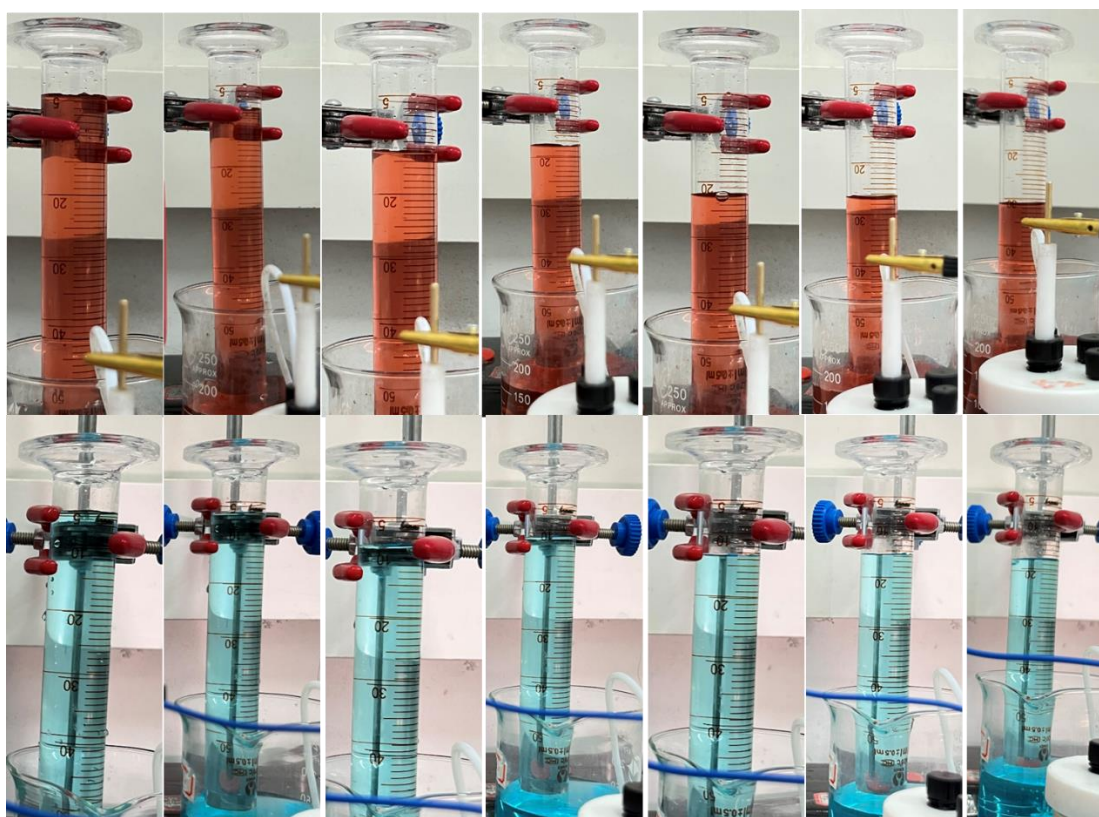


**Fig.S10** (a) HER and (b) OER polarization curves of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF calcined at 250 °C. (c) HER and (b) OER polarization curves of NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF calcined at 350 °C.

**Tab.S4** Comparison of the electrocatalytic overall water splitting activity of the NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF with the reported electrocatalysts in alkaline media.

Catalysts	Electrolytes	Cell voltage/V at 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	References
NiFeRuO <sub>x</sub> /NF	1 M KOH+3.5 wt.%NaCl	1.53	<b>This work</b>
Ru <sub>2</sub> Ni <sub>2</sub> SNs/C	1 M KOH	1.58	Nano Energy, 2018, 47, 1-7
Ru <sub>1</sub> Ni <sub>1</sub> -NCNFs	1 M KOH	1.564	Adv. Sci., 2020, 7, 1901833
RuCo NSs	1 M KOH	1.524	Adv. Energy Mater., 2020, 2002860
Ru/NiFe LDH-F	1 M KOH	1.53	Nanoscale, 2020, 12, 9669-9679
Ru-CoMo/CFP	1 M KOH	1.54	Appl. Surf. Sci., 2021, 541, 148518
RuCoO <sub>x</sub>	1 M KOH	1.54	Nano Lett., 2021, 21, 9633-9641
NiMoRuO	1 M KOH	1.56	Chem. Eng. J., 2021, 420, 127686
Ru-NiSe <sub>2</sub> /NF	1 M KOH	1.537	Small, 2022, 18, 2105305
RuO <sub>2</sub> -C-300	1 M KOH	1.52	Small, 2022, 18, 2203778
1D-Cu@Co-CoO/Rh	1 M KOH	1.60	Small, 2021, 17, 2103826





**Fig.S11** Experimentally collected H<sub>2</sub> (top) and O<sub>2</sub> (bottom) at different times of 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 min.

**Tab.S5** The metal contents in NiFeRuO<sub>x</sub>/NF after OER stability test detected by ICP-AES.

Ru content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Fe content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Ni content/mg L <sup>-1</sup>	Ru/(Ru+Fe+Ni) atomic ratio
22.8	21.9	834.0	1.5%

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