

Supplementary Materials

# 3D Co-Ni-C Network from Milk as Competitive Bifunctional Catalysts for Methanol and Urea Electrochemical Oxidation

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## S1 Experimental

### S1.1 Experimental Materials

NaCl (AR),  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (AR),  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (AR), urea (AR) and  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  (AR) was purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagents Co., Ltd (Shanghai, China). Nafion (5 wt%) was given the Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Reagent Co. (Shanghai, China). The milk (cow) is contain protein (3.34 g/100 g), fat (3.38 g/100 g), and lactose (4.87 g/100 g).

The preparation method of samples with different milk (camel milk, and goat milk), and individual components of milk (fat, and protein) are the same as 3D-C-CoNi (1:1). These material mater form fat, protein, camel milk, and goat milk are from the market.

### S1.2 Electrochemical Measurements

During the test, all potential values were compared with RHE (*vs.* RHE), and iR correction was not performed. In the 1 M KOH/0.5 M MeOH and 1 M KOH/0.5 M Urea solution,  $E(\text{RHE}) = E(\text{Hg}/\text{HgO}) + 0.90167 \text{ V}$ . The cyclic voltammetric (CV) tests were in the range of 0.2 to 0.8 V *vs.* RHE for MOR and UOR with scanning speed of  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) tests were between 0.2 and 0.8 V *vs.* RHE for MOR and UOR at scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) data were measured at a potential of 0.5 V *vs.* RHE and the frequency range between 0.01 Hz and 100 KHz for MOR and UOR. Chronoamperometry (CA) test was performed at 0.6 V *vs.* RHE for 4000 s in 1 M KOH/0.5 M MeOH and 1 M KOH/0.5 M Urea solution. All tests were analyzed at room temperature.

## Figures

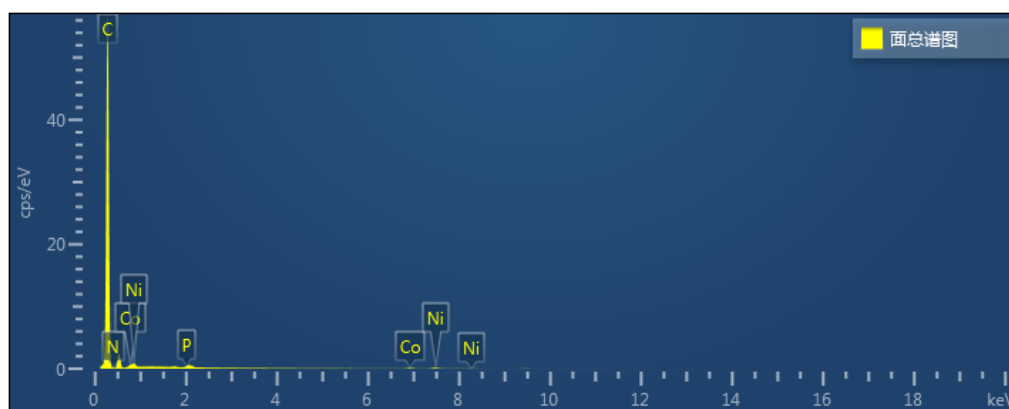


Figure S1. EDS of 3D-C-NiCo (1:1).

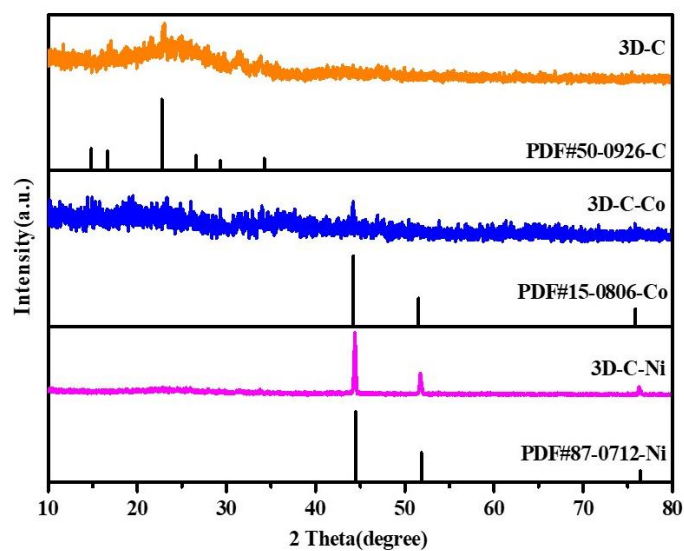


Figure S2. XRD pattern of different catalysts.

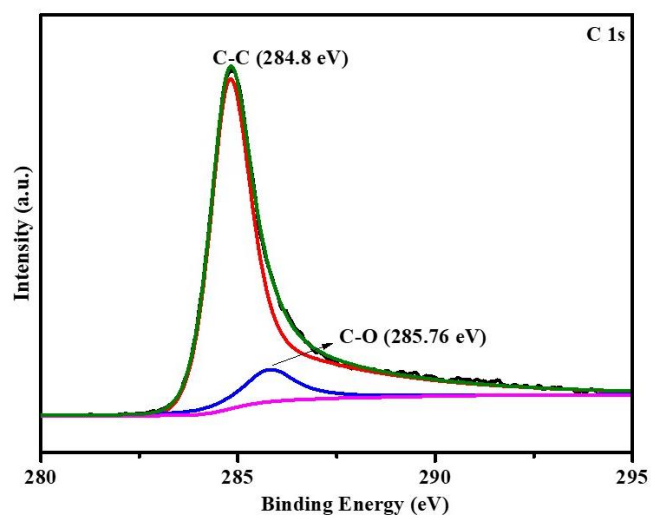
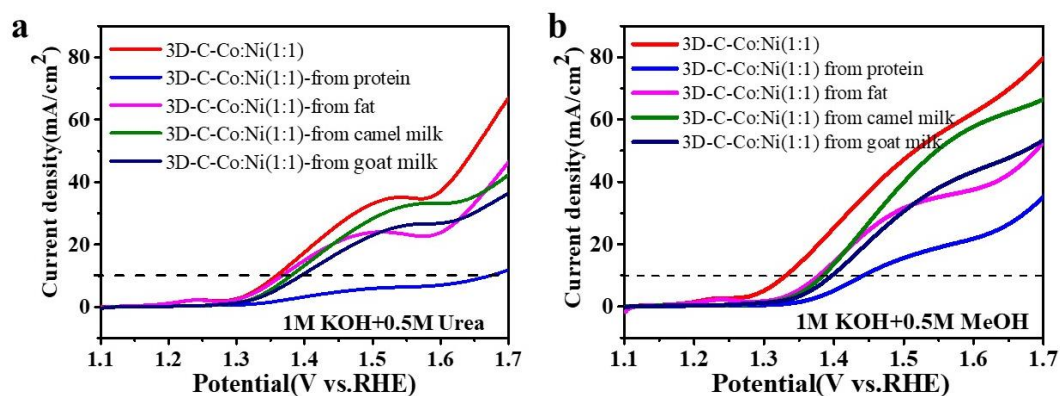
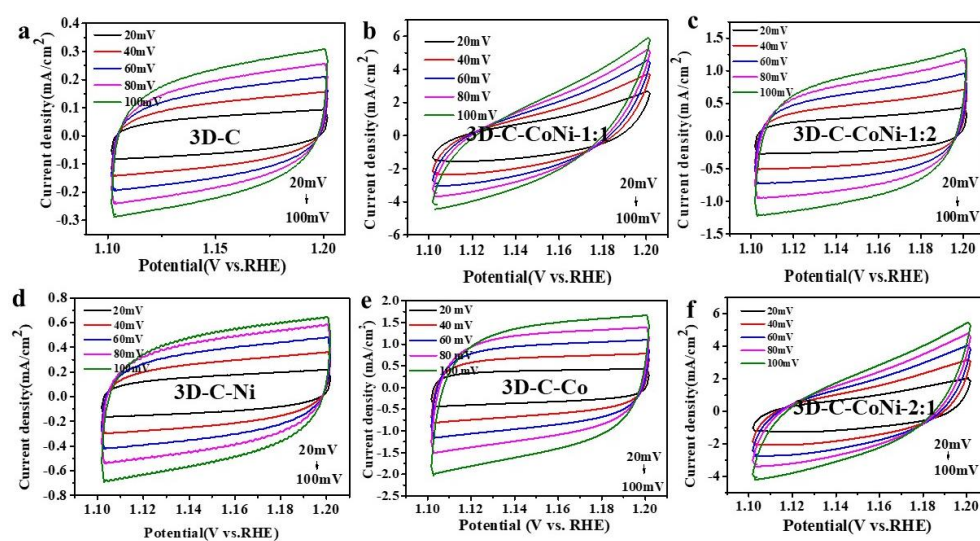


Figure S3. C1s spectrum of 3D-C-NiCo (1:1).



**Figure S4.** LSV profiles for different catalysts (3D-C-NiCo (1:1), 3D-C-NiCo (1:1)-from protein, 3D-C-NiCo (1:1)-from fat, 3D-C-NiCo (1:1)-from camel milk, and 3D-C-NiCo (1:1)-from goat milk) with 1 M KOH/ 0.5 M Urea (a), and 1 M KOH/ 0.5 M MeOH (b).



**Figure S5.** Double-layer capacitance for (a) 3D-C, (b) 3D-C-Ni:Co(1:1), (c) 3D-C-Ni:Co(1:2), (d) 3D-C-Ni, (e) 3D-C-Co, and (f) 3D-C-Ni in 1 M KOH.

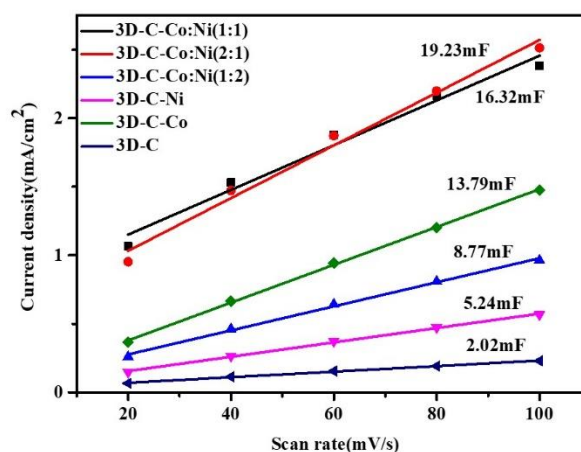


Figure S6. Determination of double-layer capacitance over a range of scan rates.

Table S1. The MOR performance.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Methanol concentration (M)	Potential	Current density (Corresponding potential)	Ref.
Co/N-C-1-500	1 M KOH	1	0.8 V (vs. SCE)	231 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[1]
Ni/N-C@500 e	1 M KOH	1	1.66 V (vs. RHE)	147 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[2]
Ni/C-30	0.5 M KOH	0.4	0.86 V (vs. Hg/Hg <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	30 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[3]
GC/Ni-Co	0.1 M KOH	0.1	0.6 V (vs. Ag/AgCl)	2.3 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[4]
NiCo/NiO-CoO/NPCC/GCE	0.5 M NaOH	0.5	0.61 V (vs. SCE)	178 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[5]
CNFs-Ni	1 M KOH	0.5	0.526 V (vs. Hg/HgO)	400 mA mg <sup>-1</sup>	[6]
3D-C-CoNi (1:1)	1M KOH	0.5 M	1.33 V vs. RHE	10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	<b>This work</b>

Table S2. The UOR performance.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Urea concentration (M)	Current density	Potential (Corresponding potential)	Ref.
CoGC	1M KOH	0.3	-	0.1 V (vs. Ag/AgCl)	[7]
Ni-MOF	1M KOH	0.33	10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.36V (vs. RHE)	[8]
Ni/C	1M KOH	0.33	-	1.33V (vs. RHE)	[9]
Ni-Co alloys NC600/Ti	1M KOH	0.33	-	0.372 V (vs. Hg/HgO)	[10]
NiCo 25/MWCNT	1M KOH	1	-	0.302 V (vs. Ag/AgCl)	[11]
Ni-Co alloys	1M KOH	0.33	-	0.39 V (vs. Hg/HgO)	[12]
3D-C-CoNi (1:1)	1M KOH	0.5 M	10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.35 V vs. RHE	<b>This work</b>

**Table S3.** Content of different element in 3D-C- NiCo (1:1).

	Wt %	Wt % Sigma	Atom %
C	91.59	0.52	95.79
Co	1.83	0.10	0.39
Ni	2.91	0.13	0.62
N	3.48	0.52	3.12
P	0.19	0.03	0.08
<b>Total</b>	100.00		100.00

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