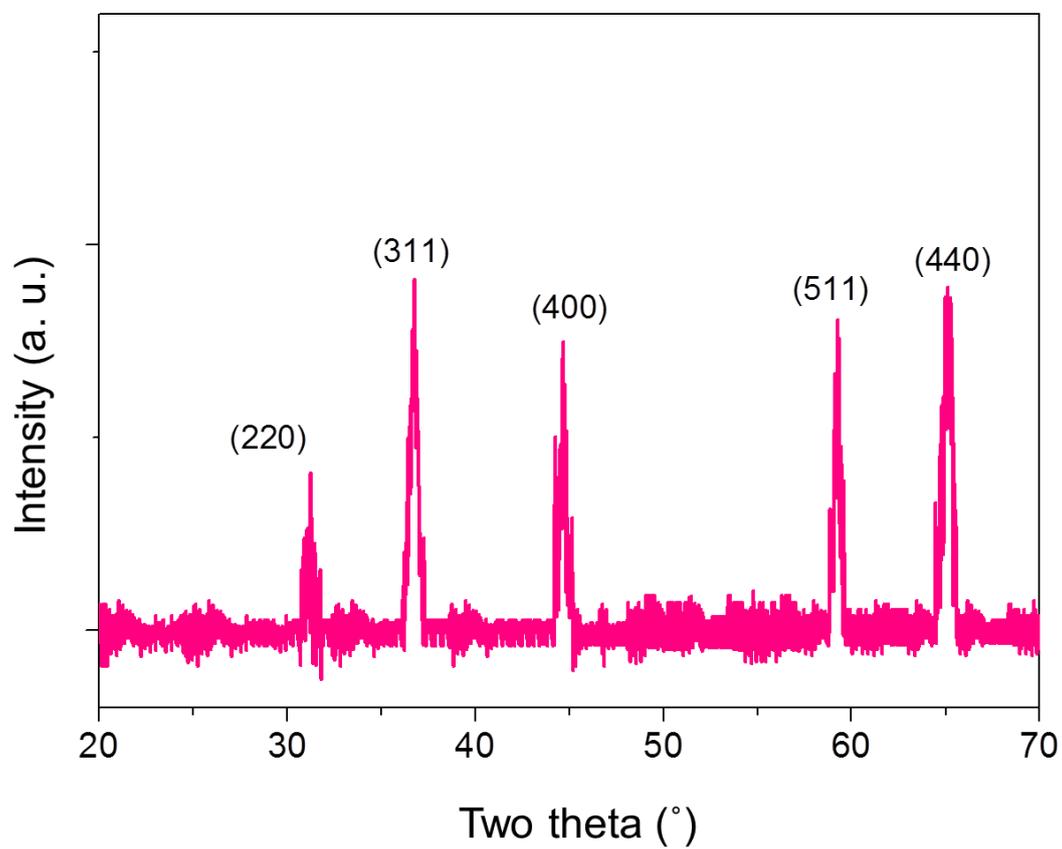
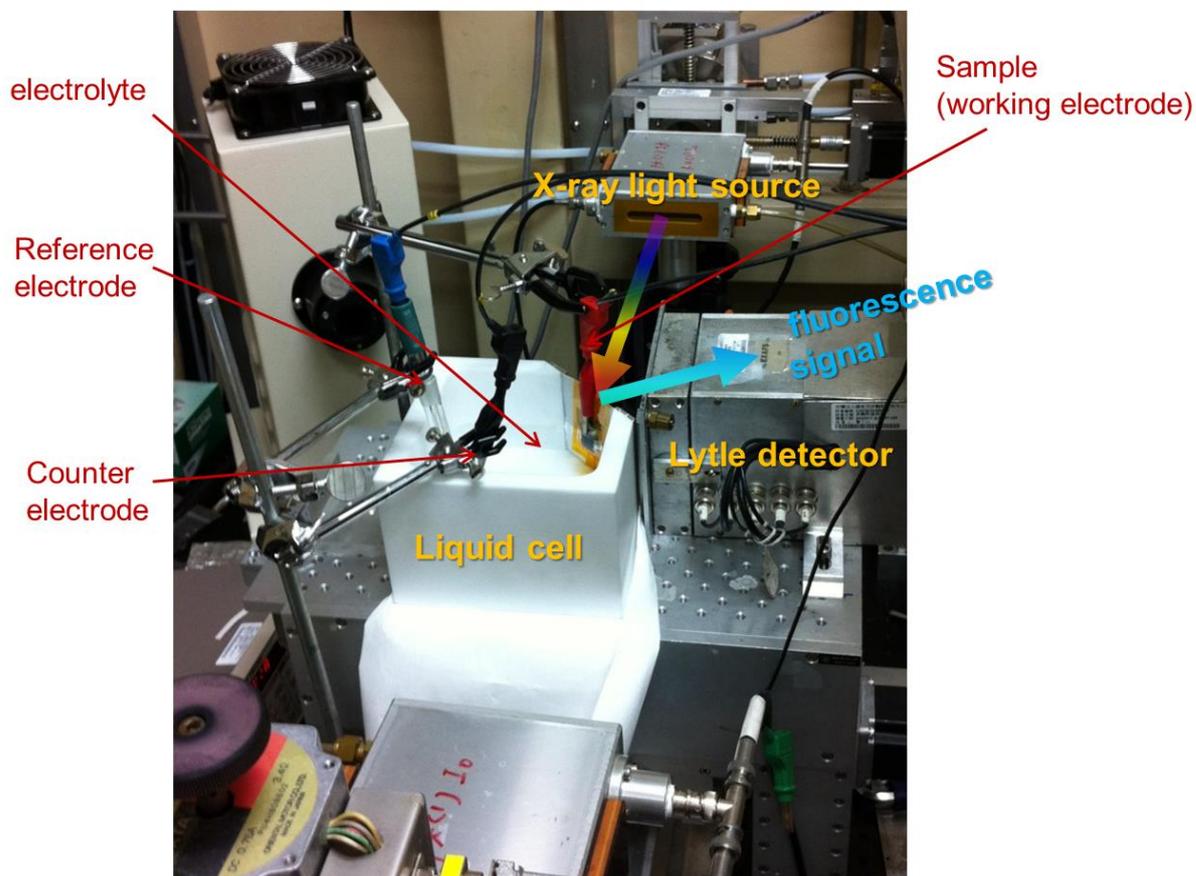


**Supplementary Figure 1. Typical HRTEM images of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  single-crystal nanocubes.**

The dark area is  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  and the light area is  $\text{CoO}$ , indicating that cobalt oxide covered the entire surface of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes. (a) Scale bar is 20 nm. (b) Scale bar is 10 nm. (c) Scale bar is 5 nm.

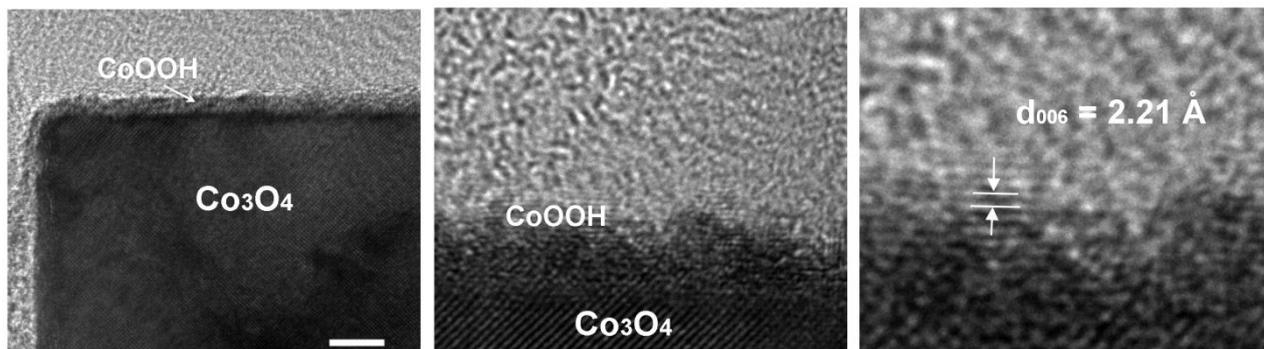


**Supplementary Figure 2. X-ray diffraction pattern of as-prepared  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes.** This result was consistent with the result regarding the bulk of the spinel  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  structure (JCPDS file nos. 43-1003,  $a = 8.084 \text{ \AA}$ ).

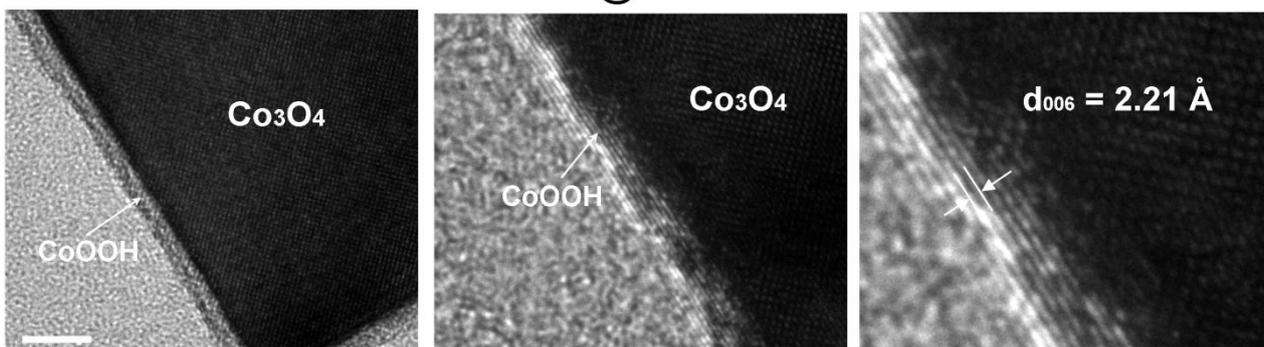


**Supplementary Figure 3. Digital photograph of a hand-made chemical cell for use in *in-situ* X-ray absorption measurement.** X-ray absorption measurements of the synthesized samples were performed using synchrotron radiation at room temperature with a hand-made reaction cell that was designed for this study. Measurements were conducted at the Co K-edge (7709 eV) by maintaining the sample at room temperature and using the 01C1 beam line at the NSRRC, Taiwan designed for such experiments.

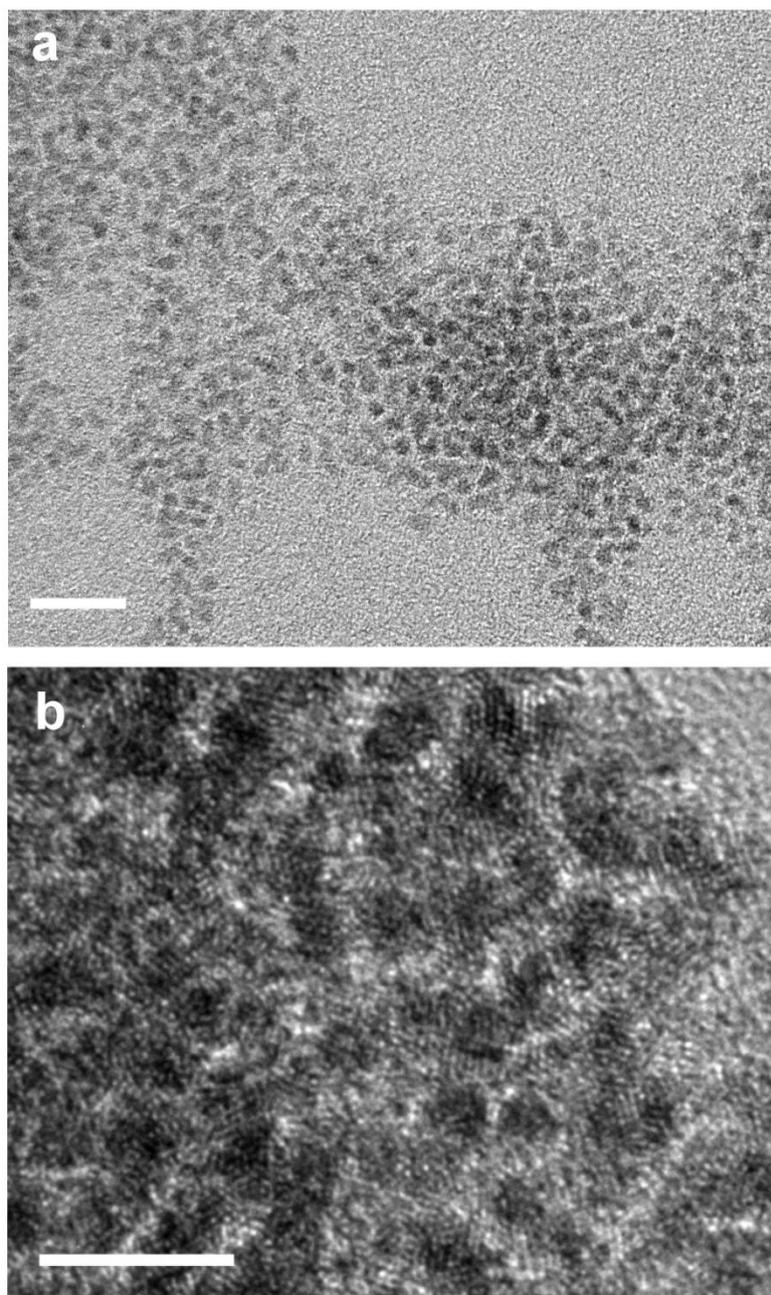
**(a)  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes after OER**



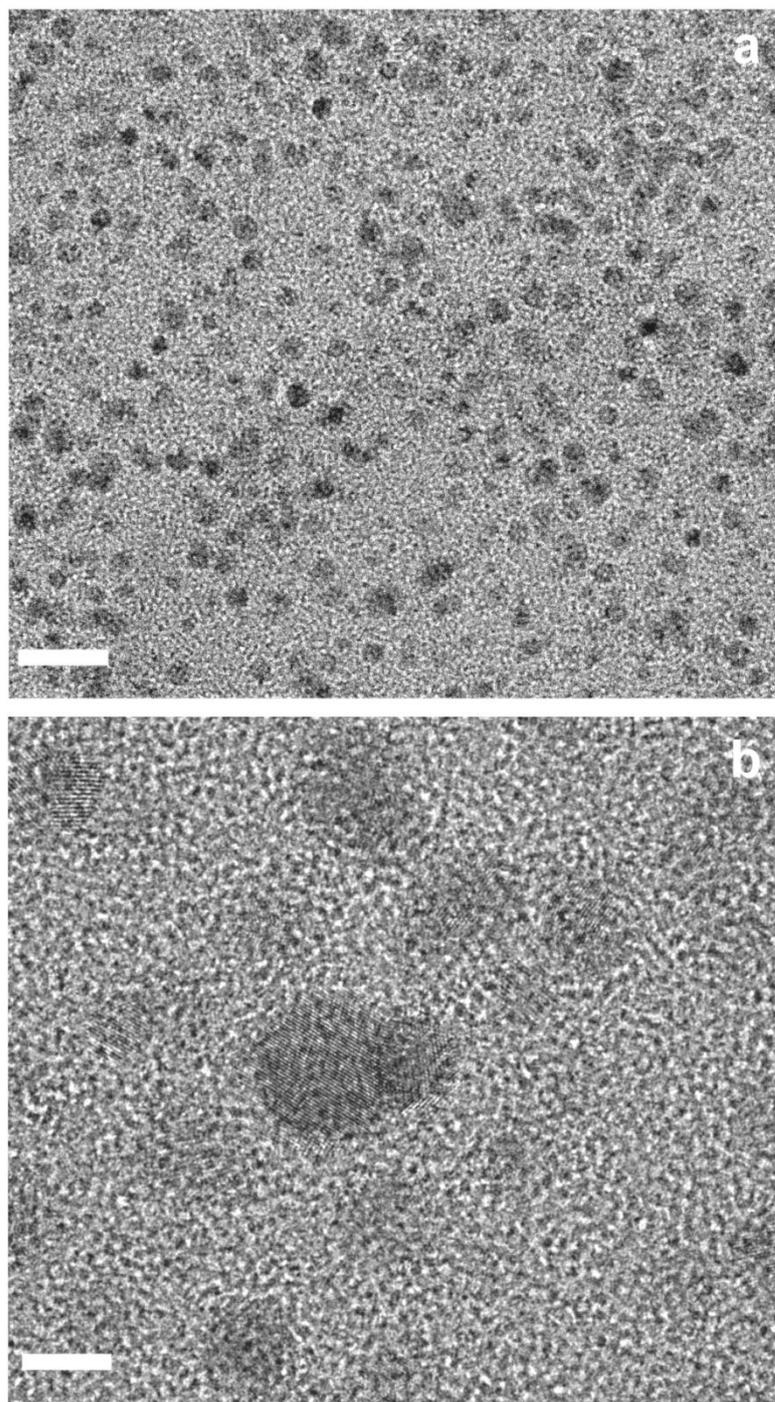
**(b)  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  nanocubes after OER**



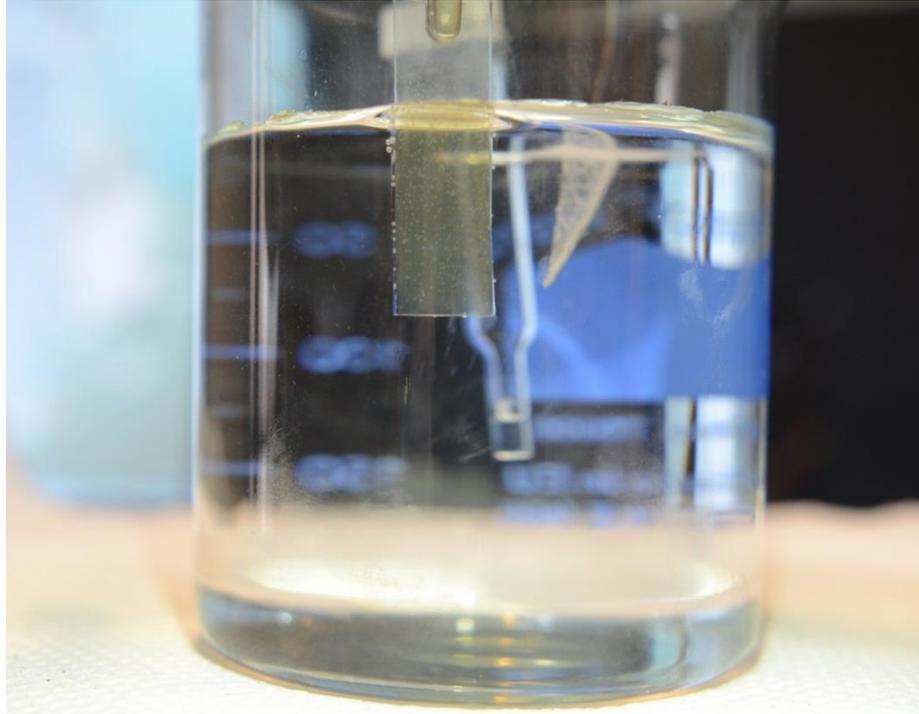
Supplementary Figure 4. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy image of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes(a) and  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  nanocubes(b) after oxygen evolution for 10 hrs. Scale bars are 5 nm.



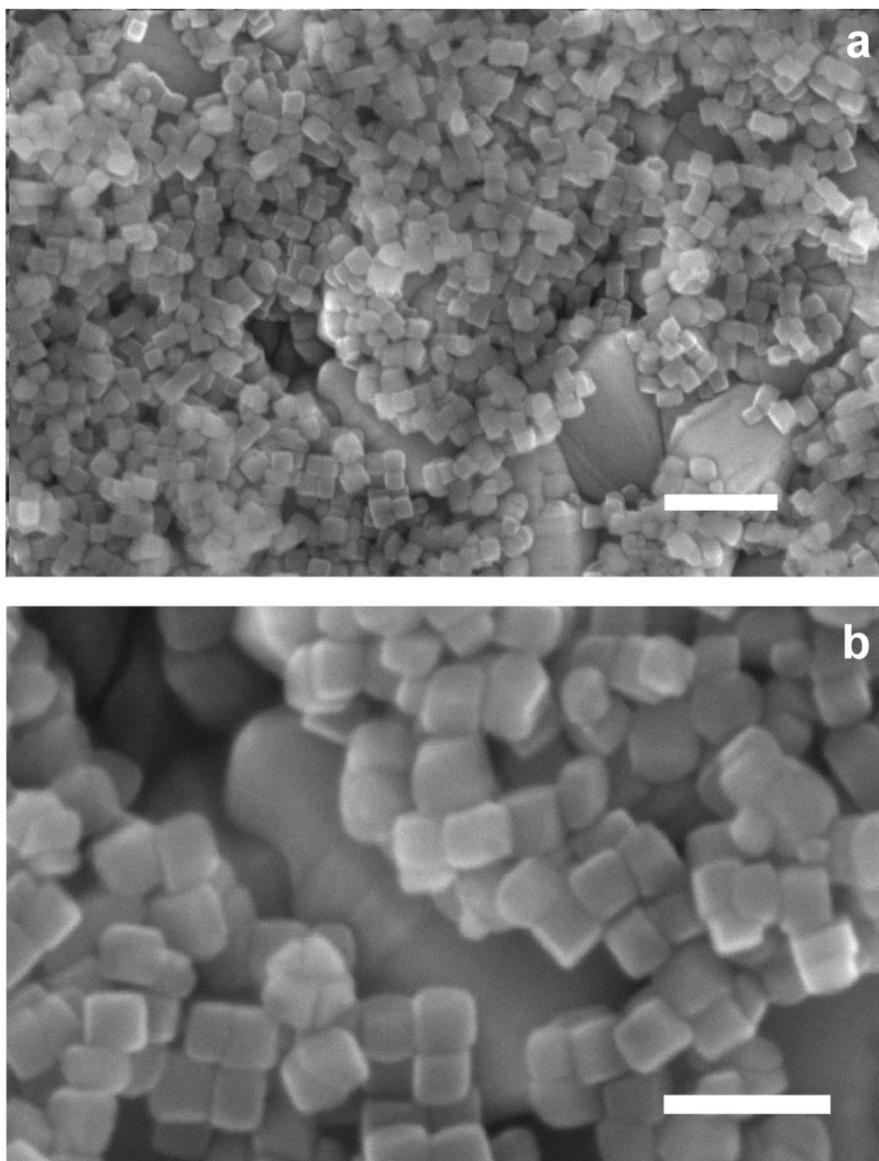
**Supplementary Figure 5. Typical transmission electron micrograph and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy image of IrO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. Scale bars are (a) 10 nm and (b) 5 nm.**



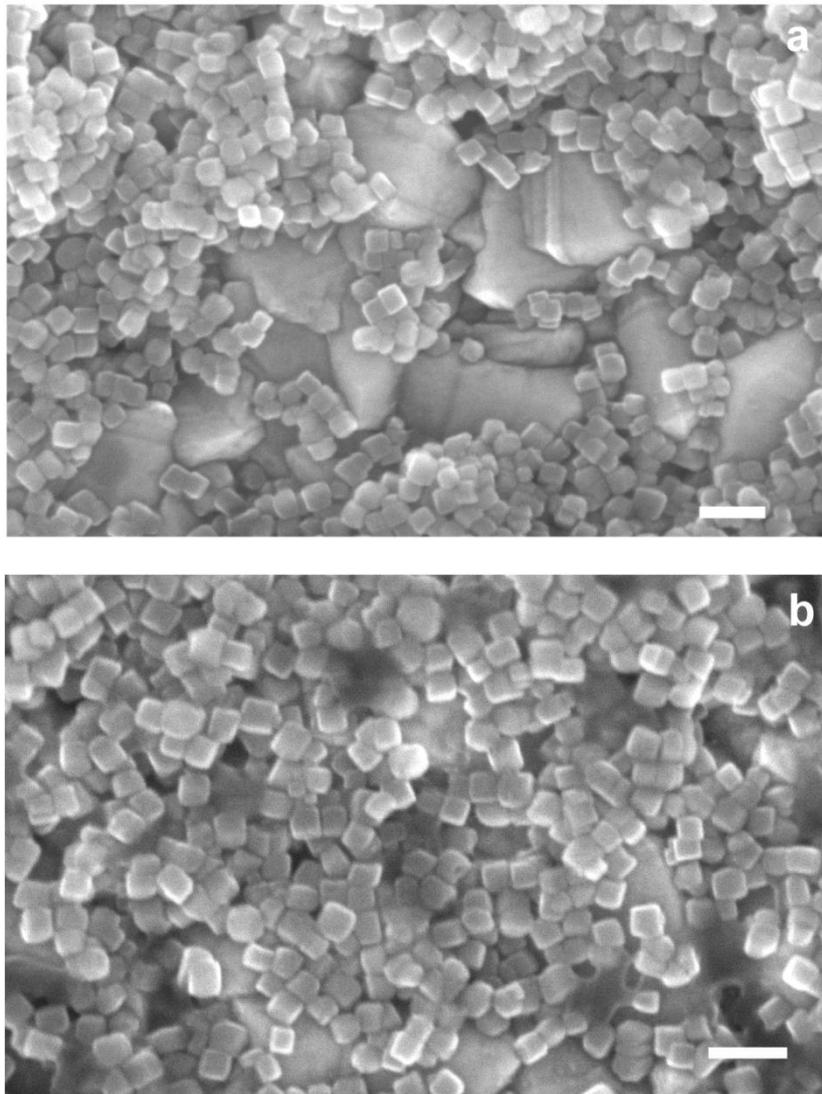
**Supplementary Figure 6. Typical transmission electron micrograph and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy image of RuO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. Scale bars are (a) 20 nm and (b) 5 nm.**



**Supplementary Figure 7. Digital picture of a  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  SC electrode at a loading amount of  $25 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$  under a current density of  $8 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ . This image shows that  $\text{O}_2$  bubbles appeared on the surface of the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  SC electrode.**



**Supplementary Figure 8. Field-emission scanning electron microscope images of a  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  SC before oxygen evolution reaction. Scale bars are (a) 200 nm and (b) 100 nm.**



**Supplementary Figure 9. Field-emission scanning electron microscope images of a  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  SC after the oxygen evolution reaction executed in an aqueous solution containing 0.5 M KOH for 1000 hours.** This image shows that the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  single-crystal nanocubes exhibited no noticeable structural change, providing strong evidence that these  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{CoO}$  single-crystal nanocubes provide robust and stable performance. The CoO layer provided protection for the  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes, preventing substantial volume change during the OER, and the single-crystal  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanocubes served as a robust framework during long-term oxidization. Scale bars are (a) 100 nm and (b) 100 nm.