

Zeolitic Imidazolate Framework Derived Bifunctional N, P-codoped Hollow Carbon Sphere Electrocatalysts Decorated with Co₂P/Fe for Rechargeable Zn-air Batteries

Songlin Zhao^a, Maolin Liu^a, Chengcai Wang^a, Luhang Cai^a, Wei Sun^{b,*}, and

Zhihong Zhu^{a,*}

^aInstitute of Nano-science and Nano-technology, College of Physical Science and Technology, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, P.R. China.

^bKey Laboratory of Laser Technology and Optoelectronic Functional Materials of Hainan Province, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, PR China

*Corresponding author

Email: zhzhzhu@mail.ccnu.edu.cn (Z. Zhu), sunwei@hainnu.edu.cn (W. Sun)

1. Experimental Section

1.1. Characterizations

The morphology of the materials was received by applying scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL JSM-7900F). Internal structure and corresponding element mapping were obtained by using transmission electron microscope (TEM, Talos F200x). The crystalline phase of various materials was collected by an X-ray diffractometer (XRD, PANalytical X'Pert PRO). The Raman spectrum was recorded on a Raman Spectrometer (HORIBA France SAS). The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was carried out on an ESCALAB 250Xi spectrometer. The N₂

adsorption/desorption isotherms were acquired by BET measurement on a JW-BK200C.

1.2. Electrochemical Test

Electrochemical tests were measured on a CHI760e electrochemical workstation with a standard three-electrode system for ORR and OER experiments. Pt plate was used as the counter electrode and the reference electrode was the Ag/AgCl electrode with saturated 3 M KCl solutions. The inner diameter of 5.0 mm of the rotating disk electrode or the diameter of 5.61 mm rotating ring-disk electrode served as the working electrode to load the catalysts. The Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs suspension was obtained by dispersing 5 mg catalyst in 980 μ L aqueous isopropanol (700 μ L deionized and 280 μ L isopropanol), followed by adding 20 μ L 5 wt% Nafion solution and ultrasonic treatment for 3 h to obtain a uniform suspension ink. Then, 10 μ L homogeneous sample ink was drop-cast onto a glossy working electrode and further dried at 48 °C before measurements. The catalyst activities were evaluated by the linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) method with a scan speed of 5 mV s⁻¹ at RDE. The durability performance of catalysts was examined by i-t chronoamperometry at a proper potential. Electrochemical impedance test was carried out under 1.57 V vs. RHE in 0.1 M KOH.

To further explore the reaction mechanism of ORR, Electron transfer number, and HO₂⁻ yield was received by RRDE tests. The calculation formula was as follows:

$$n = \frac{4I_d}{I_d + I_r/N} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\%) = \frac{200I_r/N}{I_d + I_r/N} \quad (2)$$

where I_d and I_r represent the disk electrode current and the ring electrode current, respectively, and the value of N is 0.37 which is the Pt ring collection efficiency.

1.3. Zn–Air Battery Test

First, 20 mg Co₂P/Fe/NP–HCSs was uniformly dispersed in 2 ml ethanol, 60 μL Nafion solution, and 20 μL polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) emulsion, sonicated for 6 h to receive a homogeneous ink. The PTFE and active carbon were stirred into a doughlike paste in the volume ratio of 7:3 by adding a fitting amount of ethanol. Then the paste was uniformly coated on a nickel foam and the ink further was sprayed on the above nickel foam, which finally dried at 50 °C for 3 h to obtain the eventual air electrode. The as-prepared catalyst load based on the practical substrate mass was 1 mg cm⁻². For comparison, the commercial Pt/C and RuO₂ mixture with a loading of 1 mg cm⁻² was applied to prepare the corresponding air electrode. The mixed solution containing 6 M KOH solution and 0.2 M Zn(AC)₂ aqueous solution was used as the alkaline electrolyte. A polished Zn foil was applied as the anode. The further flexible ZABs were prepared as follow: 2.0 g PVA and 1.0 g KOH powder mixture was dissolved in 20.0 ml deionized water and stirring 3 h at 90 °C. Subsequently, yellow PVA/KOH hydrogel was transferred to a laboratory plastic ware and put in the fridge for freezing to obtain a PVA membrane. Finally, the above-prepared catalyst electrode and polished Zinc foil were pressed with a thin PVA membrane to assemble flexible ZABs. All the battery tests were based on a CHI760e workstation.

2. Supplementary Figures and Table

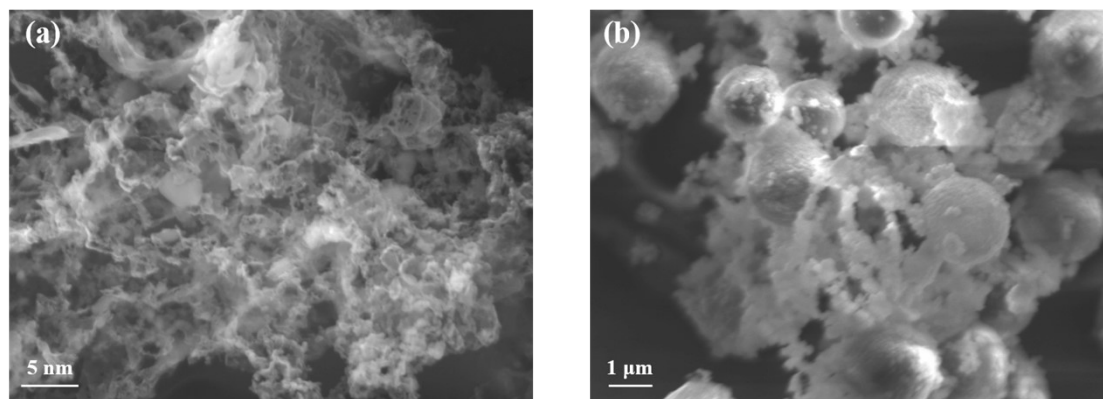


Fig. S1. (a-b) SEM images of ferrocene and PS@ZnCo-ZIF/PA/ferrocene.

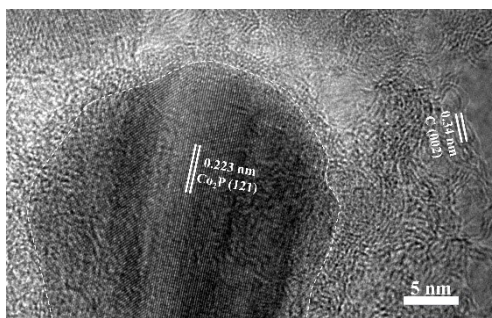


Fig. S2. TEM image of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs.

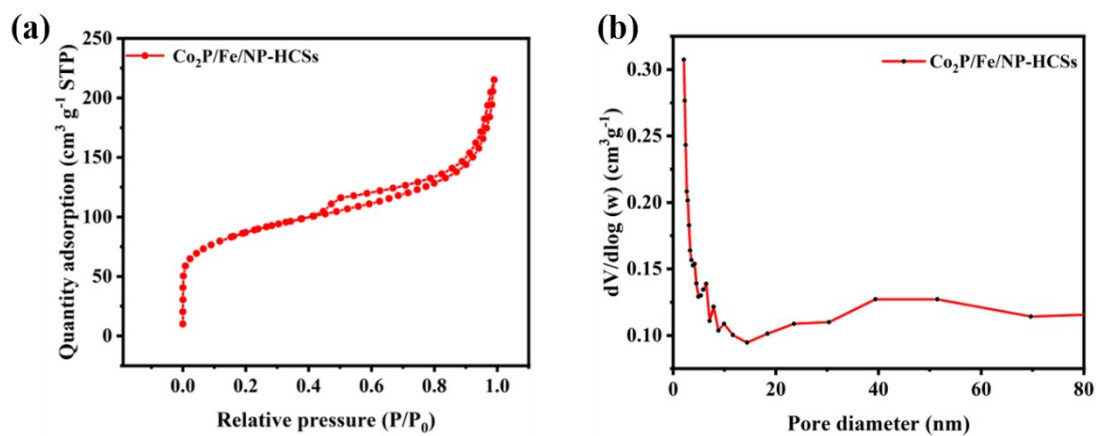


Fig. S3. (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm and (b) the corresponding pore size distribution of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs.

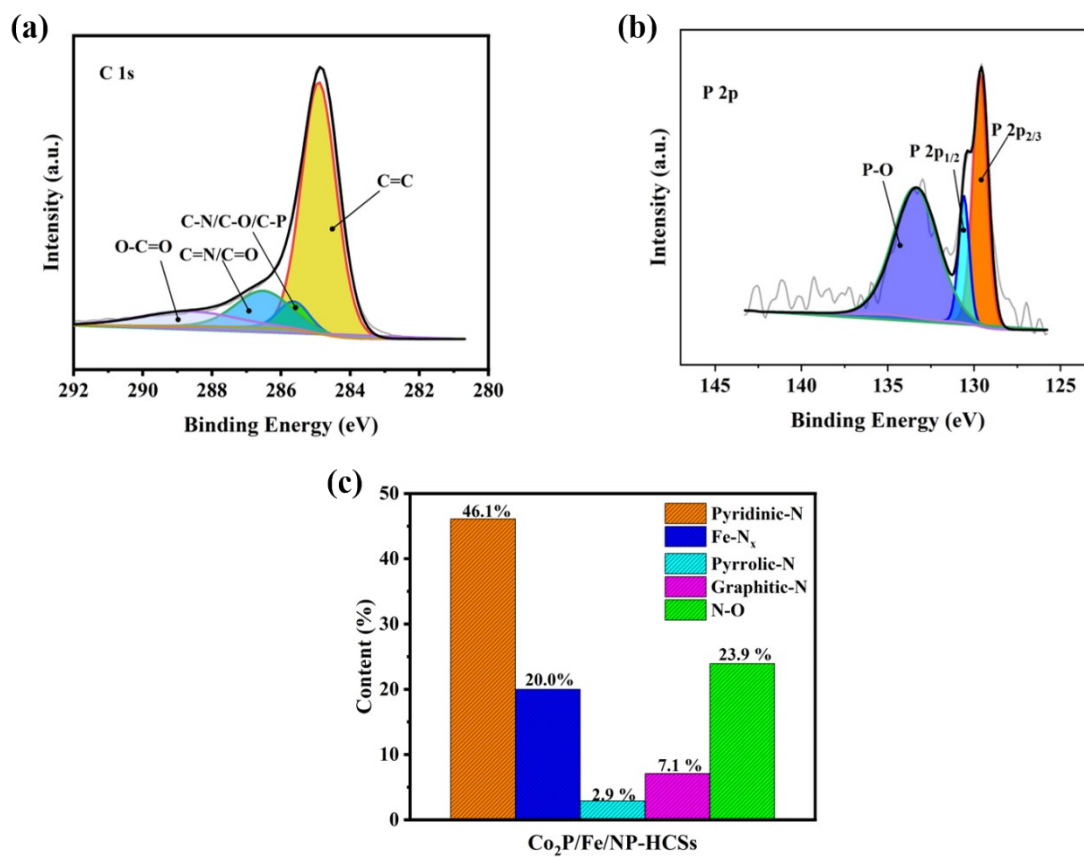


Fig. S4. High-resolution XPS spectra of (a) C 1s and (b) P 2p for Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs.

(c) Proportion of various nitrogen types in Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs.

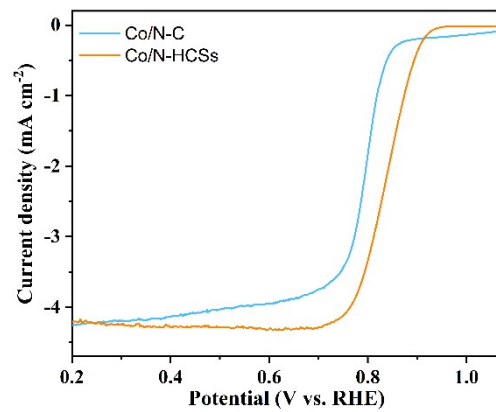


Fig. S5. LSV curves of Co/N-C and Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs for ORR.

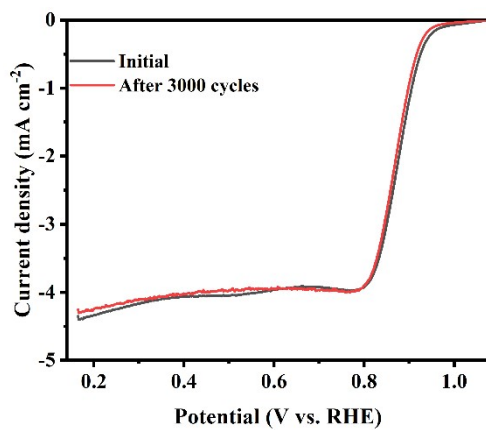


Fig. S6. LSV curves of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs before and after 3000 cycles.

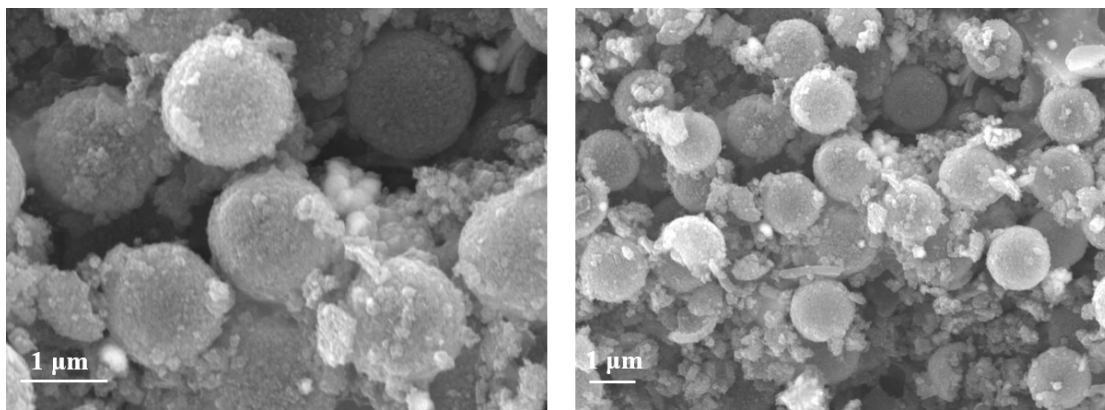


Fig. S7. SEM images of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs after 3000 cycles in 0.1 M KOH.

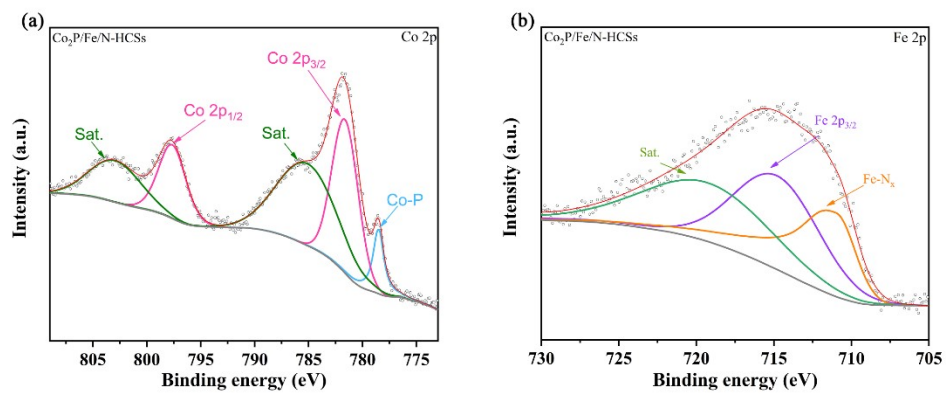


Fig. S8. XPS spectra after the ORR test.

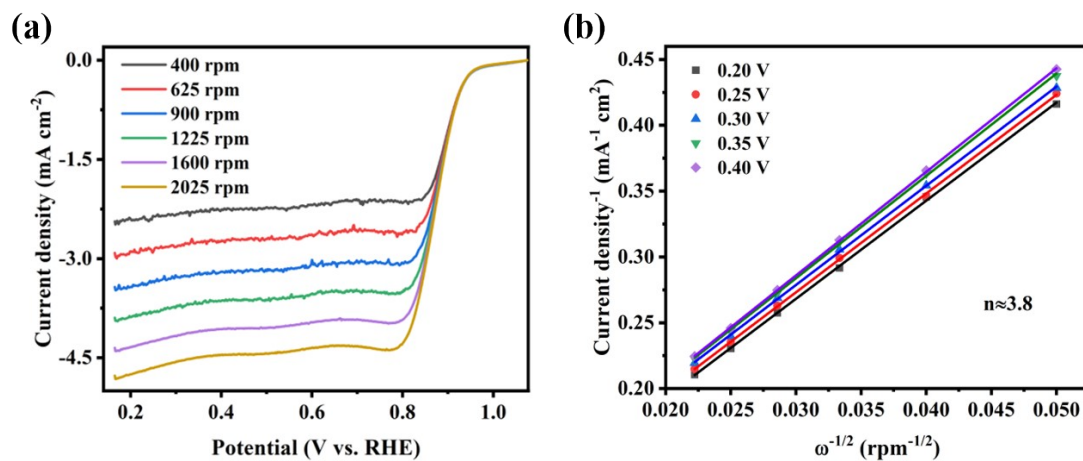


Fig. S9. (a) LSV curves in increasing rotating rates and (b) corresponding K-L plots of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs.

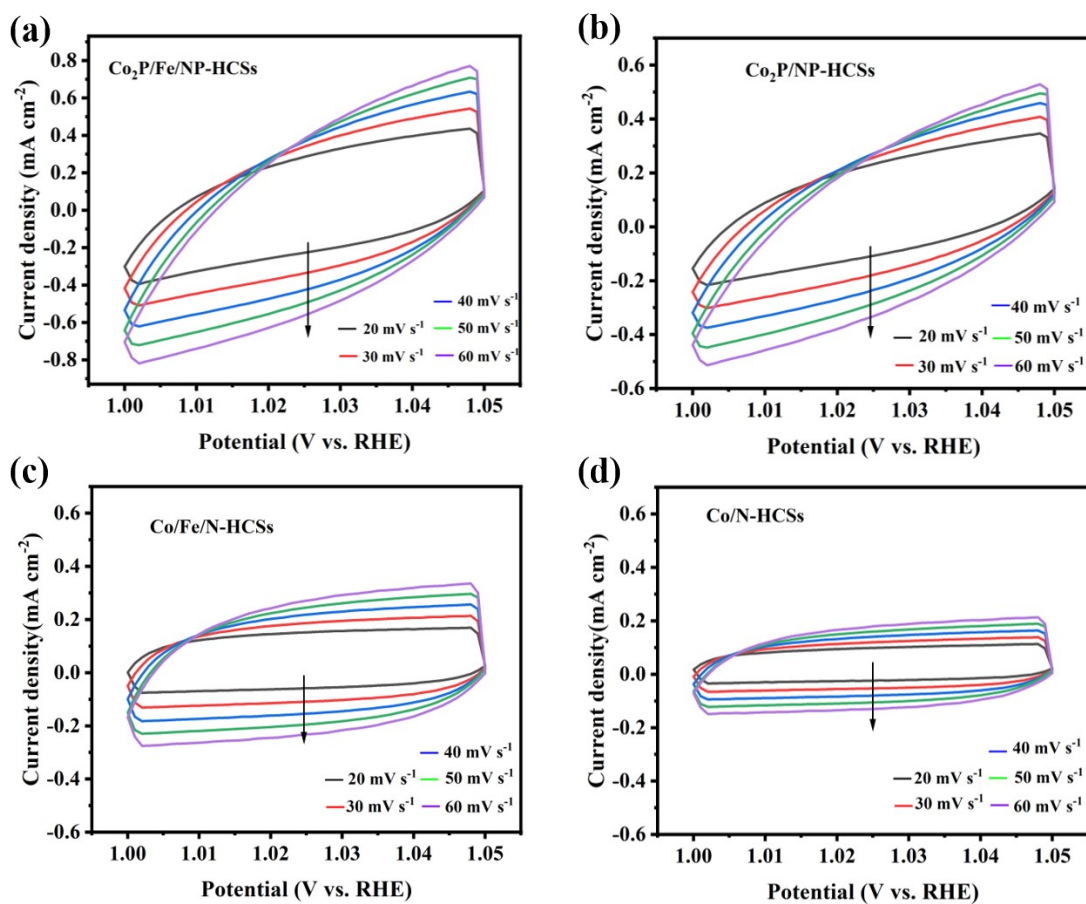


Fig. S10. CV curves of (a) $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Fe}/\text{NP-HCSs}$, (b) $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{NP-HCSs}$, (c) $\text{Co}/\text{Fe}/\text{N-HCSs}$, and (d) $\text{Co}/\text{N-HCSs}$ at various scan rates in the non-Faradaic region.

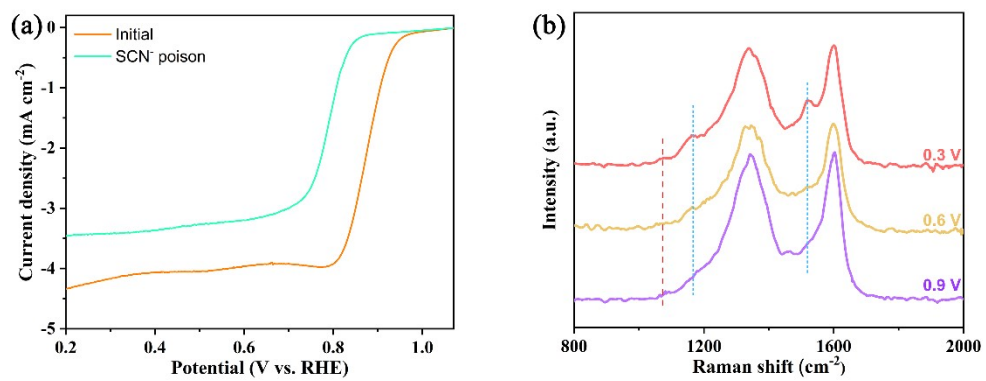


Fig. S11. (a) LSV curves of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs before and after SCN⁻ poison. (b)

In situ Raman spectra of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs during the ORR.

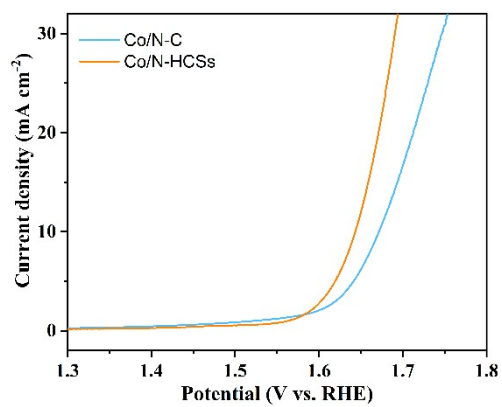


Fig. S12. LSV curves of Co/N-C and Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs for OER.

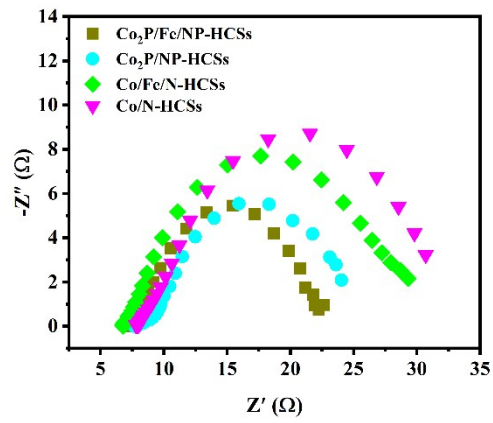


Fig. S13. Nyquist plots of the impedance for different catalysts.

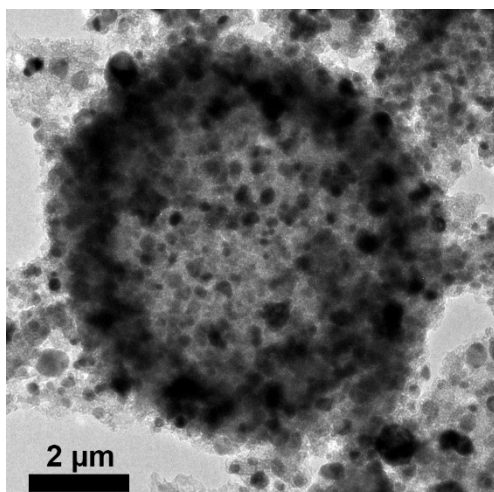


Fig. S14. TEM image of $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Fe}/\text{NP-HCSs}$ after OER test.

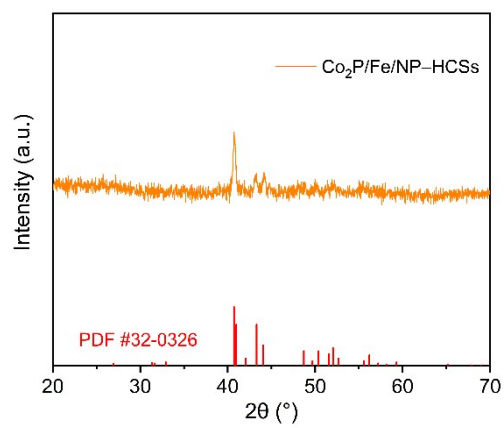


Fig. S15. XRD pattern of Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs after OER test.

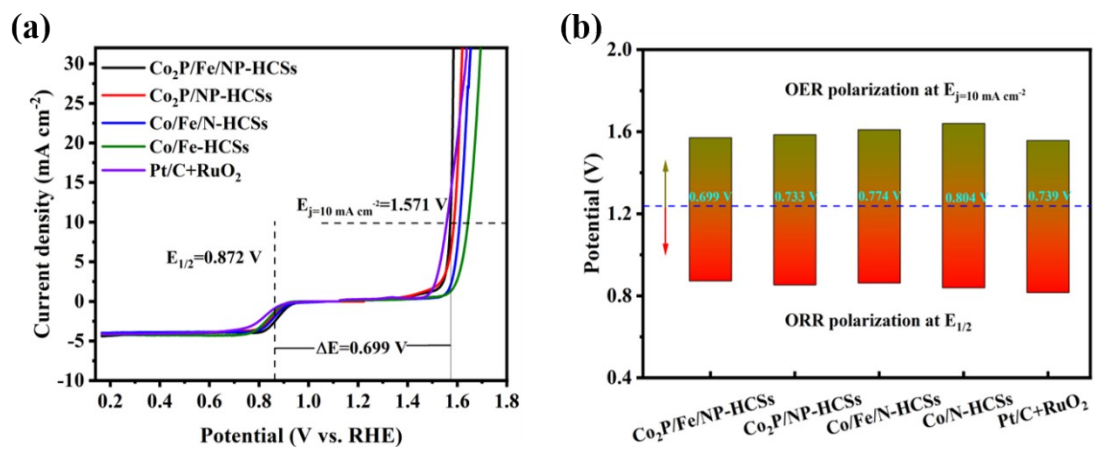


Fig. S16. (a) Bifunctional polarization curves for as-synthesized electrocatalysts in ORR/OER potential range. (b) Diagram to compare the ΔE value of different catalysts.

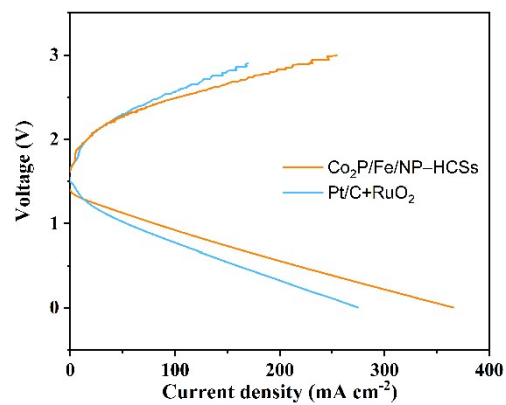


Fig. S17. Charge and discharge curves of the ZAB assembled with Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs and Pt/C+RuO₂.

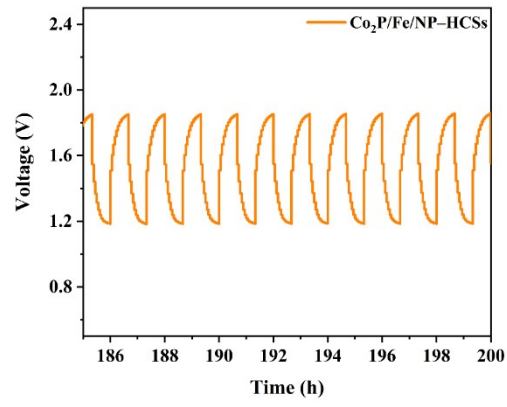


Fig. S18. Charge and discharge polarization curves of ZABs with Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs as the air electrode.



Fig. S19. Open circuit voltage of solid-state ZAB tested by a universal meter.

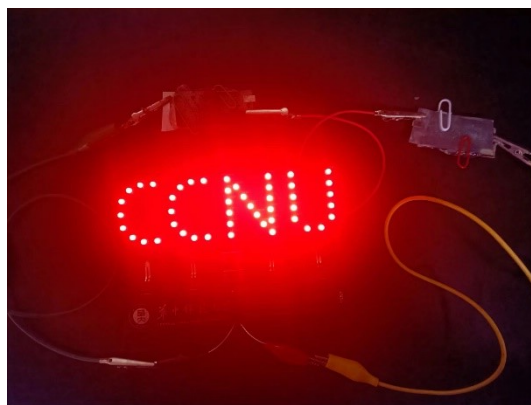


Fig. S20. Photograph of two solid-state ZABs interconnected in series for lighting CCNU bulb.

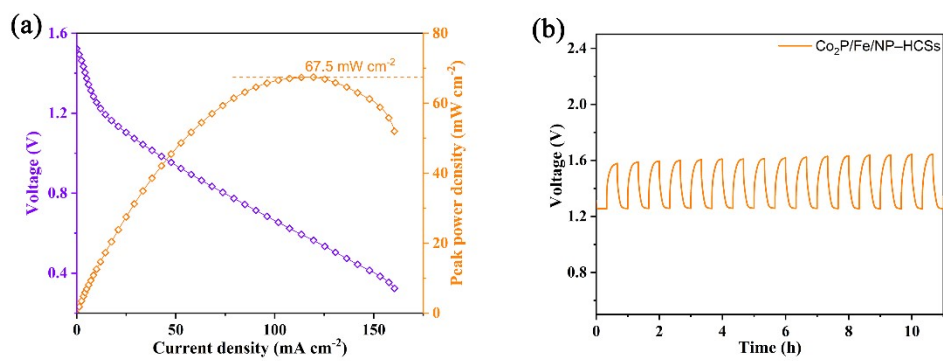


Fig. S21. (a) Discharge polarization curve and peak power density and (b) Charge/discharge cycle of $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Fe}/\text{NP-HCSs}$ -based ZAB at $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Table S1. Comparison of the ORR performance of the Co₂P/Fe/NP–HCSs with other TMPs-based electrocatalysts recently reported.

Catalysts	E _{1/2}	E _{j=10}	ΔE	Reference
Co₂P/Fe/NP-HCSs	0.872	1.571	0.699	This work
FeCo/Co ₂ P@NPCF	0.790	1.560	0.770	[1]
Co₂P/doped-CNTs-800	0.843	1.603	0.760	[2]
Co₂P@CNF	0.800	1.690	0.890	[3]
CoNiP/PNC	0.840	1.700	0.860	[4]
CoP/NC-800	0.780	1.520	0.740	[5]
Co₂P/CoP@NPC	0.770	1.550	0.780	[6]
Co₂P@CoNPG-900	0.810	1.730	0.920	[7]
Ni,Fe-DSAs/NCs	0.895	1.612	0.717	[8]
Co₄N@d-NCNWs/D	0.83	1.57	0.74	[9]
P-NCO/NCN-CF@CC	0.828	1.588	0.76	[10]
FeN₄-SC-NiN₄	0.844	1.476	0.632	[11]

Reference

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