

Electronic supplementary information

Direct utilization of light energy to promote the power density of zinc-air batteries using $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ air photocathodes with porous octahedral superstructures

Yuhao Zhong,^a Jing Xie,^{ab} Ruitong Xu,^a Xiaobo Feng,^{ac} and Ting Zhu^{ac}*

^a School of Physics and Electronic Information, Yunnan Normal University, 768 Juxian Street, Kunming 650500, Yunnan, China.

^b School of Materials Science and Engineering, Central South University, 932 Lushan Road South, Changsha 410083, Hunan, China.

^c Yunnan Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Information Technology, School of Physics and Electronic Information, Yunnan Normal University, Kunming 650500, China.

*Email: zhut0002@ynnu.edu.cn (T. Zhu)

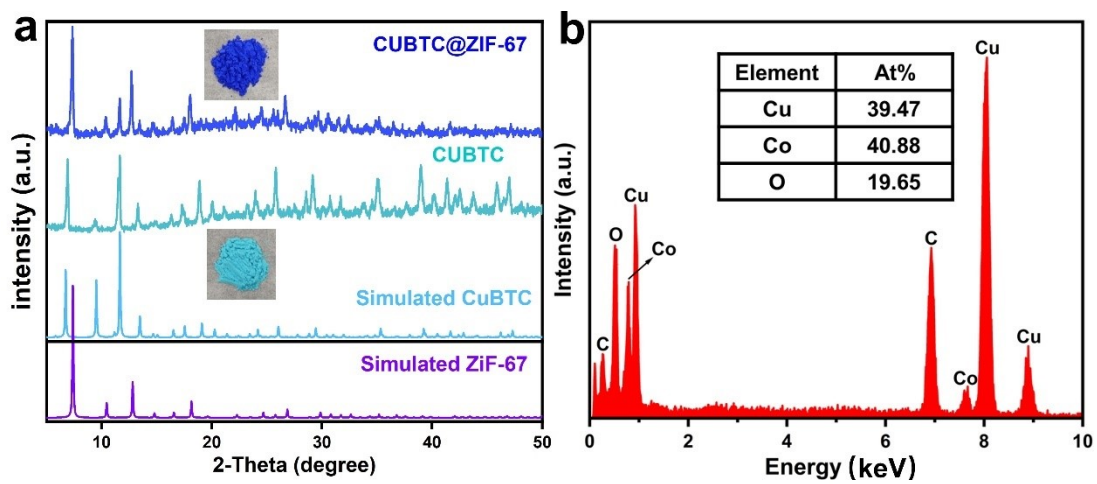


Fig. S1. XRD (a) and EDX (b) patterns of CuBTC (a) and ZIF67@CuBTC (a and b).

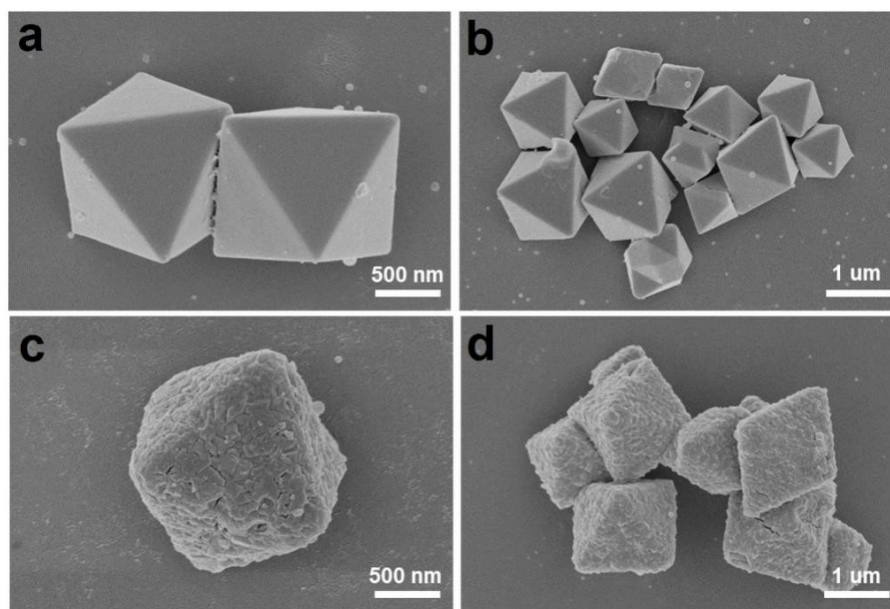


Fig. S2. SEM images of CuBTC (a and b) and ZIF67@CuBTC (c and d).

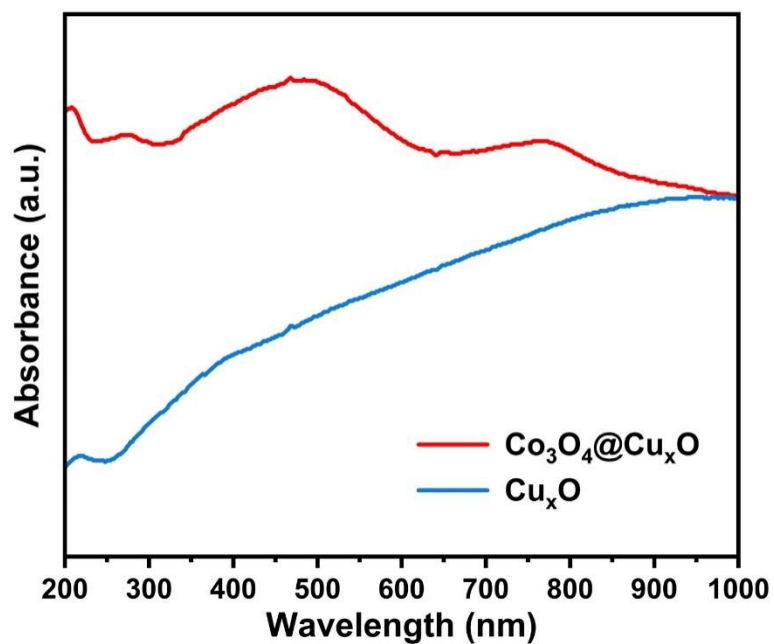


Fig. S3. UV-Vis-NIR spectra of the Cu_xO and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ samples.

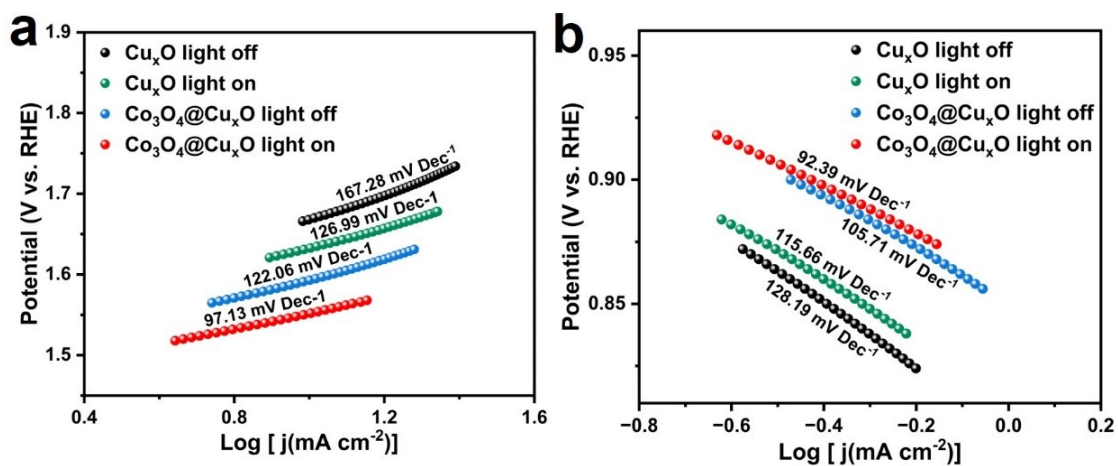


Fig. S4. Tafel plots of OER (a) and ORR (b) for the Cu_xO and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ samples obtained under light on and off conditions, respectively.

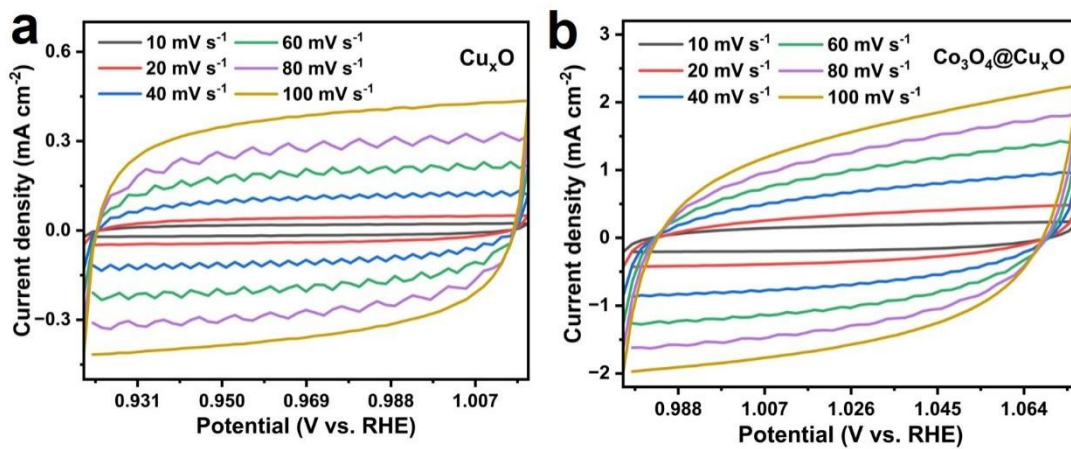


Fig. S5. CV curves collected from the non-Faradaic regions of the Cu_xO (a) and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ (b) samples, respectively.

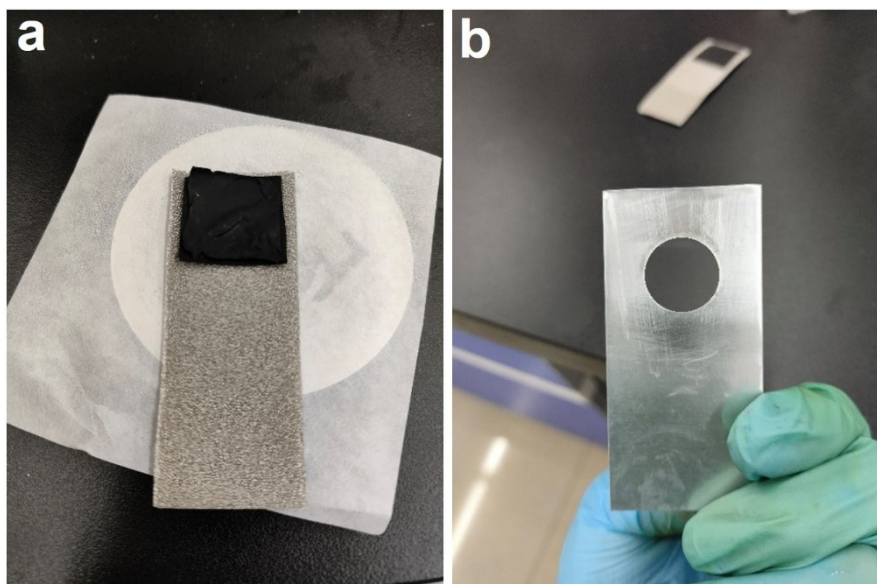


Fig. S6. Optical images of the building components of a ZAB cell: the air cathode (a, composed of water-proof membrane, nickel foam, and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}/\text{PTFE}$ /acetylene black film), and the Zn foil anode (b, with a punched hole for light passing through).

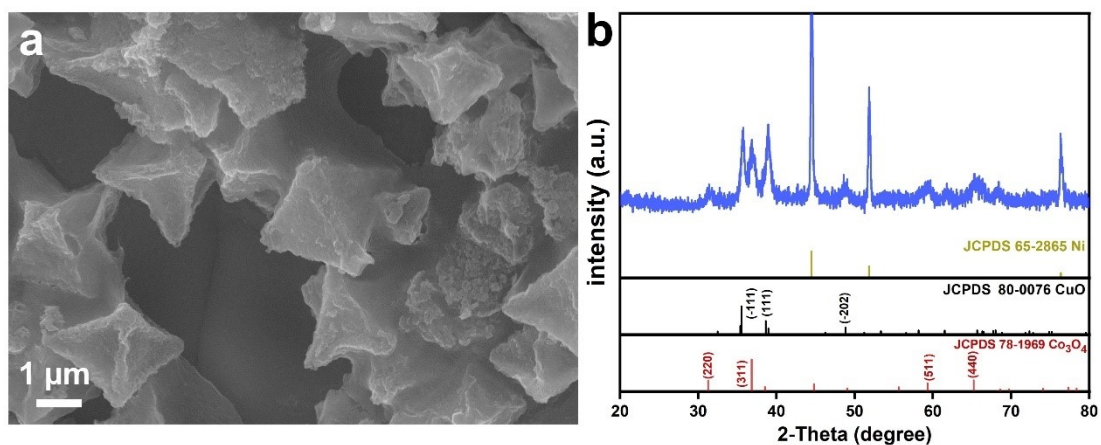


Fig. S7. The SEM image (a) and XRD pattern (b) of the $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ sample after cycling test.

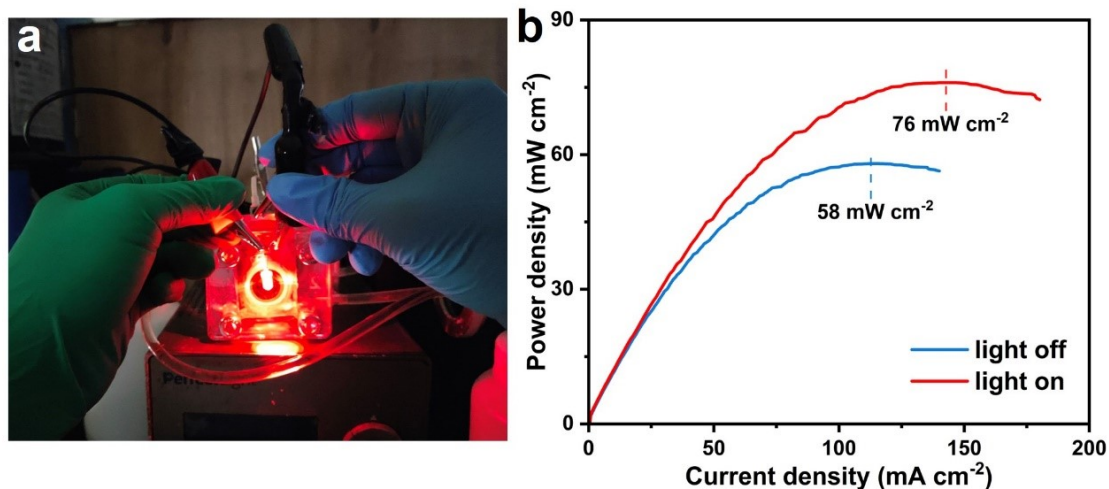


Fig. S8. A demonstration of a red LED lighted up by two connected ZAB cells (a), and power densities of the $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{Cu}_x\text{O}$ -based ZABs obtained with light on and off conditions, respectively. The power densities were calculated by the discharge current densities shown in Fig. 4c.

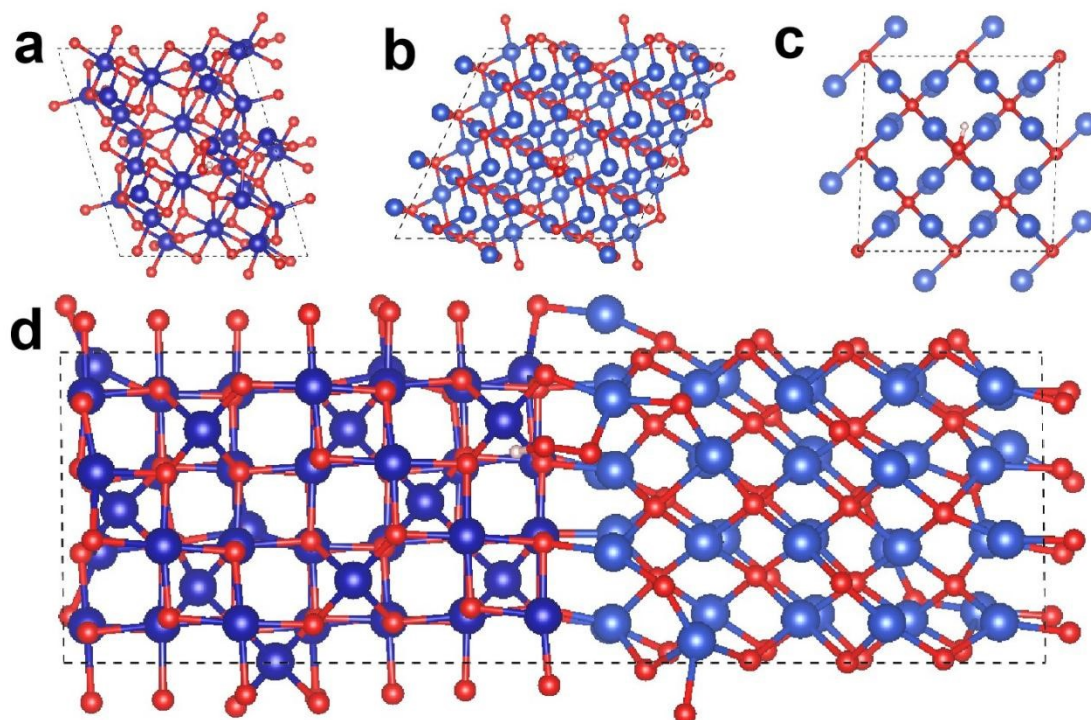


Fig. S9. Optimized atomic configurations of OOH^* adsorbed on $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4(311)$ (a), $\text{CuO}(-111)$ (b), $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}(200)$ (c), and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@Cu_xO$ heterojunction(d), respectively.

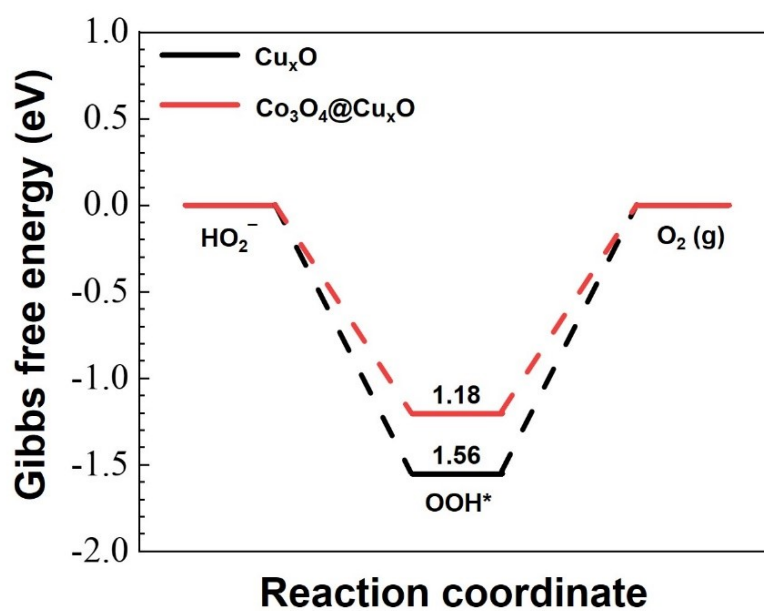


Fig. S10. Free energy diagrams at 0.68 V of OER processes on Cu_xO and $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@Cu_xO$, respectively.

Table S1. A comparison of the air cathode materials for ZABs with and without light enhancements.

Type	Cathode materials	Charge voltage /V		Current density /mA cm ⁻²	Light enhancement /%	Cycling /h	Capacity / mA h g ⁻¹	Power density /mW cm ⁻²	Ref.
		Dark	Light						
Photo-enhanced ZABs	Co₃O₄@Cu_xO	1.837	1.748	0.1	31	160	759.12	76	This work
	α-Fe ₂ O ₃	1.97	1.43	0.1	27.4	/	598.7	75.49	[1]
	BiVO ₄	1.96	1.20	0.1	38.8	/	538.5	69.24	[1]
	Co ₃ O ₄	2.10	2.00	2	5.00	70	769	/	[2]
	NiCo ₂ S ₄	1.97	1.92	2	2.54	12	734	/	[3]
	Ni ₂ P ₅ @NCNT	1.94	1.90	10	2.10	8.8	640	190	[4]
	PTTH	2.08	1.92	0.1	7.69	316	/	/	[5]
	CuO/ZnO	2.27	1.5	0.05	33.7	3	333.5	34.01	[6]
	TiO ₂ @In ₂ Se ₃ @Ag ₃ PO ₄	/	0.64	0.1	/	210	/	13.1/	[7]
	g-C ₃ N ₄ -CuZIF-67	2.01	1.94	2	3.5	20	781.7	/	[8]
Conventional ZABs	Co ₂ FeO ₄ @NCNTs	2.32	/	50	/	100	/	90.68	[9]
	Co ₃ O _{4-x} @C	2.07	/	10	/	358	/	54.5	[10]
	Co@Co ₃ O ₄ @NAC	2.10	/	5	/	36	721	164	[11]
	Fe ₃ C/Fe ₂ O ₃ @NGNs	2.11	/	10	/	40	722	139.8	[12]
	FeN _x /C	2.08	/	5	/	84	/	36	[13]

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