Supporting Information

Accelerating the Drug Releasing Performance by Flexible Zinc-Air Fuel Cell based on Polyacrylamide/Cellulose Nanofibril (PAM/CNF) Hydrogel

Yang Yang^{a,b}, Juan Jia^{a,b}, Wang Zhang^{a,b}, Qin Peng^{a,b}, Rong Chen^{a,b*}, Dingding Ye^{a,b}, Jun Li^{a,b}, Xun Zhu^{a,b*}, Qiang Liao^{a,b}

^aKey Laboratory of Low-grade Energy Utilization Technologies and Systems, Ministry of Education, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China
^bInstitute of Engineering Thermophysics, School of Energy and Powering Engineering,

Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: <u>rchen@cqu.edu.cn</u> (Rong Chen); <u>zhuxun@cqu.edu.cn</u> (Xun Zhu).

Supplementary Figures

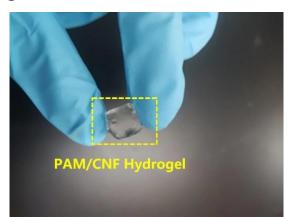


Fig. S1 Diagram of synthesized PAM/CNF hydrogel.

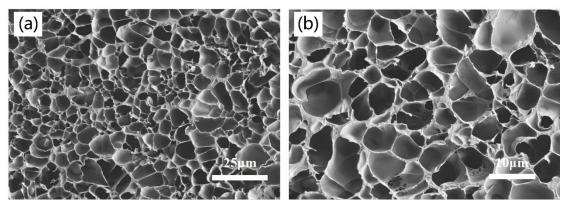


Fig.S2 SEM images of PAM hydrogel at different magnifications.

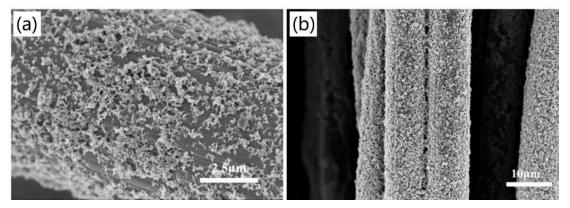


Fig.S3 SEM images of cathode catalysts at different magnifications.

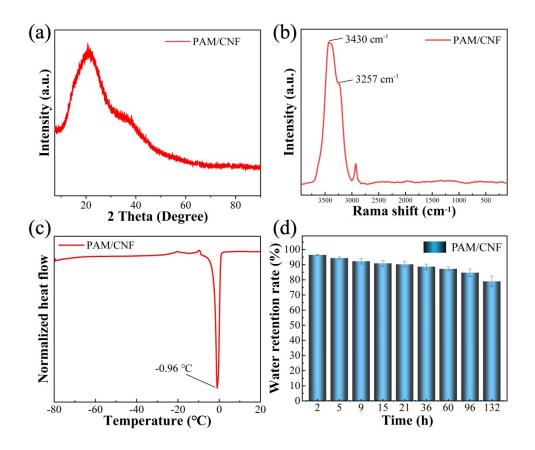


Fig.S4 (a) XRD pattern, **(b)** Rama shift pattern, **(c)** DSC pattern, and **(d)** water retention rate of the PAM/CNF (6% CNF, 0.05% crosslinker) hydrogel.

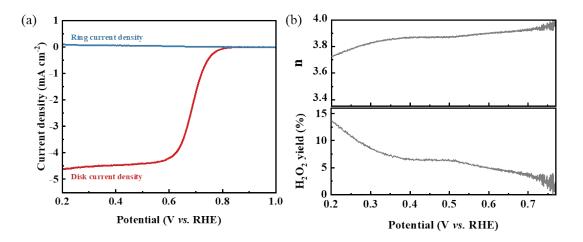


Fig.S5 (a) LSV curves, **(b)** electron transfer number and H_2O_2 yield of Co_3O_4 catalysts in 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at a rotating speed of 1600 rpm with a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ during the RRDE test.



Fig. S6 Diagram of open circuit potential for single flexible ZAFC.