

Supporting Information

Interface Engineering of CoS/CoO@N-Doped Graphene Nanocomposite for High-Performance Rechargeable Zn– Air Batteries

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Experimental Section

Chemicals

All the chemical reagents were used without further treatment. Cobalt (II) nitrate hexahydrate ($\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$), hexamethylenetetramine, thioacetamide, ethylene glycol, potassium hydroxide, and ethanol (99.7%) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Graphene oxide (GO) powder was obtained from Nanjing XFNANO Materials Tech Co., Ltd. Nafion solution (10 wt%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Commercial Pt/C (20 wt%) catalyst was obtained from Alfa Aesar Chemicals Co., Ltd.

Synthesis of the $\text{Co}(\text{OH})_2$ nanosheets

In the typical synthesis, $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1 mmol) and hexamethylenetetramine (2 mmol) were dissolved in 25 mL of deionized water and ethylene glycol (with a volume ratio of 1:1.5). After stirring for 10 min, the above solution was transferred into a 25 mL Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave and heated at 120 °C for 6 h. After cooling down to room temperature, the product was obtained by rinsing several times with deionized water and ethanol and dried in a vacuum oven at 60 °C overnight.

Synthesis of the N-doped graphene nanosheets

The GO (100 mg) powder was placed into a tube furnace with a ramping rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ under argon flow. When the temperature reached 800 °C, the argon flow was replaced by ammonia flow for 1 h. The sample was then cooled to room temperature under the argon atmosphere. The resulting sample was denoted as NGNs.

Physical Characterization

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM, JEOL JEM-2010F) and field-emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL JSM-7800F) were utilized to evaluate the morphology of the prepared catalysts. The crystal structures were characterized by X-ray diffraction (Shimadzu, XRD-6100) using high-intensity Cu K α radiation source ($\lambda=1.54$ Å) and operating at a voltage of 40 kV and current of 30 mA. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was performed using a Thermo ESCALB 250XI X-ray photoelectron spectrometer. Specific surface areas and pore size distributions were obtained from nitrogen sorption isotherms at 77 K (Micromeritics Instrument Corporation, USA) by using Brunauer–Emmett–Teller and Barrett–Joyner–Halenda (BJH) methods, respectively.

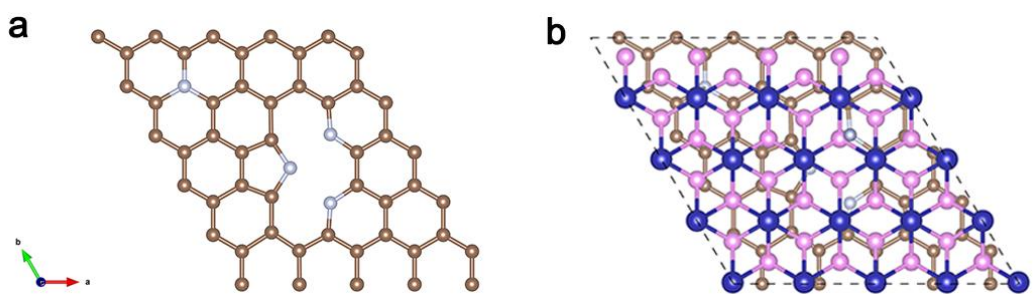


Fig. S1 The top view of **a** N-doped graphene layer, and **b** N-doped graphene supported CoS. The brown, silver, blue, and red balls represent C, N, O, and Co atoms, respectively.

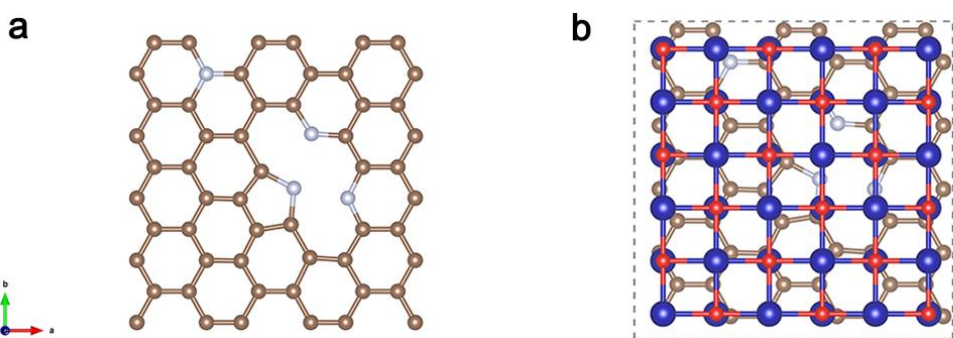


Fig. S2 The top view of **a** N-doped graphene layer, and **b** N-doped graphene supported CoO. The brown, silver, blue, and red balls represent C, N, O, and Co atoms, respectively.

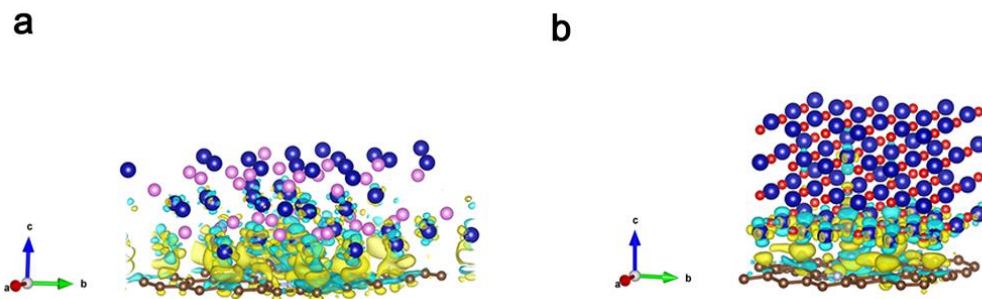


Fig. S3 Contour plots of differential charge density of **a** CoS-NG, and **b** CoO-NG model. The yellow and cyan regions represent the charge accumulation and charge depletion, respectively. The isosurface level was set to be $0.015 \text{ e}\text{\AA}^{-1}$.

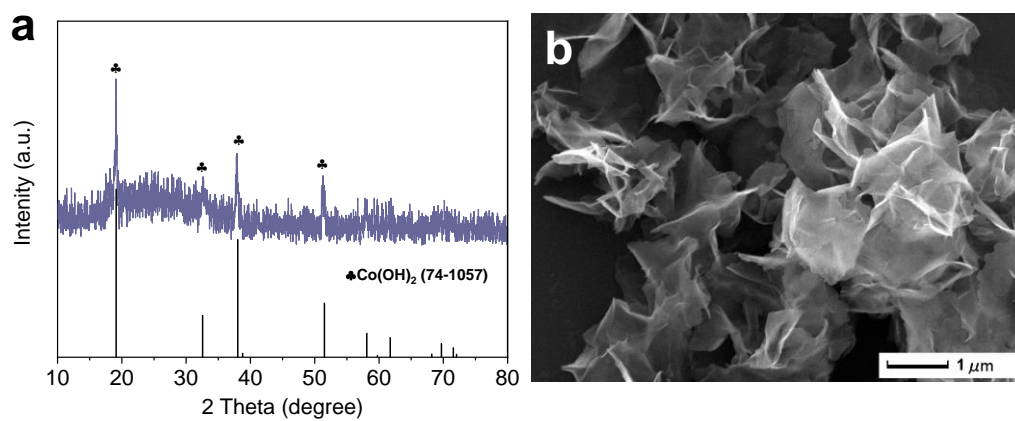


Fig. S4 **a** XRD pattern, and **b** SEM image of Co(OH)_2 nanosheets.

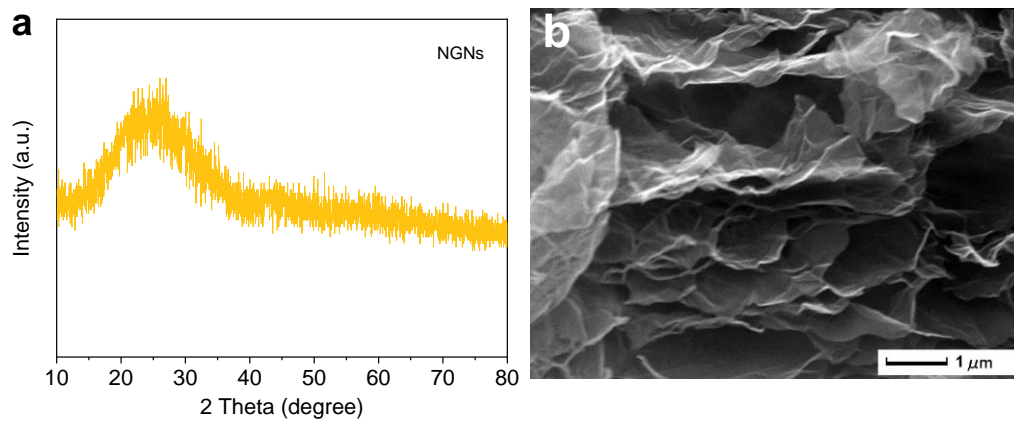


Fig. S5 a XRD pattern, and b SEM image of NGNs.

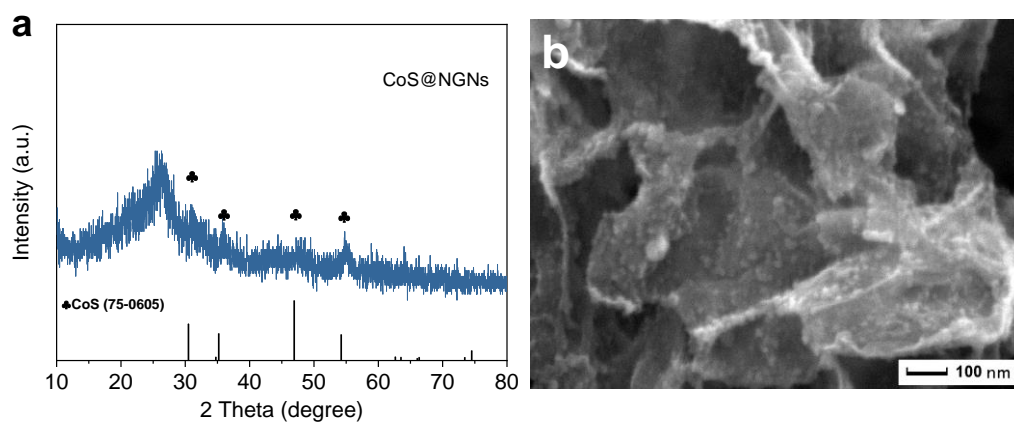


Fig. S6 a XRD pattern, and b SEM image of CoS@NGNs.

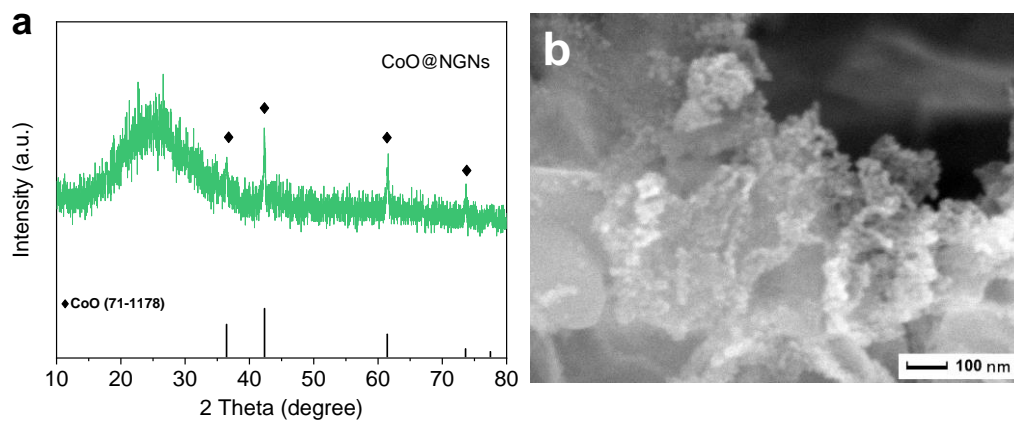


Fig. S7 **a** XRD pattern, and **b** SEM image of CoO@NGNs.

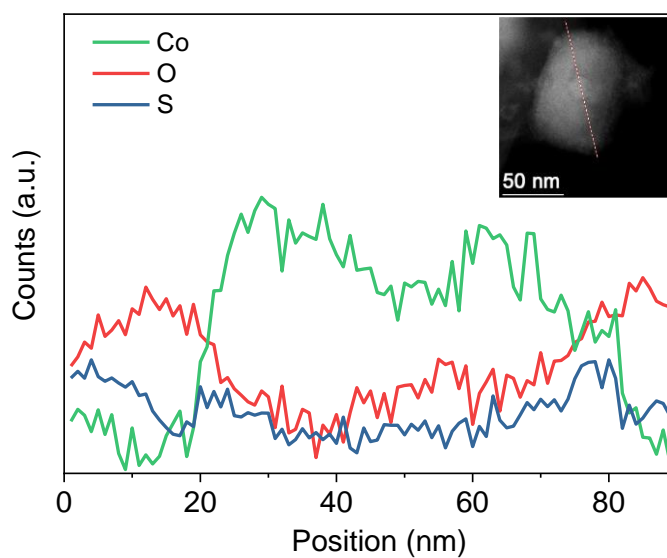


Fig. S8 The electron energy loss spectroscopy (EELS) line-scan profile of the corresponding CoS/CoO nanocrystal (inset: high-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscope (HAADF-STEM) image of isolated CoS/CoO nanocrystal).

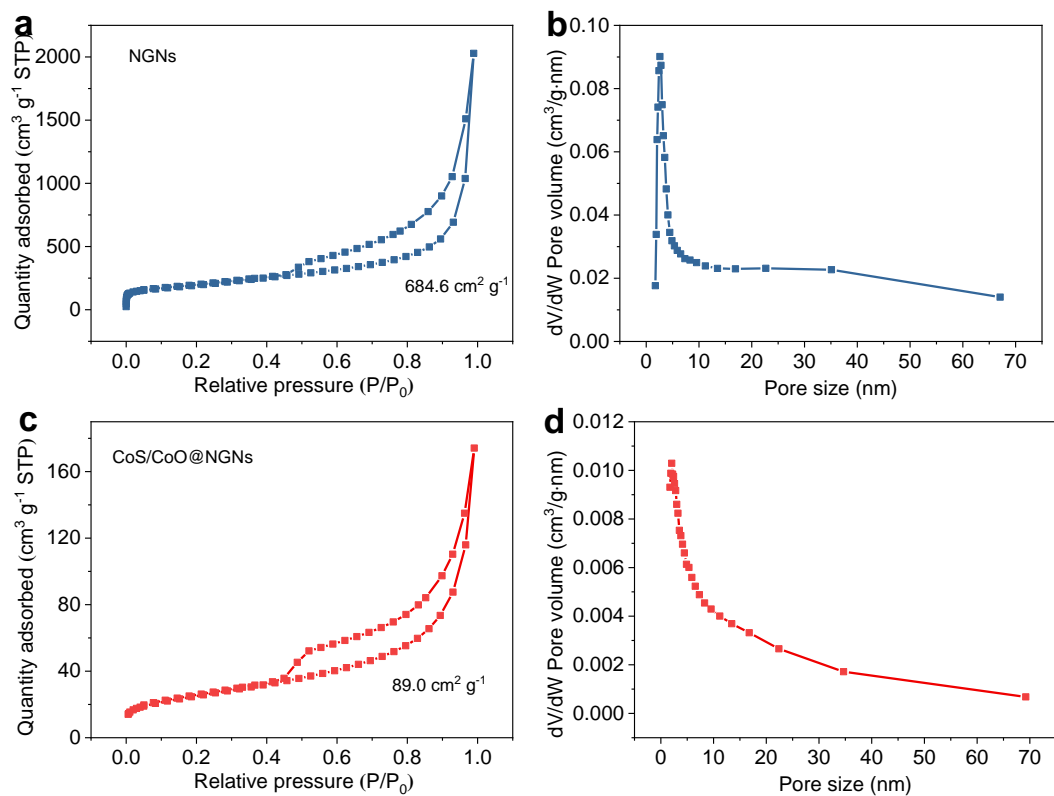


Fig. S9 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of **a** NGNs, and **c** CoS/CoO@NGNs. Corresponding pore size distributions of **b** NGNs, and **d** CoS/CoO@NGNs.

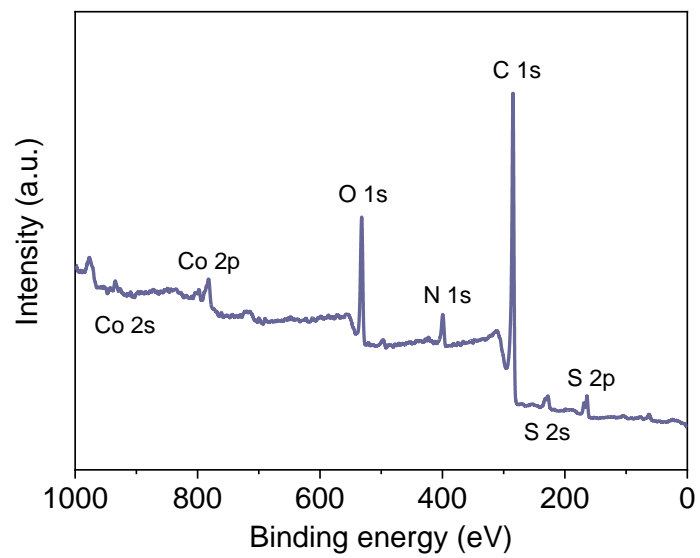


Fig. S10 XPS full-range spectrum of CoS/CoO@NGNs.

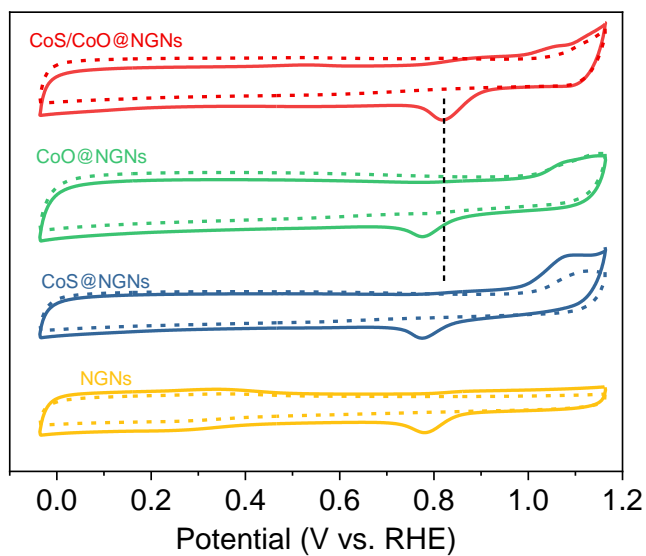


Fig. S11 CV curves of CoS/CoO@NGNs, CoO@NGNs, CoS@NGNs, and NGNs in N₂ (dotted line) or O₂ (solid line) saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte.

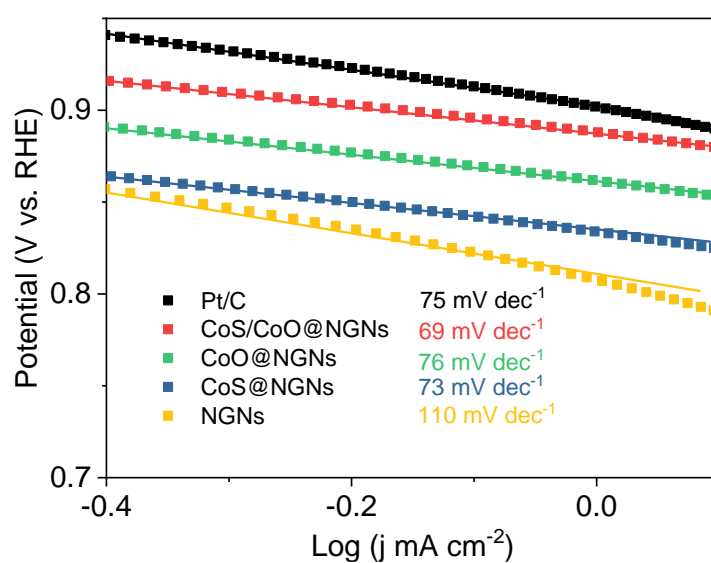


Fig. S12 ORR Tafel plots of NGNs, CoO@NGNs, CoS@NGNs, CoS/CoO@NGNs, and Pt/C catalysts recorded at 1600 rpm.

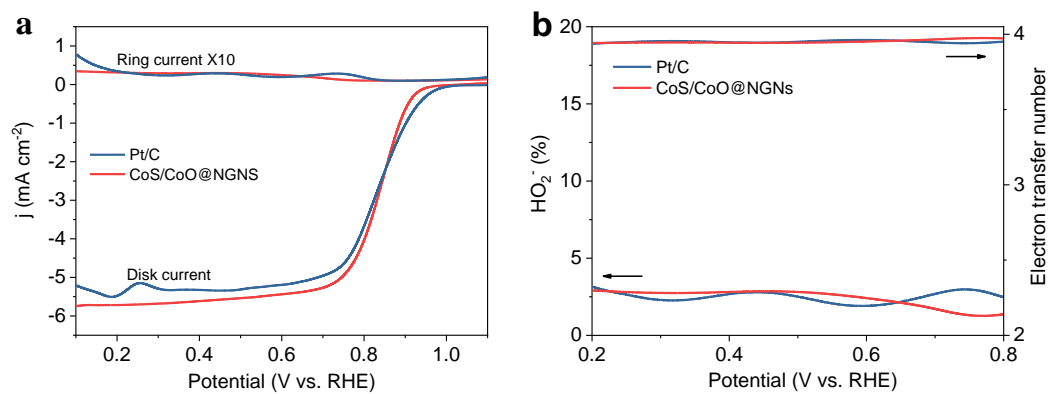


Fig. S13 a RRDE disk and ring current, **b** corresponding HO_2^- yield, and electron transfer number per O_2 during the ORR process for CoS/CoO@NGNs and Pt/C catalysts.

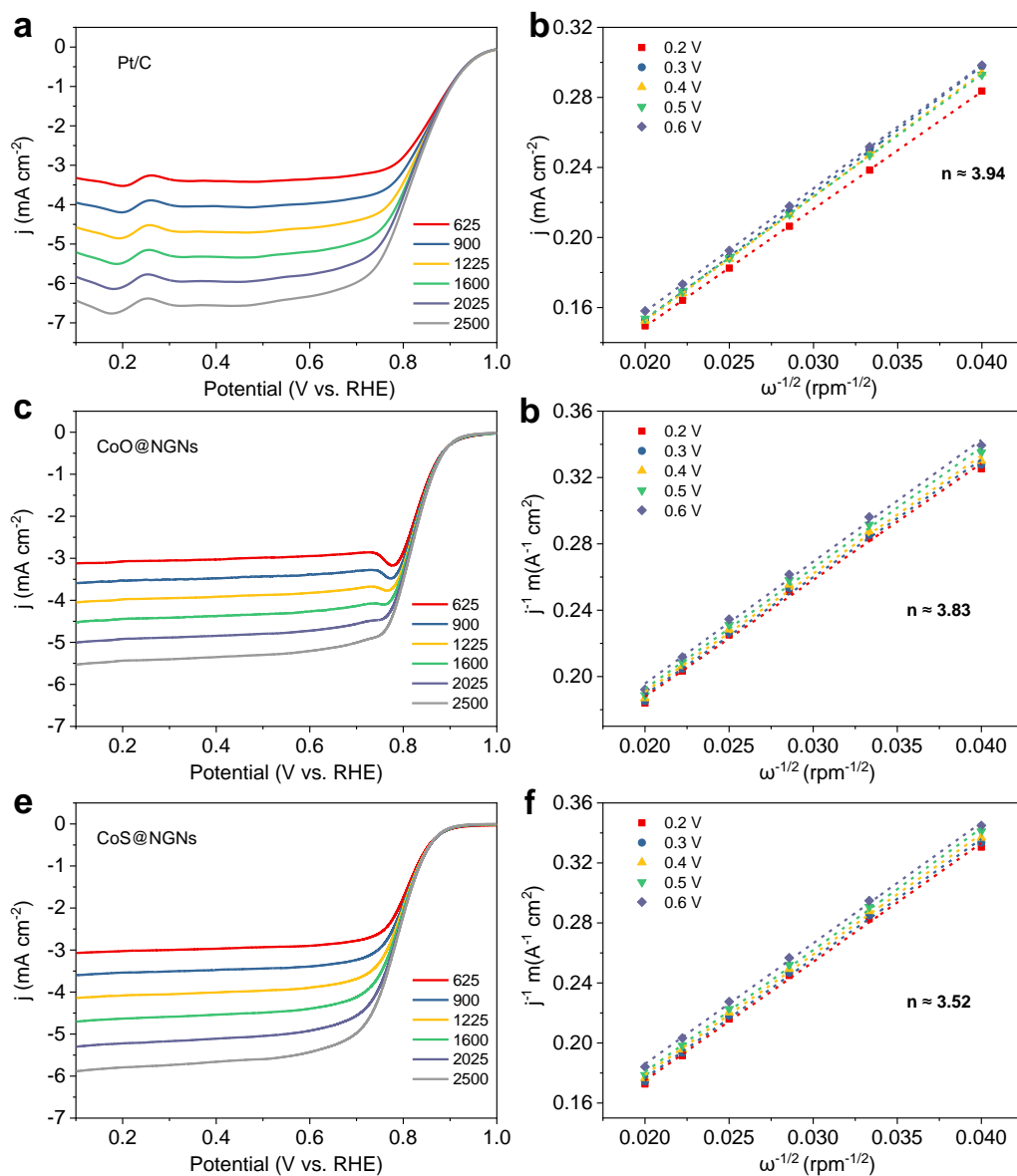


Fig. S14 ORR LSV curves at different rotating speeds and corresponding K–L plots (inset) of **a-b** commercial Pt/C, **c-d** CoO@NGNs and **e-f** CoS@NGNs catalysts.

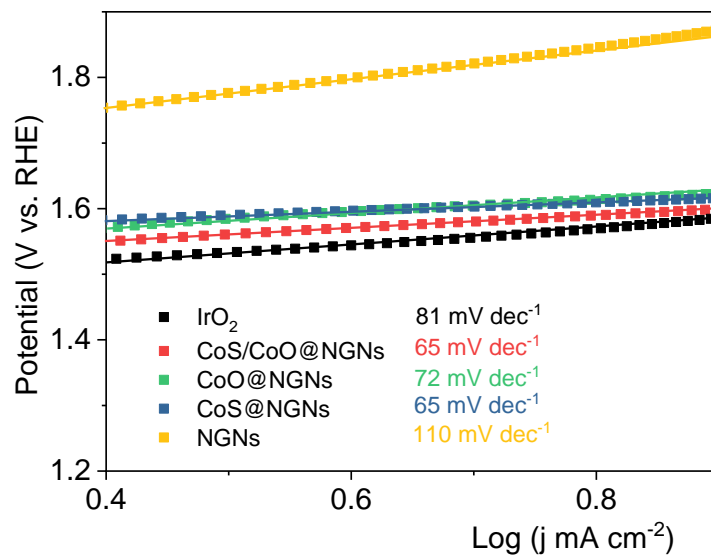


Fig. S15 OER Tafel plots of NGNs, CoO@NGNs, CoS@NGNs, CoS/CoO@NGNs, and IrO₂ catalysts recorded at 1600 rpm.

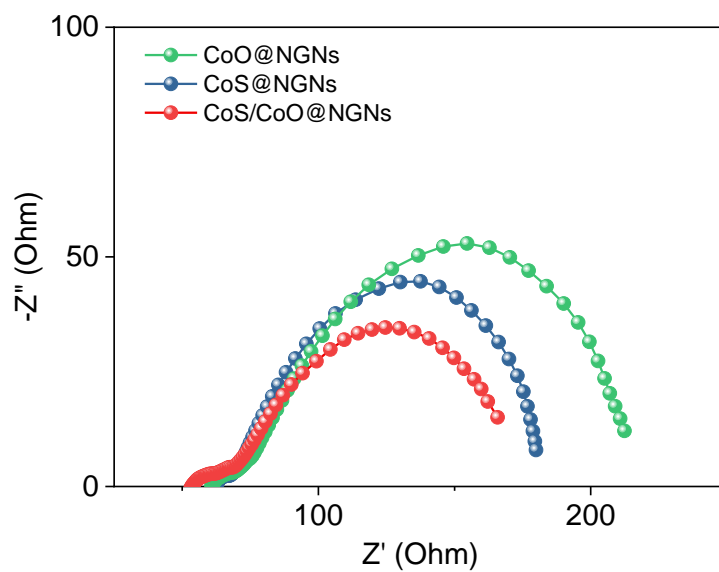


Fig. S16 Nyquist plots of CoS/CoO@NGNs, CoS@NGNs, and CoO@NGNs catalysts in N₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH at 1.6 V (vs. RHE).

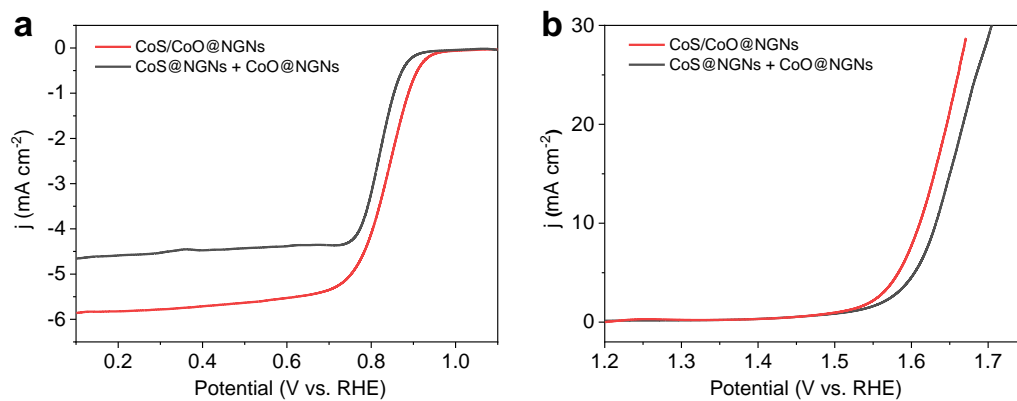


Fig. S17 a ORR and **b** OER LSV curves of CoS/CoO@NGNs and physically mixed CoS@NGNs + CoO@NGNs catalysts.

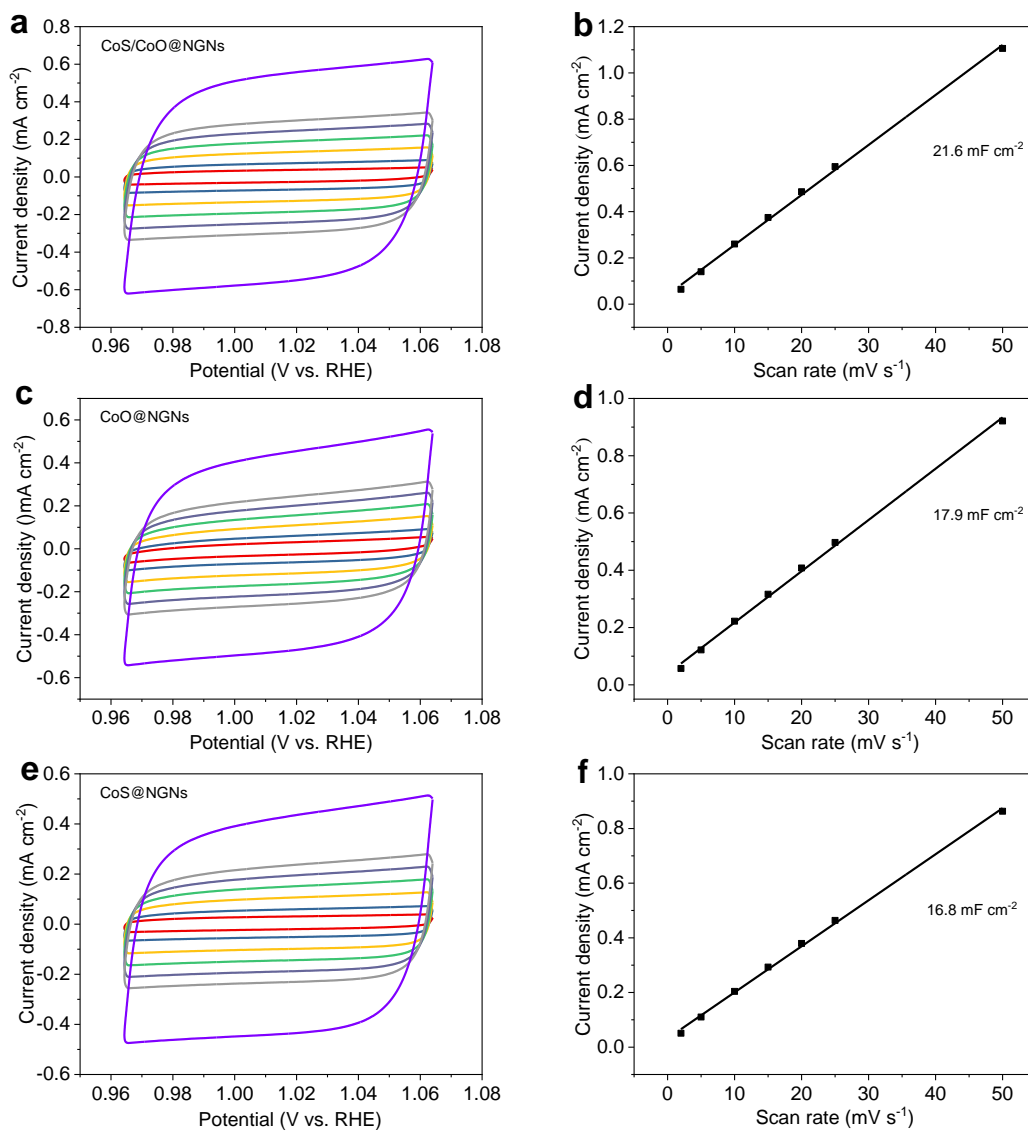


Fig. S18 **a**, **c**, and **e** CV curves with different scan rates (2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 mV s⁻¹) of CoS/CoO@NGNs, CoO@NGNs, CoS@NGNs, and NGNs in 0.1 M KOH. **b**, **d**, and **f** The corresponding difference of current density at 1.01 V (vs. RHE).

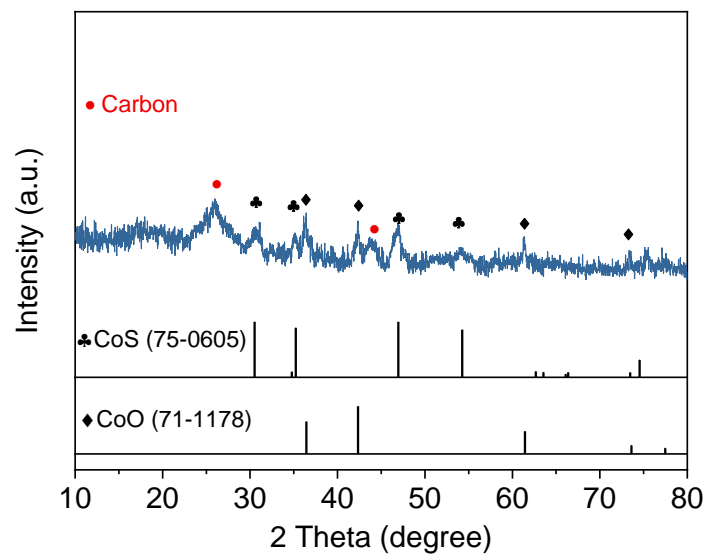


Fig. S19 XRD pattern of CoS/CoO@NGNs air electrode after the cycling test.

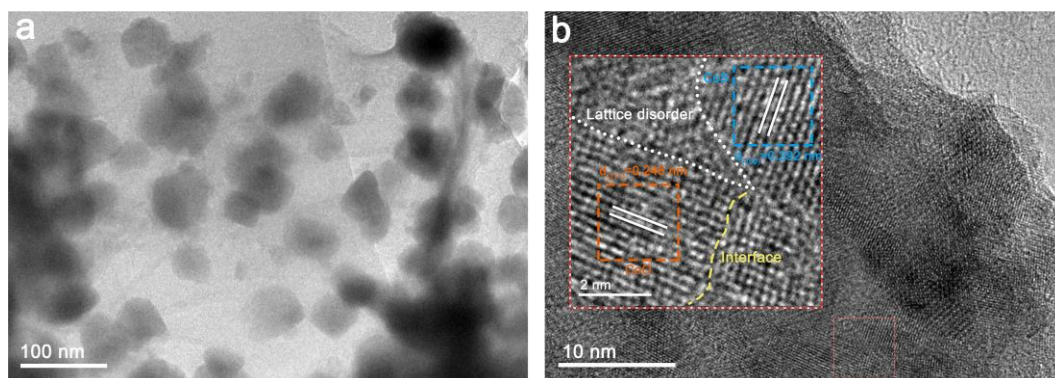


Fig. S20 a TEM and **b** HRTEM images of CoS/CoO@NGNs after the cycling test.

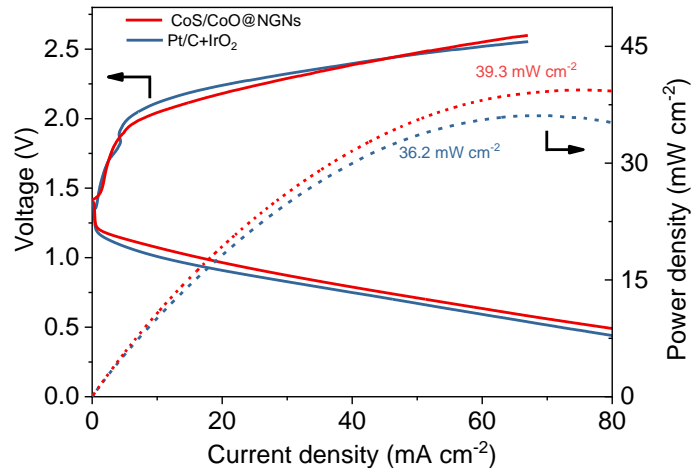


Fig. S21 Discharge and charge polarization curves of CoS/CoO@NGNs and Pt/C+IrO₂-based flexible quasi-solid-state ZABs.

Table S1. Comparison of ORR and OER activity parameters for cobalt-based bifunctional catalysts reported in the literature.

Catalysts	$E_{1/2}$ (V)	$E_{j=10}$ (V)	ΔE (V)	Ref
CoS/CoO@NSNGs	0.84	1.61	0.77	This work
CoS@NSNGs	0.79	1.62	0.83	This work
CoO@NSNGs	0.82	1.63	0.81	This work
Pt/C	0.84	-		This work
IrO ₂	-	1.60		This work
Co@Co ₃ O ₄ /NC	0.80	1.68	0.84	[1]
Co ₉ S ₈ /NSC-900	0.88	1.64	0.76	[2]
Co ₉ S ₈ /NSPG-900	0.800	1.573	0.773	[3]
CoO _{0.87} S _{0.13} /GN	0.83	1.59	0.76	[4]
Co ₉ S ₈ /CNT	0.82	1.599	0.779	[5]
CoS _x @PSN/rGO	0.78	1.57	0.79	[6]
Ni-MnO/rGO	0.78	1.60	0.82	[7]
MnO/Co/PGC	0.78	1.60	0.82	[8]
N-Co ₃ O ₄ @NC-2	0.77	1.55	0.78	[9]
In-CoO/CoP FNS	0.81	1.597	0.787	[10]

Table S2. The comparison between the battery performances of this works and the works in the literature.

Catalysts	Peak power density (mW cm ⁻²)	Discharge/ Charge current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Discharge/ charge potential gap (V)	Corresponding energy efficiency (%)	Ref
CoS/CoO@NGNs	137.8	10	0.78	61.2	This work
FeP/Fe ₂ O ₃ @NPCA	130	10	-	52.17	[11]
PB@Met-700	148	10	-	≈57.57	[12]
CoS _x /Co-NC-800	103	2	0.73	62.9	[13]
NiCo ₂ S ₄ @g-C ₃ N ₄ -CNT	163	10	0.84	60.6	[14]
IOSHs-NSC-Co ₉ S ₈	133	10	0.872	57.5	[15]
N-Co ₃ O ₄ @NC-2	174.1	5	0.80	58.6	[16]
MnO/Co/PGC	172	10	-	59	[17]
Co ₉ S ₈ /NSG-700	72.14	10	0.86	-	[18]
BCZ2	-	5	0.83	-	[19]

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