## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## N,S-Codoped Hierarchical Porous Carbon Spheres Embedded with Cobalt Nanoparticles as Efficient Bifunctional Oxygen Electrocatalysts for Rechargeable Zinc-Air Batteries

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Figure S1. Photographs of different precursor samples.



Figure S2. FTIR spectra of various precursor samples.



**Figure S3.** (a) XPS survey spectra and (b) high-resolution C 1s XPS spectra of different precursor samples.



**Figure S4.** SEM images of (a) precursor Co-TEFR, and (b) the corresponding Co@NSC derived from the carbonization of Co-TEFR, (c) Co-PDA precursor, and (d) the corresponding Co@NC derived from the carbonization of Co-PDA.



Figure S5. EDS spectra of Co-NTMCs@NSC, Co @NSC and Co@NC.



**Figure S6.** (a) The HR-TEM images of Co-NTMCs@NSC; (b, c, d, e) The enlarged images of the selected region in panel a.



Figure S7. A HR-TEM image of Co-NTMCs@NSC to illustrate the interface betweenmetallicCoandN,S-dopedcarbonmatrix.



Figure S8. (a) TGA curve of Co-NTMCs@NSC and (b) XRD patterns of the Co-NTMCs@NSC sample after TG test.



**Figure S9.** Raman spectra at low wavenumber region of 100–1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> for Co@NC, Co@NSC and the typical sample Co-NTMCs@NSC.

As shown in Figure S9, the weak peak at 680 cm<sup>-1</sup> observed in Co@NC is attributed to the vibration of Co-O bond in CoO<sub>x</sub> nanoparticles that probably due to the partial oxidation of metallic Co [R1]. Besides, the spectrum for Co@NSC displays typical Raman peaks at 672, 517, 479 and 189 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which are assigned to vibration of Co-S bond in Co<sub>4</sub>S<sub>3</sub> particles. As for Co-NTMCs@NSC, the peaks at 684 and 483 cm<sup>-1</sup> are assigned to the Co-O vibration, while the one at 670 cm<sup>-1</sup> is ascribed to the vibration of Co-S bond, indicating the coexistence of CoS<sub>x</sub> and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> species in Co-NTMCs@NSC.



Figure S10. (a, c, e) RRDE curves and (b, d, f) K-L plots of Co@NC, Co@NSC and Pt/C in  $O_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH solution, respectively.



**Figure S11.** Chronoamperometric measurements of Co-NTMCs@NSC and Pt/C +0.50 V vs. RHE in an O<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at an electrode rotation rate of 900 rpm.



Figure S12. Chronoamperometric responses of Co-NTMCs@NSC and Pt/C in  $O_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH in the presence of 1 M methanol solution at +0.50 V vs. RHE.



Figure S13. (a) LSV curves of Co-NTMCs@NSC for ORR and (b) LSV curves of Co-NTMCs@NSC for OER before and after etching treatment with 0.5 M  $H_2SO_4$  at 80 °C.

**Table S1**. The comparison on the key parameters of some leading transitionalmetal-based catalysts in ORR and OER electrocatalysis conducted in 0.1 MKOH electrolyte.

Catalysts	ORR half-wave potential (V vs RHE)	OER potential at 10 mA/cm2 (V vs RHE)	ΔΕ = Ε <sub>j=10</sub> - Ε <sub>1/2</sub>	Ref.
N-GCNT/FeCo-3	0.92	1.73	0.81	Adv. Energy Mater. 2017, 7, 1602420
Cu@NCNT/Co <sub>x</sub> O <sub>y</sub>	0.82	1.6	0.78	Adv. Funct. Mater. 2017, 1705048
Co-N-CNTs	0.9	1.69	0.79	Adv. Funct. Mater. 2017, 1705048
Coln₂S₄/S-rGO	0.82	1.6	0.78	Adv. Energy Mater. 2018, 1802263
N-GCNT/FeCo-3	0.92	1.73	0.81	Adv. Energy Mater. 2017, 7, 1602420
P, N Co-doped graphene	0.85	1.55	0.7	Energy Environ. Sci., 2017, 10, 1186-1195
ZIF-9_Fe3_Pyro	0.81	1.62	0.81	J Power Sources, 2019, 427, 299
Fe-N-C	0.84	1.6	0.76	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 138, 32, 10226-10231
Co@Co₃O₄/NC-1	0.8	1.65	0.85	Angew.Chem.Int. Ed. 2016, 55,4087–4091
Co@Co₃O₄/NC-2	0.74	1.64	0.9	Angew.Chem.Int. Ed. 2016, 55,4087–4091
CoS <sub>x</sub> @PCN/rGO	0.78	1.57	0.79	Adv. Energy Mater. 2018, 8, 1701642
rGO/CB₂/Co-Bi	0.7	1.58	0.87	Adv. Energy Mater. 2018, 1801495
Pt/C+RuO <sub>2</sub>	0.85	1.59	0.74	This work
Co-NTMCs@NSC	0.83	1.59	0.76	This work

## Reference

[R1] Y. Niu, X. Huang, X, Wu, L. Zhao W. Hu and C. M. Li, One-pot synthesis of Co/N-doped mesoporous graphene with embedded Co/CoOx nanoparticles for efficient oxygen reduction reaction, Nanoscale, 2017, 9,10233–10239.