1	Supplementary Information			
2	Synergistic Effect of Bifunctional Polydopamine-Mn ₃ O ₄ Composite			
3	Electrocatalyst for Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries			
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I. Calculation of diffusion coefficient (D) from Randles-Sevcik equation
According to Randles-Sevcik equation, for a redox reaction, the peak
current i_p is calculated in Eq. (S1) and Eq. (S2) ¹:

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27
$$i_p = 2.69 \times 10^5 \text{ n}^{3/2} \text{ A } \text{D}^{1/2} \text{ C } \nu^{1/2} \text{ (reversible system)}$$
 Eq. S1

28
$$i_p = 2.99 \times 10^5 n^{3/2} \alpha^{1/2} A D^{1/2} C v^{1/2}$$
 (irreversible system) Eq. S2

29

where n is the number of electron transfer in redox reaction, A is the area of the working electrode, C is the primary concentration of reactant, D is the diffusion coefficient, V is the scan rate and α is the transfer coefficient (0.5). Since the reaction is quasi-reversible process, the real value of D should be in the range between the calculated values obtained from Eq. S1 and S2. ³⁶ II. Calculation of average size of Mn₃O₄ crystal from XRD

The average size of the Mn_3O_4 crystallites can be calculated by using the Scherrer equation shown below ²:

$$D = \frac{k\lambda}{\beta\cos\theta} \qquad \qquad \text{Eq. S3}$$

40 where D is the mean crystalline size, λ the X-ray wavelength, β is the full 41 width at half-maximum of the peak (in radians), θ the Bragg angle at which 42 the peak is observed, and K the shape factor, which is dependent on the 43 shape of the particle (0.9 is usually used for particles of unknown 44 geometry).



47 Figure S1. N 1s XPS spectrum of PDA modified GF.



50 Figure S2. Loss of Mn from PDA- Mn_3O_4 composite GF.



51



53 composite GF at different spots.



Figure S4. SEM of PDA-Mn₃O₄ composite GF after VRFB single cell test
for 50 cycles.

Positive Electrode type	Current density/ mA cm ⁻²	EE/%	Ref
PDA-Mn ₃ O ₄ GF	50	84.6	this work
PDA-Mn ₃ O ₄ GF	100	73.7	this work
CNF-CNT GF	100	65.6	ref 3
Mn ₃ O ₄ -MWCNT GF	20	84.6	ref 4
MWCNT GF	50	82.0	ref 5
porous carbon GF	100	68.7	ref 6
Water activated GF	50	83.1	ref 7

58 Table S1. Efficiency comparison between this work and literatures ³⁻⁷

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