

Supporting Information

N-, S-atoms-coordinated Co₉S₈ trinary dopants within a porous graphene framework as efficient catalysts for oxygen reduction/evolution reactions

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Electrochemical evaluations

Electrode potentials conversion. Potentials measured versus Ag/AgCl electrode were converted to a reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) scale based on the following formula [S1]:

$$E_{\text{vsRHE}} = E_{\text{vsAg/AgCl}} + E_{\text{Ag/AgCl}}^0 + 0.059\text{pH (in volts)} \quad (1)$$

Koutecky-Levich (K-L) plots. The working electrode was scanned cathodically at the rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ with the rotation speed from 225 to 2500 rpm. The relevant K-L plots ($-J^{-1}$ vs. $\omega^{-1/2}$) are calculated by the following formula [S2]:

$$\frac{1}{J} = \frac{1}{J_k} + \frac{1}{J_d} = \frac{1}{J_k} + \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}} \quad (2)$$

$$B = 0.62nFC_0D_0^{2/3}\mu^{-1/6} \quad (3)$$

where B and ω are the reciprocal of the slope and the angular velocity of the

electrode, respectively, n is the transferred electrons for ORR, F is the Faraday constant ($F=96485 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$), μ is the kinematic viscosity of the electrolyte ($0.01 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$), D_0 is the diffusion coefficient of O_2 in 0.1 M KOH ($D_0=1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$), and C_0 is the concentration of O_2 ($C_0=1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$). Furthermore, J_k is the kinetic-limiting current density, and J_d is the diffusing-limiting current density. The constant 0.62 is adopted when the rotation rate is expressed in rad s^{-1} . J_k can be calculated from J_d according to eq2 [S2]:

$$J_k = \frac{J \times J_d}{J_d - J} \quad (4)$$

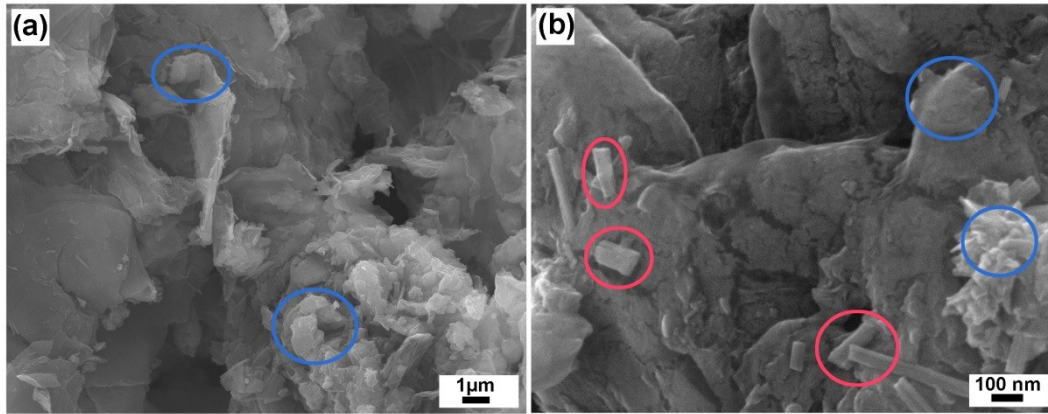


Fig. S1 SEM images (a, b) of MFR-bonded rGO.

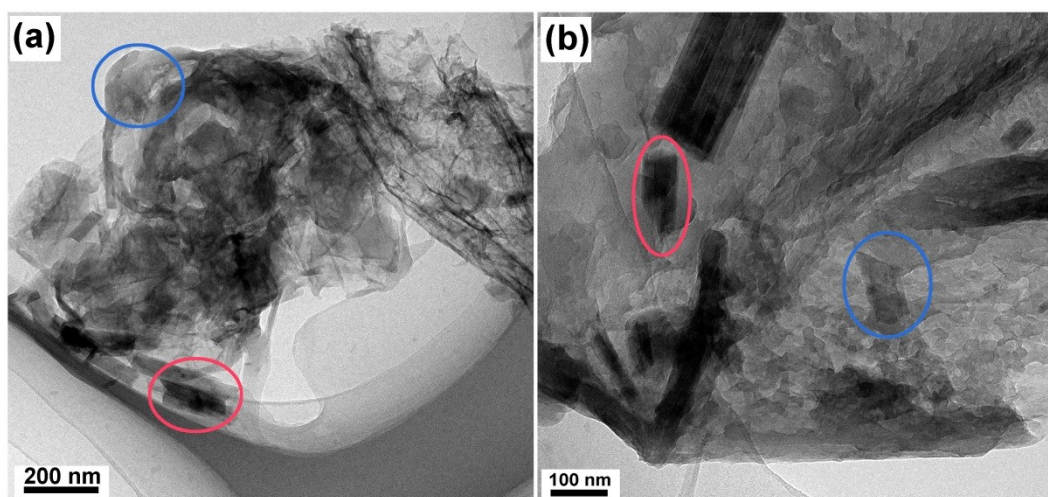


Fig. S2 TEM images (a, b) of MFR-bonded rGO.

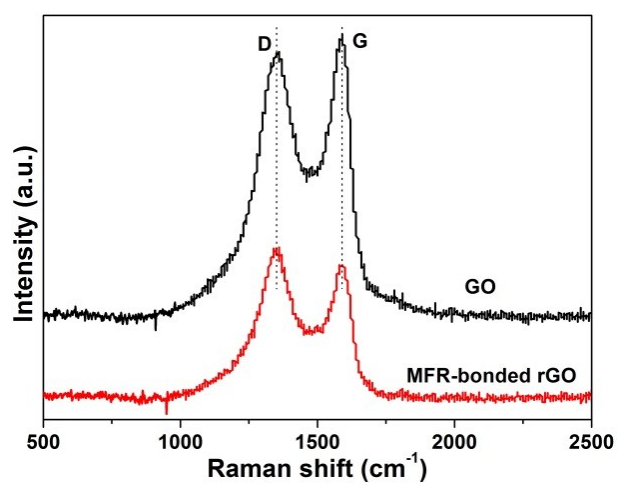


Fig. S3 Raman spectra of GO and MFR-bonded rGO.

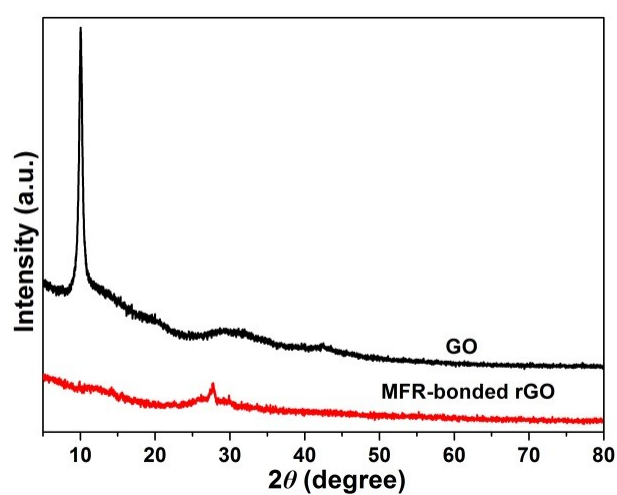


Fig. S4 XRD of GO and MFR-bonded rGO.

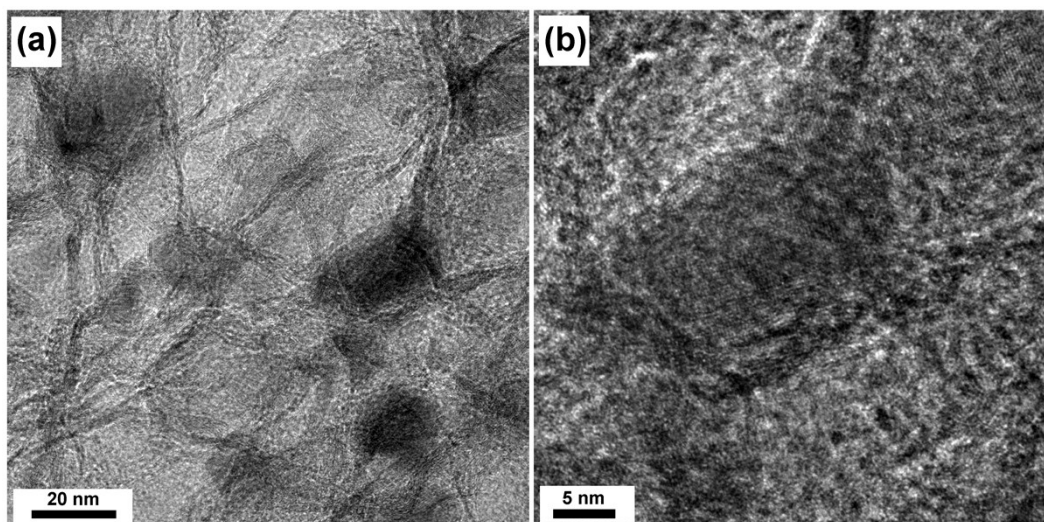


Fig. S5 HRTEM images of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$.

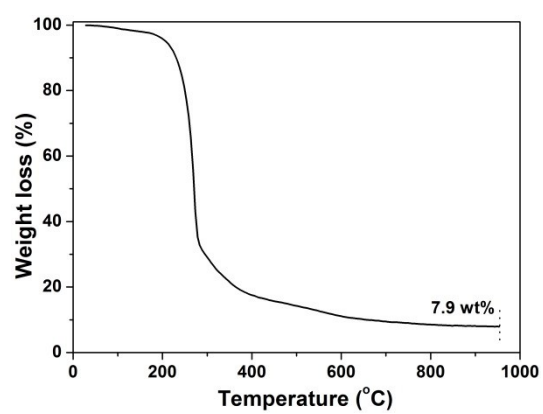


Fig. S6 Thermogravimetric analysis of the MFR-bonded mixture.

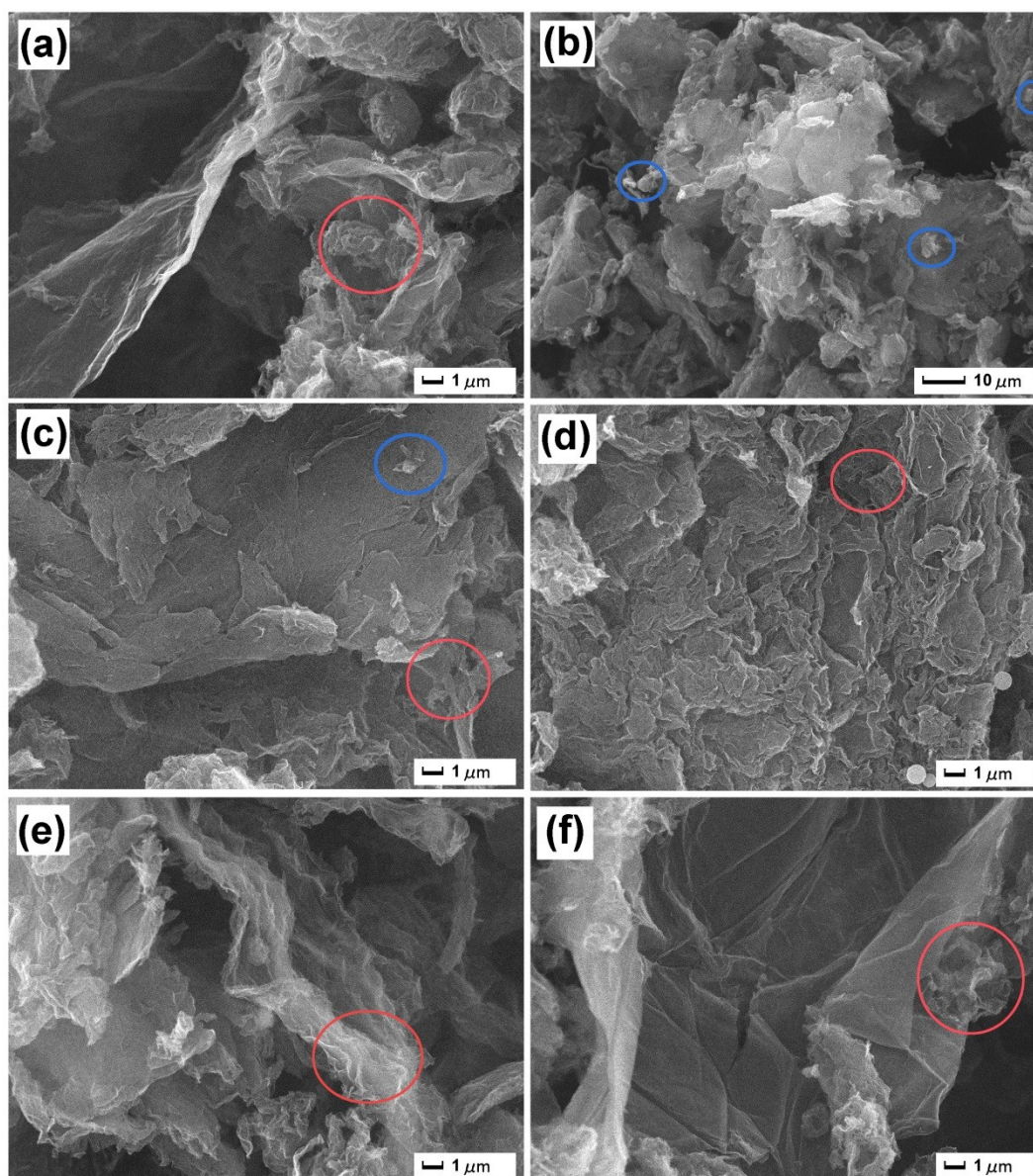


Fig. S7 SEM images for different products of the NS-3DrGO (a); $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$ (b, c); $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$ (d); $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$ (e); and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$ (f), red circles highlight the porous structure, while blue circles highlight the MFR residues.

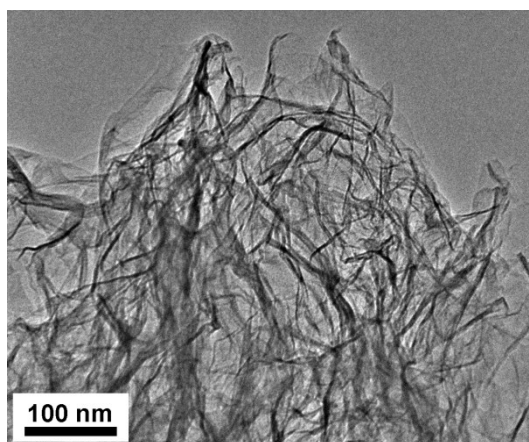


Fig. S8 TEM images of the NS-3DrGO.

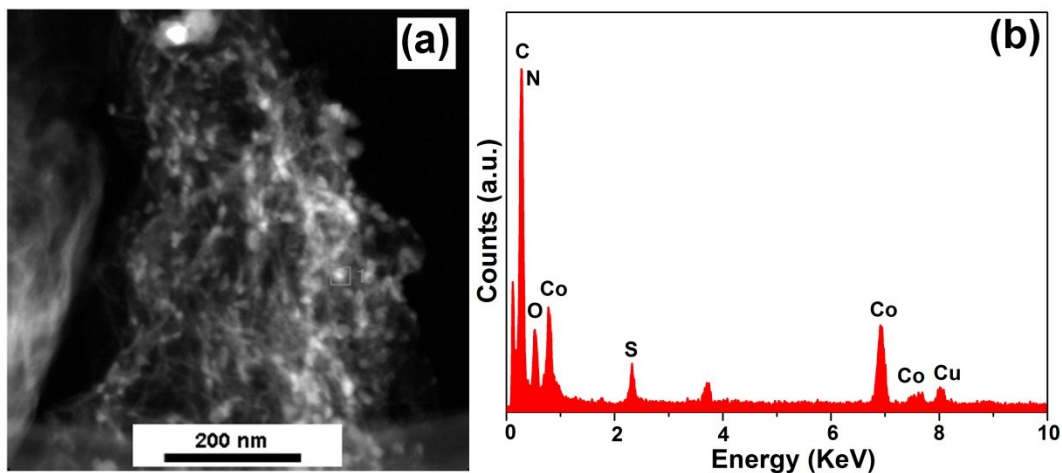


Fig. S9 The STEM image (a); and the EDS spectrum (b) of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$ composite.

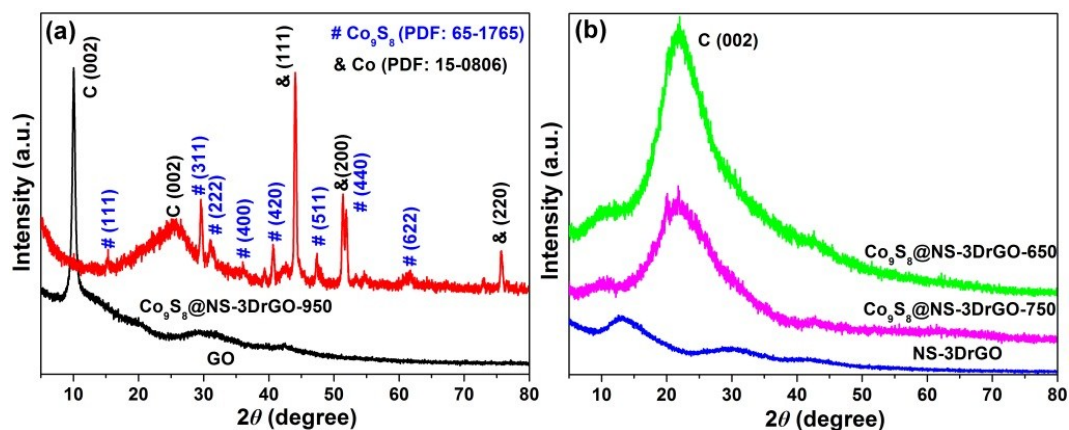


Fig. S10 The XRD patterns of (a) GO and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$; (b) NS-3DrGO, $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$, and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$.

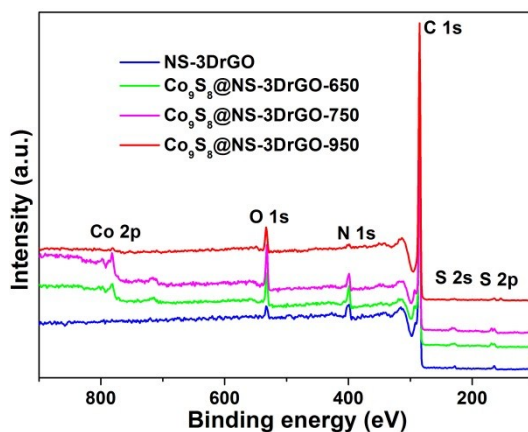


Fig. S11 XPS survey spectra of the NS-3DrGO and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-X}$ ($X=650, 750$, and 950).

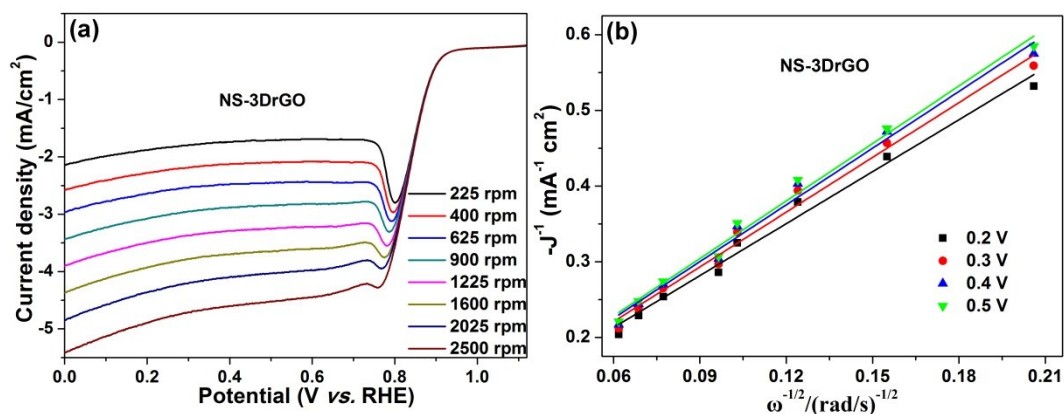


Fig. S12 (a) LSV curves of the NS-3DrGO at the rotating rate from 225 rpm to 2500 rpm; (b) is the corresponding K-L plots of current density reciprocal ($-J^{-1}$) versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ at different potentials.

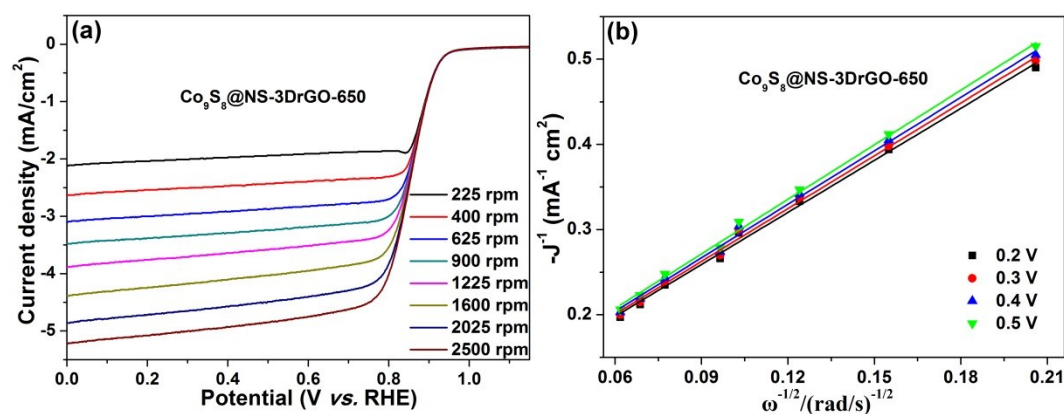


Fig. S13 (a) LSV curves of the Co₉S₈@NS-3DrGO-650 at the rotating rate from 225 rpm to 2500 rpm; (b) is the corresponding K-L plots of current density reciprocal ($-J^{-1}$) versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ at different potentials.

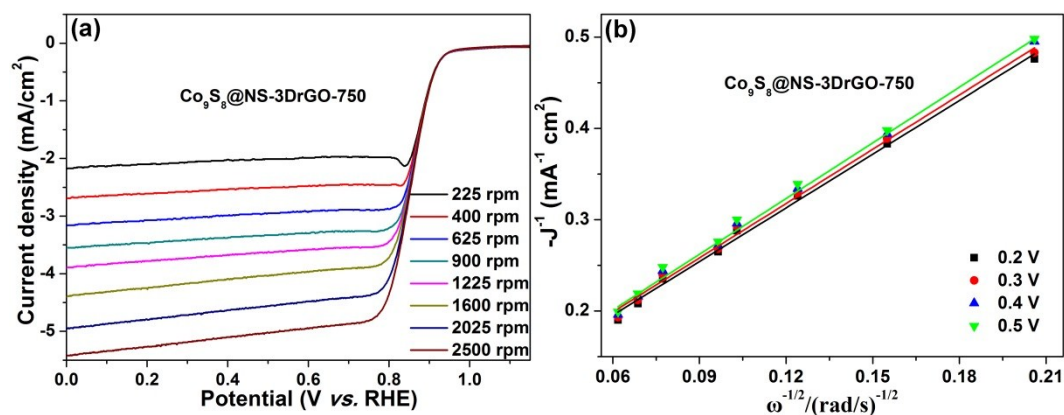


Fig. S14 (a) LSV curves of the Co₉S₈@NS-3DrGO-750 at the rotating rate from 225 rpm to 2500 rpm; (b) is the corresponding K-L plots of current density reciprocal ($-J^{-1}$) versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ at different potentials.

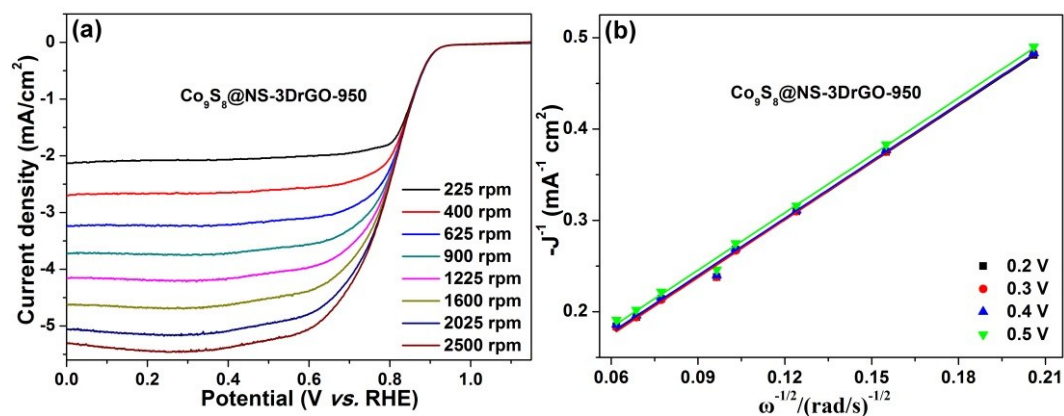


Fig. S15 (a) LSV curves of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$ at the rotating rate from 225 rpm to 2500 rpm; (b) is the corresponding K-L plots of current density reciprocal ($-J^{-1}$) versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ at different potentials.

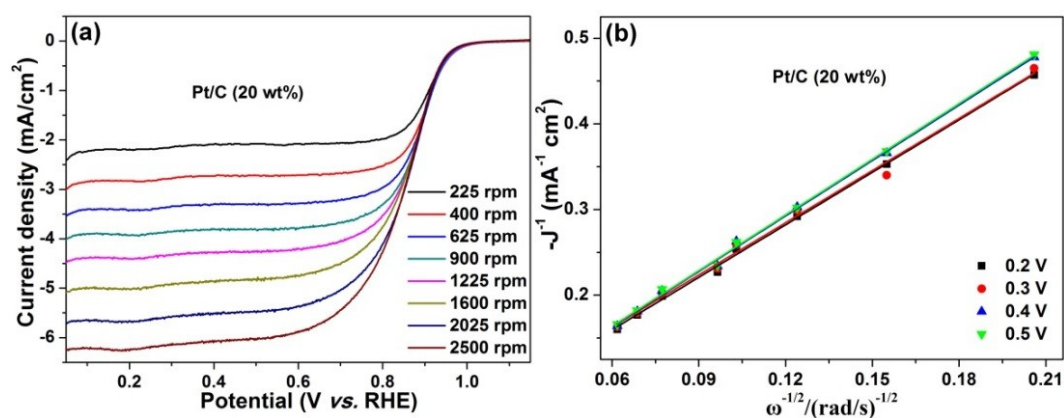


Fig. S16 (a) LSV curves of the Pt/C (20 wt%) at the rotating rate from 225 rpm to 2500 rpm; (b) is the corresponding K-L plots of current density reciprocal ($-J^{-1}$) versus $\omega^{-1/2}$ at different potentials.

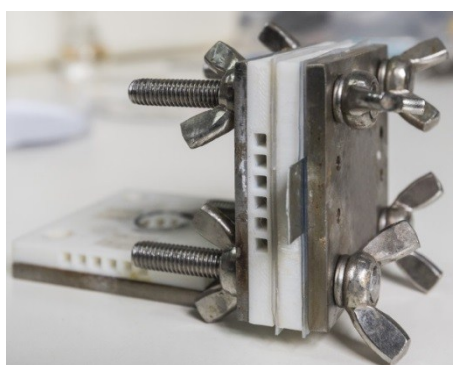


Fig. S16 Digital photo a home-made Zn-air battery.

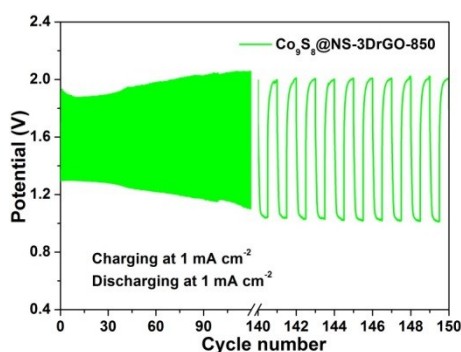


Fig. S17 Galvanostatic discharge and charge cycling stability of Zn-air battery using $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$ at a current density of 1 mA cm^{-2} with each cycle being 300 s.

Table S1 ICP-AES analysis of the $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$, $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$, $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$, and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$

Samples	Cobalt composition (wt %)
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$	6.27
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$	10.71
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$	11.84
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$	26.53

Table S2 The values of I_D/I_G for different composites, for comparison, the I_D/I_G value of GO and NS-3DrGO are also presented.

Samples	I_D/I_G
GO	0.94
NS-3DrGO	1.13
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$	1.13
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$	1.09
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$	1.08
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$	1.04

Table S3 The specific surface area, pore size and pore volume of the different products.

Samples	BET surface area ($\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$)	Pore size (nm)	Pore volume ($\text{cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$)
NS-3DrGO	402.5	38.0	0.529
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-650}$	394.7	37.9	0.696
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-750}$	351.9	37.9	0.662
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-850}$	301.4	37.9	0.567
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NS-3DrGO-950}$	176.7	106.8	0.319

Table S4 Electrochemical parameters extracted from LSV curves in Fig. 5b.

Samples	E_0 (V vs. RHE)	$E_{1/2}$ (V vs. RHE)	J_d at 0.2 V (mA cm ⁻²)	$\bar{n}$
NS-3DrGO	0.869	0.794	-4.04	ca. 3.74
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-650	0.897	0.816	-4.46	ca. 4.00
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-750	0.888	0.817	-4.57	ca. 4.00
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-850	0.951	0.826	-5.29	ca. 4.00
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-950	0.855	0.758	-5.07	ca. 4.00
Pt/C	0.928	0.816	-5.04	ca. 4.00

Table S5 Electrochemical parameters extracted from LSV curves in Fig. 6a.

Samples	Onset potential at 1 mA cm ⁻² (V vs. RHE)	Overpotential at 10 mA cm ⁻² (V vs. RHE)	J at 1.65 V (mA cm ⁻²)	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)
NS-3DrGO	1.55	708	2.76	207
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-650	1.56	470	7.54	108
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-750	1.54	361	10.2	105
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-850	1.49	317	18.6	102
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-950	1.52	371	9.13	140
RuO ₂	1.51	330	14.2	98

Table S6 The bifunctional activity of different catalysts for OER and ORR.

Samples	E_{ORR}/V at -3 mA cm ⁻²	E_{OER}/V at 10 mA cm ⁻²	$\Delta E/V$ ($E_{J10}-E_{J3}$)
NS-3DrGO	0.50	1.93	1.43
Co ₉ S ₈ @NS-3DrGO-850	0.83	1.73	0.90
RuO ₂	0.23	1.82	1.59
Pt/C	0.80	1.95	1.15

Table S7 The bifunctional activity of different Co-based nanoparticles supported by carbons for OER and ORR.

Electrode materials	$\Delta E/V$	Electrolyte (M KOH)	Catalyst loading (mg cm ⁻²)	References
Co ₉ S ₈ (600)/N,S-GO	0.88	0.1	0.25	S1
Co ₃ O ₄ /N-rGO	0.93	0.1	0.13	S2
CuCo ₂ O ₄ /N-CNTs	0.90	0.1	0.20	S3

Co@Co₃O₄/NC-2	0.90	0.1	0.21	S4
Co₃O₄@PGC	1.02	0.1	0.20	S5
Co@N-PGCS	0.91	0.1	0.25	S6
NiCo/PFC	0.86	0.1	0.13	S7
Co₃O₄-NTO/N-rGO	0.93	1.0	0.15	S8
Co₉S₈@NS-3DrGO-850	0.90	0.1	0.20	This work

References:

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