

Electronic Supplementary Information

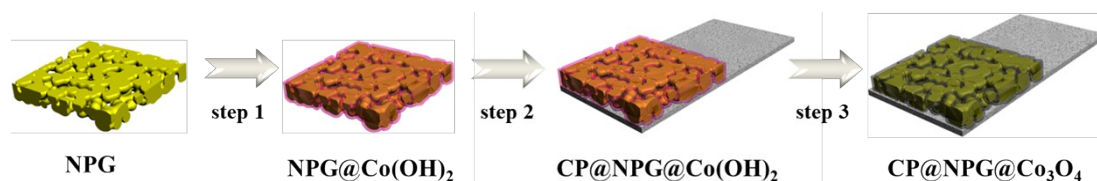


Figure S1. Schematic diagram of the preparation procedure of the CP@NPG@Co₃O₄ composites.

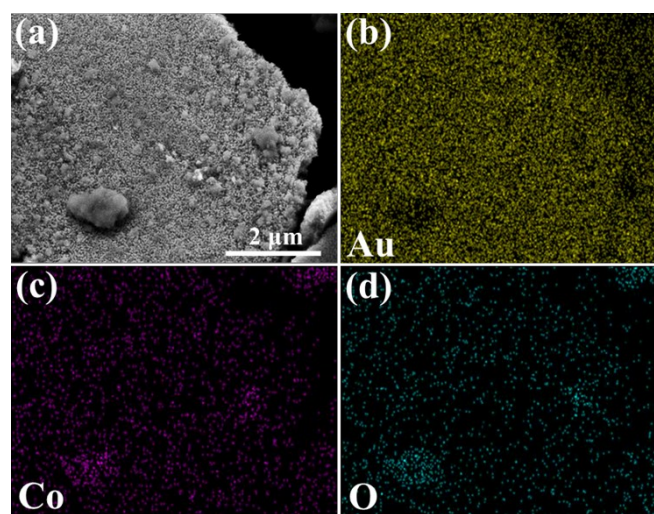


Figure S2. (a) SEM image and (b, c, d) the corresponding elemental mapping of the NPG@Co₃O₄ composites.

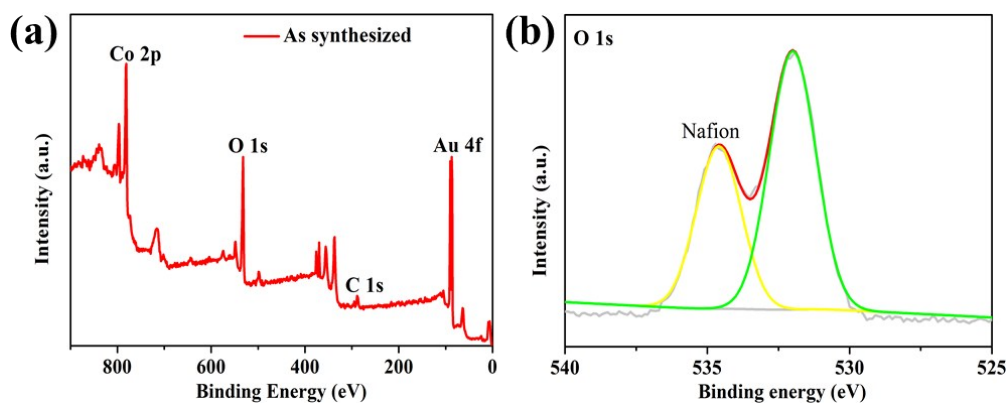


Figure S3. (a) survey and (b) O 1s XPS spectra of NPG@Co₃O₄ composites.

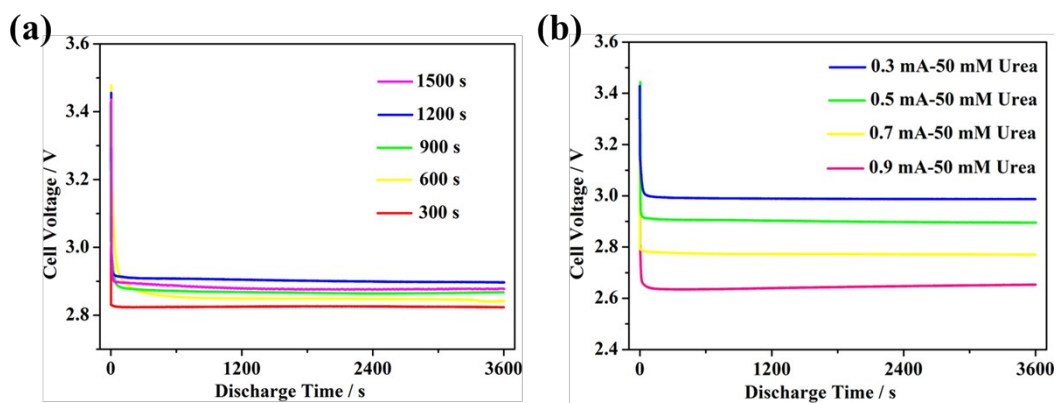


Figure S4. The discharge time was set to 1h. (a) Discharge curves in different electrochemical deposition time (seconds) at 0.5 mA cm⁻². (b) Discharge curves at current densities ranging from 0.3 to 0.9 mA cm⁻².

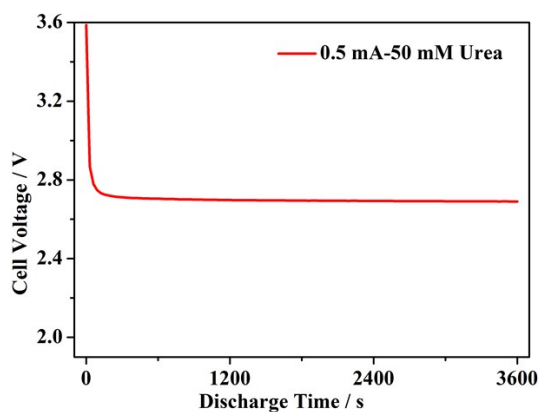


Figure S5. Discharge curve of pure NPG film in 50 mM urea + 50 mM Li_2SO_4 aqueous solution at 0.5 mA cm^{-2} .

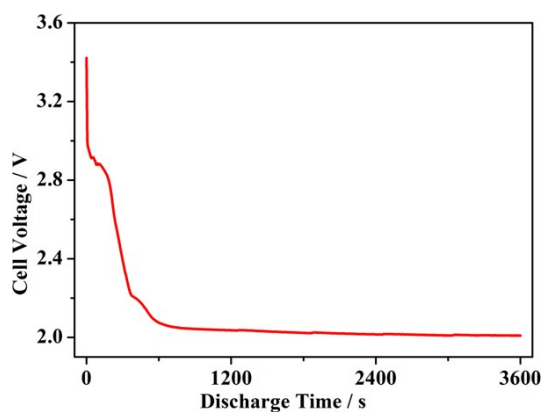


Figure S6. Discharge curve of CP@NPG@ Co_3O_4 composites in 0.5 M Li_2SO_4 aqueous solution at 0.5 mA cm^{-2} .

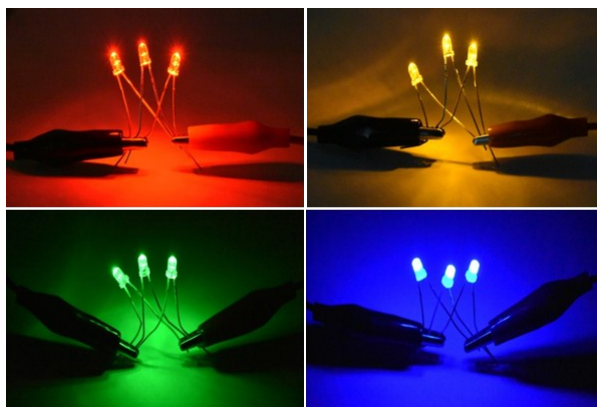


Figure S7. Digital graphs of red, yellow, green and blue LEDs in parallel being driven by a CP@NPG@ Co_3O_4 based LFB (simulated urine), respectively.

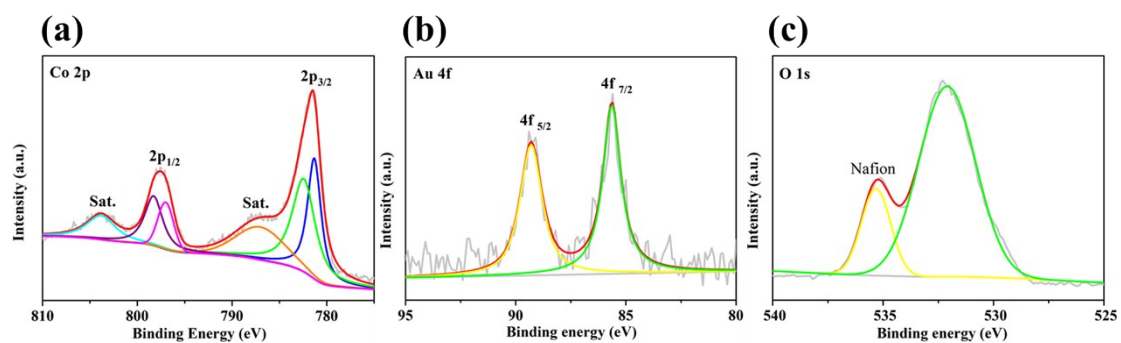


Figure S8. (a) Co 2p ; (b) Au 4f ; (c) O 1s XPS spectra of NPG@Co₃O₄ composites after discharged 5 days.

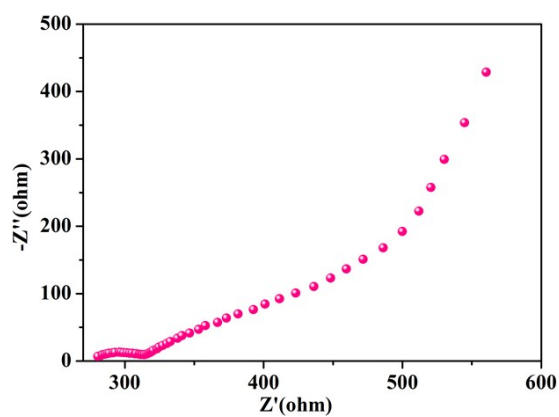


Figure S9. EIS (presented in scatterplot) curves of the LFB.

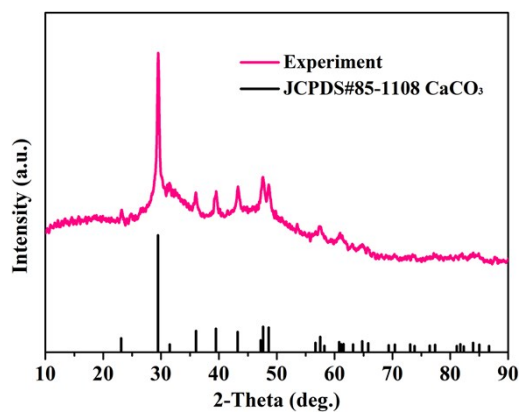


Figure S10. XRD patterns of JCPDS card of CaCO_3 phases and experiment (Precipitates collected from adding CaCl_2 solution to the catholyte after discharge 5 days).