Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry A.

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Supporting Information

Cotton Pad-derived Large-area 3D N-doped Graphene-like Full Carbon Cathode with O-rich Functional Group for Flexible All Solid Zn-air Batteries

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Figure S1-S17 Table S1-S4



Fig. S1. (a) TEM image of CP. (b) HRTEM image of CP. (c) SAEM image of CP. (d) STEM image of CP and the elemental mapping of C, O and N in CP.



Fig. S2. SEM image of CP (a), NO-G@CP-1 (b), NO-G@CP-2 (c) and NO-G@CP-3 (d).



Fig. S3. (a) TGA of urea, cotton pad and the mixture of urea and cotton pad. (b and c) Diagram and compute of the comparison for TGA.



Fig. S4. XRD pattern of as-prepared samples.



Fig. S5. Raman spectra of as-prepared samples.



Fig. S6. (a) Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms of as-prepared samples. (b) Pore-size distributions of as-prepared samples.



Fig. S7. The high-resolution XPS spectra for C 1 s of CP, NO-G@CP-1, NO-G@CP-2 and NO-G@CP-3.



Fig. S8. (a) Disk (I_D) and ring (I_R) current density of ORR obtained with LSVs on RRDE for prepared samples and commercial Pt/C (20 wt%). (b) Calculated electron transfer number (n) and peroxide yield (%HO₂⁻) based on the corresponding RRDE data.



Fig. S9. Faradaic efficiency of NO-G@CP-2 catalyst in 0.1 M KOH at 1600 rpm under N_2 saturation.

The disk electrode was maintained at constant potential steps from 1.62 to 1.70 V for consecutive periods of 1 min each, and the ring electrode was held at 0.2 V. The Faradaic efficiency can be calculated as: Faradaic efficiency = $2I_{ring}$ / NI_{disk} , where I_{ring} and I_{disk} are the measured ring and disk currents, respectively, and N is the collection efficiency of RRDE, 0.22 in this work.

Fig. S9 shows the disk and ring currents, and the corresponding Faradaic efficiency of the NO-G@CP-2 catalyst as a function of applied disk potential. The highest Faradaic efficiency is 99.1% at the applied disk potential of 1.62 V, and decreases to 73.4% with the disk voltage increasing to 1.70 V. This decreasing Faradaic efficiency can be ascribed to apparently large amounts of undissolved oxygen bubbles generated at the relatively high applied disk potentials, which might not be collected efficiently by the Pt ring electrode. Therefore, the Faradaic efficiency of 99.1% achieved at 1.62 V has been presented as the OER efficiency of the NO-G@CP-2 catalyst because this disk current density (3.46 mA cm⁻²) is adequately high to generate oxygen.



Fig.S10. CV curves in the region of 1.0-1.1 V at scan rates from 10 to 100 mV s⁻¹ and corresponding linear fitting of capacitive current for CP, NO-G@CP-1, NO-G@CP-2 and NO-G@CP-3.



Fig. S11. Photograph of wearable device powered by two flexible Zn-air batteries with the NO-G@CP-2 as the air cathode connected in series.



Fig. S12. Long-term cycling performances at current density of 2.0 mA cm⁻² for FASS ZAB based on CP, NO-G@CP-1 and NO-G@CP-2, respectively.



Fig. S13. Photograph of NO-G@CP-2 catalyst sheet that was stripped off from flexible ZAB after a long-term discharge-charge test.



Fig. S14. SEM images of NO-G@CP-2 after long-term discharge-charge test for FASS ZAB.



Fig. S15. XRD pattern of NO-G@CP-2 after long-term discharge-charge test for FASS ZAB.



Fig. S16. Nyquist plots of the impedance of FASS ZAB based on NO-G@CP-2 in pristine and after a long-cycle life with bending at a potential of 1.43 V.



Fig. S17. (a) I-V and I-P curves of NO-G@CP-3 and commercial Pt/C based ZABs. (b) Long-term galvanostatic discharge curve of NO-G@CP-3 based liguid ZAB. (c) Discharge-charge stabilities of NO-G@CP-3 and commercial Pt/C at a current density of 10 mA cm⁻².

As anticipated, a high open-circuit voltage (1.409 V), a maximum power density of 212 mW cm⁻² with a cutoff current density of 520 mA cm⁻² are obtained (Fig. S11a), which is 162 % of ZABs based on commercial Pt/C electrocatalysts (131 mW cm⁻²). At a current density of 10 mA cm⁻², the ZAB sustains a constant voltage of ca. 1.25 V for over 30 h to generate a specific capacity of 819 mAh g_{zn}^{-1} normalized to the mass of consumed Zn, which is closely to the theoretical capacity of 820 mAh g_{zn}^{-1} , and corresponds to a high energy density of 983 Wh kg_{zn}⁻¹ (≈90.5% of the theoretical energy density of 1086 Wh kg_{zn}⁻¹). Based on the outstanding performance, a blue LED lamp could be continuously lightened by two series-connected liquid ZABs (Fig. S11b). The discharge-charge stability is also characterized at 10 mA cm⁻² and presented in Fig. S11c. Except for occasional voltage jump due to supplying new electrolyte (as shown with the red arrowhead), NO-G@CP-3 based ZABs delivers a stable discharge-charge voltage gap of 0.94-

0.98 V after 360 cycles, which is much smaller than that of Pt/C based ZABs. The performance is also similar to and/or even smaller than that of some reported liquid ZABs (Table S4). Although NO-G@CP-3 cannot be used in flexible devices, it is well applied to liquid ZABs.

Catalyst	0%	Fitted peaks	Reference	
O-CNTs	8.2	Absorbed O, C=O, C-O	S1	
P-CC	13.09	COO- and O=C-O, C-OH and C=O, O=C-O, H-O-H	S2	
O-NGM	6.97	Absorbed O, C=O, O-C	S3	
CC-AC	6.3	С=0,С-ОН,О-С=О,СООН	S4	
NO-G@CP 6.7		Absorbed O, C=O, C-O	This work	

Table S1. The different O species derived from fitted peak O 1s obtained from XPS for recently reported oxygen-rich materials.

Catalyst	Catalyst loading (mg cm ⁻²)	E _{onset} (V vs. RHE)	E _{1/2 j=-3} (V vs. RHE)	E _{j=10} (V vs. RHE)	IR corrected	Reference
NiCo@N-C	0.4	0.90	0.81	1.76	-	S5
Co ₂ P/CoN-in- NCNTs	0.1	0.91	0.84	1.75	IR	S6
C0 ₉ S ₈ /NSPC9- 45	0.25	0.89	0.75	1.55	-	S7
Co-N-CNTs	0.81	1.0	0.9	1.7	-	S 8
NGM-Co	0.25	0.85	0.7	1.75	IR	S9
N- GCNT/FeCo	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.73		S10
N-RGO	0.6	0.87	0.7	1.71	IR	S11
NCNF	0.1	0.95	0.8	1.86	IR	S12
S,N-Fe/N/C- CNT	0.6	0.92	0.83	1.6	IR	S13
S,N-C-CNT	0.6	0.82	0.55	1.8	IR	
NO-G@CP-2	0.4	0.95	0.83	1.73	IR	This work
NO-G@CP-3	0.4	0.95	0.84	1.83	IR	This work

Table S2. The electrocatalytic activities of the recently reported carbon-based bifunctional catalysts for ORR and OER.

Electrode material	Additive	V _{Open} / V	Power density	Current Density	Period / min Cycling time / h Cycling number	η / V	Refer ence
NO-G@CP-2	free-standing	1.328	65.1 mW cm ⁻²	2 mA cm ⁻²	6 / 18 / 180	0.43	This work
CC-AC	binder-free	1.367	52.3 mW cm ⁻³	1 mA cm ⁻²	20 / 16.7 / 50	0.98	S4
N,S-CC	additive-free	1.247	62 mW cm ⁻³	5 mA cm ⁻³	4 / 8 / 120	1.2	S14
NCNF	free-standing	1.256	-	2 mA cm ⁻²	10 / 6 / 36	0.78	S15
NPCS-900	Loaded on CC	1.40	55 mW cm ⁻²	1 mA cm ⁻²	- /30 /-	1	S16
silkNC/KB	Loaded on CC	-	32.3 mW cm ⁻²	1 mA cm ⁻²	- /- /30	1.1	S17
N-CNTf-170	free-standing	1.31	-	-	20/1/3	1.1	S18
Co-NC@ Al ₂ O ₃ -ZABs	binder-free	1.41	72.4 mW cm ⁻³	20 mA cm ⁻³	10 / 10 / 60	0.91	S19
MoOx-GCC	binder-free	1.427	32 mW cm ⁻²	0.7 mA cm ⁻²	20 / 67 / 200	0.7	S20
P-CoSe ₂ /N-C FAs	Loaded on CC	1.30	-	1 mA cm ⁻²	20 / 26.7 / 50	0.95	S21
NC-C0 ₃ O ₄	Loaded on CC	1.44	82 mW cm ⁻³	1 mA cm ⁻²	20 / 20 / 60	1	S22
CNT@COF	free-standing	1.39	22.3 mW cm ⁻²	1 mA cm ⁻²	- /- /12	0.75	S23
Co-FeCo/N-G	free-standing	1.419	82 mW cm ⁻²	1 mA cm ⁻²	10/18/108	0.7	S24
Co-SAs@NC	Loaded on CC	1.40	-	2 mA cm ⁻²	20/11.67/35	1.25	S25
1 nm-CoO _x	Loaded on CC	1.39	120 mW cm ⁻²	6 mA cm ⁻²	10/10/60	0.57	S26

Table S3. The performance of flexible rechargeable Zn-air batteries with various bifunctional electrocatalysts.

Electrode material	Loading /mg cm ⁻²	Power density/ mW cm ⁻²	Capacity / mAh gzn ⁻¹	I/mA cm ⁻²	Period / min Cycling time / h Cycling number	η _{inial} /η _{end} / V	Referenc e
NO-G@CP-3	1	212	819	10	60 / 370 / 370	1.23/0.95	This work
NCNF	2	185	626	10	10 / 83 /500	0.73 / 0.86	S12
N,S-CC	-	-	715	20	- / - / 240	1.2 / 1.21	S14
NDGs	1	115	751	10	20 / 78 / 234	0.87 / 1.07	S15
N/S-2DPC	3	0.69	-	20	10 / 12 /72	0.84 / 0.88	S27
NOGB	1	112	-	10	-/ 30 / -	1.18 / 1.19	S28
NPCS-900	-	79	684	2	10/55/337	1.1/0.9	S16
silkNC/KB	1	91.2	614.7	10	20/33/100	0.81/1.03	S17
NSG@CNT-2	1	188	800	10	10/33/200	0.8/1.1	S29
O-N-CNs/CP	1	89	660	10	20/24/72	1.1/1.2	S30
NOGB-800	1	111.9	-	10	20/30/	1.1/1.25	S31
BN-GAs-2	1	-	520	10	11.1/22.2/200	1.2/0.8	S32
Co ₂ P/CoN- NCNT _S	0.5	195	650	5	120 / 84 / 42	0.82 / 1.1	S6
Co-N-CNT	1	101	-	2	6.67 / 16 / 144	0.8 / 1.33	S8
C0 ₃ O ₄ /CC	2.72	41	743	1	30 / 100 / 200	1.1 / 0.9	S33
C-CoPAN	1	125	-	1	60 / 135 / 135	0.7 / 0.78	S34
C04N/CNW/C C	-	174	774	10	20 / 136 /408	0.84 / 0.87	S35
egg-CMS	3.2	-	-	6.4	- / - / 30	0.56 / 1.17	S36
FeCo-Co ₄ N/N- C	1	11.4	-	2	10 / 72 / 432	0.87 / 0.93	S37
Fe/N/C@BMZ IF	1	235	-	10	10 / 17 / 100	0.82 / 0.85	S38

Table S4. The comparative performance of carbon-based rechargeable Zn-air batteries using liquid alkaline electrolytes.

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