Supplementary Materials

CoNi Alloys with Slight Oxidation@N, O Co-doped Carbon: Enhanced Collective Contributions of Cores and Shells to Multifunctional Electrocatalytic Activity and Zn-Air Battery

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Supplementary Figures and Notes



Figure S1. Linear relationship between lattice parameters of the formed CoNi alloys and molar fractions of Co (the feeding or actual ones).



Figure S2. Relationship between total surface Ni content of and others, including total N, total C + O and total O contents.



Figure S3. (a) EPR spectra and (b) O 1s XPS spectra of CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂ and CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂-Etched. CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂-Etched was obtained from CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂ etched for one week by using 1 M H₂SO₄, and the H₂SO₄ solution was renewed every day.



Figure S4. The EDS spectrum of CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂. The signals of Cu came from the used Cu grid for supporting the catalyst during the observation on TEM.



Figure S5. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of Co-TB-800N₂.

Note S1: The presence of Co_3O_4 observed in HRTEM is consistent with the results of Raman spectra (Figure 1b) and XPS results of Co 2p (Figure 2a, Table 1 and 2) and O 1s (Figure 2d, Table 1 and 2). Similarly, CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N₂ also contain the small amounts of Co_3O_4 , as indicated in Figure S6, Figure 1b, Table 1 and 2.



Figure S6. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N₂. The inset in Figure S3a is the corresponding EDS spectrum.



Figure S7. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N₂. The inset in Figure S4a is the corresponding EDS spectrum.



Figure S8. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images of Ni-TB-800N₂.



Figure S9. TEM images of the bimetal CoNi-precursors. (a) CoNi(3:1)-precursor. (b) CoNi(1:1)-precursor. (c) CoNi(1:3)-precursor. The insets are their corresponding EDS

spectra.

Note S2: These TEM images of the bimetal CoNi-precursors show the net-like nanostructures. Their corresponding EDS results demonstrate that the Co/Ni actual molar ratios are very close to the feeding ones. In addition, the ICP-OES results of these bimetal CoNi-precursors also confirm that the Co/Ni actual molar ratios in them are almost identical with the feeding ones. Specifically, the Co/Ni actual molar ratios of CoNi(3:1)-precursor, CoNi(1:1)-precursor, and CoNi(1:3)-precursor determined by ICP-OES are ~3.02, ~0.98, and ~0.32, respectively. Thus, the results above suggest that the Co/Ni actual molar ratios in the CoNi actual molar ratios suggest that the Co/Ni actual molar ratios in the CoNi precursors are well controlled by the feeding ones, as well as the resulting catalysts with CoNi alloys (Figure S4, S6 and S7).



Figure S10. Koutecky-Levich (K-L) plots at various potentials (vs. RHE). (a) Co-TB-800N₂, (b) CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N₂, (c) CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂, (d) CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N₂, (e) Ni-TB-800N₂, and (f) 20 wt% Pt/C.



Figure S11. RDE curves at various rotating speeds. (a) Co-TB-800N₂, (b) CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N₂, (c) CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂, (d) CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N₂, (e) Ni-TB-800N₂, and

(f) 20 wt% Pt/C.



Figure S12. Galvanostatic discharge curves of the primary Zn-air batteries at (a) 20 mA cm⁻² and (b) 30 mA cm⁻².



Figure S13. Cycling performance of rechargeable Zn-air batteries at 20 mA cm⁻². (a) Pulse one with 10 min of discharge and 10 min of charge. (b) Long-time one with 2 h of discharge and 2 h of charge.



Figure S14. Additional EDS mappings of CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂. (a) TEM image. (b) HAADF image with a higher magnification of 475 kx. (c) Overlapped distribution of Co, Ni, C, N, O and HAADF image. (d)-(h) Distribution of individual elements of Co, Ni, C, N, and O, respectively.



Figure S15. The EDS line scanning across a single CoNi alloy nanoparticle and the surrounding NOC shells from three directions: (a), (c) and (e) HAADF images of the

selected CoNi alloy nanoparticle and the surrounding NOC shells in Figure S14a (marked by a red circle) with a magnification of 950 kx, in which the scanning directions are shown by both red and green arrows. (b), (d) and (f) Corresponding distribution profiles of Co, Ni, C, N and O.

Note S3: The additional mappings for the typical CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N₂ were performed (Figure S14), which were collected under the higher magnification (475 kx) as compared those shown in Figure 3 (225 kx). The distributions of Co (Figure S14d) and Ni (Figure S14e) still clearly show that vast majority of them are concentrated in CoNi alloy nanoparticles rather than the outer NOC shells. Furthermore, a single CoNi alloy nanoparticle and the surrounding NOC shells were selected to perform EDS line scanning with a higher magnification of 950 kx than that of additional mappings (485 kx). The results for three scanning directions are shown in Figure S15. Obviously, Co and Ni are mainly distributed in the CoNi alloy nanoparticle, whereas the NOC shells almost do not contain them (Figure S15b, S15d and S15f). Even if there are Co and/or Ni in the NOC shells, their amounts are extreme low.



Figure S16. The local OER LSVs for the oxidation waves of the resulting catalysts within the potential range from 1.30 to 1.55 V vs. RHE.



Figure S17. The EIS spectra of the resulting catalysts in (a) 0.1 M KOH and (b) 1 M KOH. The corresponding equivalent circuit is shown in the insets.



Figure S18. DMPO-EPR spin-trapping spectra of (a) $O_2^{\bullet-}$ and (b) \bullet OH in the dark.

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. The BET SSAs,	pore sizes and	pore volumes of the	resulting catalysts.
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Catalysts	BET SSA ($m^2 g^{-1}$) —	Pore siz	ze (nm)	Pore v	volume ($\mathrm{cm}^3 \mathrm{g}^{-1}$)	
		Micropore	Mesopore	Micropore	Mesopore	Total
Co-TB-800N ₂	56.62	1.057	7.63	0.02	0.14	0.16
CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N ₂	63.07	1.067	15.47	0.02	0.29	0.31
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	70.62	1.086	21.49	0.03	0.39	0.42
CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N ₂	84.46	1.106	24.36	0.03	0.43	0.46
Ni-TB-800N ₂	113.52	1.140	27.98	0.05	0.54	0.59

Catalyst	Mass loading (mg cm ⁻	Electrolyte	$E_{1/2}$ (V vs. RHE)	Tafel slope (mV dec-	References
	²)			1)	
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	0.12	0.1 M KOH	0.888	41	This work
NPCN/CoNi-NCNT	0.71	0.1 M KOH	0.870	54	S1
CoPNi-N/C	0.30	0.1 M KOH	0.840	43	S2
Co@NHCC-800	N.A.	0.1 M KOH	0.837	67	S3
Co/NGC-3	0.20	0.1 M KOH	0.850	61	S4
CoS _x /Co-NC-800	0.25	0.1 M KOH	0.800	62	S5
Co ₂ P/CoN-in-NCNTs	0.10	0.1 M KOH	0.850	49	S6
Co@Co ₃ O ₄ @NC-900	0.36	0.1 M KOH	0.800	N.A.	S 7
NMC/Co@CNTs	0.30	0.1 M KOH	0.791	65	S8
^{a)} The ORR activity	of the listed car	talysts were evaluated	on the RDE	e glassy carbon	electrode (GCE).

Table S2. Summary of ORR activity for the recently developed Co and/or Ni/NC typed catalysts ^{a)}.

Catalyst	Mass loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Electrolyte	η_{10} (V vs. RHE)	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	References
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	0.12	1 M KOH	290	58	This work
NPCN/CoNi-NCNT	0.71	0.1 M KOH	360	165	S1
CoDNi-N/C	0.30	0.1 M KOH	360	72	S2
Co@NHCC-800	N.A.	1 M KOH	282	84	S3
Co/NGC-3	0.20	0.1 M KOH	396	92	S4
CoS _x /Co-NC-800	0.25	0.1 M KOH	310	96	S5
Co ₂ P/CoN-in-NCNTs	0.10	0.1 M KOH	420	N.A.	S6
Co@Co ₃ O ₄ @NC-900	0.36	1 M KOH	370	94	S7
NMC/Co@CNTs	0.30	0.1 M KOH	500	79	S 8
$(PrBa_{0.5}Sr_{0.5})_{0.95}Co_{1.5}Fe_{0.5}$	0.796	0.1 M KOH	320	74	S 9

Table S3. Summary of OER activity for the recently-developed Co and/or Ni/NC typed catalysts ^{a)}.

 $O_{5+\delta}/3D$ porous N-doped

graphene					
NiSAs@ACNTFs	0.30	1 М КОН	250	51	S10
Co-N-C catalyst (DAP-	0.30	1 М КОН	350	60	S11
DAB-					
$C_4H_6O_4$ • Co • $4H_2O)$					
CoO@Co/N-rGO	N.A.	0.1 M KOH	420	N.A.	S12

^{a)} The OER activity of the listed catalysts were evaluated on the RDE glassy carbon electrode (GCE).

Table S4. The summary of primary Zn-air battery performance of the resulting catalysts and the mixture of $RuO_2 + 20$ wt% Pt/C at high current densities.

Catalysta	Primary batte	ery performance at 20) mA cm ⁻²	Primary battery performance at 30 mA cm ⁻²			
Catalysis	Discharge plateau	Specific capacity	Energy density	Discharge plateau	Specific capacity	Energy density	
	(V vs. Zn)	(mAh g ⁻¹ _{Zn})	(Wh kg ⁻¹)	(V vs. Zn)	(mAh g ⁻¹ _{Zn})	(Wh kg ⁻¹)	
Co-TB-800N ₂	1.198	639.3	765.9	1.188	581.2	690.5	
CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N ₂	1.217	715.5	870.8	1.196	665.6	796.1	
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	1.223	761.9	931.8	1.200	733.8	880.6	
CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N ₂	1.208	660.7	798.1	1.193	629.1	750.5	
Ni-TB-800N ₂	1.152	524.9	604.7	1.145	498.6	570.9	
RuO_2 +20 wt% Pt/C	1.219	726.1	885.1	1.198	669.6	802.2	

Table S5. The summary of rechargeable Zn-air battery performance of the resulting catalysts and the mixture of $RuO_2 + 20$ wt% Pt/C at 20 mA

cm⁻².

Catalysts	Rechargeable battery performance							
		Pulse cycling			Long-time cycling			
	Initial voltaic	Final voltaic	Stable running time	Initial voltaic	Final voltaic	Stable running time		
	efficiency (%)	efficiency (%)	(h)/cycle number	efficiency (%)	efficiency (%)	(h)/cycle number		
Co-TB-800N ₂	61.6	45.8	36/109	62.3	40.7	76/19		
CoNi(3:1)-TB-800N ₂	66.0	56.5	52/158	66.2	53.1	56/14		
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	68.7	61.0	109/327	69.6	53.9	120/30		
CoNi(1:3)-TB-800N ₂	66.7	53.5	100/300	66.8	52.2	96/24		
Ni-TB-800N ₂	64.1	56.6	87/262	62.5	55.9	48/12		
RuO ₂ +20 wt% Pt/C	62.0	56.2	29/87	62.3	38.9	48/12		

			Primary Zn-air battery			Rechargeable Zn-air	
Catalyst						battery	
	(ma am ²)	Electrolyte	Peak power	Specific	Energy	Durability	References
	$(\operatorname{mg}\operatorname{cm}^2)$		density (mW	capacity	density (Wh		
			cm ⁻²)	(mAh g ⁻¹ _{Zn})	kg ⁻¹)		
					1011.4 @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	125 h @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	
	0.65					(10 min of	
		wt%)/H-Q gol				discharge-charge	
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂		with ~ 1.60 wt%	154.8	808.5 @ 10 mA cm ⁻²		interval; 136 h @ 10	This work
		7n				mA cm ⁻² (2 h of	
		ZII				discharge-charge	
						interval)	

Table S6. Summary of Zn-air battery performance for the recently-developed Co and/or Ni/NC typed catalysts.

		6 M KOH with				12 h @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	
Co@NHCC-800	N.A.	0.2 M zinc	248.0	N.A.	N.A.	(5 min of discharge-	S3
		acetate				charge interval)	
Co/NGC-3		6 M KOH with				120 h @ 5 mA cm ⁻²	
	0.60	0.2 M zinc	134.4	716 @ 5 mA	847.4 @ 5	(20 min of	S 4
	acetate			cm ⁻²	mA cm ⁻²	discharge-charge	54
		acetate				interval)	
	1.00	(MKOU with		770.4 @ 10 mA cm ⁻²		90 h @ 5 mA cm ⁻²	
CoS _x /Co-NC-800			103.0		923.5 @ 10 mA cm ⁻²	(6 min of discharge-	S5
		0.2 M ZnCl_2				charge interval)	
Co ₂ P/CoN-in-NCNTs	6 0.50	6 M KOH with		640.6 @ 20	844.5 @ 20	96 h @ 5 mA cm ⁻²	
		0.2 M zinc	194.6	mA cm ⁻²	mA cm ⁻²	(1 h of discharge-	S6
		acetate				charge interval)	

				685.0 @ 5		200 h @ 5 mA cm ⁻²		
Co@Co ₃ O ₄ @NC-900	1.50-2.00	6 M KOH	64.0	$m\Lambda \ cm^{-2}$	N.A.	(1 h of discharge-	S7	
			iii A ciii		charge interval)			
						40 000 s @ 10		
	2.00		1(2.0	N.A.	N.A.	mA cm ⁻² (100 s of	<u> </u>	
NMC/Co@CNTs 3.0	3.00	0.2 M zinc	163.0			discharge-charge	58	
	acetate					interval)		

Catalyst	Mass loading (mg	Electrolyte	$\eta_{10}(\mathrm{mV})$	Tafel slope (mV dec ⁻¹)	References
	cm ⁻²)				
CoNi(1:1)-TB-800N ₂	0.12	1 M KOH	114	59	This work
Co ₂ P/CoN-in-NCNTs	0.20	0.5 M H ₂ SO ₄	98	57	S 6
$(PrBa_{0.5}Sr_{0.5})_{0.95}Co_{1.5}Fe_{0.5}O_{5+\delta}/3D$	0.796	0.1 M KOH	230	124	S9
porous N-doped graphene					
NiSAs@ACNTFs	0.30	1 M KOH	49	73	S10
Co-N-C catalyst (DAP-DAB-	0.30	1 M KOH	180	59	S11
$C_4H_6O_4$ • Co • $4H_2O)$					
CoO@Co/N-rGO	N.A.	0.1 M KOH	237	67	S12
Ni ₂ P/Co ₂ P@NC nanospheres	0.20	1 M KOH	251	82	S13
CoP/NCNT-CP	0.28	1 M KOH	271	96	S14

Table S7. Summary of HER activity for the recently-developed Co and/or Ni/NC typed catalysts ^{a)}.

Co@N-CNTs@rGO	0.50	1 М КОН	108	55	S15
Co@NC/B-NCNTs	0.26	1 М КОН	182	105.4	S16

^a The OER activity of the listed catalysts were evaluated on the RDE glassy carbon electrode (GCE).

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