Supplementary Materials

Fe₃O₄/Fe₂O₃/Fe nanoparticles anchored on N-doped hierarchically porous carbon nanospheres as high-efficiency ORR electrocatalysts for rechargeable Zn-air batteries

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Figure S1. SEM images of the Fe-CNSs-C sample.



Figure S2. SEM images of CNSs-N sample.



Figure S3. Survey spectra of CNSs-N and Fe-CNSs-C.



Figure S4. CVs of CNSs-N and Fe-CNSs-C.



Figure S5. (a) LSV curves of CNSs-N at a scan rate of 10 mV·s⁻¹ and various rotating rates from 400 to 2500 rpm. (b) K-L plots of CNSs-N derived from LSV curves at

various potentials.



Figure S6. (a) LSV curves of Fe-CNSs-C at a scan rate of 10 mV \cdot s⁻¹ and various rotating rates from 400 to 2500 rpm. (b) K-L plots of Fe-CNSs-C derived from LSV

curves at various potentials.

Catalyst	E _{onset} (V vs RHE)	E _{1/2} (V vs RHE)	$J_{K}(mA \cdot cm^{-2})$
Pt/C	0.947	0.828	5.52
Fe-CNSs-N	0.948	0.835	5.17
Fe-CNSs-C	0.937	0.765	3.81
CNSs-N	0.910	0.809	4.79

 Table S1. The electrocatalytic performances of Fe-CNSs-N, Fe-CNSs-C, CNSs-N

and Pt/C for oxygen reduction reaction in alkaline electrolytes.



Figure S7. The photographs of the open-circuit voltage of the Zn-air batteries using Fe-CNSs-N (a) and commercial Pt/C (b) as air electrodes measured by multimeter.