

Supporting Information

Construction of three-dimensional Cobalt Sulfide /Multi-Heteroatoms Co-doped Porous Carbon as Efficient Trifunctional Electrocatalyst

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1. Experimental Section

1.1. Materials Characterizations

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM) characterizations were performed on FE-JSM-6701F (JEOL, Japan) and JSM-2100 (JEOL, Japan) microscopes, respectively. Power X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were profiled on an X-ray diffractometer (D/max-2500, Rigaku, Japan) (Cu K_{α} radiation ($\lambda=1.54056 \text{ \AA}$) as the X-ray source). Thermogravimetry (TG) measurements were conducted with a STA 7300 instrument to analyze the sulfidation process under high temperature. The specific surface area and pore size distribution were investigated by nitrogen adsorption-desorption measurements on a Quantachrome AUTOSORB-SI instrument. Raman spectra were obtained on a Horiba Jobin Yvon LabRam HR800 confocal microscope using 632.8 nm as laser. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were performed on the ESCALAB 250 spectrometer (Thermo Fisher) (using C 1s peak (284.98 eV) as reference for calibration).

1.2. Electrochemical Performance Test

For the electrochemical test, a conventional three-electrode system was employed on a CHI760e workstation (Shanghai Chenhua Instrument Corporation, China) using a graphite rod and a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) as the counter and reference electrode, respectively. The electrocatalyst coated rotating ring-disk electrode (RRDE) (area=0.19625 cm², from Pine Instrument Company) was used as the working electrode. Typically, 5 mg of the as-prepared electrocatalyst was first added into 1 mL

of isopropanol and then mixed with 10 μL of Nafion (5 wt.%, DuPont) solution by ultrasonically dispersing for 0.5 h. Afterwards, 20 μL of the homogeneous slurry was uniformly dropped on to the RRDE with catalyst loading of 788 $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$. For OER and HER measurements, 10 μL of the above electrocatalyst ink was coated onto glassy carbon electrode (GCE) and dried naturally with the electrocatalyst loading of 394 $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$. For comparison, the commercial Pt/C (20 wt.% of Pt, Johnson Matthey (JM)) and RuO_2 working electrodes were also prepared by ultrasonically dispersing Pt/C or RuO_2 into isopropanol solution containing Nafion (Pt loading: 78.8 and 394 $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$ for ORR and HER, respectively; RuO_2 loading: 394 $\mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$). All potentials are given in reference to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE).

1.3. Rechargeable Zn-air Assembly and Performance Test

The rechargeable Zn–air battery was assembled by using a Zn plate and a catalyst-loaded air electrode as the anode and cathode, respectively. 6.0 mol L^{-1} of KOH containing 0.2 mol L^{-1} of $\text{Zn}(\text{Ac})_2$ was used as the electrolyte. For the preparation of working electrode, 2.25 mg of the as-prepared electrocatalyst was first added into 1 mL of isopropanol and then mixed with 10 μL of Nafion (5 wt.%, DuPont) solution by ultrasonically dispersing for 0.5 h. For comparison, the commercial Pt/C and IrO_2 electrodes were also prepared by ultrasonically dispersing Pt/C or IrO_2 electrocatalysts into isopropanol solution containing Nafion. All of the homogeneous slurry was dropped on to the carbon fiber with electrocatalyst loading of 1 mg cm^{-2} . The effective area was controlled to be 1 cm^2 for both cathode and anode. All the electrochemical tests of Zn–air battery were conducted on the CHI760e electrochemical workstation.

The durability of the batteries was evaluated by galvanostatic discharge-charge cycling tests (600 s discharging, followed by 600 s charging in each cycle) at a current density of 10 mA cm⁻².

1.4. Overall Water Splitting Assembly and Performance Test

The overall water splitting performance was measured in a typical two-electrode system by the CHI 760e electrochemical workstation using the as-prepared electrocatalysts as both cathode and anode. 1 mg of the as-prepared electrocatalyst was first added into 1 mL of isopropanol and then mixed with 10 μ L of Nafion (5 wt.%, DuPont) solution by ultrasonically dispersing for 0.5 h. 1 mol L⁻¹ of KOH was used as the electrolyte. Cathode and anode were prepared by dispersing the catalysts ink onto carbon cloth (CC) with a loading of 1.0 mg cm⁻² and dried overnight. Polarization curves were tested in 1 M KOH with a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ and the durability of the catalysts was also evaluated via chronopotentiometry test at a current density of 10 mA cm⁻² for 55000 s.

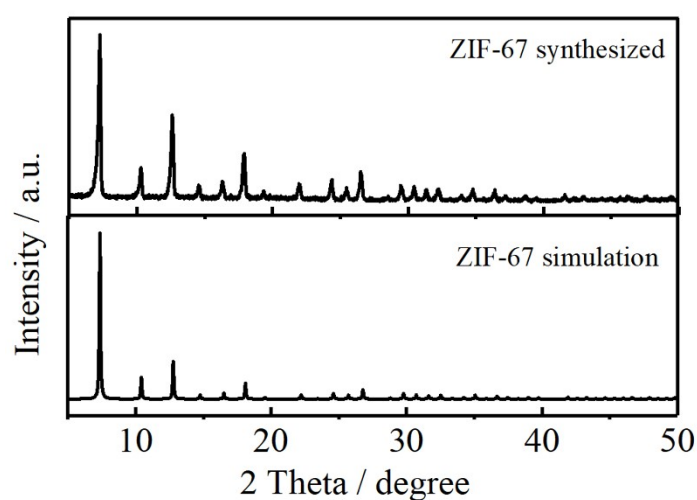


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of ZIF-67.

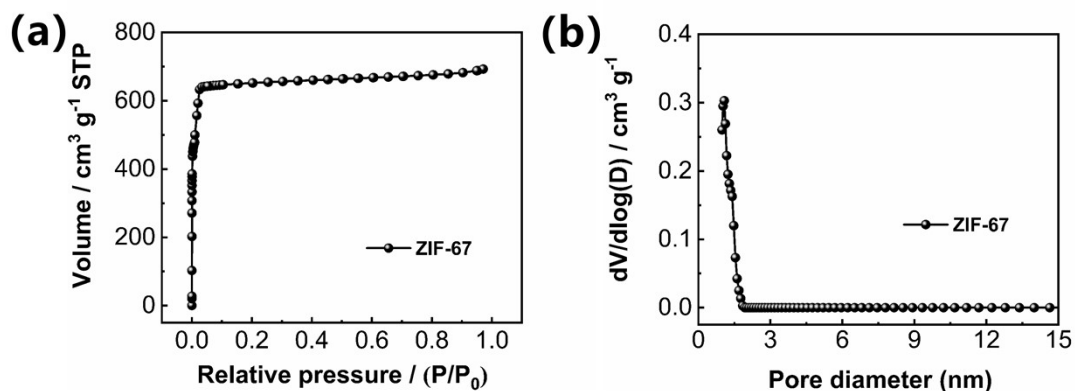


Fig. S2. (a) Nitrogen sorption isotherms and (b) pore size distribution of ZIF-67.

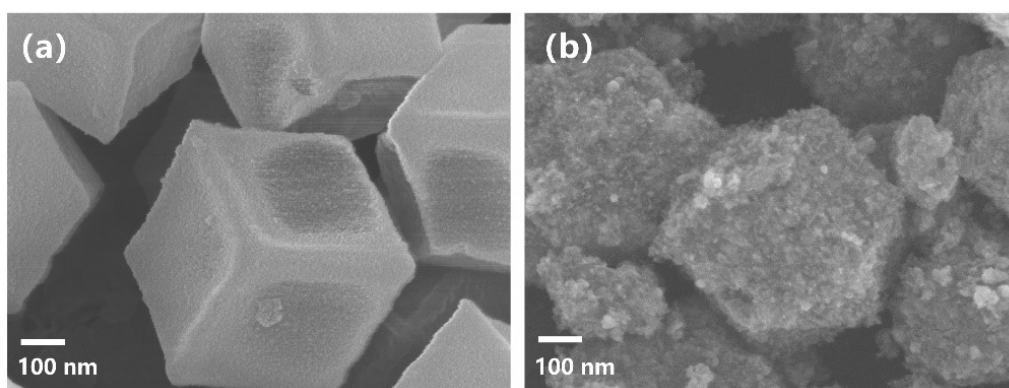


Fig. S3. Representative SEM images (a) of ZIF-67 and (b) Co₉S₈/CoNSC.

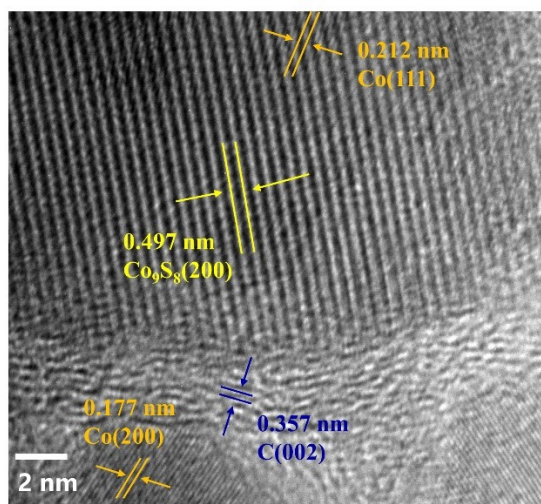


Fig. S4. HR-TEM images of Co₉S₈/CoNSC.

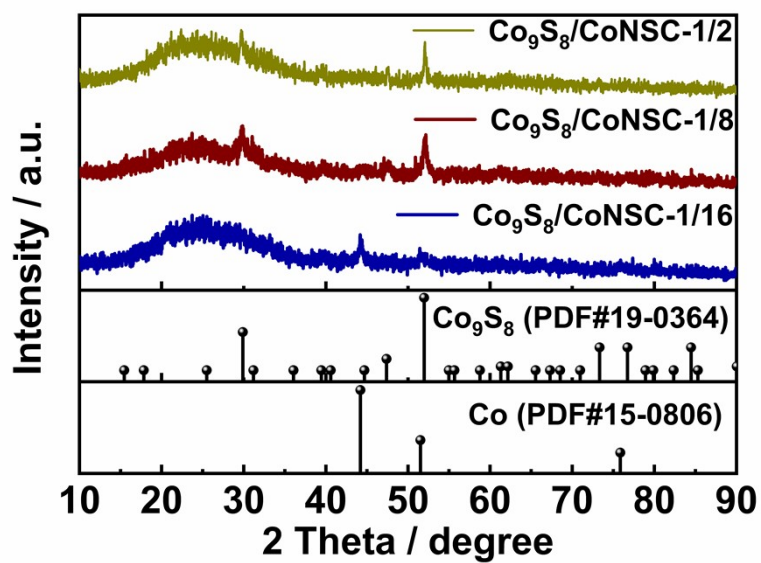


Fig. S5. XRD patterns of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ prepared at different mass ratio of S/ZIF-67 (1/2, 1/8 and 1/16).

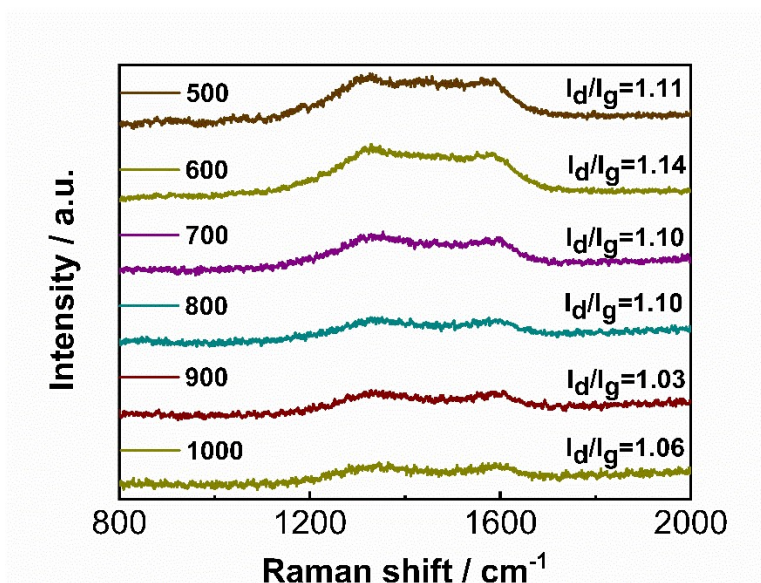


Fig. S6. Raman spectra of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ prepared with different temperature.

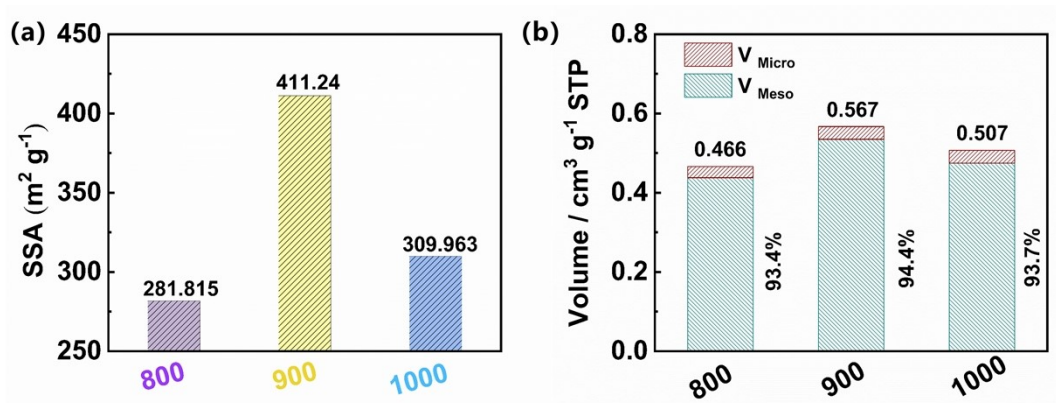


Fig. S7. Summary of (a) specific surface area and (b) pore volume of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$.

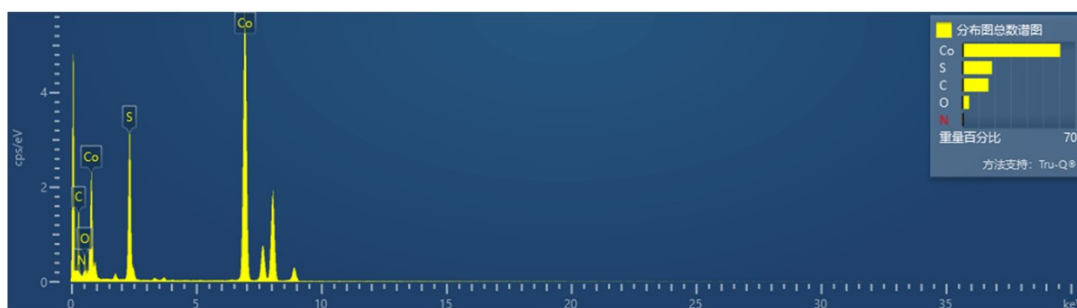


Fig. S8. EDX analysis of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$.

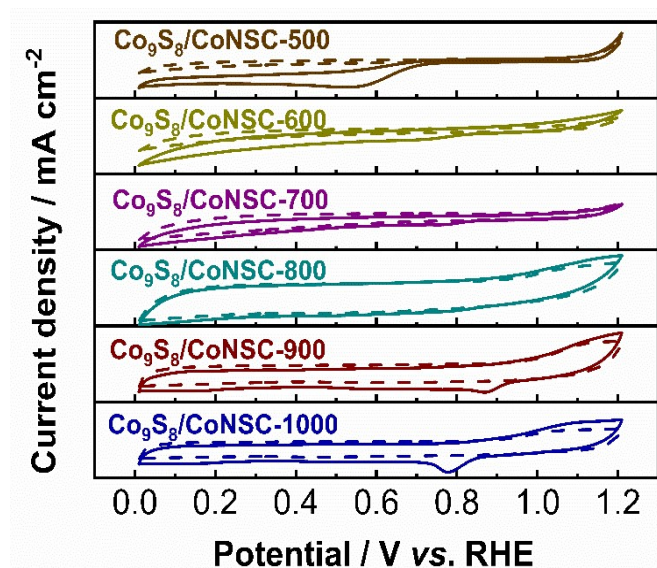


Fig. S9. CV curves of $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ in N_2 - and O_2 -saturated 0.1 M KOH.

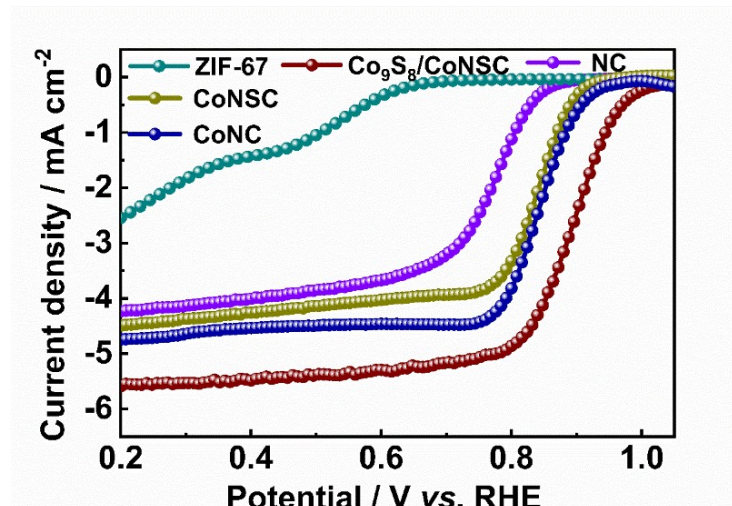


Fig. S10. LSV curves of ZIF-67, CoNSC, CoNC, NC and Co₉S₈/CoNSC in 0.1 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹.

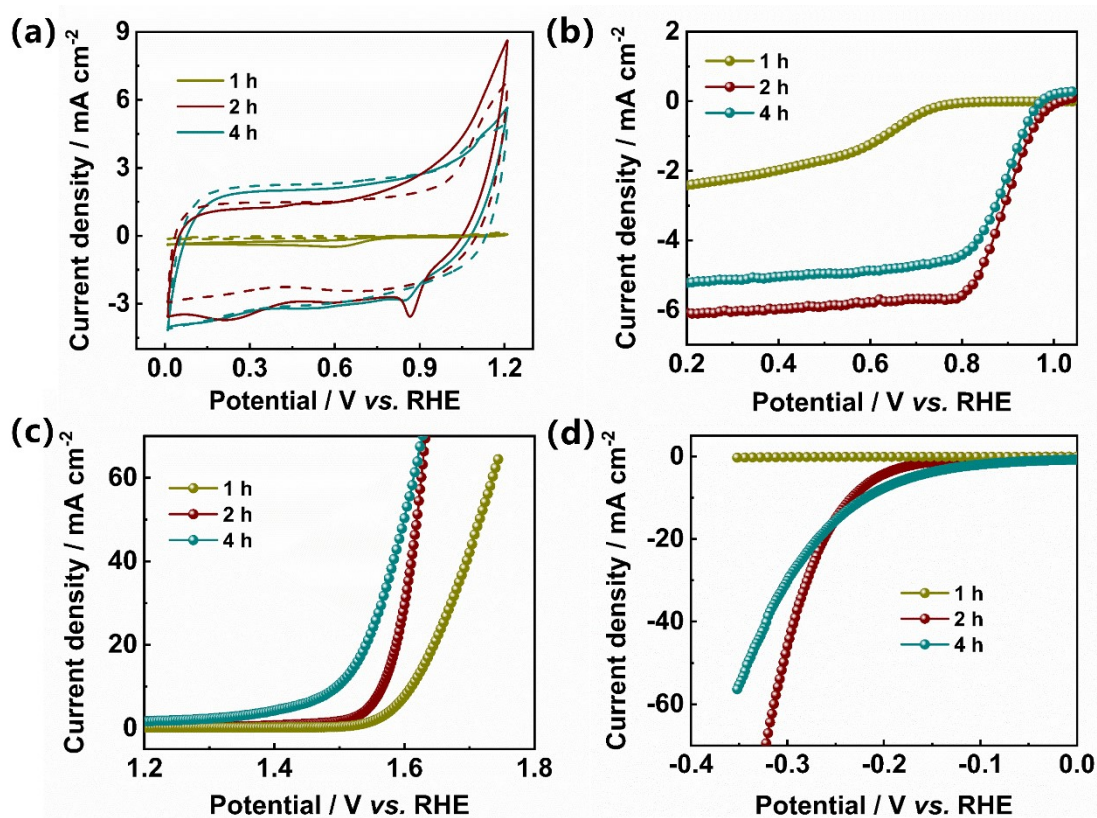


Fig. S11. (a) CV curves of the samples prepared at the sulfidation holding time of 1, 2 and 4 h (at 900 °C) in N₂ (dotted line) and O₂-saturated (solid line) 0.1 M KOH. LSV curves of the samples prepared at holding time of 1, 2 and 4 h (b) toward ORR in 0.1 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ in the range 0-1.2 V vs. RHE, (c) toward OER in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ in the range (0.947)-1.747 V vs. RHE and (d) toward

HER in the range (-0.353)-0.147 V vs. RHE.

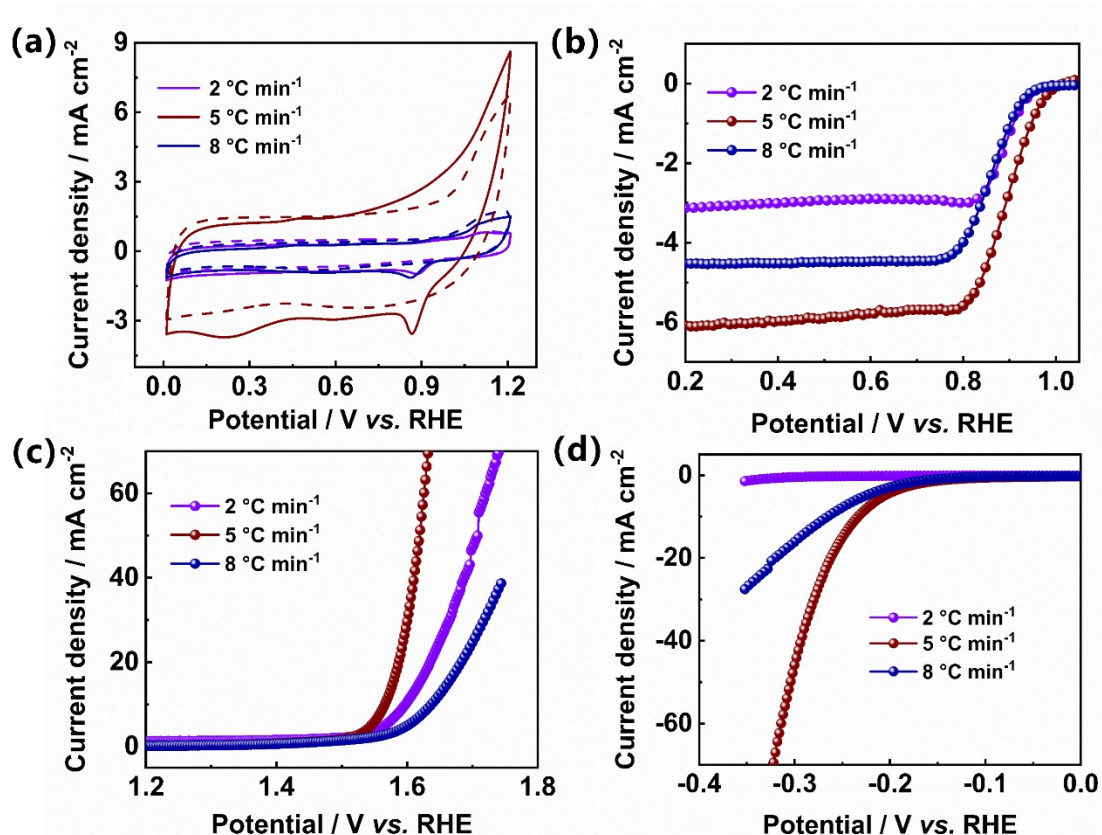


Fig. S12. (a) CV curves of the samples prepared at the sulfidation heating rate of 2, 5 and 8 °C min⁻¹ (at 900 °C) in N₂ (dotted line) and O₂-saturated (solid line) 0.1 M KOH. LSV curves of the samples prepared at heating rate of 2, 5 and 8 °C min⁻¹ (b) toward ORR in 0.1 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ in the range 0-1.2 V vs. RHE, (c) toward OER in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ in the range (0.947)-1.747 V vs. RHE and (d) toward HER in the range (-0.353)-0.147 V vs. RHE.

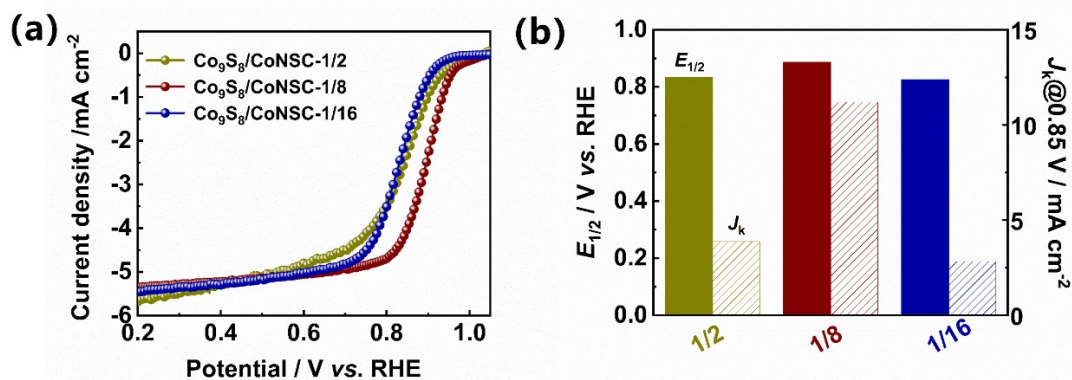


Fig. S13. (a) LSV curves of Co₉S₈/CoNSC prepared at different mass ratio of S/ZIF-67

(1/2, 1/8 and 1/16) in 0.1 M KOH at a scan rate of 5 mV s⁻¹ and (b) summary of $E_{1/2}$ and J_k for the above electrocatalysts.

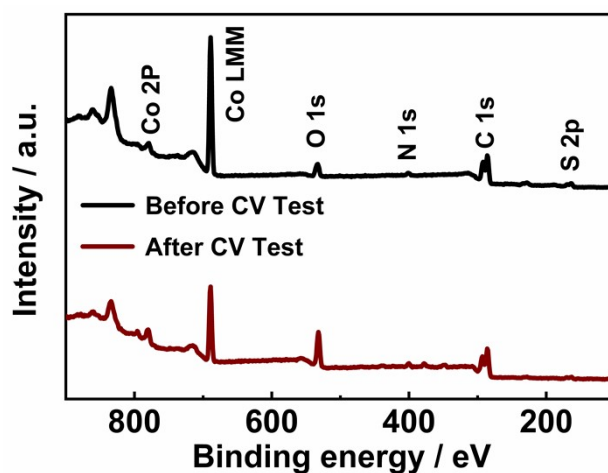


Fig. S14. XPS survey spectra of Co₉S₈/CoNSC before / after CV test toward ORR.

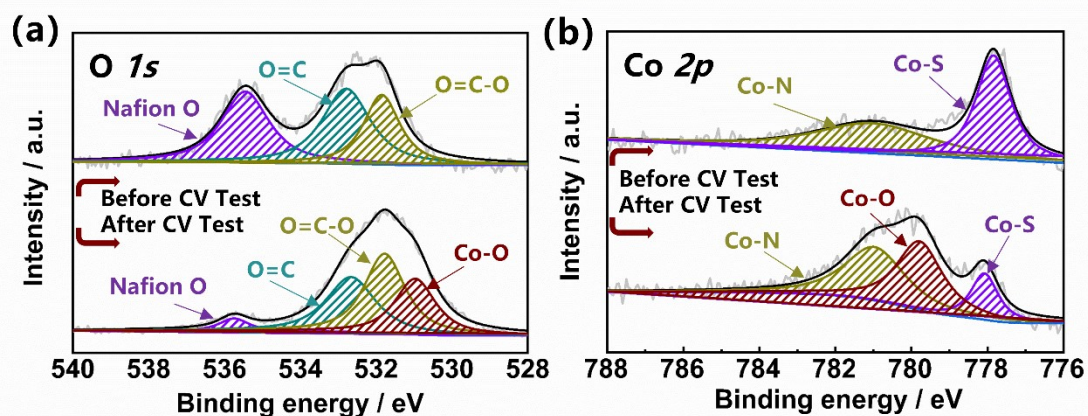


Fig. S15. (a) High-resolution XPS spectra of O 1s and (b) Co 2p of Co₉S₈/CoNSC before and after CV test toward ORR.

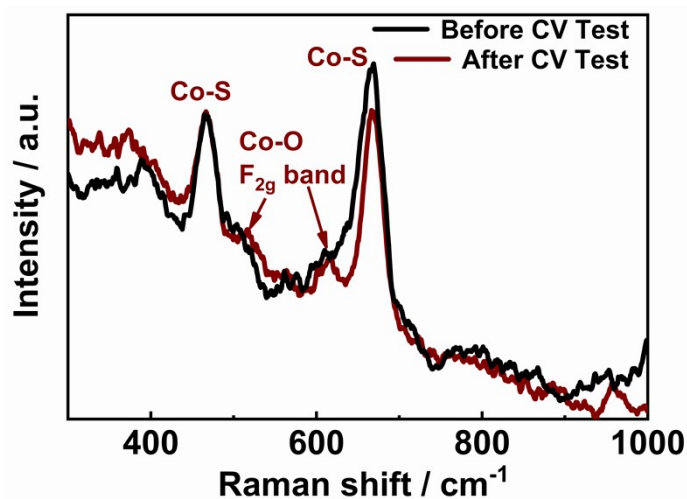


Fig. S16. Raman spectra of Co₉S₈/CoNSC before and after CV test towards ORR.

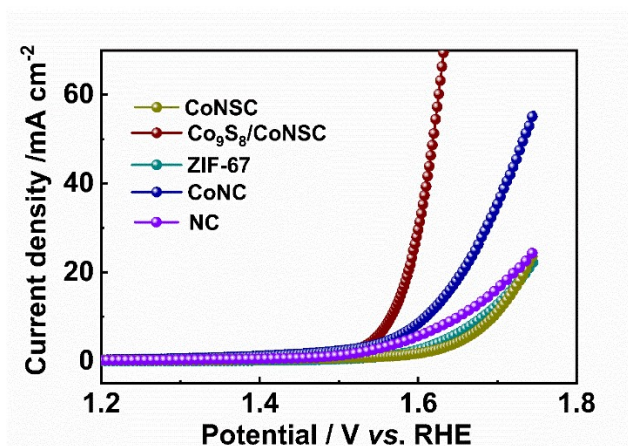


Fig. S17. LSV curves of ZIF-67, CoNSC, CoNC and Co₉S₈/CoNSC in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹.

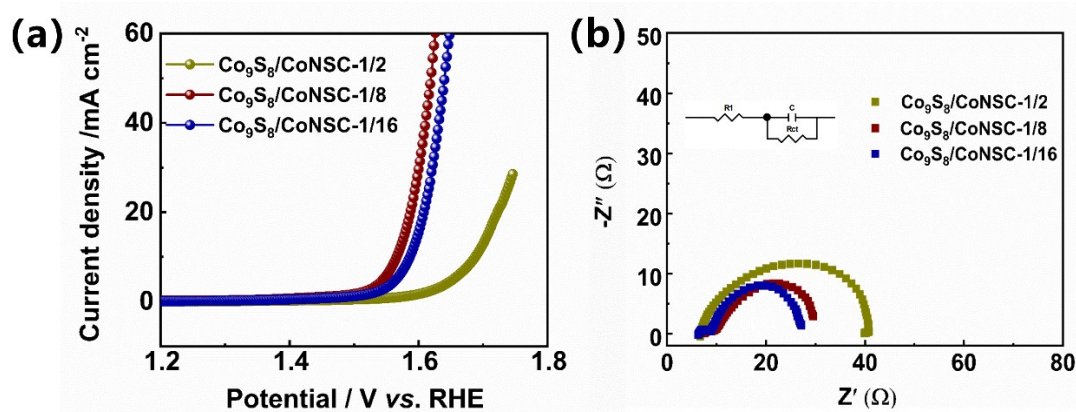


Fig. S18. (a) LSV curves of Co₉S₈/CoNSC prepared at different mass ratio of S/ZIF-67 (1/2, 1/8 and 1/16) in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ and (b) Nyquist plots for the above electrocatalysts.

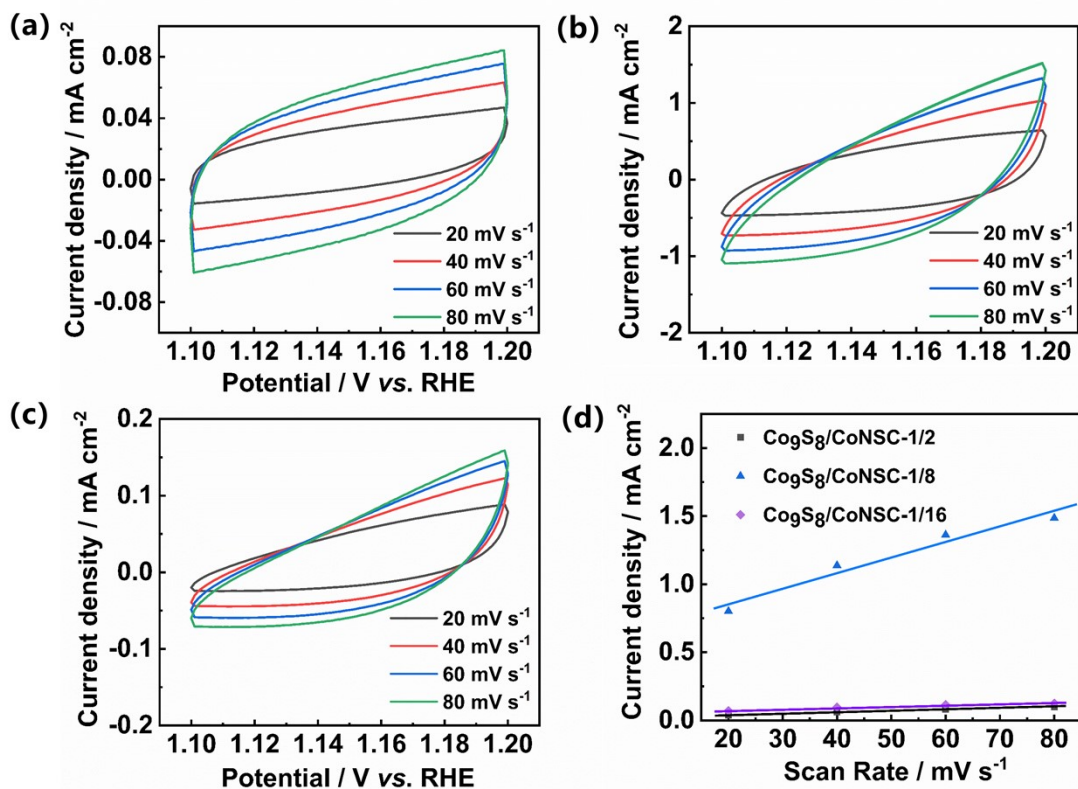


Fig. S19. CV curves of (a) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ -1/2, (b) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ -1/8, (c) $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ -1/16 in 1 M KOH electrolyte for OER during the potential range of 1.1-1.2 V vs. RHE and (d) relation of current density versus scan rate for $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ prepared at different mass ratio of ZIF-67/S.

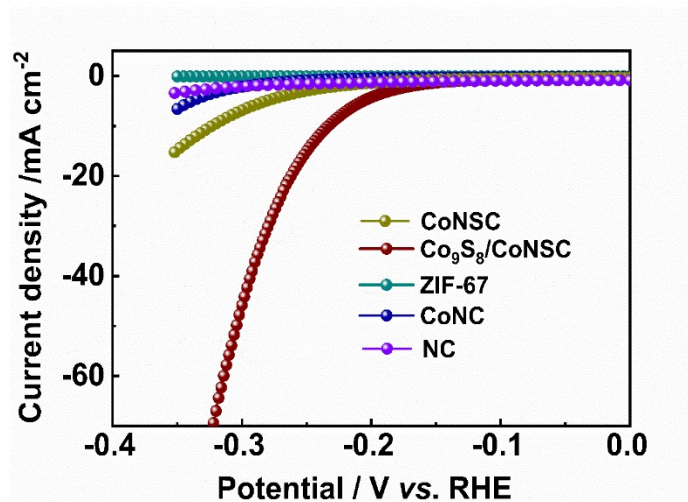


Fig. S20. LSV curves of ZIF-67, CoNSC, CoNC and $\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC}$ in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s^{-1} .

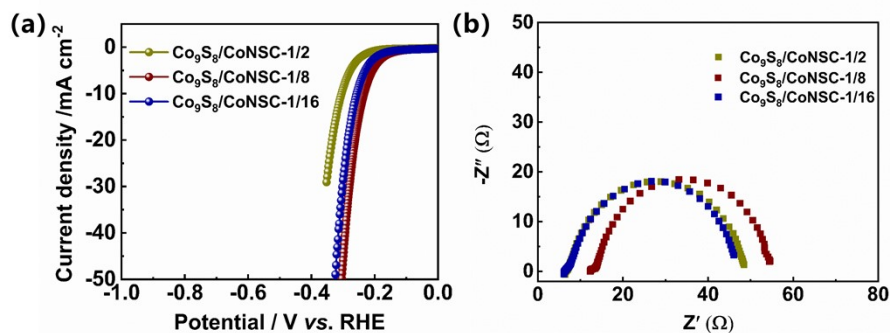


Fig. S21. (a) LSV curves of Co₉S₈/CoNSC prepared at different mass ratio of ZIF-67/S (2, 8 and 16) in 1 M KOH at a scan rate of 10 mV s⁻¹ and (b) Nyquist plots o for the above electrocatalysts.

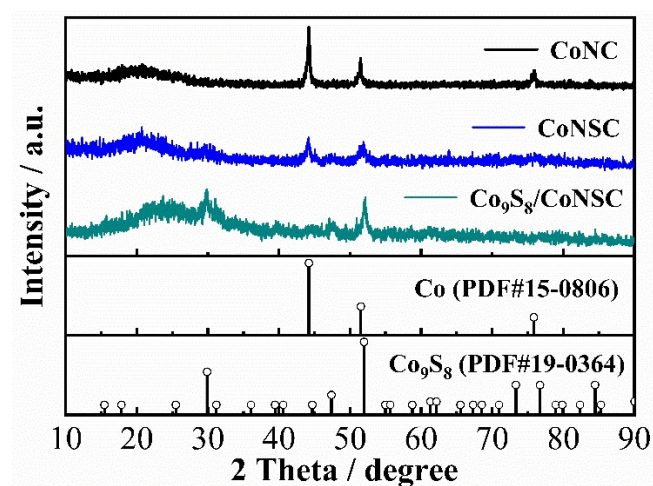


Fig. S22. XRD patterns of CoNC, CoNSC and Co₉S₈/CoNSC

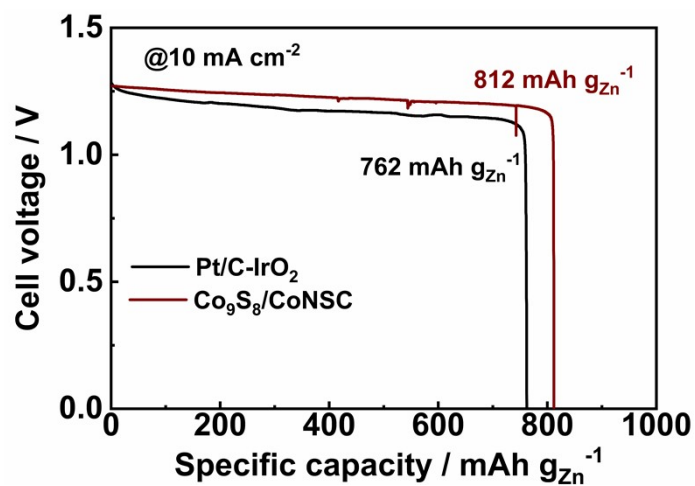


Fig. S23. Discharge curves of Zn–air batteries based on the Co₉S₈/CoNSC and Pt/C-IrO₂ electrodes at 10 mA cm⁻².

Table S1. Element composition and content for Co₉S₈/CoNSC based on XPS analysis.

Sample	Co (%)	S (%)	N (%)	C (%)	O (%)
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-500	8.56	11.49	15.38	48.32	16.26
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-600	8.76	9.66	13.8	51.57	16.2
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-700	9.23	12.12	9.24	48.76	20.65
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-800	9.07	13.05	6.71	61.58	9.6
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-900	10.43	15.37	4.84	62.4	6.96
Co ₉ S ₈ /CoNSC-1000	7.78	12.03	3.35	70.71	6.13

Table S2. Summary of ORR performance of Co_xS-based materials in 0.1 M KOH.

Materials	<i>E</i> _{onset} (V vs. RHE)	<i>E</i> _{1/2} (V vs. RHE)	Loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Reference
Co ₉ S ₈ @NSCM	0.97	0.81	0.15	1
Co ₉ S ₈ @NC	0.92	0.861	0.248	2
Co ₉ S ₈ /CD@NSC	/	0.84	0.255	3
Ni ₃ Fe–Co ₉ S ₈ /rGO	0.91	0.80	0.25	4
CoS ₂ /Cu ₂ S-NF	/	0.80	0.265	5
Co₉S₈/CoNSC	0.983	0.889	0.788	This work

Table S3. XPS results for the Co₉S₈/CoNSC sample before and after CV test.

Element	Co (at. %)	S (at. %)	N (at. %)	C (at. %)	O (at. %)
Before test	1.89	6.19	4.35	77.24	10.33
After test	2.11	2.76	3.65	70.42	21.06

Table S4. Summary of previously reported non-precious metal electrocatalysts for OER in 1.0 M KOH.

Materials	Overpotential @ J_{10}/mV	Loading (mg cm^{-2})	Reference
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{MoS}_2$	340	0.40	6
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{TDC}$	330	1.4	7
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{NSCP}$	370	0.331	8
CeO_x/CoS	269	0.2	9
$\text{Co}_x\text{S}_y@\text{C}$	470	0.141	10
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{SNC}$	320	0.22	11
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8@\text{NOSC}$	340	0.28	12
Ni_3S_2 nanosheet	260	4.1	13
Ni_2P	290	0.25	14
CoMnP	330	0.285	15
NiCo-LDH	335	1	16
Co_4N	330	0.83	17
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC-900-4 h}$	266	0.394	This work
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC-900-2 h}$	326	0.394	This work
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC-900-1 h}$	368	0.394	This work
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC-900-2 } ^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$	370	0.394	This work
$\text{Co}_9\text{S}_8/\text{CoNSC-900-8 } ^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$	407	0.394	This work

Table S5. Summary of TMCs-based electrocatalysts for HER in 1.0 M KOH.

Materials	Overpotential @ j_{10} / mV	Tafel slope (mV dec⁻¹)	Reference
MoS ₂ @CoS ₂	96	60	18
Co ₉ S ₈ -NDCL	146	70	19
Co ₉ S ₈ HNSs	267	139	20
Co ₉ S ₈ nanotubes	280	135	21
Co ₉ S ₈ -Ni ₃ S ₂ /NF	277	171	22
Co₉S₈/CoNSC	233	93.78	This work

Table S6. Summary of performance for Zn-air battery.

Materials	Power density (mW cm⁻²)	Specific Capacity (mA h g_{Zn}⁻¹)	Energy density (Wh kg_{Zn}⁻¹)	Cycling stability (h)	Reference
NPS-G	151	686	805	20	23
CoO/N-CNT	265	570	700	22	24
Co _{1-x} S/Co ₉ S ₈	168.2	817.9	973.3	78	25
Co/NGC-3	134.4	716	847.4	120	26
Co/Co ₉ S ₈ -NCL	112	799	/	25	27
Co₉S₈/CoNSC	150	812	939.5	40	This work

Table S7. Summary of performance for overall water splitting in 1.0 M KOH.

Materials	Overpotential @ 10 mA cm⁻²	Cycling Stability (h)	Reference
Co ₉ S ₈ -NSC@Mo ₂ C	1.61 V	20	28
Co ₉ S ₈ @MoS ₂	1.67 V	16	29
Co ₉ S ₈ -V ₃ S ₄	1.53 V	48	30
MoS ₂ /NiS ₂	1.63V	24	31
Co ₉ S ₈ @NiCo ₂ O ₄	1.55 V	50	32

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