

# Cutting-edge nitrogen, boron, fluorine triply doped chain-like porous carbon nanofibers: a versatile solution for high-performance zinc-air batteries and self-powered water splitting

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## 1.2 Tafel calculation:

The kinetic current of the RDE mass-transport correction was measured in the Tafel plot by:

$$J_K = \frac{J \times J_L}{J - J_L} \quad (4)$$

Where J, is the calculated current density, J<sub>L</sub> and J<sub>K</sub> are the kinetics and diffusion-limited current density, respectively.

## 1.3 Zn–air battery performance calculation:

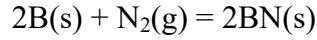
The following formula was used to calculate the specific capacity.

$$\text{Specific capacity} = \frac{\text{current} \times \text{service hour}}{\text{weight of consumed zinc}} \quad (5)$$

The following formula was used to calculate the energy density.

$$\text{Energy density} = \frac{\text{current} \times \text{service hour} \times \text{average discharge voltage}}{\text{weight of consumed zinc}} \quad (6)$$

In this study, the crosslinked PVA-BA-PTFE will be converted into B-doped PCNFs. Based on the reaction:



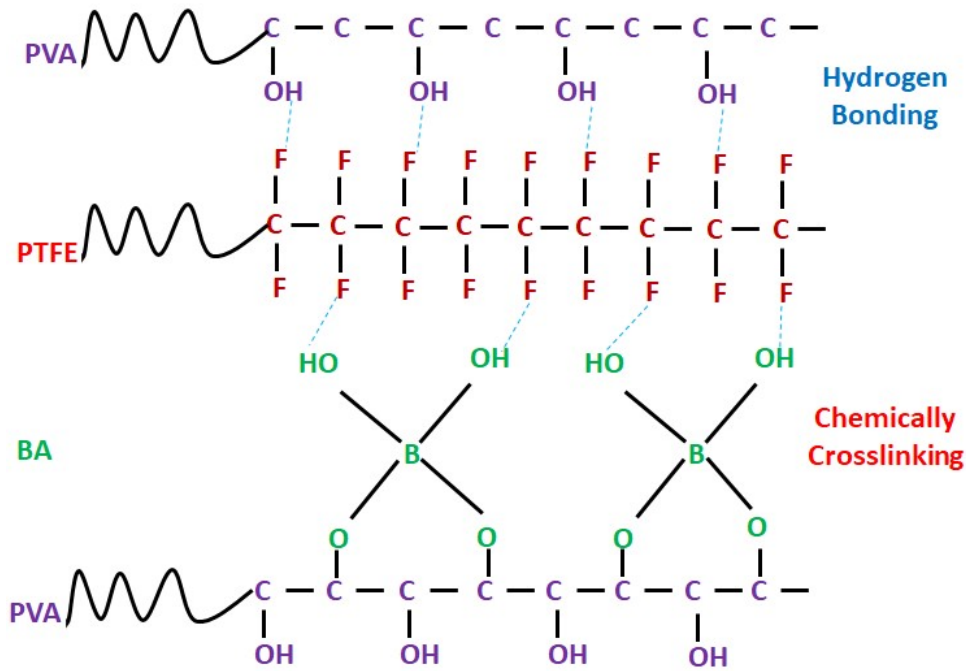
Where  $\text{N}_2$ :  $\Delta_f H_m = 0 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta_f G_m = 0 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $S_m = 191.5 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ;

B:  $\Delta_f H_m = 0 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta_f G_m = 0 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $S_m = 5.86 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ;

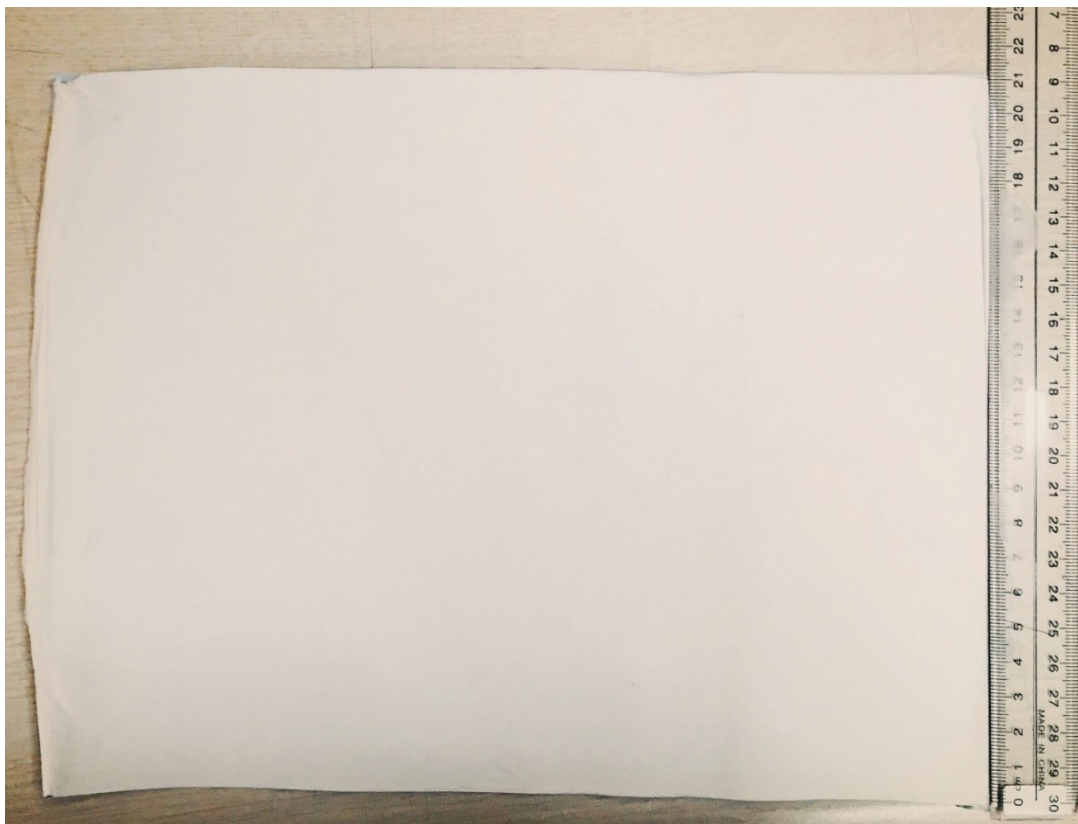
BN:  $\Delta_f H_m = -254.39 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta_f G_m = -228.45 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $S_m = 14.81 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ;

Therefore, for this reaction,  $\Delta H = -254.39 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta S = -86.8 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ;  $\Delta G = -228.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} < 0$ ,

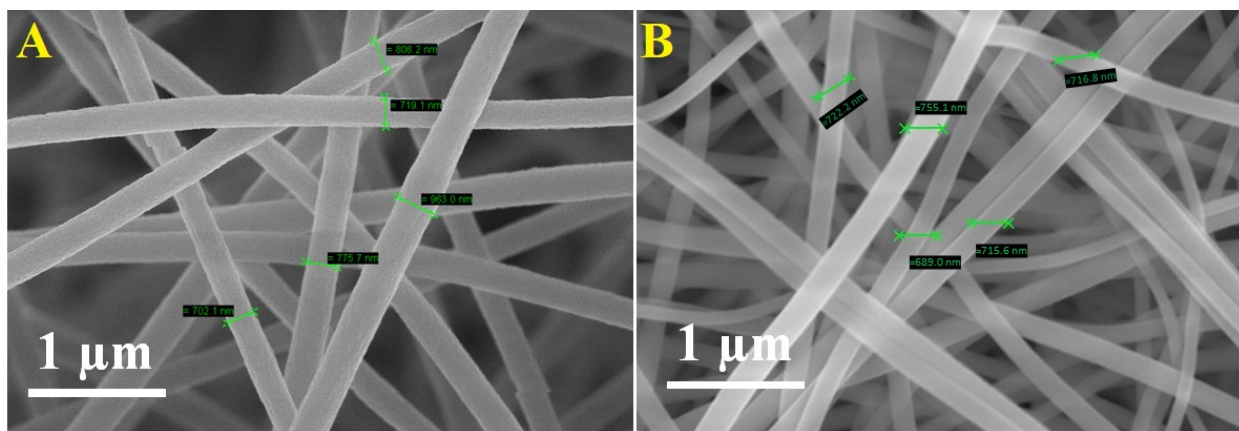
Based on the Gibbs function, the reaction between B and  $\text{N}_2$  is considered spontaneous when the value of  $\Delta G$  is less than zero. This implies that the reaction can occur at room temperature. However, it should be noted that high temperatures can speed up the reaction process.



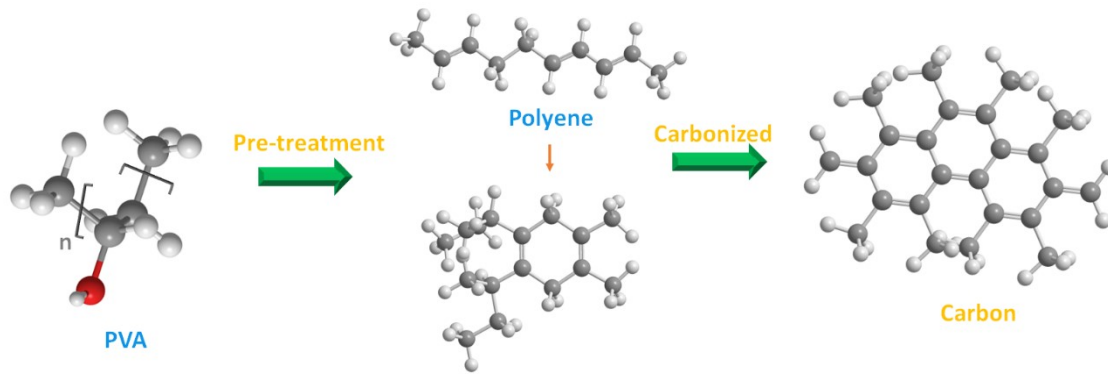
**Figure S1.** A schematic diagram of chemical crosslinking electrospinning to synthesize as-spun fibers.



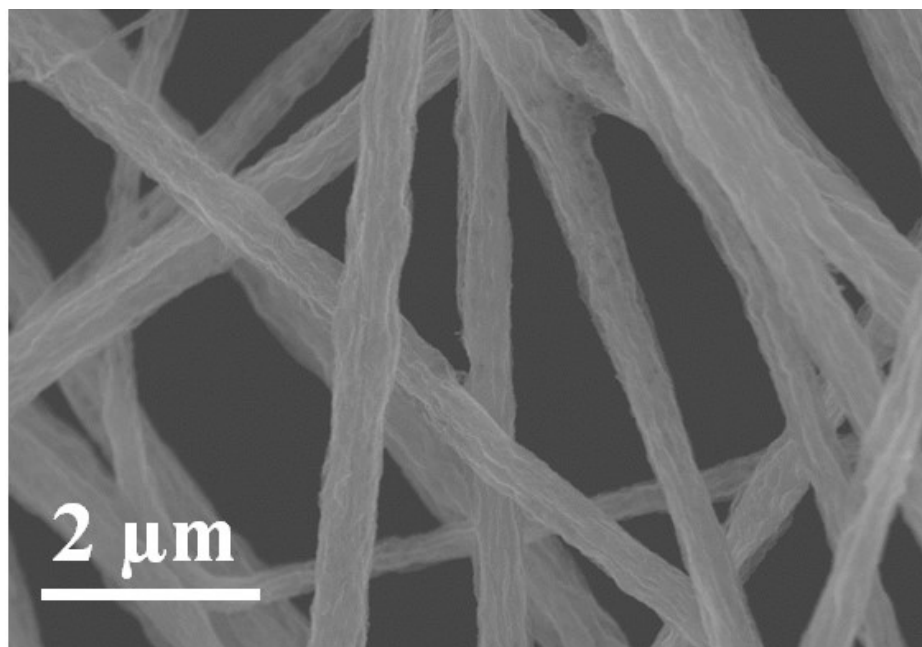
**Figure S2.** A digital photographic image of the as-spun film with a size of 25 cm × 20 cm



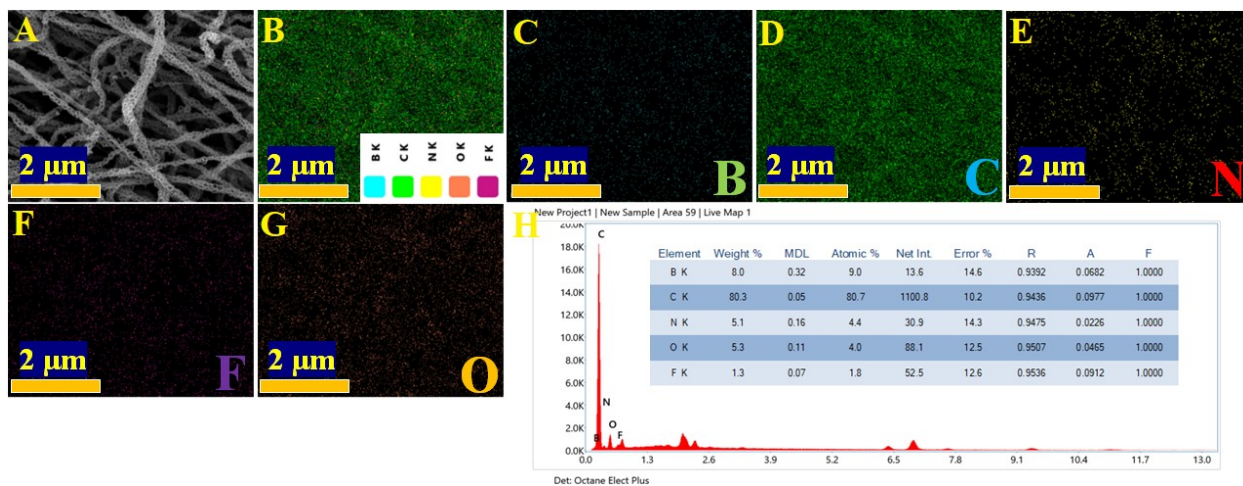
**Figure S3.** FESEM image of the as-spun (A) PVA and (B) PVA: PTFE fiber.



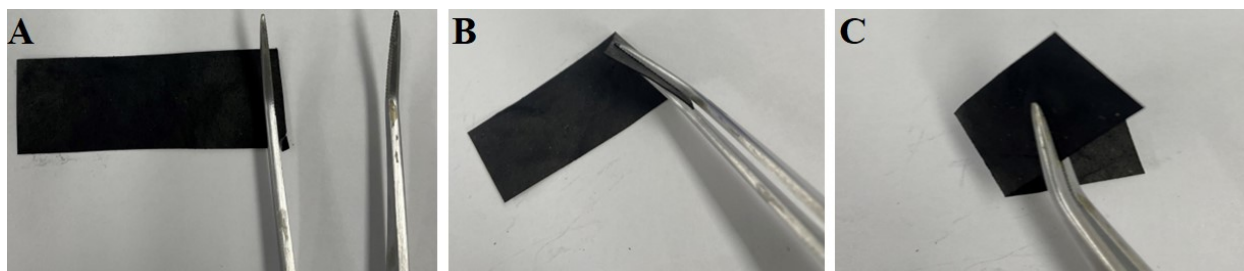
**Figure S4.** Potential PVA activity after the heat treatment method.



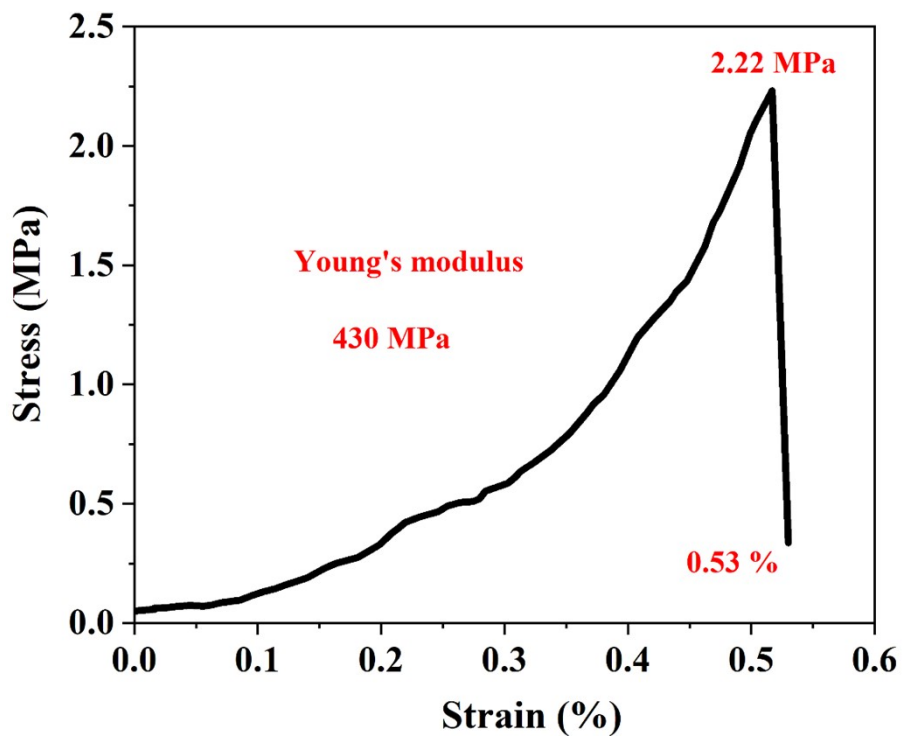
**Figure S5.** FESEM image of the PVA: PTFE oxidized fiber.



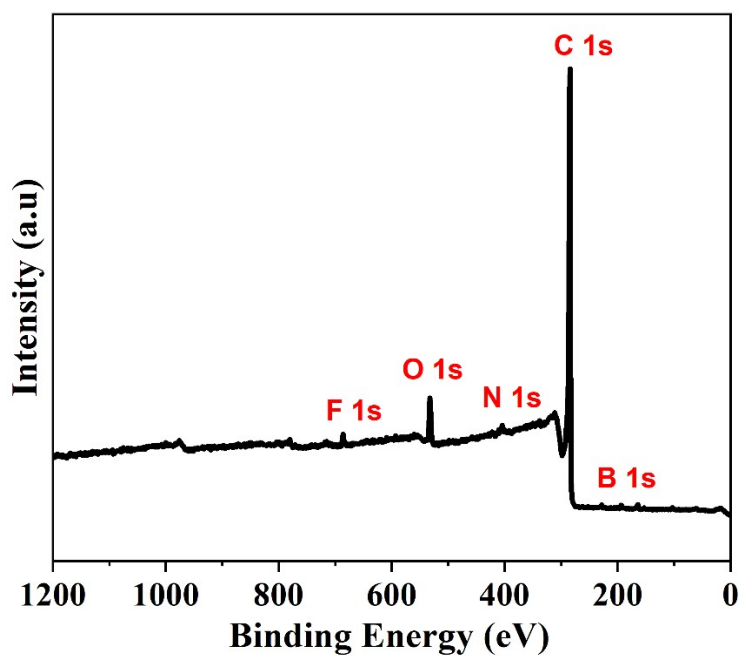
**Figure S6.** (A) FESEM, (B-G) elemental mapping, and (H) EDX spectrum and inset image corresponding elemental compositions of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs.



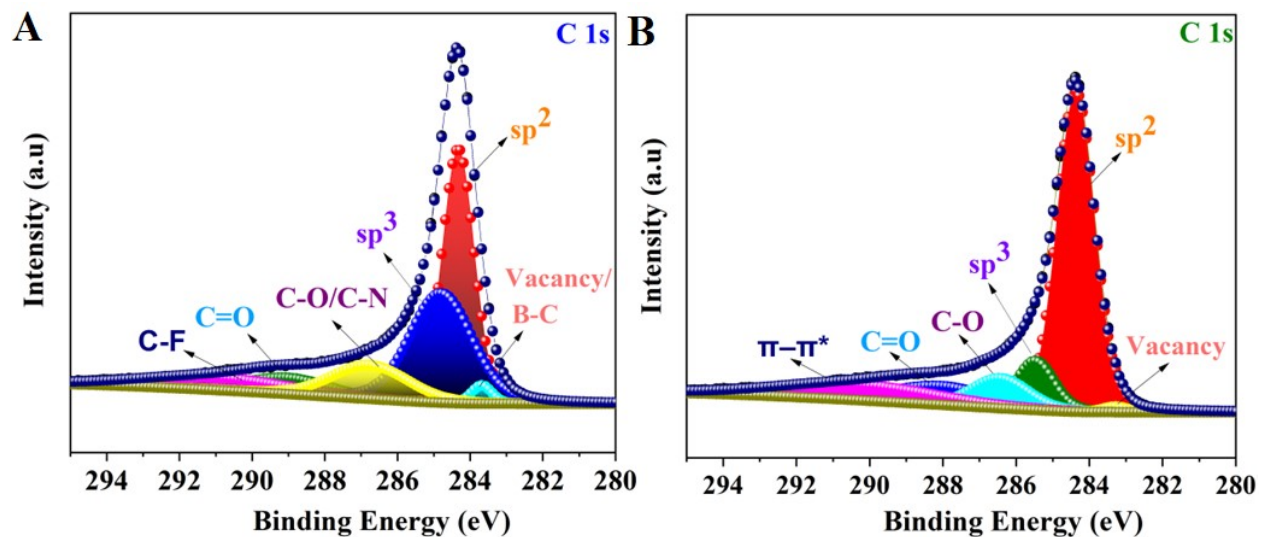
**Figure S7.** Digital photograph of repeated bending of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs.



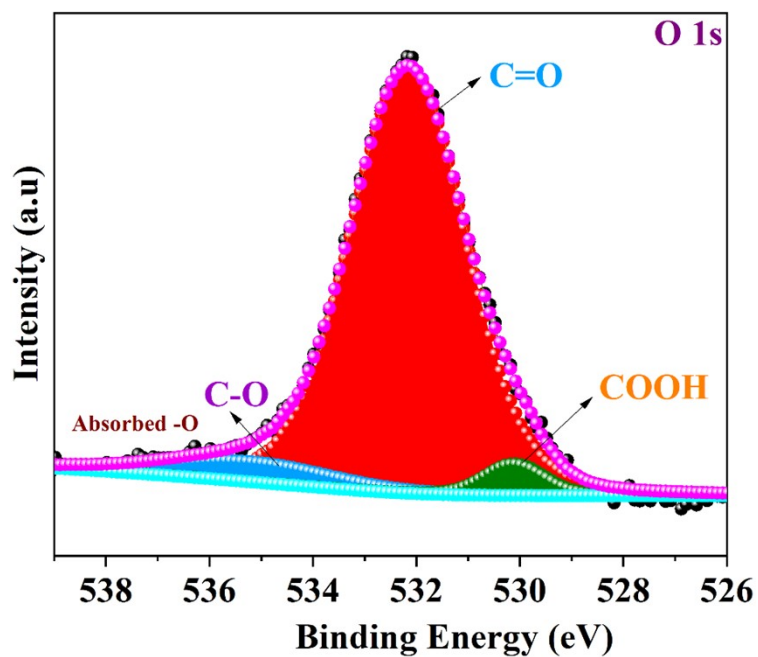
**Figure S8.** Tensile stress–strain curve of the N, B, and F-doped PCNFs film that was made at 1200 °C.



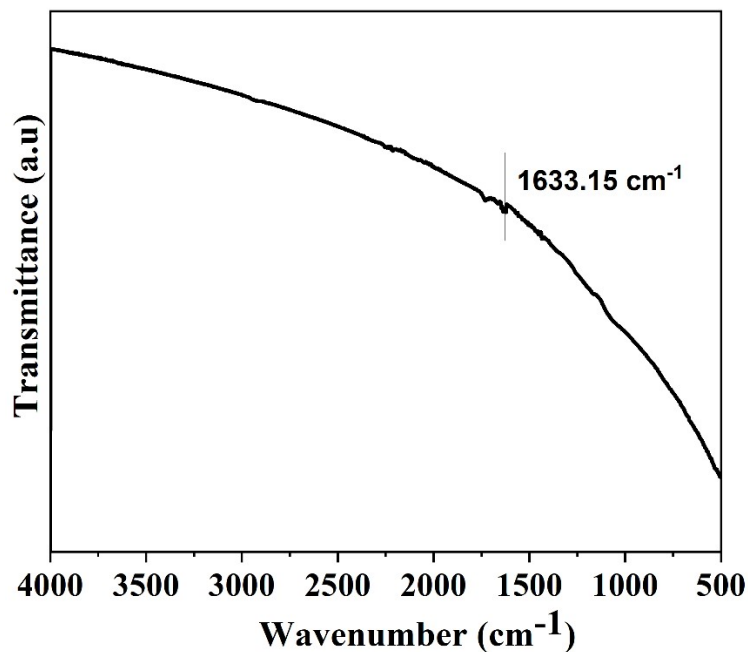
**Figure S9.** XPS survey spectrum of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs.



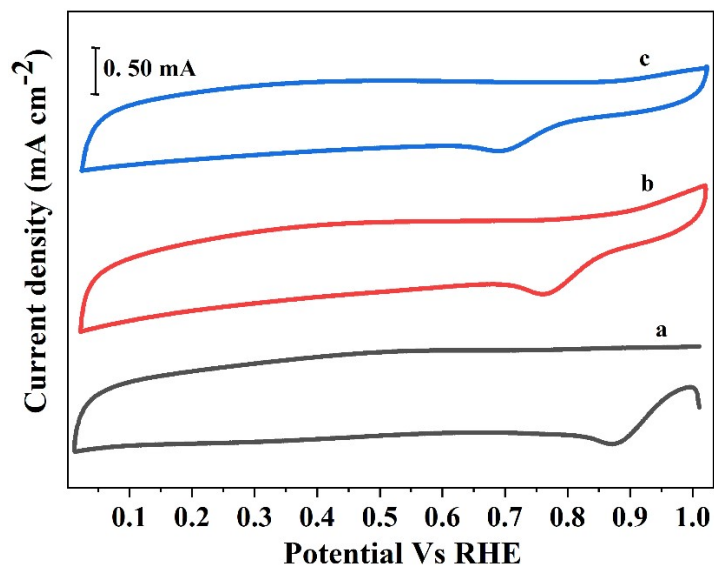
**Figure S10.** High-resolution C 1s XPS spectra of (A) N, B, and F-doped PCNFs, and (B) CNFs respectively.



**Figure S11.** High-resolution O 1s XPS spectra of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs.

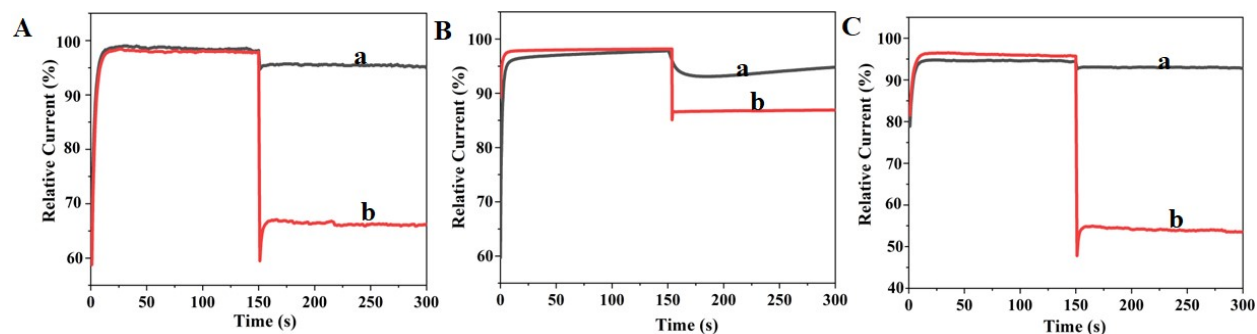


**Figure S12.** FTIR spectrum of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs at 1200 °C.

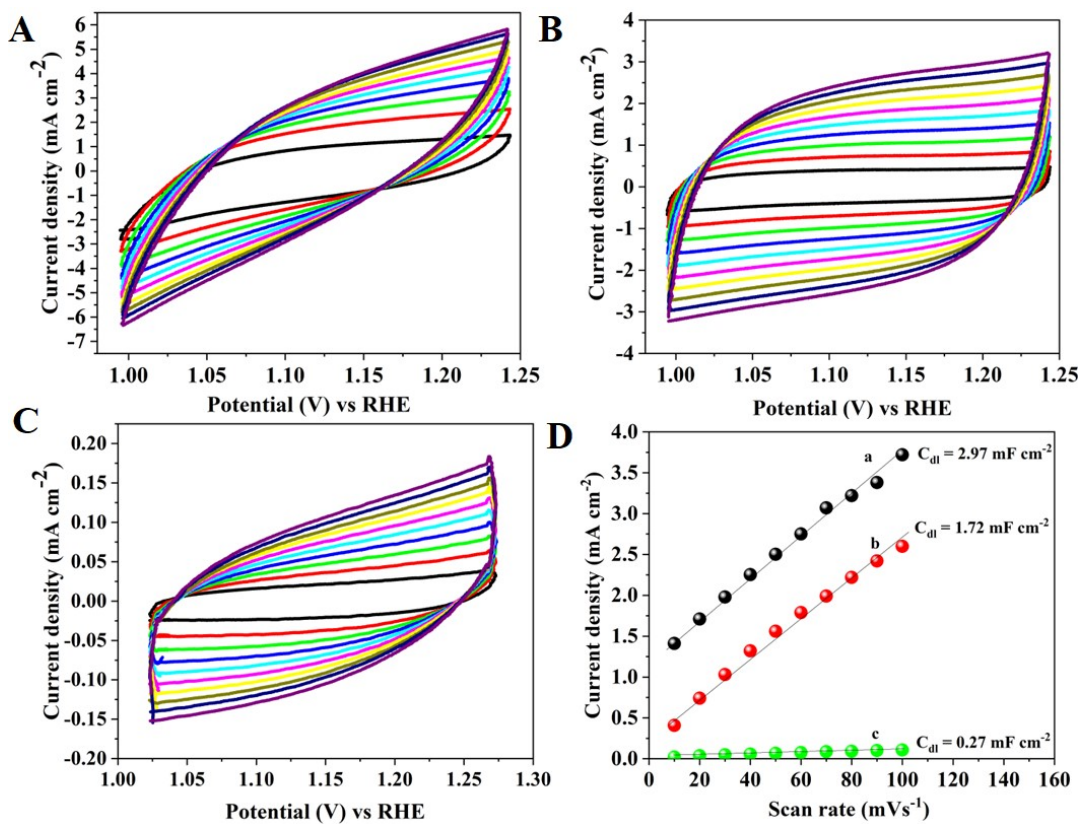


**Figure S13.** CV curves of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs in 0.1 M KOH (a), 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (b) and 0.01 M PBS electrolytes, respectively.

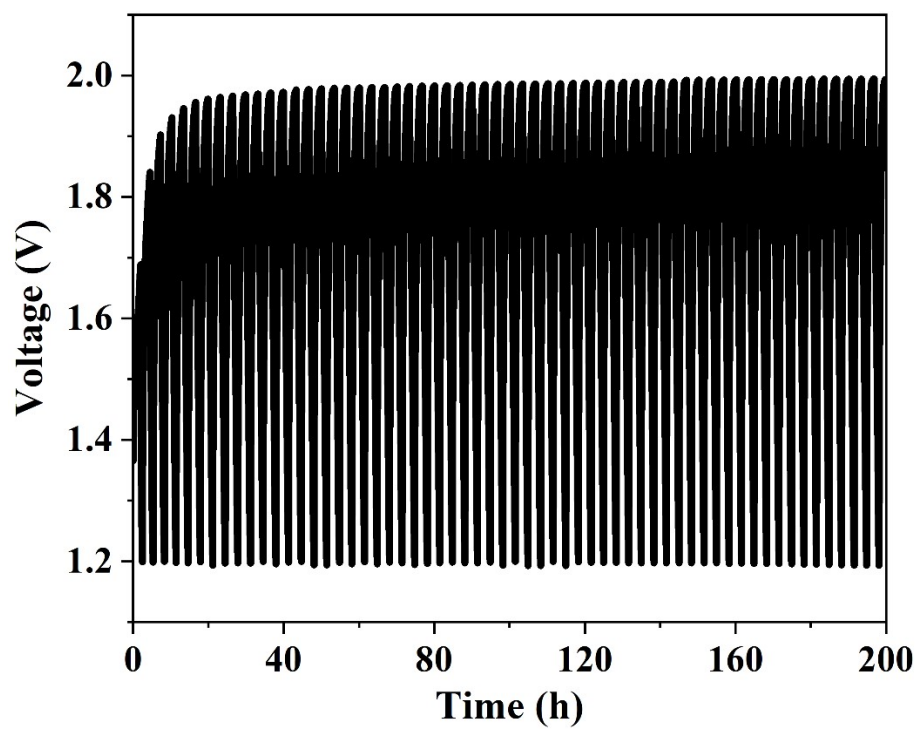




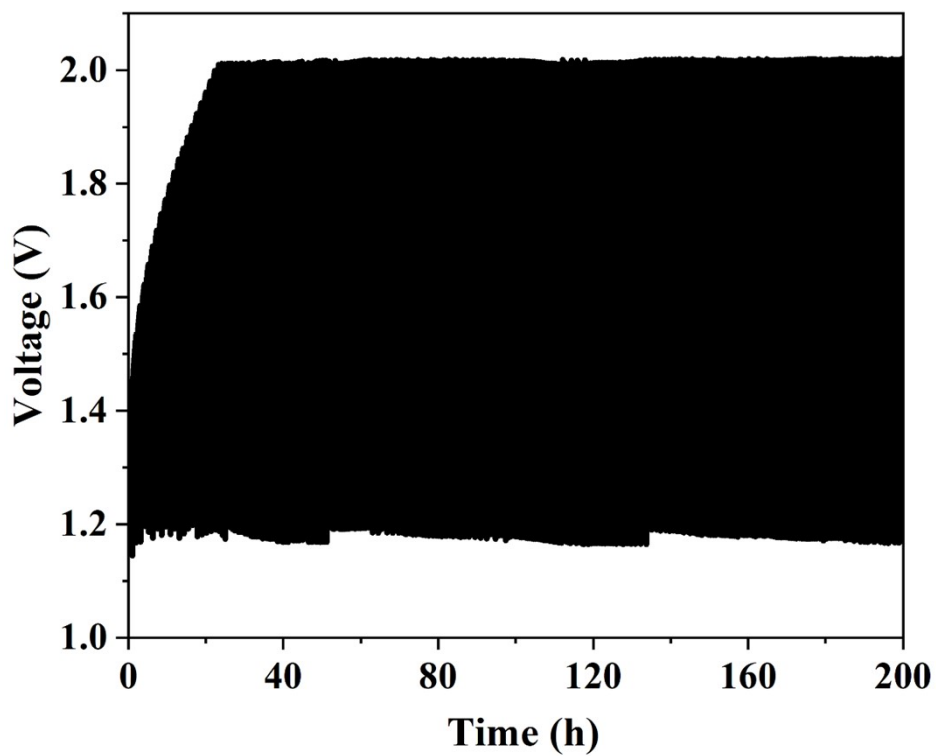
**Figure S14.** Current-time (i-t) chronoamperometric curves of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs (a) and Pt/C (b) with the addition of methanol (3 wt%) at a rotation rate of 1600 rpm on the RDE in 0.1 M KOH (A), 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (B) and 0.01 M PBS (C) electrolytes.



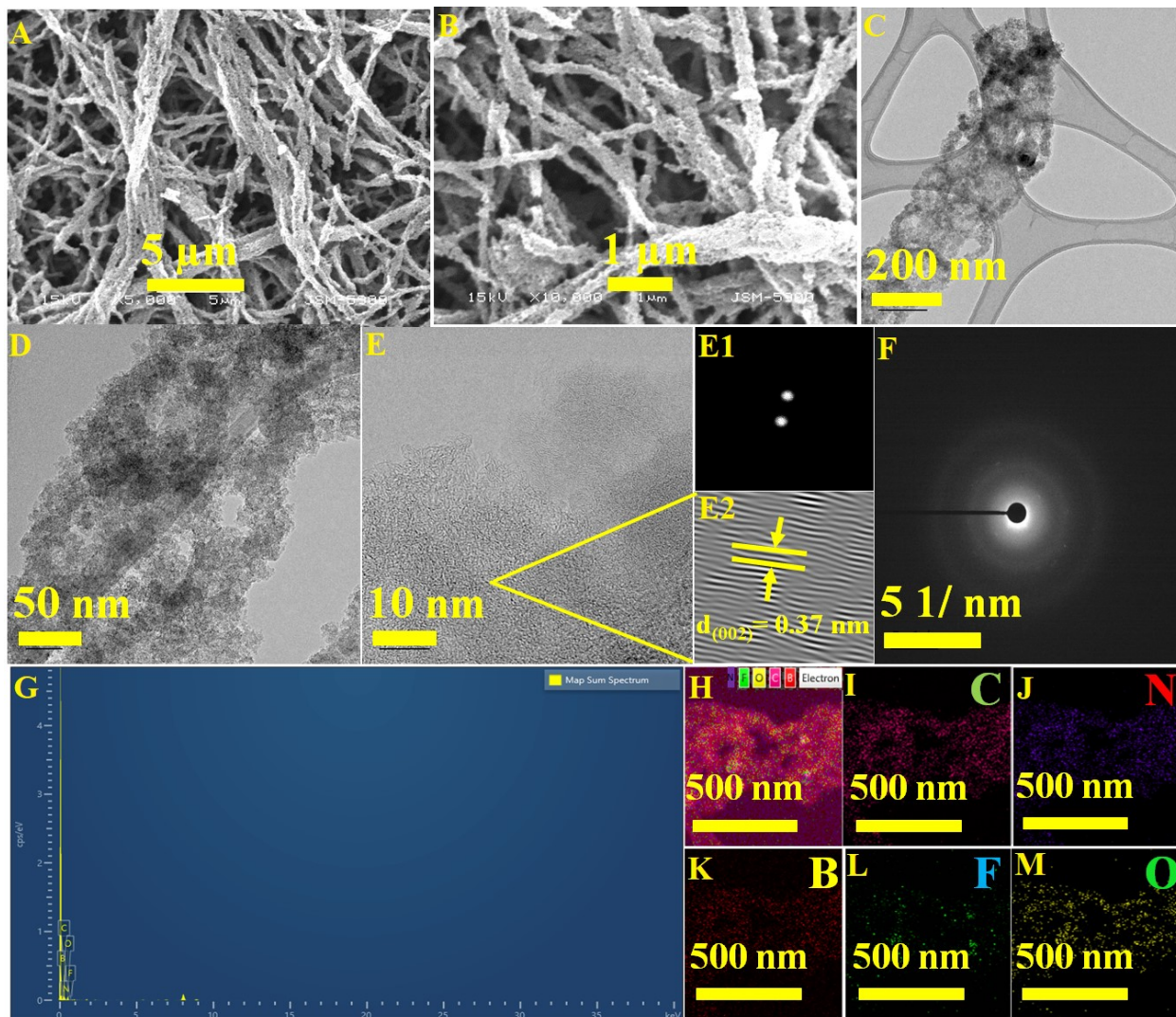
**Figure S15.** CVs of (A) N, B, and F-doped PCNFs, (B) CNF, and (C) GCE at various scan rates in 1.0 M KOH and (D) linear fitting of sweep rates with capacitive current densities for (a) N, B, and F-doped PCNFs, (b) CNF, and (c) GCE catalysts.



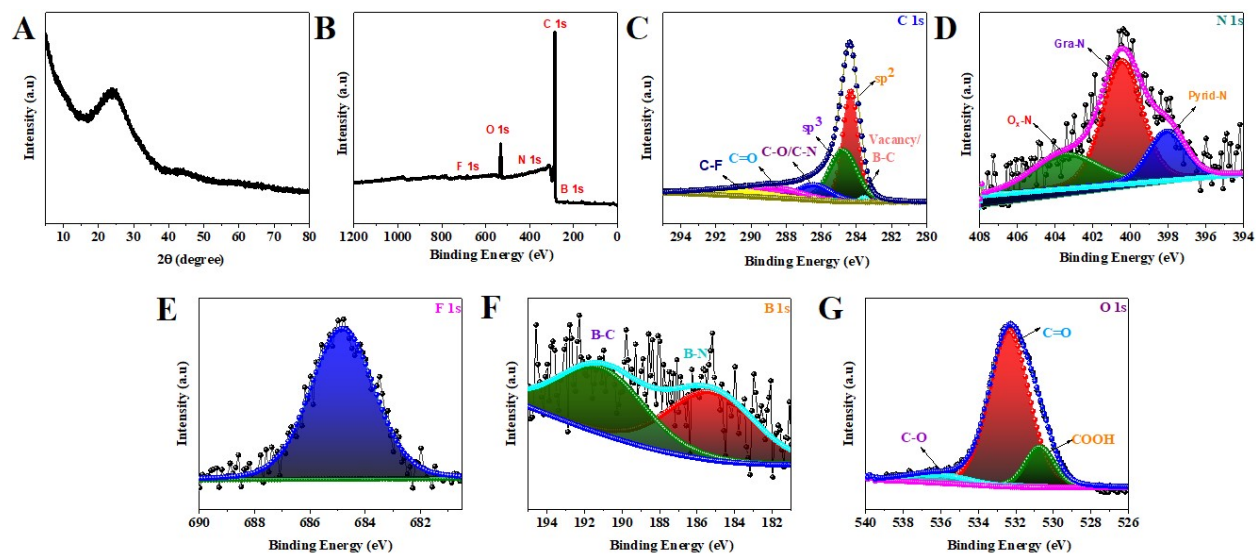
**Figure S16.** Galvanostatic charge and discharge test of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs-based liquid Zn-air batteries at  $5 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .



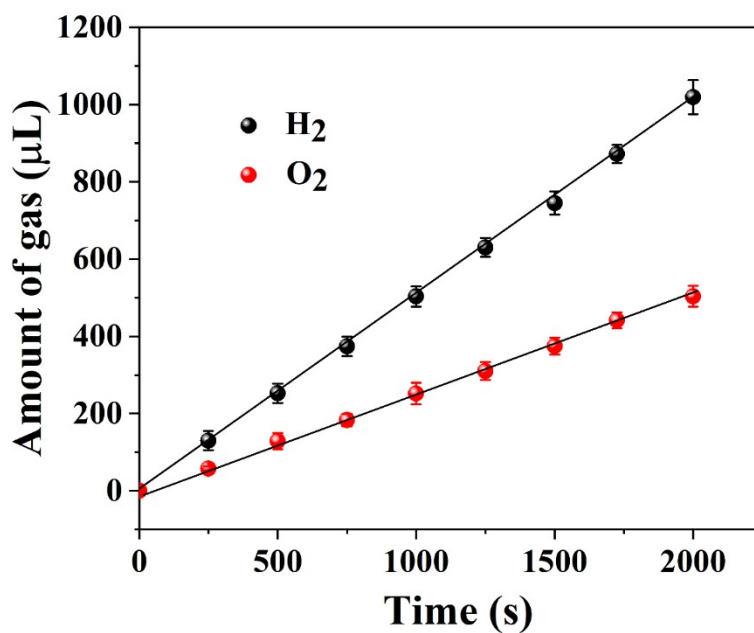
**Figure S17.** Galvanostatic charge and discharge test of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs-based liquid Zn-air batteries at  $10 \text{ mA cm}^{-2}$ .



**Figure S18.** (A-B) SEM, (C-D) TEM, (E) HRTEM, (E1) images fast Fourier transfer (FFT) of the area before and after applying the mask, (E2) the inverse fast Fourier transfer (iFFT), (F) SAED pattern, (G) EDX spectrum and (H-O) elemental mapping images of N, B, and F-doped PCNFs after charge and discharge test.



**Figure S19.** (A) XRD patterns, (B) XPS survey spectrum, high-resolution XPS spectra of (C) C 1s, (D) N 1s, (E) F 1s, (F) B 1s, and (G) O 1s for N, B, F-doped PCNFs after charge and discharge test.



**Figure S20.** Volumes of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> are produced as a function of water-splitting time.

Sample	Vacancy	sp <sup>2</sup>	Sp <sup>3</sup>	C-O	C=O	$\pi$ - $\pi^*$
	/C <sub>total</sub> (%)	/ C <sub>total</sub> (%)	/ C <sub>total</sub> (%)	/C <sub>total</sub> (%)	/C <sub>total</sub> (%)	/C <sub>total</sub> (%)
N, B, F-doped PCNFs	4.7	40.1	29.6	15.4	9.9	5.8
CNFs	1.7	60.2	10.3	8.5	9.4	4.8

**Table S1:** The surface carbon species level in N, B, and F-doped PCNFs and CNFs samples were evaluated using high-resolution C1s XPS spectra.

**Table S2:** The electrocatalytic ORR activity of recently published metal-free ORR catalysts in 0.1M KOH solutions.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Electrolyte</b>	<b>E<sub>onset</sub> (V)</b>	<b>ORR E<sub>1/2</sub> (V)</b>	<b>Ref</b>
NPC@CNF-950	0.1 M KOH	0.85	0.88 V	S1
MWCNTs	0.1 M KOH	0.92	0.8	S2
GO	0.1 M KOH	0.82	-	S3
BNPC-1100	0.1 M KOH	0.894	0.793	S4
NBC-1000	0.1 M KOH	0.97	0.84	S5
B-OLC-1-20	0.1 M KOH	0.80	-	S6
N, P-GC-1000	0.1 M KOH	1.02	0.85	S7
N, F-MCFs-A	0.1 M KOH	0.94	0.81	S8
FCNPs	0.1 M KOH	1.0	-	61
N-HsGDY	0.1 M KOH	1.02	0.85	S9
GSP-1000	0.1 M KOH	1.03	0.85	S10
<b>N, B, and F-doped PCNFs</b>	<b>0.1 M KOH</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>This work</b>
	<b>0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.79</b>	
	<b>0.01 M PBS</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.70</b>	

**Table S3:** Comparison of the OER activity for various recently reported highly heteroatom doped metal-free catalysts in 1 M KOH solution.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Overpotential (@ 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>)</b>	<b>Tafel slope (mV dec<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Electrolyte</b>	<b>Ref</b>
NSCG	310 mV	65	1 M KOH	S11
N, S, O carbon nanosheet	420 mV	53	1 M KOH	S12
N, P-carbon paper	420 mV	61.6	1 M KOH	S13
NGSHs	420 mV	83	1 M KOH	S14
N-doped graphitic carbon	380 mV	-	1 M KOH	S15
BNPC-1100	570 mV	201	1 M KOH	S4
N, P-GC-1000	330 mV	67	1 M KOH	S7
40F-KB	370 mV	-	1 M KOH	62
LC-KOH	470 mV	105.1	1 M KOH	S16
N, S-CNT	360 mV	56	1 M KOH	S17
O-CNT	360 mV	47.7	1 M KOH	S18
<b>N, B, and F-doped PCNFs</b>	<b>280 mV</b> <b>913 mV</b>	<b>87</b> <b>96</b>	<b>1.0 M KOH</b> <b>0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>This work</b>

**Table S4:** A comparison study of carbon-based rechargeable Zn-air batteries using liquid alkaline electrolytes.

Sample	OCP (V)	Power density /mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	Specific capacity /mA h g <sub>Zn</sub> <sup>-1</sup>	Ref
NSCG	1.34	5.9 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	S11
TD-CFs	1.46	-	-	23
2D-PPCN	1.40	-	555 mA h g <sub>Zn</sub> <sup>-1</sup>	S19
NPCS-900	1.40	55 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	432 mA h g <sub>Zn</sub> <sup>-1</sup>	S20
NDGs-800	1.45	115.2 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	-	S21
NPS-G-2	1.372	151 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	686 mA h g <sub>Zn</sub> <sup>-1</sup>	12
BN/C	1.36	115 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	802 W h kg <sub>Zn</sub> <sup>-1</sup>	S22
o-CC-H <sub>2</sub>	-	91.4 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	707 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	S23
NCN-1000-5	1.44	207 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	672 mA h g <sup>-1</sup>	S24
O-N-CNs	1.49	89 mW cm <sup>-2</sup>	660 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	S25
N-CNF	1.50	-	615 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	S26
<b>N, B, and F-doped PCNFs</b>	<b>1.453</b>	<b>151.9 mW cm<sup>-2</sup></b>	<b>729 mA h g<sub>Zn</sub><sup>-1</sup></b>	<b>This work</b>



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