Supporting Information for

An efficient bifunctional oxygen catalyst of CNT@FeCo-C₃N₄&Ni₇Fe-LDH composite for rechargeable ammonium ion-air battery

Jin-Ge Fan^{a, b}, Jian-Min Pan^{a, b}, Han Wang^{a, b}, Yi Zhan^{a, b, *}, Tongwen Yu^{a, b, *}, Li Niu^{a *} ^a School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Southern Marine Science and Engineering Guangdong Laboratory (Zhuhai), Sun Yat-sen University, Zhuhai 519082, People's Republic of China

^b The Key Lab of Low-Carbon Chemistry & Energy Conservation of Guangdong Province, Sun

Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, People's Republic of China

E-mail: zhany9@mail.sysu.edu.cn; yutw@mail.sysu.edu.cn; niuli@mail.sysu.edu.cn



Figure S1. (a) XRD images of Ni7Fe-LDH and XRD card of #00-40-0215. (b)TEM images of Ni7Fe-LDH



Figure S2 high-resolution XPS spectra of Ni 2p and Fe 2p of Ni7Fe-LDH



Figure S3. ORR LSV curves of different ratio of Co of CNT@FeCo-C₃N₄ in 0.1 mol • $L^{-1}KOH$.



Figure S4. OER CV curves of NiFe-LDH with different amount of substance ratio of Ni and Fe. (the value is the percentage of nickel in the substance)



Figure S5. The kinetic current density (at $E_{1/2}$ of the corresponding catalyst) and $E_{1/2}$ of catalysts.



Figure S6. The TOF of different catalysts.



Figure S7. ΔE of the CNT@FeCo-C₃N₄ & Ni7Fe-LDH catalyst and the previously reported catalysts.



Figure S8. FTIR of PNP



Figure S9. (a)CV curves of PNP anode at different scan rates; (b)GCD curves of PNP in 2M (NH₄)₂CO₃.



Figure S10. Long-term cycling stability of AIAB with Pt/C & RuO2 as air cathode at 5 A $g^{-1}.$