

Electronic Supplementary Material

Metal phosphonate-derived cobalt/nickel phosphide@N-doped carbon hybrids as efficient bifunctional oxygen electrodes for Zn-air batteries

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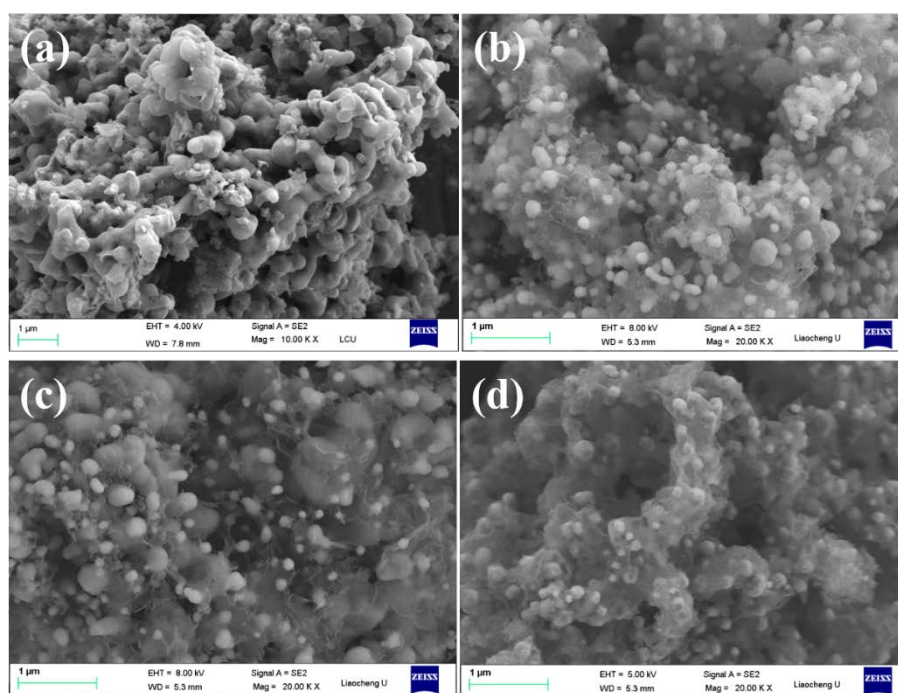


Fig. S1. FESEM image of the as-synthesized $\text{Co}_2\text{P}@NC$ (a), $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.2$ (b), $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.5$ (c), $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.2$ (d).

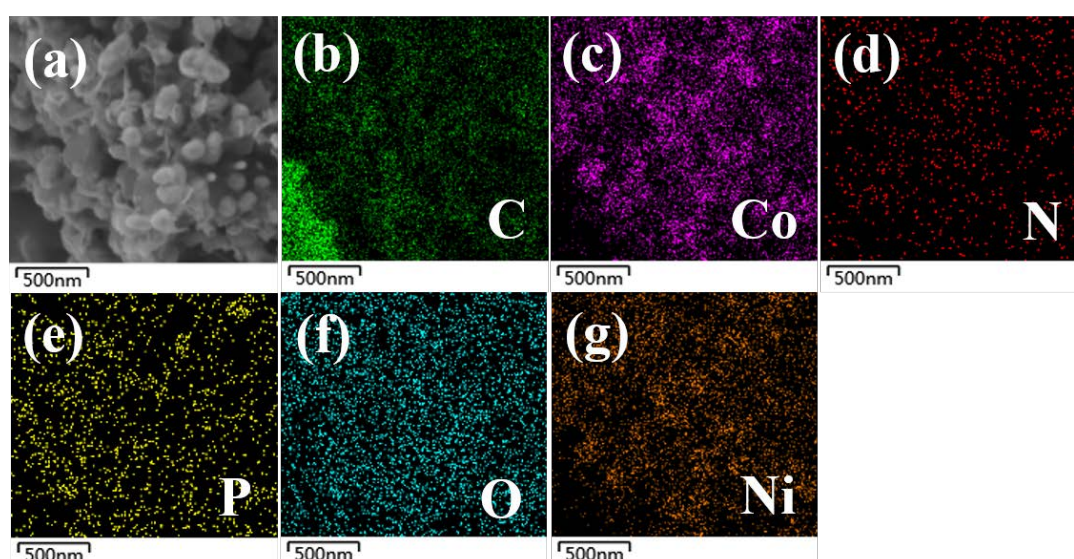


Fig. S2. FESEM image (a) and EDS elemental mapping images (b-g) of the $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.2$.

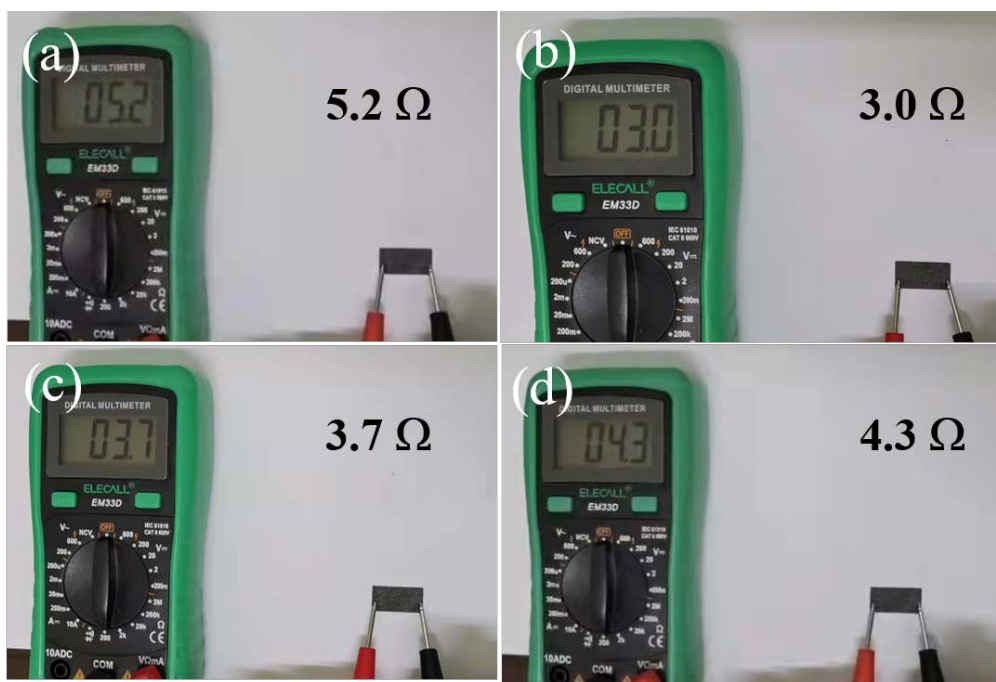


Fig. S3. Resistance tests of catalysts.

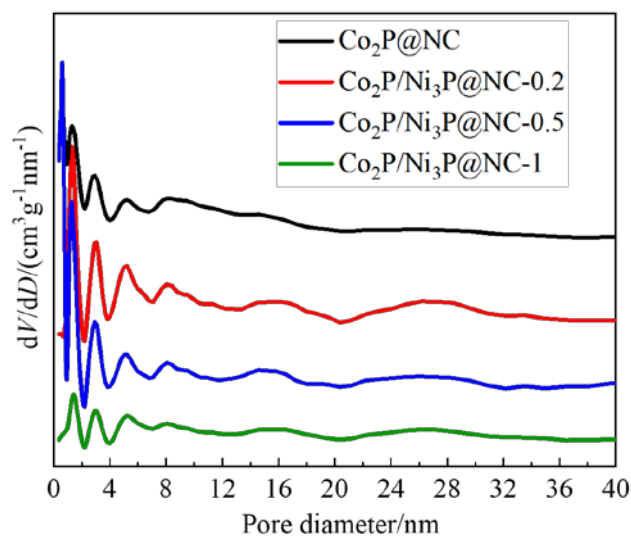


Fig. S4. Pore size distributions of the as-synthesized samples.

The XPS fitting standard is as follows. First, for the p, d and f levels, the intensity ratio of their sub levels (such as $P_{3/2}$ and $P_{1/2}$) is certain ($P_{3/2}: P_{1/2} = 2:1$). Second, for the energy levels (p, d, f) with energy level splitting, the distance between the two orbitals is basically fixed. Third, for the splitting orbits of the same element, the half peak width should be as close as possible.

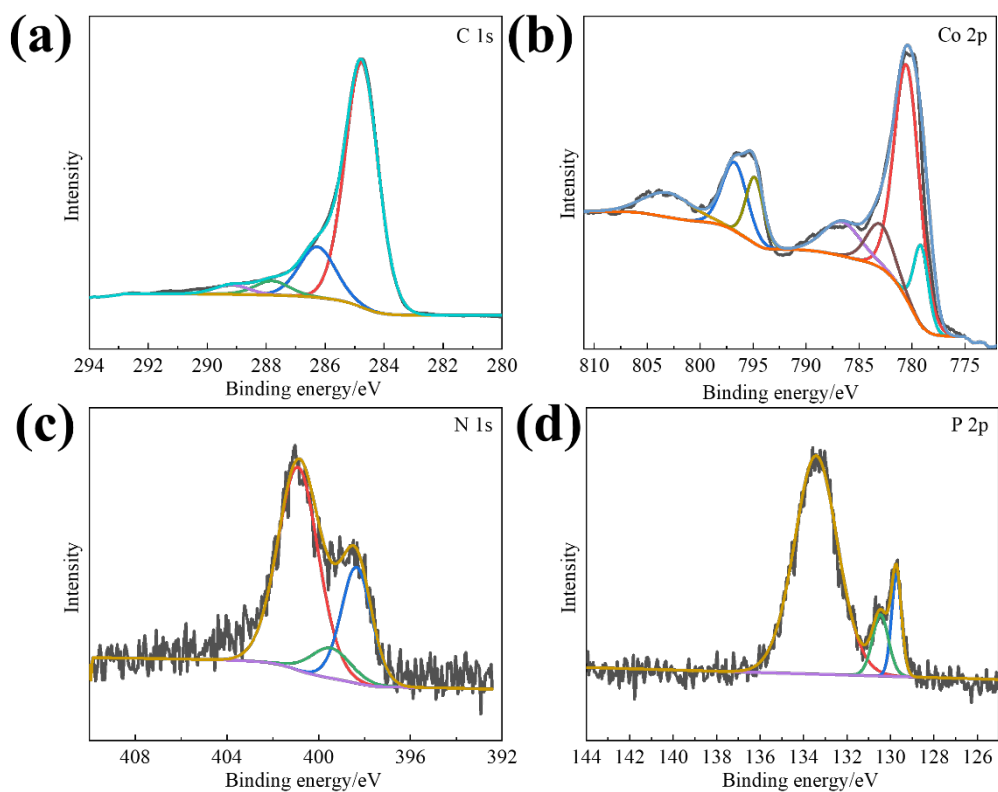


Fig. S5. High-resolution XPS spectra of C 1s (a), Co 2p (b), N 1s (c) and P 2p (d) of $\text{Co}_2\text{P@NC}$ catalyst.

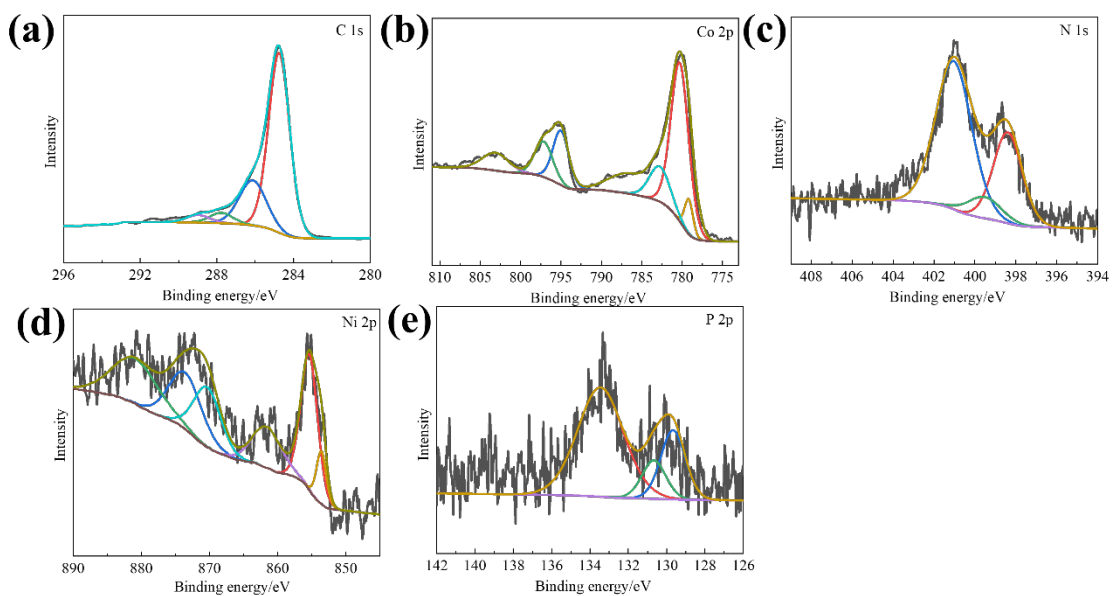


Fig. S6. High-resolution XPS spectra of C 1s (a), Co 2p (b), N 1s (c), Ni 2p (d) and P 2p (e) of $\text{Co}_2\text{P/Ni}_3\text{P@NC-0.5}$ catalyst.

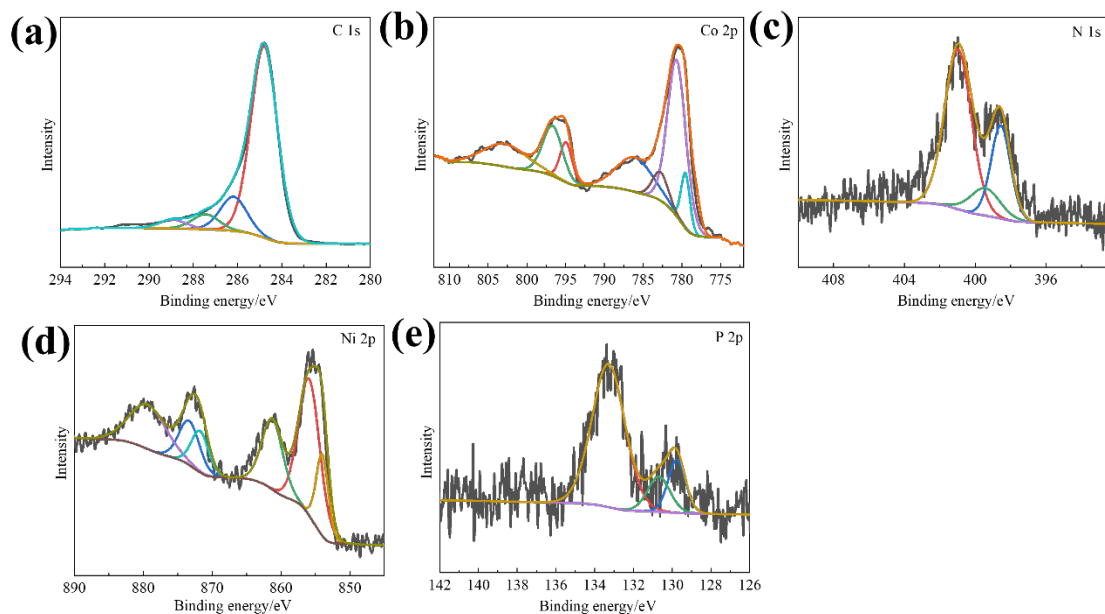


Fig. S7. High-resolution XPS spectra of C 1s (a), Co 2p (b), N 1s (c), Ni 2p (d) and P 2p (e) of $\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-1$ catalyst.

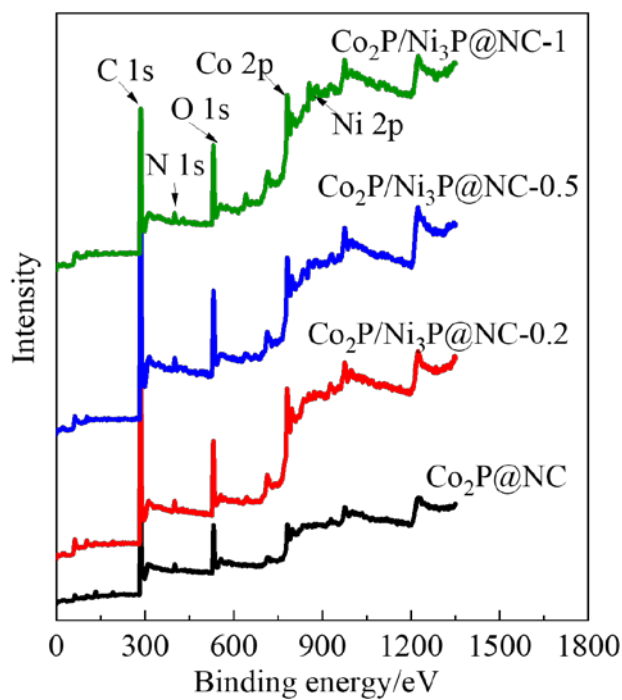


Fig. S8. XPS survey spectra of the as-synthesized samples.

Table S1. The total contents of C, O, N, Co, Ni and P of catalysts.

catalyst	C (at.%)	O (at.%)	N (at.%)	Co (at.%)	Ni (at.%)	P (at.%)
$\text{Co}_2\text{P}@NC$	74.37	13.69	4.19	4.71	0	3.03
$\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.2$	74.22	14.16	4.37	4.45	0.97	1.84
$\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-0.5$	75.17	13.27	4.7	3.82	1.23	1.82
$\text{Co}_2\text{P}/\text{Ni}_3\text{P}@NC-1$	72.59	14.6	4.4	3.90	2.76	1.75

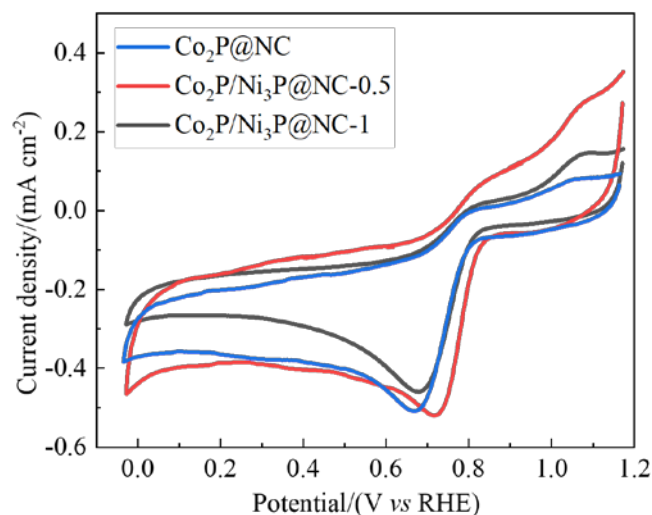


Fig. S9. CV curves of $\text{Co}_2\text{P@NC}$, $\text{Co}_2\text{P/Ni}_3\text{P@NC-0.5}$ and $\text{Co}_2\text{P/Ni}_3\text{P@NC-1}$.

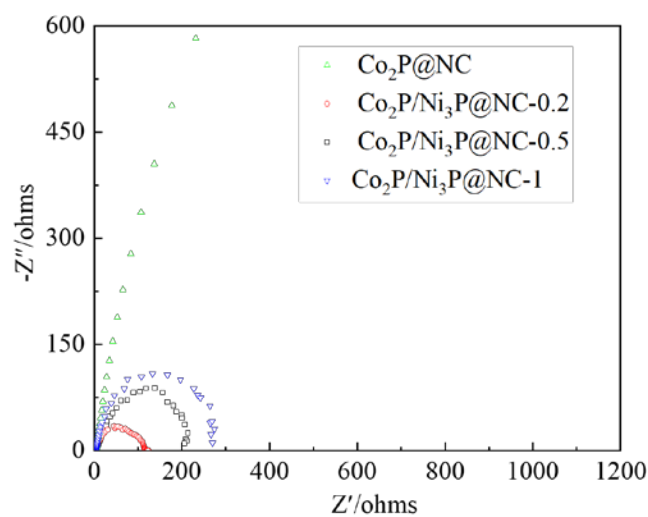


Fig. S10. EIS of fabricated catalysts for OER in O_2 -saturated 0.1M KOH.

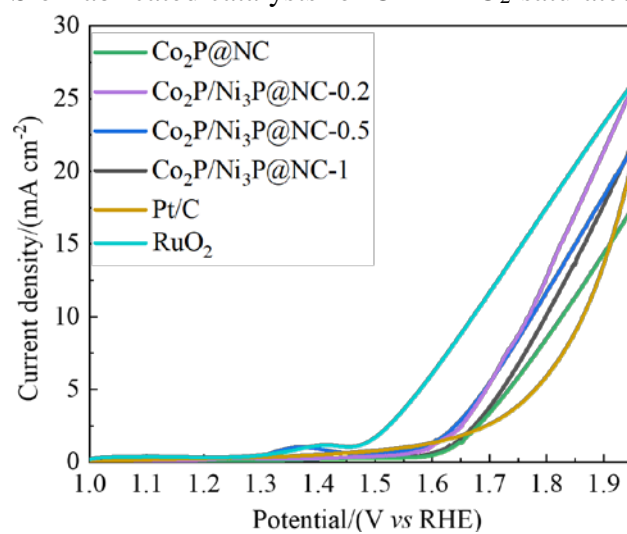


Fig. S11. LSV curves of fabricated catalysts for OER in O_2 -saturated 0.1M KOH.

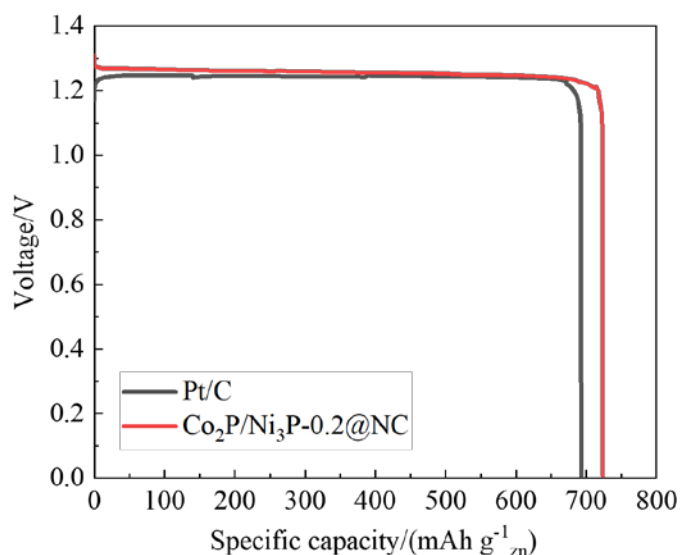


Fig. S12. Specific capacity of the Co₂P/Ni₃P@NC-0.2 and Pt/C-based Zn-air batteries.

Table S2. Comparison of ORR catalytic performances between Co₂P/Ni₃P@NC-0.2 and previously reported transition metal-based materials.

Catalyst	Catalyst loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Electrolyte	Onset potential (V, vs.RHE)	Half-wave potential (V, vs.RHE)	Electron transfer number (<i>n</i>)	Reference
Co ₂ P/Ni ₃ P@NC-0.2	0.255	0.1M KOH	0.90	0.80	3.91	This work
CoP/CN/Ni	0.41	0.1M KOH		0.80	3.6~3.8	1
Fe-NiCoP@C	1.64	0.1M KOH	0.81		3.75	2
Co@WC _{1-x} /NCNT	0.56	0.1M KOH	0.91	0.81	3.89	3
Co ₂ P/CoNPC	0.255	0.1M KOH	0.963	0.843	3.87	4
Co/SiO ₂ /N-C (900)	0.46	0.1M KOH	0.90	0.81	3.78	5
MnO/Co/PGC	0.51	0.1M KOH	0.95	0.78	N.A.	6

Table S3. Comparison of the primary Zn-air batteries for several recently reported highly active transition metal-based catalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Open circuit voltage (V)	Peak power density (mW)	Charge-discharge current density (mA cm ⁻²)	Cycling tests	Ref.
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			cm ⁻²)			
Co ₂ P/Ni ₃ P@NC-0.2	6M KOH	1.386	95	10	249 cycles; 166 h	This work
CoP	6M KOH	1.34	61	10		7
Co/SiO ₂ /N-C	6M KOH	1.41	138.2	5	600 cycles; 400 h	5
CoP _x @CNS	6M KOH	1.40	110	5	400 cycles; 130 h	8
CoO-NSC-900	6M KOH	1.4	~67	10	60 h	9
Al, P-codoped Co ₃ O ₄ /NF	6M KOH	1.436	89.1	10	150 cycles; 3000 min	10
FeNi@N-CNT/NCS	6M KOH	1.49	103	10	120 cycles; 40 h	11

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