

Three-Dimensional Fibrous Iron as Anode Current Collector for Rechargeable Zinc-air Batteries

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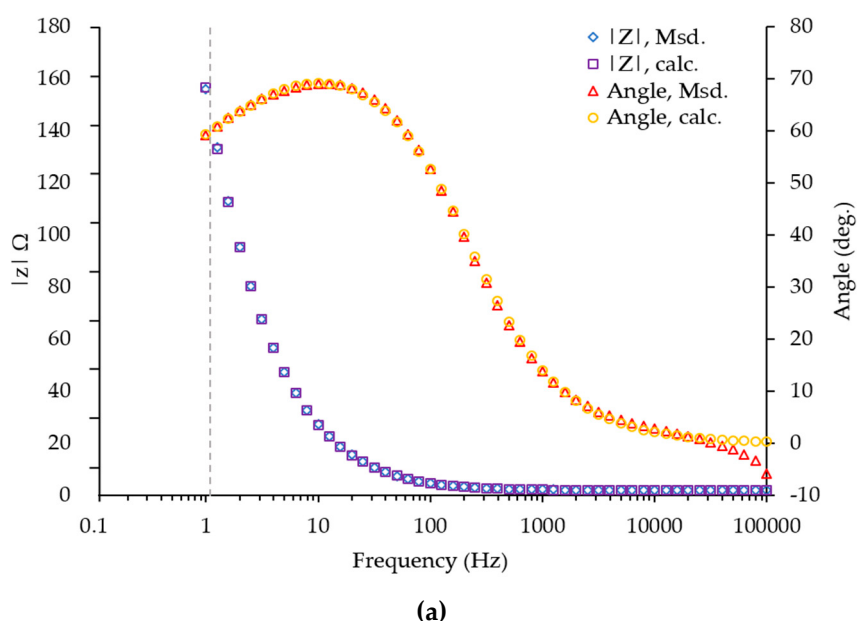
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Received: 17 February 2020; Accepted: 18 March 2020; Published: 19 March 2020

Table S1. Surface area, pore volume, and average pore diameter (N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherm) of different bare and anode samples.

No.	Sample	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	Pore Size (nm)	Pore Volume (cm ³ /g)
1	Iron Fibers (bare)	0.07	2.801	0.091
2	Nickel Foam (bare)	1.20	3.302	0.12
3	Zinc-Iron fiber	0.90	2.246	0.052
4	Zinc- Nickel foam	4.09	2.804	0.087



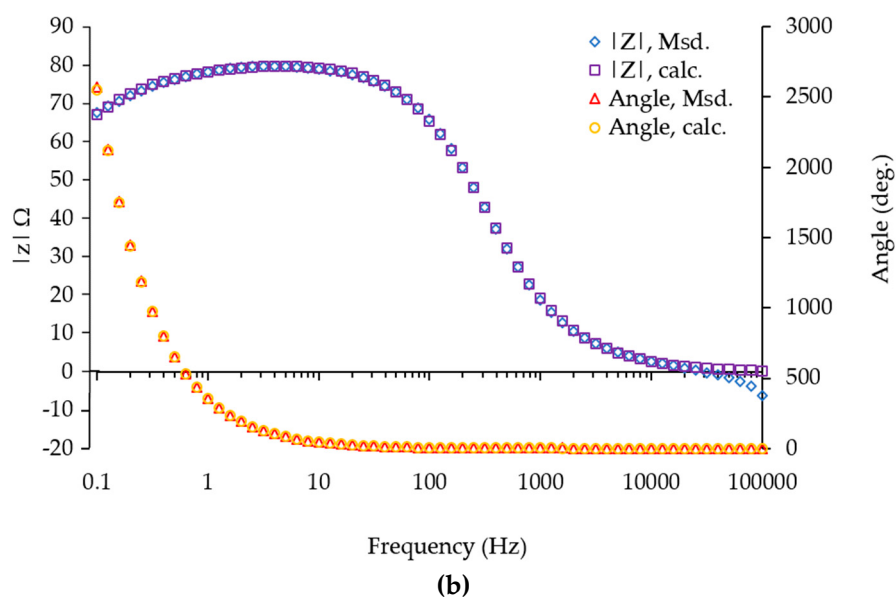


Figure S1. Bode diagrams of fitted EIS lines at a starting frequency of 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz for (a) Zn/IF and (b) Zn/NF electrode around OCV in electrolyte solution.

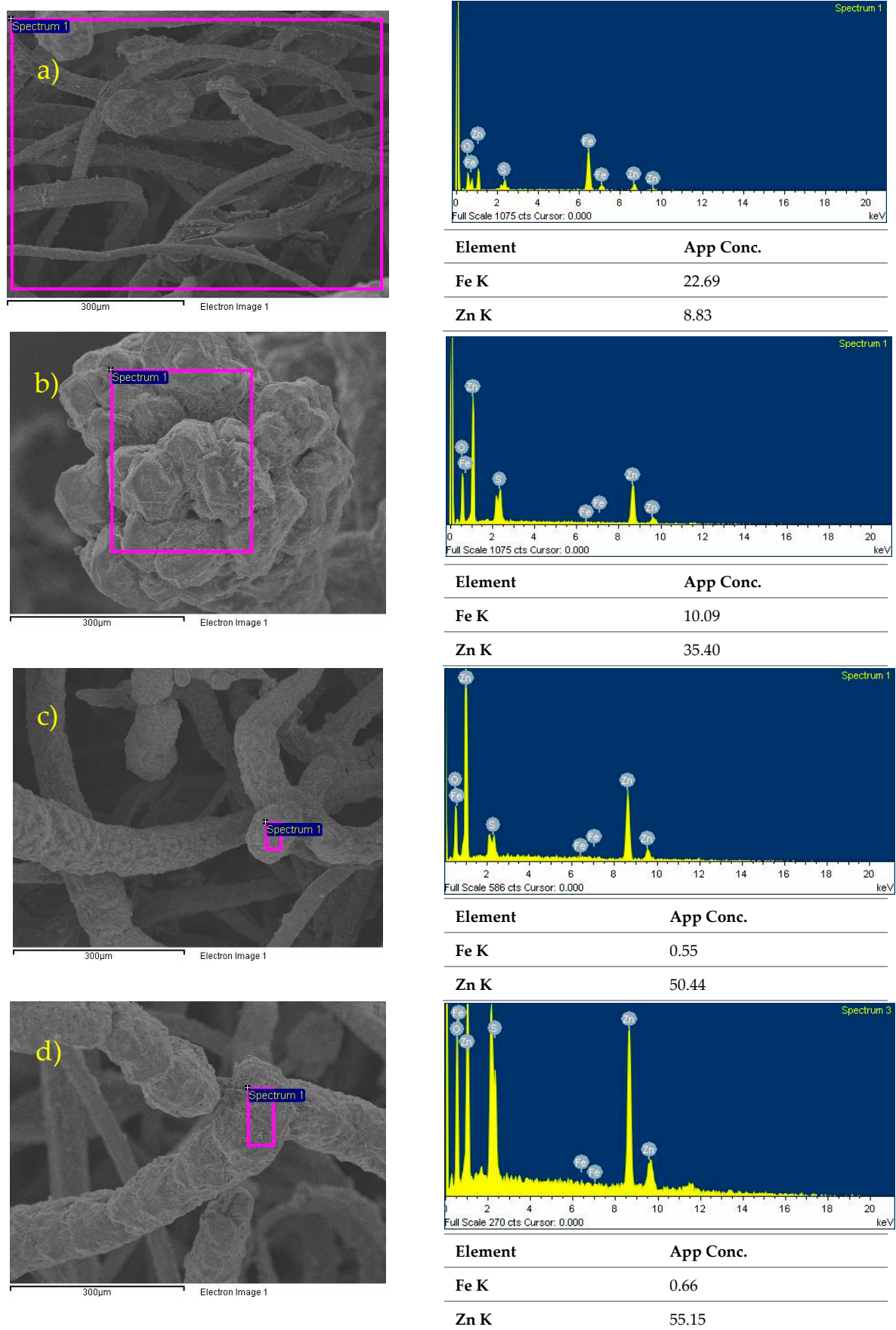


Figure S2. EDX of zinc electrodeposition on IF at potential of (a) -1.60 V vs. Hg/HgO, (b) -1.55 V vs. Hg/HgO, (c) -1.50 V vs. Hg/HgO and (d) -1.45 V vs. Hg/HgO.

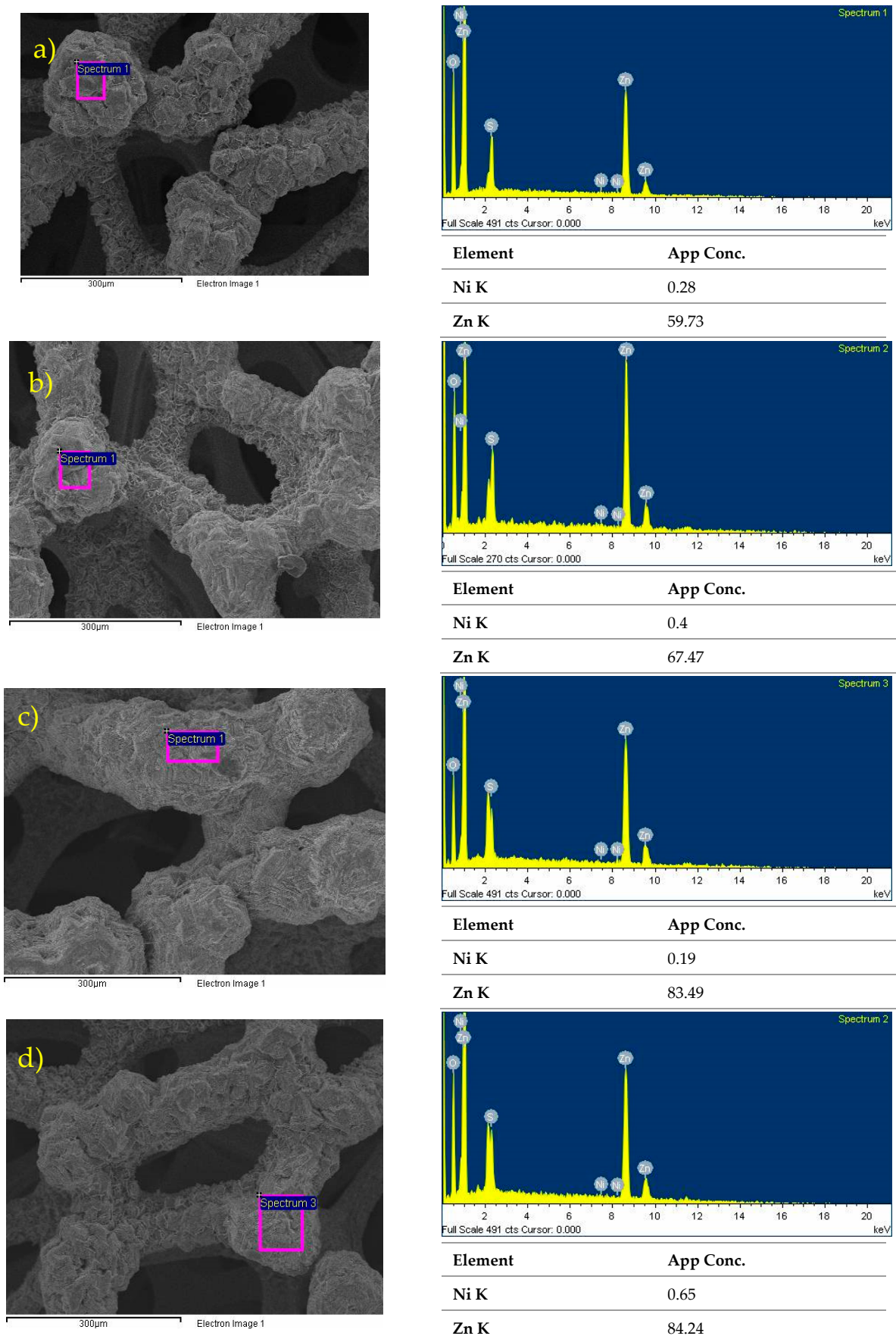


Figure S3. EDX of zinc electrodeposition on NF at potential of (a) -1.60 V vs. Hg/HgO, (b) -1.55 V vs. Hg/HgO, (c) -1.50 V vs. Hg/HgO and (d) -1.45 V vs. Hg/HgO.

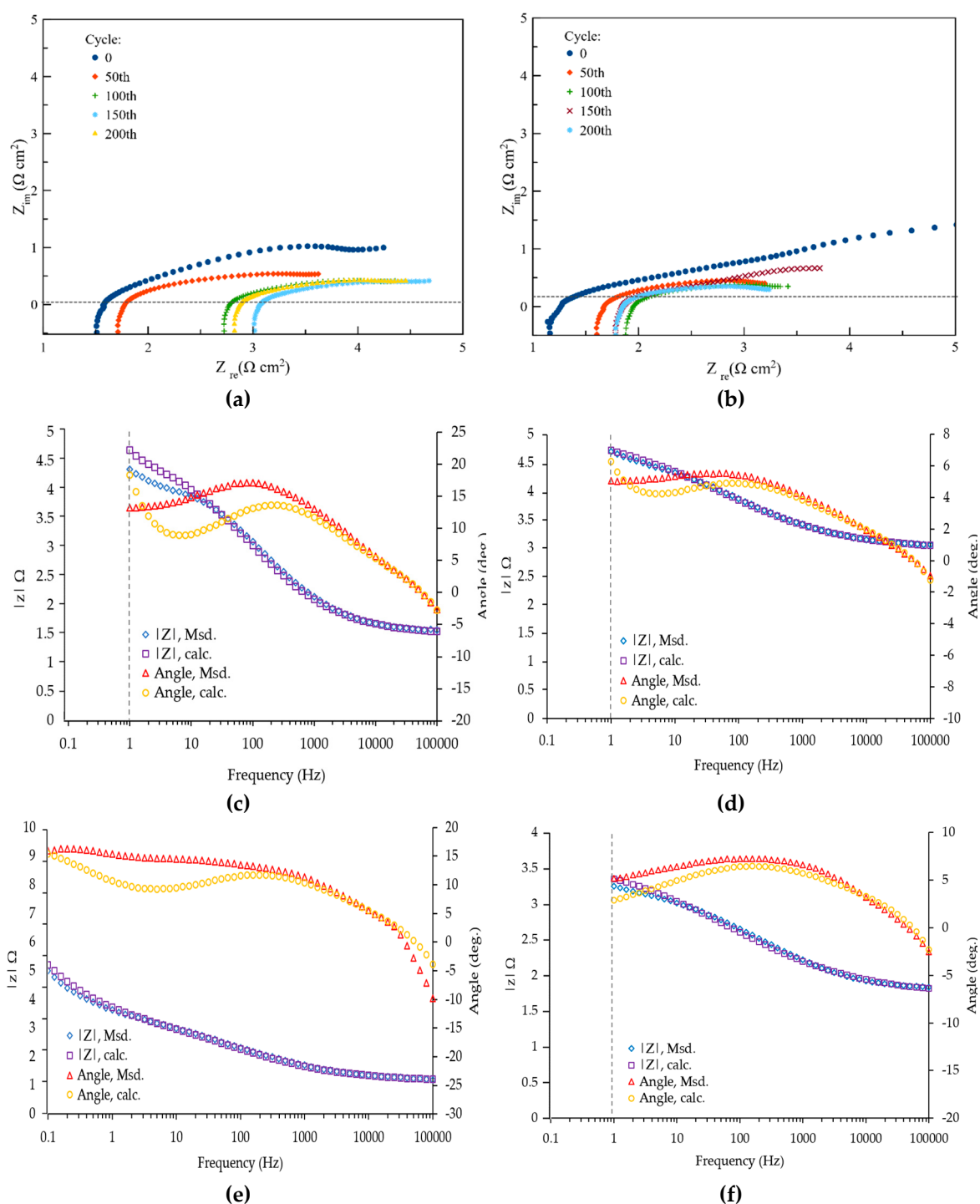


Figure S4. Evolution of cell impedance at initial stage and after 50th, 100th, 150th and 200th charge-discharge cycle: (a) Nyquist plots when used Zn/IF, (b) Nyquist plots when used Zn/NF, (c) Bode diagram when used Zn/IF at initial state ($t = 0$), (d) Bode diagram when used Zn/IF at 200th cycle, (e) Bode diagram when used Zn/NF at initial state ($t = 0$), (f) Bode diagram when used Zn/NF at 200th cycle at a frequency range from 100 kHz to 0.1 Hz with an alternate current amplitude of 10 mV around OCV.