Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Facile synthesis of partially oxidized Mn₃O₄functionalized carbon cathodes for rechargeable Li–O₂ batteries

Juhyoung Kim, Inhan Kang, Soyeon Kim, Jungwon Kang*

Department of Advanced Materials Science and Engineering, Mokpo National University, 61 dorim-ri, 1666 Yeongsan-ro, Cheonggye-myeon, Muan-gun, Jeonnam, South Korea

*Corresponding author: jwkang17@mokpo.ac.kr



Figure S1. First discharge-charge profile of sample heated at 400 °C. Sample preparation: Manganese (II) acetate tetrahydrate ((CH₃COO)₂Mn·4H₂O-98%, Daejung) was dissolved in ethanol (99.9%, Daejung). Carbon paper (P50, AvCarb[®]) was dipped in manganese acetate solution and then dried. The manganese acetate-immersed P50 was then heated at 400 °C for 10h in air.



Figure S2. XRD patterns of (a) pristine P50 and (b) the sample heated at 300 °C. Sample preparation: Manganese (II) acetate tetrahydrate ((CH₃COO)₂Mn·4H₂O-98%, Daejung) was dissolved in ethanol (99.9%, Daejung). Carbon paper (P50, AvCarb[®]) was dipped in manganese acetate solution and then dried. The manganese acetate-immersed P50 was heated at 300 °C for 10h in air.



Figure S3. (a) Dark field and (b) elemental mapping images and corresponding elemental mapping images for (c) C and (d) Cr of the pristine P50