

## Supporting Information

# Electrocatalytic Oxygen Reduction by a Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@N-doped Carbon Composite Material Derived from the Pyrolysis of ZIF-67/Poplar Flowers

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## **Material characterization**

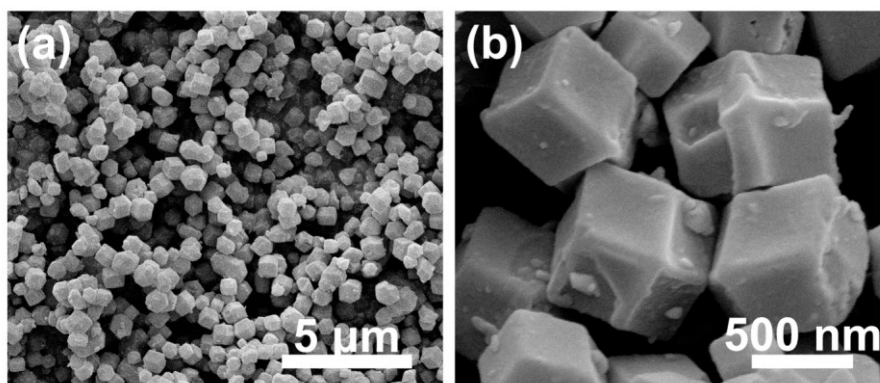
Laboratory powder X-ray diffraction patterns were collected for the samples on a Rigaku Ultima IV X-ray diffractometer with Cu K $\alpha$  source (40 kV, 40 mA). The morphology and structure of the samples were observed on field-emission scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM, Quant 250FEG) equipped with energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) detector and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy at an acceleration voltage of 200 kV (TEM, JEM-2100F). Micromeritics Belsorp-max analyzer was applied to measure the Brunauer Emmett Teller (BET) surface area and pore size distribution (PSD). X-ray photoelectron spectroscopic (XPS) measurements were conducted on an Axis Ultra instrument from Kratos using monochromatic Al K $\alpha$  radiation. Raman scattering spectra were recorded on a laser Raman microscope system (Nanophoton RAMANtouch) with an excitation wavelength of 532 nm.

## **Electrochemical measurements**

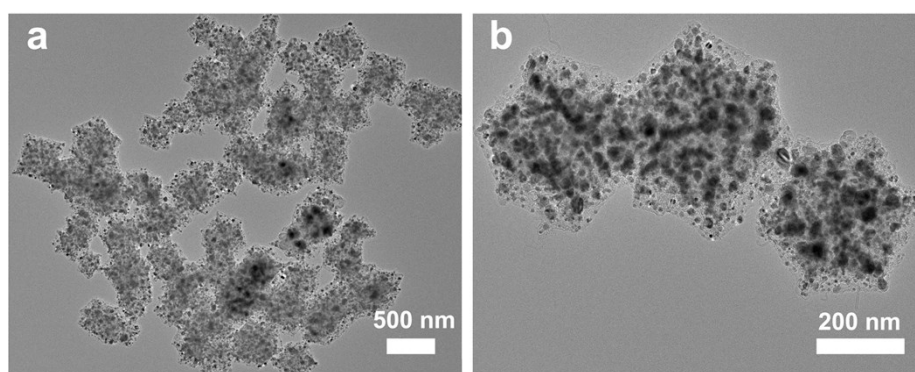
All electrochemical measurements were carried out by using a standard three-electrode configuration on a Gamry (RDE710) electrochemical workstation, where the Ag/AgCl (KCl-saturated) electrode and a carbon rod were used as reference and counter electrodes, respectively. To ensure the repeatability of the experiment, the working electrode for each of the four catalysts was prepared by using under uniform condition. The procedure for the preparation of a working electrode was as following: the catalyst powder (5 mg) was dispersed in 0.8 mL of ethyl alcohol with 40  $\mu$ L of Nafion solution (5 wt %, Sigma-Aldrich) under sonication to obtain a homogeneous suspension. Then, the catalyst ink (10  $\mu$ L, 0.30 mg $\cdot$ cm<sup>-2</sup>) was dropped on the glass carbon electrode surface. For ORR tests, Cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves were collected in a N<sub>2</sub>-saturated or O<sub>2</sub>-saturated

0.1 M KOH electrolyte at a scan rate of  $50 \text{ mV}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ . Additionally, the activity for ORR was also evaluated *via* the RDE method by LSV from 0.2 to 1 V in  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte. The ORR stability in  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH solution was tested by current versus time (i-t) test with a rotating speed of 1600 rpm. The ORR performance of the as-prepared catalysts were make a comparison with the state-of-the-art commercial Pt/C (20 wt%) electrocatalyst (HiSPEC<sup>®</sup>3000, Alfa Aesar).

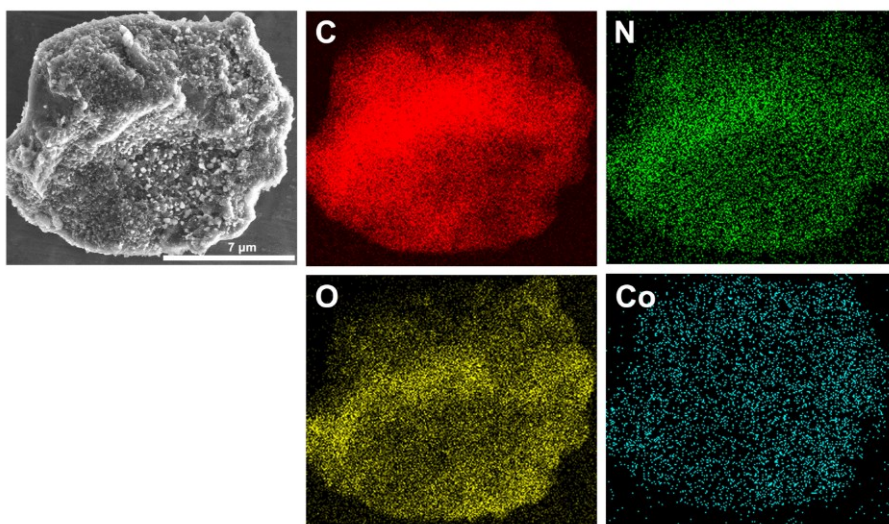
Supplementary figures



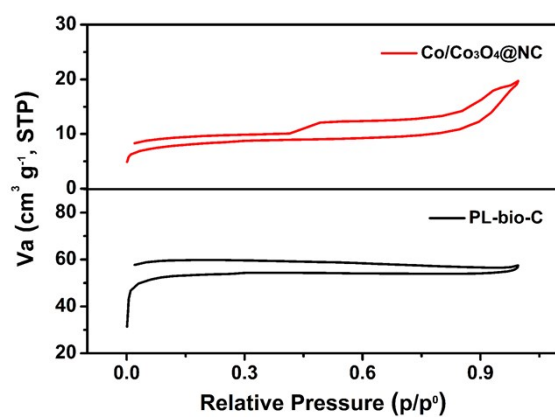
**Figure S1.** Representative FE-SEM images of the ZIF-67 precursor.



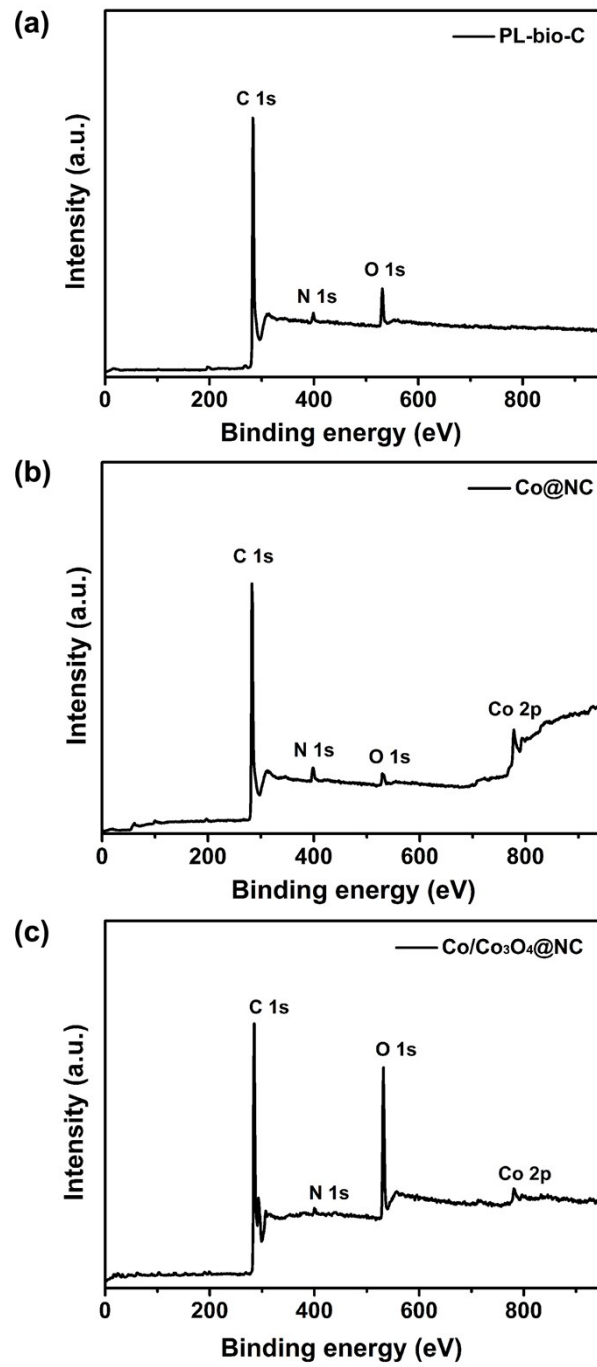
**Figure S2.** TEM image of the individual layer of Co@NC.



**Figure S3.** FE-SEM image of  $\text{Co}/\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{NC}$  used in the EDS mapping area revealing the elemental distribution of C, N, O, and Co.



**Figure S4.**  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption/desorption isotherms plot of PL-bio-C and  $\text{Co}/\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{NC}$ , respectively.



**Figure S5.** XPS survey spectrum of PL-bio-C, Co@NC, and Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC.

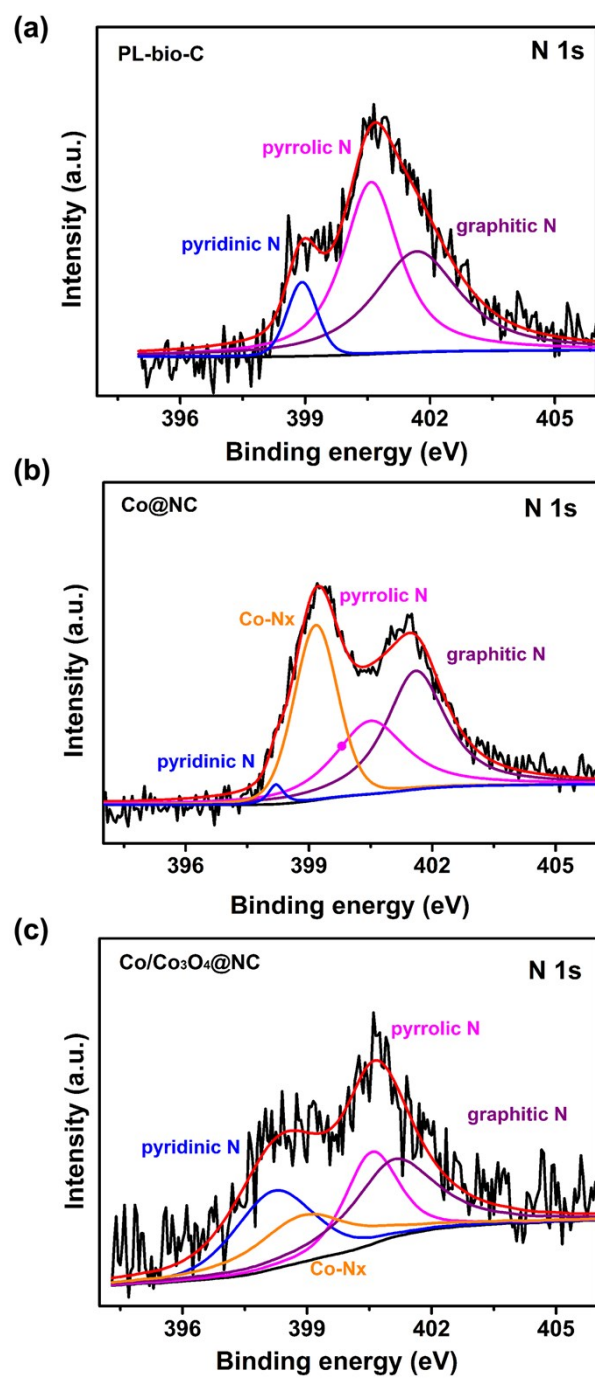


Figure S6. N 1s XPS spectra of PL-bio-C, Co@NC, and Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC.

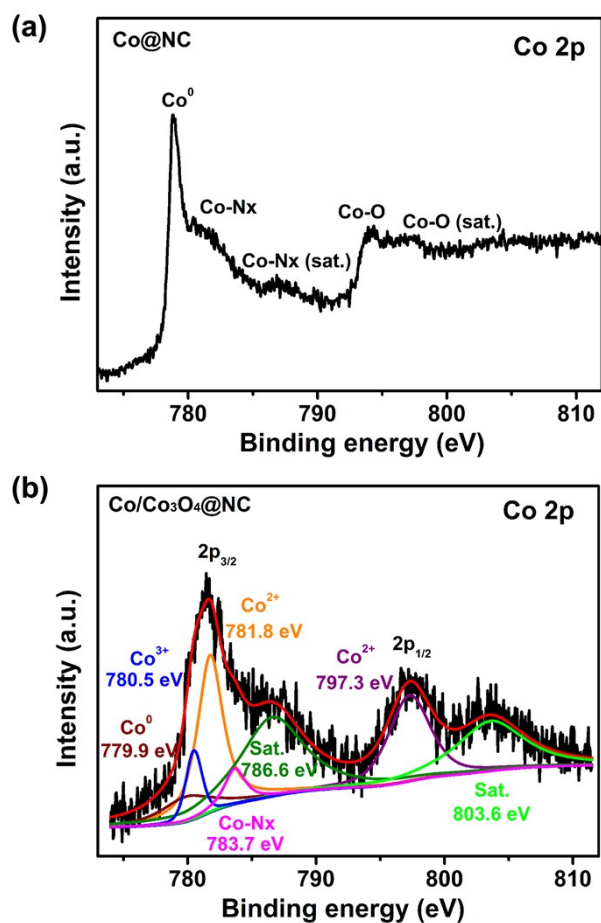


Figure S7. Co 2p XPS spectra of Co@NC, and Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC.

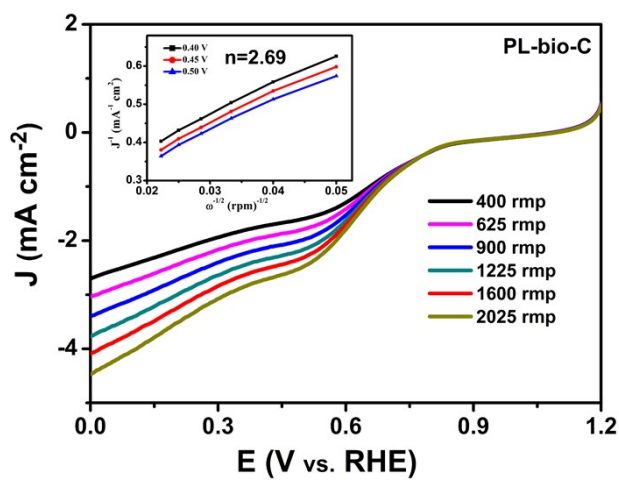
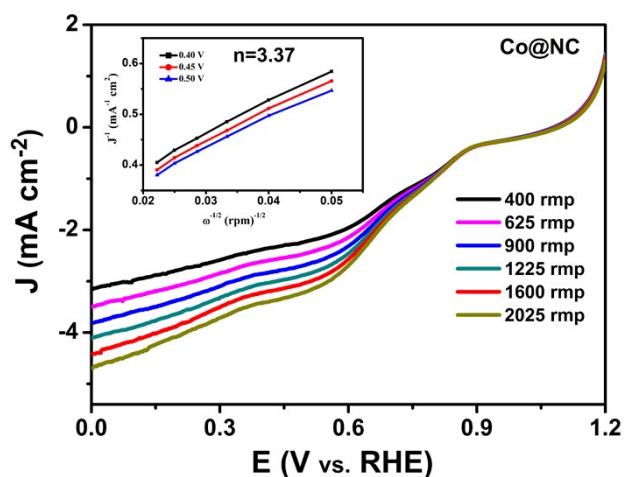
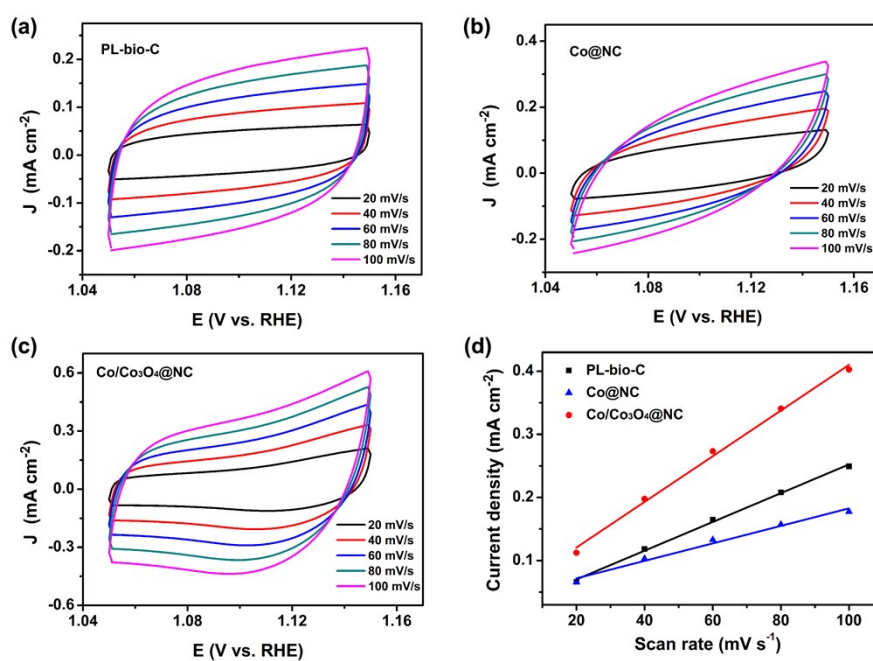


Figure S8. LSV curves of PL-bio-C catalyst at various rotating speeds. (Inset: K–L plots of PL-bio-C at various potentials.)

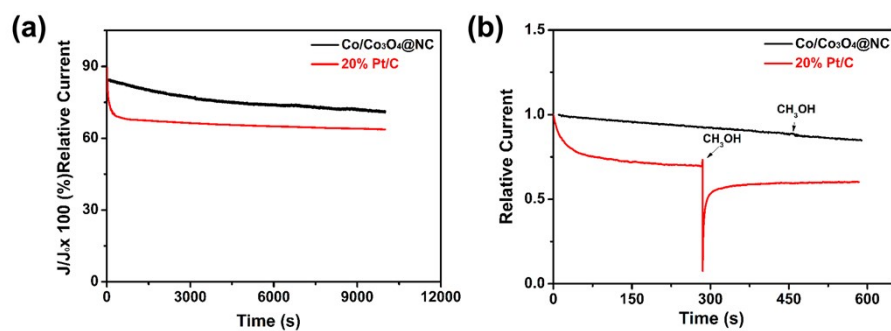




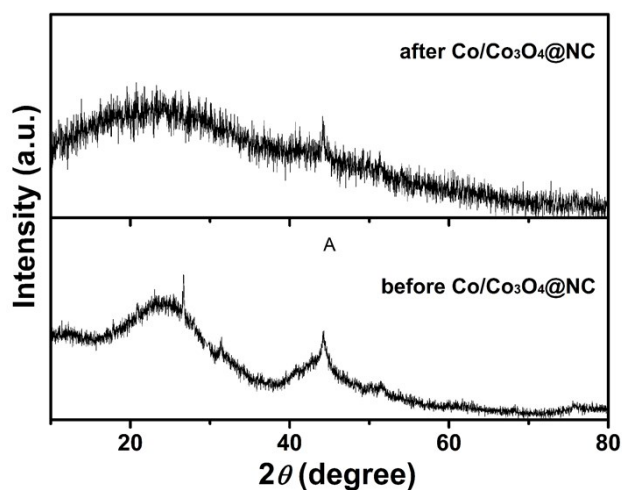
**Figure S9.** LSV curves of Co@NC catalyst at various rotating speeds. (Inset: K–L plots of Co@NC at various potentials.)



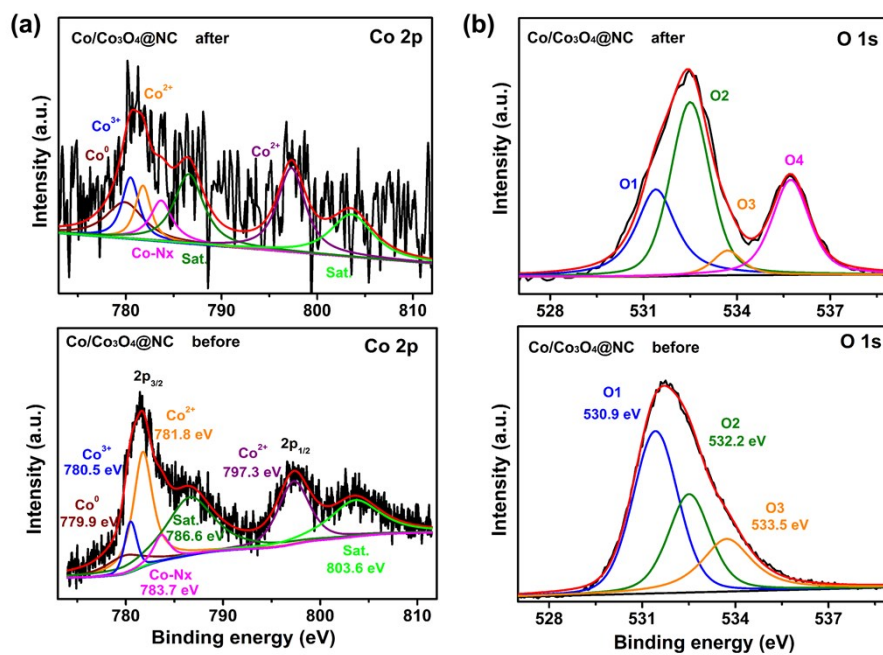
**Figure S10.** Cyclic voltammograms (CV) at various scan rates of (a) PL-bio-C, (b) Co@NC and (c) Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC in 0.1 M KOH solution. (d) The electrochemical double-layer capacitance ( $C_{dl}$ ) of PL-bio-C, Co@NC, and Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC in 0.1 M KOH electrolyte.



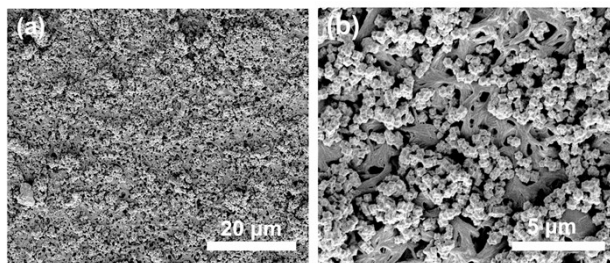
**Figure S11.** (a) Amperometric  $i-t$  curves of  $\text{Co}/\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{NC}$  and 20 wt% Pt/C and (b) upon the addition of 3 M methanol in  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH solution with the rotation speed of 1600 rpm.



**Figure S12.** PXRD patterns of  $\text{Co}/\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{NC}$  catalyst before and after stability tests.



**Figure S13.** High-resolution XPS curves of the (a) Co 2p, and (b) O 1s core levels for Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC catalyst before and after stability tests.



**Figure S14.** SEM images of Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC catalyst after stability tests.

**Table S1.** The physical parameters of the PL-bio-C and Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC, respectively.

Sample	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Average pore diameter (nm)	Pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
PL-bio-C	201.43	1.74	0.087
Co/Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NC	30.38	3.29	0.029

**Table S2.** The ORR performance of the PL-bio-C, Co@NC, Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC and 20 wt% Pt/C in alkaline media at 1600 rpm, respectively.

Sample	$E_{\text{onset}}$ (V)	$E_{1/2}$ (V)	$J_L$ (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	$n$
PL-bio-C	0.81	0.63	3.30	2.69
Co@NC	0.87	0.68	3.86	3.37
Co/Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NC	0.94	0.85	4.78	3.82
20 wt% Pt/C	0.96	0.86	5.61	4.00

**Table S3.** Comparison of the ORR performance for Co/Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@NC catalysts at 1600 rpm in 0.1 M KOH.

Catalysts	$E_{1/2}$ (V)	$J_L$ (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	$E_{onset}$ (V)	Tafel slope (mV dec <sup>-1</sup> )	$n$	Reference
Co/Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NC	0.85	4.78	0.94	90	3.82	This work
Co/Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /C-N		3.75			3.4~3.9	<i>Nano Energy</i> , 2014 [1]
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @C	0.78	4.65	0.90	--	--	<i>Energy Environ. Sci.</i> , 2015 [2]
ZIF/rGO-700-AL	0.81	5.49	0.93	--	3.77~3.97	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2015 [3]
Co@NG-acid	0.83	4.00	0.90	--	3.90	<i>Adv. Funct. Mater.</i> , 2016 [4]
Co@Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @PPD	0.78	4.20	0.90	--	3.78~3.96	<i>Small</i> , 2016 [5]
ZIF/rGO-700-AL	0.81	5.49	0.93	--	--	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2016 [6]
Co@NCNT	0.83	6.20	1.03	--	--	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2016 [7]
Co,N-CNF	0.85	5.71	0.92	60	4.00	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> , 2016 [8]
CaI-CoZIF-VXC72	0.84	5.92	--	35	4.00	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> , 2017 [9]
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Co-N-C	0.91	5.10	0.98	68.5	3.62	<i>Journal of Power Sources</i> , 2017 [10]
Co/NPC	0.79	5.46	0.91	--	3.85~4.00	<i>J Mater Sci</i> , 2018 [11]
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Co@N-G	0.81	5.20	0.96	--	3.91~3.96	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , 2019 [12]
Co100@nCNFs	0.70	3.80	0.87	--	3.95	<i>Nanoscale Adv.</i> , 2019 [13]
Co-CoO-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NC	0.80	5.12	0.92	--	3.91	<i>Electrochimica Acta</i> , 2019 [14]
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /N-ACCNF	0.79	5.60	0.98	--	4.0	<i>Inorg. Chem. Front.</i> , 2019 [15]
Co/Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NHCS	0.82	5.00	0.95	76.6	3.88~3.98	<i>Materials Today Energy</i> , 2020 [16]
Co-Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @NAC	0.795	6.2	0.935	--	3.8	<i>Applied Catalysis B: Environmental</i> , 2020 [17]

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