

Amino-Functionalized Metal-Organic Framework achieving Efficient Capture-Diffusion-Conversion of CO₂ towards Ultrafast Li-CO₂ Batteries

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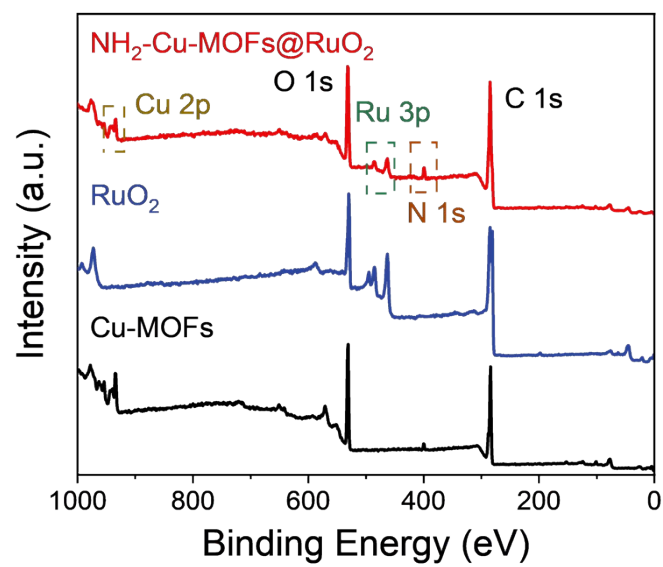


Figure S1. XPS survey spectra of $\text{NH}_2\text{-Cu-MOFs@RuO}_2$, RuO_2 , and Cu-MOFs.

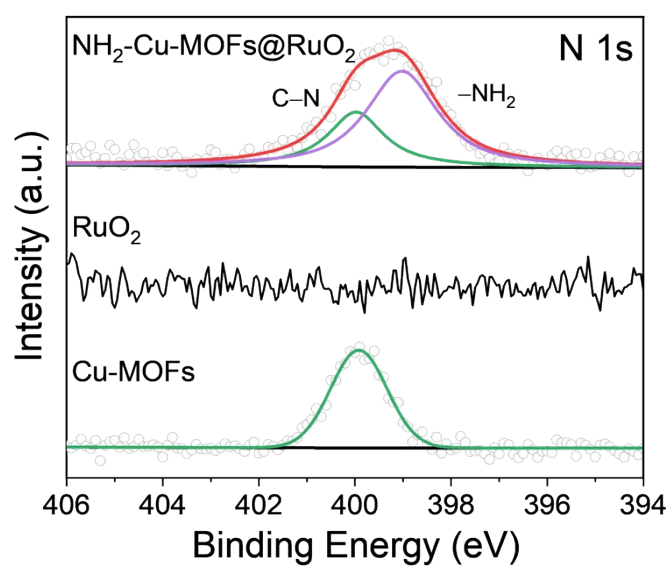


Figure S2. The high-resolution spectra of N 1s of NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, RuO₂, and Cu-MOFs.

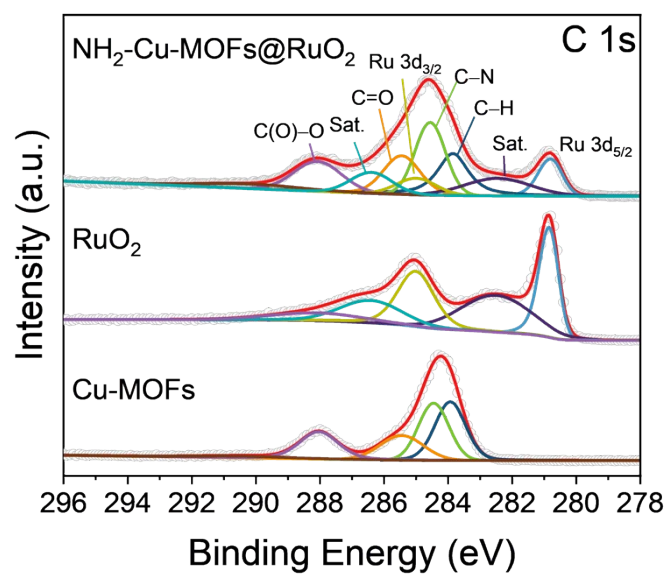


Figure S3. The high-resolution spectra of C 1s of NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, RuO₂, and Cu-MOFs.

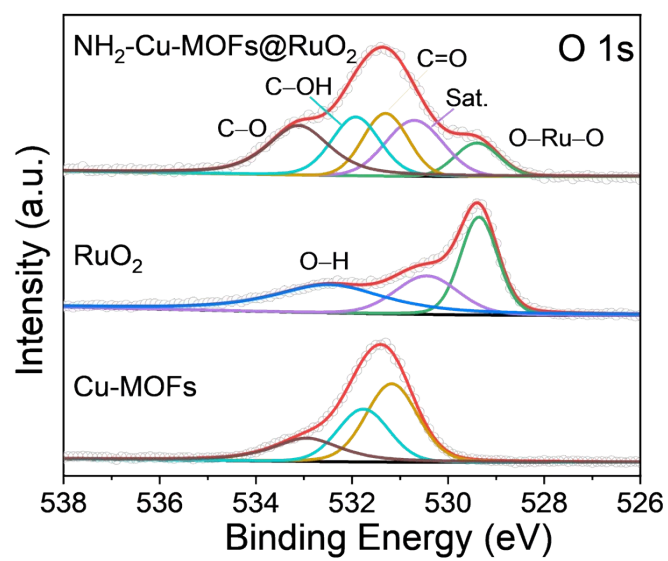


Figure S4. The high-resolution spectra of O 1s of NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, RuO₂, and Cu-MOFs.

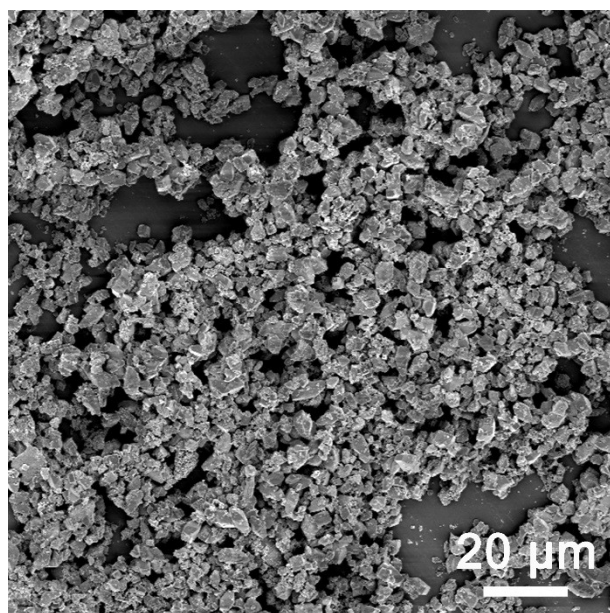


Figure S5. FESEM image of NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂.

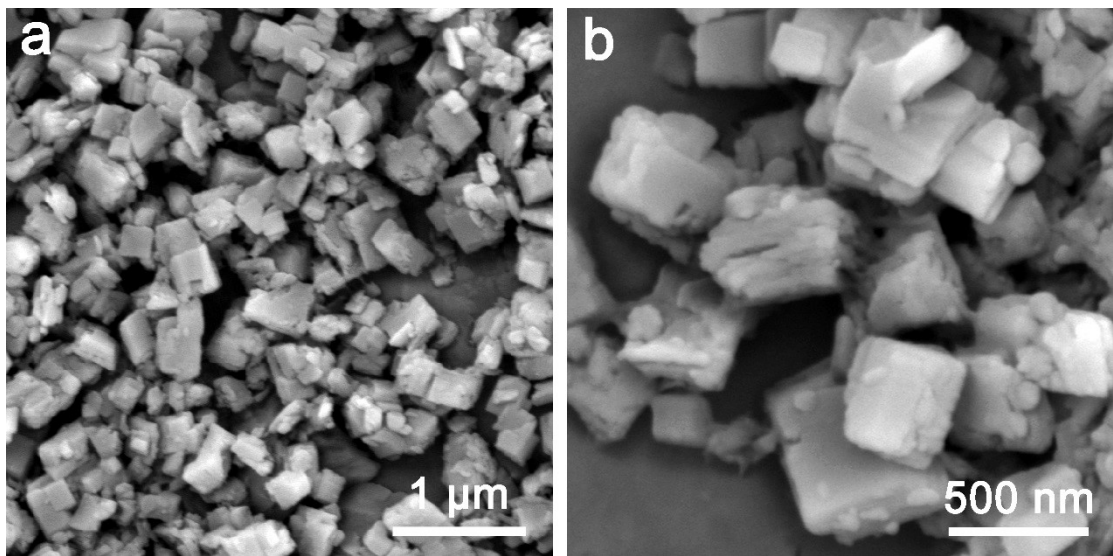


Figure S6. (a, b) FESEM images of Cu-MOFs at different magnifications.

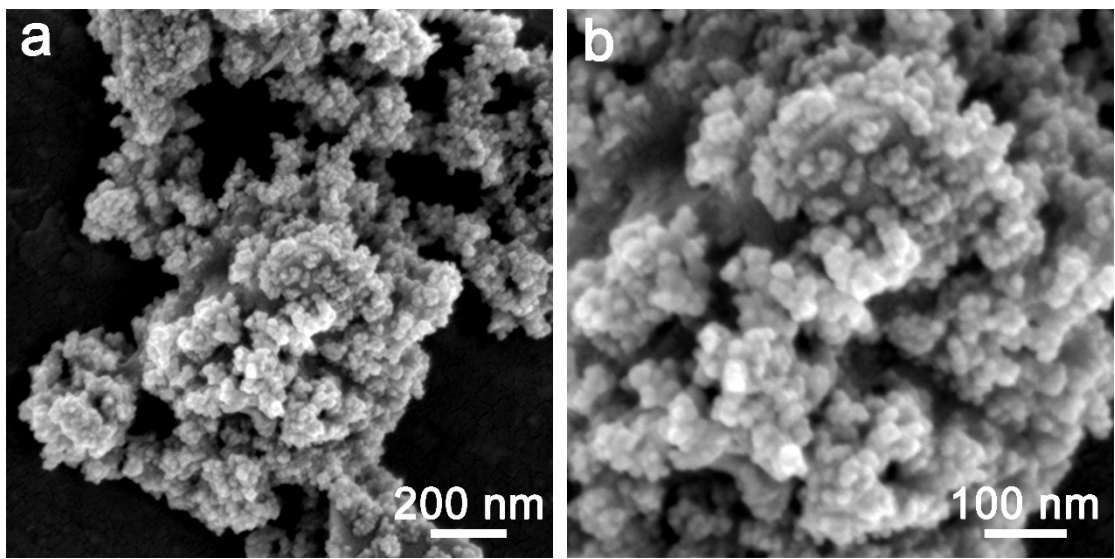


Figure S7. (a, b) FESEM image of RuO₂ at different magnifications.

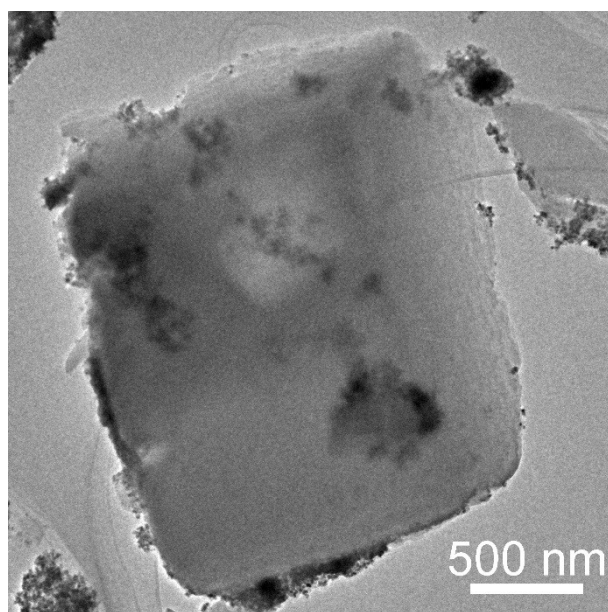


Figure S8. TEM image of the $\text{NH}_2\text{-Cu-MOFs@RuO}_2$.

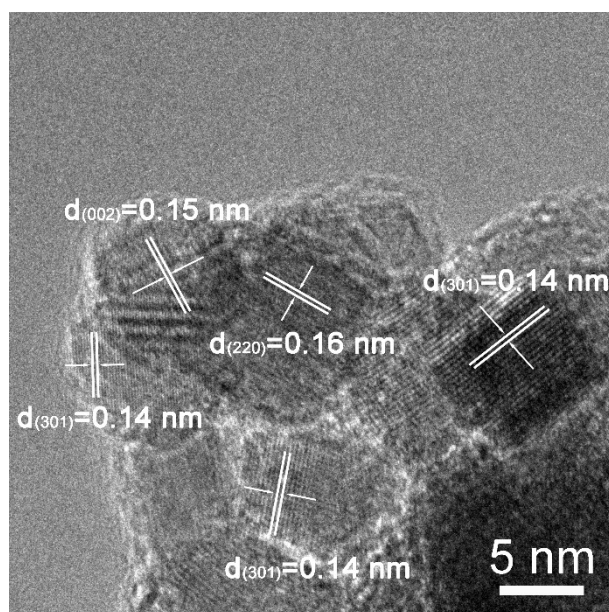


Figure S9. TEM image of RuO₂ inside NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂.

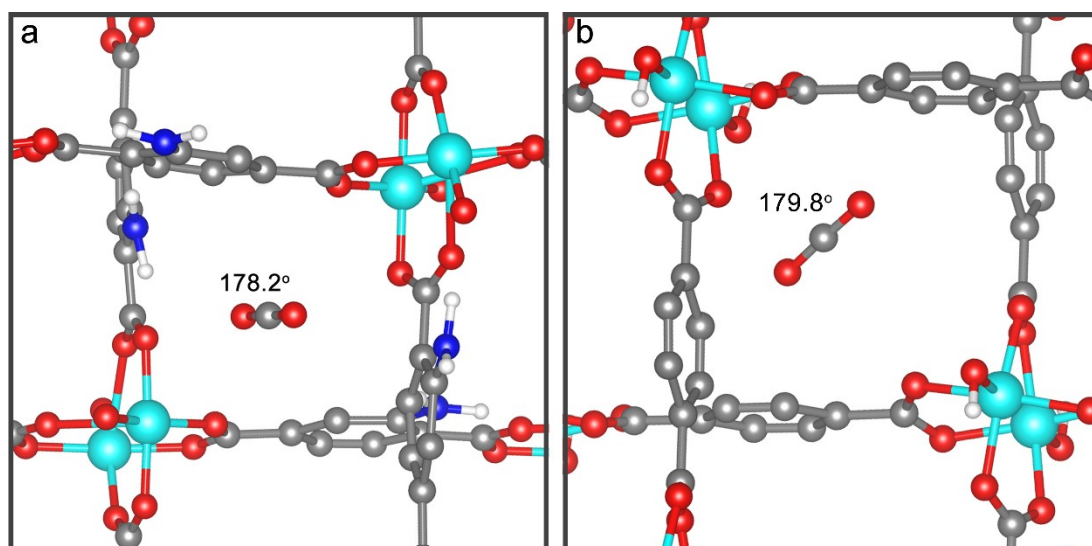


Figure S10. The simulation snapshots of (a) $\text{NH}_2\text{-Cu-MOFs@RuO}_2$ and (b) Cu-MOFs .

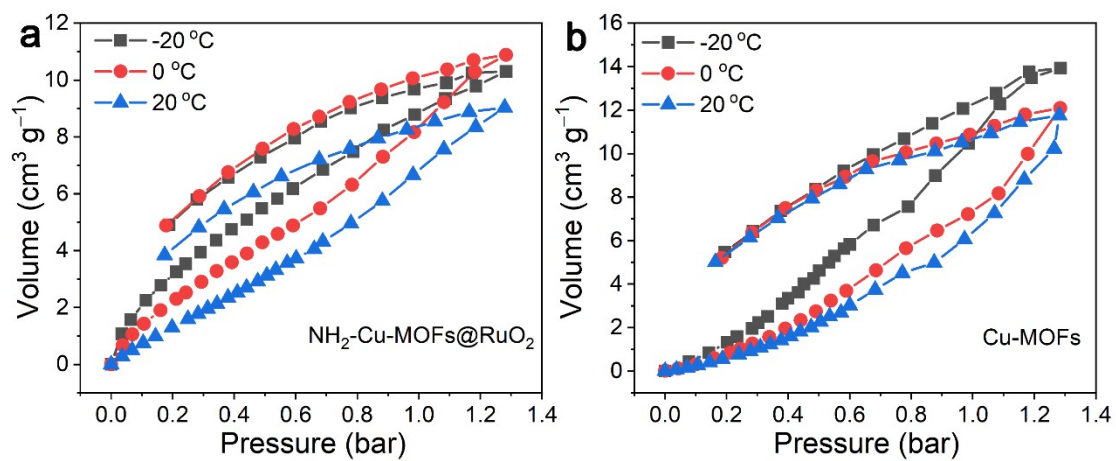


Figure S11. CO₂ sorption isotherms of (a) NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂ and (b) Cu-MOFs at 253, 273, and 293 K.

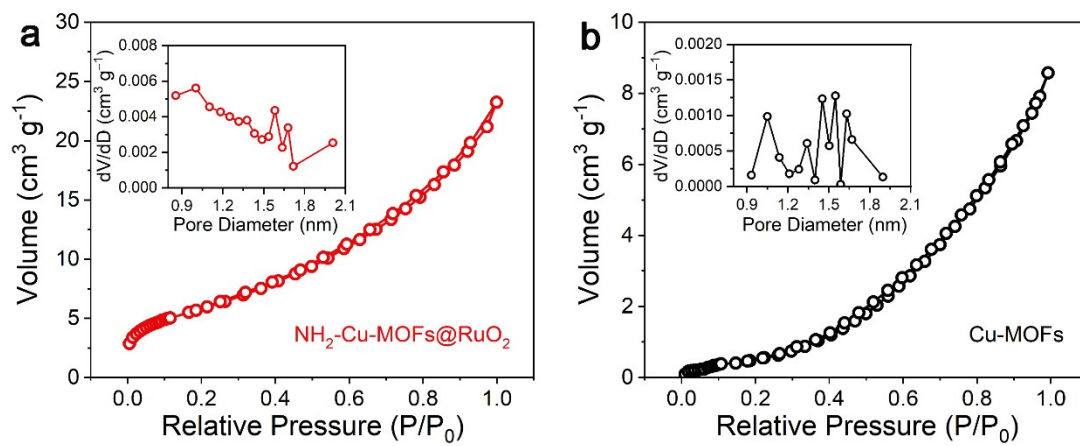


Figure S12. N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of (a) $NH_2-Cu-MOFs@RuO_2$ and (b) Cu-MOFs (inset shows corresponding micropore distributions, respectively).

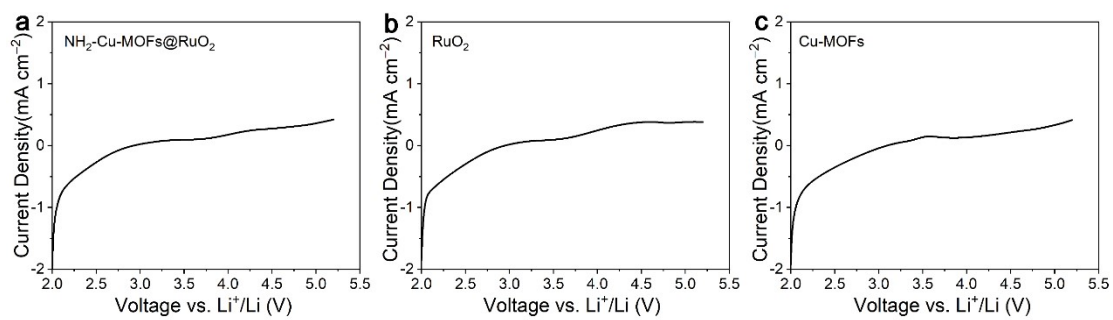


Figure S13. LSV curves of (a) NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, (b) RuO₂, and (c) Cu-MOFs.

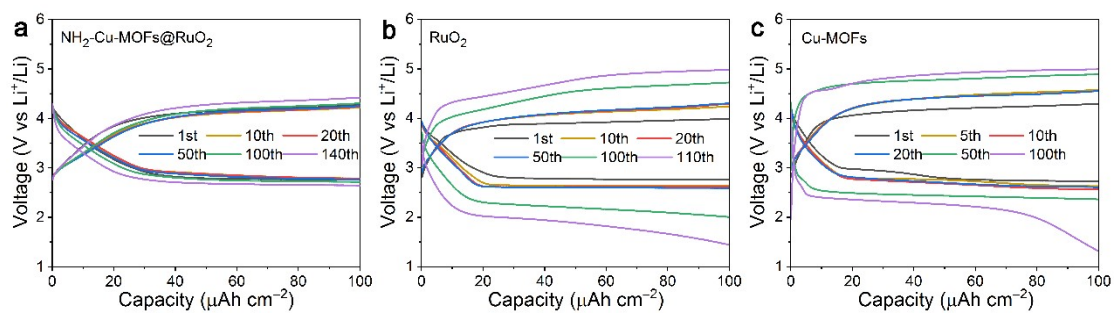


Figure S14. Charge-discharge curves of (a) $\text{NH}_2\text{-Cu-MOFs@RuO}_2$, (b) RuO_2 , and (c) Cu-MOFs.

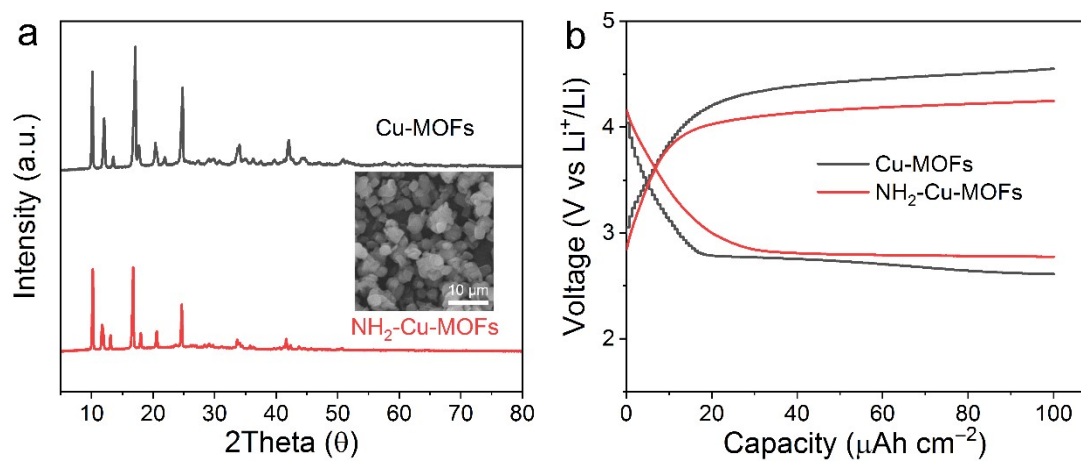


Figure S15. (a) XRD pattern of Cu-MOFs and NH₂-Cu-MOFs. (b) Charge-discharge curves of Cu-MOFs and NH₂-Cu-MOFs within a limiting capacity of 100 μA h cm⁻² at a current density of 50 μA cm⁻².

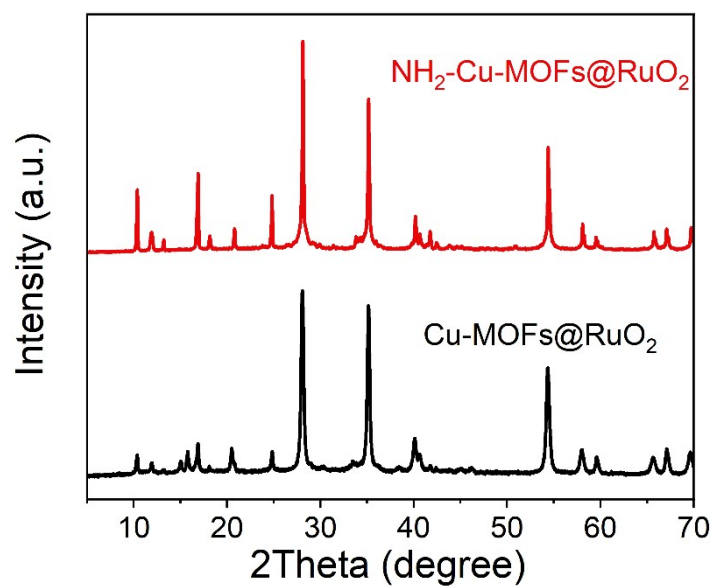


Figure S16. Comparison of XRD pattern of $\text{NH}_2\text{-Cu-MOFs@RuO}_2$ and Cu-MOFs@RuO_2 .

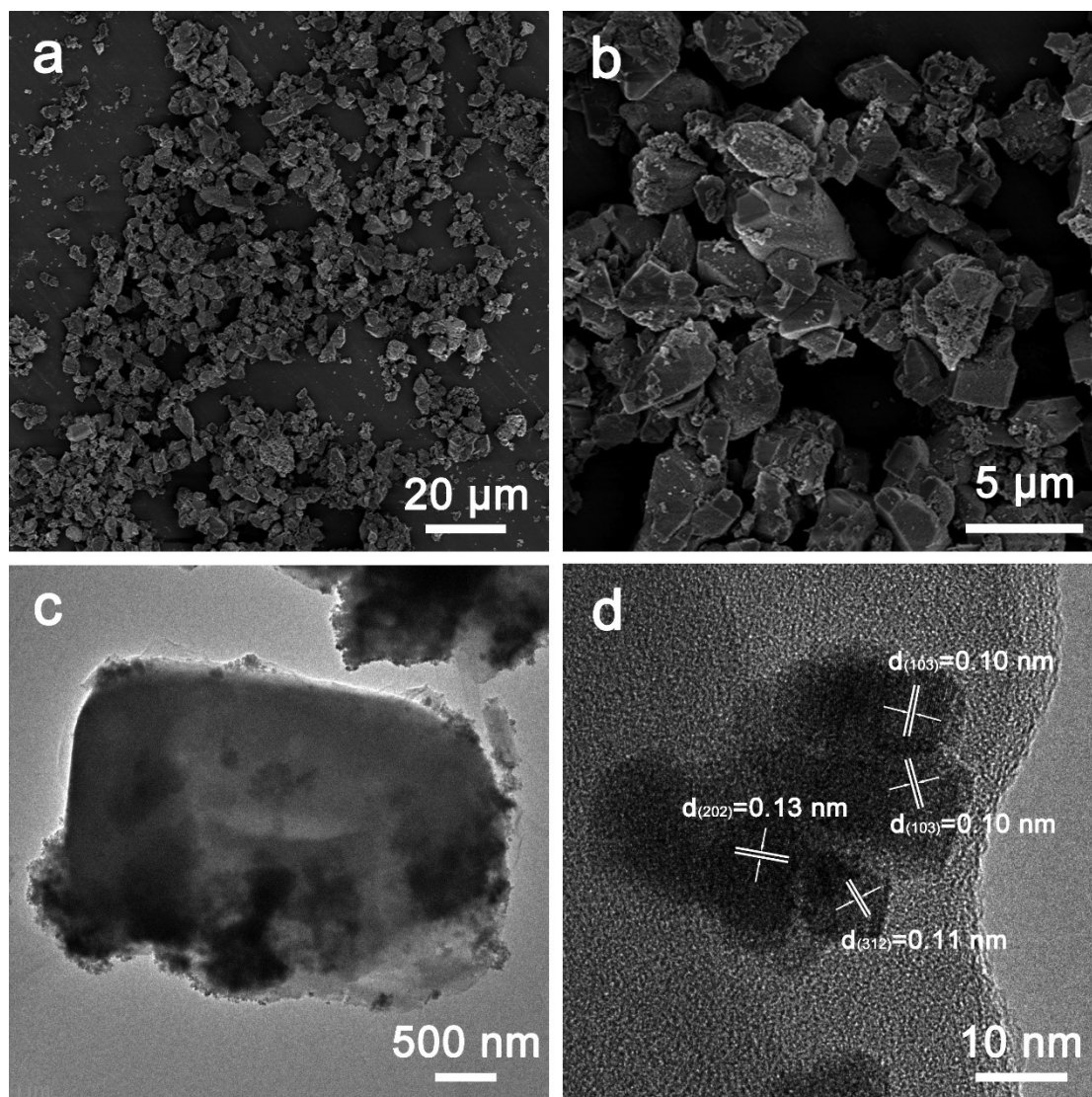


Figure S17. (a, b) FESEM images of Cu-MOFs@RuO₂ at different magnifications. (c) TEM and (d) HRTEM images of Cu-MOFs@RuO₂.

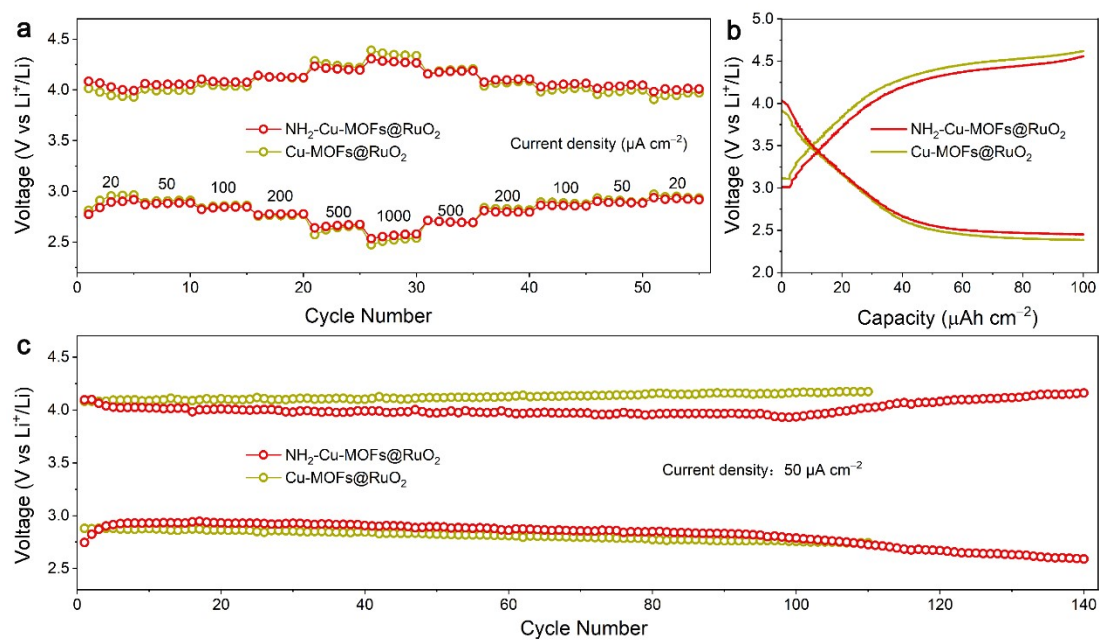


Figure S18. The electrochemical performances of Li-CO₂ batteries with NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂ and Cu-MOFs@RuO₂ cathodes. (a) Rate performances within a limiting capacity of 100 μA h cm⁻² at various current densities. (b) Charge-discharge curves within a limiting capacity of 100 μA h cm⁻² at a current density of 1000 μA cm⁻². (c) Cycle performance at a current density of 50 μA cm⁻².

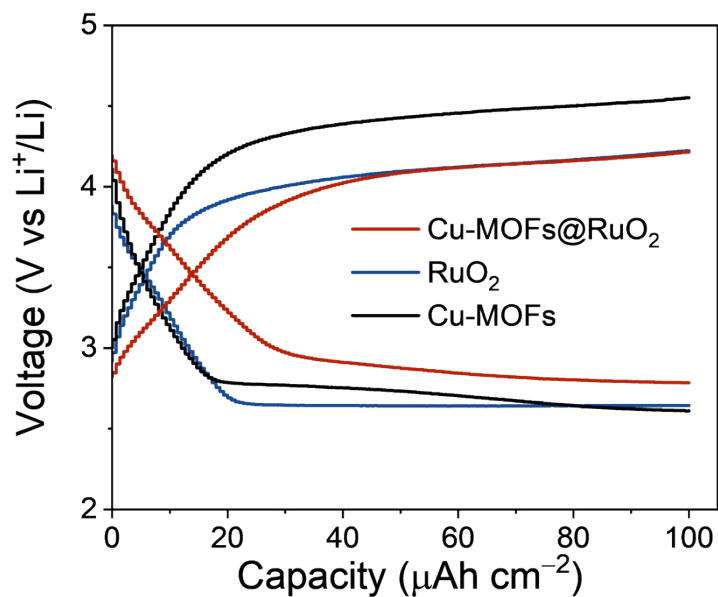


Figure S19. Charge-discharge curves of Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, RuO₂, and Cu-MOFs within a limiting capacity of 100 $\mu\text{A h cm}^{-2}$ at a current density of 50 $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$.

Table S1. The R_s and R_{ct} values of NH₂-Cu-MOFs@RuO₂, RuO₂, and Cu-MOFs.

Sample	R_s (Ω)	R_{ct} (Ω)
NH ₂ -Cu-MOF@RuO ₂	34.5	70.0
RuO ₂	36.4	107.2
Cu-MOF	762.2	254.7

Table S2. Performance comparison of different Li-CO₂ batteries reported in the literature.

Cathode catalast	Current density (mA g ⁻¹)	Cutoff capacity (mAh g ⁻¹)	Recyclability (cycles)	References
NH ₂ -Cu-MOF@RuO ₂	100	200	140	This work
RuO ₂	100	200	111	This work
Cu-MOF	100	200	100	This work
CC@Mo ₂ C NPs	20	100	20	Ref. 1
0.25 M PDS	22	56	30	Ref. 2
CNT@C ₃ N ₄	500	500	100	Ref. 3
MnO@NMCNFs (MOF)	36	452	52	Ref. 4
Gu-NG	200	1000	50	Ref. 5
Ru-Cu-G	400	1000	100	Ref. 6
Ru(II) catalyst	300	1000	60	Ref. 7
Li ₂ MnO ₃	500	1000	30	Ref. 8
Mn(HCOO) ₂ (MOF)	200	1000	50	Ref. 9
Mn ₂ (dobdc) (MOF)	200	1000	50	Ref. 10
MnTPzP-Mn (MOF)	200	1000	90	Ref. 10

Reference

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