

Supplementary Information

Boosting Oxygen Reduction Reaction using High Surface Area Graphitic-N Dominant Nitrogen Doped Carbon

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Supplementary Equations

The reported potentials against RHE (E_{RHE}) in this work were calculated with equation (S1)

$$E_{\text{RHE}} = E^{\circ}_{\text{SCE}} + 0.0591 \cdot \text{pH} + E_{\text{SCE}} \quad (\text{S1})$$

where E°_{SCE} is the standard electrode potential for SCE and E_{SCE} is the recorded potential against SCE.

The electron transfer number during ORR was obtained from RDE data at various electrode rotation speeds with equations (S2)-(S4),

$$\frac{1}{I} = \frac{1}{I_k} + \frac{1}{I_d} = \frac{1}{I_k} + \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}} \quad (\text{S2})$$

$$\frac{1}{I} = \frac{1}{I_k} + \frac{1}{0.62D_o^{2/3}v^{-1/6}nFC_o\omega^{1/2}} \quad (\text{S3})$$

$$B = 0.62D_o^{2/3}v^{-1/6}nFAC_o \quad (\text{S4})$$

where I , I_k and I_d are the current density, kinetic current density and diffusion limiting current density, respectively, F is Faraday constant (96485 C mol^{-1}), A is the electrode area (0.1963 cm^2 in this work), C_o is the oxygen concentration in 0.1 M KOH ($1.22 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$), D_o is the diffusion coefficient of O_2 in electrolyte ($1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$), v is the kinematic viscosity ($0.0113 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$) in 0.1 M KOH , and ω is the angular frequency of electrode rotation (rad s^{-1}). According to these equations, the K-L plot of inverse current vs inverse square root of the electrode rotation rate yields a straight line and its slope could be used to give the charge transfer number (n).

Kinetic current density (J_k) was calculated with equation (S5),

$$J_k = \frac{J_L \times J_{0.80}}{J_L - J_{0.80}} \quad (\text{S5})$$

where J_L is the limiting current density (mA cm^{-2}) at 0.45 V , and $J_{0.80}$ stands for the current density (mA cm^{-2}) at 0.80 V in LSV curves recorded at 1600 rpm .

The calculation of electron transfer number (n) and percentage yield of hydrogen peroxide ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\%$) during ORR from RRDE data were carried out by using equation (S6) and (S7), respectively.

$$n = 4 \times \frac{i_d}{i_d + (i_r/N)} \quad (\text{S6})$$

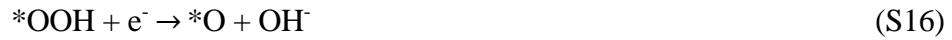
$$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\% = 200 \times \frac{i_r/N}{i_d + (i_r/N)} \quad (\text{S7})$$

where i_d is the disk current, i_r is the ring current and N is collection efficiency of ring electrode (which is 0.37 as provided by the supplier).

The dissociative mechanism for ORR



The associative mechanism for ORR



Supplementary Figures

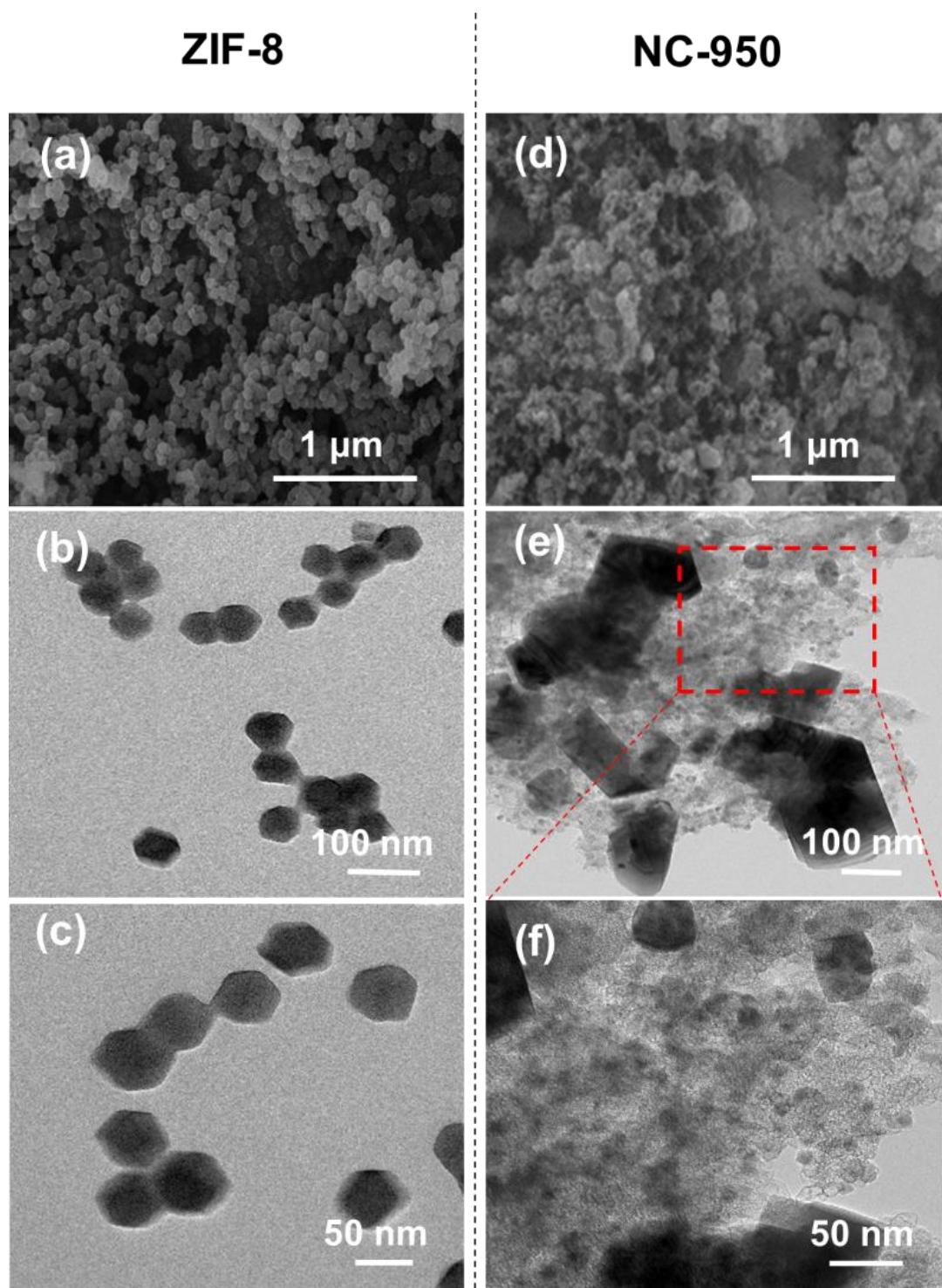


Figure S1. SEM of (a) ZIF-8 and (d) NC-950. TEM of (b,c) ZIF-8 and (e,f) NC-950.

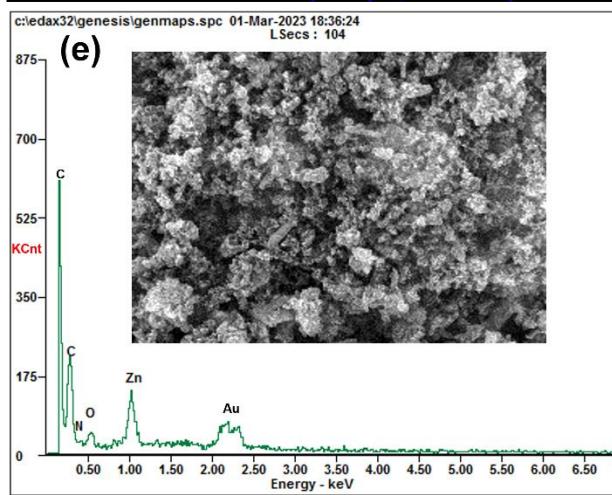
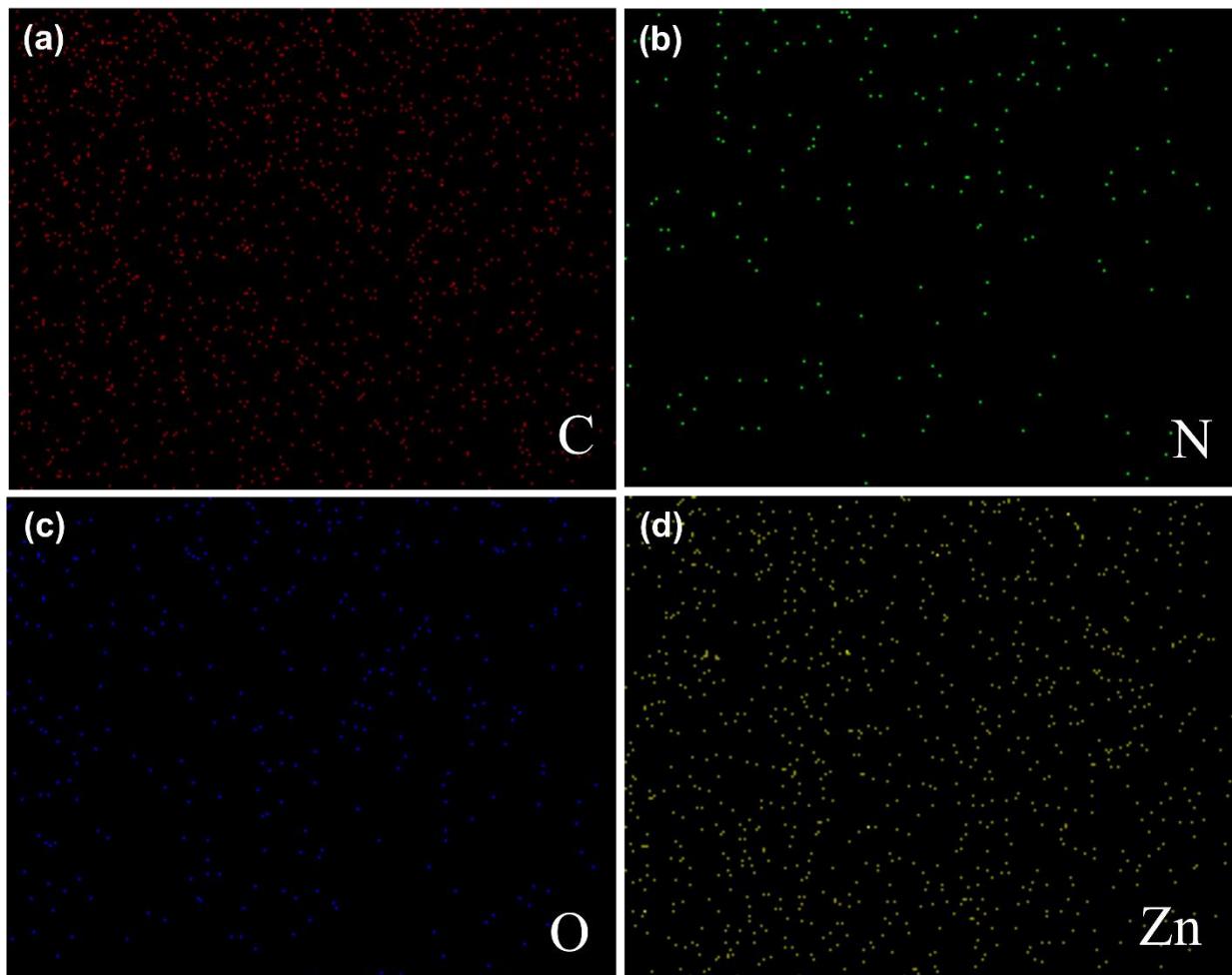


Figure S2. EDS mapping presenting (a) C, (b) N, (c) O and (d) Zn in NC-950. (e) EDS spectra with the image as inset and (f) Wt.% and At.% of C, N, O and Zn in NC-950.

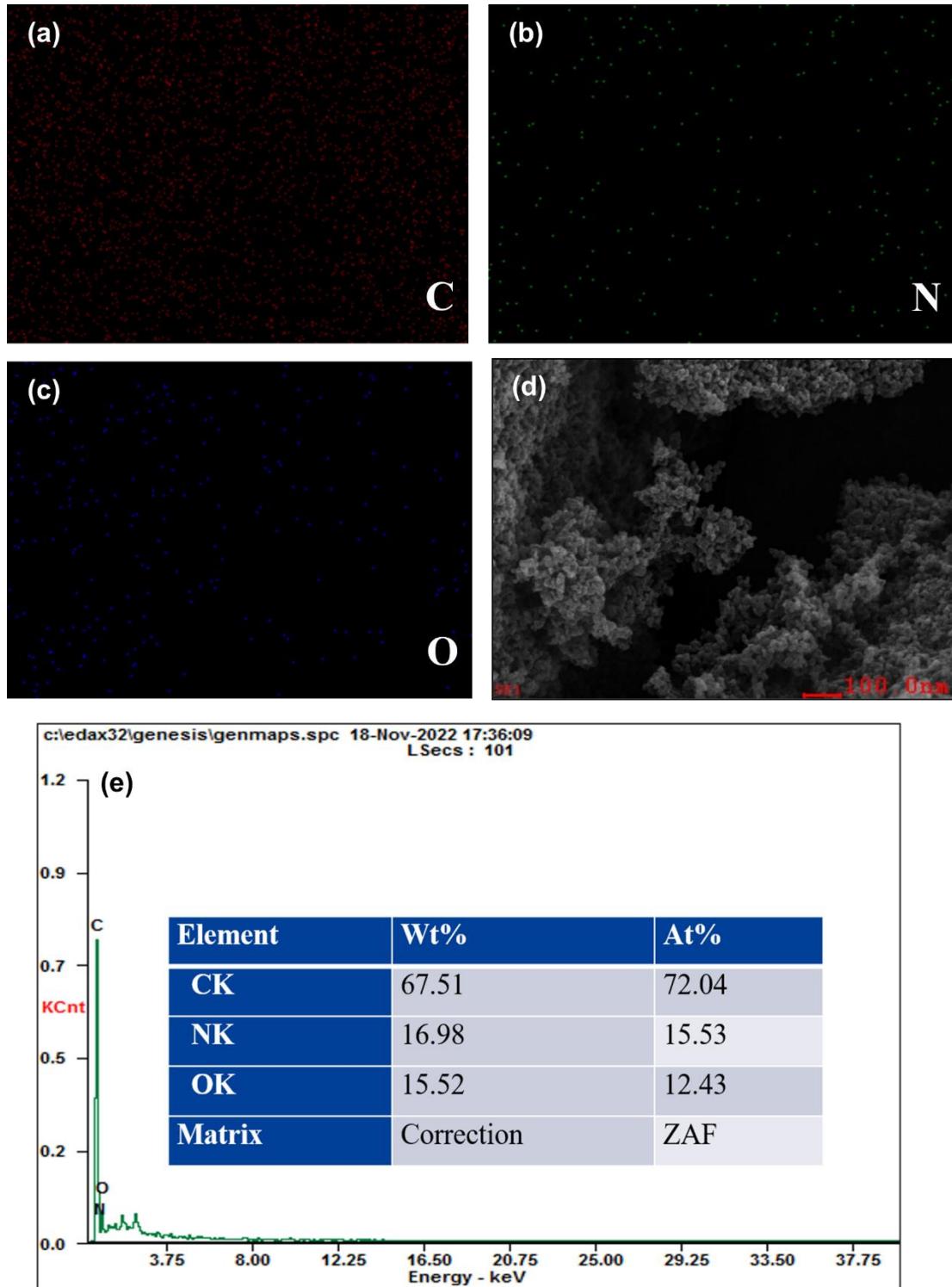


Figure S3. EDS mapping presenting (a) C, (b) N, and (c) O in NC-1000. (d) EDS image and (e) the spectra along with Wt.% and At.% of C, N and O in NC-1000.

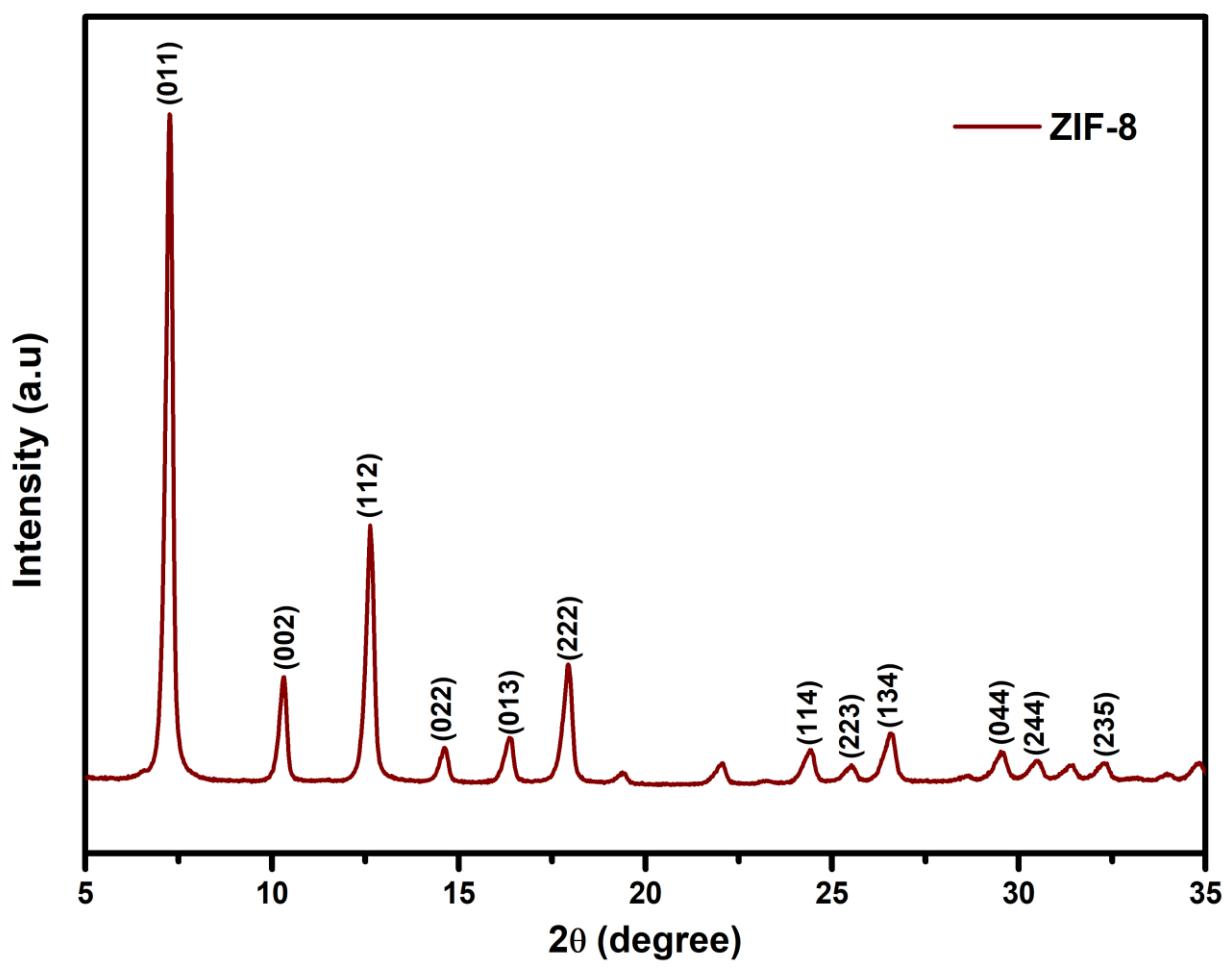


Figure S4. XRD pattern of ZIF-8.

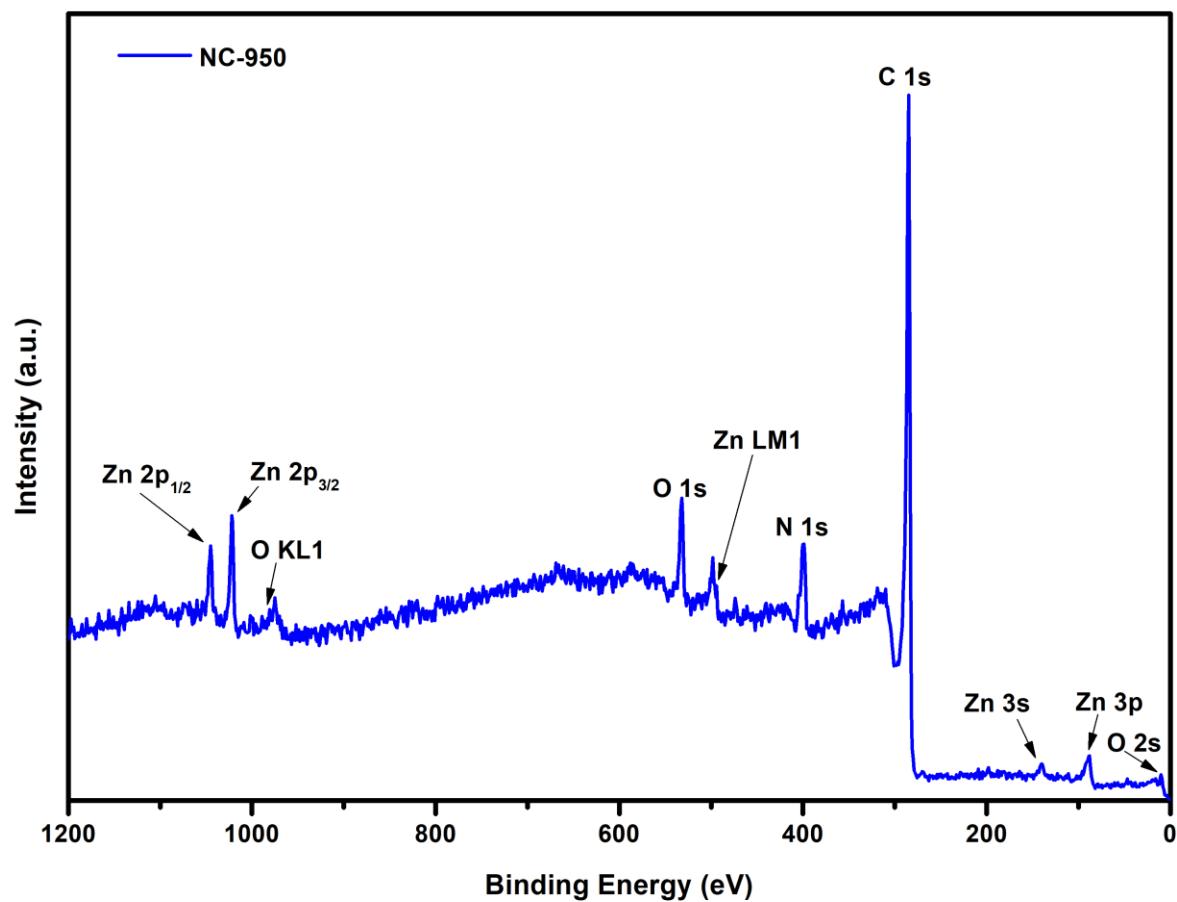


Figure S5. XPS survey spectrum of NC-950.

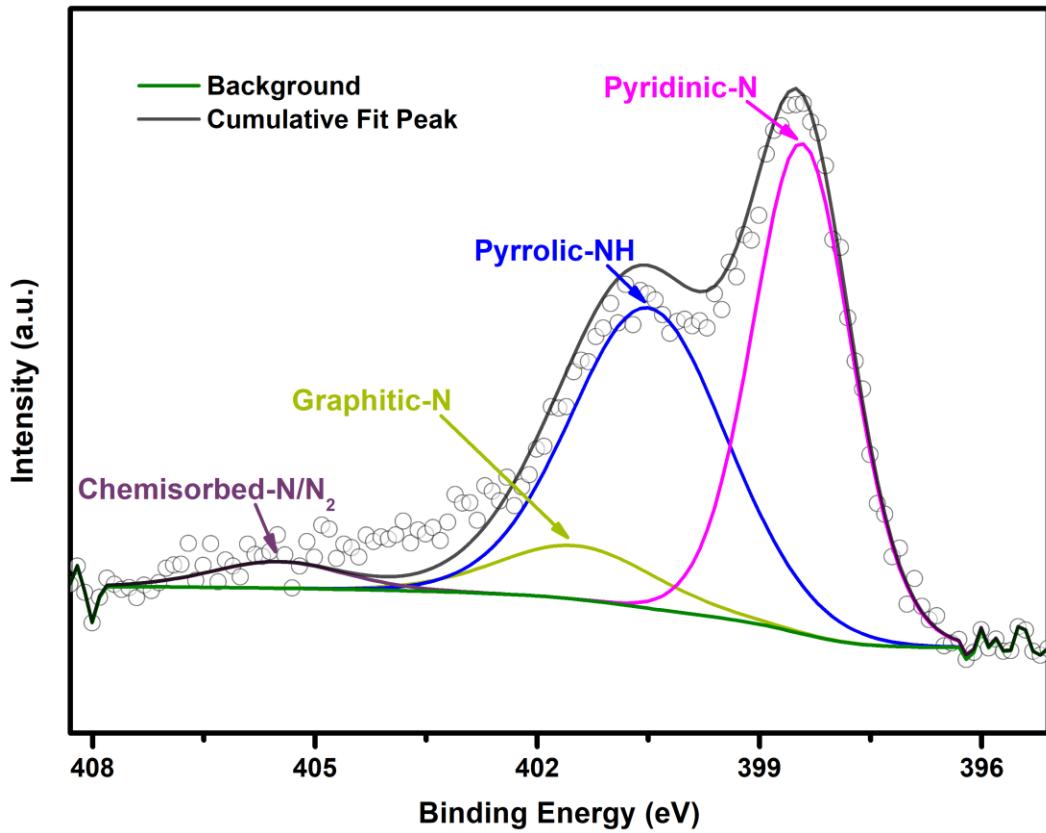


Figure S6. Deconvoluted N 1s spectra of NC-950.

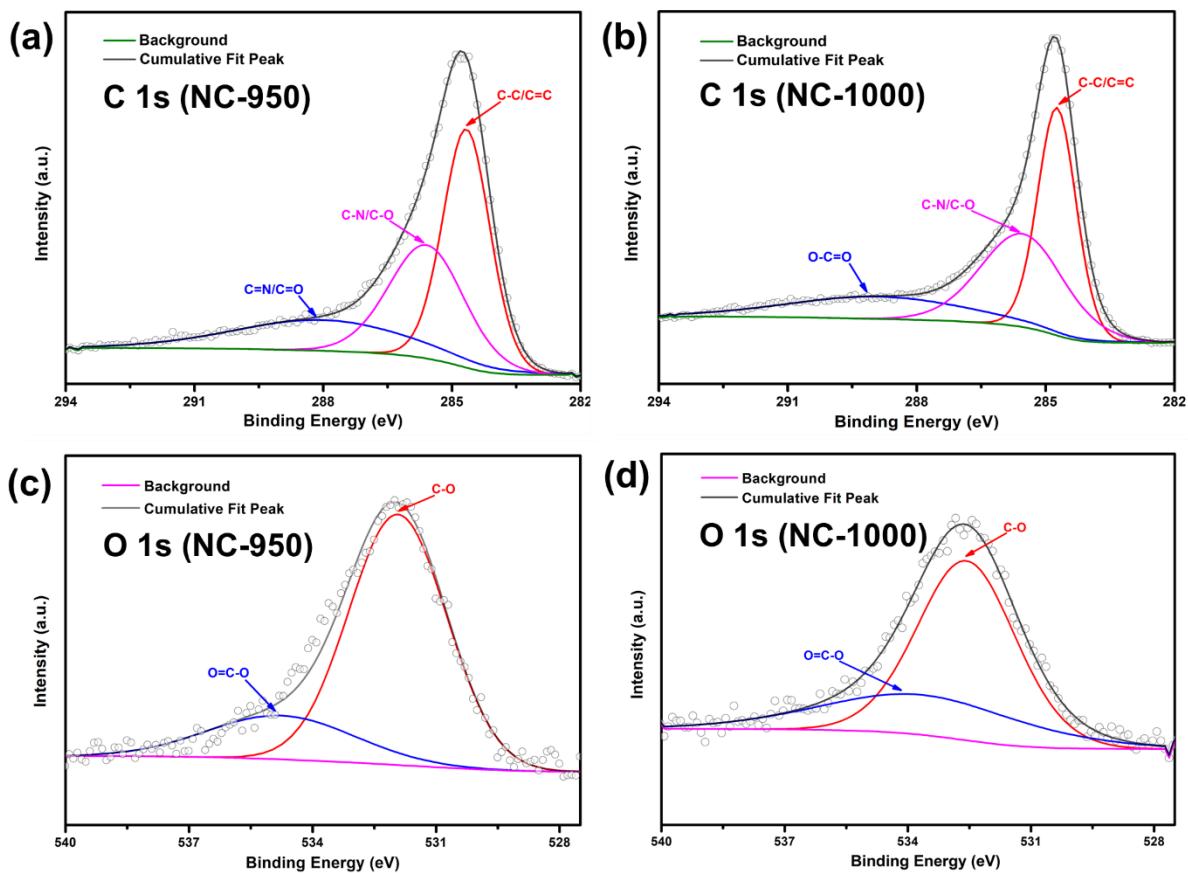


Figure S7. Deconvoluted XPS spectra of (a,b) C 1s and (c,d) O 1s for NC-950 (a, c) and NC-1000 (b, d).

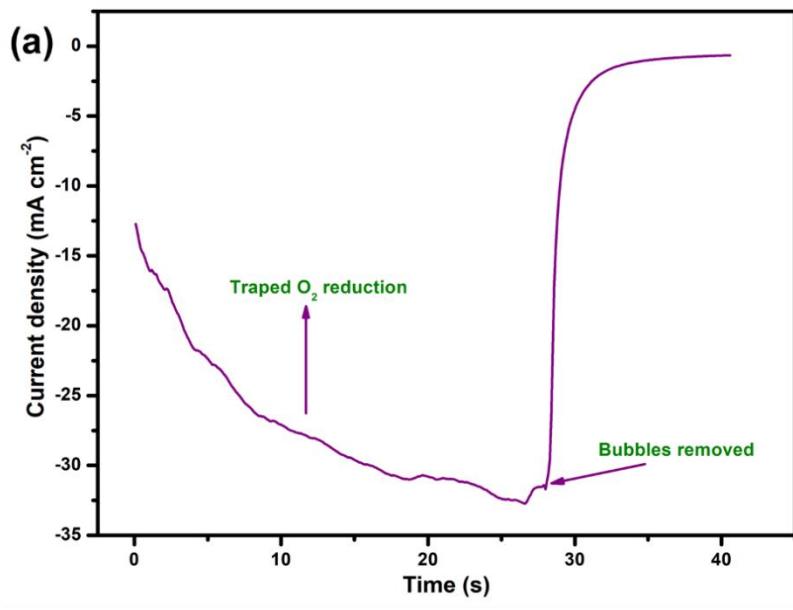


Figure S8. (a) The trapped O_2 reduction current density vs. time during the bubble removal treatment by applying a high reducing voltage of 0.37 V, and a visual representation of the electrode surface (a) before and (b) after the bubble removal experiment.

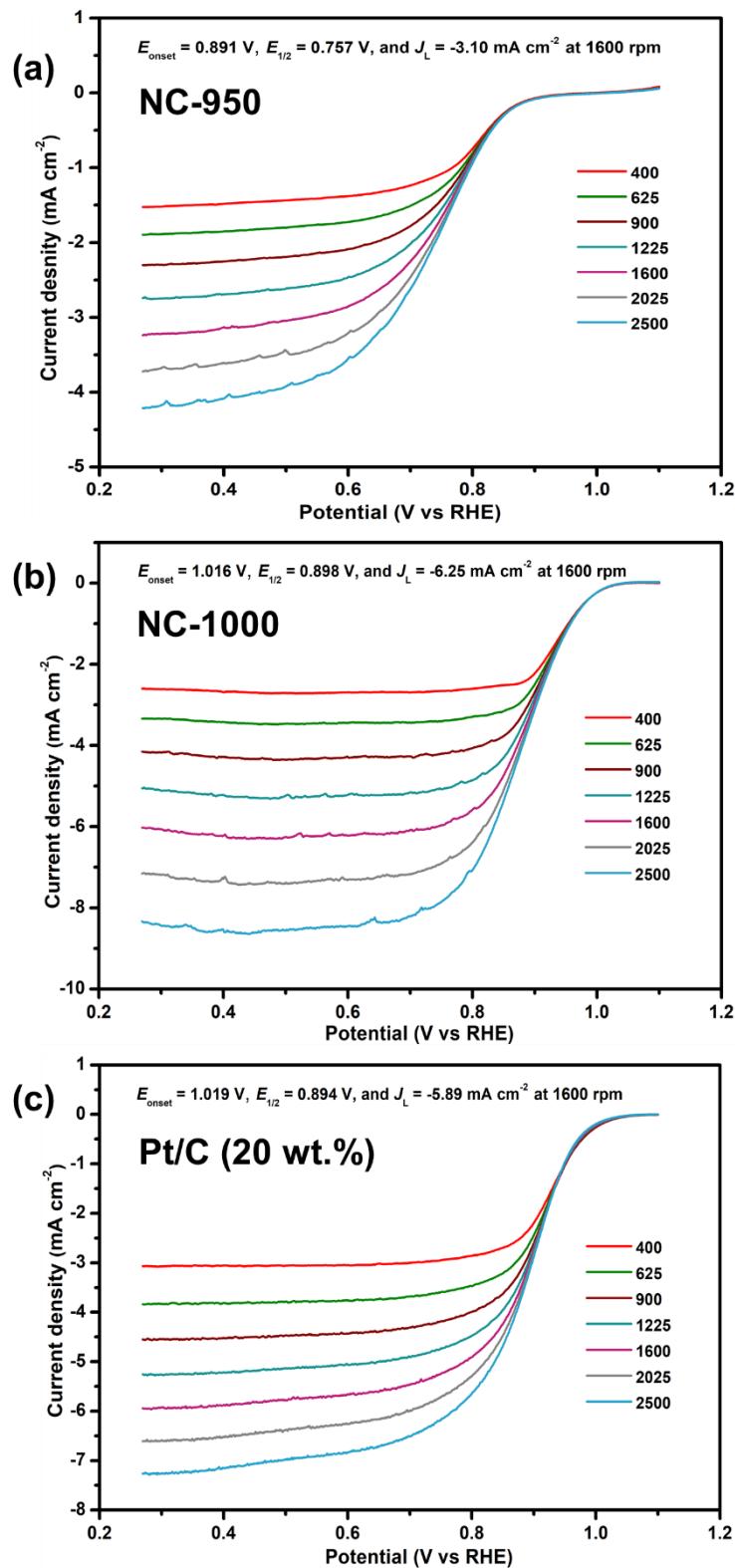


Figure S9. LSV curves of (a) NC-950, (b) NC-1000 and (c) Pt/C (20 wt.%) recorded in O_2 saturated 0.1 M KOH solution at electrode rotating rates of 400-2500 rpm.

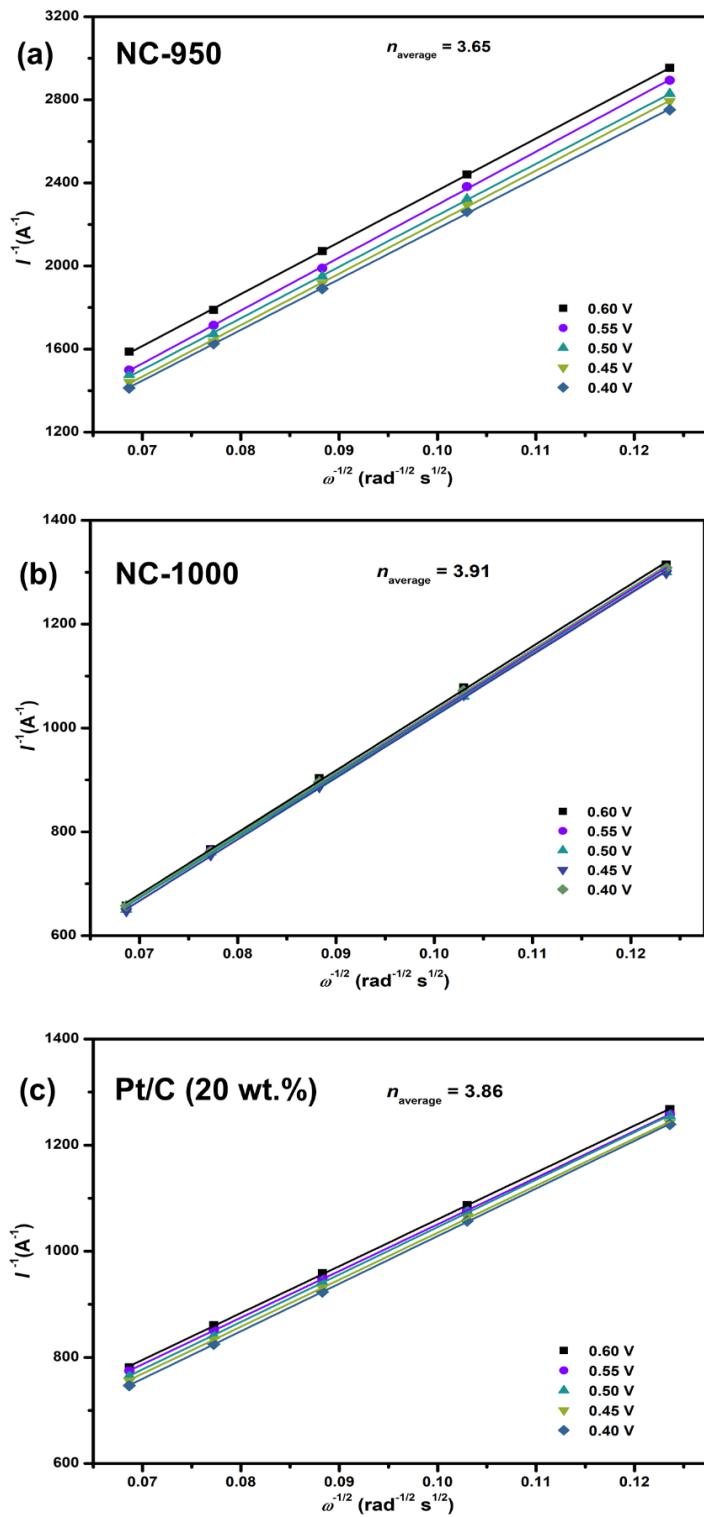


Figure S10. K-L plots derived from the LSV curves in Fig. S8 for (a) NC-950, (b) NC-1000 and (c) Pt/C (20 wt.%) at 625 to 2025 rpm.

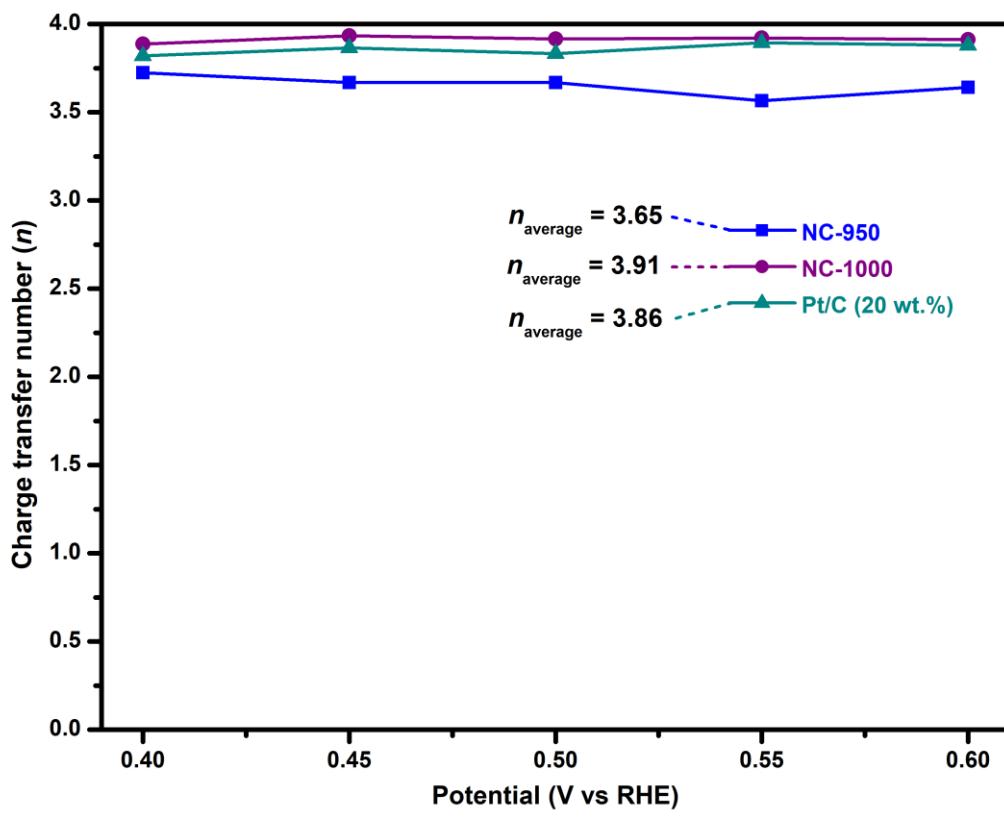


Figure S11. Potential dependence of the charge transfer number calculated from the K-L plots in Fig. S10 for NC-950, NC-1000 and Pt/C (20 wt.%).

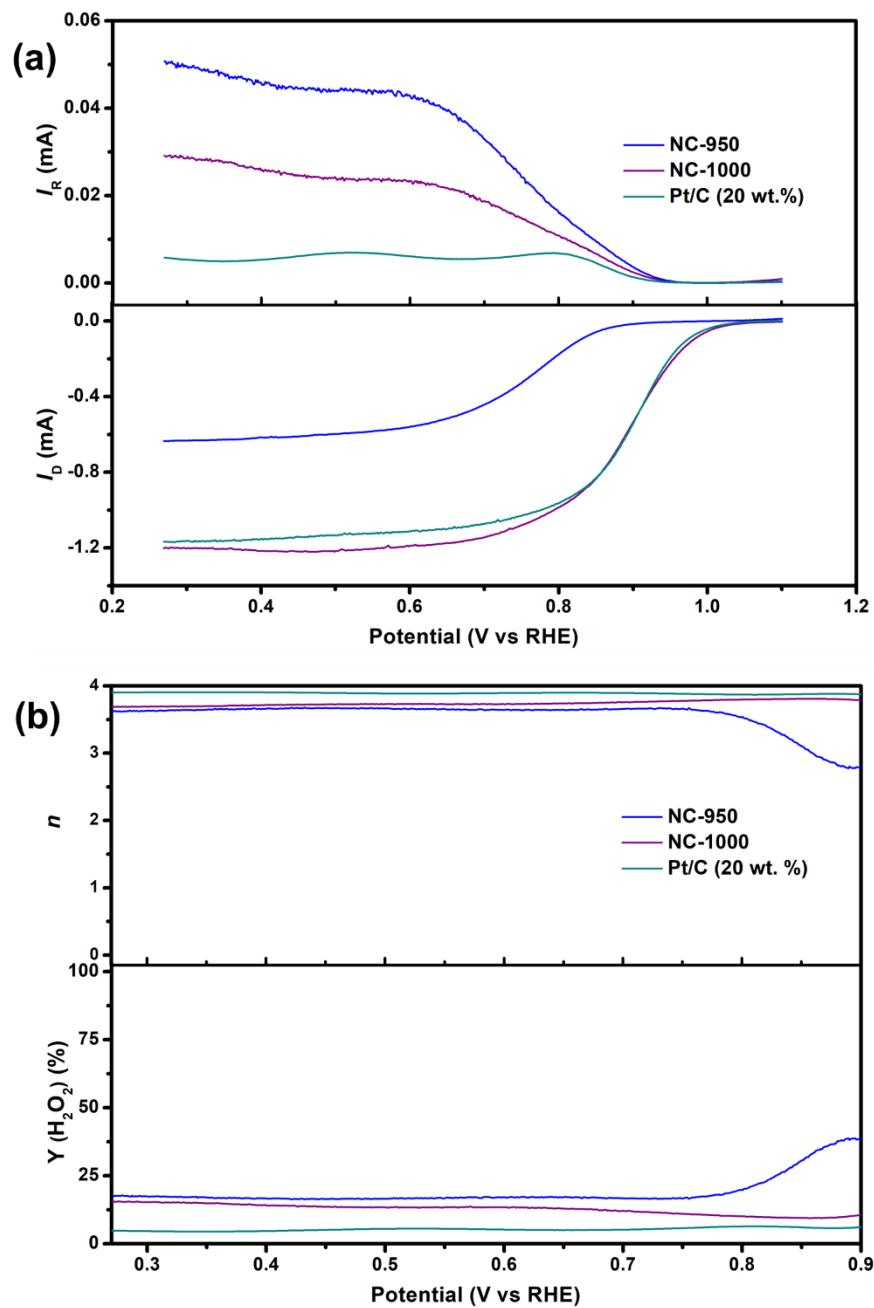


Figure S12. (a) RRDE data and the (b) calculated charge transfer number (n) and H_2O_2 (%) yield for NC-950, NC-1000 and Pt/C (20 wt.%).

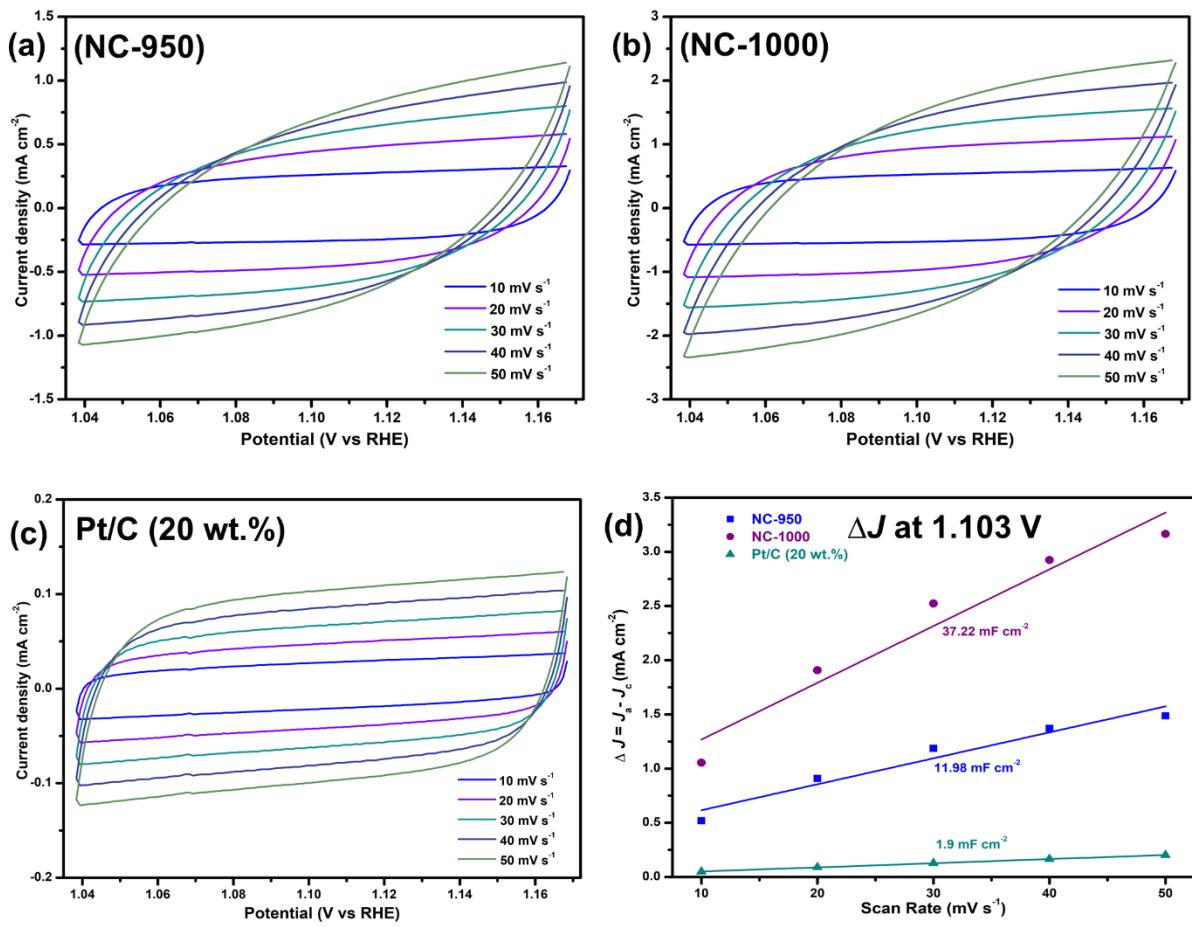


Figure S13. CV curves in the non-Faradic region for (a) NC-950, (b) NC-1000 and (c) Pt/C (20 wt.%) at various scan rates. (d) Line fitted plots of scan rate vs ΔJ at 1.103 V for the estimation of double layer capacitance (C_{dl}).

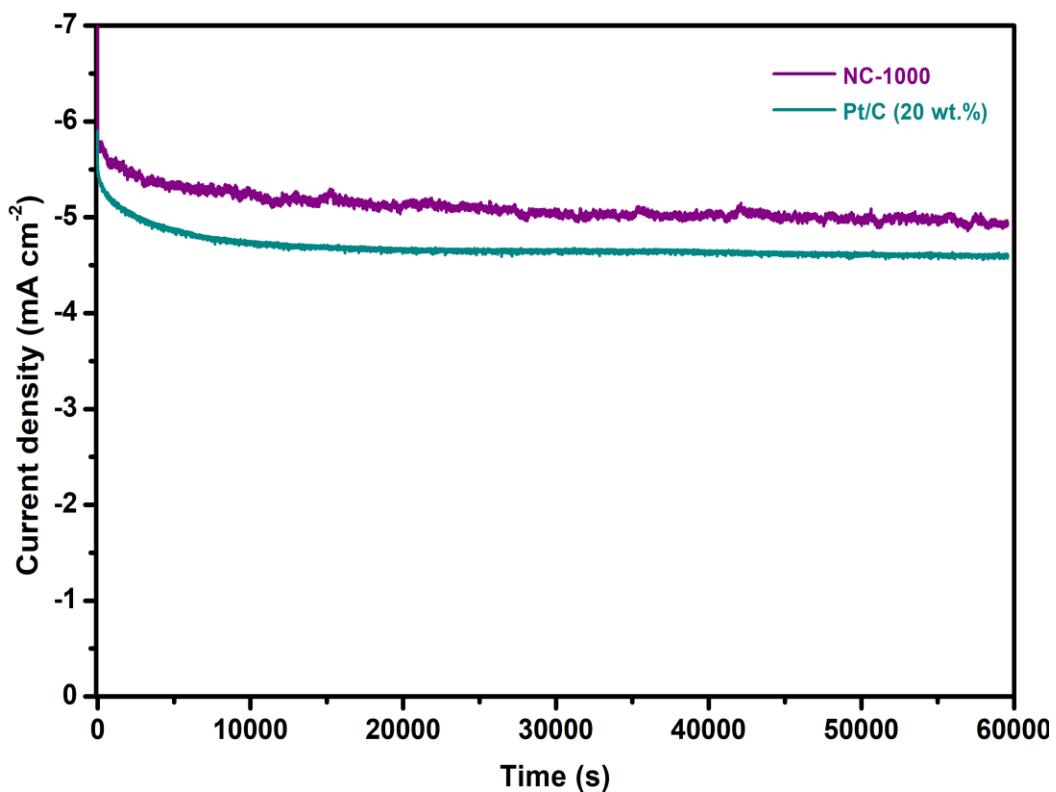


Figure S14. Chronoamperometric current density of NC-1000 and Pt/C (20 wt.%) after 60000 s operation at 0.6 V with 1600 rpm in O₂ saturated 0.1 M KOH solution.

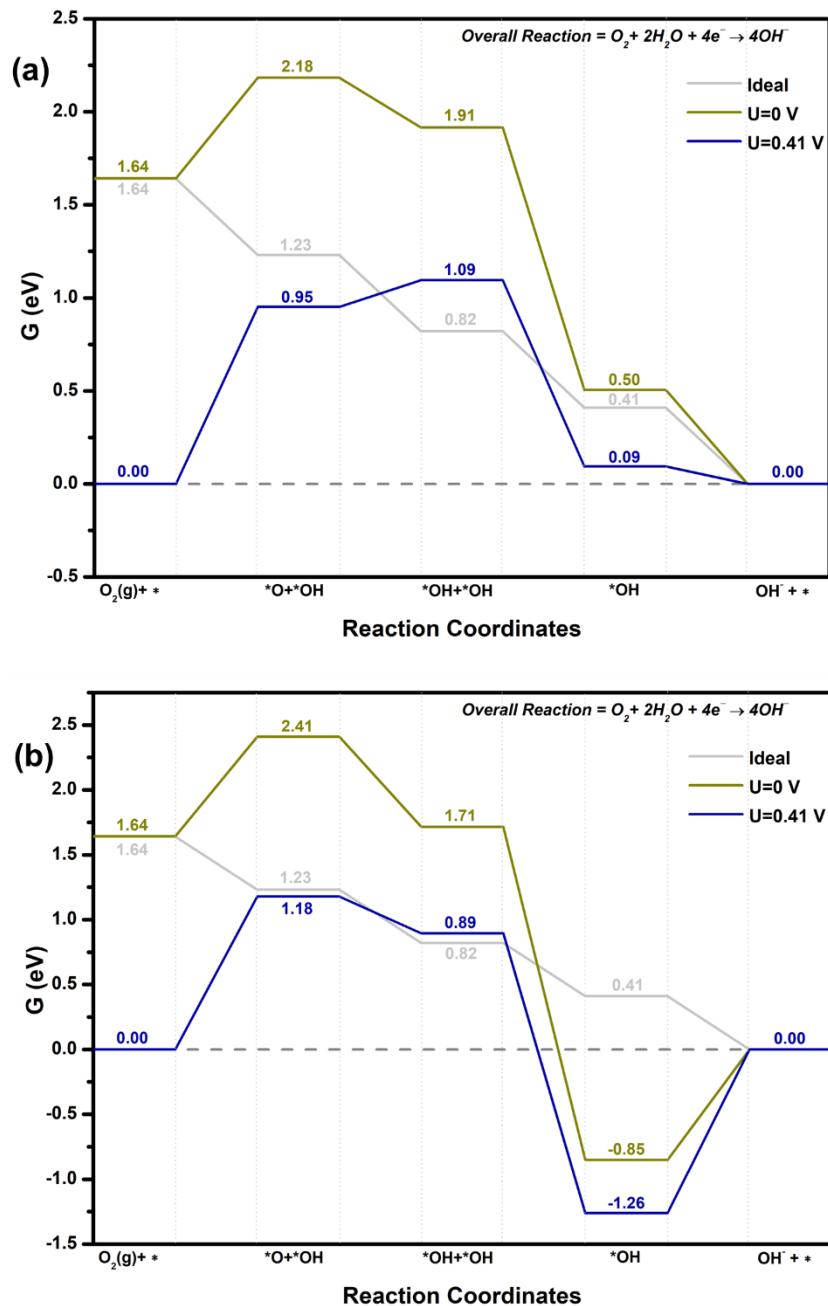


Figure S15. Gibbs free energy for various reaction intermediates following dissociative ORR mechanism in alkaline electrolyte on (a) graphitic N sites and (b) pyridinic-N sites present in NC-1000.

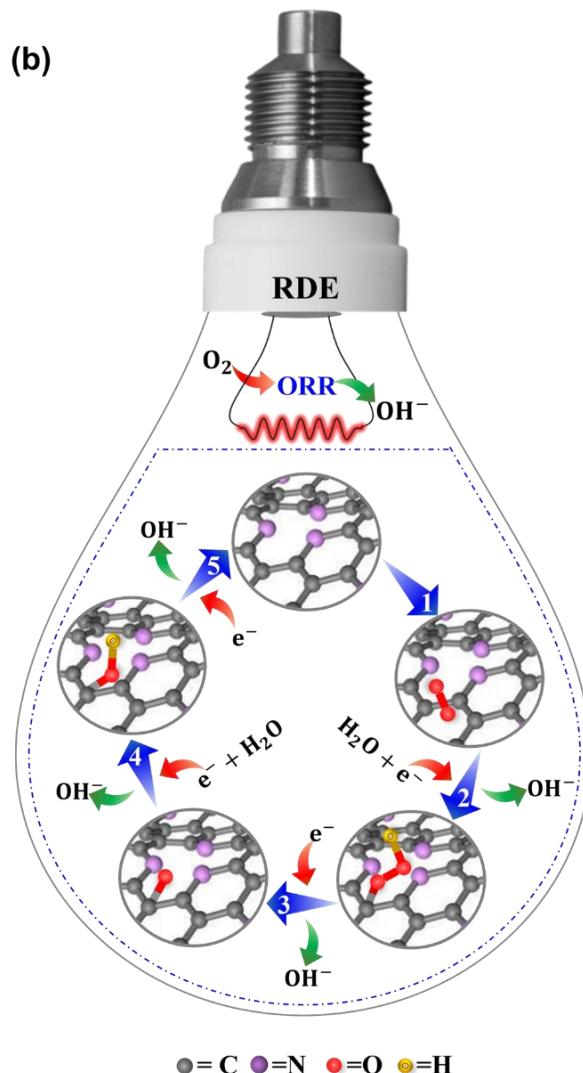
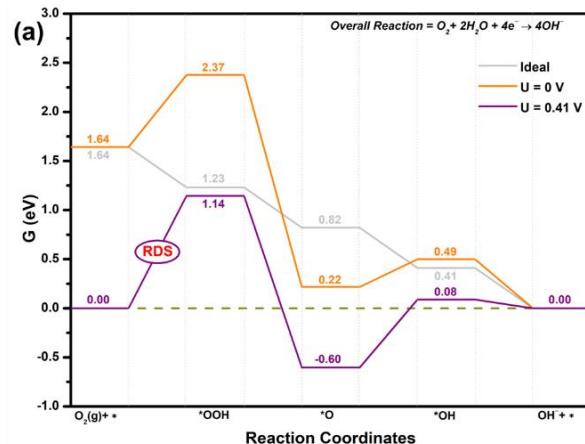


Figure S16. (a) Gibbs free energy for various reaction intermediates following associative ORR mechanism in alkaline electrolyte and (b) the proposed ORR mechanism on pyridinic-N sites present in NC-1000.

Table S1. ORR performance comparison of NC-1000 with recently reported nitrogen doped carbon catalysts in 0.1 M KOH solution except for Ref. 15, where 1 M KOH was used. All the voltages are mentioned against RHE.

Journal name (Publication year)	Material Name	E_{Onset} (V)	$E_{1/2}$ (V)	J_L (mA cm $^{-2}$)	Tafel slope (mV dec $^{-1}$)	Stability	Durability ($E_{1/2}$ loss)	Ref.
This work	NC-1000	1.016	0.898	6.25	38.5	85.74 % at 0.6 V (60000 s)	26 mV (5000 cycles)	
ChemElectroChem (2019)	100N8/HTC	0.90	0.81	3.90	65	100 % at 0.81 V (3600 s)	----	¹
Catal. Today (2019)	CS-HPCNS-1000-5	0.99	0.79	3.75	----	87 % at 0.77 V (12000 s)	----	²
Appl. Catal. B. (2019)	nitrogen-doped graphene	0.96	0.83	4.90	60	----	No loss (5000 cycles)	³
Chem. Eng. J. (2022)	h-N-CFs-800	1.01	0.87	5.86	79.3	93.4 % at 0.7 V (6000 s)	14 mV (5000 cycles)	⁴
Chem. Eng. J. (2022)	PNC-30	1.00	0.90	6.10	57	96 % at 0.4 V (60000 s)	----	⁵
J. Colloid Interface Sci. (2020)	PS-900	1.00	0.85	5.84	68	100 % at 0.67 V (50000 s)	----	⁶
Chem. Eur. J. (2020)	2DPCs-a	0.93	0.83	5.30	64	80.2%, at 0.75 V (35000 s)	----	⁷
Nat. Commun. (2018)	N-HsGDY-900	1.02	0.85	6.20	64.4	100 % at 0.7 V (36000 s)	Negligible loss (5000 cycles)	⁸
ACS Omega (2020)	AWC-1	0.92	0.85	5.00	55.6	----	No loss (5000 cycles)	⁹
Nanoscale Res. Lett. (2019)	Me-CFZ-900	0.99	0.86	5.10	----	----	21 mV (5000 cycles)	¹⁰
J. Colloid Interface Sci. (2022)	CMP-NP-900	0.93	0.86	4.45	----	89.6 % at 0.7 V (10000 s)	Negligible loss (3000 cycles)	¹¹
J. Adv. Ceram. (2021)	NPC-1000	0.925	0.86	4.90	64.9	78 % at 0.65 V (28800 s)	----	¹²
Carbon (2023)	D-NCNS	1.05	0.873	5.65	98.2	----	18 mV (12000 cycles)	¹³

Energy Environ. Sci. (2019)	NCN-1000-5	0.95	0.82	6.43	86	85.6 % at 0.67 V (12000 s)	----	¹⁴
Sci. Adv. (2016)	N-GRW	0.92	0.84	3.50	53	90 % at 0.7 V (43200 s)	15 mV (2000 cycles)	¹⁵
Carbon (2020)	N-hG	0.91	0.833	5.25	78	90.7 % at 0.6 V (10000 s)	----	¹⁶
Angew Chem (2019)	PD-C	0.911	0.833	4.80	----	96 % at 0.67 V (10000 s)	----	¹⁷
Adv. Funct. Mater. (2021)	NCF	1.00	0.85	6.00	71	88.9 % at 0.7 V (86400 s)	----	¹⁸
Appl. Catal. B. (2020)	N-CNT-3 h	0.95	0.83	5.70	89	----	13 mV (10000 cycles)	¹⁹

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