

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Molten-salt-assisted preparation of porous carbon foams for efficient oxygen electrocatalysis

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## Experiments

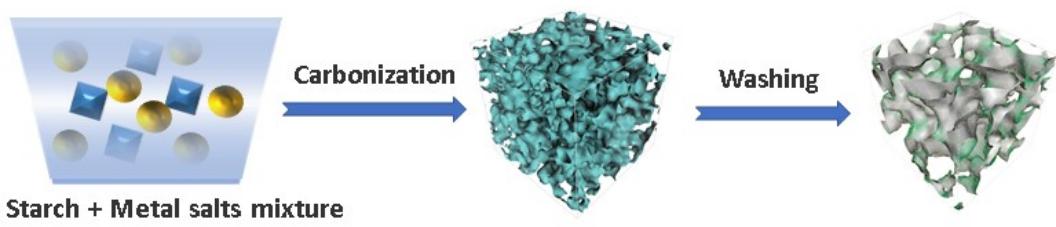
### 1. Preparation of three-dimensional macro–microporous carbon foams

1.25 g of starch was dissolved in 10 mL of deionic (DI) water under stirring, and then 10 g of potassium chloride was added to the above solution, subsequently. After adding 3 mmol  $\text{CoCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NiCl}_2$ , respectively, the mixed solution kept overnight under stirring and freeze-dried to produce precursors. The precursors were thermally treated at 700, °C for 1 h in inert atmosphere. The obtained samples were washed with diluted acid and then vacuum-dried at 60 °C. The final product was obtained by further calcined at a temperature of 700, 800, and 900 °C in  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere for 3 h and named as MCF-Co-700, MCF-Co-800, MCF-Co-900, MCF-Co<sub>1</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>-800 MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800 with changing mole ratio, respectively.

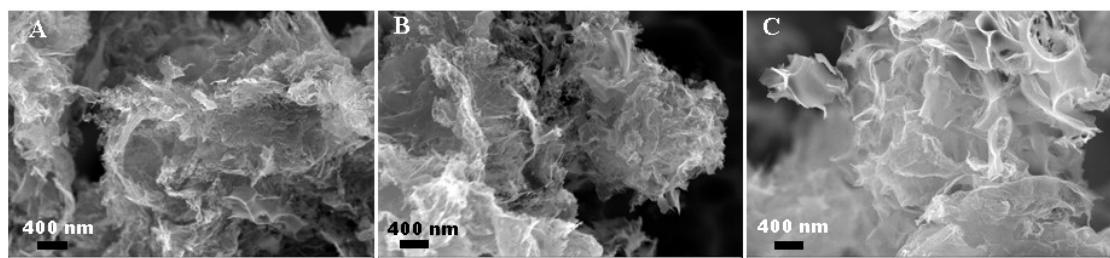
### 2.2 Characterization

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, JEOL JSM-6510LV, Japan) was performed to characterize the morphology of samples. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopic (XPS) measurements were tested on a VG Microtech ESCA 2000 (UK) using a monochromic Al X-ray source (97.9 W, 93.9 eV). The microstructure of the sample was characterized by HRTEM with Tecnai G2 F30 S-TWIN. For the electrochemical measurements, the homogeneous catalyst ink was prepared by dispersing 5 mg of electrocatalysts into an aqueous solution containing 950  $\mu\text{L}$  DI water and 50  $\mu\text{L}$  of 5 wt% Nafion under sonication. The working electrode was prepared by dropping 8  $\mu\text{L}$  of the catalyst ink onto a mirror polished glassy carbon electrode. The electrolyte is 0.1

M KOH aqueous solution. The air electrode was prepared by coating the catalyst ink on a piece of carbon paper (catalyst loading  $0.5 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ ), which is coupled with a Zn plate for fabricating a Zn-air battery in 6 M KOH electrolyte..



**Fig. S1.** Scheme illustration for the preparation of porous carbon foams.



**Fig. S2.** SEM images of the samples prepared at 700, 800, 900 °C.

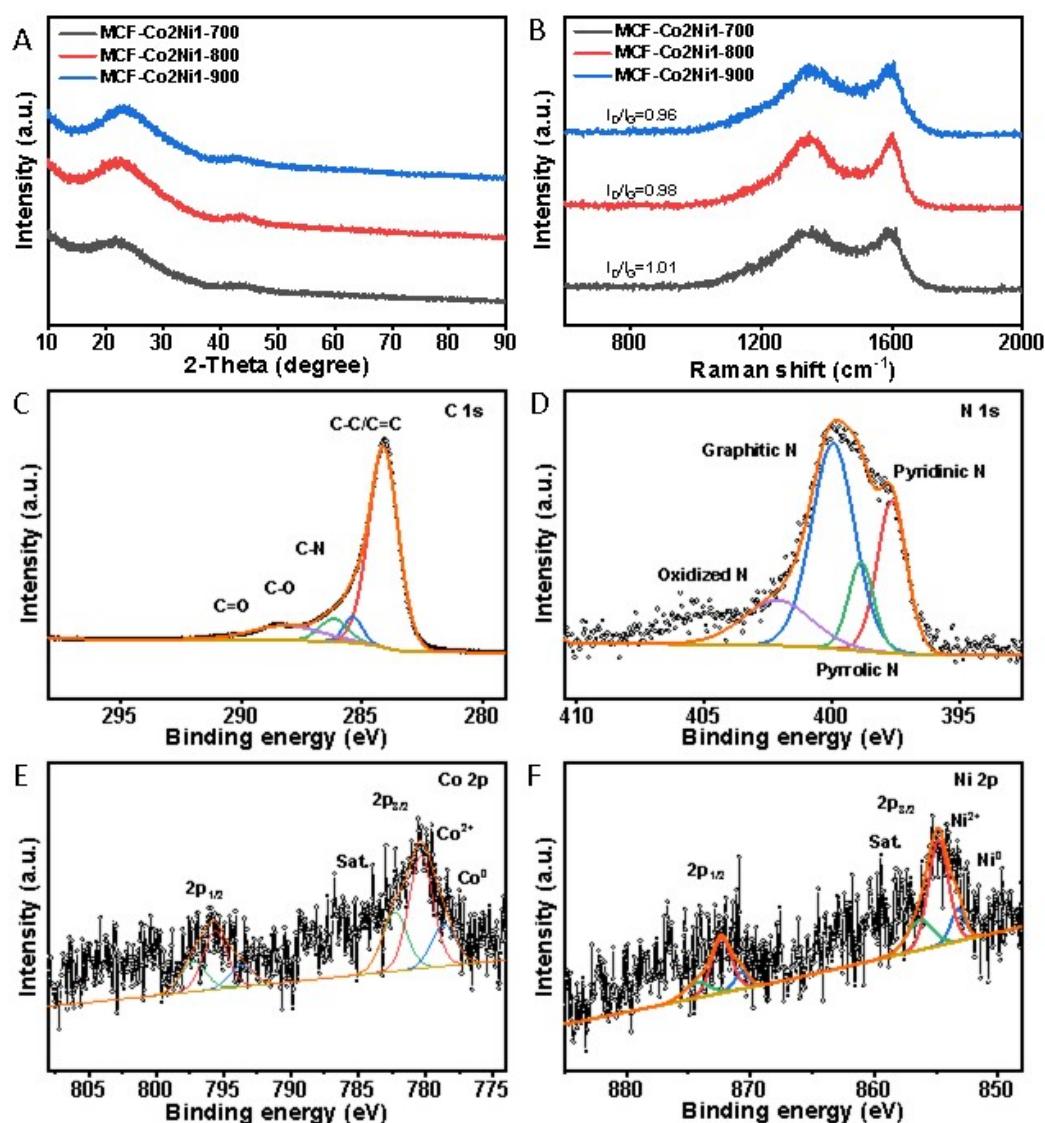
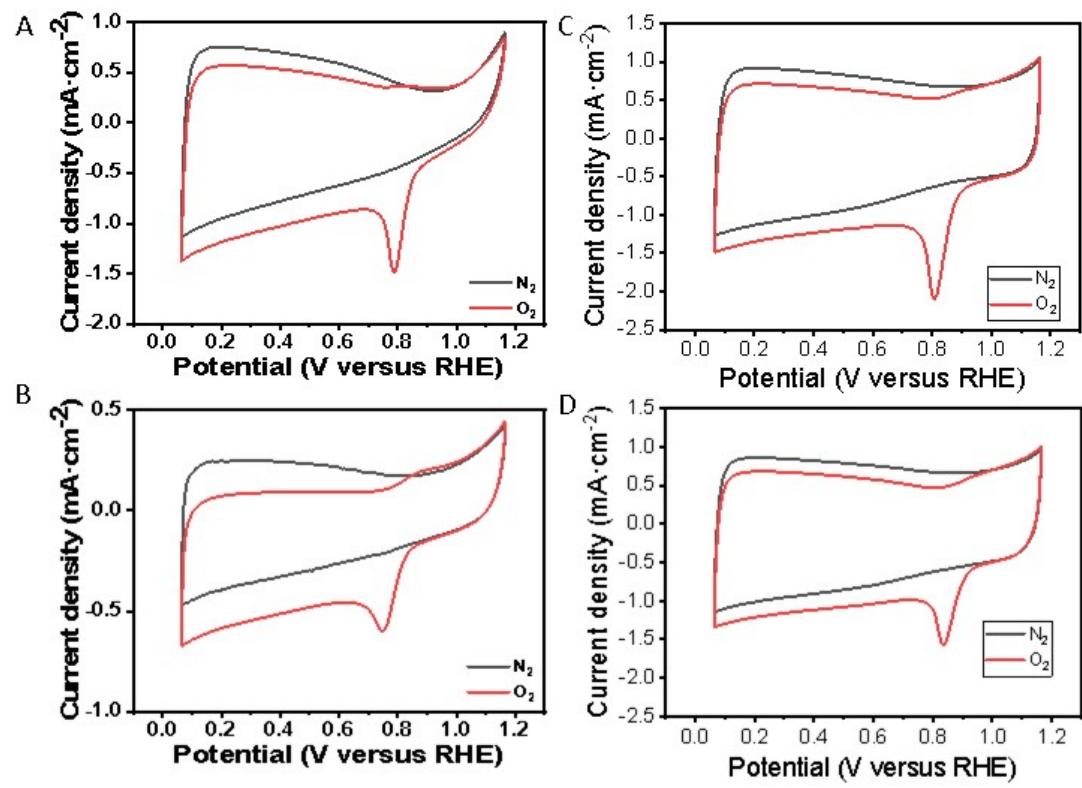
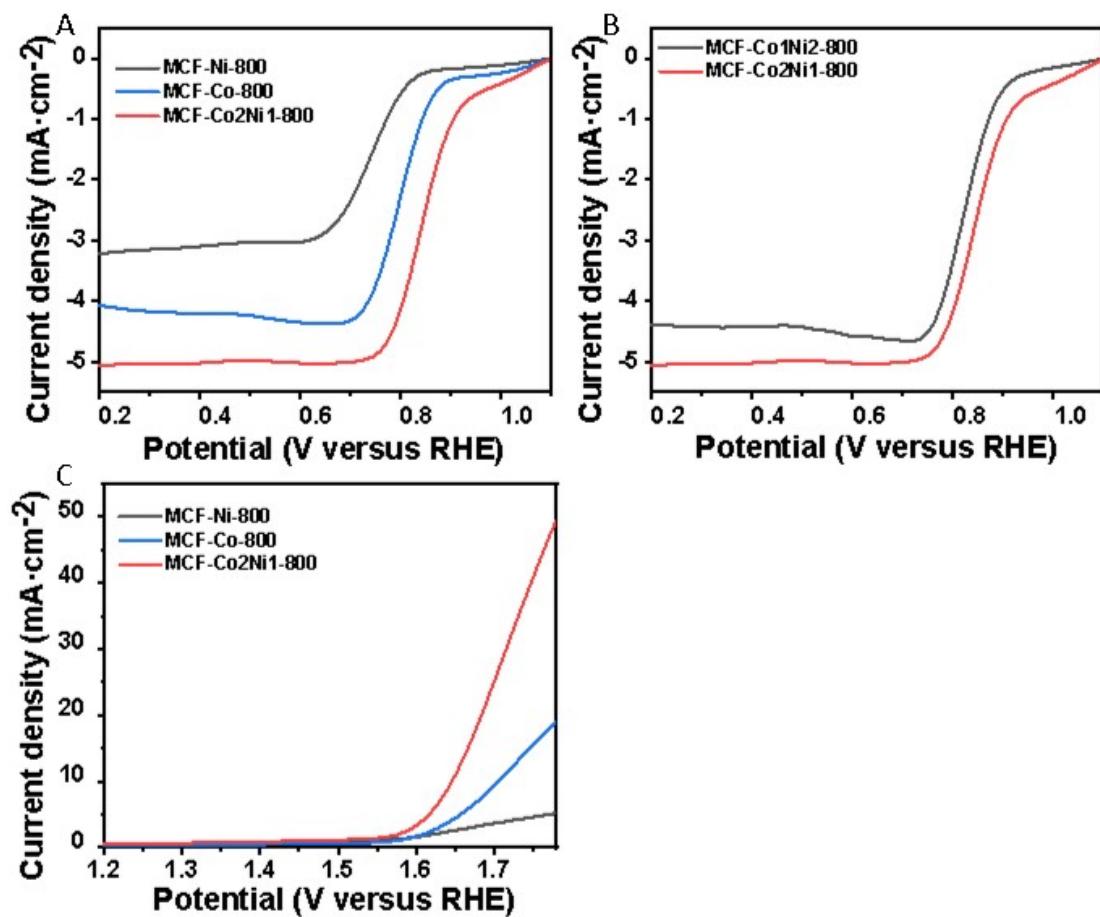


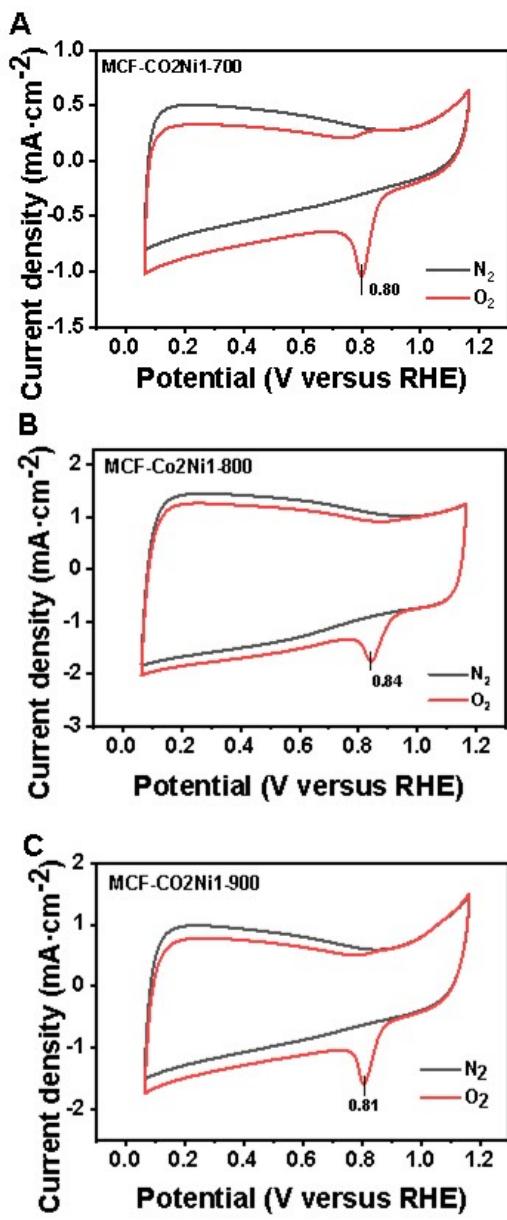
Fig. S3 XRD patterns (A), Raman spectra (B), and XPS spectra of MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800 for C1s (C), N1s (D), Co2p (E) and Ni2p (F).



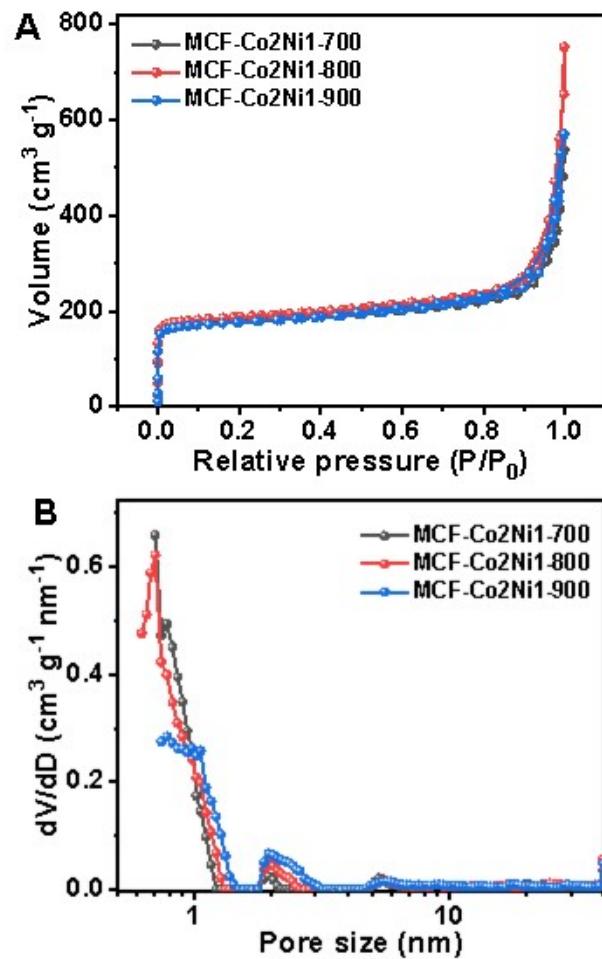
**Fig. S4.** The CV curves of MCF-Co-800 (A), MCF-Ni-800 (B), MCF-Co<sub>1</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>-800 (C), MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800 (D) in nitrogen and oxygen-saturated electrolytes, respectively.



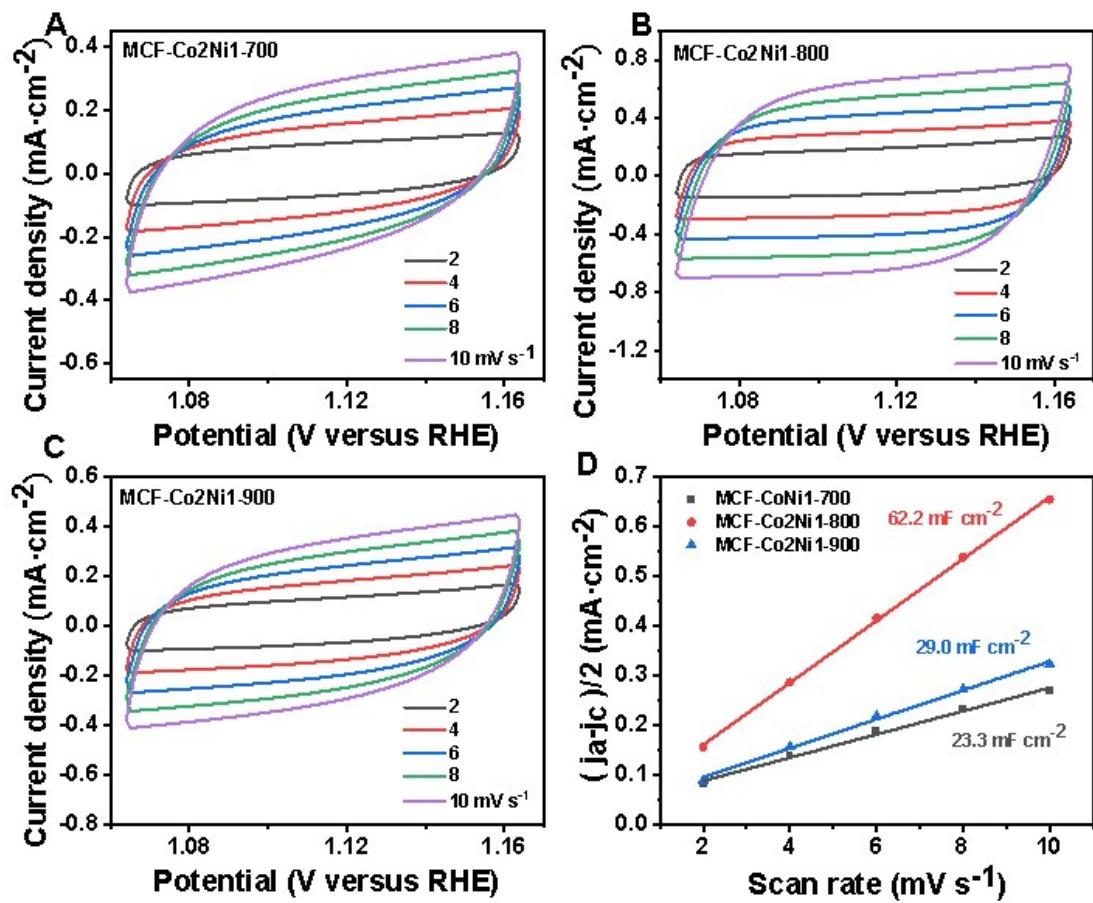
**Fig. S5.** (A) Polarization profile of oxygen reduction at a rotating speed of 1600 rpm and (B) Polarization profile of oxygen evolution reaction. (C) Polarization profile of oxygen reduction at MCF-Co<sub>1</sub>Ni<sub>2</sub>-800 and MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800.



**Fig. S6.** The CV curves for oxygen reduction reaction at the MCF-Co2Ni1-700 (A), MCF-Co2Ni1-800 (B), MCF-Co2Ni1-900 (C) electrodes in nitrogen and oxygen-saturated electrolytes, respectively.



**Fig. S7.** The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms (A) and the corresponding pore size distribution curves (B).



**Fig. S8.** The CV curves at the changing scan rates (A-C) and the fitting curves (D).

**Table S1.** EXAFS fitting results of MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800 and Ni foil, S<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup> = 0.7.

Sample	Shell	CN	R(Å)	$\sigma^2$	$\Delta E_0$	R factor
Ni foil	Ni-Ni	12	2.48	0.006	0.68±0.03	0.002
MCF- Co <sub>2</sub> Ni <sub>1</sub> -800	Ni-N	3.9	2.08±0.01	0.005		
	Ni-Ni	2.3	3.07±0.03	0.01	1.66±1.07	0.008

**Table S2.** EXAFS fitting results of MCF-Co<sub>2</sub>Ni<sub>1</sub>-800 and Ni foil, S<sub>0</sub><sup>2</sup> = 0.7.

Sample	Shell	CN	R(Å)	$\sigma^2$	$\Delta E_0$	R factor
Co foil	Co-Co	12	2.49	0.008	-6.49±0.71	0.005
MCF- Co <sub>2</sub> Ni <sub>1</sub> - 800	Co-N	1.7	1.46±0.01	0.001		
	Co-N	2.8	1.72±0.01	0.005	-7.9±3.5	0.016
	Co-Co	1.1	2.25±0.01	0.004		

**Table S3.** Comparison of Zn-air batteries performance of this work with other art-of-state non-noble metal catalysts.

Catalysts	Open circuit potential (V)	Peak power density (mW cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Cycling stability	Ref.
<b>MCF-Co2Ni1-800</b>	1.48	208	485 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	This work
<b>FeCo-SAs</b>	1.48	203	550 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[1]
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>NiO<sub>4</sub>/FeNiS<sub>2</sub> MTs</b>	1.47	144.2	1000 h @ 2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[2]
<b>FeCo/Se-CNT</b>	1.54	173.4	70 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[3]
<b>MnSs@NGA</b>	1.52	115.0	N/A	[4]
<b>CoFe-N-C DAC</b>	1.49	142	200 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[5]
<b>Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Co@NCs</b>	1.50	123.5	600 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[6]
<b>CoS<sub>1-δ</sub>/SnS<sub>2-δ</sub></b>	1.54	249	168 h @ 20 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[7]
<b>RuFe-N-C</b>	1.52	139.9	200 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[8]
<b>PCACoCN-1</b>	1.47	130	170 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[9]
<b>VC-MOF-Fe</b>	1.49	113	26 h	[10]
<b>Co@NPCP/NB-CNF-2-800</b>	1.48	143.8	110 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[11]
<b>0.05CoOx@PNC</b>	1.49	157.1	110 h @ 10 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[12]
<b>MnO/Co/PGC</b>	1.52	172	350 cycles	[13]
<b>Fe-2-WNPC-NCNTs</b>	1.43	101.3	66 h @ 2 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[14]
<b>Co@hNCTs-800</b>	1.45	149	50 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[15]
<b>NC@Co-HPNC</b>	NA	165	230 h @ 5 mA cm <sup>-2</sup>	[16]

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