

Supporting Information:

**Hierarchical N-Doped Porous Carbons for Zn–Air Batteries and
Supercapacitors**

Beibei Guo,^{1,3} Ruguang Ma,¹ Zichuang Li,¹ Shaokui Guo,¹ Jun Luo,³ Minghui Yang,^{2,4} Qian Liu,^{1,2} Tiju Thomas,⁵ and Jiacheng Wang^{1,2*}

¹ State Key Laboratory of High Performance Ceramics and Superfine Microstructure, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China

² Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

³ School of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China

⁴ Solid State functional Materials Research Laboratory, Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo 315201, China

⁵ Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Adyar, Chennai 600036, Tamil Nadu, India

*Email: jiacheng.wang@mail.sic.ac.cn

Preparation of Ni-Fe layered double hydroxide (NiFe-LDH)

The Ni-Fe layered double hydroxide (NiFe-LDH) was fabricated by a hydrothermal method reported previously [S1]. Typically, 3.6 mmol $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1.8 mmol $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 126 mmol $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ were dissolved in 50 mL of deionized water and stirred for 15 min. subsequently, the mixtures were hydrothermal treatment at 120 °C for 10 h. The resulting products were washed with deionized water and ethanol 3 times, and dried at 60 °C for 12 h.

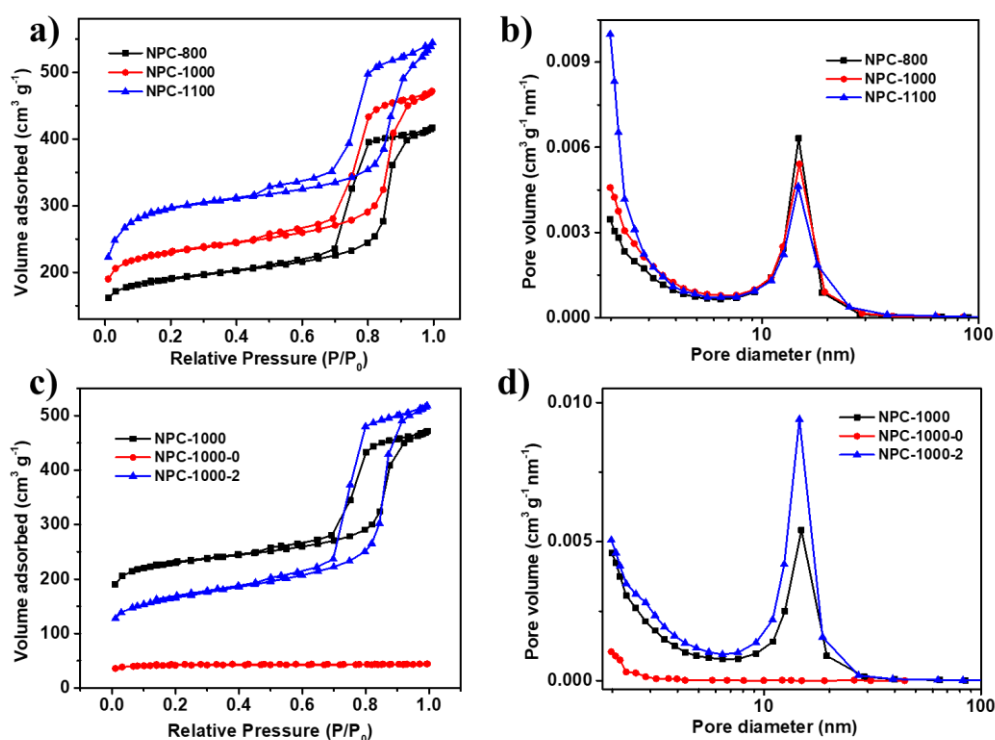


Fig. S1 a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and b) pore-size distribution of NPC-800, NPC-1000 and NPC-1100, indicating that surface area (S_{BET}) and micropore area were gradually improved with the increasing of temperature; c) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and b) pore-size distribution of NPC-1000, NPC-1000-0 and NPC-1000-2, implying that the introduction of SiO_2 template greatly increased the specific surface area of NPC, but excessive SiO_2 would lead to collapse of pore structure.

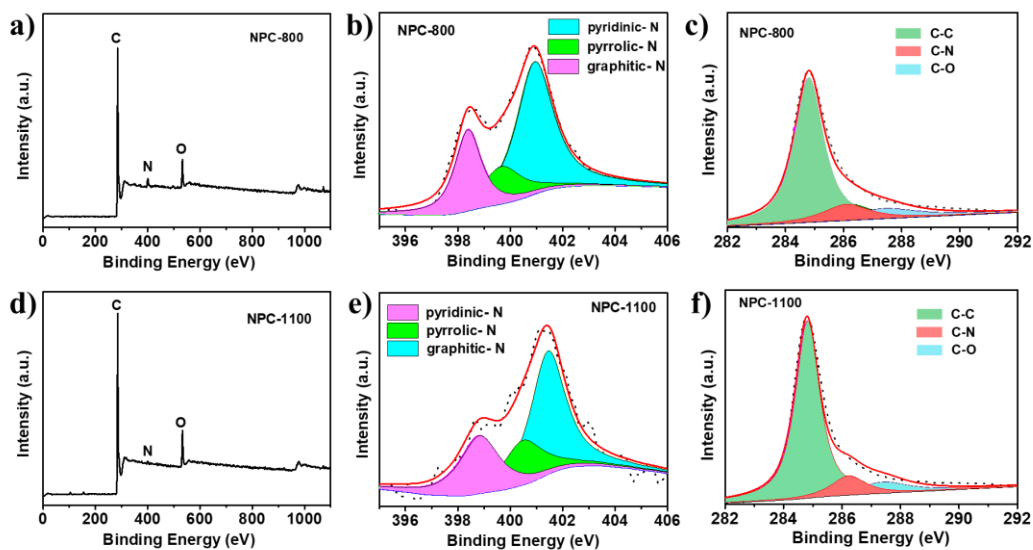


Fig. S2 a) The XPS full spectrum, b) high-resolution N 1s, and c) C1s of NPC-800; d) The XPS full spectrum, e) high-resolution N 1s, and f) C1s of NPC-1100.

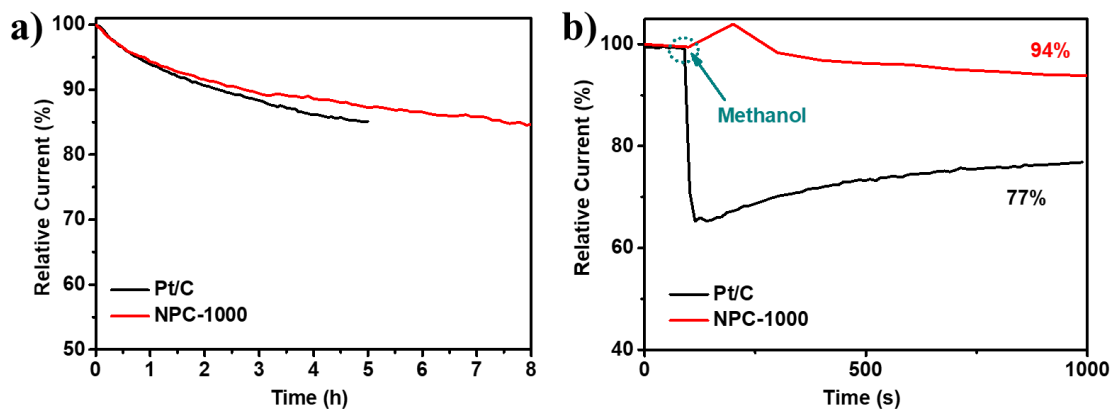


Fig. S3 a) Current–time (i-t) chronoamperometric responses for NPC-1000 and 20% Pt/C at 0.4 V (vs. RHE) for the ORR at a rotating speed of 1600 rpm; b) comparison of chronoamperometric responses for NPC-1000 and commercial Pt/C in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte with 3 M methanol added at 100 s.

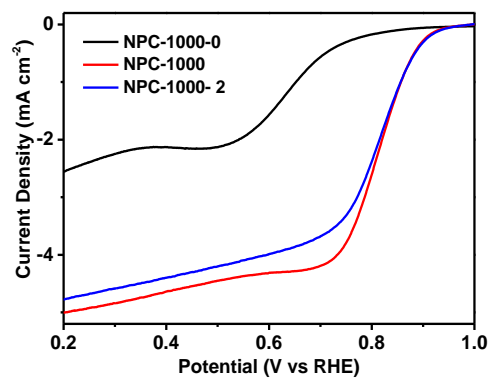


Fig. S4 ORR polarization curves in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH (rotation rate: 1600 rpm).

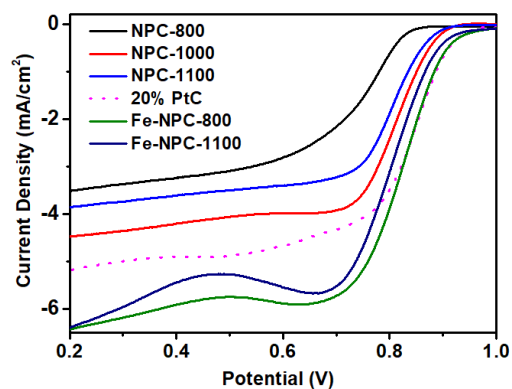


Fig. S5 ORR polarization curves in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH (rotation rate: 1600 rpm) indicating the porous carbon prepared by ball-milling and pyrolysis is also a good metal carrier.

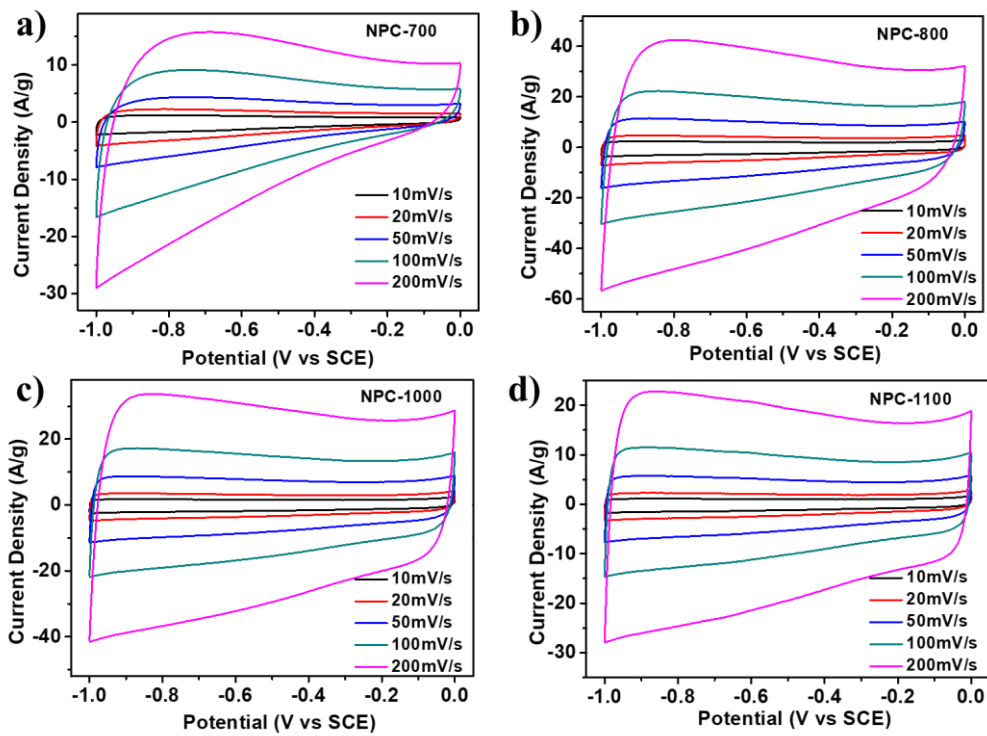


Fig. S6 CV curves of a) NPC-700, b) NPC-800, c) NPC-1000 and d) NPC-1100 at different scan rates in 6M KOH solution.

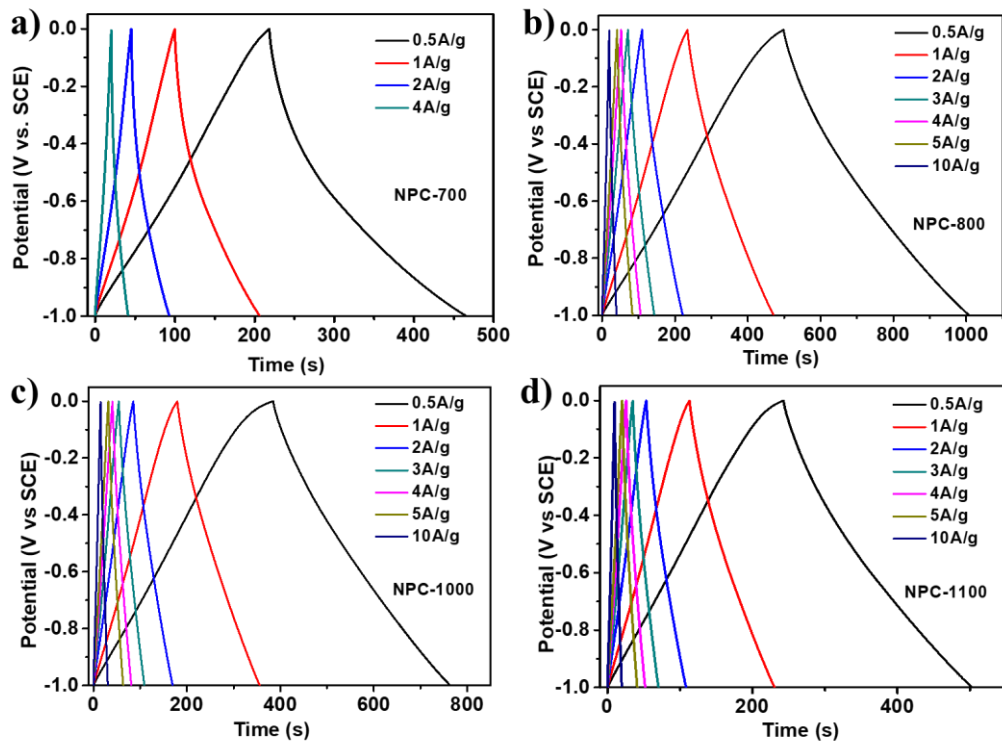


Fig. S7 Galvanostatic charge-discharge (GCD) curves of a) NPC-700, b) NPC-800, c) NPC-1000 and d) NPC-1100 at different current density in 6M KOH solution.

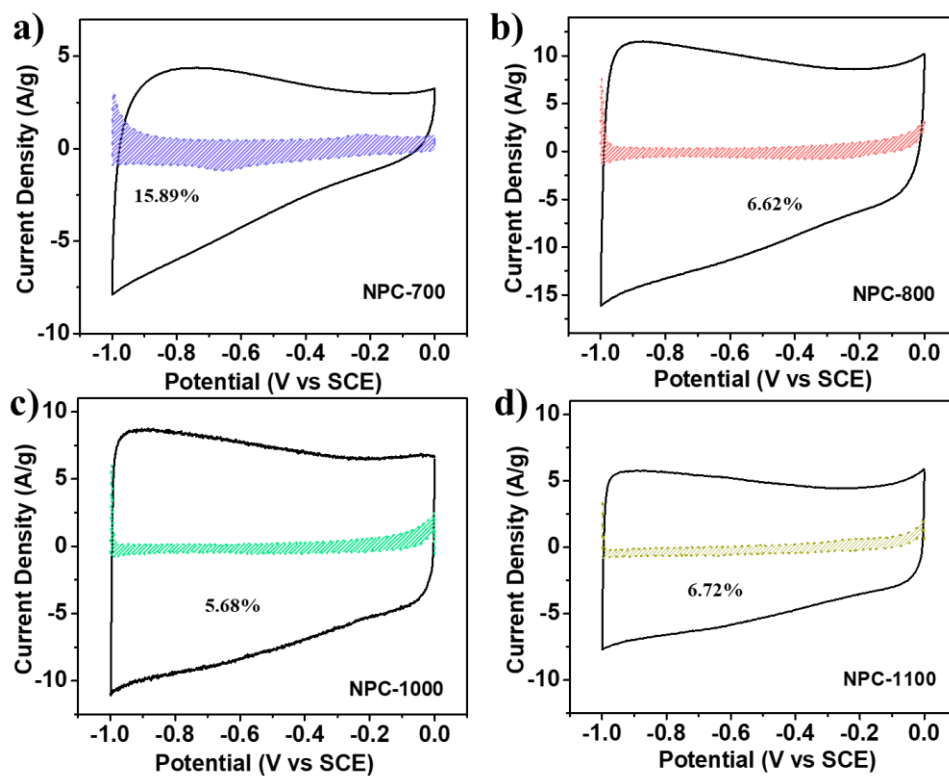


Fig. S8 Deconvolution of diffusion-controlled (shaded area) and capacitive-like capacitance in a) NPC-700, b) NPC-800, c) NPC-1000 and d) NPC-1100 at 50 mV/s.

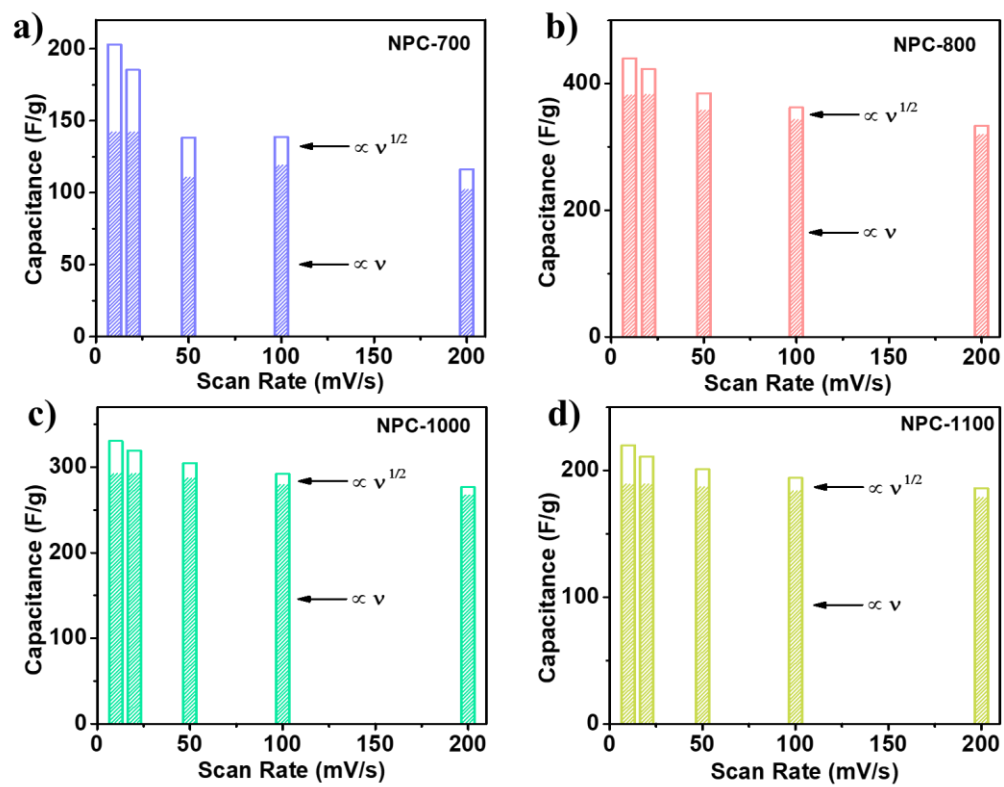


Fig. S9 Deconvolution of charge contribution as a function of scan rates.

Table S1. The surface area, pore volume and pore size of the as prepared catalysts.

Samples	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	Micropore Area(m ² /g)	Pore Volume (cm ³ /g)	Micropore Volume (cm ³ /g)	Pore Size (nm)
NPC-800	641.3	464.0	0.64	0.22	3.97
NPC-1000	777.8	564.7	0.72	0.26	3.70
NPC-1100	1013.2	684.0	0.82	0.31	3.23
NPC-1000-0	139.6	118.1	0.07	0.05	1.95
NPC-1000-2	569.1	303.0	0.79	0.14	5.55

Table S2. A comparison in contents of Pyridinic N, Pyrrolic N and Quaternary N species for resultant NPC-800 and NPC-1000 and NPC-1100 catalysts calculated from their N 1s spectra.

Samples	Pyridinic N (at %)	Pyrrolic N (at %)	Quaternary N (at %)	Total N Content (at %)
NPC-800	0.24	0.16	0.60	4.33
NPC-1000	0.20	0.16	0.64	2.18
NPC-1100	0.27	0.15	0.58	1.08

Table S3. Comparison of the ORR electrocatalyst performances of the prepared catalysts in 0.1 M KOH.

Catalysts	E _{onset} (V)	E _{1/2} (V)
NPC-700	0.83	0.69
NPC-800	0.84	0.73
NPC-900	0.86	0.75
NPC-1000	0.9	0.82
NPC-1100	0.88	0.80
PtC	0.93	0.85

Table S4. Summary of the ORR performances of reported heteroatom-doped porous carbons in 0.1 M KOH.

Catalysts	E_{onset} (V vs RHE)	E_{1/2} (V vs RHE)	References
NPC-1000	0.9	0.82	This work
N-doped C/CNTs-1000	0.92	0.82	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2014, 53, 4102-4106
NPMC-1000	0.94	0.85	Nat. Nanotechnol., 2015, 10, 444-452.
CNF@NC	unknown	0.72	Appl. Surf. Sci., 2017, 443, 266–273
a-C NH3 900	0.83 (900rpm)	~0.7 (900rpm)	Small, 2019, 1902081
Ultra N-doped carbon nanosheet	0.95	0.82	Energy Environ. Sci. 2019, 12, 332

Reference for SI

[S1] Zhong H, Liu T, Zhang S, Li D, Tang P, Alonso-Vante N, Feng Y. Template-free synthesis of three-dimensional nife-ldh hollow microsphere with enhanced oer performance in alkaline media. J. Energy Chem. **33**(130-137 (2019). doi:10.1016/j.jechem.2018.09.005