Electronic Supporting Information

Microwave-assisted synthesis of porous Mn₂O₃ nanoballs as bifunctional electrocatalyst for oxygen reduction and evolution reaction

Srabanti Ghosh^{a*}, Prasenjit Kar^a, Nimai Bhandary^b, Suddhasatwa Basu^b, Samim Sardar^a, Thandavarayan Maiyalagan^c, Dipanwita Majumdar^d, Swapan Kumar Bhattacharya^e, Asim Bhaumik^f, Peter Lemmens^g, Samir Kumar Pal^a

^aDepartment of Chemical, Biological and Macromolecular Sciences, S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Block JD, Sector III, Salt Lake, Kolkata 700 098, India

^bChemical Engineering Department, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016, India

°School of Chemistry, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, United Kingdom

^dDepartment of Chemistry, Barasat Government College, Barasat, Kolkata 700 124, India

^ePhysical Chemistry Section, Department of Chemistry, Jadavpur University, Kolkata 700 032, India

^fDepartment of Materials Science, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 2A & B Raja S. C. Mullick Road, Jadavpur, Kolkata 700 032, India

^gInstitute for Condensed Matter Physics and Laboratory for Emerging Nanometrology LENA, TU Braunschweig, Mendelssohnstraße 3, 38106 Braunschweig, Germany

E-mail: ghosh.srabanti@gmail.com, srabanti.ghosh@bose.res.in

In practice, the RDE methodology has been highly variable across laboratories, with up to 20% differences in values of mass activity in area-specific activity reported from the same standard Pt/C electrocatalyst which dominated by various experimental in the RDE protocol include the ink formulation, electrocatalyst film quality and the electrochemical procedures. We have tried to provide the comparison (e.g. in terms of catalytic activity) of the synthesized Mn_2O_3 nanoballs to the similar work done in the same field. However, it is important to be noted that there are few reports available in the literature and in fact, the electrochemical ORR and OER of Mn_2O_3 have not been well explored. A comparative table (see below) has been added in SI (Table S1).

Electrode Mn ₂ O ₃	Onset potential V/Ag/AgCl -0.15	No. e- from KL plot 3.8	Half- wave potential $(E_{1/2})$ (V) -0.29	J /mA cm ⁻² geom. 0.536	MA (mA/mg) 6.1	Reference This work
Cu- Mn ₂ O ₃	-0.12	3.9	-0.25 V	5.36	18.9	This work
Mn ₂ O ₃ /C	-	3.9	-	1.66	26.6	ACS Applied Material & Interfaces, 2009, 1, 460
Mn ₃ O ₄ /N -rGO	-0.075	3.7	-	1.99	-	ACS Applied Material & Interfaces, 2014, 6, 2692.
MnO _x /C	0.1	2.8	-	-	60	J. Phys. Chem. C 2012, 116, 11032.
α MnO ₂	0.1	3.6	-	3.3	-	<i>Chem Mater.</i> 2010, 22, 898.
β MnO ₂	-0.45	3.7	-	3.87	-	<i>Chem Mater.</i> 2010, 22, 898.
γ MnO ₂	-0.45	3.7	-	4.0	-	<i>Chem Mater.</i> 2010, 22, 898.
Cu-a MnO ₂	-0.10	3.20	-0.292	-	-	J. Phys. Chem. C 2014, 118, 17342.
Ag/C	0.023	3.5	-	-	7.6	J. Phys. Chem. C 2012, 116, 11032.
Pt/C	0.13	4	-	-	136	J. Phys. Chem. C 2012,116, 11032.

Table S1: Comparative values of Kinetic parameters for the ORR. Considering potentials at current on-set, current densities (j) corresponding mass activities (MA).