

**Supplementary Information for**

**A Large-scale Synthesis of Heteroatom (N and S) co-doped Hierarchically Porous Carbon (HPC) Derived from Polyquaternium for Superior Oxygen Reduction Reactivity**

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The peroxide percentage ( $H_2O_2\%$ ) was determined from RRDE measurements based on the disk current ( $I_d$ ) and ring current ( $I_r$ ) via the following equation:

$$H_2O_2\% = 100 \times \frac{2I_r / N}{I_d + I_r / N}$$

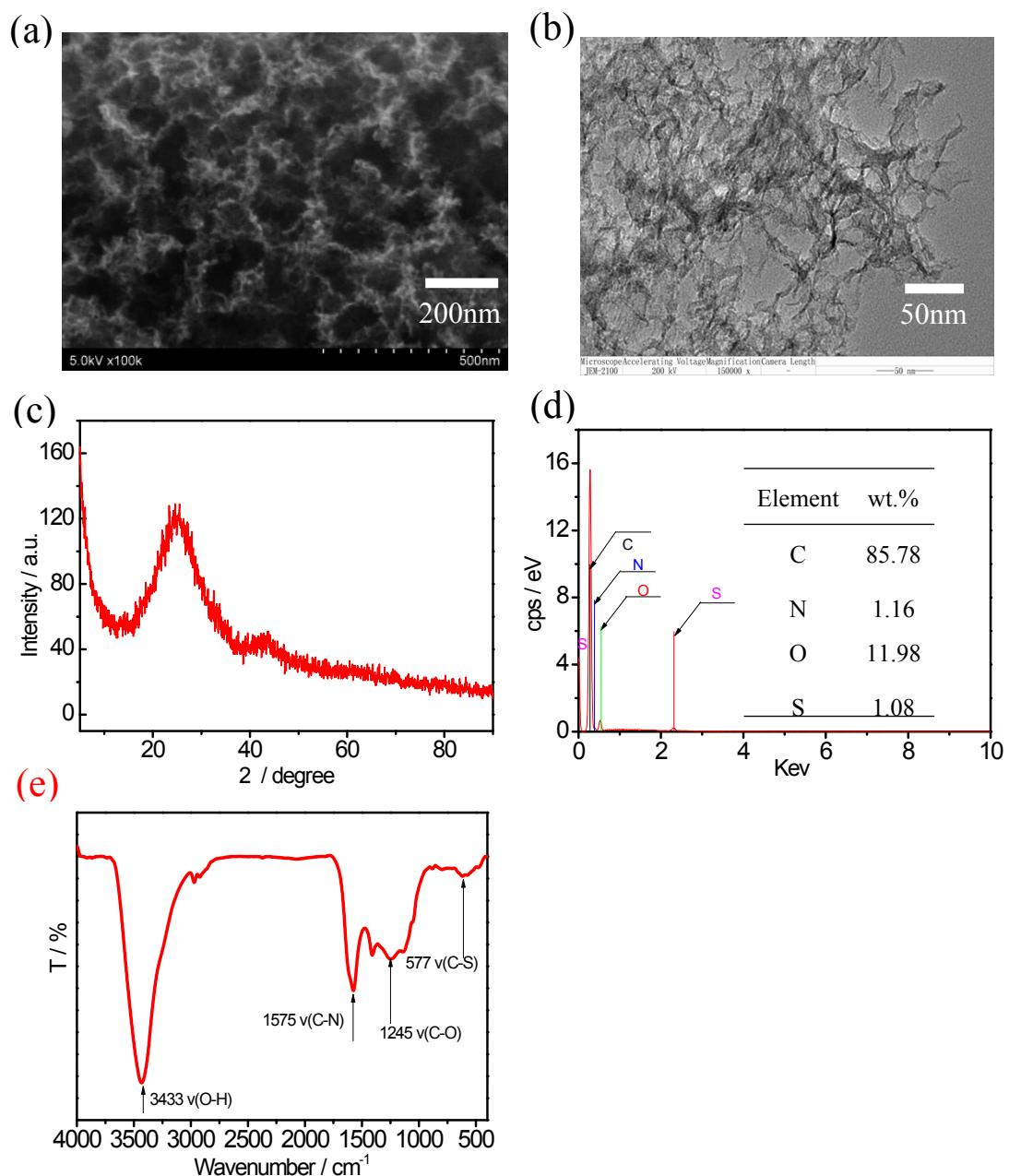
□ □

The electron transfer number (n) was based on the following equation:

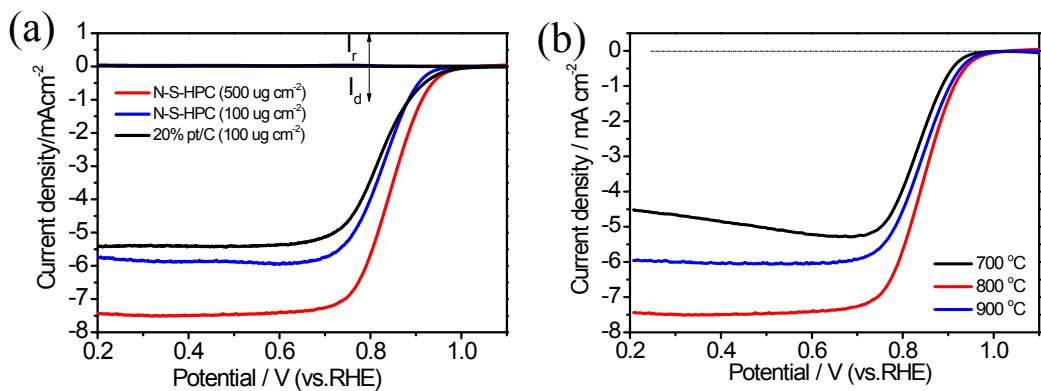
$$n = \frac{4I_d}{I_d + I_r / N} \quad \square$$

□

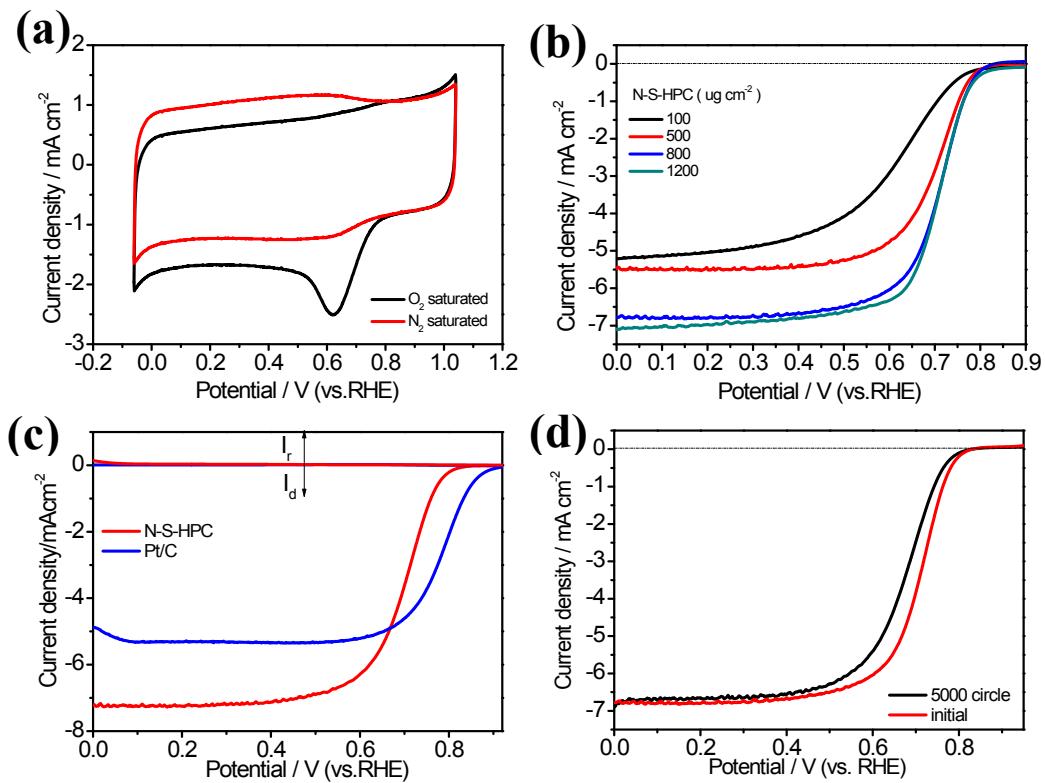
where  $N = 0.36$  is the current collection efficiency of Pt ring, which is calibrated in 0.1M KOH with a 10 mM  $K_3Fe(CN)_6$  electrolyte.



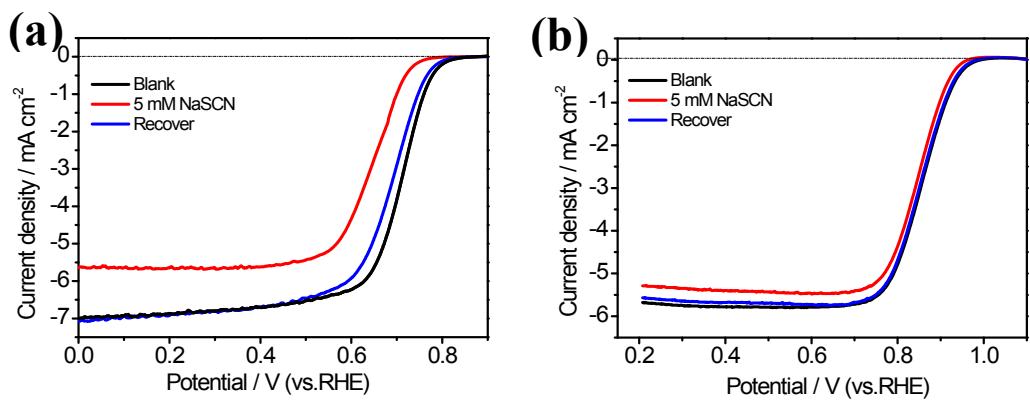
**Fig. S1** (a) SEM image and (b) TEM image of N-S-HPC catalyst with different magnifications, showing the highly porous structures. (c) XRD pattern of N-S-HPC sample. (d) EDS spectrum of the N-S-HPC sample (Insert: composition of the N-S-HPC). (e) FT-IR spectra of N-S-HPC in the range of 4000–400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S2** (a) RRDE test of the ORR on N-S-HPC and Pt/C catalysts in an  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at a rotation rate of 1600 rpm; (b) Linear sweep ORR voltammetric curves for N-S-HPC catalysts obtained at different heat-treatment temperatures, measured in  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated 0.1 M KOH solution at a scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S3** (a) Cyclic voltammograms of N-S-HPC in  $\text{N}_2$ - and  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at a scan rate of  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  ( $100 \mu\text{g cm}^{-2}$ ); (b) Linear sweep voltammograms of N-S-HPC catalysts with different loadings in an  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte at a rotation rate of  $1500 \text{ rpm}$ ; (c) RRDE test of the ORR on N-S-HPC and Pt/C catalyst in an  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  electrolyte at a rotation rate of  $1600 \text{ rpm}$ . The loading was  $0.5 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$  for N-S-HPC and  $0.1 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$  for Pt/C; (d) Linear sweep voltammograms of N-S-HPC on a rotating disk electrode ( $1500 \text{ rpm}$ ) before and after  $5000$  cycles in  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated  $0.1 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at a scan rate of  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S4** (a) Linear sweep voltammograms of N-S-HPC on a rotating disk electrode (1500 rpm) in  $O_2$ -saturated  $0.5\text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (with and without NaSCN) at a scan rate of  $5\text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . (b) Linear sweep voltammograms of N-S-HPC on a rotating disk electrode (1500 rpm) in  $O_2$ -saturated  $0.1\text{ M KOH}$  (with and without NaSCN) at a scan rate of  $5\text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

**Supplementary Table 1.** Summary of reported ORR performance of heteroatom-doped carbon catalysts (All catalysts were tested in 0.1 M KOH, rpm = 1600).

Catalyst	Catalyst loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Half-wave potential (V vs. RHE)	Current density at 0.8 V (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Reference
Meso/micro-PoPD	0.1	0.85	4.32	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> <b>2014</b> , 5, 4973
	0.5	0.87	4.95	
	0.1	0.85	3.98	
Pt/C	0.1	0.80	2.0	<i>Carbon</i> , <b>2014</b> , 78, 60
	0.25	0.86	4.5	
N and S dual-doped graphene	0.42	0.67	< 2.0	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2013</b> , 25, 6226
B/N co-doped carbon nanosheets	--	0.69	< 2.0	<i>J. Mater. Chem. A</i> , <b>2014</b> , 2, 7742
Pt/C		0.79	2.7	
nitrogen-doped carbon nanosheets	0.6	0.83	3.2	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2014</b> , 53, 1570
Carbon nanotube-graphene (NT-G) complexes	0.485	0.87	5.0	<i>Nat Nanotechnol.</i> <b>2012</b> , 7, 394
Cobalt Porphyrin-Based Conjugated Mesoporous Polymers	0.6	0.64	4.8	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2014</b> , 26, 1450
Pt/C	0.15	0.80	2.5	
<b>Heteroatom (N and S) co-doped hierachically porous carbons (N-S-HPC)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>This work</b>
Pt/C	0.1	0.82	3.42	

**Supplementary Table 2.** Summary of reported ORR performance of heteroatom-doped carbon catalysts (All catalysts were tested in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, rpm = 1600).

Catalyst	Catalyst loading (mg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Half-wave potential (V vs. RHE)	Current density at 0.5 V (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Reference
Meso/micro-PoPD	0.5	0.71	3.8	<i>Nat. Commun.</i> <b>2014</b> , 5, 4973
Hierarchically porous N-doped carbon nanoflakes	0.25	0.47	4.5	<i>Carbon</i> , <b>2014</b> , 78, 60
Mesoporous Fe-N-Doped Carbon Nanofibers	0.6	0.58	3.7	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2015</b> , 54, 8179
Cobalt Porphyrin-Based Conjugated Mesoporous Polymers Pt/C	0.6	0.64	4.8	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2014</b> , 26, 1450
Nitrogen-doped carbon nanosheets	0.6	0.56	3.5	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2014</b> , 53, 1570
Carbon nanotube-graphene (NT-G) complexes	0.485	0.76	5.6	<i>Nat Nanotechnol.</i> <b>2012</b> , 7, 394
<b>Heteroatom (N and S) co-doped hierachically porous carbons (N-S-HPC)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
Pt/C	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>This work</b>
	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>5.3</b>	

**Supplementary Table 3:** Peak power density of primary Zn-air batteries with several key parameters extracted from literatures.

ORR catalyst used	Zn electrode/ electrolyte	Current Density @ V = 1.0 V (mAcm <sup>-2</sup> )	Peak power density (mWcm <sup>-2</sup> )	Reference
CoO/N-CNT	Zn foil/6M KOH	197	265	<i>Nat Commun.</i> <b>2013</b> , 4, 1805
MnOx/Ketjenblack carbon	Zn powders/6M KOH	120	190	<i>Nano Lett.</i> <b>2011</b> , 11, 5362
MnOx/C	zinc plate/6 M KOH	97	122	<i>Int J Hydrogen Energ.</i> <b>2014</b> , 39, 3423
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Graphene	Zn powders/-	70	120	<i>Energy Environ. Sci.</i> <b>2011</b> , 4, 4148
$\alpha$ -MnO <sub>2</sub> /XC72	zinc plate/6 M KOH	40	67.5	<i>J of Power Sources</i> , <b>2011</b> , 6, 108
N-doped CNTs	zinc plate/6 M KOH	50	69.5	<i>Electrochim. Acta</i> , <b>2011</b> , 56, 5080
N-doped porous carbon nanofibers	zinc plate/6 M KOH	150	194	<i>J. Power Sources</i> , <b>2013</b> , 243, 267
<b>N-S-HPC</b>	<b>zinc plate /6 M KOH</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>This work</b>