Electronic Supplementary Information

Effect of Boron-Nitrogen Bonding on Oxygen Reduction Reaction Activity of BN Co-doped Activated Porous Carbons

Seoyeon Baik¹ and Jae W. Lee^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, KAIST, 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-701, Republic of Korea

Corresponding Author

*Prof. Jae W. Lee

Tel.: +82-42-350-3940. Fax: +82-42-350-3910. E-mail: jaewlee@kaist.ac.kr Address: Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), 291 Daehak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-701, Republic of Korea.



Figure S1. CV measurements for samples synthesized at 850 $^\circ C$

Atom	B-AC 700	B-AC 850	N-AC 700	N-AC 850
C	95.45	96.18	94.74	97.13
0	4.55	3.82	5.26	2.87

Table S1. Atomic% for samples pyrolized at 700 and 850 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ measured from XPS survey



Figure S2. (a) XPS B1s scan and (b) XPS N1s scan for samples pyrolyzed at 700 and 850 $^\circ\!\!\mathbb{C}$



Figure S3. XPS survey results of AC, BN-AC 1:1, B-AC 1:1, and N-AC 1:1 annealed at 1000°C



Figure S4. CV measurements of BN-AC 1:1 after 1000 and 5000 cycles at a scan rate 50 mV/s



Figure S5. RDE measurements for BN-AC 1:1 at different rotating rates



Figure S6. Tafel plots (Potential vs. logarithmic current density) and calculated slopes using RDE data for AC, B-AC 1:1, N-AC 1:1, BN-AC 1:1, and Pt/C 10 wt% samples



Figure S7. Elemental mapping of B, C, N, and O in SEM images using EDAX.



Figure S8. XRD results for AC, BN-AC 1:1, B-AC 1:1, and N-AC 1:1



Figure S9. CV measurements for BN-AC 10:1 synthesized by simultaneous or two-step doping method



Figure S10. XPS C1s scan of (a) AC sample (b) BN-AC 1:1 sample