Supplementary Information

MnO_x decorated CeO_2 nanorods as cathode catalyst for rechargeable lithium–air batteries

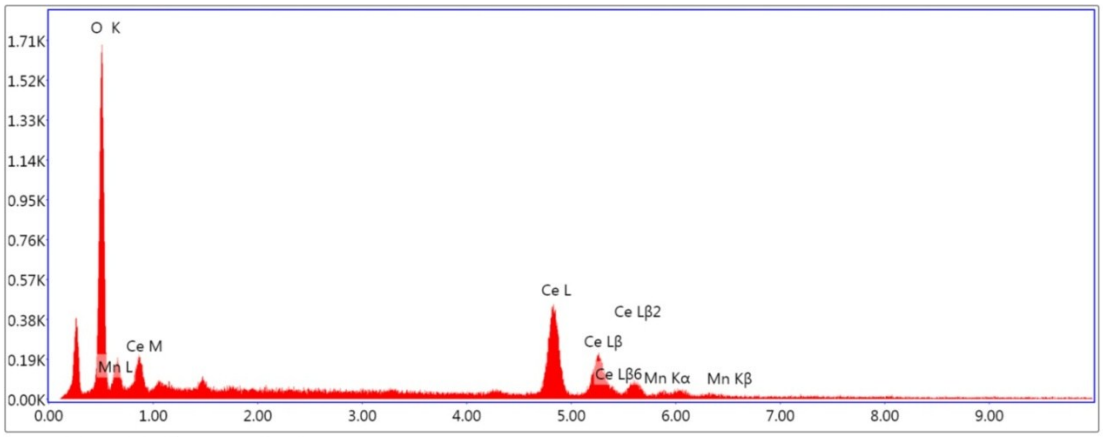
Yongqiang Zhu[a,b], Shanhu Liu[b], Chao Jin[a, c*], Shiyu Bie[a], Ruizhi Yang[a*] and Jiao Wu[a]

[a] College of Physics, Optoelectronics and Energy & Collaborative Innovation Centre of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, China.

Corresponding Author E-mail: jinchao@suda.edu.cn (C. Jin); yangrz@suda.edu.cn (R. Yang)

[b] Institute of Environmental and Analytical Sciences, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Henan University, Kaifeng 475004, China.

[c] Key Laboratory of Fuel Cell Technology of Guangdong Province, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China



Element	Weight %	Atomic %	Net Int.	Error %
O K	34.56	81.51	619.93	7.06
CeL	63.37	17.07	339.36	5.92
MnK	2.07	1.42	17.13	28.1

Figure S1†. EDS results of $MnO_x@CeO_2$ nanorods

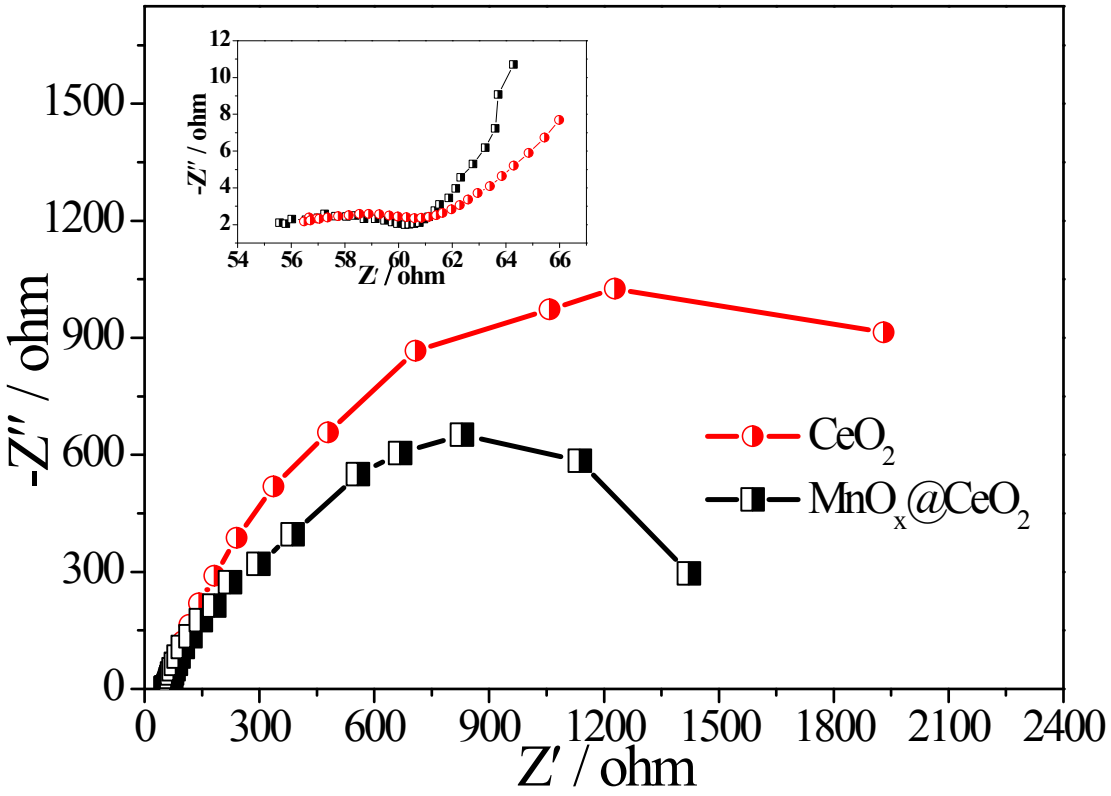


Figure S2†. Electrochemical impedance spctroscopy (EIS) of MnO_x@CeO_2 and CeO_2 nanorods electrocatalysts on GC electrode performed under O_2 saturated 0.1M KOH solution at -0.3 V (Vs. Ag/AgCl), respectively.

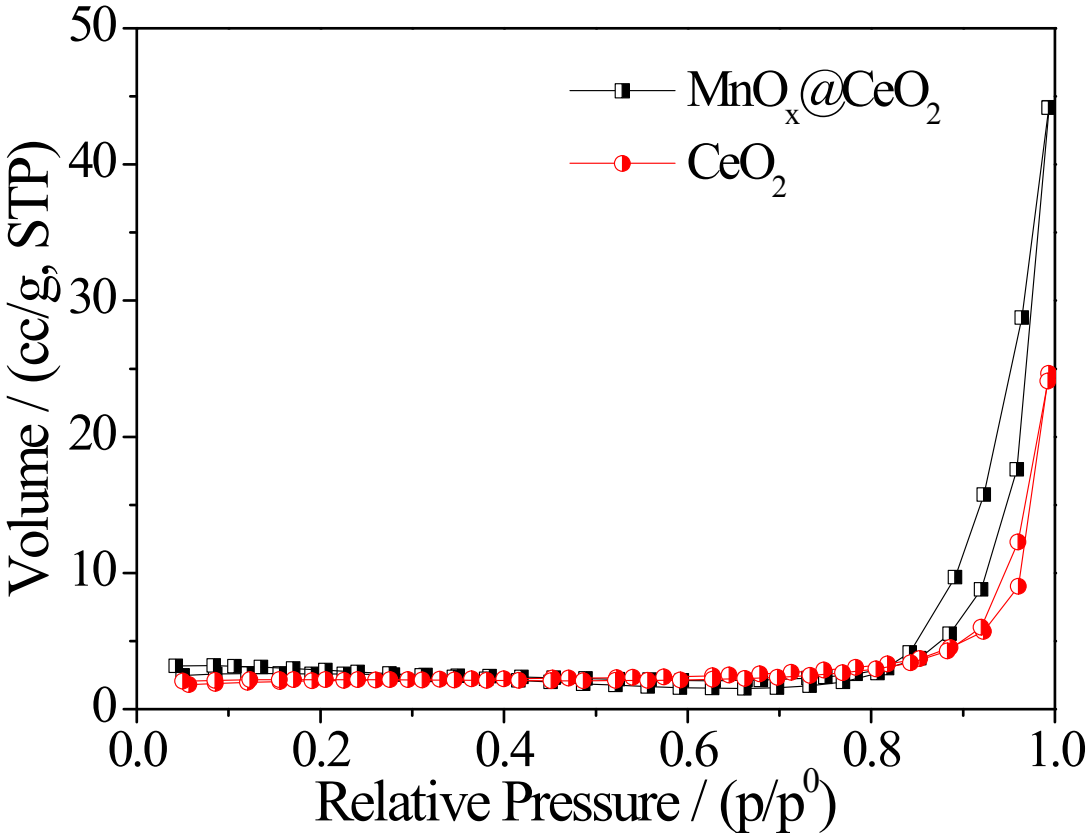


Figure S3†. N_2 adsorption–desorption isotherm plots of MnO_x@CeO_2 and CeO_2 nanorods, respectively.

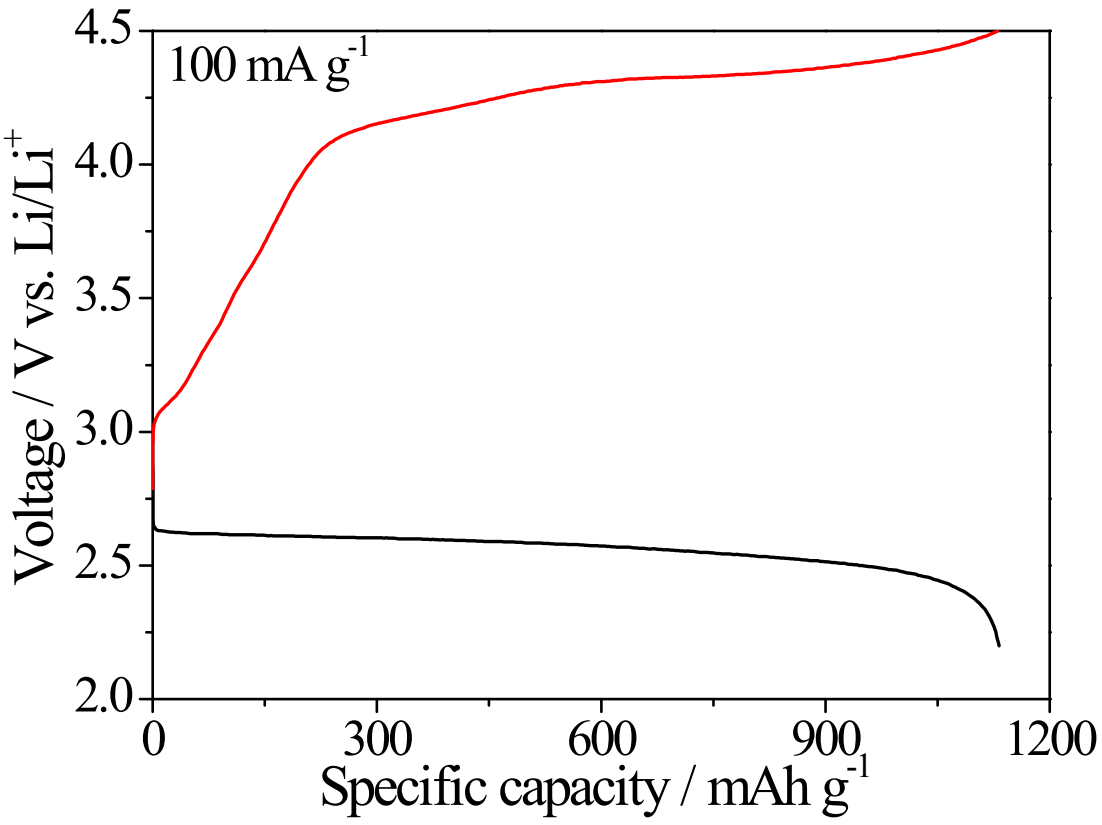


Figure S4†. Initial discharged/charged curves of commercial MnO_2-based lithium-air batteries at 100 mA g^{-1}.