

Supporting Information for

Polydopamine-Derived Porous Carbon Fiber/Cobalt Composites for Efficient Oxygen Reduction Reaction

**Jiajie Yan,^a Hengyi Lu,^a Yunpeng Huang,^a Jun Fu,^c Shuyi Mo,^c Chun Wei,^c Yue-E Miao,^{b*}
and Tianxi Liu^{a, b*}**

^a *State Key Laboratory of Molecular Engineering of Polymers, Department of Macromolecular Science, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China. *Corresponding author. E-mail: txliu@fudan.edu.cn (T. X. Liu), Tel: +86-21-55664197; Fax: +86-21-65640293.*

^b *State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China.*

**Corresponding author. E-mail: 12110440023@fudan.edu.cn (Y. E. Miao).*

^c *Key Laboratory of New Processing Technology for Nonferrous Metals and Materials, Ministry of Education, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Guilin University of Technology, Guilin, 541004, China.*

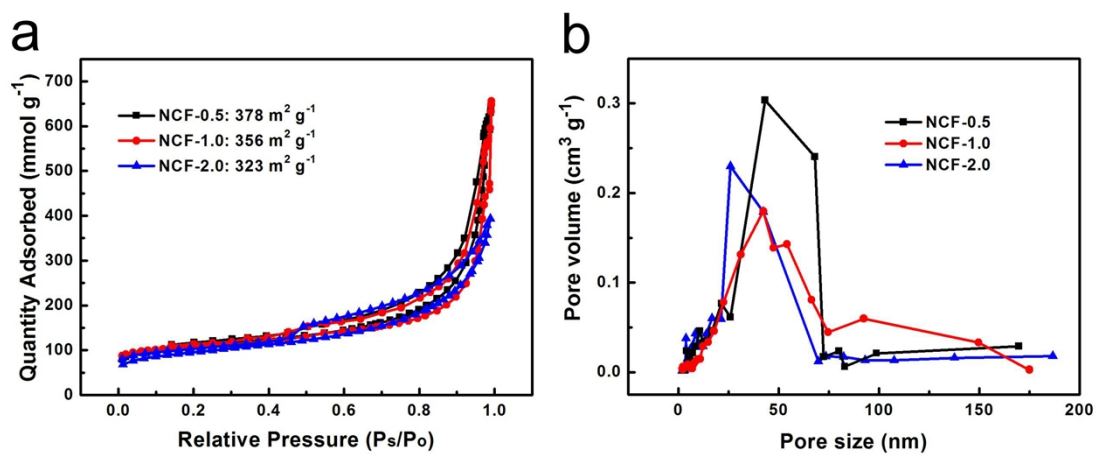


Fig. S1 Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of NCF fibers (a) and the corresponding pore size distribution plots (b).

Table S1. Element contents of NCF fibers calculated from XPS characterizations.

Sample	N (%)	O (%)	C (%)
NCF-0.5	2.71	11.59	85.70
NCF-1.0	3.41	10.13	86.46
NCF-2.0	3.54	8.92	87.54

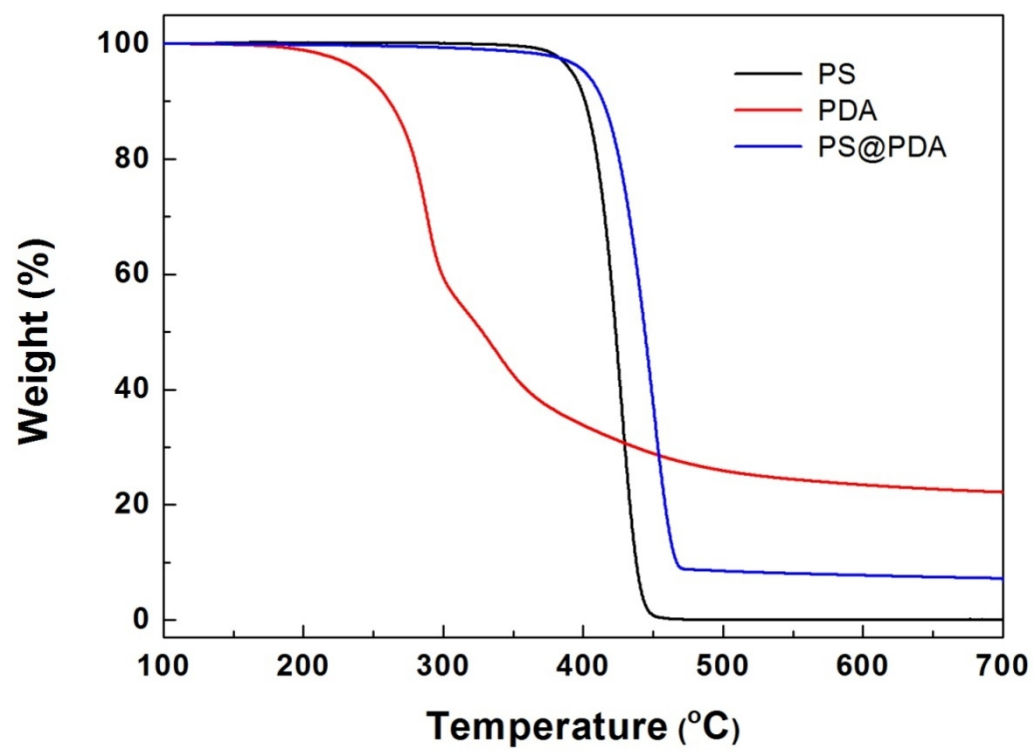


Fig. S2 TGA curves of pure PS fibers, PDA particles and PS@PDA composite fibers.

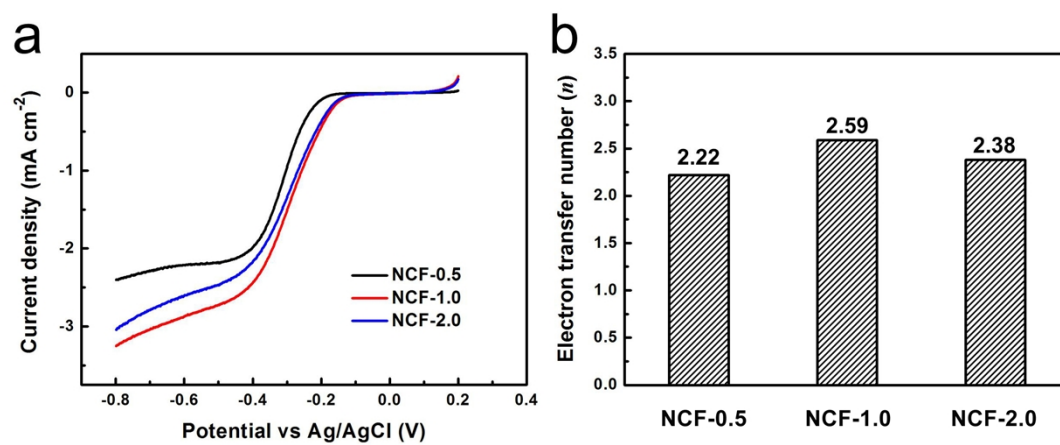


Fig. S3 (a) LSV curves of different NCF fibers. Scan rate: 5 mV s⁻¹, rotating rate: 1600 rpm; (b) Electron transfer numbers of the NCF fibers derived from their corresponding RDE data.

Table S2. Relative atomic ratio of N species obtained from the deconvoluted N 1s peaks.

Sample	Graphitic-N (%)	Pyridinic-N (%)	Pyrrolic-N (%)
NCF-Co-0.5M	38.3	32.5	29.2

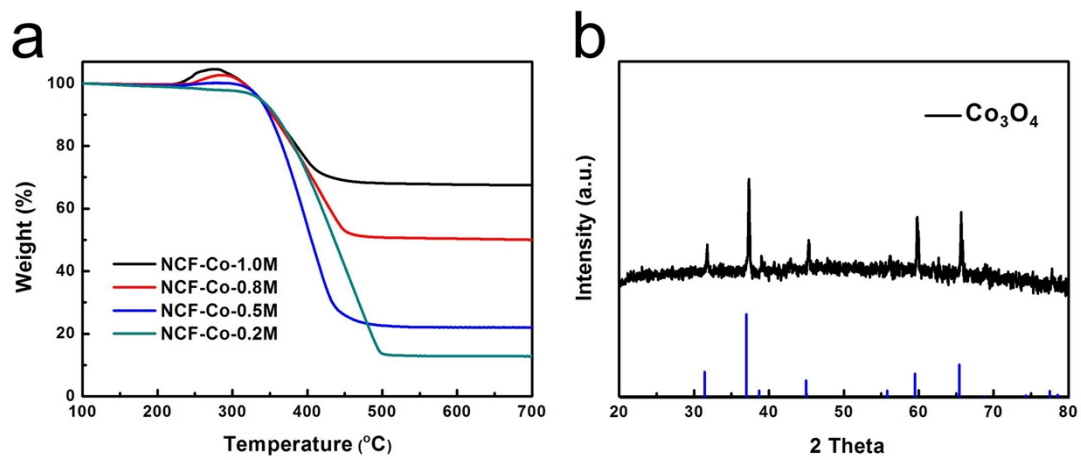


Fig. S4 (a) TGA curves of NCF-Co composites and (b) XRD pattern of the TGA residue.