

Electronic Supporting Information

Co₃O₄@MnO₂/Ni nanocomposite as a carbon- and binder-free cathode for rechargeable Li-O₂ batteries

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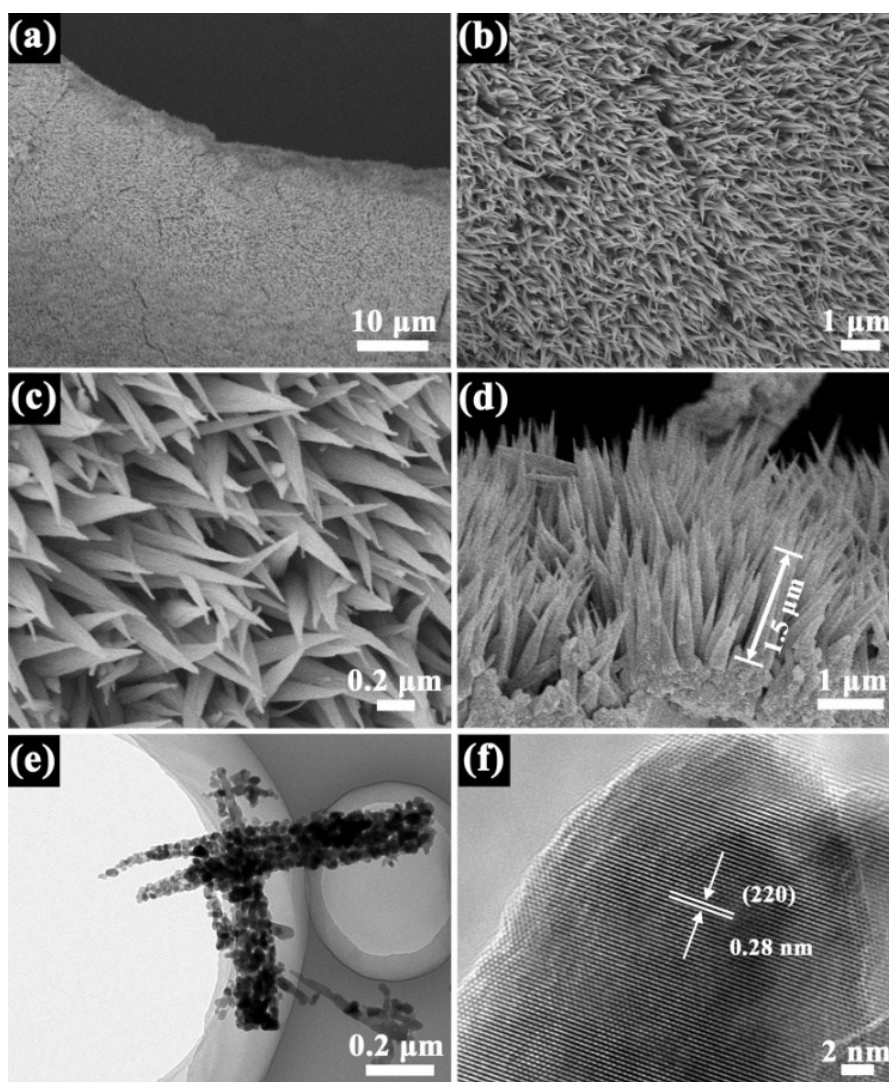


Fig. S1 (a-c) SEM images of Co_3O_4 nanohorns at various magnifications, (d) SEM image of the cross section of Co_3O_4 nanohorns, and (e) TEM and (f) HRTEM images of Co_3O_4 nanohorns.

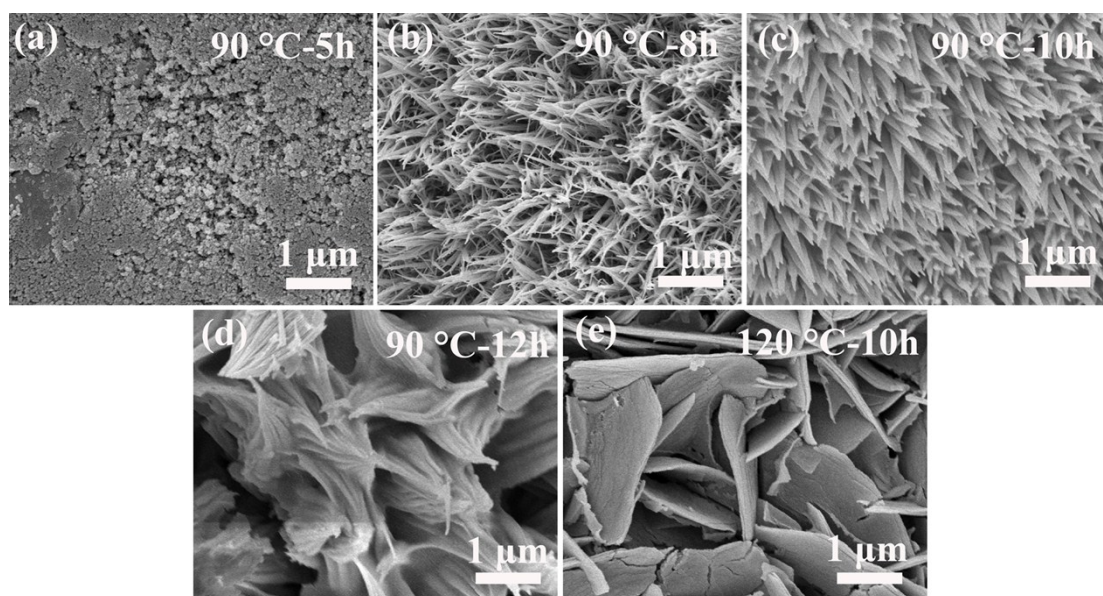


Fig. S2 SEM images of Co_3O_4 obtained at different hydrothermal reaction temperatures and durations.

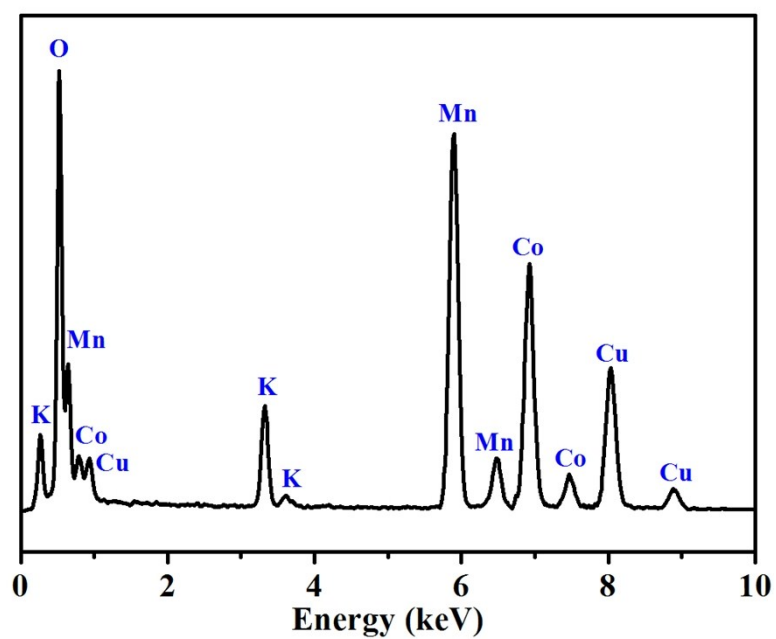


Fig. S3 EDS spectrum of the as-synthesized $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MnO}_2/\text{Ni}$. The signal of element potassium is ascribed to the K cations in the birnessite-type MnO_2 , which stabilize the lattice structure of manganese oxide and originate from the precursor KMnO_4 .

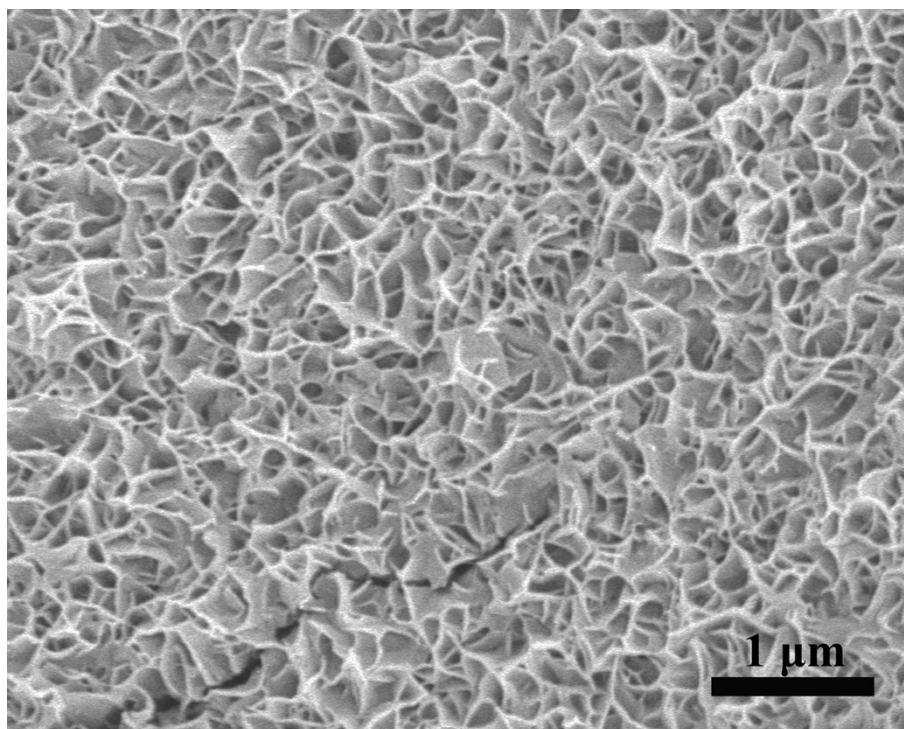


Fig. S4 SEM image of MnO₂ nanosheets supported on a Ni foam.

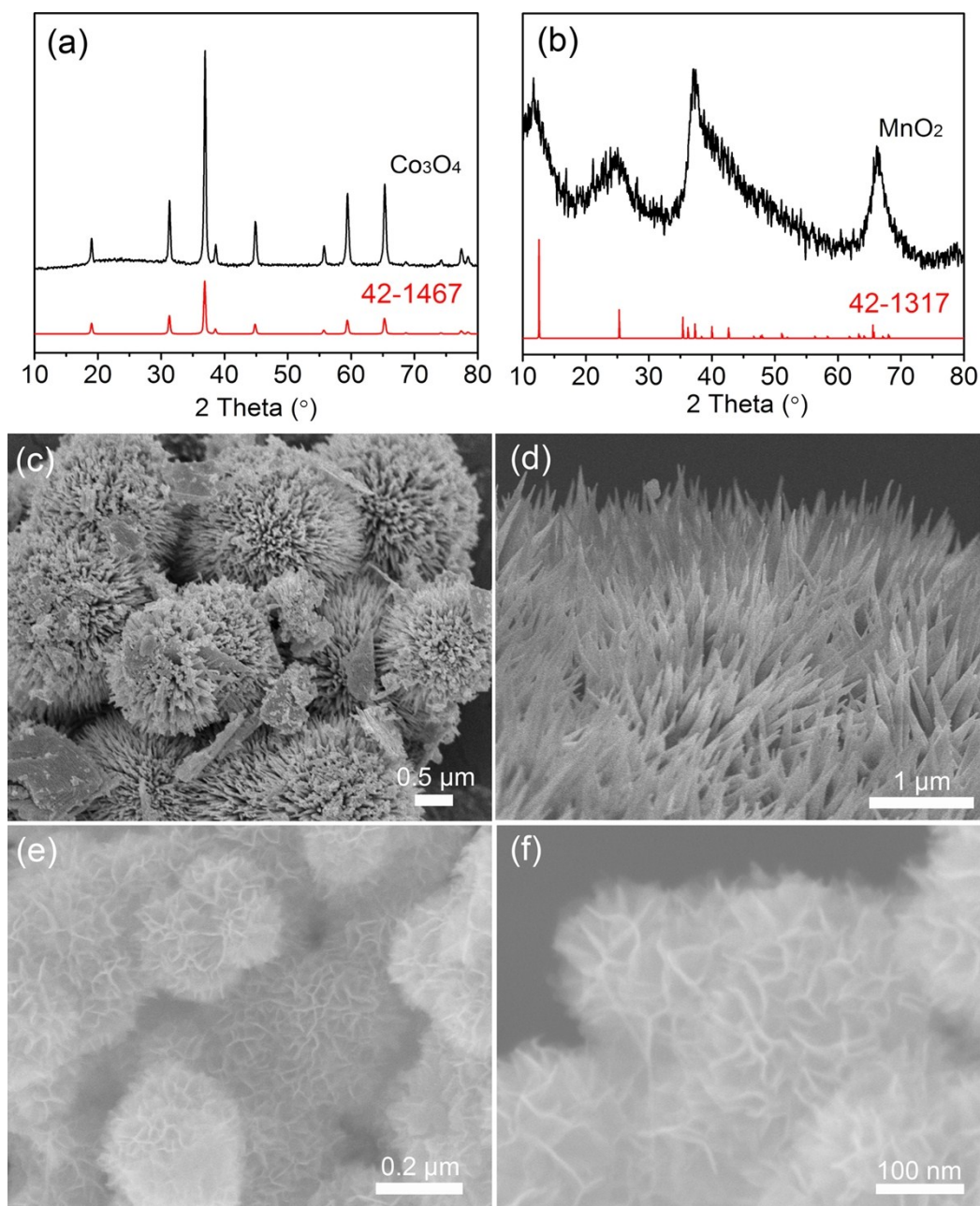


Fig. S5 XRD patterns and SEM images of Co_3O_4 (a, c and d) and MnO_2 (b, e and f) nanomaterials for the mechanically mixed $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2/\text{C}$ electrode. Without the support of Ni foam, the Co_3O_4 nanohorns tend to aggregate as porous microspheres. From the enlarged image in (d), it can be seen that the Co_3O_4 nanohorns are several micrometers in length and nanometers in diameter, which are in the same order of magnitude with those of the $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MnO}_2$ nanocomposite in Fig. 2. MnO_2 nanosheets were also obtained with similar thickness to those of the $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MnO}_2$ nanocomposite.

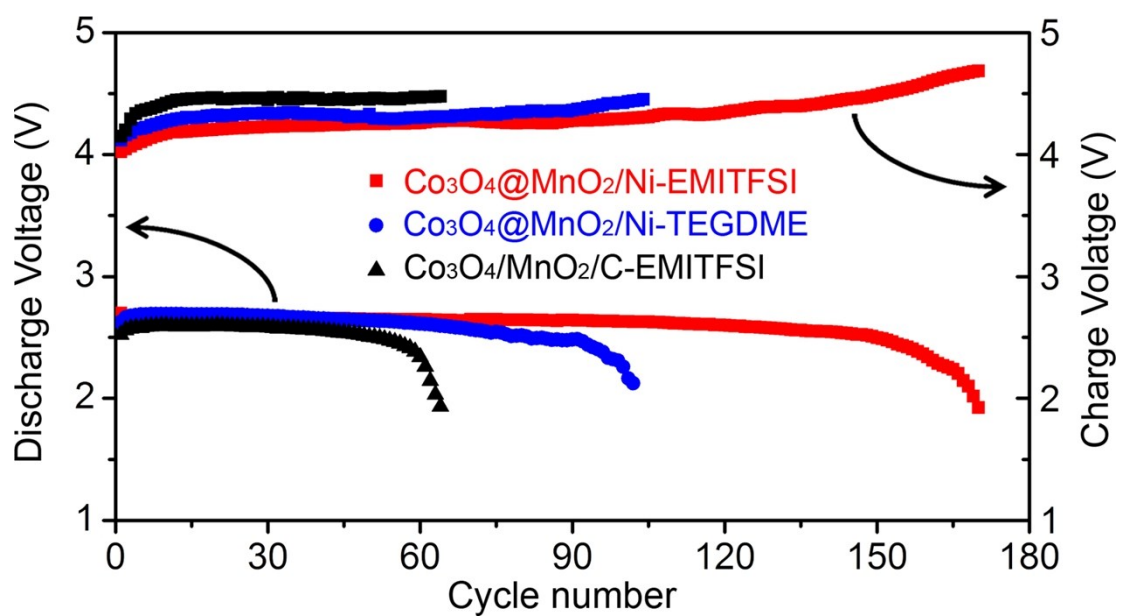


Fig. S6 Cycle performance of Li-O_2 batteries based on the *in-situ* formed nanocomposite of $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4@\text{MnO}_2/\text{Ni}$ and the mechanical mixture $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{MnO}_2/\text{C}$ cathode with the EMITFSI and TEGDME-based electrolyte.

Table S1 Comparison of Li-O₂ battery performance based on Co₃O₄@MnO₂/Ni to the other reported cobalt or manganese-based cathode catalysts.

Catalysts	Loading (mg cm ⁻²)	Overpotential /current density	Cycling performance/ cutoff capacity	Ref.
			190	
Mesoporous Li _{0.5} MnO ₂	1.0	0.87 V/100 mA g ⁻¹	cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹ _{carbon}	1
Co ₃ O ₄ /graphene nanoflakes	1 ± 0.1	~ 1.3 V/200 mA g ⁻¹	80 cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹	2
MnCo ₂ O ₄ /graphene hybrid	0.5	0.8 V/100 mA g ⁻¹	40 cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹	3
Co ₃ O ₄ /3D graphene	1.06	~ 1.0 V/100 mA g ⁻¹	62 cycles/583 mA h g ⁻¹	4
			124	
Porous La _{0.75} Sr _{0.25} MnO ₃ nanotubes	0.9 ± 0.1	~ 1.1 V/27.7 mA g ⁻¹	cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹	5
α-MnO ₂ /graphene composite	N/A	1.0 V/200 mA g ⁻¹	30 cycles/3000 mA h g ⁻¹ _{carbon}	6
Porous CaMnO ₃ nanostructure	N/A	0.98 V/50 mA g ⁻¹	80 cycles/500 mA h g ⁻¹ _{carbon}	7
Meso-LaSrMnO /graphene	N/A	1.03 V/100 mA g ⁻¹	50 cycles/500 mA h g ⁻¹	8
			132	
δ-MnO ₂ /3D graphene	1.72 ± 0.1	1.5 V/194 mA g ⁻¹	cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹ _{carbon}	9
NiCo ₂ O ₄ nanosheets	0.9	~ 1.2 V/200 mA g ⁻¹	38 cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹	10

Co ₃ O ₄ @MnO ₂ /Ni NAs	0.8	0.76 V/100 mA g ⁻¹	170 cycles/1000 mA h g ⁻¹	This wor k
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References

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