Supporting Information

The oxygen reduction reaction mechanism on Sn doped graphene as an electrocatalyst in fuel cells: A DFT study

Xiaoxu Sun,^{a, b} Kai Li,^a Cong Yin,^c Ying Wang,^a Feng He,^{a, b} Xiaowan Bai,^a Hao Tang,^{*c} and Zhijian Wu^{*a}

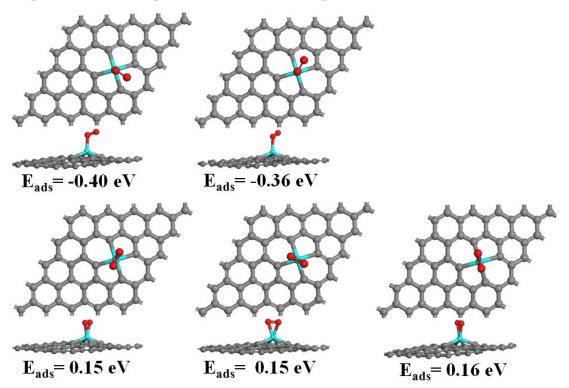
^aState Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China

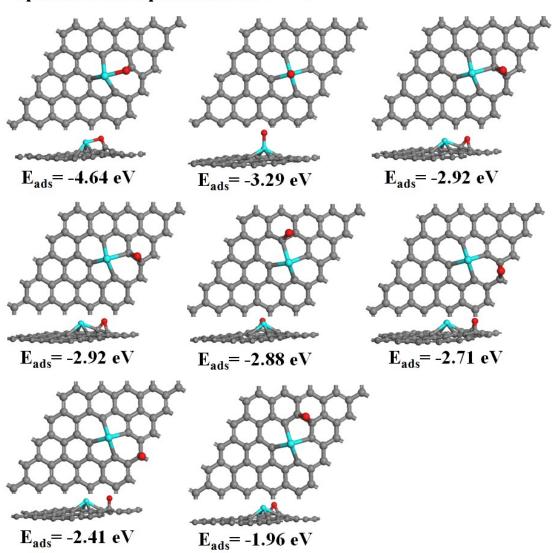
^bUniversity of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, P. R. China

^cEnergy Conversion R&D Center, Central Academy of Dongfang Electric Corporation, Chengdu 611731, P. R. China

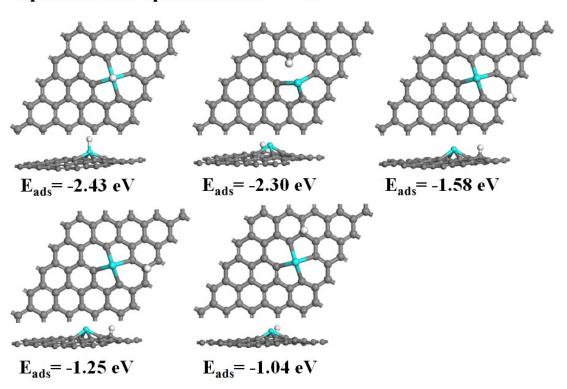
* Corresponding authors. E-mail: <u>tanghao@dongfang.com</u> (HT); <u>zjwu@ciac.ac.cn</u> (ZJW).





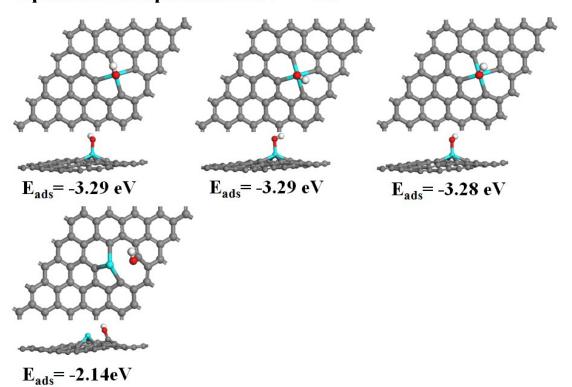


Optimized adsorption structure --- O

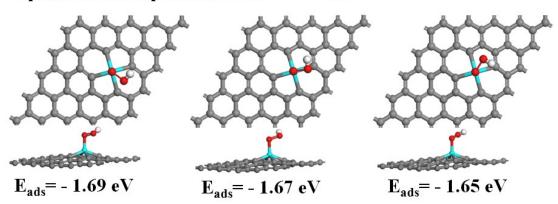


Optimized adsorption structure --- H

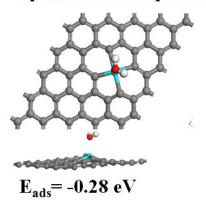
Optimized adsorption structure --- OH



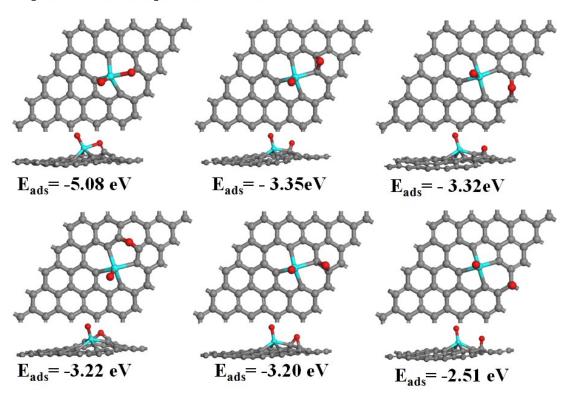




Optimized adsorption structure ---- H₂O



Optimized adsorption structure --- O-O



Optimized adsorption structure --- O-OH

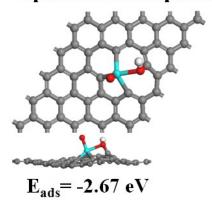


Fig. S1. Possible configurations for each adsorbed species (end-on O_2 , side-on O_2 , O, H, OH, OOH, H₂O, O-O and O-OH) involved in the ORR on Sn doped divacancy graphene. E_{ads} represents the adsorption energy (eV). The gray and blue balls represent C and Sn atoms, respectively.

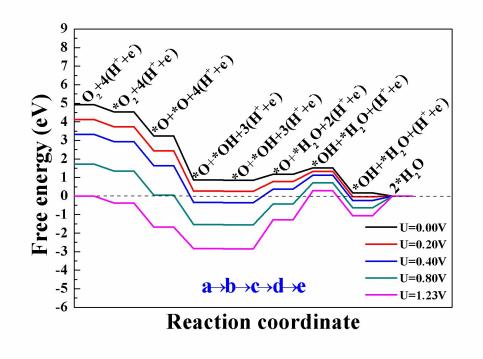


Fig. S2. The free energy diagram for the reaction pathway I $(a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e)$ on Sn doped divacancy graphene at different electrode potentials.

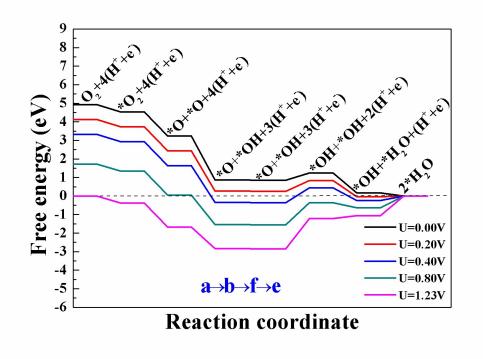


Fig. S3. The free energy diagram for the reaction pathway II $(a \rightarrow b \rightarrow f \rightarrow e)$ on Sn doped divacancy graphene at different electrode potentials.