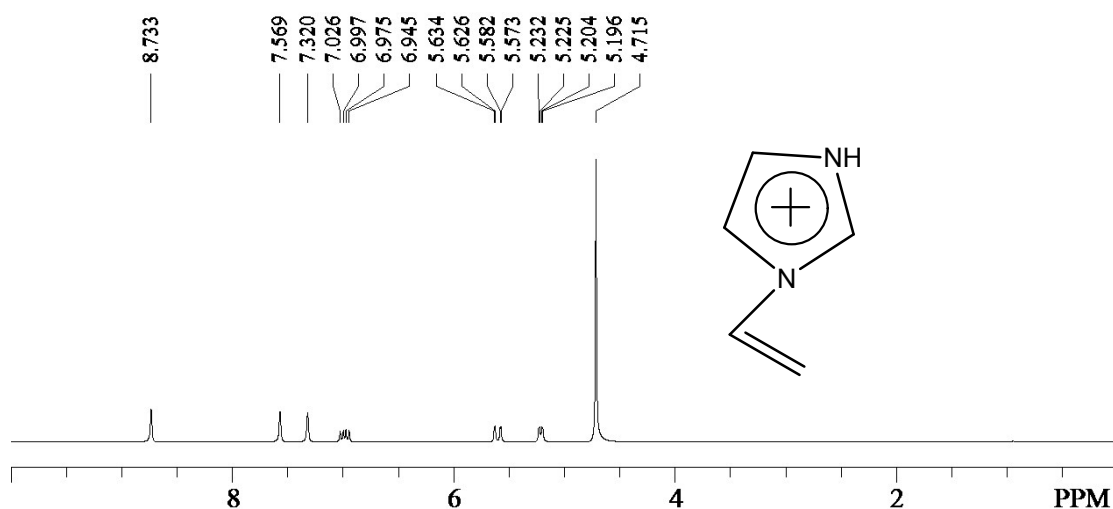


Polymerizable ionic liquid as precursor for N, P co-doped carbon toward oxygen reduction reaction



$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500MHz, D_2O , 25°C): $\delta=8.73\text{ppm}$ (s, 1H; imidazole H), 7.57ppm (s, 1H; imidazole H), 7.32ppm (s, 1H; imidazole H), $7.02\sim 6.95\text{ppm}$ (m, 1H; $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), $5.63\sim 5.57\text{ppm}$ (m, 2H; $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), $5.23\sim 5.19\text{ppm}$ (m, 2H; CH_3 $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$)

Fig. S1a $^1\text{H NMR}$ for $[\text{VHim}]\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$

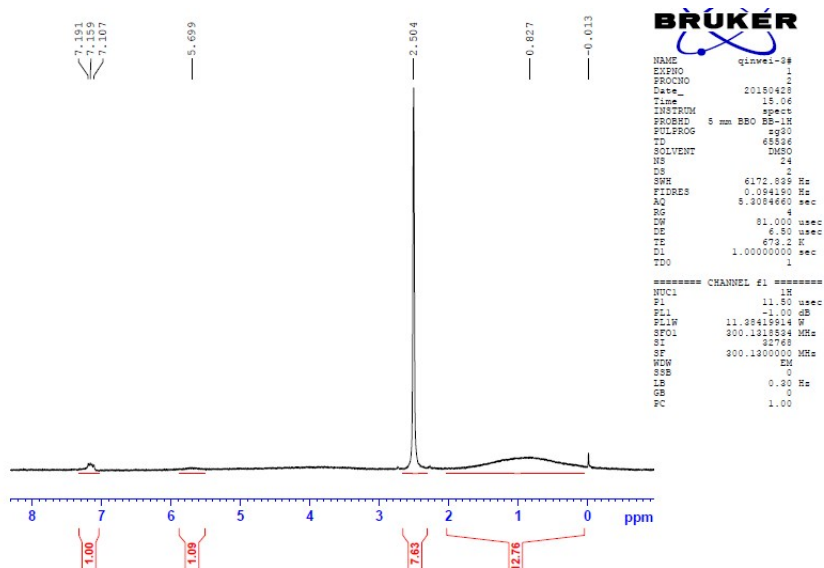


Fig. S1b $^1\text{H NMR}$ for $[\text{HVim}]\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ after pyrolyzed with DMSO as solvent.

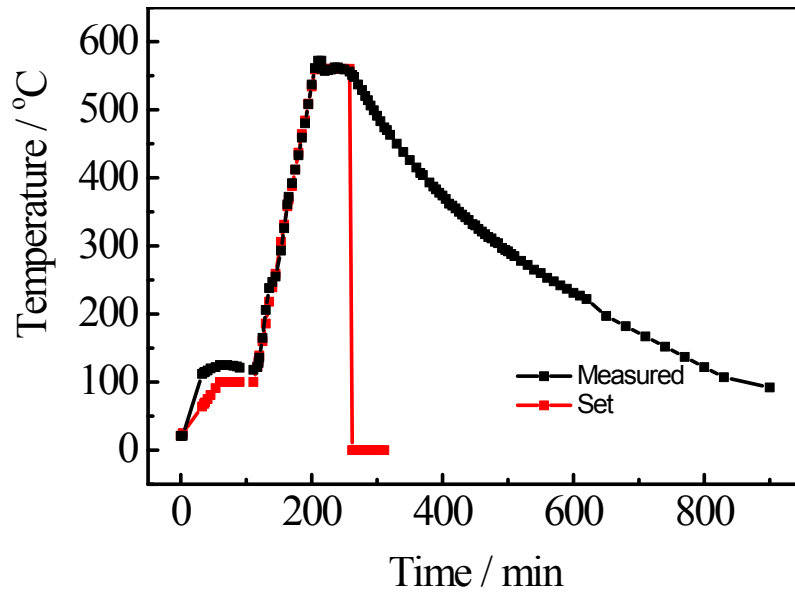


Fig. S2 Temperature-time curve of the furnace for the preparation of the C1.

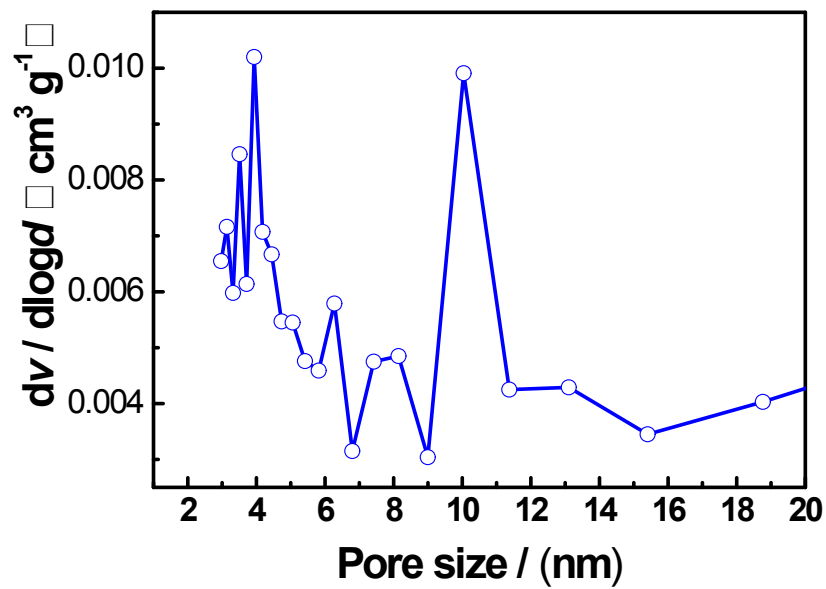


Fig. S3 The pore size distribution of C₁, confirming the formation of mesoporous structure. Of course, the amount of mesopore was less and thus displayed low specific surface areas.

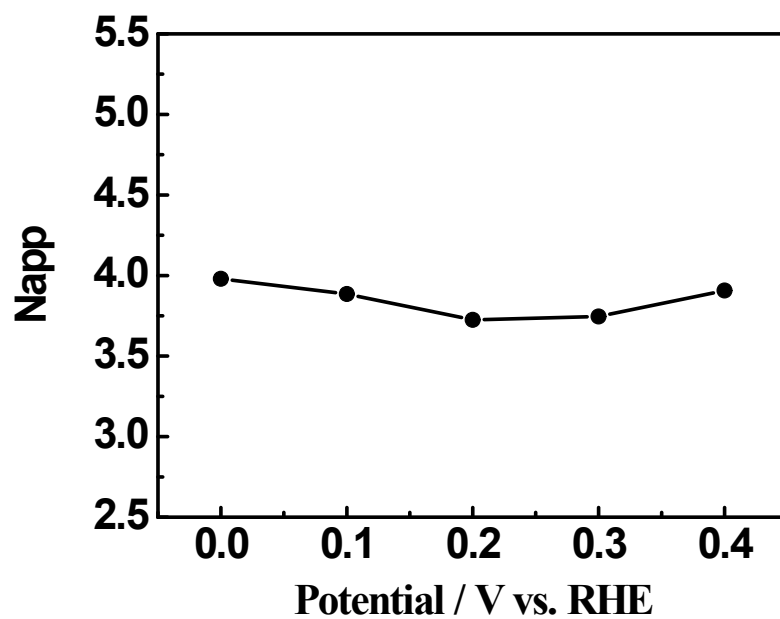


Fig. S4 The relationship of the Napp versus the potential.

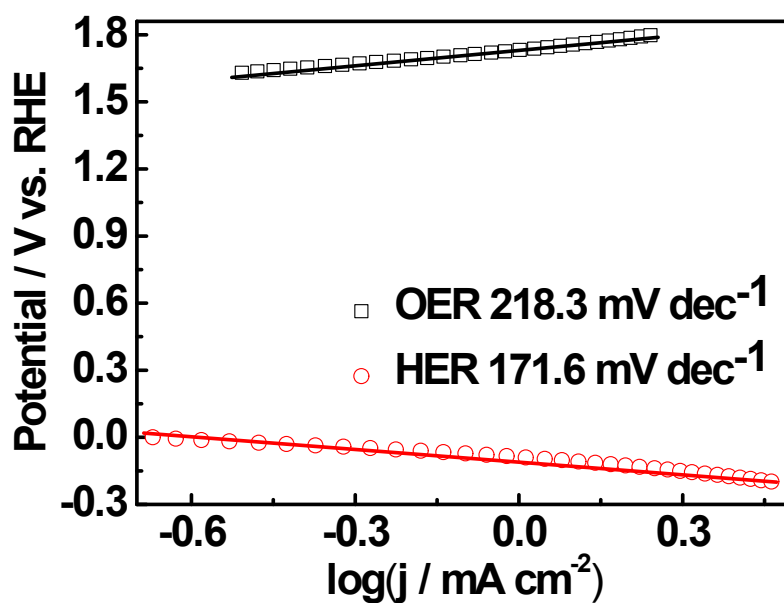


Fig. S5 Tafel plots for the HER and OER of C1.

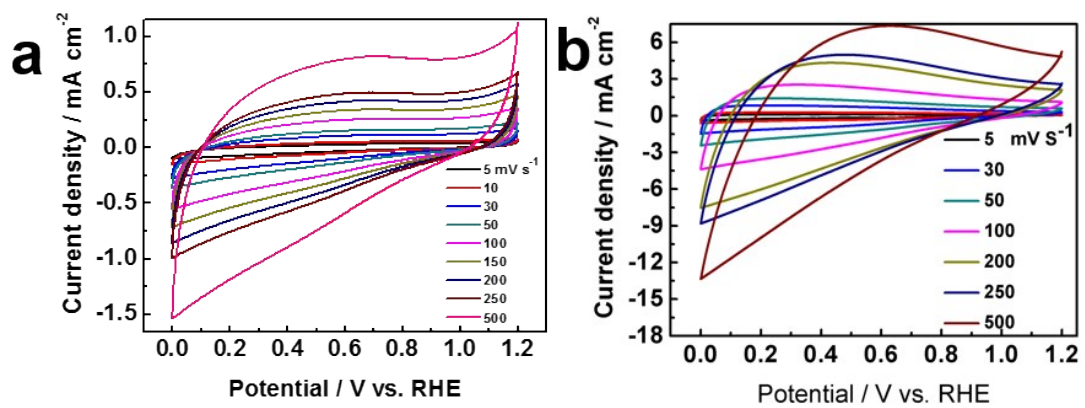


Fig. S6 CV curves scanned at various scanning rate under N₂: (a) C₁, (b) C₂.

Reference

- 1 S. Wang, D. Yu, L. Dai, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 5182.