Electronic Supplementary Information

Zeolitic Imidazole Framework Derived Composites of Nitrogen-Doped Porous Carbon and Reduced Graphene Oxide as High-efficiency Cathode Catalysts for Li-O₂ Batteries

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Figure S1 SEM (a) and TEM(b-d) images of ZIF-8/GO precursor.



Figure S2 (a) XRD patterns of ZIF-8/GO precursors; (b) TG curves of ZIF-8 and ZIF-8/GO precursors.



Figure S3 TEM and HRTEM images of NPC obtained by pyrolysis of ZIF-8 at 1000 °C.



Figure S4 SEM images of rGO obtained by pyrolysis of graphene oxide at 1000 °C.



Figure S5 N₂ sorption/desorption isotherms of the as-prepared NPC sample. Inset is the corresponding pore size distribution.



Figure S6. (a) High-resolution C1s spectrum, and (b) N1s spectrum of the as-synthesized NPC.



Figure S7 (a) The discharge-charge curves of Li-O₂ batteries with NPC/rGO at different current densities. (b) The discharge-charge curves of Li-O₂ batteries with rGO at different current densities. (c) The discharge-charge curves of Li-O₂ batteries with NPC at different current densities. (d) Cyclic performance of NPC cathode at 200 mA g^{-1} with a capacity limited at 1000 mAh g^{-1} . (e) Cyclic performance of rGO cathode at 200 mA g^{-1} with a capacity limited at 1000 mAh g^{-1} . (f) Cyclic performance of NPC/rGO cathode at 500 mA g^{-1} with a capacity limited at 1000 mAh g^{-1} .

Materials	Maximum capacity/mAh g ⁻¹ (current density/mA g ⁻¹)	Cycle (current density/mA g ⁻¹ , upper-limit capacity/mAh g ⁻¹)	Initial overpotentials /V vs. Li/Li ⁺	Ref.
N-doped graphene	1200 (50)	50 (400, 50)	0.4/1.2	S 1
N-doped 3D graphene	3900 (200)	22 (100, 500)	0.4/1.3	S2
Dual-doped graphene and mesoporous carbon	11000 (100)	44(100, 1000)	0.2/1.1	S3
N-doped CNT	200 (800)	10 (50, 500)	0.1/1.3	S4
Hierarhcerical N-doped Carbon sheets	3200 (100)	161 (200, 600)	0.2/1.2	S5

Table S1 Comparison of the electrochemical performance of the present work with the reported

nitrogen doped carbon or graphene cathode catalysts.

References

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