Supporting Information

Influence of Cu²⁺ doping concentration on the catalytic activity of Cu_xCo_{3-x}O₄ for rechargeable Li-O₂ batteries

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Figure S1. SEM images of CuCoU-0.4-2.6 (a), CuCoU-0.6-2.4 (b), CuCoU-0.8-2.2 (c) and CuCoU-1.2-1.8 (d). TEM images (e and f) of CuCoU-0.4-2.6.



Figure S2. Discharge-charge profiles of the first cycle of Li-O₂ batteries using eight different electrodes based on corresponding samples in the potential window of $2.2 \sim 4.4$ V at a current density of 100 mA g⁻¹.



Figure S3. Discharge-charge profiles of the Li-O₂ batteries using electrodes based on CuCoU-0.6-2.4 (a), CuCoU-0.8-2.2 (b), CuCoU-1.2-1.8 (c), Co₃O₄ (d), CuO (e) and pure KB (f) with a fixed capacity of 1000 mAh g⁻¹ at a current density of 100 mA g⁻¹.



Figure S4. Discharge-charge profiles of the Li-O₂ batteries using electrodes based on CuCoU-1.0-2.0 (a) and CuCoU-0.4-2.6 (c) with a fixed capacity of 1000 mAh g^{-1} at a current density of 400 mA g^{-1} . Corresponding variation profiles of the discharge and charge median voltages with the cycle number (b and d, respectively).



Figure S5. Bader charge analysis of Li1, Li2, O1 and O2 associated with the interfacial structures of Figs 7a, 7b and 7c. The charge voltages of OER path as $Li1 \rightarrow Li2 \rightarrow O2$, which is marked in the 7a, 7b and 7c structures, are 3.31, 2.95, 3.08 and 3.32 V for pure Li_2O_2 , $CuCo_2O_4$ electrodes without and with doped-Cu at the surfaces, and pure Co_3O_4 electrode, respectively.