

Supporting Information

Co - Doped Porous Niobium Nitride Nanogrid as Effective Oxygen Reduction Catalyst

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Fig. S1 shows the XRD patterns of the synthesized NbN and Nb_{0.95}M_{0.05}Ns. After the nitridation process, only the fcc Nb₄N₅ phase could be observed for all of the Nb_{0.95}M_{0.05}N, and the locations of the diffraction peaks were almost identical to those of NbN NPs. Furthermore, no signals corresponding to a single metallic phase or to the oxide or nitride phases of the doping elements were detected, suggesting that the Nb_{0.95}M_{0.05}N were formed as a highly pure, single-phase solid solution. Using the Scherrer equation, we estimated the average particle sizes of the Nb_{0.95}M_{0.05}N to be 18.7, 19.8, 19.6, 17.5 and 20.2 nm for NbN, Nb_{0.95}Ni_{0.05}N, Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N, Nb_{0.95}Cu_{0.05}N and Nb_{0.95}Zn_{0.05}N, respectively.

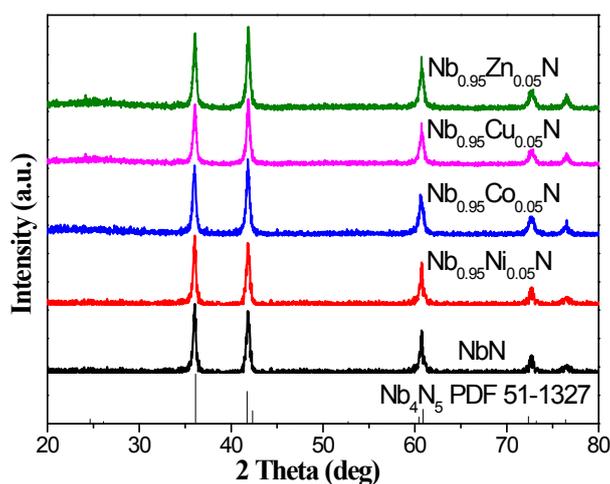


Fig. S1 XRD pattern of Nb_{0.95}M_{0.05}N annealed at 750°C

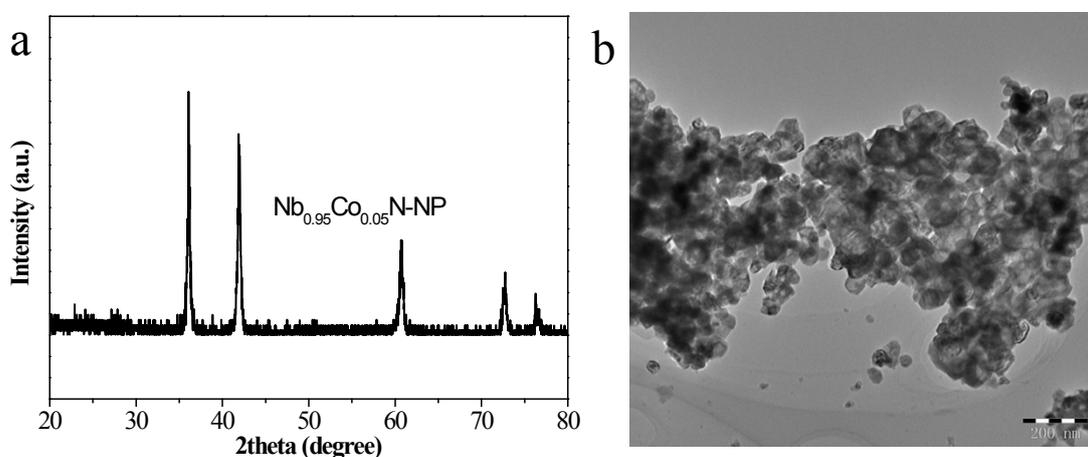


Fig. S2 (a) XRD pattern and (b) TEM image of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N nanoparticle prepared by chemical

precipitation.

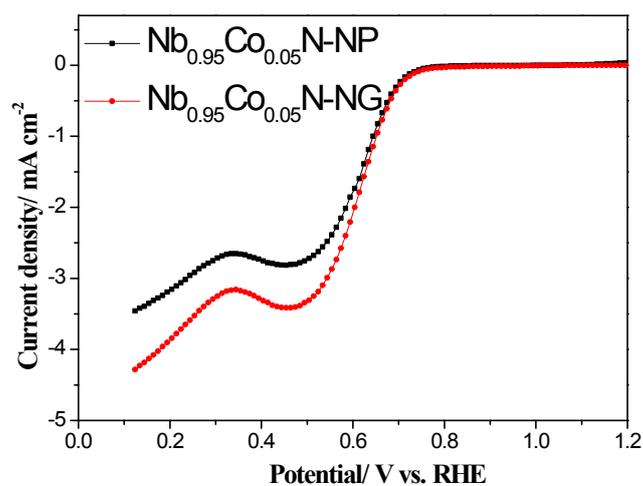


Fig. S3 Linear sweep voltammetry curves of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N nanoparticle and Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N nanogrid, calculated by subtracting N₂-saturated solution from O₂-saturated solution at a rotation speed of 1600 rpm.

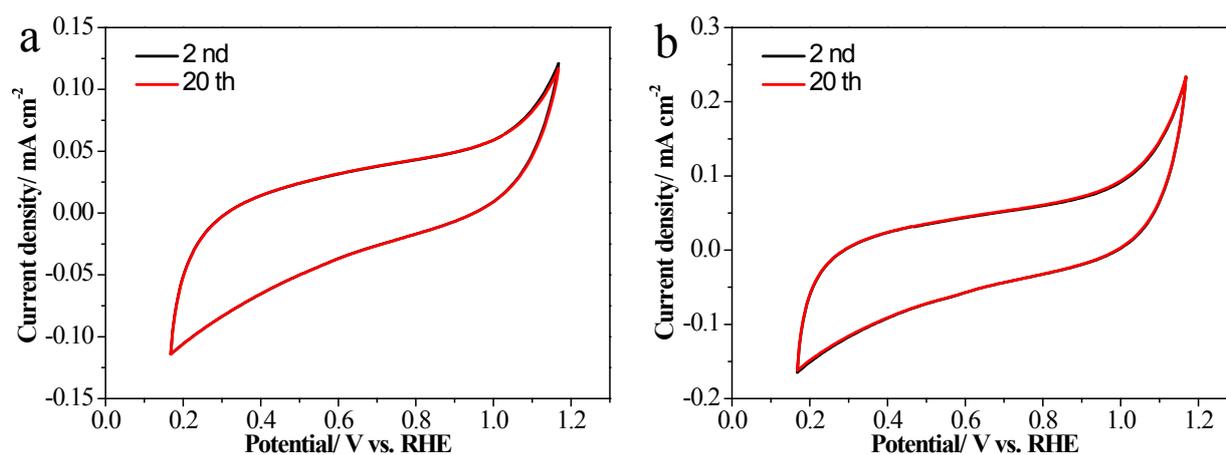


Fig. S4 CVs of (a) NbN, (b) Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N, in N₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH solution at a scan rate of 50mV s⁻¹.

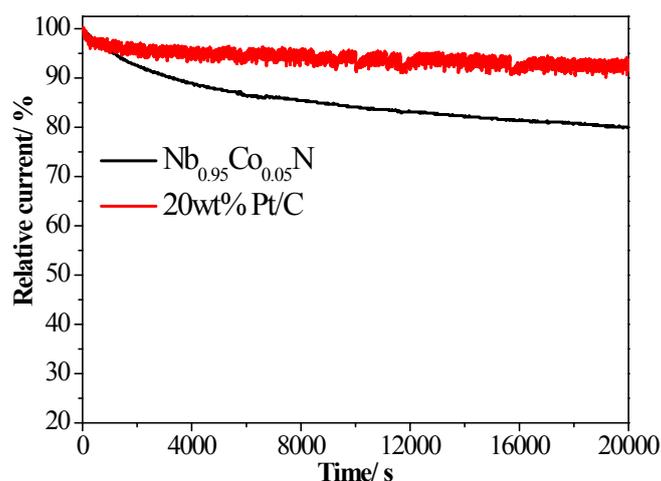


Fig. S5 Catalytic stability of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N and JM 20% Pt/C catalyst polarized at 0.521 V (vs RHE) during 20000 s in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH solution at a rotation rate of 900 rpm.

To well understand the mechanism of doping effect, we conducted O₂-TPD tests for Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N and NbN. As presented in Figure S6-a, both NbN and Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N showed two strong desorption peaks in the same temperature areas. The left peaks of the two catalysts around 92 °C were almost coincidence, which corresponds to desorption of free oxygen. In comparison to NbN, the strong desorption peaks of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N around 300°C showed a slightly positive shift, indicating that doping with Co strengthened the adsorption of oxygen on the catalyst. And this is probably the reason for the enhanced performance. At a deeper level, the experiment results of O₂-TPD might caused by the change of the electronic structures of Nb, which we have observed in XPS results. In addition, the XRD pattern of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N after the O₂-TPD test (Figure S-6b) suggests that these peaks were not derived from the self-decomposition of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N.

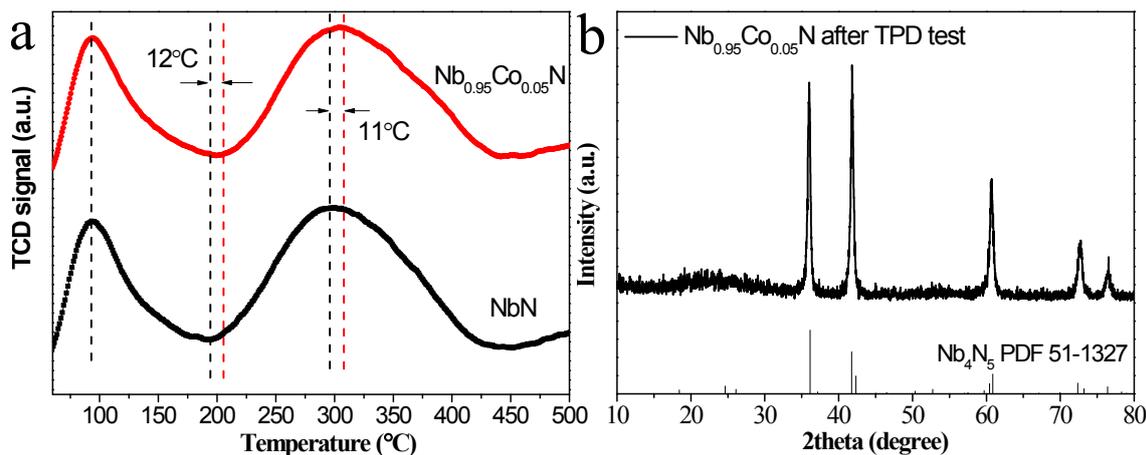


Fig. S6 (a) O₂-TPD curves of NbN and Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N (b) XRD pattern of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N after the O₂-TPD test

Methanol tolerance properties of the Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N were investigated using LSV measurements in the presence of 0.1 M methanol. As shown in Figure S7, Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N exhibited little activity loss indicating an excellent tolerance to methanol.

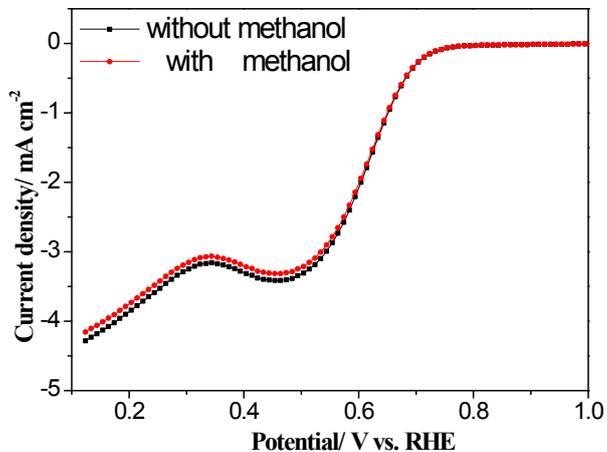


Fig. S7 LSV result of Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N to test methanol tolerance

Table S1 lists the compositions of several catalysts as measured by XPS. Clearly, the actual ratio of Co/Nb in Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N is higher than the values obtained from ICP. This deviation suggests the surface enrichment of cobalt in Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N nanogrid. The presence of O atoms is because the catalysts were exposed in the air for a while.

Table S1 The atomic compositions of NbN and Nb_{0.95}Co_{0.05}N

Catalysts	NbN	Nb _{0.95} Co _{0.05} N
O	42.62%	39.12%
N	28.76%	29.71%
Nb	28.62%	26.08%
Co		5.08%
Co/Nb		19.48%

The theoretical value of Co/Nb is 5.3%