Electronic Supplementary Information

C_xN_y particles@N-doped porous graphene: a novel cathode catalyst

with a remarkable cyclability for Li-O₂ batteries

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Fig. S1 (a, b, c) TEM images of GO, monodispersed PS spheres and rGO/PS composite, (d) SEM image of rGO/PS composite.



Fig. S2 (a, b) SEM images of porous-rGO, (c, d) SEM images of $C_x N_y @NPG$.



Fig. S3 STEM-EDS elemental mapping for C_xN_y particle on NPG matrix.



Fig. S4 The typical EDS spectrum with the characteristic peaks of elements C and N.



Fig. S5 SEM images of $C_x N_y @NPG$ at different pressures. (a-c) 0 kg cm⁻², (d-f) 25 kg cm⁻², (g-i) 50 kg cm⁻², (j-k) 75 kg cm⁻².



Fig. S6 (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distribution of $C_x N_y @NPG$ and porous-rGO.



Fig. S7 Electrochemical window of 1.0 M TEGDME/LiTFSI electrolyte used in Li-O_2 batteries at the oxygen atmosphere.



Fig. S8 Subsequent CV curves of $C_x N_y @NPG$ (a) and porous-rGO cathodes (b) at a scan rate of 0.5 mV s⁻¹.



Fig. S9 SEM images of the oxygen electrode with different magnifications.



Fig. S10 High-resolution SEM images of the $C_x N_y @NPG$ electrode after discharge.



Fig. S11 Raman spectra, XRD patterns and XPS of $C_x N_y @NPG$ electrode after 100 cycles at 1000 mA g⁻¹ by curtailing capacity to 1000 mA h g⁻¹.



Fig. S12 SEM images of the cathode based on $C_x N_y @NPG$ after 100 cycles.

| Selected points | I _D /I _G | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | Fresh electrode | After 100 cycles |
| 1 | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| 2 | 1.14 | 1.12 |
| 3 | 1.21 | 1.22 |

Table 1 The I_D/I_G intensity ratio of Raman spectra of C_xN_y@NPG electrode before cycling andafter 100 cycles at 1000 mA g⁻¹ by curtailing capacity to 1000 mA h g⁻¹.