

Electronic supplementary information

Mesoporous Tungsten Carbide Nanostructure as a Promising Cathode Catalyst Decreases Overpotential in Li-O₂ Battery

Tab. S1 Overpotential comparisons of different electrocatalysts in cathode at first cycle.^a

Cathode	Electrocatalyst	Current density	Overpotential at first cycle	Ref
Cr ₂ O ₃ -MNT/Super P/PVDF	Cr ₂ O ₃ -MNT	100 mA g ⁻¹	1.09 V	1
Co ₄ N/CNF	Co ₄ N	200 mA g ⁻¹	~1.23 V (at 700 mAh g ⁻¹)	2
C-Co ₃ O ₄ IO/KB/PVDF	C-Co ₃ O ₄ IO	100 mA g ⁻¹	1.21 V	3
Co ₃ O ₄ IO/KB/PVDF	Co ₃ O ₄ IO	100 mA g ⁻¹	1.13 V	3
MnCo-MOF-74/KB/PVDF	MnCo-MOF-74	200 mA g ⁻¹	1.26 V	4
nitrogen-doped LaNiO ₃ /Vulcan XC-72/PVDF	nitrogen-doped LaNiO ₃	250 mA g _{cat} ⁻¹	1.24 V	5
LaCo _{0.8} Fe _{0.2} O ₃ @rGO /KB/PVDF	LaCo _{0.8} Fe _{0.2} O ₃ @rGO	200 mA g ⁻¹	0.98 V	6
MoC1-x/HSC/PVDF	MoC1-x/HSC	100 mA g ⁻¹	0.58 V	7
Ru/r-hGO mesh	Ru	0.1 A cm ⁻²	~0.9 V	8
Mo ₂ C-NR@11NC	Mo ₂ C-NR@11NC	100 mA g ⁻¹	0.28 V	9
Mo ₂ C-NR@5NC	Mo ₂ C-NR@5NC	100 mA g ⁻¹	0.45 V	9
Mo ₂ C-NR@16NC	Mo ₂ C-NR@16NC	100 mA g ⁻¹	0.52 V	9
WC-1/Super P/PTFE	WC-1	100 mA g ⁻¹ (0.06 mA cm ⁻²)	0.93 V	This work
WC-1/Super P/PTFE	WC-1	100 mA g ⁻¹ (0.06 mA cm ⁻²)	0.34 V (with LiI)	This work

^a Overpotential is denoted as the potential difference at half-capacity.

The overpotentials of Li-O₂ cells with different electrocatalysts have been compared. The results are listed in **Tab. S1**. According to the data, the catalyst M-WC-1 used in our research displays good property in reducing the overpotentials when comparing with the state-of-the-art electrocatalysts used in Li-O₂ cells in recent reports.

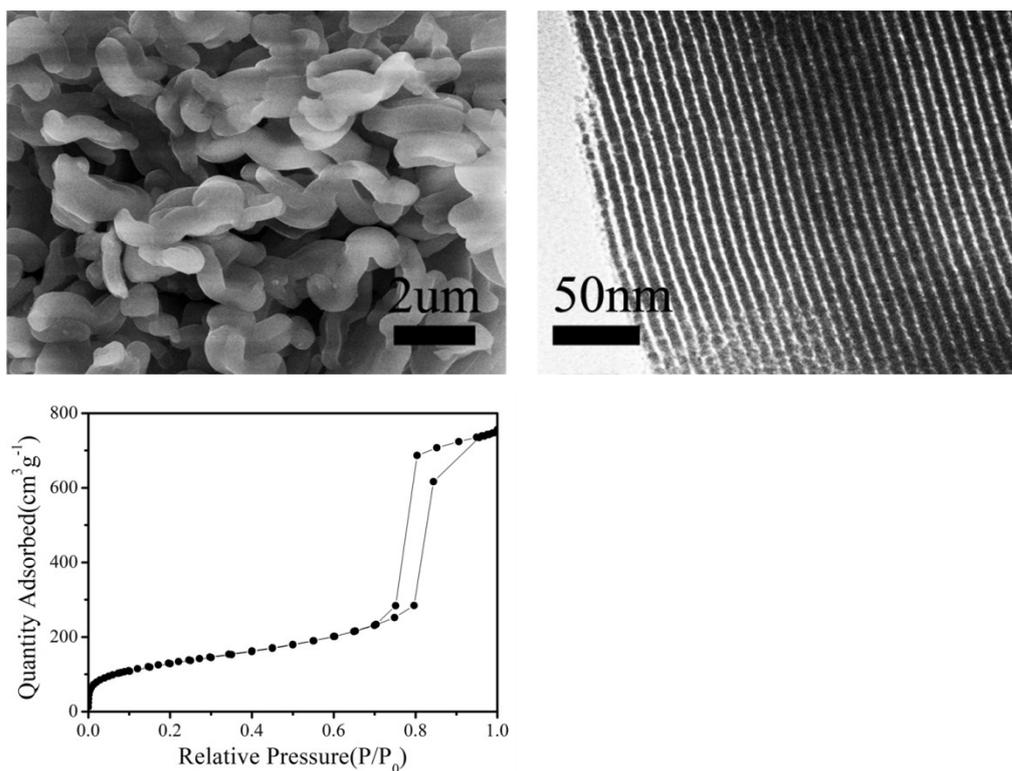


Fig. S1 Structural characterization of typical SBA-15 silica template and nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of SBA-15.

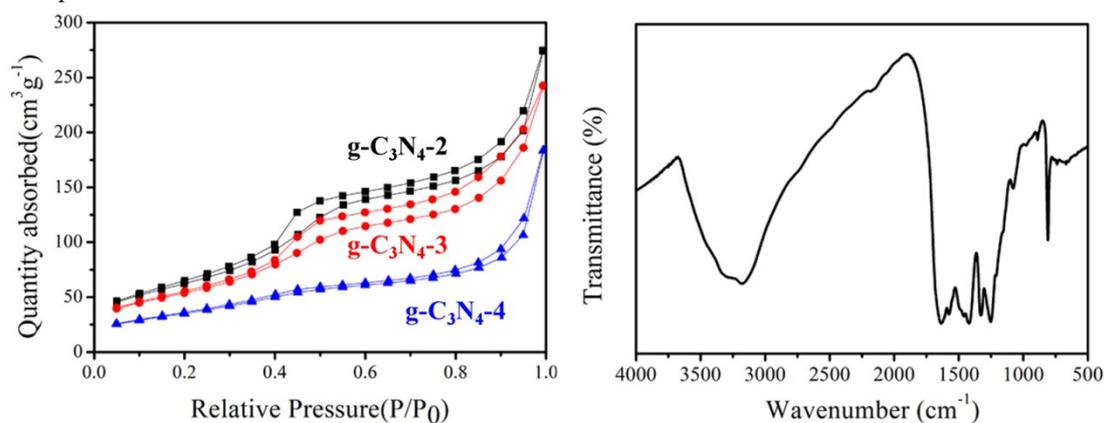


Fig. S2 Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$ samples and FT-IR spectra of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$.

In **Fig. S2**, $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-2}$ was synthesized by vacuuming for 5 hours and calcining at 550 °C for 5 hours. $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-3}$ was synthesized by vacuuming for 4 hours and calcining at 580 °C for 4 hours. $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-4}$ was synthesized by vacuuming for 4 hours and calcining at 550 °C for 5 hours. The specific surface areas of $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-2}$, $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-3}$, $g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4\text{-4}$ are 259.0, 223.0, 160.0 $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively.

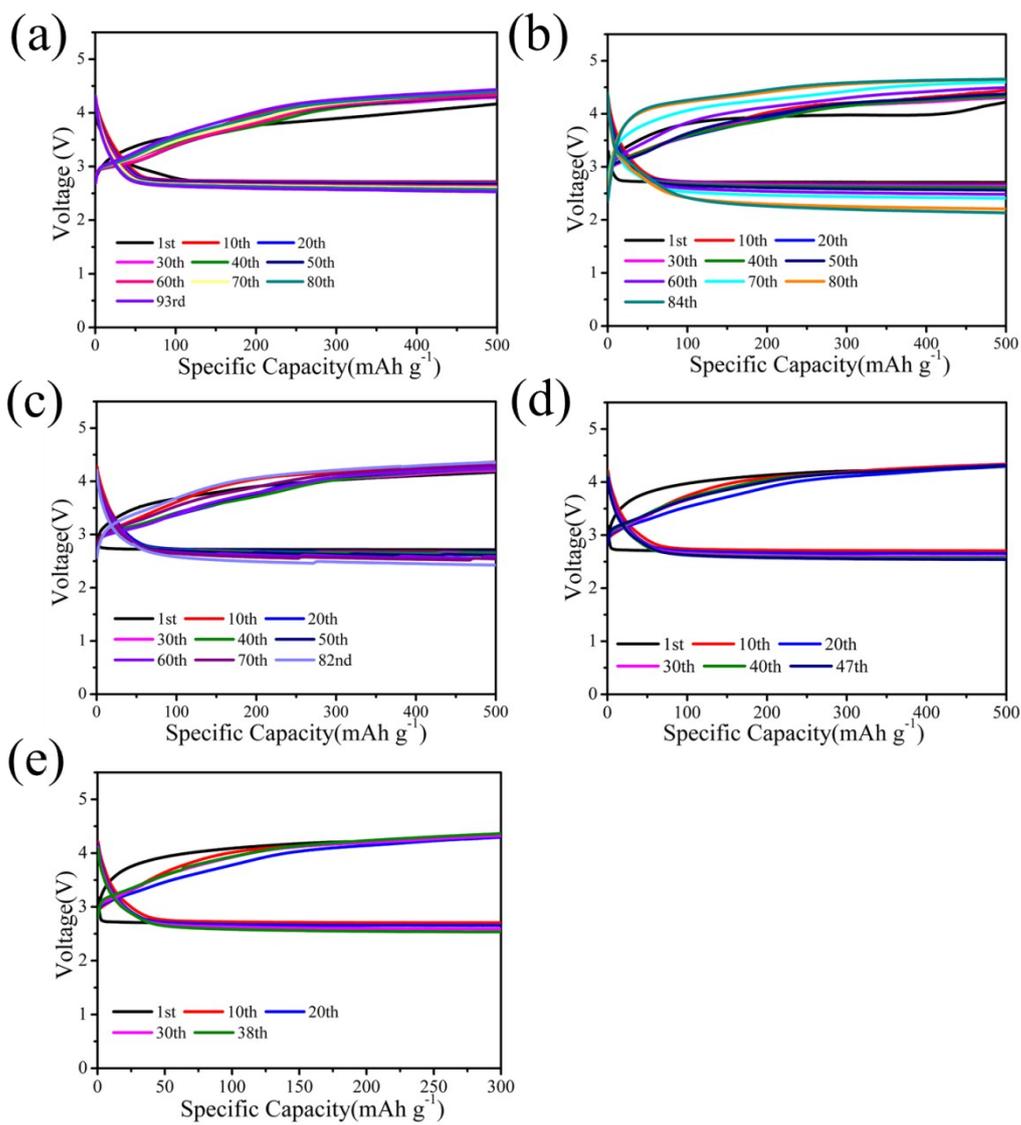


Fig. S3 Cycles of Li-O₂ batteries with WC-2 (a), WC-3 (b), WC-4 (c), g-C₃N₄ (d) and hard carbon (e) under limited capacity of 500 mAh g⁻¹ at 100 mA g⁻¹.

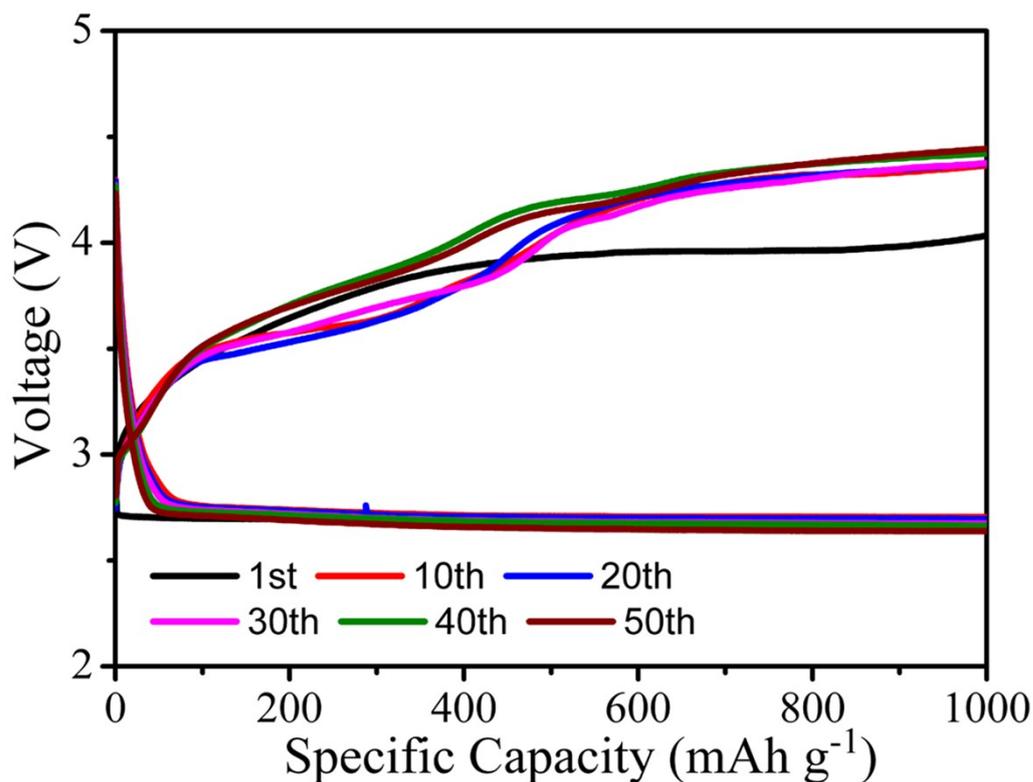


Fig. S4 Cycles of Li-O₂ batteries with WC-1 under limited capacity of 1000 mAh g⁻¹ at 100 mA g⁻¹.

References

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