

**Electronic Supplementary Information**

**Carbon Fragments as Highly Active Metal-Free Catalysts for Oxygen Reduction  
Reaction: A Mechanistic Study**

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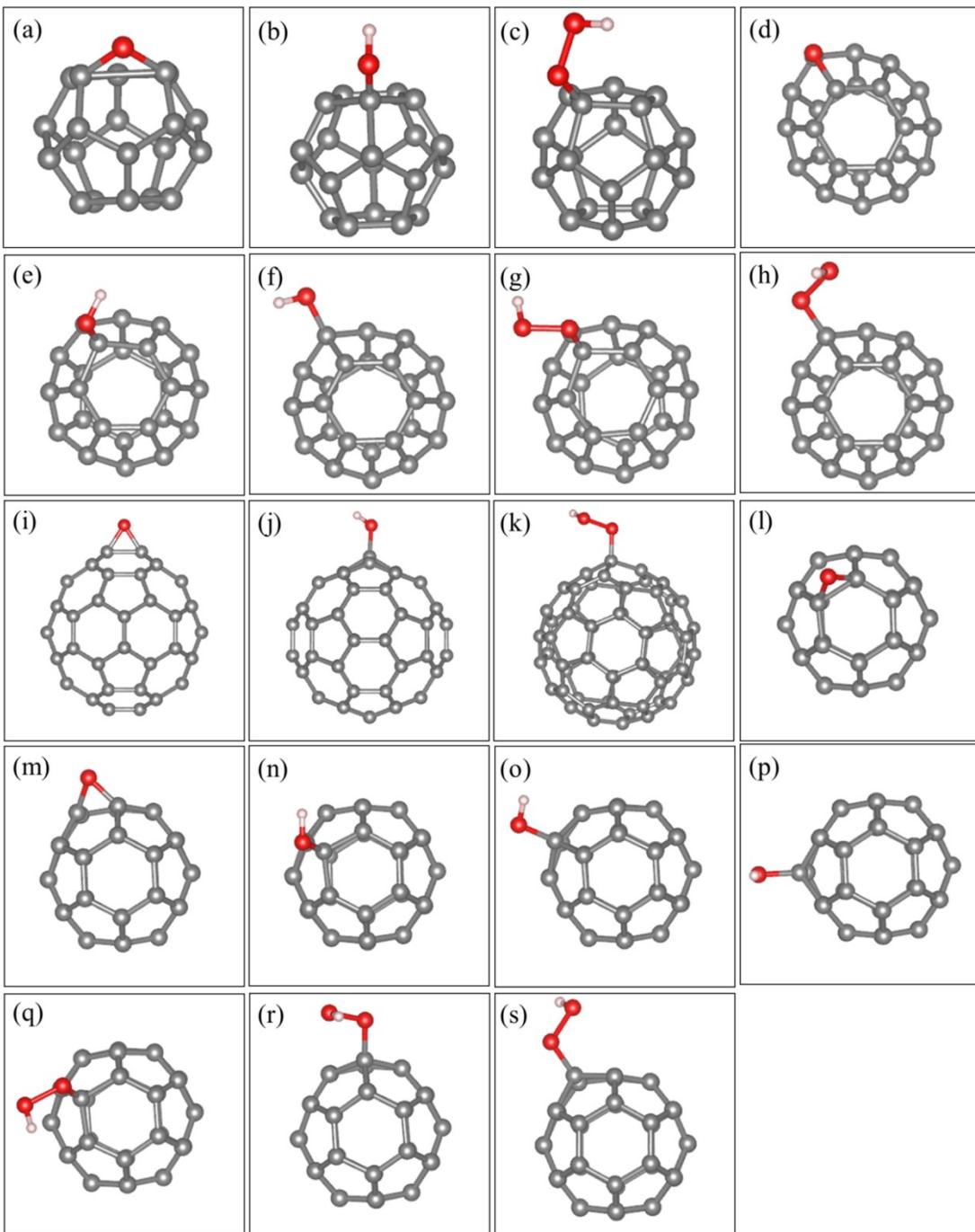
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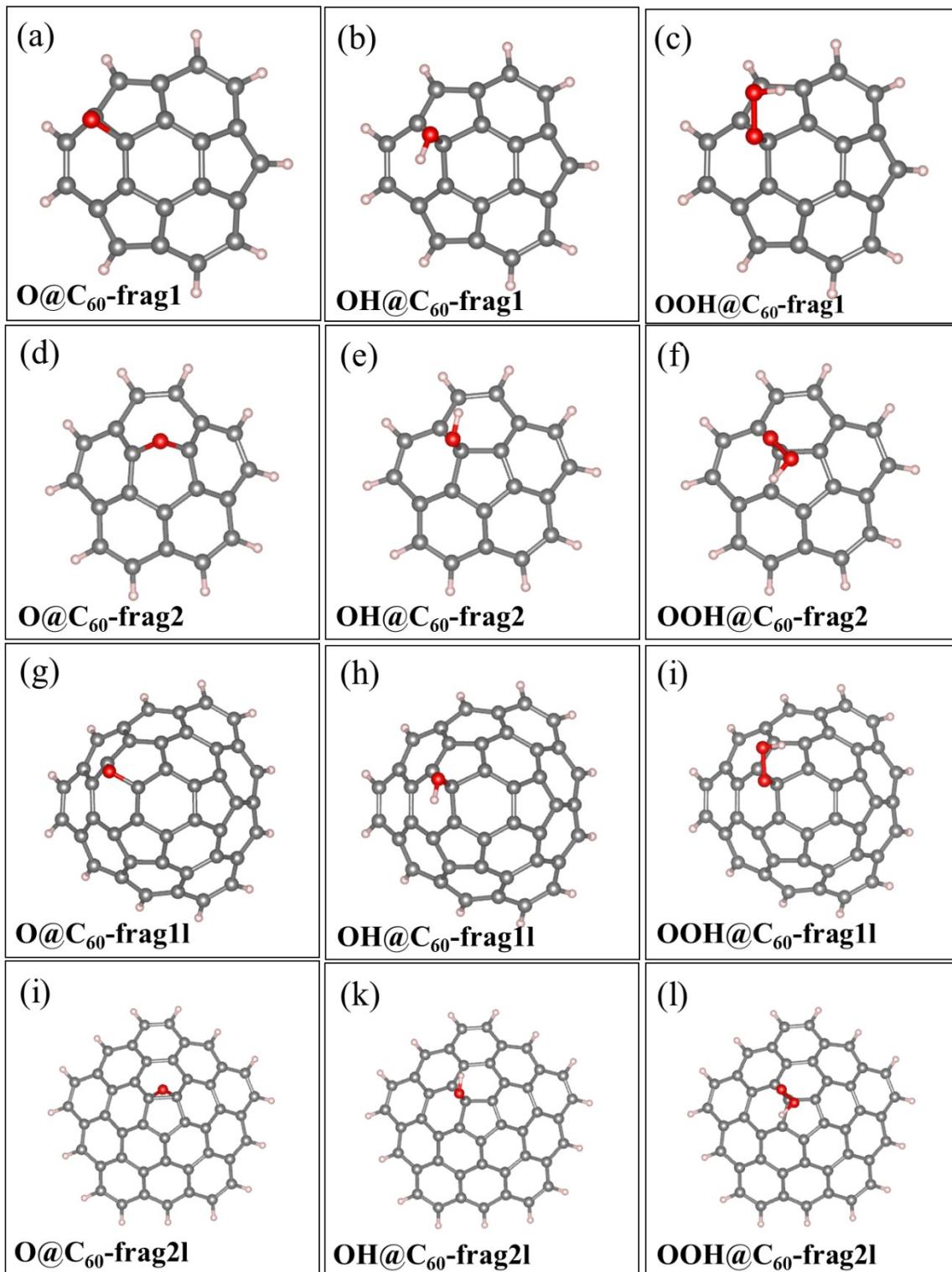
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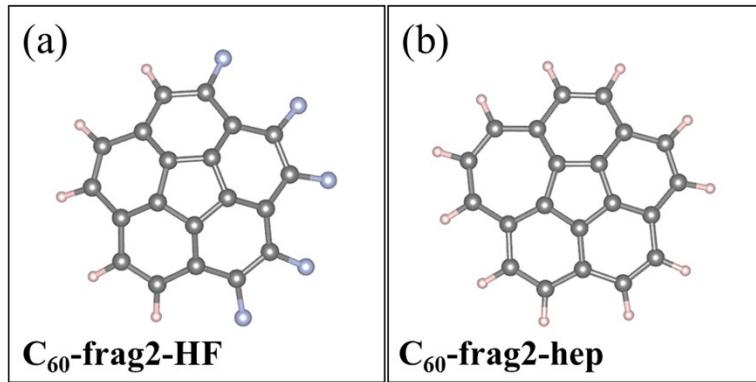
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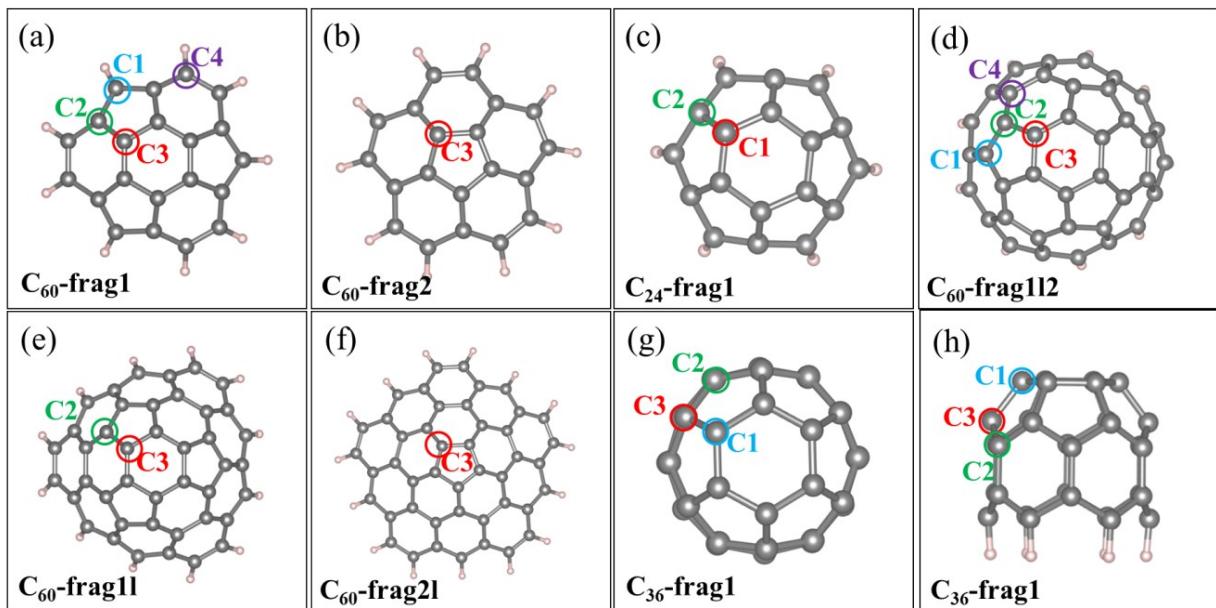
**Fig. S1**  $\text{O}^*$ ,  $\text{OH}^*$  and  $\text{OOH}^*$  species adsorption configurations on fullerenes. Grey, red, white balls represent carbon, oxygen, hydrogen atoms respectively. **a.**  $\text{O}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{20}$ -3p, **b.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{20}$ -3p, **c.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{20}$ -3p, **d.**  $\text{O}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{24}$ -3p &  $\text{C}_{24}$ -2p1h, **e.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{24}$ -2p1h, **f.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{24}$ -3p, **g.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{24}$ -2p1h, **h.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{24}$ -3p, **i.**  $\text{O}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{60}$ -1p2h, **j.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{60}$ -1p2h, **k.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{60}$ -1p2h, **l.**  $\text{O}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-1, **m.**  $\text{O}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-2 &  $\text{C}_{36}$ -1p2h, **n.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-1, **o.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-2, **p.**  $\text{OH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -1p2h, **q.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-1, **r.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -2p1h-2, **s.**  $\text{OOH}^*$  @  $\text{C}_{36}$ -1p2h.



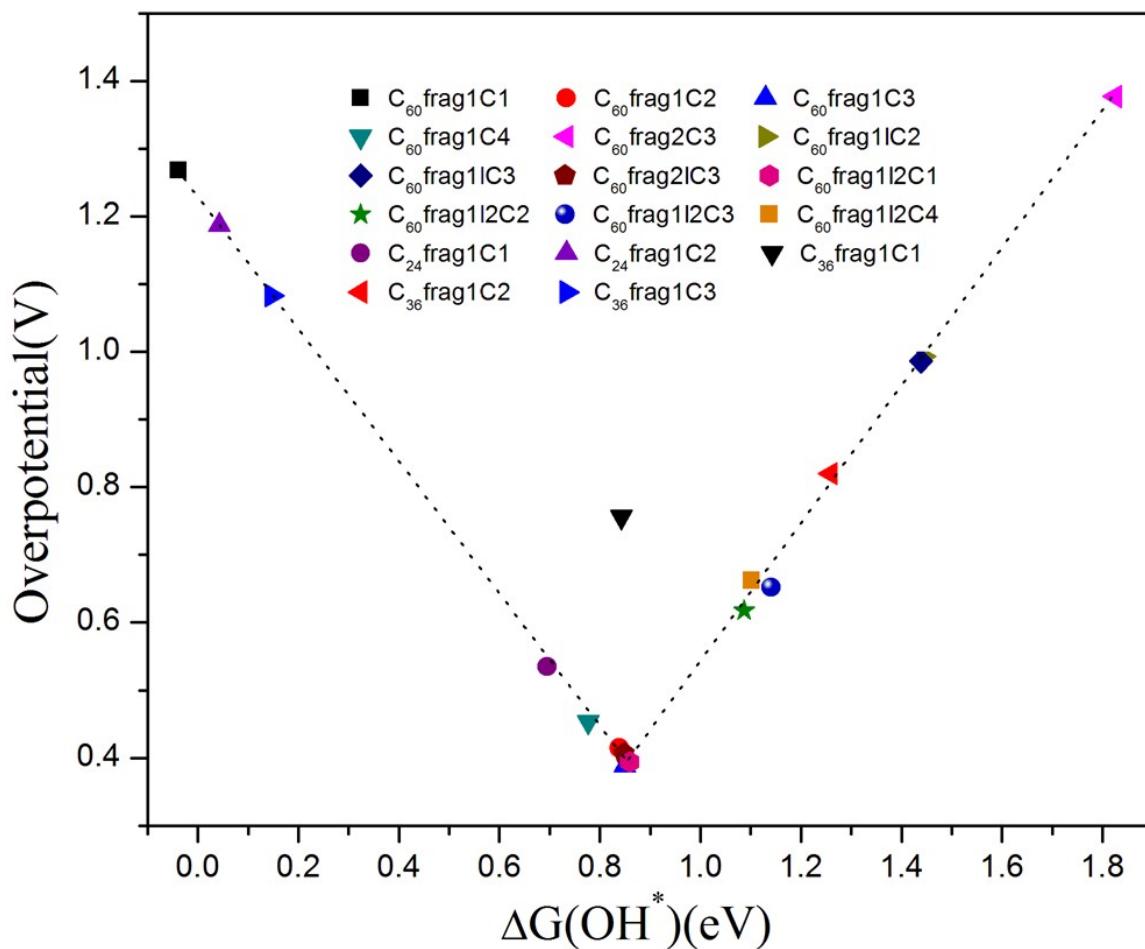
**Fig. S2** O\*, OH\* and OOH\* species adsorption configurations on C<sub>60</sub>-frag1, C<sub>60</sub>-frag2, C<sub>60</sub>-frag1l, C<sub>60</sub>-frag2l four different fragments. Grey, red, white balls represent carbon, oxygen, hydrogen atoms respectively.



**Fig. S3** Two modulated  $\text{C}_{60}$ -frag2 structures ( $\text{C}_{60}\text{frag2-HF}$  and  $\text{C}_{60}\text{frag2-hep}$ ). The grey sphere represents C atom, pink and the blue sphere represent H and fluorine atoms, respectively.



**Fig. S4** Various active sites on seven different fullerene-based fragments. C1, C2, C3, and C4 denote four different active sites.



**Fig. S5** Trends in oxygen reduction overpotential versus the  $\text{OH}^*$  adsorption free energy.

**Table S1** Computed formation energy and formation energy per atom for the four fragments:  $\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag1}$  and  $\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag2}$ ,  $\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag1l}$  and  $\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag2l}$ .

Formation energy	$\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag1}$	$\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag2}$	$\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag1l}$	$\text{C}_{60}\text{-frag2l}$
$E_{\text{form}}/\text{eV}$	-2.235	-5.210	-7.039	-12.382
$E_{\text{form}} \text{ per atom/eV}$	-0.075	-0.174	-0.130	-0.206

**Table S2**  $\Delta G(O^*)$ ,  $\Delta G(OH^*)$ , and  $\Delta G(OOH^*)$  are Gibbs adsorption free energy values (Unit: eV) of key O species ( $O^*$ ,  $OH^*$  and  $OOH^*$ ) adsorbed on C3 active site of  $C_{60}$ -frag1,  $C_{60}$ -frag2,  $C_{60}$ -frag1l,  $C_{60}$ -frag2l fragments.  $\Delta G_1$ ,  $\Delta G_2$ ,  $\Delta G_3$ , and  $\Delta G_4$  are reaction free energy values in each ORR step at  $U = 0$  (Unit: eV).  $U_{over}$  is the calculated overpotential of ORR (Unit: V).

	$\Delta G(O^*)$	$\Delta G(OH^*)$	$\Delta G(OOH^*)$	$\Delta G_1$	$\Delta G_2$	$\Delta G_3$	$\Delta G_4$	$U_{over}$
$C_{60}$ -frag1	2.625	0.850	4.079	-0.841	-1.454	-1.775	-0.850	<b>0.389</b>
$C_{60}$ -frag2	2.505	1.826	5.067	0.147	-2.562	-0.679	-1.826	1.377
$C_{60}$ -frag1l	2.276	1.439	4.676	-0.244	-2.400	-0.837	-1.439	0.986
$C_{60}$ -frag2l	2.309	0.848	4.097	-0.823	-1.787	-1.461	-0.848	<b>0.407</b>

**Table S3** Computed Bader-charge change before and after the adsorption. For example,  $O_{\text{obtained}}$  represents the number of electrons O gained after being adsorbed on  $C_{60}$ -frag1,  $C_{60}$ -frag2,  $C_{60}$ -frag1l, or  $C_{60}$ -frag2l fragment.  $C_{\text{loss}}$  corresponds to the lost electrons from the active sites C during the adsorption. O atom is always adsorbed on the bridge site of the two neighboring C atoms, and the Bader-charge change of both C atoms is presented in the table.

Charge  e		$C_{60}$ -frag1	$C_{60}$ -frag2	$C_{60}$ -frag1l	$C_{60}$ -frag2l
After $O^*$ Adsorb	$O_{\text{gain}}$	0.891	1.091	1.077	0.860
	$C_{\text{loss}}$	0.451, 0.399	0.442, 0.472	0.428, 0.472	0.399, 0.307
After $OH^*$ Adsorb	$OH_{\text{gain}}$	0.480	0.462	0.471	0.471
	$C_{\text{loss}}$	0.545	0.474	0.490	0.509
After $OOH^*$ Adsorb	$OOH_{\text{gain}}$	0.515	0.477	0.507	0.492
	$C_{\text{loss}}$	0.463	0.428	0.444	0.431

**Table S4** Free-energy changes associated with C<sub>60</sub>-frag2 and the two modulated C<sub>60</sub>-frag2 structures (C<sub>60</sub>frag2-HF and C<sub>60</sub>frag2-hep). Computed Gibbs adsorption free energy values (Unit: eV) of key O species O\*, OH\*, OOH\* are denoted as ΔG(O\*), ΔG(OH\*), and ΔG(OOH\*). ΔG<sub>1</sub>, ΔG<sub>2</sub>, ΔG<sub>3</sub>, and ΔG<sub>4</sub> are reaction free energy values in each ORR step at U = 0 (Unit: eV). U<sub>over</sub> is the calculated overpotential of ORR (Unit: V).

	ΔO*	ΔOH*	ΔOOH*	ΔG <sub>1</sub>	ΔG <sub>2</sub>	ΔG <sub>3</sub>	ΔG <sub>4</sub>	U <sub>over</sub>
C <sub>60</sub> frag2	2.505	1.826	5.067	0.147	-2.562	-0.679	-1.826	1.377
C <sub>60</sub> frag2-HF	2.747	1.786	5.040	0.120	-2.293	-0.961	-1.786	1.350
C <sub>60</sub> frag2-hep	2.692	0.955	4.212	-0.708	-1.520	-1.737	-0.955	0.522

**Table S5** Computed free-energy changes on various active sites on seven fragments. Computed Gibbs adsorption free energy values (Unit: eV) of key O species O\*, OH\*, OOH\* are denoted as ΔG(O\*), ΔG(OH\*), and ΔG(OOH\*). ΔG<sub>1</sub>, ΔG<sub>2</sub>, ΔG<sub>3</sub>, and ΔG<sub>4</sub> are reaction free energy values in each ORR step at U = 0 (Unit: eV). U<sub>over</sub> is the calculated overpotential of ORR (Unit: V).

	ΔG(O*)	ΔG(OH*)	ΔG(OOH*)	ΔG <sub>1</sub>	ΔG <sub>2</sub>	ΔG <sub>3</sub>	ΔG <sub>4</sub>	U <sub>over</sub>
C <sub>60</sub> frag1C1	1.654	-0.038	3.134	-1.786	-1.480	-1.692	0.038	1.268
C <sub>60</sub> frag1C2	1.654	0.839	4.094	-0.826	-2.440	-0.815	-0.839	<b>0.415</b>
C <sub>60</sub> frag1C3	2.625	0.850	4.079	-0.841	-1.454	-1.775	-0.850	<b>0.389</b>
C <sub>60</sub> frag1C4	1.642	0.777	3.986	-0.934	-2.344	-0.865	-0.777	<b>0.453</b>
C <sub>60</sub> frag2C3	2.505	1.826	5.067	0.147	-2.562	-0.679	-1.826	1.377
C <sub>60</sub> frag1IC2	2.102	1.443	4.683	-0.237	-2.582	-0.658	-1.443	0.993
C <sub>60</sub> frag1IC3	2.276	1.439	4.676	-0.244	-2.400	-0.837	-1.439	0.986
C <sub>60</sub> frag2IC3	2.309	0.848	4.097	-0.823	-1.787	-1.461	-0.848	<b>0.407</b>
C <sub>60</sub> frag1I2C1	2.154	0.860	4.084	-0.836	-1.929	-1.295	-0.860	<b>0.394</b>
C <sub>60</sub> frag1I2C2	1.794	1.087	4.308	-0.612	-2.513	-0.707	-1.087	0.618
C <sub>60</sub> frag1I2C3	1.757	1.141	4.342	-0.578	-2.585	-0.616	-1.141	0.652
C <sub>60</sub> frag1I2C4	2.003	1.102	4.352	-0.568	-2.349	-0.901	-1.102	0.662
C <sub>24</sub> frag1C1	1.587	0.695	3.946	-0.974	-2.358	-0.892	-0.695	0.535
C <sub>24</sub> frag1C2	1.066	0.043	3.301	-1.619	-2.234	-1.024	-0.043	1.187
C <sub>36</sub> frag1C1	1.317	0.843	4.092	-0.828	-2.775	-0.474	-0.843	0.756
C <sub>36</sub> frag1C2	1.743	1.260	4.510	-0.410	-2.767	-0.482	-1.260	0.820
C <sub>36</sub> frag1C3	1.317	0.147	3.416	-1.504	-2.099	-1.169	-0.147	1.083