

## *Supporting Information*

# **A strategy to unlock the potential of CrN as highly active oxygen reduction reaction catalyst**

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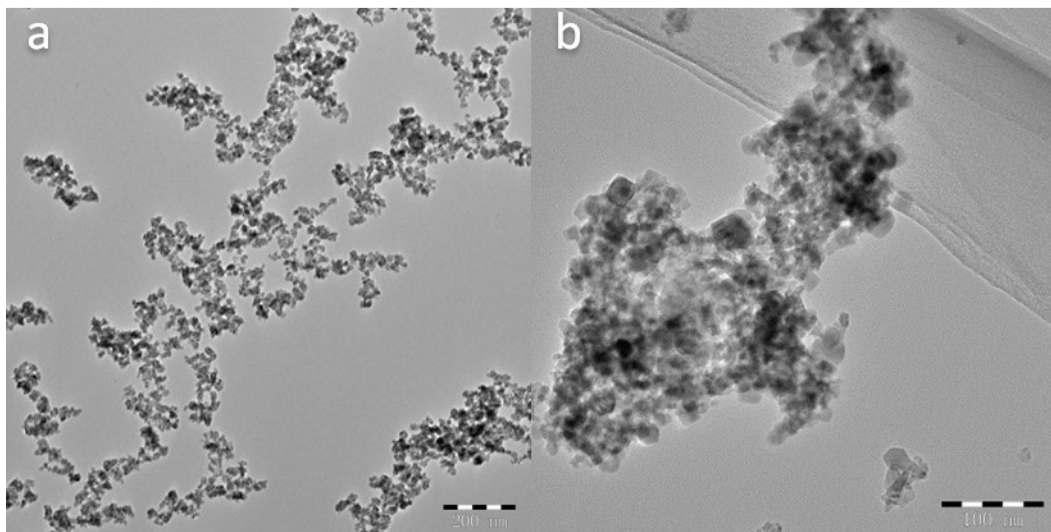
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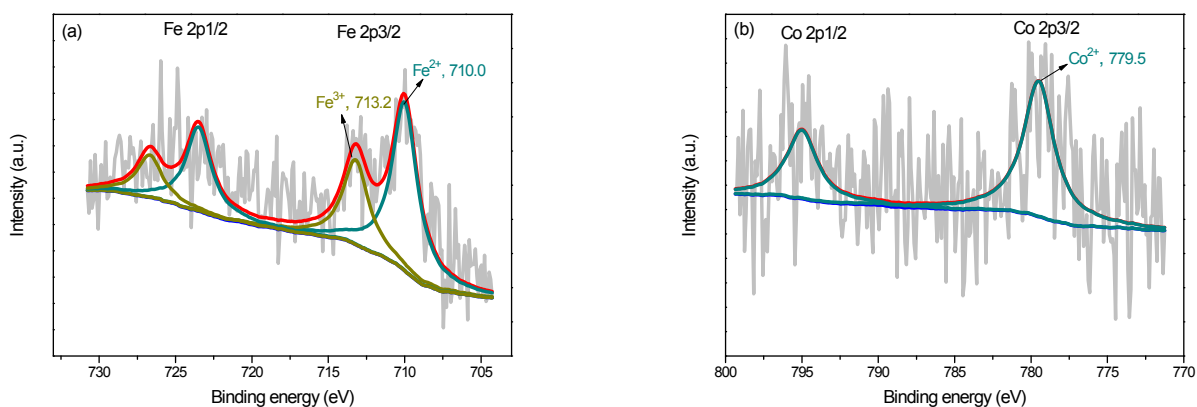
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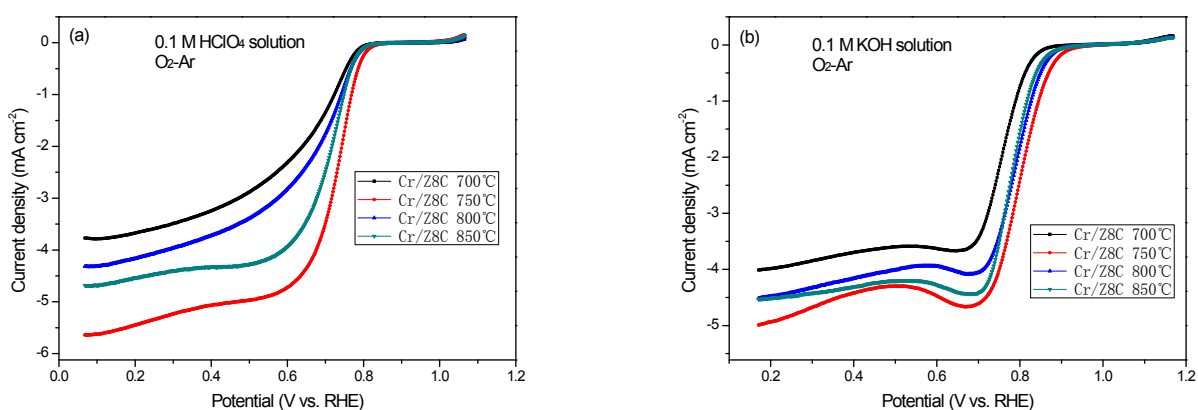
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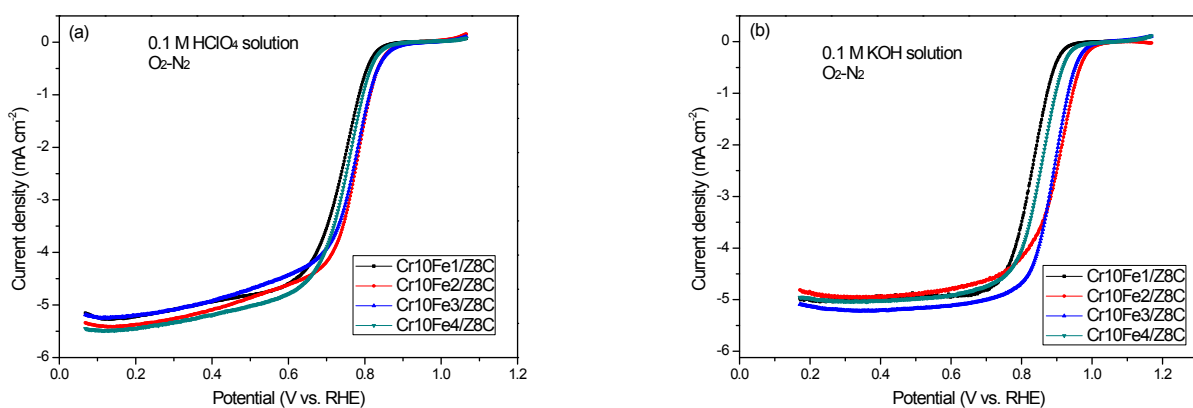
**Figure S1.** TEM images of free-standing CrN annealed at 750°C in NH<sub>3</sub> atmosphere for 2 h.



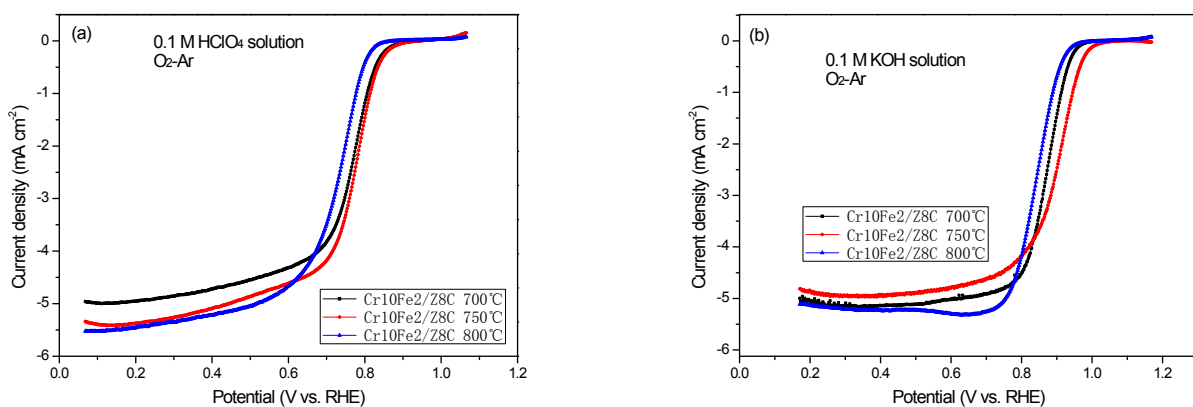
**Figure S2.** XPS spectra of (a) Fe 2p in Cr<sub>10</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>/Z8C and (b) Co 2p in Cr<sub>10</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>/Z8C.



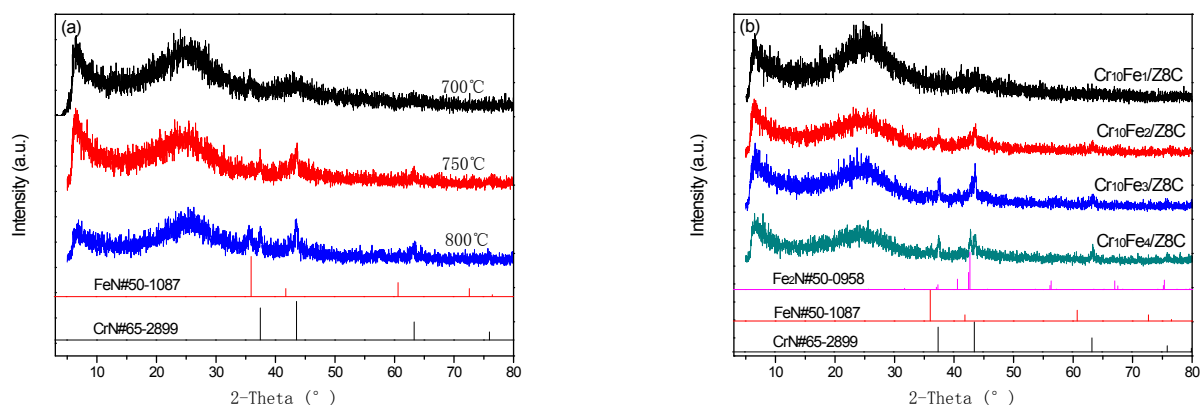
**Figure S3.** Linear sweep voltammetry curves of Cr/Z8C annealing at different temperatures (a) in 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub> solution and (b) 0.1 M KOH solution, calculated by subtracting Ar-saturated solution from O<sub>2</sub>-saturated solution at a rotation speed of 1600 rpm.



**Figure S4.** Linear sweep voltammetry curves of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_x/\text{Z8C}$  annealing at  $750^\circ\text{C}$  (a) in 0.1 M  $\text{HClO}_4$  solution and (b) 0.1 M  $\text{KOH}$  solution, calculated by subtracting Ar-saturated solution from  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated solution at a rotation speed of 1600 rpm.



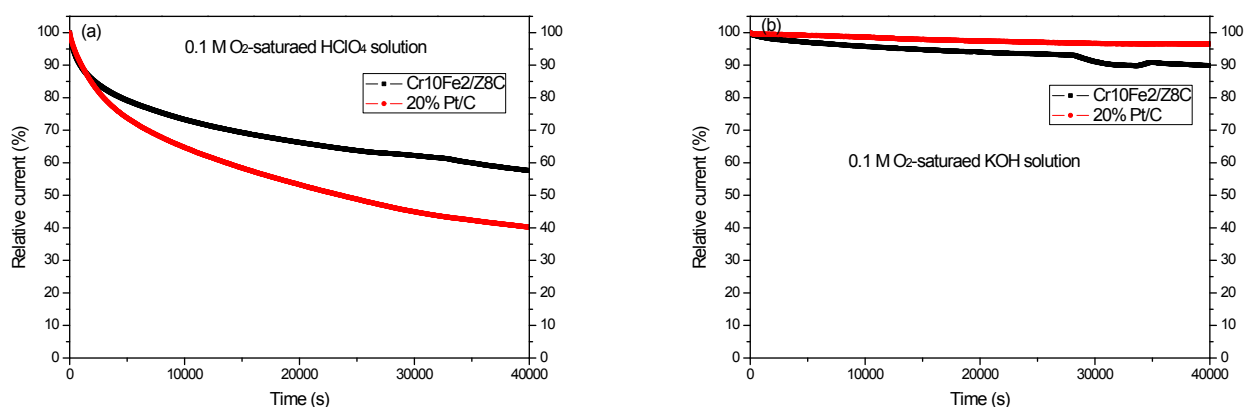
**Figure S5.** Linear sweep voltammetry curves of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$  annealing at different temperature (a) in 0.1 M  $\text{HClO}_4$  solution and (b) 0.1 M  $\text{KOH}$  solution, calculated by subtracting Ar-saturated solution from  $\text{O}_2$ -saturated solution at a rotation speed of 1600 rpm.



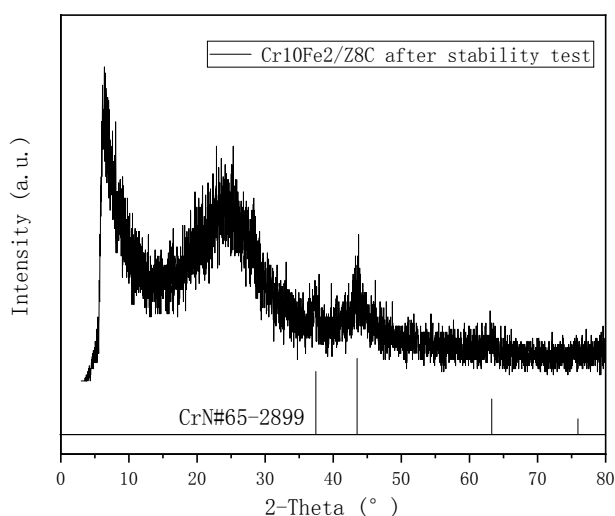
**Figure S6.** (a) XRD patterns of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$  annealed at different temperatures in an  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere for 2 h; (b) XRD patterns of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_x/\text{Z8C}$  ( $x = 1, 2, 3, 4$ ) annealed at  $750^\circ\text{C}$  in an  $\text{NH}_3$  atmosphere for 2 h.

Figure S6a shows that clear diffraction peaks of CrN can only be found in the patterns of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$

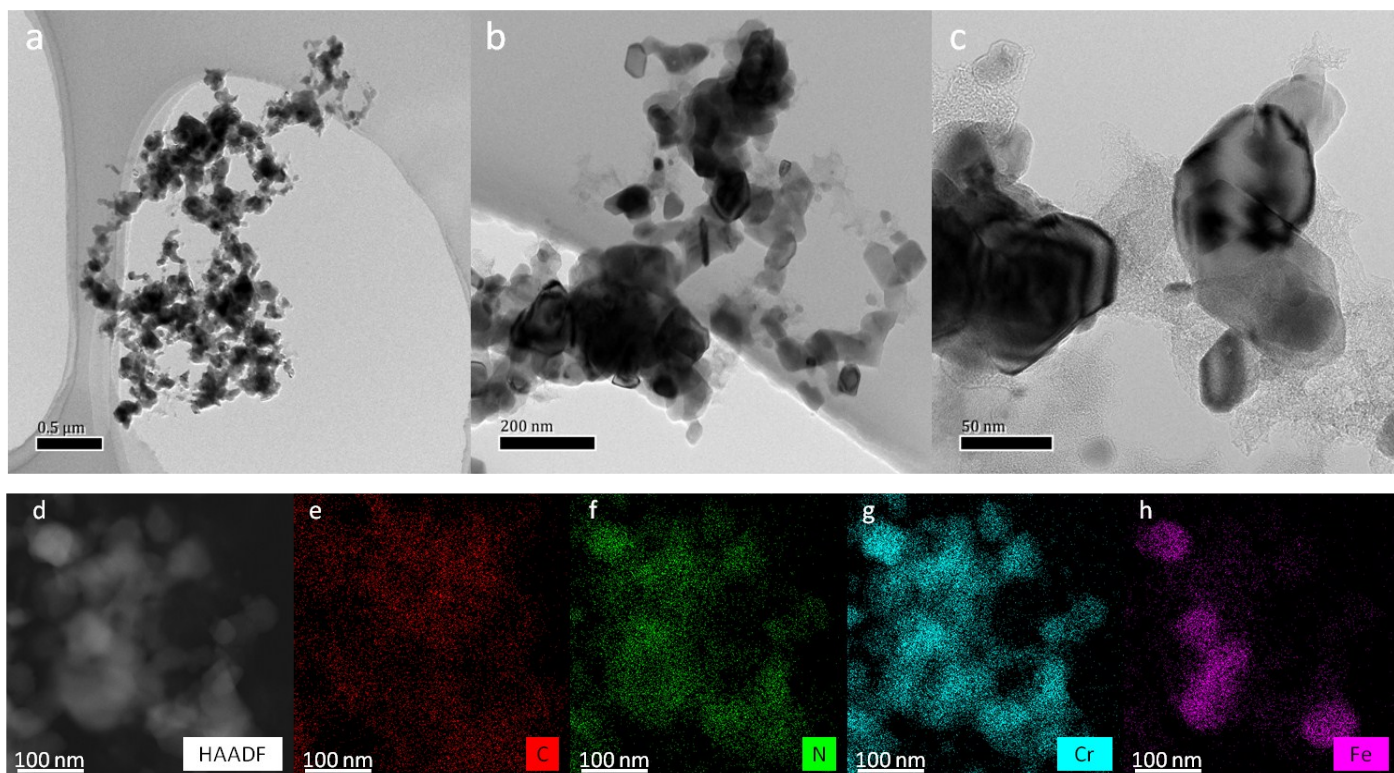
annealed at 750 and 800°C, while the FeN phase can be found in the patterns of Cr<sub>10</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>/Z8C annealed at 700 and 800°C. This is probably because that Fe could be fully doped in the lattice of CrN at 750°C, as the annealing temperature rises, the doping capacity decreases therefore the FeN phase appeared again. As shown in Figure S6b, the Cr/Fe molar ratio higher than 10:2 resulted in the formation of FeN and Fe<sub>2</sub>N, which is very likely that the amount of Fe surpassed the doping capacity therefore the excess Fe appeared as FeN and Fe<sub>2</sub>N. In addition, it can be seen that the Cr/Fe molar ratio lower than 10:2 resulted in no clear diffraction peaks of CrN. This is probably that the amount of Fe was too low to destroy the structure of ZIF-8 to form detectable CrN crystals.



**Figure S7.** Catalytic stability of Cr<sub>10</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>/Z8C and Pt/C polarized at 0.7 V vs. RHE during 40,000 s in (a) 0.1 M O<sub>2</sub>-saturated HClO<sub>4</sub> solution and (b) 0.1 M O<sub>2</sub>-saturated KOH solution.



**Figure S8.** XRD pattern of Cr<sub>10</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>/Z8C after stability tests.



**Figure S9.** TEM images (a-c), HAADF images and EDS elemental mappings (d-h) of  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$  after stability tests.

**Table S1.** Atomic contents of  $\text{Cr}/\text{Z8C}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Co}_2/\text{Z8C}$  in EDX analysis.

Sample	Atomic contents (%)						
	C	N	Cr	Fe	Co	Cr/Fe	Cr/Co
$\text{Cr}/\text{Z8C}$	86.71	12.74	0.55	-	-	-	-
$\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$	97.33	2.39	0.16	0.1	-	1.6	-
$\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Co}_2/\text{Z8C}$	97.13	2.64	0.11	-	0.1	-	1.1

**Table S2.** Atomic contents of  $\text{Cr}/\text{Z8C}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Co}_2/\text{Z8C}$  and  $\text{N-Z8C}$  in XPS analysis.

Sample	Atomic contents (%)						
	C	N	O	Cr	Zn	Fe	Co
$\text{Cr}/\text{Z8C}$	79.24	10.23	8.37	1.37	0.78	-	-
$\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Fe}_2/\text{Z8C}$	89.24	4.99	5.04	0.41	0.15	0.16	-
$\text{Cr}_{10}\text{Co}_2/\text{Z8C}$	89.22	3.71	6.37	0.22	0.17	-	0.31
$\text{N-Z8C}$	88.14	7.67	3.36	-	0.83	-	-

**Table S3.** List of outstanding metal nitrides-based ORR catalysts in acidic and alkaline media.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Half-wave potential (V vs. RHE)	Reference
Ti <sub>0.8</sub> Co <sub>0.2</sub> N assemblies	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.79	[1]
Cr <sub>10</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> /Z8C	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.768	This work
Cr <sub>10</sub> Co <sub>2</sub> /Z8C	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.738	This work
Cr/Z8C	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.722	This work
Ti <sub>0.95</sub> Ni <sub>0.05</sub> N	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.70	[2]
Co <sub>0.5</sub> Mo <sub>0.5</sub> N <sub>y</sub> /NCNCs	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.58	[3]
TiON	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.58	[4]
Co <sub>0.6</sub> Mo <sub>1.4</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.5	[5]
Cr <sub>10</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> /Z8C	0.1 M KOH	0.901	This work
Cr <sub>10</sub> Co <sub>2</sub> /Z8C	0.1 M KOH	0.851	This work
Ti <sub>0.8</sub> Co <sub>0.2</sub> N assemblies	0.1 M KOH	0.85	[1]
Ti <sub>0.95</sub> Ni <sub>0.05</sub> N	0.1 M KOH	0.80	[2]
V <sub>0.95</sub> Co <sub>0.05</sub> N MFs	0.1 M KOH	0.80	[6]
Cr/Z8C	0.1 M KOH	0.797	This work
V <sub>0.95</sub> Co <sub>0.05</sub> N	0.1 M KOH	0.76	[7]
CoMoON	0.1 M KOH	0.76	[8]

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