

Table S1 Crystallographic data

Compound	1	2	3	4
Empirical formula	C ₃₀ H ₂₂ CoN ₅ O _{6.50}	C ₃₆ H ₃₀ Co ₃ N ₆ O ₁₈	C ₁₀₂ H ₈₄ Cl ₂ Co ₄ N ₂₈ O ₁₇	C ₂₇ H ₂₁ CoN ₇ O ₅
Formula weight	615.46	1011.45	2280.59	582.44
Crystal system	Trigonal	Monoclinic	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
Space group	R-3	P2(1)/c	P2(1)/c	C2/c
<i>a</i> (Å)	26.658(8)	7.565(3)	13.850(3)	29.174(10)
<i>b</i> (Å)	26.658(8)	29.760(10)	13.682(3)	13.803(4)
<i>c</i> (Å)	20.810(9)	17.084(6)	26.863(7)	13.380(4)
α (°)	90	90	90	90
β (°)	90	101.521(4)	97.757(4)	112.762(5)
γ (°)	120	90	90	90
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	12807(9)	3769(2)	5044(2)	4969(3)
<i>Z</i>	18	4	2	8
<i>D</i> _{calcd} (g·cm ⁻³)	1.436	1.783	1.502	1.557
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.657	1.397	0.782	0.746
<i>R</i> _{int}	0.0416	0.0634	0.0368	0.0315
Final <i>R</i> indicaes	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0419	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0397 <i>wR</i> ₂	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0594, <i>wR</i> ₂ =	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0465
[<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	<i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1134	= 0.0989	0.1678	<i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1327
<i>R</i> indices(all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0443	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0480	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0662, <i>wR</i> ₂ =	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0507
	<i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1155	<i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1035	0.1734	<i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.1376
Goof	1.024	1.005	1.085	0.913

^a $R_1 = \sum \|F_o\| - \|F_c\| / \sum \|F_o\|$, $wR_2 = \{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / [\sum w(F_o^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$

Table S2 Selected bond lengths(Å)and bond angles(°)of compound 1

Co(1)-O(4A)	2.0181(15)	Co(1)-O(3B)	2.0262(14)	Co(1)-O(2)	2.0515(14)
Co(1)-N(3)	2.1306(16)	Co(1)-N(1)	2.1688(17)		
O(4A)-Co(1)-O(3B)	120.04(6)	O(4A)-Co(1)-O(2)	90.55(6)		
O(3B)-Co(1)-O(2)	149.03(5)	O(4A)-Co(1)-N(3)	93.80(6)		
O(3B)-Co(1)-N(3)	90.62(6)	O(2)-Co(1)-N(3)	92.14(6)		
O(4A)-Co(1)-N(1)	86.80(6)	O(3B)-Co(1)-N(1)	86.81(6)		
O(2)-Co(1)-N(1)	90.47(6)	N(3)-Co(1)-N(1)	177.31(6)		

Symmetry Code:A, -y-1/3,x-y+1/3,z+1/3 ; B, y-1/3,-x+y-2/3,-z+1/3

Table S3 Selected bond lengths(Å)and bond angles(°)of compound 2

Co(1)-O(8)	2.0272(17)	Co(1)-O(14)	2.039(2)	Co(1)-O(13)	2.045(2)
Co(1)-O(1)	2.0945(17)	Co(1)-N(6)	2.111(2)	Co(2)-O(4A)	2.0578(19)
Co(2)-O(9)	2.0668(17)	Co(2)-O(7B)	2.0757(16)	Co(2)-N(4C)	2.1329(19)
Co(2)-O(2B)	2.1475(19)	Co(3)- O(11D)	2.0892(16)	Co(3)-O(12)	2.0924(16)
Co(3)-O(6E)	2.1213(16)	Co(3)-N(5F)	2.1386(19)	Co(3)-O(15)	2.1400(19)
Co(3)-O(6G)	2.1667(17)				
O(8)-Co(1)-O(14)	90.51(8)	O(8)-Co(1)-O(13)	86.43(9)		
O(14)-Co(1)-O(13)	174.20(11)	O(8)-Co(1)-O(1)	163.82(7)		
O(14)-Co(1)-O(1)	88.43(7)	O(13)-Co(1)-O(1)	93.14(8)		
O(8)-Co(1)-N(6)	99.71(8)	O(14)-Co(1)-N(6)	99.42(10)		
O(13)-Co(1)-N(6)	85.96(11)	O(1)-Co(1)-N(6)	96.39(7)		
O(4A)-Co(2)-O(9)	90.85(8)	O(4A)-Co(2)-O(7B)	86.98(8)		
O(9)-Co(2)-O(7B)	176.99(7)	O(4A)-Co(2)-N(4C)	105.73(8)		
O(9)-Co(2)-N(4C)	89.18(7)	O(7B)-Co(2)-N(4C)	89.40(7)		
O(4A)-Co(2)-O(2B)	157.18(7)	O(9)-Co(2)-O(2B)	91.08(7)		
O(7B)-Co(2)-O(2B)	91.73(7)	N(4C)-Co(2)-O(2B)	97.03(8)		
O(11D)-Co(3)-O(12)	98.50(7)	O(11D)-Co(3)-O(6E)	92.70(7)		
O(12)-Co(3)-O(6E)	168.79(6)	O(11D)-Co(3)-N(5F)	87.76(7)		
O(12)-Co(3)-N(5F)	87.34(7)	O(6E)-Co(3)-N(5F)	93.60(7)		
O(11D)-Co(3)-O(15)	90.42(7)	O(12)-Co(3)-O(15)	91.36(7)		
O(6E)-Co(3)-O(15)	88.07(7)	N(5F)-Co(3)-O(15)	177.59(8)		
O(11D)-Co(3)-O(6G)	169.18(6)	O(12)-Co(3)-O(6G)	92.32(7)		
O(6E)-Co(3)-O(6G)	76.49(7)	N(5F)-Co(3)-O(6G)	92.38(7)		
O(15)-Co(3)-O(6G)	89.70(7)				

Symmetry Code: A, $x-1,y,z-1$; B, $x-1,-y+1/2,z-1/2$; C, $-x+1,-y,-z+1$; D, $-x+2,-y+1,-z+1$;
E, $-x+3,y+1/2,-z+3/2$; F, $x+1,-y+1/2,z+1/2$; G, $x,-y+1/2,z-1/2$.

Table S4 Selected bond lengths(Å)and bond angles(°)of compound 3

Co(1)-O(5A)	2.002(3)	Co(1)-O(1B)	2.039(3)	Co(1)-N(12)	2.157(3)
Co(1)-N(11C)	2.174(3)	Co(1)-Cl(1)	2.3647(12)	Co(2)-O(6A)	2.010(3)
Co(2)-O(4)	2.048(3)	Co(2)-N(6)	2.162(3)	Co(2)-N(5C)	2.166(3)
Co(2)-Cl(1)	2.3839(12)				
O(5A)-Co(1)-O(1B)	150.23(11)	O(5A)-Co(1)-N(12)	90.34(12)		
O(1B)-Co(1)-N(12)	91.57(12)	O(5A)-Co(1)-N(11C)	90.46(12)		
O(1B)-Co(1)-N(11C)	86.75(12)	N(12)-Co(1)-N(11C)	177.85(12)		
O(5A)-Co(1)-Cl(1)	107.99(8)	O(1B)-Co(1)-Cl(1)	101.51(9)		
N(12)-Co(1)-Cl(1)	93.89(9)	N(11C)-Co(1)-Cl(1)	87.76(10)		
O(6A)-Co(2)-O(4)	152.28(11)	O(6A)-Co(2)-N(6)	90.38(12)		
O(4)-Co(2)-N(6)	92.96(12)	O(6A)-Co(2)-N(5C)	89.22(12)		
O(4)-Co(2)-N(5C)	87.09(12)	N(6)-Co(2)-N(5C)	179.23(14)		
O(6A)-Co(2)-Cl(1)	107.69(8)	O(4)-Co(2)-Cl(1)	99.83(9)		
N(6)-Co(2)-Cl(1)	89.99(9)	N(5C)-Co(2)-Cl(1)	90.75(10)		

Symmetry Code: A : -x,y-1/2,-z+1/2 ; B, x+1,y,z ; C, x,-y+3/2,z+1/2 ;

Table S5 Selected bond lengths(Å)and bond angles(°)of compound 4

Co(1)-O(2A)	1.987(2)	Co(1)-O(3)	2.0055(19)	Co(1)-O(4B)	2.027(2)
Co(1)-N(4C)	2.161(2)	Co(1)-N(5)	2.173(2)		
O(2A)-Co(1)-O(3)	134.76(10)	O(2A)-Co(1)-O(4B)	97.13(10)		
O(3)-Co(1)-O(4B)	128.10(10)	O(2A)-Co(1)-N(4C)	96.15(9)		
O(3)-Co(1)-N(4C)	88.10(8)	O(4B)-Co(1)-N(4C)	87.38(8)		
O(2A)-Co(1)-N(5)	86.29(9)	O(3)-Co(1)-N(5)	91.62(8)		
O(4B)-Co(1)-N(5)	90.31(9)	N(4C)-Co(1)-N(5)	176.83(9)		

Symmetry Code: A, -x+1/2,y+1/2,-z+3/2; B, -x+1/2,-y-1/2,-z+1; C, x+1/2,-y-1/2,z+1/2.

Table S6 Electrochemical parameters of CoNC-A and CoNC-B

	CoNC-A	CoNC-B	Pt/C
$E_{\text{onset}}/\text{V}$	0.893	0.962	0.968
$E_{1/2}/\text{V}$	0.785	0.808	0.799
$J_L/\text{mA}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$	5.46	5.29	5.09

Table S7. E_{onset} and $E_{1/2}$ of CoNC-B and the reported carbon nanomaterials derived from some Co-MOFs in alkaline electrolyte

Co-MOFs	Onset potentials (V)	Half Wave potential (V)	Ref.
$[\text{Co}_3(\text{tpt})_2(\text{Hbpt})_3]\cdot 0.5\text{DMDP}$	0.962	0.808	This work
Co-doped ZIF-8	0.93	0.80	34
CPM-24	-	0.76	50

$\text{Co}^{\text{II}}(\text{pybz})_2 \cdot 2\text{DMF}$	0.94	0.81	51
$[\text{Co}_2(\mu_3\text{-OH})(\text{bib})(\text{bpt})] \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$	0904	0.795	70
$[\text{Co}_3(\mu_2\text{-OH})_4(\text{I})_2] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.95	0.80	74
$[\text{Co}(\text{im})_4 \cdot \text{DMA}]$	0.83	0.77	75
Co-Ade-MOFs	0.91	0.81	76

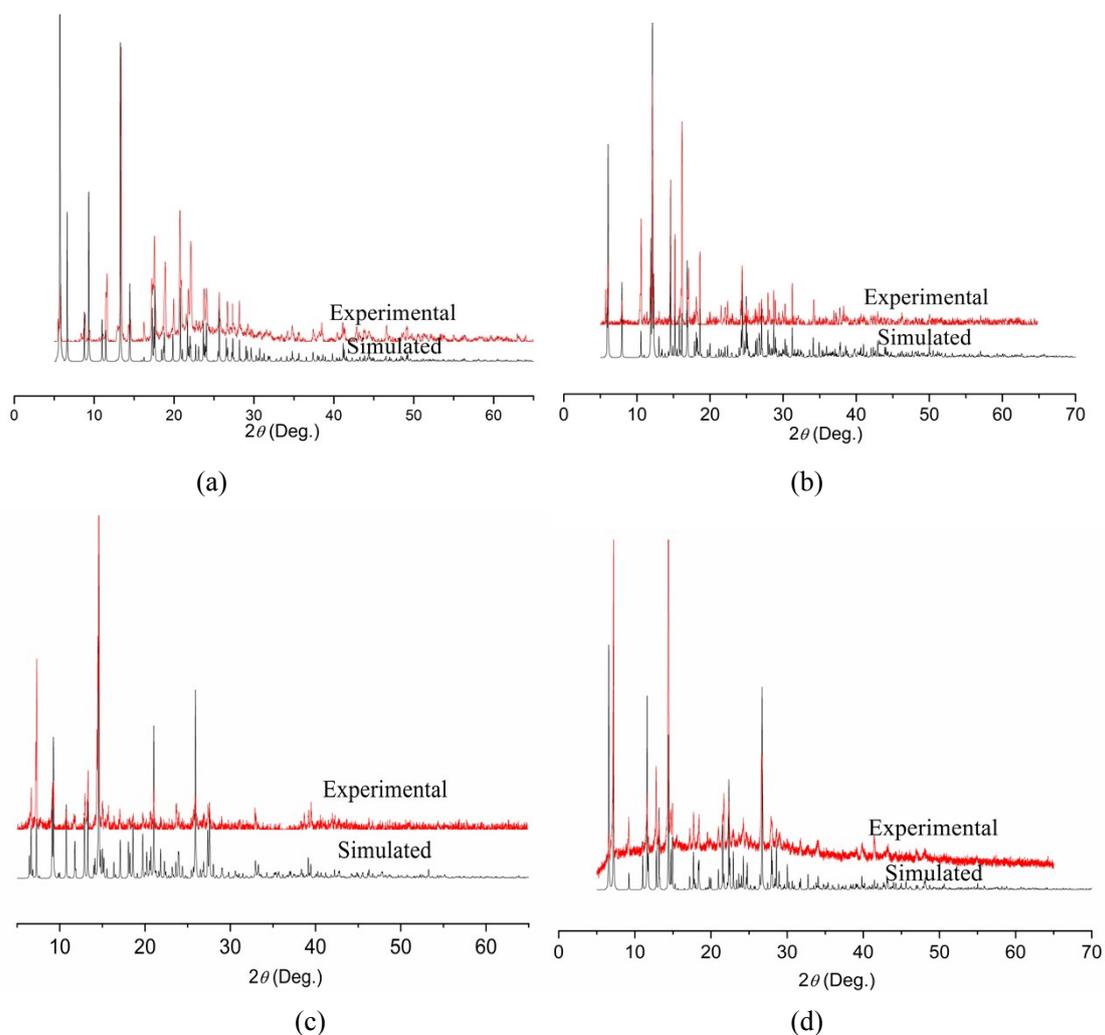


Fig. S1 Experimental X-ray powder pattern and simulated powder pattern based on the results from single-crystal X-ray diffraction for compounds 1(a), 2(b), 3(c) and 4(d)

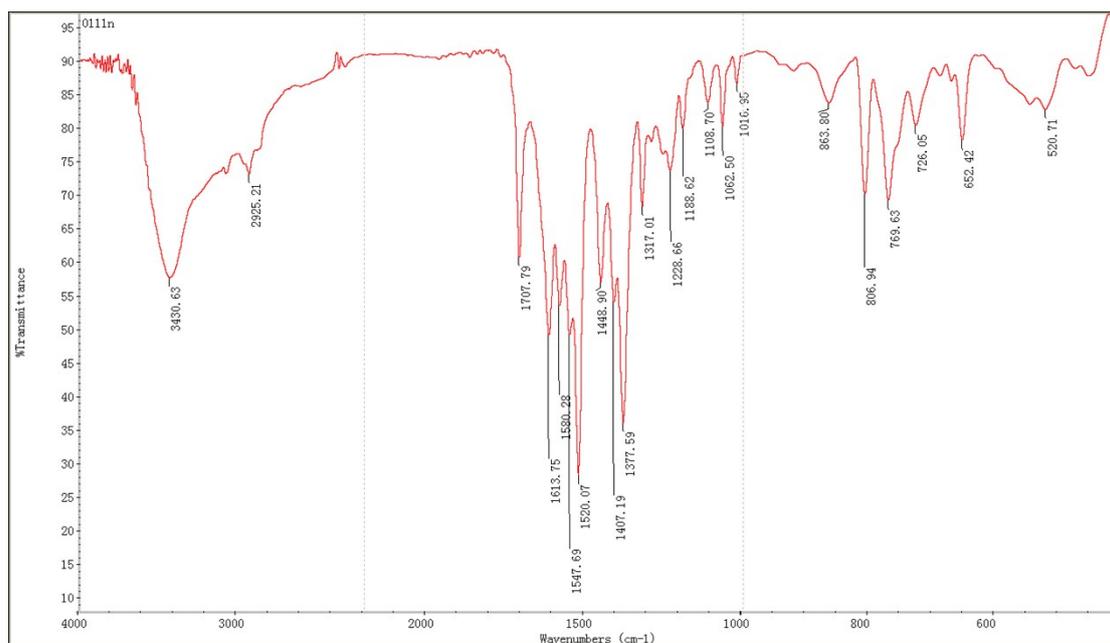


Figure.S2. IR of compound 1

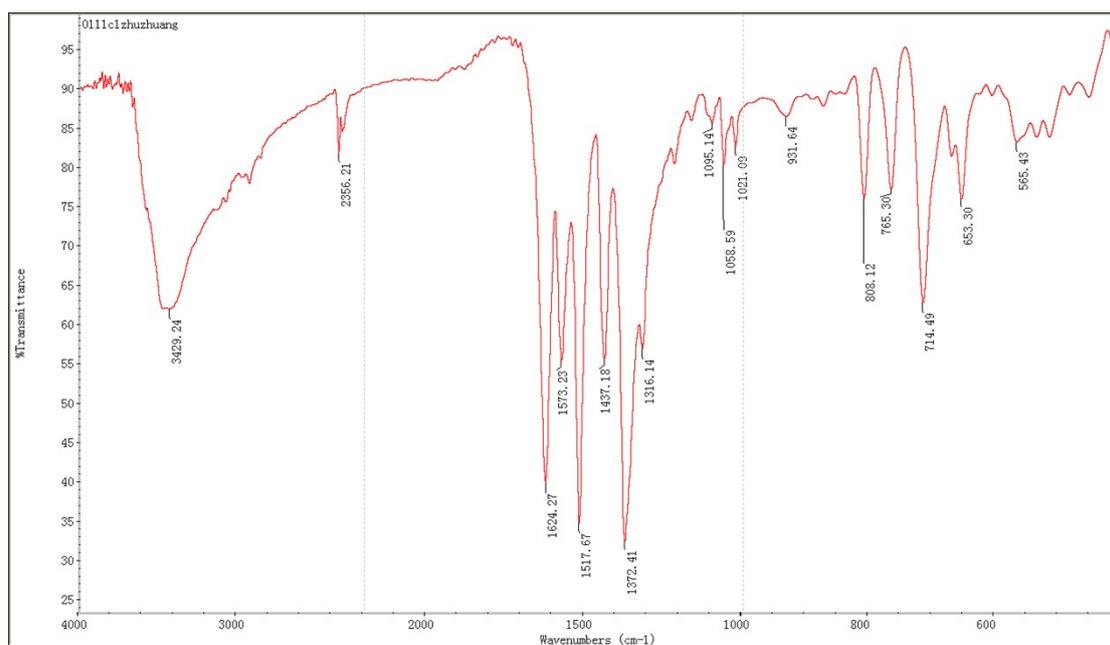


Figure.S3. IR of compound 2

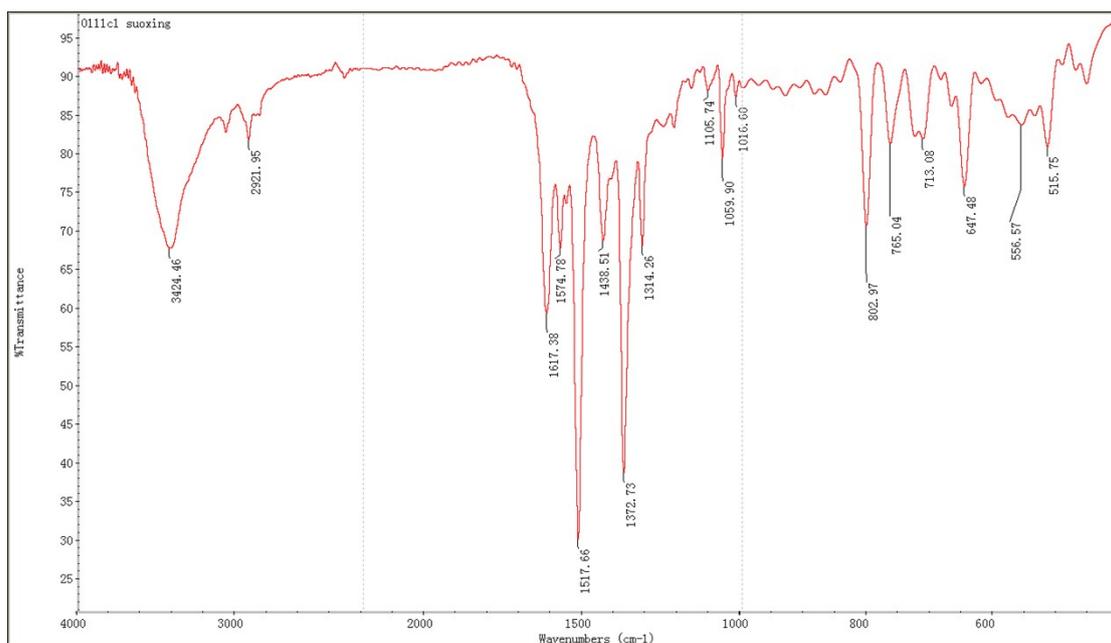


Figure.S4. IR of compound 3

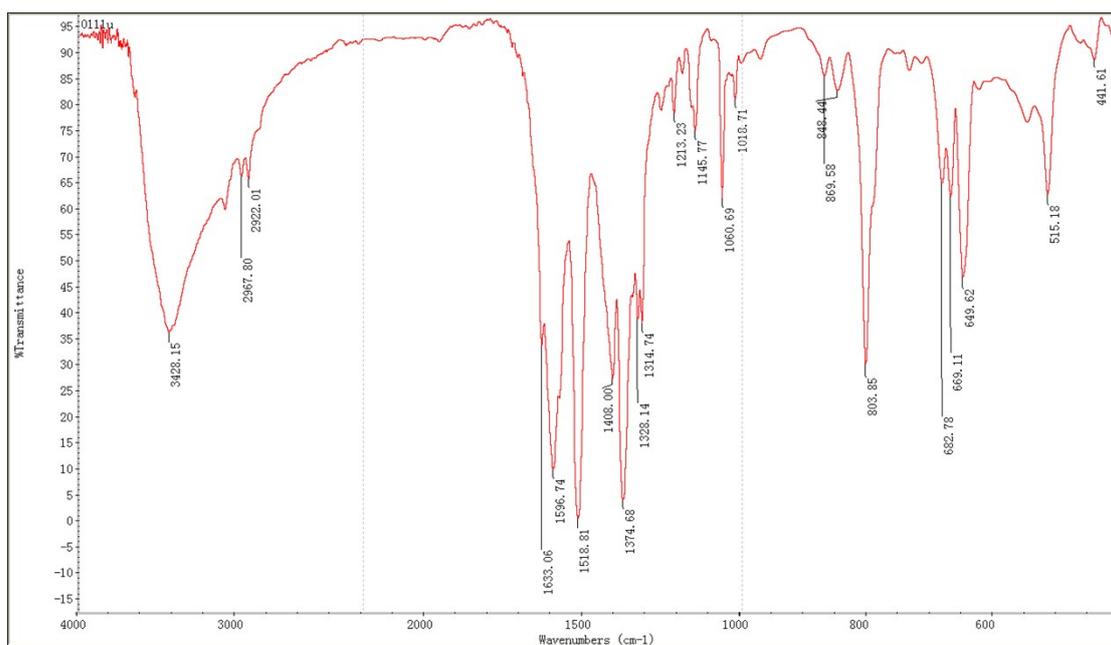


Figure.S5. IR of compound 4

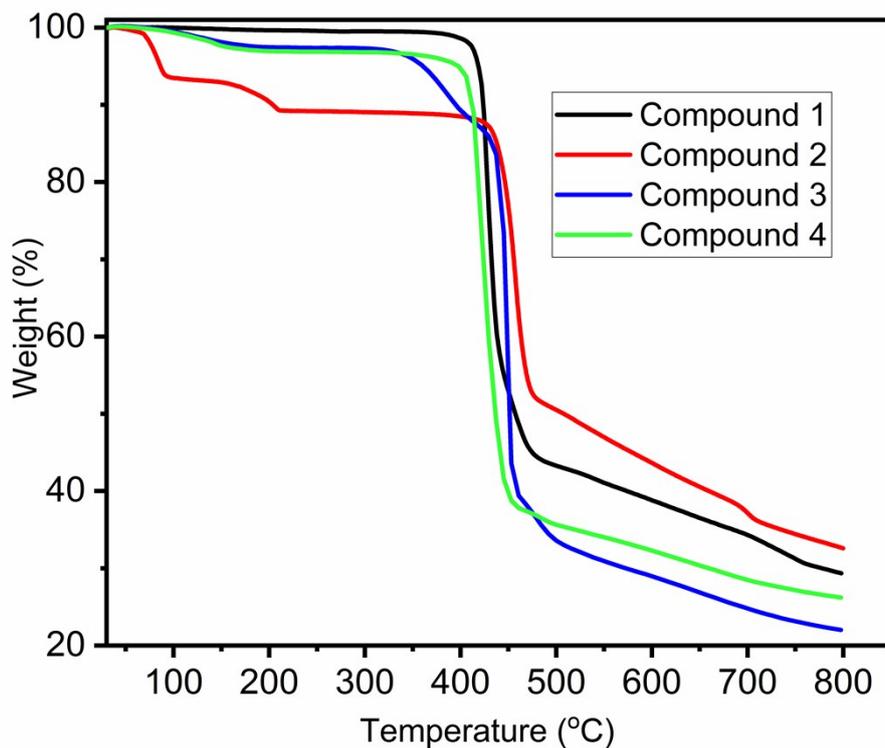


Fig. S6 The TG curve of compounds 1-4 under N₂ atmosphere at a heating rate of 10 K·min⁻¹.

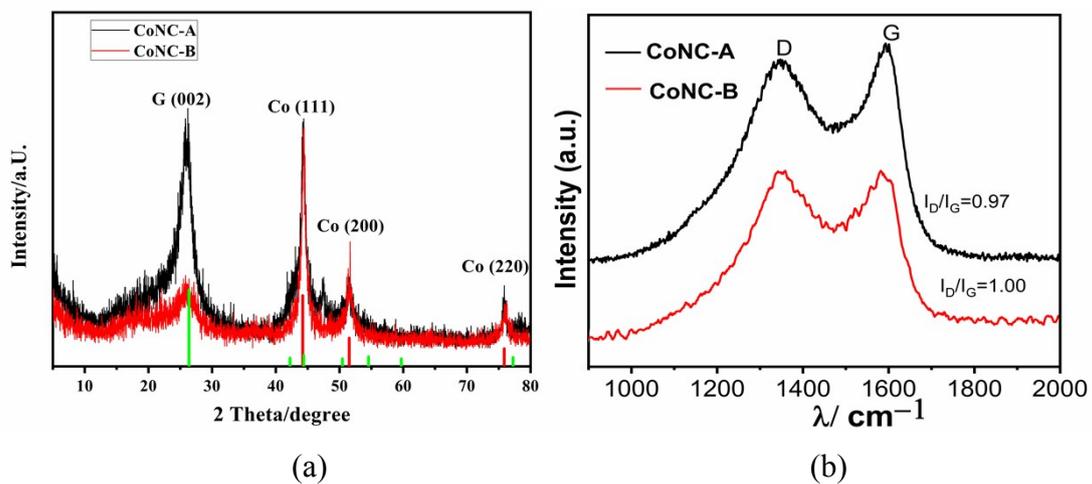


Fig. S7. (a) Powder XRD patterns (a) and Raman ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 532 \text{ nm}$) spectra (b) of CoNC-A and CoNC-B

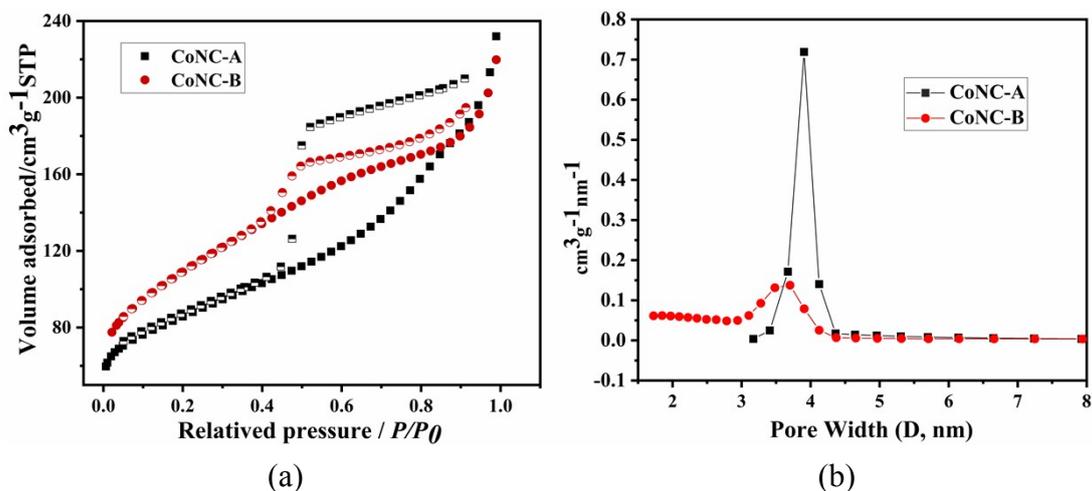


Fig. S8. (a) N_2 adsorption and desorption isotherms for CoNC-A and CoNC-B materials. (b) Corresponding pore size distribution plots.

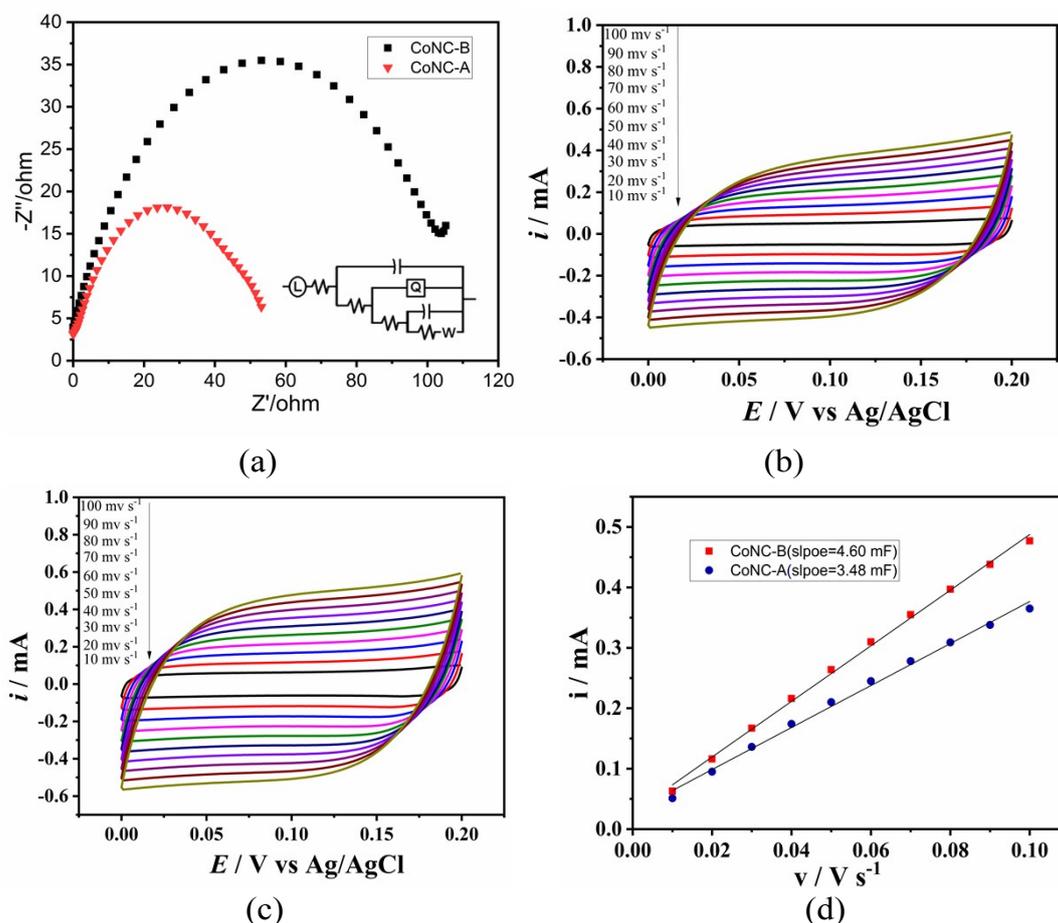


Fig. S9 (a) the EIS results. Nyquist plots recorded at 0.75 V (vs Ag/AgCl). CV scans for the CoNC-A (b) and CoNC-B (c). (d) Plot of the current density versus scan rate for the electrocatalysts.

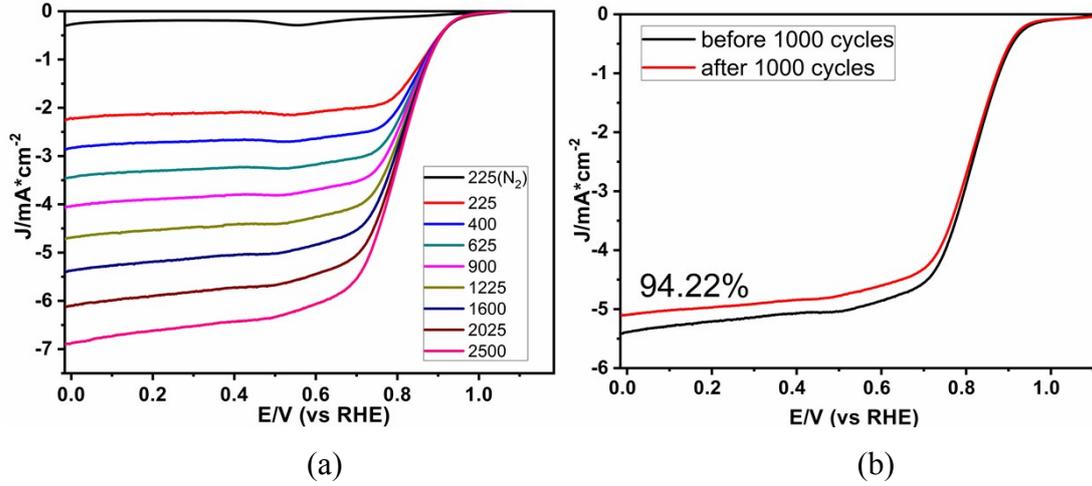


Fig. S10(a) LSV curves (5mv/s) of CoNC-B at various rotating speeds in N_2 and O_2 -saturated 0.1 M KOH. (b) LSV curves (5 mV/s) of CoNC-B before and after 1000 potential cycles in O_2 -saturated 0.1 M KOH solution.at a RDE rotation rate of 1600 rpm.

1. Calculating the electron transfer number (n).

The electron transfer numbers (n) were determined by the Koutecky-Levich equation:

$$\frac{1}{J} = \frac{1}{J_L} + \frac{1}{J_K} = \frac{1}{B\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{J_K}$$

$$B = 0.62nFC_0D_0^{\frac{2}{3}}V^{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

Where J is the measured current density, J_K and J_L are the kinetic and limiting current densities, ω is the angular velocity of the disk, n is the overall number of electrons transferred in oxygen reduction, F is the Faraday constant ($96485 \text{ C}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), C_0 is the bulk concentration of O_2 ($1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$), D_0 is the diffusion coefficient of O_2 in 0.1 M KOH ($1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$), and V is the kinematic viscosity of the electrolyte ($0.01 \text{ cm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$), and k is the electron transfer rate constant.

The electron transfer number (n) were calculated by the results of the rotating ring-disk electrode (RRDE) test with the following equations:

$$n = 4 \times \frac{I_D}{I_D + \frac{I_R}{N}}$$

Where I_D is the disk current, I_R is the ring current, and N is the ring collection efficiency and $N=0.37$.

2. The equation about the measured potentials converted to the reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE):

All the potentials in this work were converted into reference potential of reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE) by the conversion formula as follows:

$$\text{RHE} = E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}} + 0.059\text{pH} + 0.2224\text{V} - 0.059 \lg a(\text{Cl}^-)$$

Where $E_{\text{Ag}/\text{AgCl}}$ represents potential which is measured by silver chloride electrode as reference electrode. 0.2224V is the standard electrode potential of silver chloride electrode at 25°C . The $a(\text{Cl}^-)$ is the concentration of Cl^- in saturated silver chloride electrode (3.4M).