

New Journal of Chemistry

Supporting Information

Axial ligand engineering for highly efficient oxygen reduction catalyst in transition metal-N₄ doped graphene

Xuelian She,^{ab} Jinghan Gao,^{ab} Yan Gao,^c Hao Tang,*^c Kai Li,*^a Ying Wang^a and Zhijian Wu^{ab}

^a State Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Resource Utilization, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, P. R. China.

^b University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, P. R. China.

^c School of Automation Engineering, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, P. R. China.

* E-mail: tanghao@uestc.edu.cn; likai@ciac.ac.cn; zjwu@ciac.ac.cn.

Table S1. The total energies (eV) for convergence test with respect to the k-grid sampling size for CrN₄-Gra, FeN₄-Gra/ben/NO₂, RuN₄-Gra/ben/NO₂ and FeN₄-Gra/benzene.

k-grid	CrN ₄ -Gra	FeN ₄ -Gra/ben/NO ₂	RuN ₄ -Gra/ben/NO ₂	FeN ₄ -Gra/benzene
5x5x1	-450.625	-537.264	-537.133	-521.731
6x6x1	-450.626	-537.225	-537.146	-521.731
7x7x1	-450.658	-537.225	-537.188	-521.733
8x8x1	-450.625	-537.264	-537.146	-521.731
10x10x1	-450.625	-537.264	-537.145	-521.732

Table S2. The charge (e⁻) of Cr atom in all the catalysts before (Q1) and after (Q2) the oxygen-containing intermediates are adsorbed.

Model	Q ₁	Q ₂			
		*O ₂	*OOH	*O	*OH
CrN ₄ -Gra	1.23	1.54	1.47	1.53	1.51
CrN ₄ -Gra/O	1.47	1.48	1.61	1.59	1.64
CrN ₄ -Gra/OH	1.54	1.64	1.63	1.61	1.57
CrN ₄ -Gra/OOH	1.51	1.60	1.57	1.58	1.63
CrN ₄ -Gra/ CH	1.34	1.30	1.36	1.32	1.44
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₂	1.33	1.47	1.48	1.60	1.52
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	1.35	1.52	1.48	1.58	1.53
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH	1.44	1.49	1.58	1.56	1.60
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH ₂	1.45	1.57	1.55	1.60	1.54
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH ₃	1.39	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.58
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben	1.35	1.53	1.47	1.40	1.51
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben/NH ₂	1.38	1.54	1.50	1.59	1.52
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben/NO ₂	1.35	1.51	1.46	1.39	1.47

Table S3. The Cr–O (d_{Cr-O}) bond distances between Cr and O in absorbed O_2 , and the adsorption energies ΔE_{ads} (eV) for the most stable ORR intermediates for the studied catalysts.

	$d_{Cr-O}(\text{\AA})$	$*O_2$	$*O$	$*OH$	$*OOH$	$*H$	$*H_2O$	$*HOOH$
CrN ₄ -Gra	1.85	-2.13	-5.90	-3.68	-2.30	-1.57	-0.30	O+H ₂ O
CrN ₄ -Gra/O	3.11	-0.20	-3.08	-2.01	-0.65	-1.41	-0.17	-0.20
CrN ₄ -Gra/OH	1.91	-0.89	-4.33	-2.84	-1.52	-1.46	-0.35	-0.39
CrN ₄ -Gra/OOH	1.90	-0.92	-4.45	-2.94	-1.56	-1.49	-0.30	-0.39
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH	2.89	-0.25	-3.02	-1.93	-0.67	-1.37	-0.18	-0.26
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₂	1.94	-0.45	-3.34	-2.28	-0.97	-1.50	-0.22	-0.31
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	1.91	-0.96	-4.06	-3.59	-1.32	-1.51	-0.30	-0.36
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH	3.20	-0.22	-3.08	-2.25	-0.90	-1.37	-0.19	-0.22
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH ₂	1.90	-0.82	-4.21	-2.86	-1.56	-1.43	-0.30	-0.37
CrN ₄ -Gra/NH ₃	1.87	-1.77	-5.41	-3.70	-2.31	-1.54	-0.52	O+H ₂ O
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben	1.91	-0.83	-3.91	-2.57	-1.25	-1.49	-0.30	-0.35
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben/NH ₂	1.91	-0.79	-3.89	-2.57	-1.27	-1.48	-0.28	-0.35
CrN ₄ -Gra/ben/NO ₂	1.91	-0.76	-3.90	-2.57	-1.34	-1.50	-0.32	-0.33

Table S4. Adsorption energies ΔE_{ads} (eV) for the most stable ORR intermediates and Gibbs adsorption free energies of the oxygenated intermediates ($\Delta G^{\ast\text{OOH}}$, $\Delta G^{\ast\text{O}}$, and $\Delta G^{\ast\text{OH}}$) and overpotentials (η) for $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra}/\text{CH}_3$ catalysts.

	E _{ads} (eV)			ΔG (eV)		η (V)	
	*O	*OH	*OOH	*OOH	*O	*OH	
ScN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃ ^a	-3.06	-1.10	-		-	-	
TiN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃ ^b	-	-	-1.23		-	-	
VN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃ ^c	-	-2.90	-1.47		-	-	
CrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-4.06	-3.59	-1.32	4.02	1.76	0.86	0.37
MnN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-3.63	-2.58	-1.34	3.99	2.22	0.96	0.30
FeN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-3.46	-4.05	-2.63	4.01	2.37	1.06	0.32
CoN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-2.87	-2.12	-0.94	4.38	3.04	1.40	0.69
NiN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-2.91	-2.19	-0.99	4.31	2.99	1.34	0.62
CuN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-2.77	-1.69	-0.51	4.83	3.13	1.84	1.14
ZnN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃ ^d	-	-0.75	-		-	-	
RuN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-3.76	-2.77	-1.62	3.73	2.08	0.79	0.44
RhN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-3.02	-2.28	-1.14	4.16	2.88	1.23	0.47
PdN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-3.12	-2.62	-1.38	3.94	2.78	0.88	0.35
IrN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-2.91	-2.53	-0.98	4.32	2.91	0.95	0.63
PtN ₄ -Gra/CH ₃	-2.81	-2.95	-1.27	4.00	3.06	0.57	0.66

^a*OOH was not adsorbed on the ScN₄-Gra/CH₃.

^bThe ligand CH₃ falls off when *O and *OH were adsorbed on the TiN₄-Gra/CH₃, respectively.

^cThe ligand CH₃ falls off when *O was adsorbed on the VN₄-Gra/CH₃.

^d*O and *OOH were not adsorbed on the ZnN₄-Gra/CH₃.

Table S5. Adsorption energies ΔE_{ads} (eV) for the most stable ORR intermediates and Gibbs adsorption free energies of the oxygenated intermediates ($\Delta G^{\ast\text{OOH}}$, $\Delta G^{\ast\text{O}}$, and $\Delta G^{\ast\text{OH}}$) and overpotentials (η) for $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$ catalysts.

	E _{ads} (eV)			ΔG (eV)		η (V)	
	*O	*OH	*OOH	*OOH	*O	*OH	
$\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2^{\text{a}}$	-3.02	-1.11	-		-		
$\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2^{\text{b}}$	-	-	-		-		
$\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2^{\text{c}}$	-	-	-1.47		-		
$\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-3.90	-2.57	-1.34	3.98	1.93	0.96	0.29
$\text{MnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-3.44	-2.54	-1.27	4.06	2.40	1.01	0.37
$\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-3.44	-2.51	-1.46	3.90	2.40	1.03	0.21
$\text{CoN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.77	-2.06	-0.86	4.47	3.14	1.46	0.78
$\text{NiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.75	-2.01	-0.82	4.51	3.15	1.35	0.82
$\text{CuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.69	-1.34	-0.25	5.00	3.22	2.20	1.31
$\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2^{\text{d}}$	-2.74	-	-		-		
$\text{RuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-3.40	-2.58	-1.55	3.80	2.42	0.97	0.26
$\text{RhN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.96	-2.31	-1.17	4.12	2.95	1.20	0.43
$\text{PdN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-3.00	-2.54	-1.32	4.00	2.91	0.95	0.31
$\text{IrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.85	-2.60	-1.11	4.21	2.96	0.92	0.52
$\text{PtN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$	-2.71	-2.96	-1.30	4.03	3.17	0.58	0.65

^a*OOH was not adsorbed on the $\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$.

^bThe ligand ben/NO₂ falls off when *O, *OH and *OOH were adsorbed on the $\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$, respectively.

^cThe ligand ben/NO₂ falls off when *O and *OH were adsorbed on the $\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$, respectively.

^d*OH and *OOH were not adsorbed on the $\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$.

Table S6. Adsorption energies ΔE_{ads} (eV) for the most stable ORR intermediates and Gibbs adsorption free energies of the oxygenated intermediates ($\Delta G^{\ast\text{OOH}}$, $\Delta G^{\ast\text{O}}$, and $\Delta G^{\ast\text{OH}}$) and overpotentials (η) for $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$ catalysts.

	E _{ads} (eV)			ΔG (eV)		η (V)	
	*O	*OH	*OOH	*OOH	*O	*OH	
$\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}^{\text{a}}$	-3.06	-1.12	-		-		
$\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}^{\text{b}}$	-	-	-1.14		-		
$\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}^{\text{c}}$	-	-2.78	-1.39		-		
$\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.91	-2.57	-1.25	4.04	1.93	0.96	0.35
$\text{MnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.47	-2.56	-1.28	4.03	2.36	0.98	0.34
$\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.53	-2.59	-1.46	3.88	2.31	0.95	0.28
$\text{CoN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-2.84	-2.10	-0.89	4.40	3.07	1.42	0.71
$\text{NiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-2.84	-2.08	-0.71	4.60	3.06	1.45	0.90
$\text{CuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}^{\text{d}}$	-2.74	-1.45	-		-		
$\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}^{\text{e}}$	-2.76	-	-		-		
$\text{RuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.55	-2.62	-1.53	3.83	2.30	0.91	0.32
$\text{RhN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.03	-2.34	-1.14	4.23	2.88	1.19	0.54
$\text{PdN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-3.08	-2.60	-1.36	3.98	2.83	0.91	0.32
$\text{IrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-2.93	-2.60	-1.06	4.21	2.89	0.92	0.52
$\text{PtN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$	-2.80	-2.96	-1.27	4.02	3.07	0.55	0.68

^a*OOH was not adsorbed on the $\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

^bThe ligand ben falls off when *O and *OH were adsorbed on the $\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$, respectively.

^cThe ligand ben falls off when *O was adsorbed on the $\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

^d*OOH was not adsorbed on the $\text{CuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

^e*OH and *OOH were not adsorbed on the $\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

Table S7. Adsorption energies ΔE_{ads} (eV) for the most stable ORR intermediates and Gibbs adsorption free energies of the oxygenated intermediates ($\Delta G^{\ast\text{OOH}}$, $\Delta G^{\ast\text{O}}$, and $\Delta G^{\ast\text{OH}}$) and overpotentials (η) for $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$ catalysts.

	E _{ads} (eV)			ΔG (eV)		η (V)	
	*O	*OH	*OOH	*OOH	*O	*OH	
$\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2^{\text{a}}$	-3.09	-1.13	-		-		
$\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2^{\text{b}}$	-	-	-1.05		-		
$\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2^{\text{c}}$	-	-2.69	-1.20		-		
$\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.89	-2.57	-1.27	4.06	1.94	0.96	0.37
$\text{MnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.51	-2.61	-1.31	4.00	2.34	0.92	0.32
$\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.36	-2.44	-1.27	4.06	2.48	1.11	0.37
$\text{CoN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-2.85	-2.13	-0.90	4.47	3.06	1.40	0.78
$\text{NiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-2.87	-2.13	-0.97	4.37	3.03	1.42	0.68
$\text{CuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2^{\text{d}}$	-2.73	-1.47	-		-		
$\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2^{\text{e}}$	-2.59	-	-		-		
$\text{RuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.61	-2.67	-1.54	3.80	2.23	0.87	0.36
$\text{RhN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.04	-2.37	-1.14	4.16	2.86	1.15	0.47
$\text{PdN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.12	-2.65	-1.39	4.00	2.78	0.88	0.35
$\text{IrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-3.00	-2.66	-1.08	4.21	2.82	0.87	0.53
$\text{PtN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$	-2.83	-2.99	-1.34	3.99	3.05	0.52	0.71

^a*OOH was not adsorbed on the $\text{ScN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$.

^bThe ligand ben/NH₂ falls off when *O and *OH were adsorbed on the $\text{TiN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$, respectively.

^cThe ligand ben/NH₂ falls off when *O was adsorbed on the $\text{VN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$.

^d*OOH was not adsorbed on the $\text{CuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$.

^e*OH and *OOH were not adsorbed on the $\text{ZnN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$.

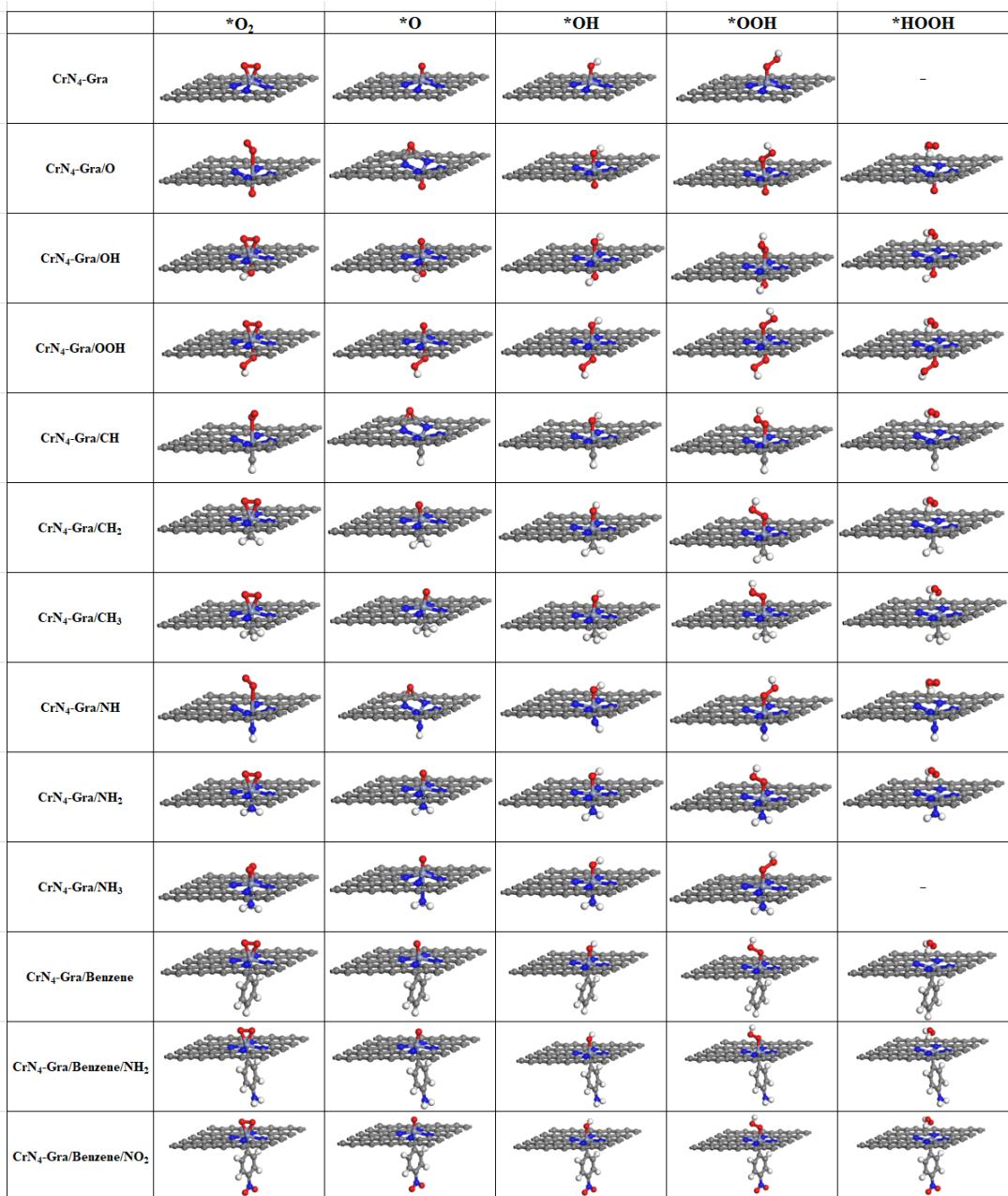


Figure S1. The optimized structures of O₂, *O, *OH, *OOH and HOOH intermediates on the CrN₄-Gra surfaces with different axial ligands.

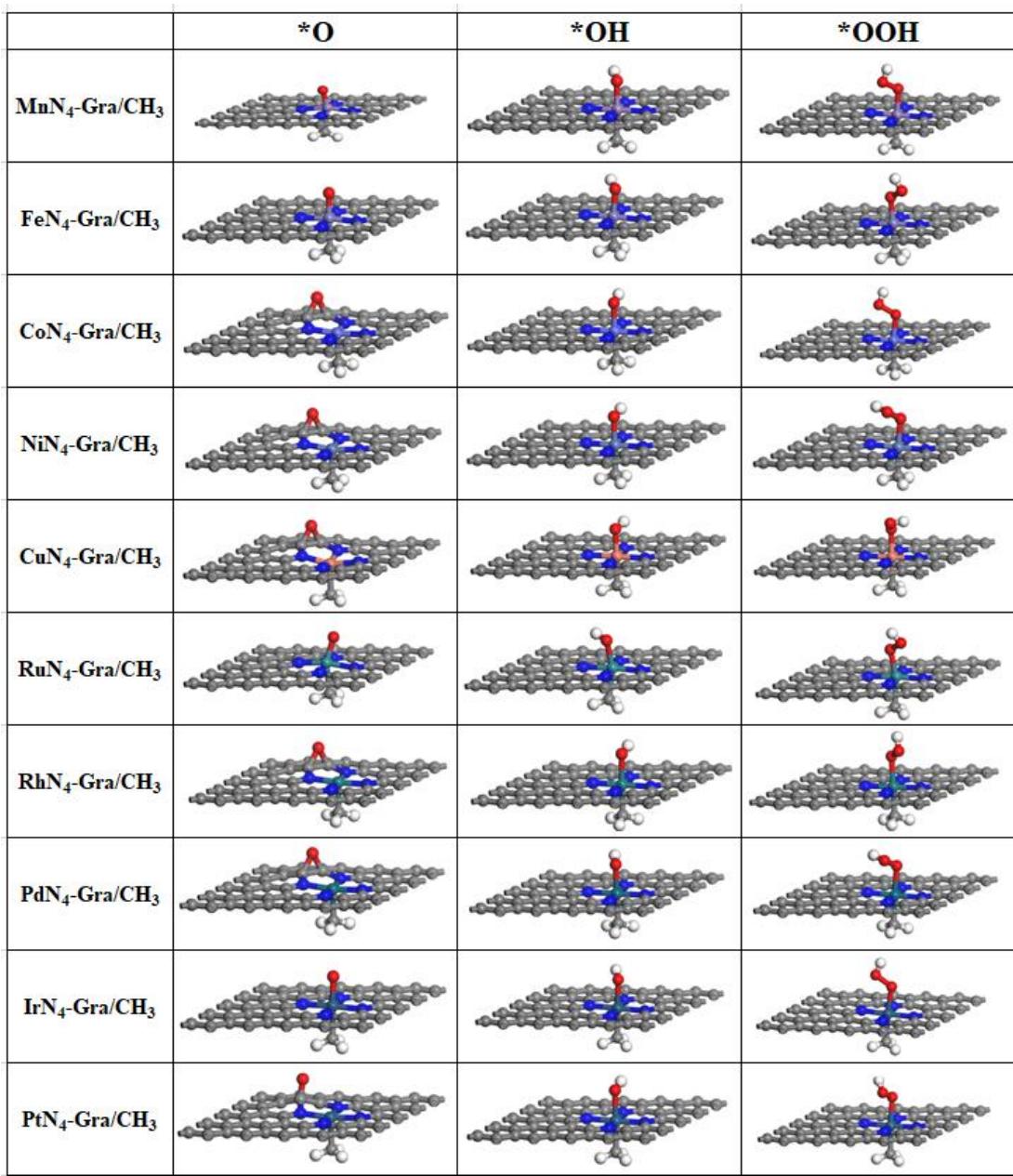


Figure S2. The optimized structures of *O, *OH and *OOH intermediates on the MN₄-Gra/CH₃ surfaces.

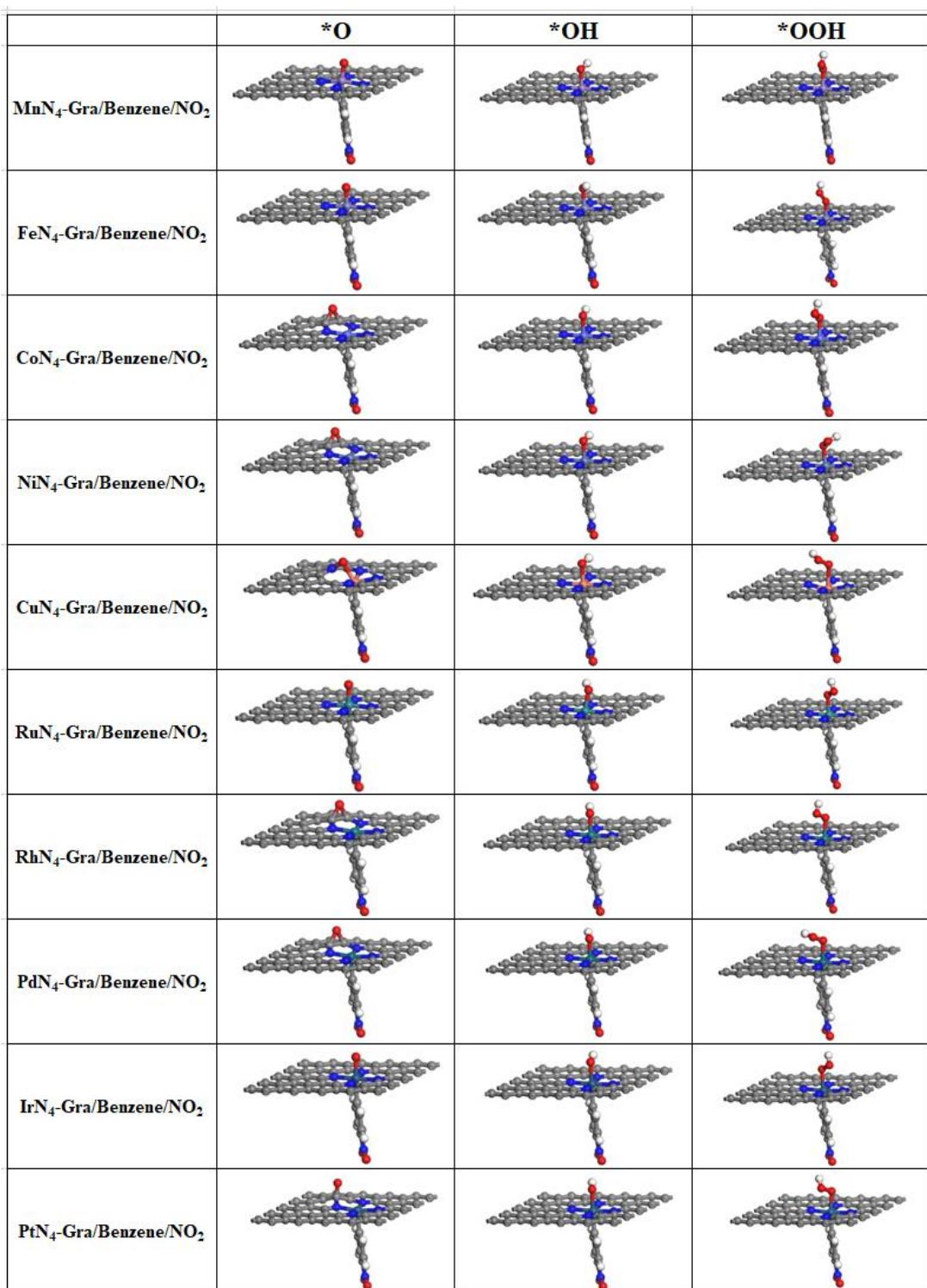


Figure S3. The optimized structures of *O, *OH and *OOH intermediates on the MN₄-Gra/ben/NO₂ surfaces.

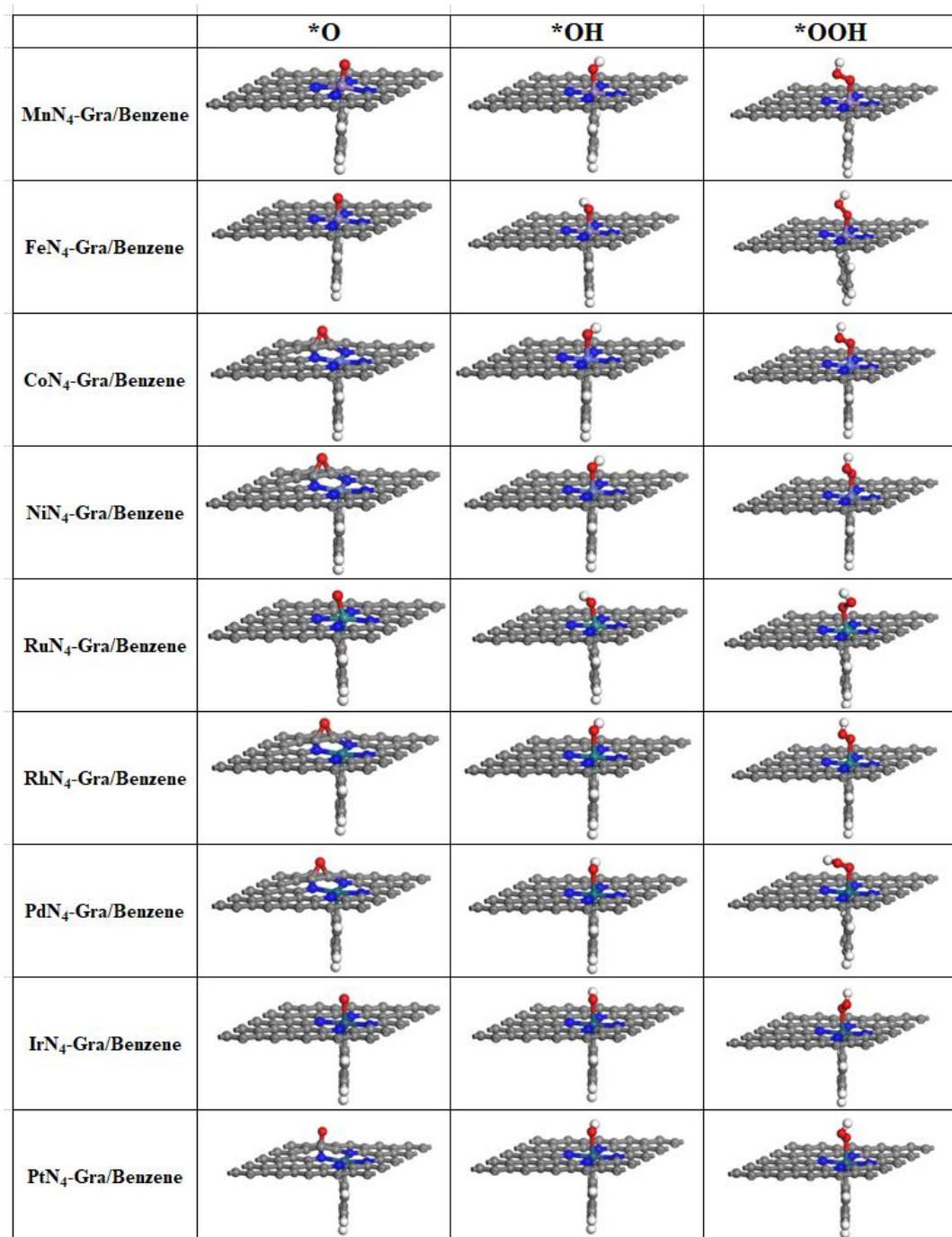


Figure S4. The optimized structures of *O, *OH and *OOH intermediates on the MN₄-Gra/ben surfaces.

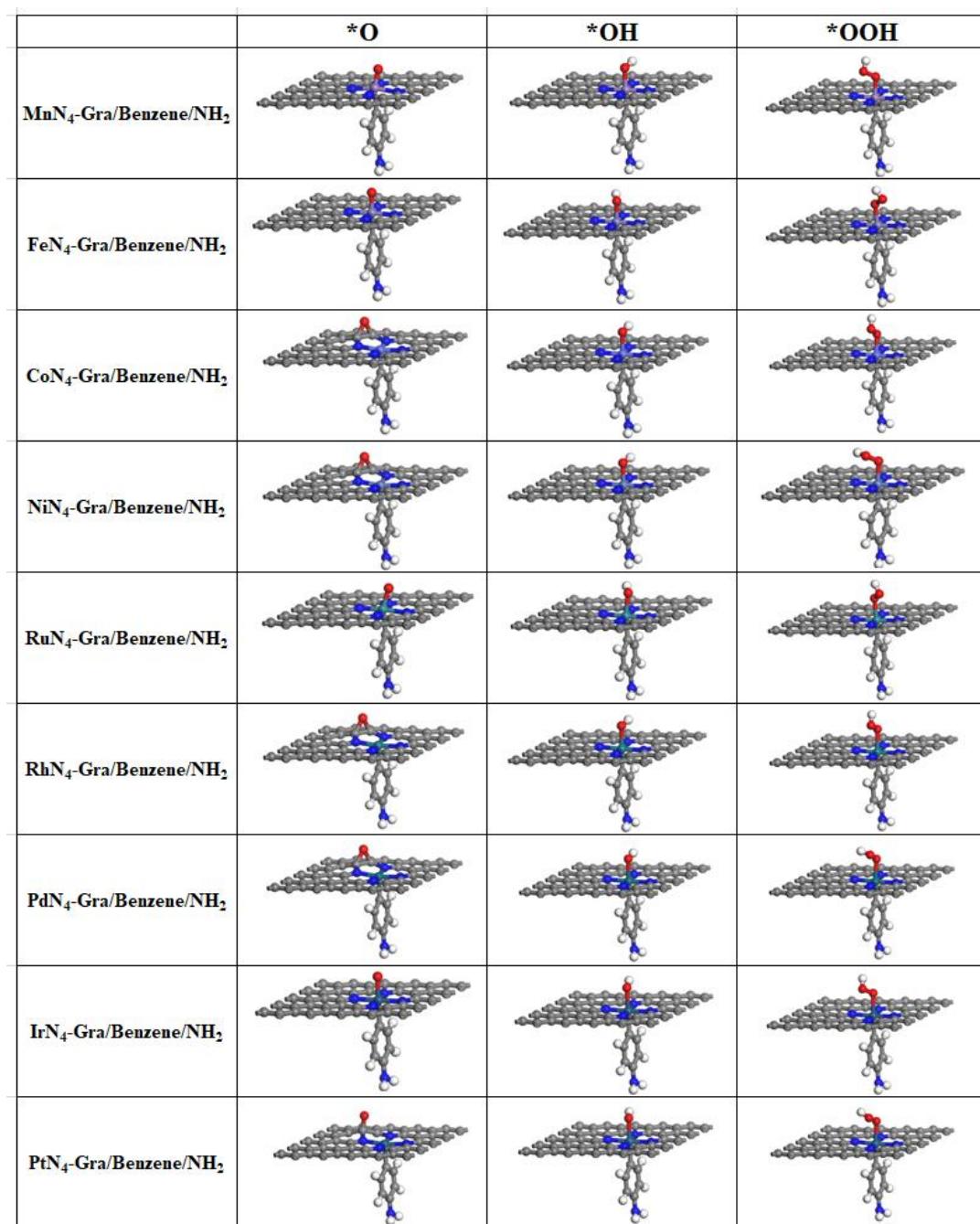


Figure S5. The optimized structures of *O, *OH and *OOH intermediates on the MN₄-Gra/ben/NH₂ surfaces.

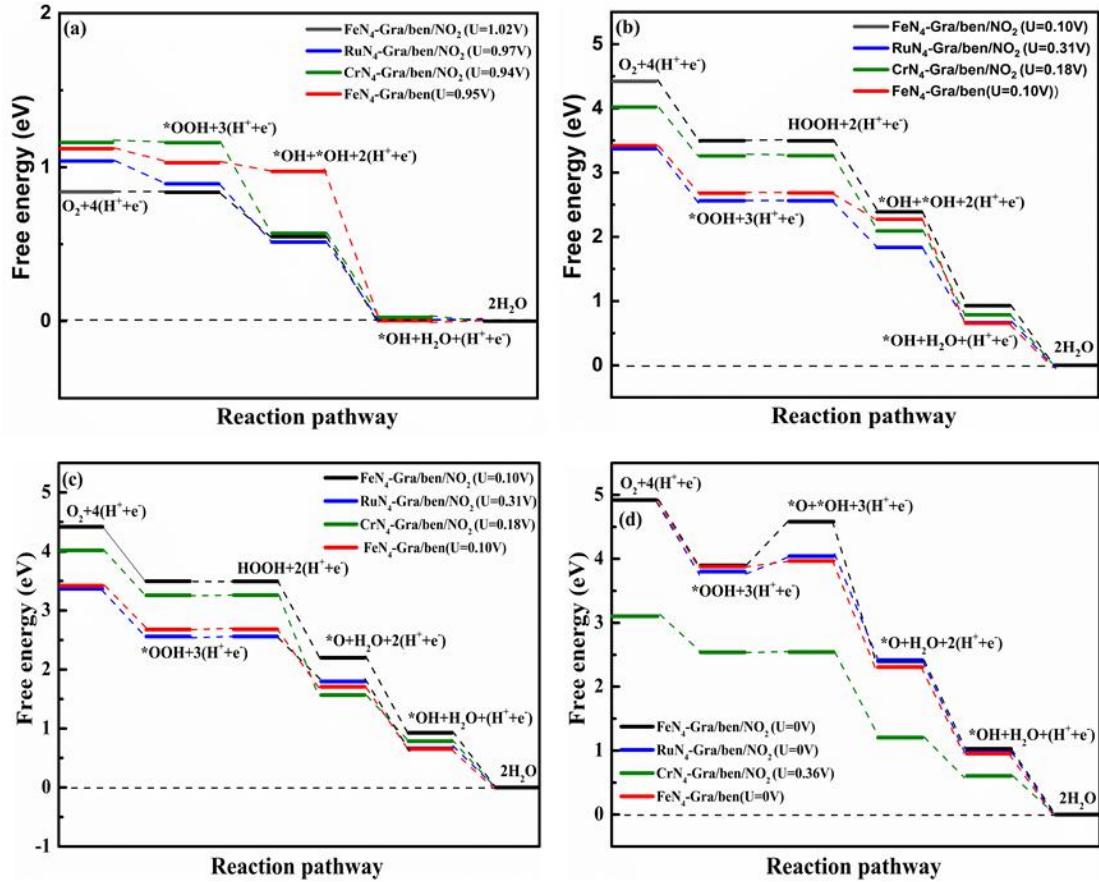


Figure S6. The free energy diagrams of the different ORR pathways for $\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$, $\text{RuN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$, $\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$, and $\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

	IS	TS	FS
FeN ₄ -Gra/Benzene/NO ₂ : O ₂ → *OOH			
*OOH → *O + H ₂ O			
*O → *OH			
*OH → H ₂ O			
RuN ₄ -Gra/Benzene/NO ₂ : O ₂ → *OOH			
*OOH → *O + H ₂ O			
*O → *OH			
*OH → H ₂ O			

Figure S7. Atomic structures of the initial state (IS), the transition state (TS), and the final state (FS) for ORR on FeN₄-Gra/ben/NO₂ and RuN₄-Gra/ben/NO₂.

	IS	TS	FS
$\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/Benzene/NO}_2:$ $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow *_{\text{OOH}}$			
$*_{\text{OOH}} \rightarrow *_{\text{O}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$			
$*_{\text{O}} \rightarrow *_{\text{OH}}$			
$*_{\text{OH}} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$			
$\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/Benzene:}$ $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow *_{\text{OOH}}$			
$*_{\text{OOH}} \rightarrow *_{\text{O}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$			
$*_{\text{O}} \rightarrow *_{\text{OH}}$			
$*_{\text{OH}} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$			

Figure S8. Atomic structures of the initial state (IS), the transition state (TS), and the final state (FS) for ORR on $\text{CrN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$ and $\text{FeN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$.

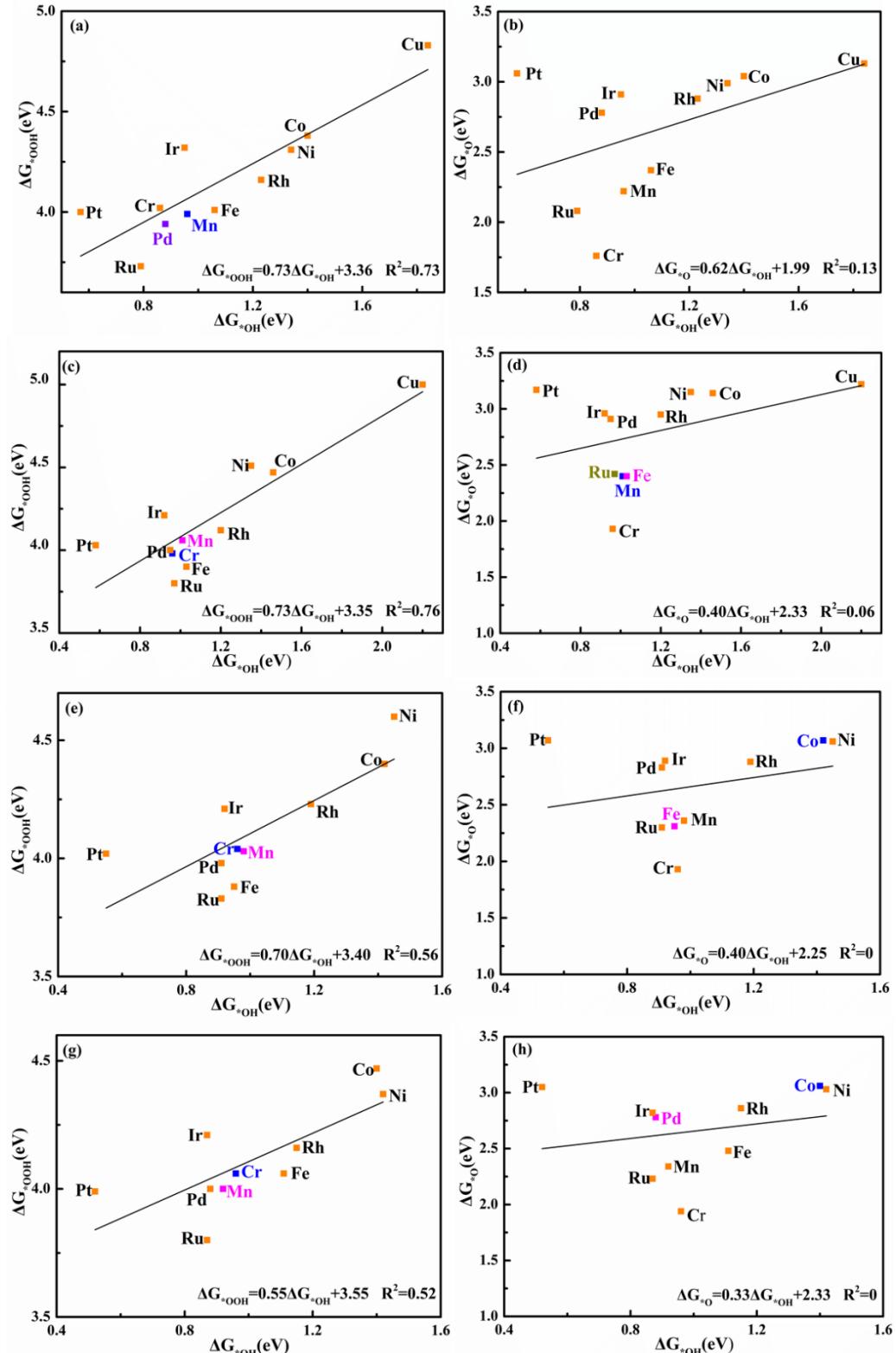


Figure S9. The scaling relationship for Gibbs adsorption free energies of $^{*}\text{OH}$ versus $^{*}\text{OOH}$ and $^{*}\text{OH}$ versus $^{*}\text{O}$ for $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/CH}_3$ (a,b) $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NO}_2$ (c,d) $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben}$ (e,f) and $\text{MN}_4\text{-Gra/ben/NH}_2$ (g,h).