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# Heteroepitaxially Grown Two-Dimensional Metal-Organic Framework and Its Derivative for Electrocatalytic Oxygen Reduction Reaction

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## Preparation of Electrodes

The preparation method of working electrode: 10 mg of catalyst was added to 1 mL of mixed solution (containing 900  $\mu\text{L}$  isopropanol, 80  $\mu\text{L}$  deionized water, and 20  $\mu\text{L}$  Nafion aqueous solution (5 wt%)). The mixed solution was sonicated for 30 minutes to form a homogeneous suspension. 20  $\mu\text{L}$  of the catalyst solution was dropped on the rotating disk electrode (RDE) electrode (catalyst loading is about  $0.4 \text{ mg cm}^{-2}$ ). After natural drying, a homogeneous film was formed.

The scanning rate of linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) curves was  $5 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , and the scanning rate of cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves was  $50 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ . iR compensation at 100% for LSV measurement. The electrolyte concentration was 0.1 M KOH. Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) measurement frequency was in the range of 0.1 Hz and 10,000 Hz.

The electron transfer numbers ( $n$ ) was calculated with Koutecky-Levich (K-L) equation:

$$\frac{1}{j} = \frac{1}{j_l} + \frac{1}{j_k} = \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{j_k}$$

where  $j$  is the measured current density;  $j_l$  is the diffusion current density;  $j_k$  is the kinetic current density;  $\omega$  is the rotation speed in rpm;  $B$  can be confirmed by K-L equation:

$$B = 0.2nFC_0(D_0)^{2/3}\nu^{-1/6}$$

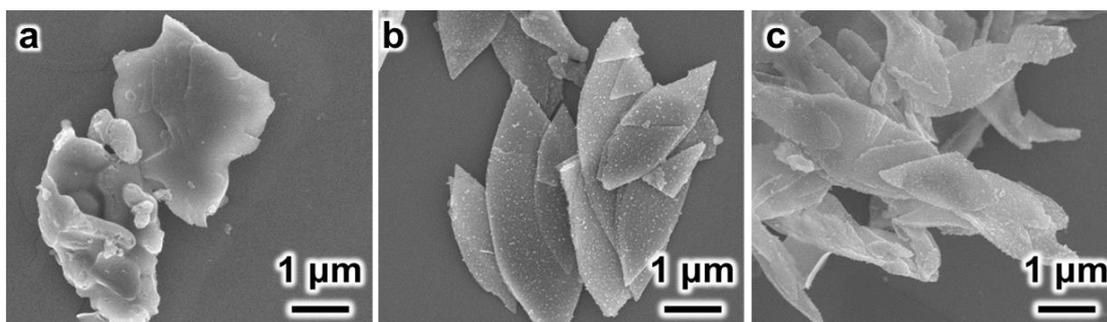
where  $n$  is the transfer numbers;  $F$  is the Faraday constant ( $96485 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ );  $C_0$  is the concentration of  $\text{O}_2$  in 0.1 M KOH ( $1.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol cm}^{-3}$ );  $D_0$  is the diffusion coefficient of  $\text{O}_2$  in 0.1 M KOH ( $1.9 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ );  $\nu$  is the viscosity of 0.1 M KOH ( $0.1 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ ). Afterwards,  $n$  can be obtained by the equation.

The  $n$  can be obtained by another equation:

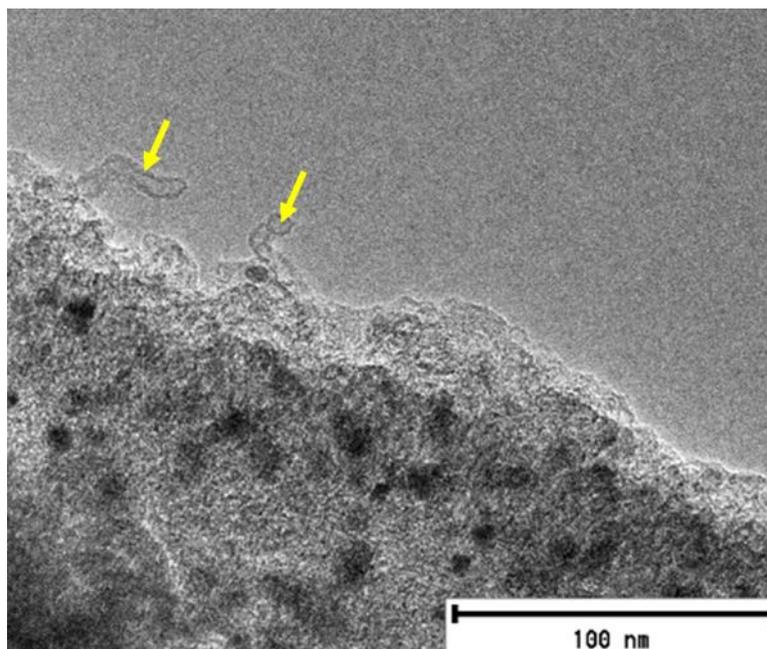
$$H_2O_2(\%) = 200 \times \frac{\frac{I_r}{N}}{I_d + \frac{I_r}{N}}$$

$$n = 4 \times \frac{I_d}{I_d + \frac{I_r}{N}}$$

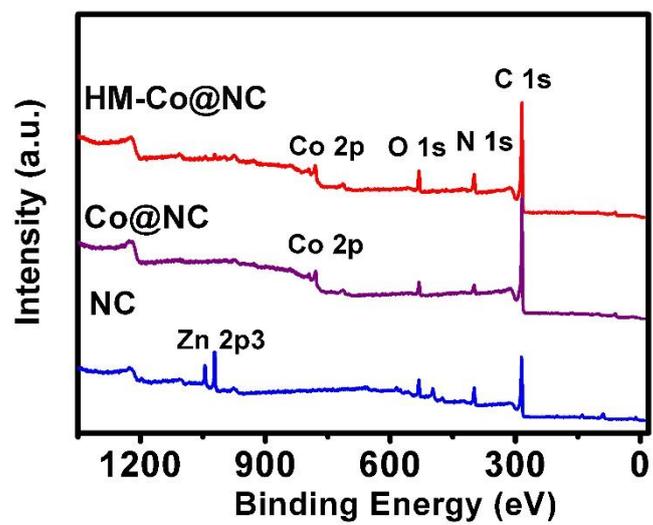
$i_d$  is the disk current;  $i_r$  is the ring current;  $N$  is the capture coefficient and it is about 0.37.



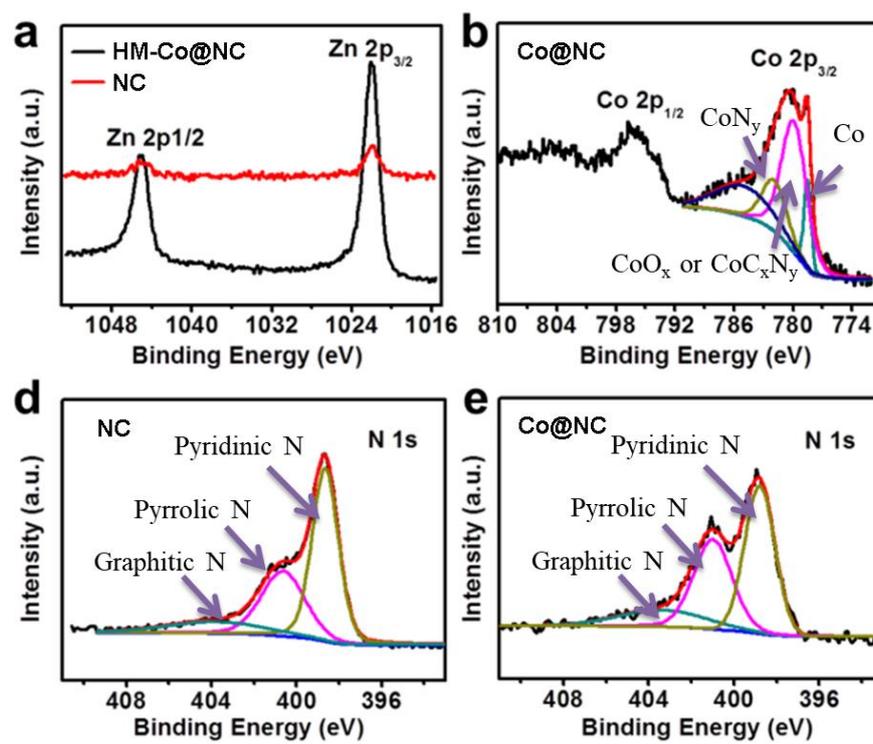
**Fig. S1.** SEM images of NC (a), Co@NC (b), and HM-Co@NC (c).



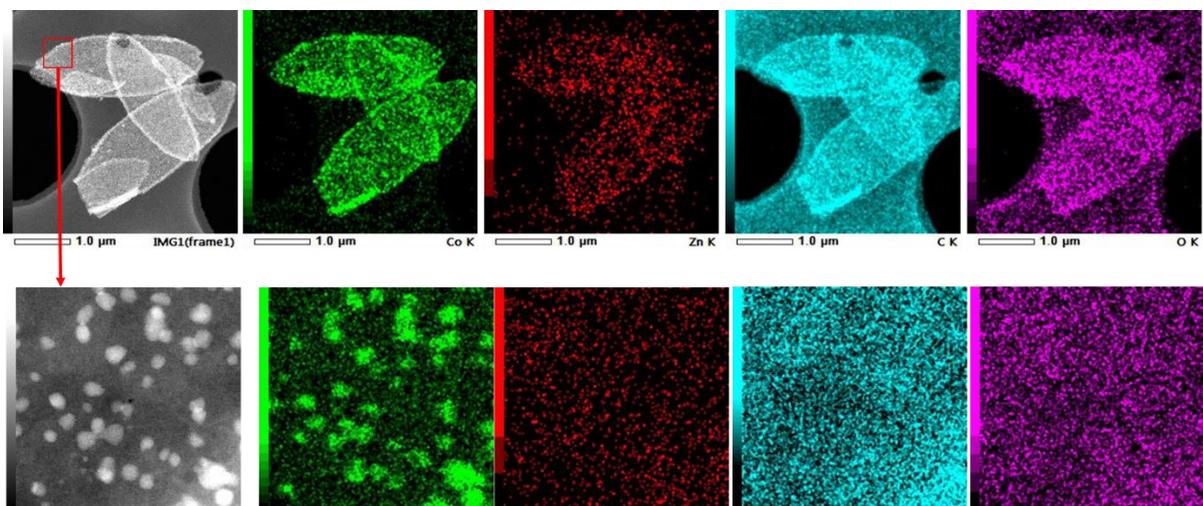
**Fig. S2.** HRTEM image of HM-Co@NC.



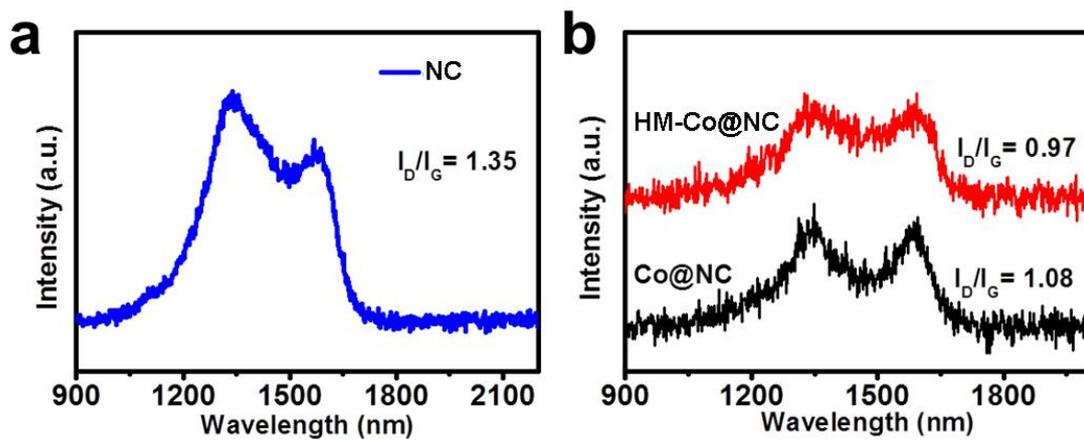
**Fig. S3.** XPS spectra of NC, Co@NC, and HM-Co@NC.



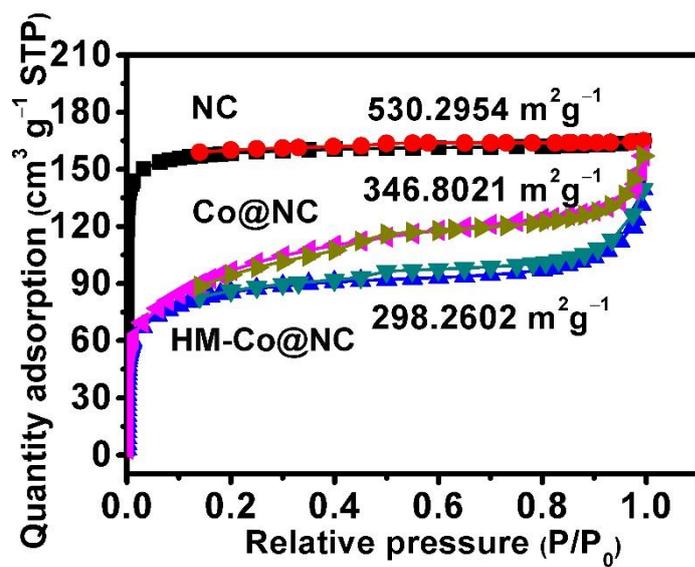
**Fig. S4.** High-resolution XPS spectra of NC, Co@NC, and HM-Co@NC.



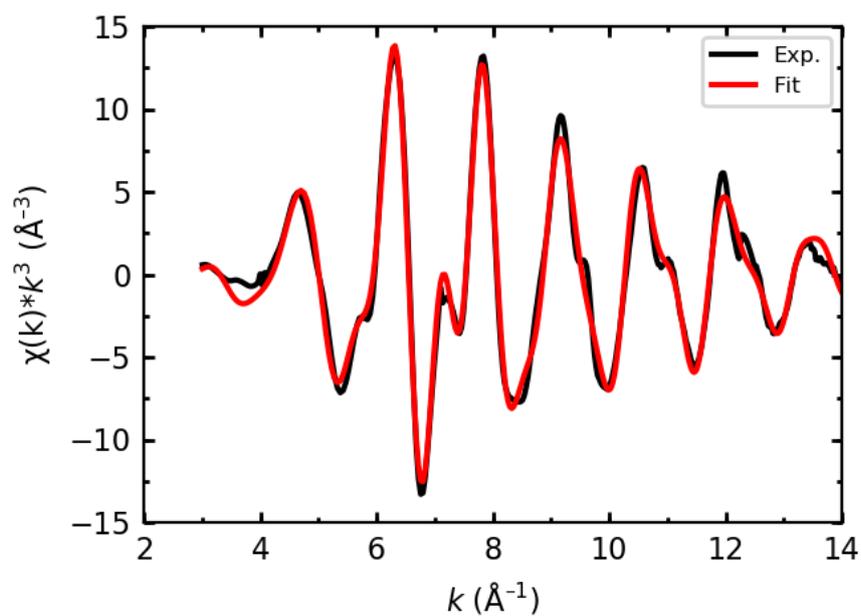
**Fig. S5.** STEM image and EDS mapping of HM-Co@NC.



**Fig. S6.** Raman spectra of NC (a), Co@NC, and HM-Co@NC (b).

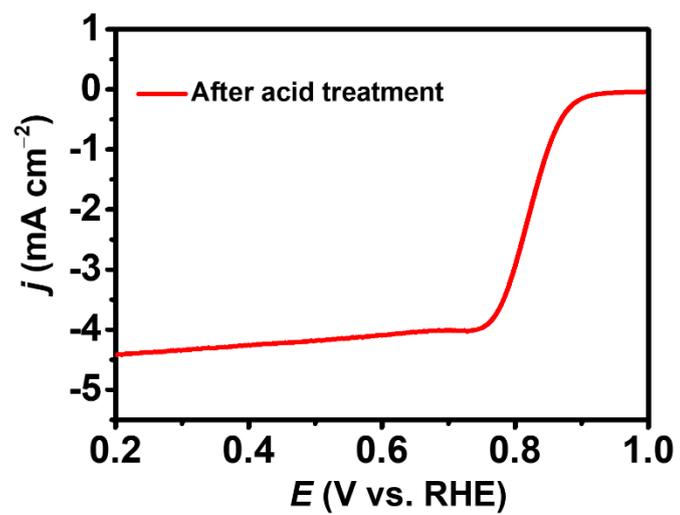


**Fig. S7.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms of NC, Co@NC, and HM-Co@NC.

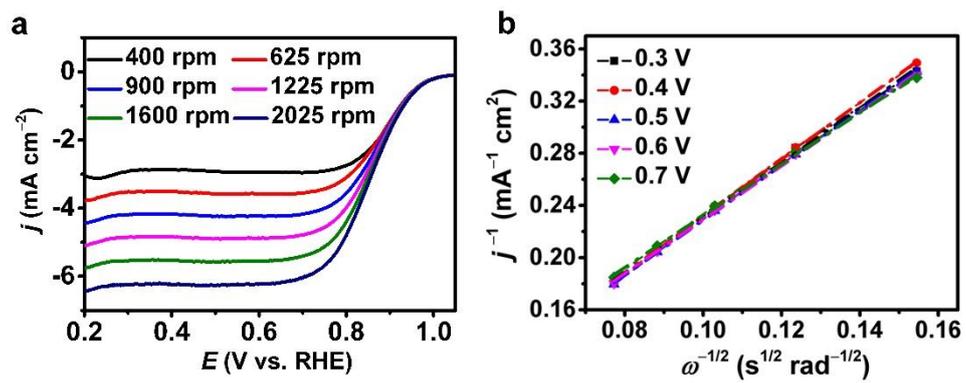


**Fig. S8.** Co K-edge  $k^3$ -weighted EXAFS spectrum of HM-Co@NC. Black curve – experimental, red curve – model.

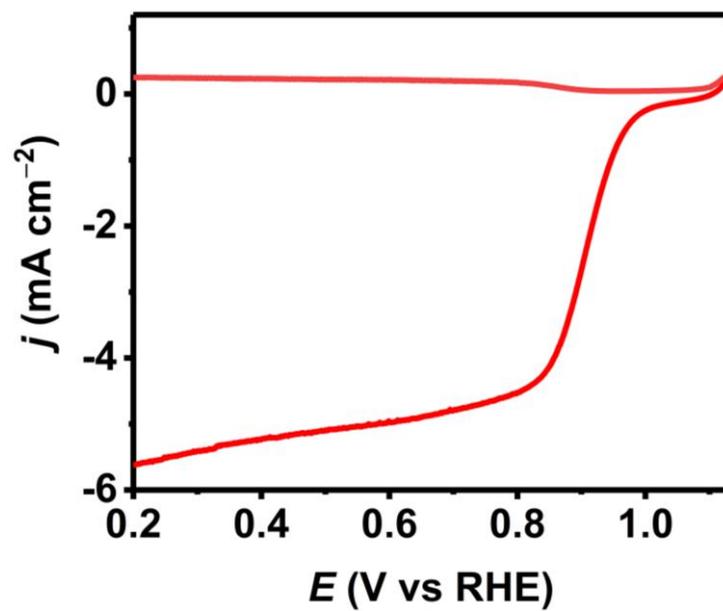
The peaks at longer distances are derived from single scatterings of Co---Co in metal shells further out than the first shell and multiple scatterings among Co atoms.



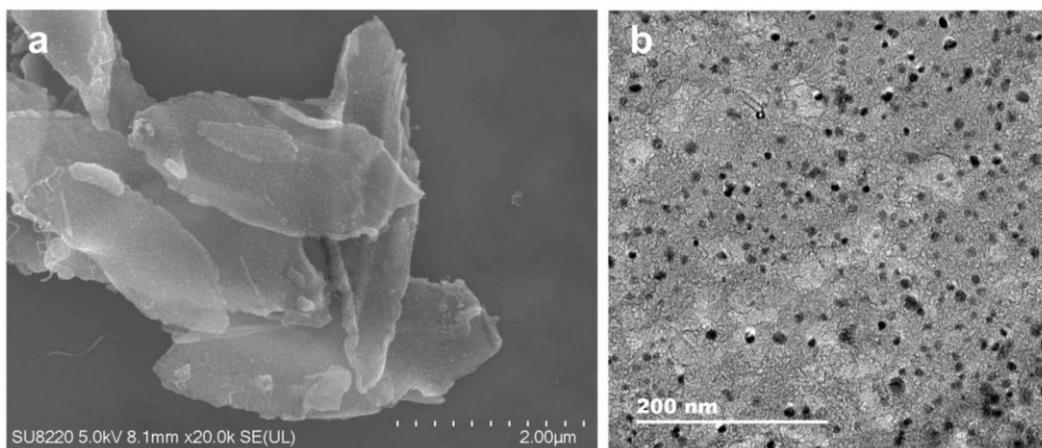
**Fig. S9.** LSV curves of HM-Co@NC after being treated in 1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 70 °C for 20 h. The  $E_{1/2} = 0.82$  V.



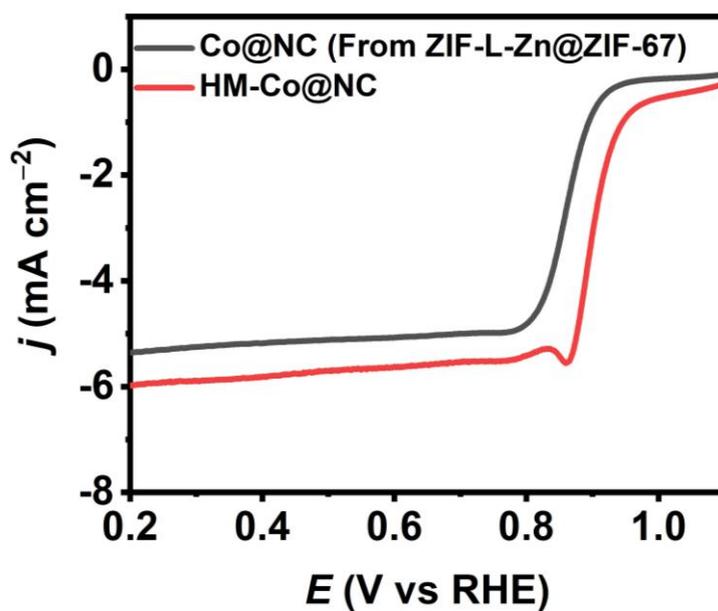
**Fig. S10.** (a) LSV curves of Pt/C at various rotation speeds. (b) K-L plots of Pt/C at various potentials.



**Fig. S11.** RRDE polarization curve of HM-Co@NC at 1600 rpm in O<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M KOH.



**Fig. S12.** SEM (a) and TEM images (b) of HM-Co@NC after catalysis.



**Fig. S13.** LSV curves of HM-Co@NC (red line) and Co, N doped carbon derived from ZIF-L-Zn@ZIF-67 (black line).

**Table S1.** Mean number of distances,  $N$ , mean distances,  $d$  (Å), and Debye-Waller coefficients,  $\sigma^2$  (Å<sup>2</sup>), Many-body amplitude reduction factor,  $S_0^2$ , in the EXAFS refinement of the first coordination shell.  $S_0^2$  was refined at 0.76(2). This value was consistent with  $S_0^2$  value derived from the EXAFS refinement of Co foil with known structures. The standard deviations in parentheses were obtained from  $k^3$ -weighted least square refinement of the EXAFS function  $\chi(k)$  and do not include systematic errors of the measurement. Underscored parameters were optimized from several trials and were fixed in the individual refinements. The signals include single scatterings of the first three shells. Other scattering signals are not shown in the table due to minor contributions or long distances.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Signal</b>	<b><math>N</math></b>	<b><math>d</math> (Å)</b>	<b><math>\sigma^2</math> (Å<sup>2</sup>)</b>
HM-Co@NC	Co–O/N/C	<u>0.5</u>	1.962(7)	0.0017(7)
	Co–Co (first shell)	<u>6.0</u>	2.486(1)	0.0064(1)
	Co---Co (second shell)	<u>3.0</u>	3.507(7)	0.0135(9)
	Co---Co (third shell)	<u>10</u>	4.365(3)	0.0101(3)

However, it is beyond the limit of the EXAFS data to resolve Co–N and Co–C as they have very similar bond lengths. The EXAFS refinement parameters of the first coordination shell are presented in Table S1. The presence of small amount of Co–O is possible due to partial oxidized Co by residual O<sub>2</sub> or the adsorbed O<sub>2</sub> from air.

**Table S2.** Comparison of the ORR performance of HM-Co@NC catalysts from literature and this work.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	$E_{1/2}$ vs RHE	Ref
HM-Co@NC	0.1 M KOH	<b>887 mV</b>	<b>This work</b>
Co <sub>4</sub> N/C	1 M KOH	875 mV	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2019, 141, 19241-19245
Fe-N-C	0.1 M KOH	850 mV	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2019, 141, 2035-2045
Co <sub>1.5</sub> Mn <sub>1.5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /C	1 M KOH	850 mV	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2019, 141, 1463-1466
Fe@Aza-PON	0.1 M KOH	839 mV	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2018, 140, 1737-1742
C <sub>60</sub> -SWCNT <sub>15</sub>	0.1 M KOH	840 mV	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2019, 141, 11658-11666
D-AC@2Mn-4Co	0.1 M KOH	803 mV	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2016</b> , 28, 8771–8778
W <sub>2</sub> N/WC	0.1 M KOH	810 mV	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2019</b> , 1905679
NiCo-NLG-270	0.1 M KOH	820 mV	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2018</b> , 30, 1800005
Co <sub>3</sub> InCo <sub>0.7</sub> N <sub>0.3</sub>	0.1 M KOH	854 mV	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> 2019, 58, 2 – 9
Zn-N-C-1	0.1 M KOH	873 mV	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> 2019, 58, 7035 –7039

**Table S3.** The performance of electrically rechargeable Zn-air batteries with various bifunctional electrocatalysts. The corresponding current densities ( $\text{mA cm}^{-2}$ ) for voltage gap and specific capacity are also listed in the Table (after @ in each table cell).

Catalyst	Charge/discharge voltage gap (V)	Peak power density ( $\text{mW cm}^{-2}$ )	Specific capacity ( $\text{mAh g}^{-1}$ )	Ref
HM-Co@NC	0.84@2	<b>209.4</b>	<b>770.2@20</b>	<b>This work</b>
NiFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /FeNi <sub>2</sub> S <sub>4</sub> HNSs	1@2	187	--	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> <b>2018</b> , <i>140</i> , 17624-17631
W <sub>2</sub> N/WC	1.25@10	172	749@10	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2019</b> , <i>1905679</i>
NiCo-NLG-270	0.8@2	103	403@10	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2018</b> , <i>30</i> , 1800005
Co/CNF	0.9@5	163	680@20	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2019</b> , <i>31</i> , 1808043
NC@Co-NGC DSNCs	0.85@2	109	537@20	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2017</b> , <i>29</i> , 1700874
Co <sub>4</sub> N/CNW/C	1.09@50	174	774@10	<i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> <b>2016</b> , <i>138</i> , 10226-10231
Ni-Fe-MoN NTs	0.93@10	118	753.7@10	<i>Adv. Energy Mater.</i> <b>2018</b> , <i>8</i> , 1802327
NGM-Co	1.12@5	152	749.4@20	<i>Adv. Mater.</i> <b>2017</b> , <i>29</i> , 1703185
Fe-N <sub>4</sub> SAs/NPC	1.45@50	232	--	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2018</b> , <i>57</i> , 8614 – 8618
meso/micro-FeCo-N <sub>x</sub> -CN-30	0.91@20	150	--	<i>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.</i> <b>2018</b> , <i>57</i> , 1856 – 1862