

## Supplementary Materials

Precise and scalable fabrication of metal pair-site catalysts enabled by intramolecular integrated donor atoms

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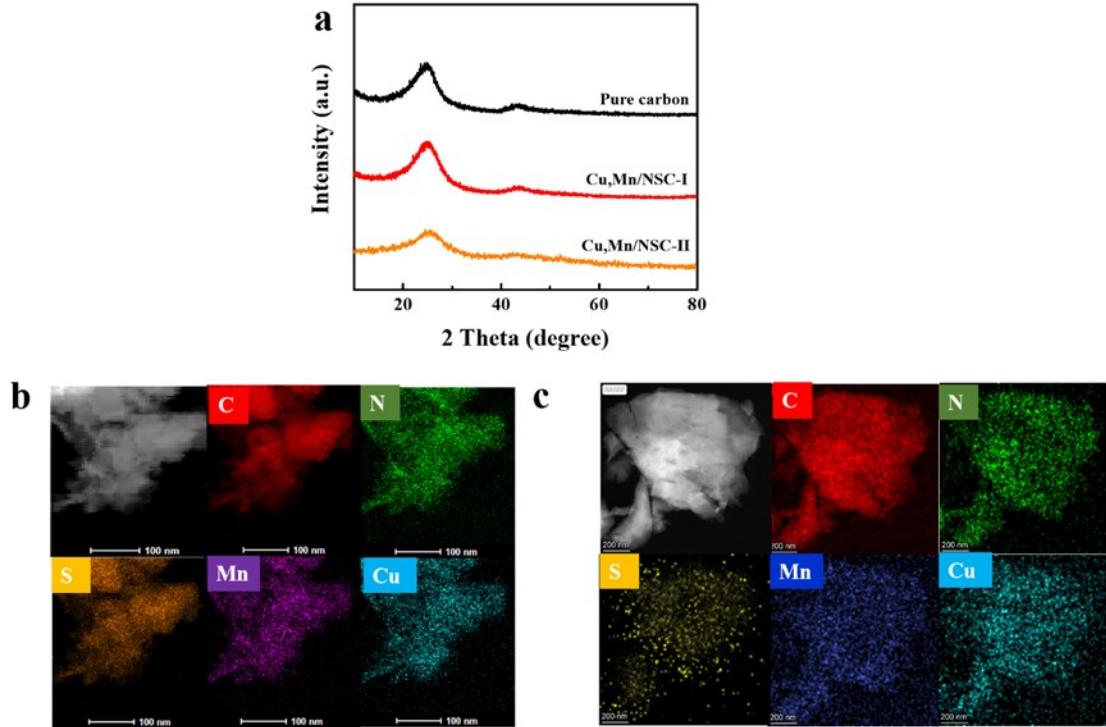
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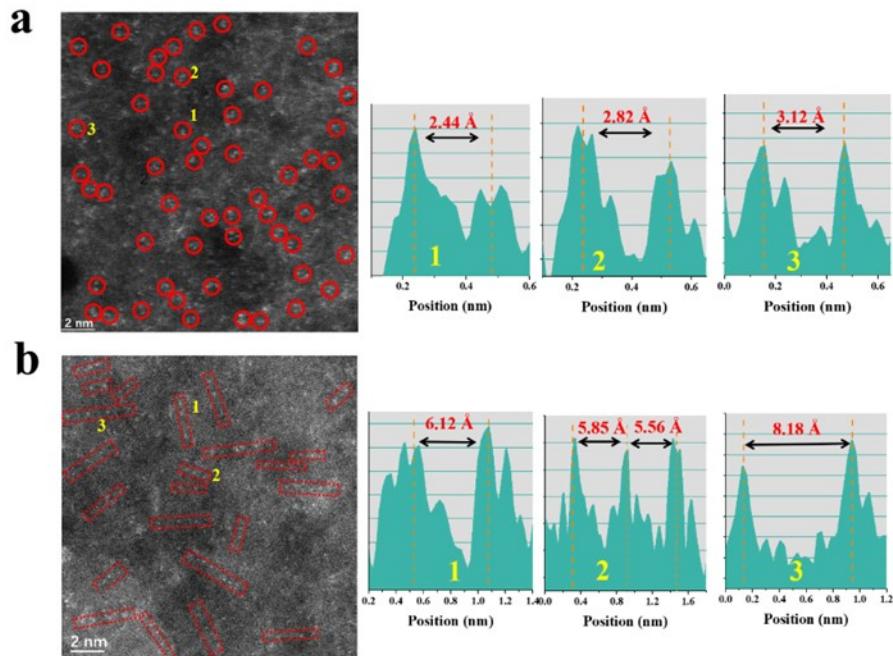
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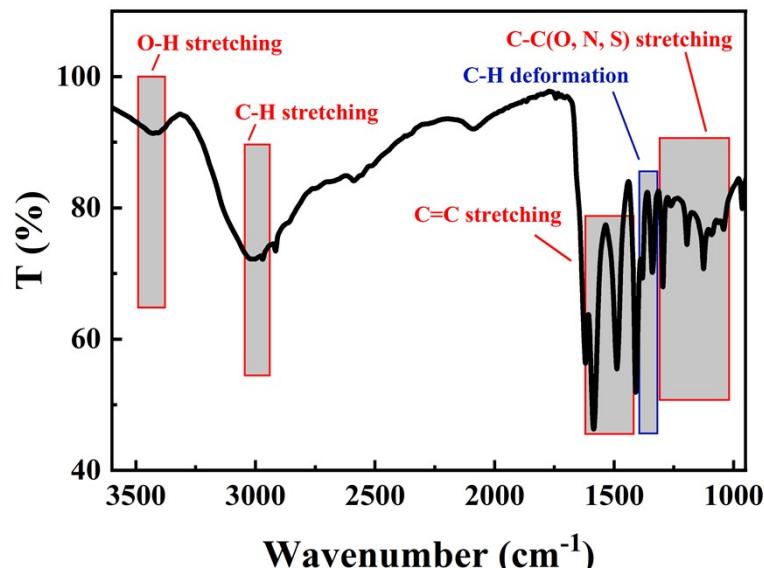
**Figure S1.** XRD patterns of pure carbon, Cu,Mn/NSC-I and Cu,Mn/NSC-II (a). TEM and STEM images with element mapping of Cu,Mn/NSC-I (a) and Cu,Mn/NSC-II (b). The resultant product was marked as Cu,Mn/NSC-I and Cu,Mn/NSC-II, respectively. As shown in **Figure S1a**, Cu,Mn/NSC-I and Cu,Mn/NSC-II only show two broad peaks at approximate  $2\theta$  values of 24 and 43° which are identified as (002) and (101) planes of amorphous carbons, suggesting the non-formation of metallic and oxide crystals on NSC-I and NSC-II. In **Figure S1b** and c, the amorphous carbon can be observed in both TEM images of Cu,Mn/NSC-I and Cu,Mn/NSC-II. The element mapping results of N, S, Cu and Mn reveal that these elements are homogeneously distributed in Cu,Mn/NSC-I and Cu,Mn/NSC-II. The results obtained from XRD, TEM and STEM coupled with element mapping analysis indicate that the Cu and Mn species are highly dispersed in NSC-I and NSC-II architecture.



**Figure S2.** HAADF-STEM images of (Cu,Mn)/NSC-I (a) and (Cu,Mn)/NSC-II (b) with intensity profiles obtained in areas labeled 1, 2 and 3 and corresponding distance distribution of bright spots.

**Table S1.** The element content in NSC from elemental analyzer.

Sampl es	C (wt %)	N (wt %)	S (wt %)	O (wt %)	H (wt %)
NSC	89.03	2.54	1.74	5.61	1.08

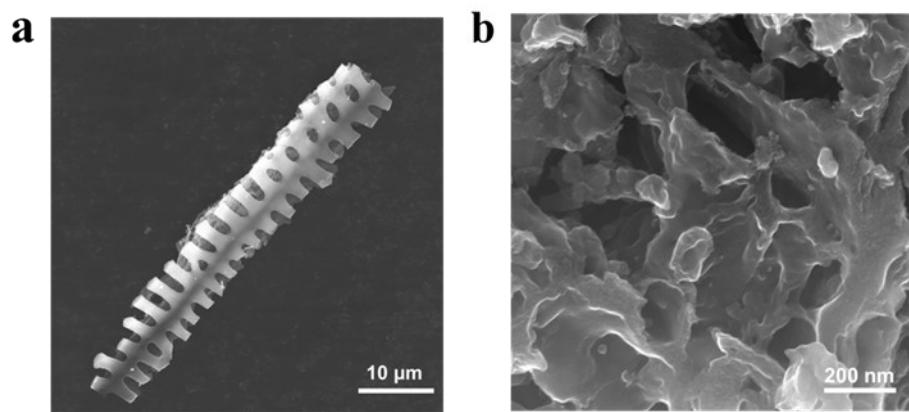


**Figure S3.** FTIR spectrum of NSC derived from houttuynia cordata.

**Table S2.** The experimental details of (Cu,Mn)/NSC preparation with different Cu/Mn molar ratio, different metal amounts and pyrolysis temperature ( $T_p$ ).

Samples	Cu:Mn molar ratio	CuP c (mg)	MnP c (mg)	NSC (mg)	$T_p$ (°C)
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-800 <sup>a</sup>	Cu : Mn = 1:1	70	70	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:2)-800	Cu : Mn = 1:2	70	140	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(2:1)-800	Cu : Mn = 2:1	140	70	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-120	Cu : Mn = 1:1	120	120	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-70 <sup>a</sup>	Cu : Mn = 1:1	70	70	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-30	Cu : Mn = 1:1	30	30	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-800 <sup>a</sup>	Cu : Mn = 1:1	70	70	100	800
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-700	Cu : Mn = 1:1	70	70	100	700
(Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-600	Cu : Mn = 1:1	70	70	100	600

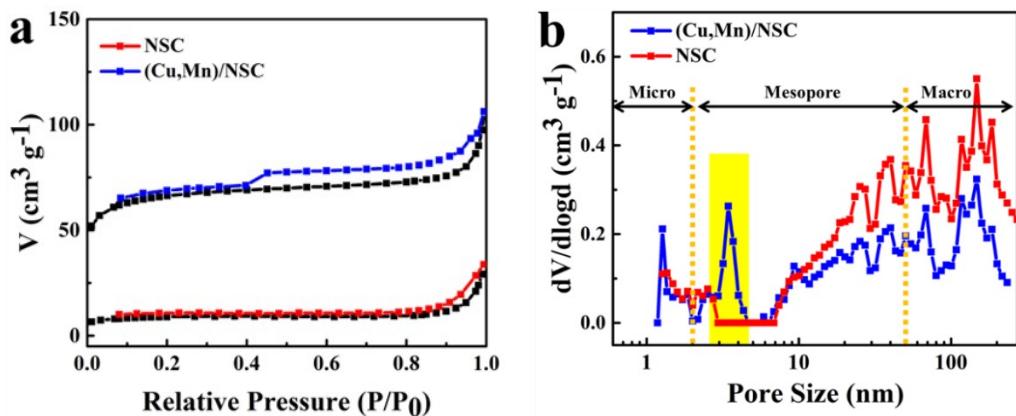
a: The samples were prepared under the same conditions.



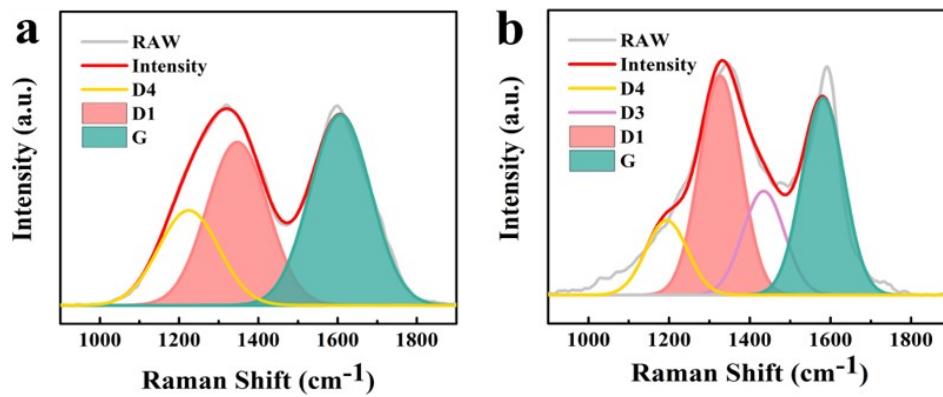
**Figure S4.** SEM (a) image of pristine NSC without ball milling and (b) (Cu,Mn)/NSC.

**Table S3.** Surface area and porosity of samples

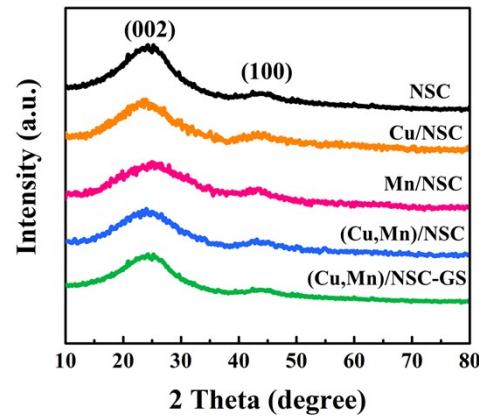
Samples	$S_{\text{BET}} (\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1})$	$V_{\text{total}} (\text{cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1})$	Pore Size (nm)
NSC	33	0.052	16.15
(Cu,Mn)/NSC	252	0.16	5.49



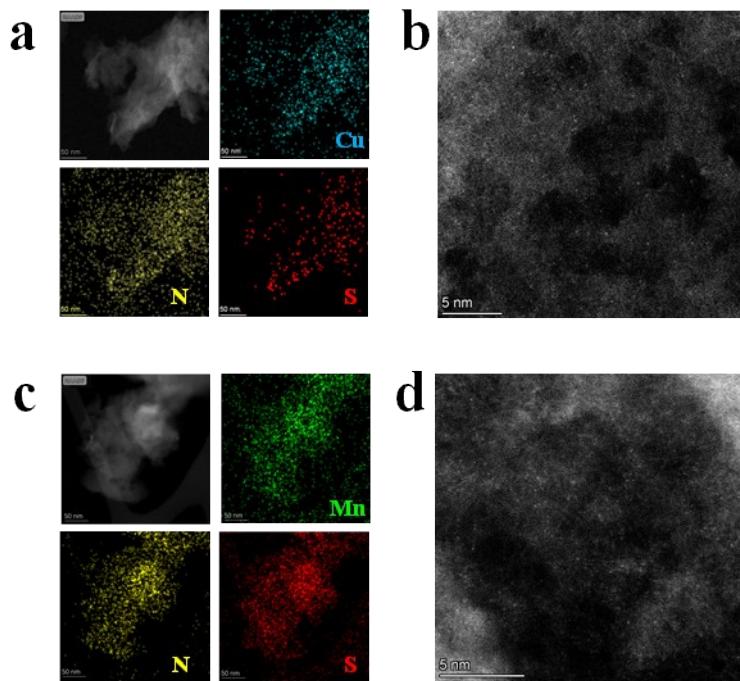
**Figure S5.**  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms and pore size distribution of NSC and  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$ .



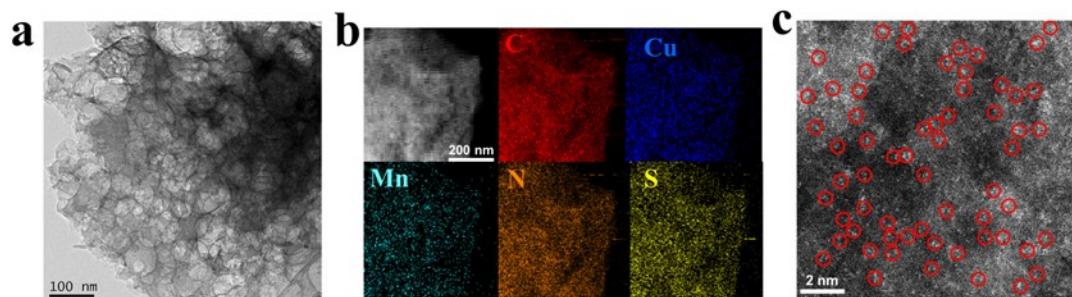
**Figure S6.** Raman spectra of NSC (a) and  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$  (b).



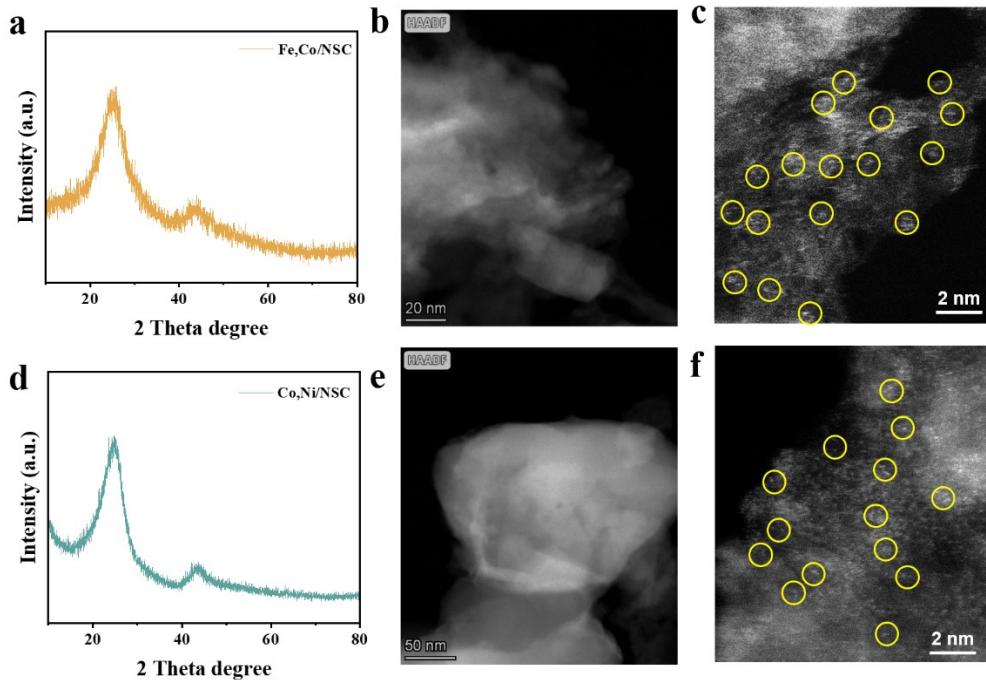
**Figure S7.** The XRD patterns of NSC, Cu/NSC, Mn/NSC and  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$ . Two characteristic carbon (002) and (100) diffractions are ascribed to the NSC support. No diffraction peak related to crystalline metal species, such as nanoparticles, metal-based compounds, were observed.



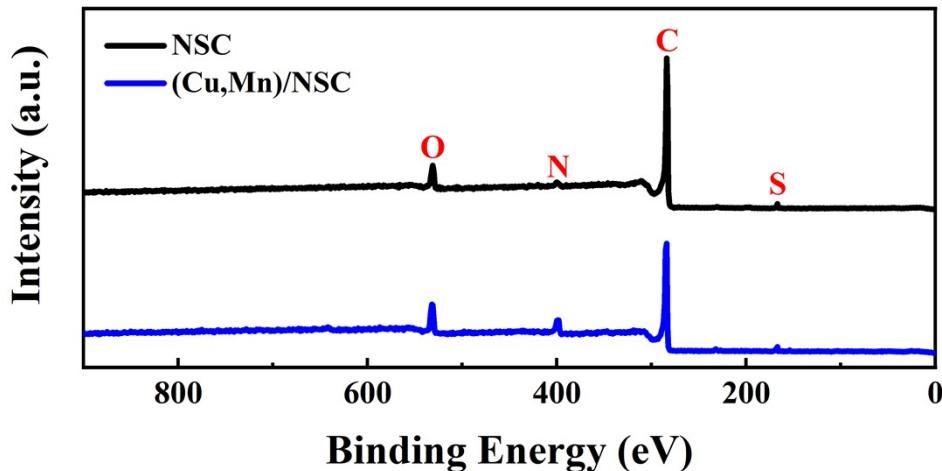
**Figure S8.** SACHAADF-STEM images with metal element mapping of Cu/NSC and Mn/NSC.



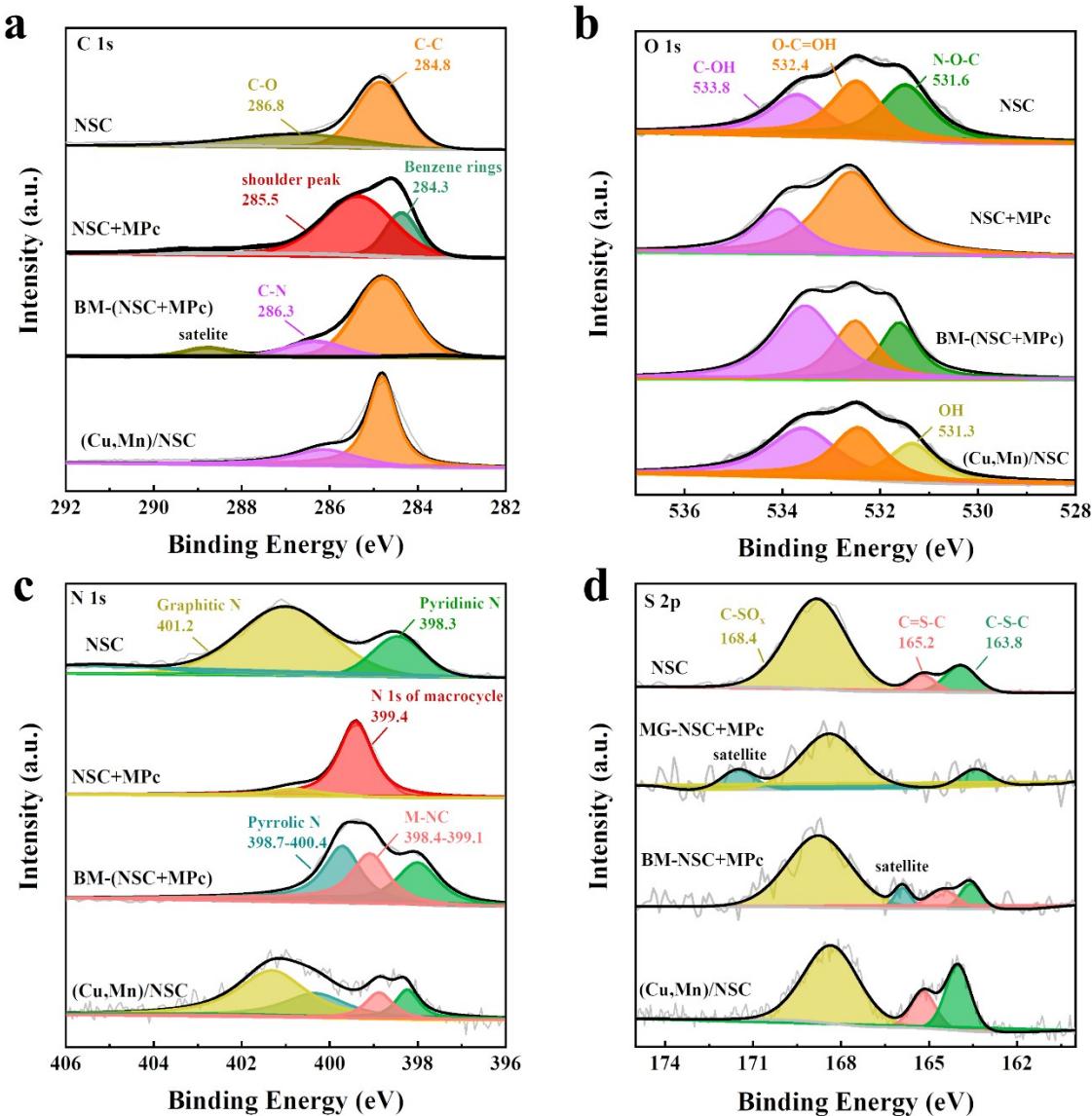
**Figure S9.** (Cu,Mn)/NSC-GS: (a) TEM image, (b) STEM image with element mapping, and (c) SACHAADF-STEM image with (d) magnified size. The atomic dispersion of Cu and Mn species were retained in (Cu,Mn)/NSC-GS.



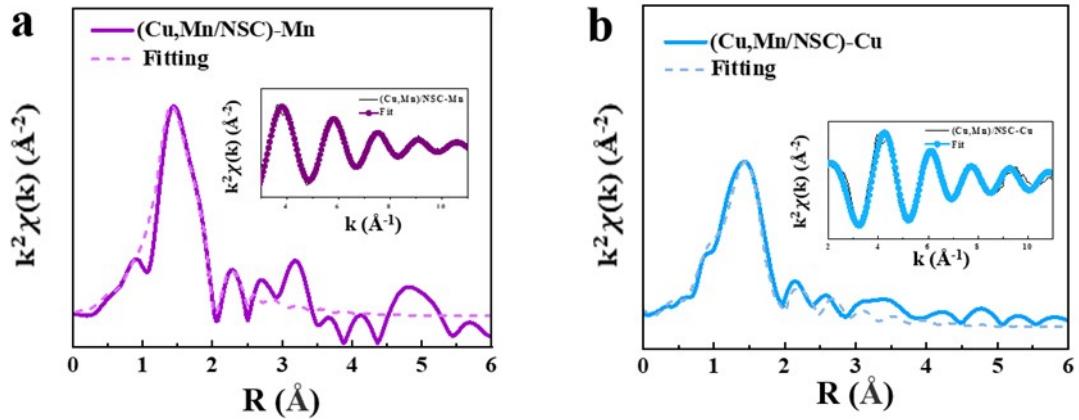
**Figure S10.** XRD patterns of Fe,Co/NSC (a) and Co,Ni/NSC (d) catalysts synthesized by the developed strategy. Corresponding HAADF-STEM images of Fe,Co/NSC (b) (c) and Co,Ni/NSC (e), (f). Fe,Co/NSC and Co,Ni/NSC were further fabricated by the developed strategy. The synthesis route was as same as that of (Cu,Mn)/NSC, but different metal precursors were used. XRD patterns (a and d) of Fe,Co/NSC and Co,Ni/NSC showed no obvious peaks due to metal-related nanoparticles, indicating high dispersion of metal-based species. To uncover the existing state of the metal species in Fe,Co/NSC and Co,Ni/NSC, we performed HAADF-STEM. As demonstrated in **Figure S10b**, no Fe,Co derived nanoparticles or nanoclusters can be found. The Fe,Co species were atomically dispersed on the N/S-co-doped nanocarbon architecture (**Figure S10c**). The existing state of the metal species in Co,Ni/NSC were also investigated, and the results were shown in **Figure S10e** and **f**. The Co,Ni species were confirmed atomically dispersed.



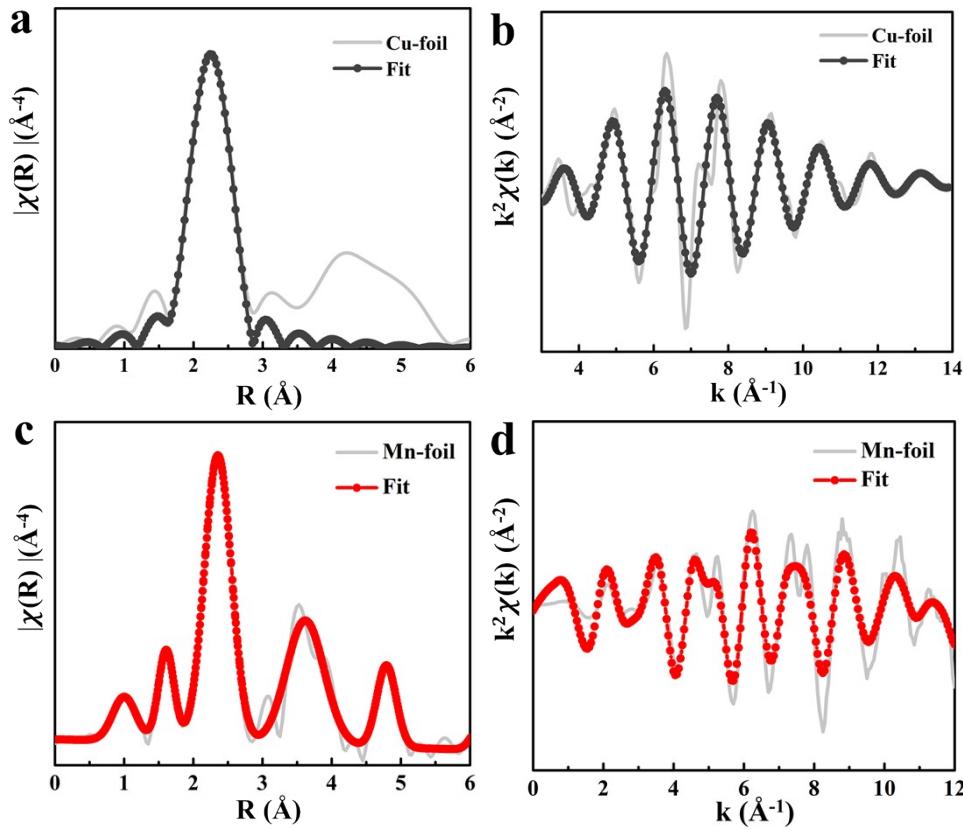
**Figure S11.** XPS spectra of survey scan for NSC and (Cu,Mn)/NSC.



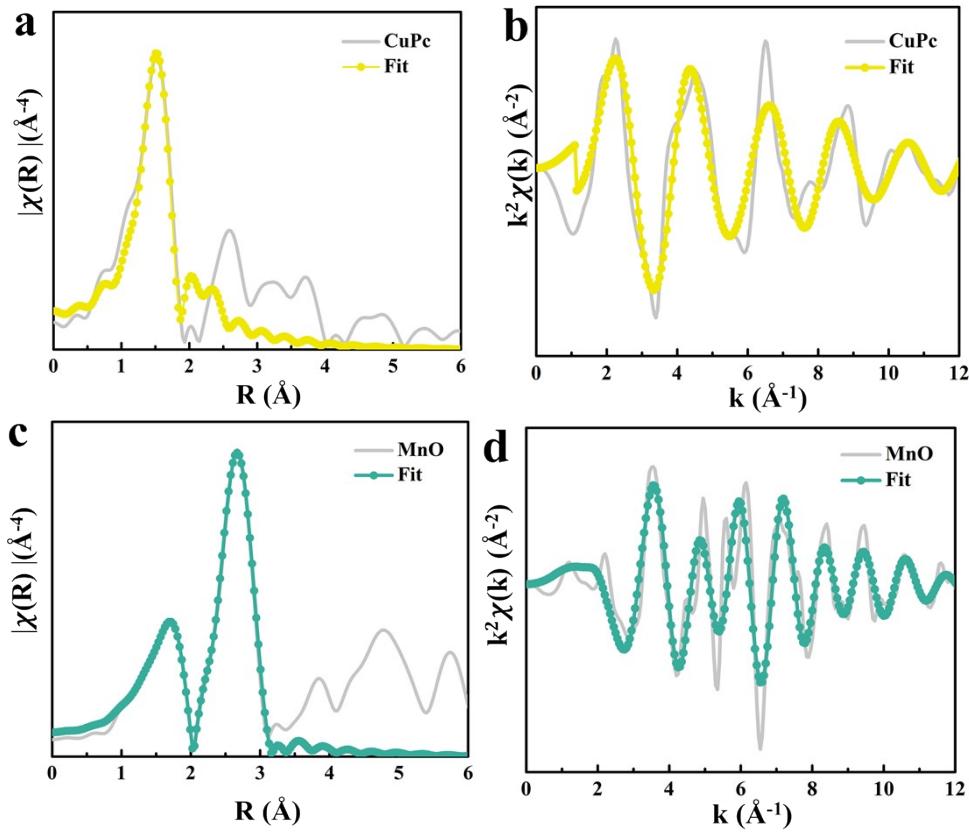
**Figure S12.** XPS spectra of (a) survey scan, (b) C 1s, (c) O 1s, (d)N 1s, and (e) S 2p for NSC, NSC+MPc, BM-(NSC+MPc) and (Cu,Mn)/NSC. NSC+MPc was prepared by grinding 100 mg NSC and 70 mg MPc (the molar ratio of MnPc : CuPc=1:1 ) manually for 2min. And the preparation of BM-(NSC+MPc) was as same as that of (Cu,Mn)/NSC but without pyrolysis.



**Figure S13.** FT-EXAFS fitting curves at Mn K-edge (a) and Cu K-edge (b) with the corresponding structural model of  $(\text{Cu}, \text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$ .



**Figure S14.** EXAFS fitting curves of (a and b) Cu foil and (c and d) Mn foil.



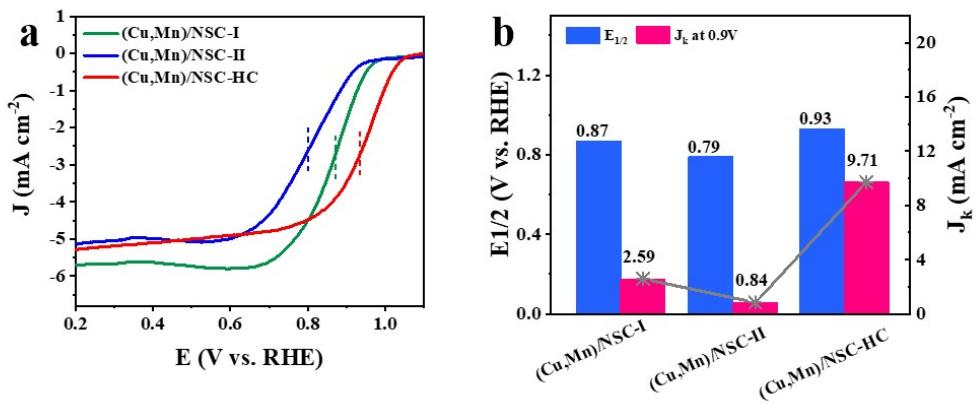
**Figure S15.** EXAFS fitting curves of (a and b) CuPc and (c and d) MnO.

**Table S4.** Structural parameters of (Cu,Mn)/NSC extracted from the EXAFS fitting ( $S_0^2=0.75$ ).

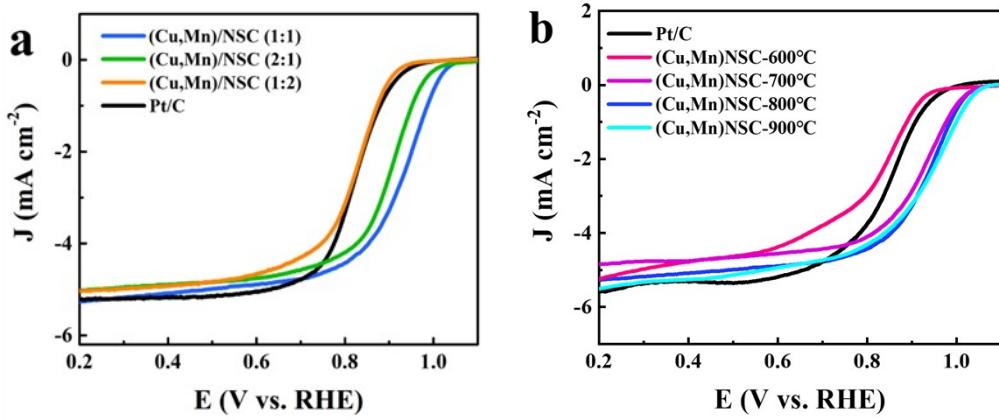
<b>Sample</b>	<b>Path</b>	<b>CN</b>	<b>R(Å)</b>	<b><math>\sigma^2(10^{-3}\text{\AA}^2)</math></b>	<b>R factor</b>
Cu foil	Cu-Cu	12	2.56±0.01	8.94	0.002
	Cu-N	4	1.94±0.01	2.96	0.01
Mn foil	Mn-Mn	12*	2.39±0.01	2.01	0.005
	Mn-O	6	2.21±0.01	9.50	
	Mn-Mn	12	3.12±0.007	8.64	0.003
MnO	Cu-N	1.07±0.47	1.68±0.02	8.41	
	Cu-S	2.01±0.77	2.27±0.02	8.41	0.05
	Cu-C	0.65±0.41	2.15±0.02	9.03	
	Cu-Mn	0.87±0.35	2.45±0.02	9.52	
Cu-(Cu,Mn)/NSC	Mn-N	3.42±0.64	2.11±0.01	6.68	
	Mn-S	0.57±0.16	2.18±0.008	6.68	0.02
	Mn-Cu	0.65±0.12	2.42±0.01	9.43	

$S_0^2$  is the amplitude reduction factor; CN is the coordination number; R is interatomic distance (the bond length between metal central atoms and surrounding coordination atoms);  $\sigma^2$  is Debye-Waller factor (a measure of thermal and static disorder in absorber-scatterer distances);  $\Delta E_0$  is edge-energy shift (the difference between the zero kinetic energy value of the sample and that of the theoretical model). R factor is used to value the goodness of the fitting.

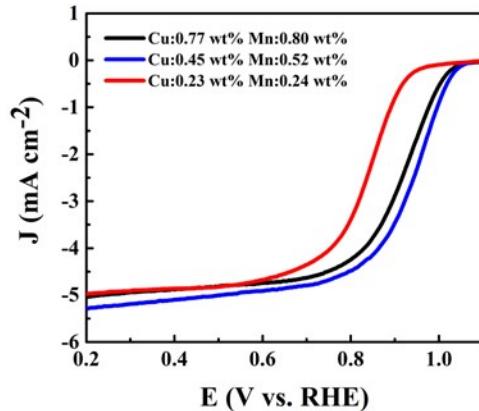
\* This value was fixed during EXAFS fitting, based on the known structure of Mn foil. Error bounds that characterize the structural parameters obtained by EXAFS spectroscopy were estimated as N ± 20%; R ± 1%;  $\sigma^2$  ± 20%;  $\Delta E_0$  ± 20%.



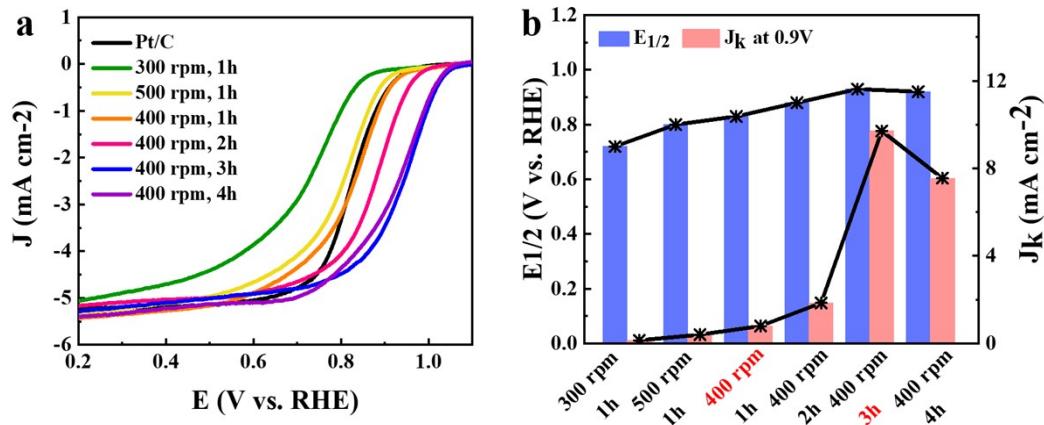
**Figure S16.** ORR polarization plots of samples involved different carbon support anchored metal species (a). Corresponding  $J_k$  at 0.9 V and  $E_{1/2}$  (b). As can be seen, the ORR activity follows the trend of  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC-HC} > (\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC-I} > (\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC-II}$ .



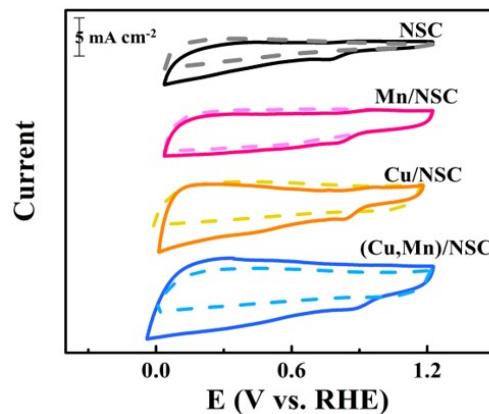
**Figure S17.** ORR polarization plots of  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$  prepared (a) using different Cu:Mn molar ratios at 800°C and (b) at different pyrolysis temperatures keeping a Cu:Mn molar ratio of 1:1. Little promotion of ORR performance was observed over  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC-900}^\circ\text{C}$ . In the view of energy-saving, 800 °C was selected as the optimal temperature for  $(\text{Cu},\text{Mn})/\text{NSC}$  electrocatalysts.



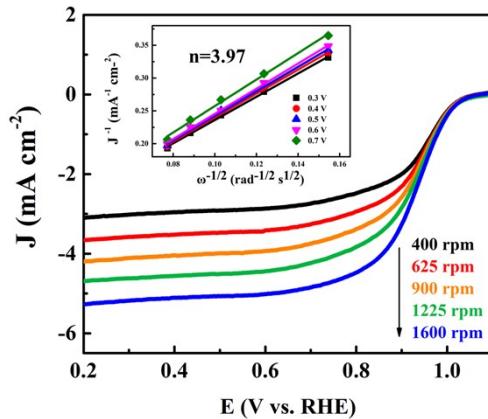
**Figure S18.** ORR polarization plots of (Cu,Mn)/NSC with different Cu/Mn content, in which the metal amount of different sample was determined by ICP-MS measurement. Cu: 0.77 wt% Mn: 0.80 wt% for (Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-120; Cu: 0.45 wt% Mn: 0.52 wt% for (Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-70; Cu: 0.23 wt% Mn: 0.24 wt% for (Cu,Mn)/NSC(1:1)-30.



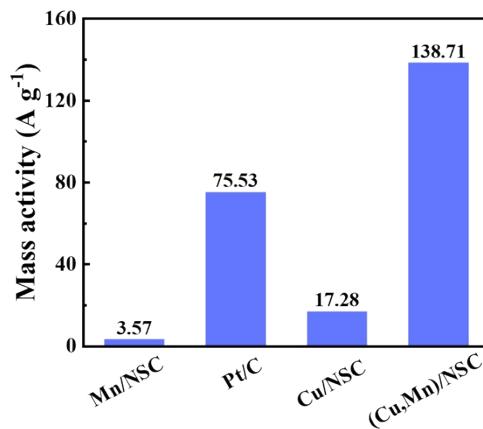
**Figure S19.** The optimal ball milling parameter for ORR activity.



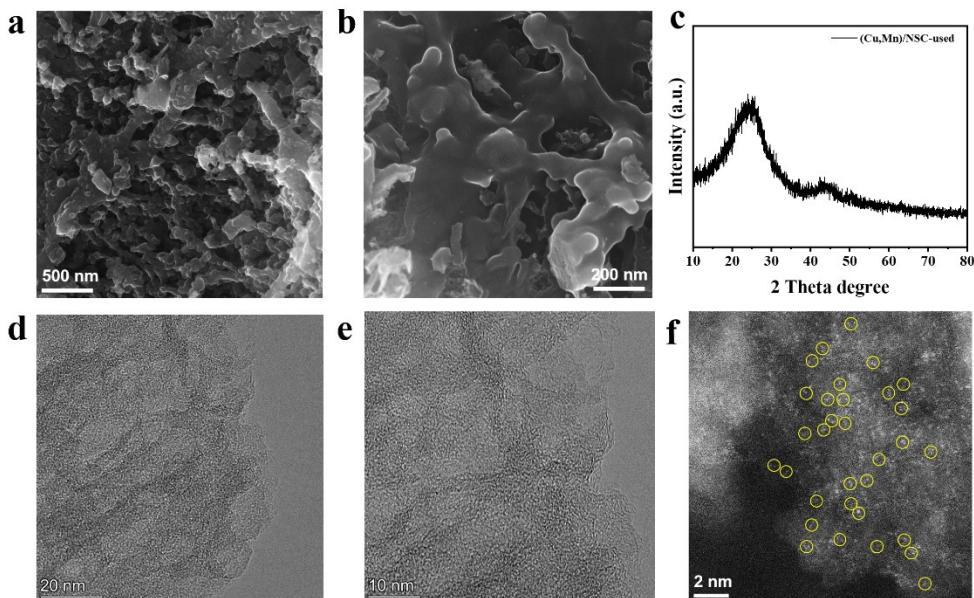
**Figure S20.** CV curves of (Cu,Mn)/NSC and other reference samples in O<sub>2</sub> (solid line) and N<sub>2</sub> (dash line)-saturated 0.1M KOH electrolyte at a scan rate of 50 mV/s.



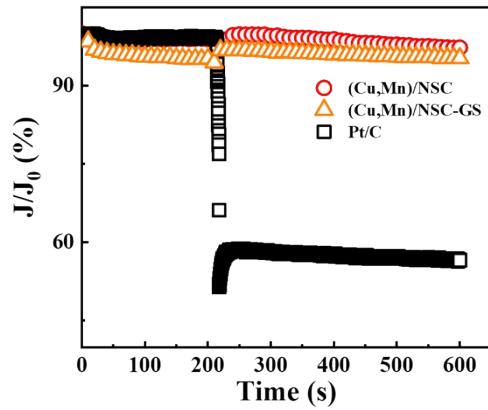
**Figure S21.** RDE polarization curves of (Cu,Mn)/NSC-GS at different rotating speeds. Inset is the K-L plots at different potentials.



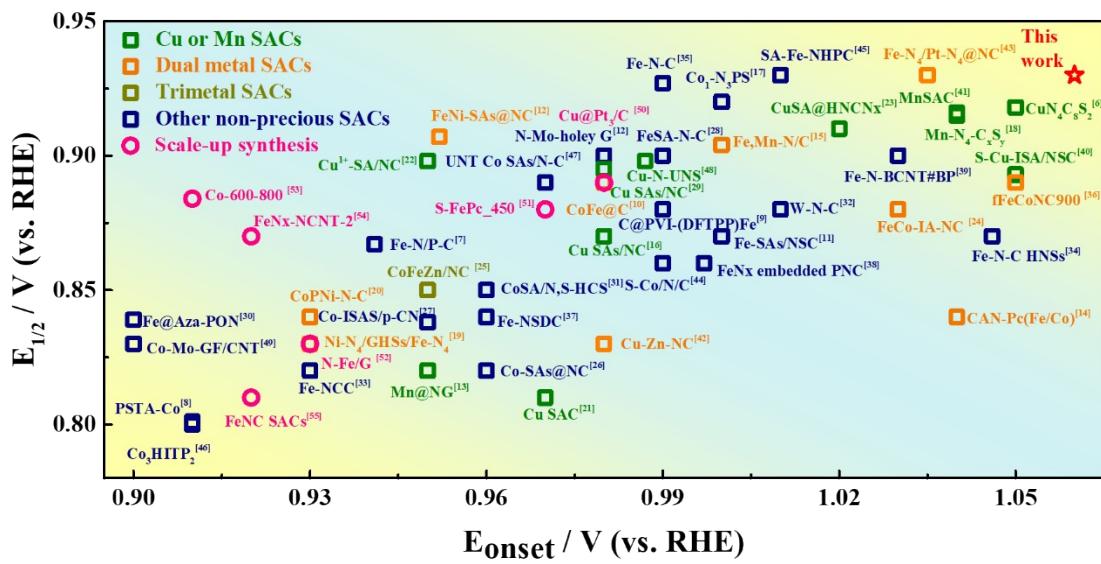
**Figure S22.** The mass activities obtained at  $J_k=0.9$  V vs. RHE.



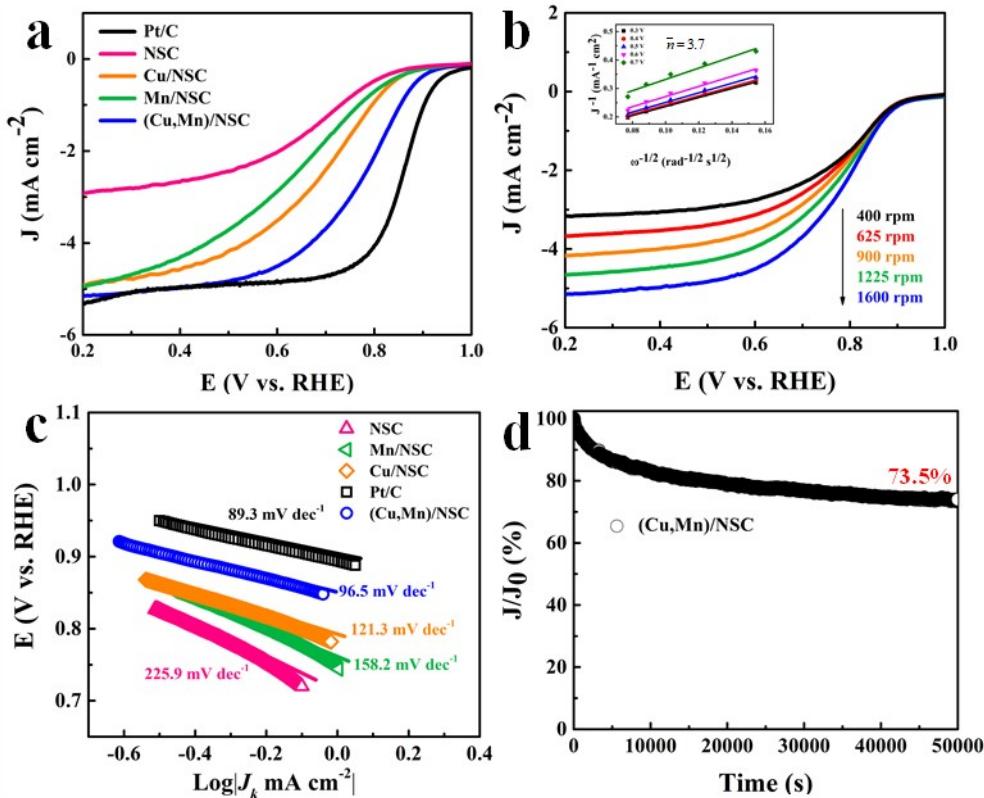
**Figure S23** (a) and (b) SEM images of used (Cu,Mn)/NSC after cycling stability test. (c) Corresponding XRD patterns, (d,e) TEM images and (f) HADDF-STEM images.



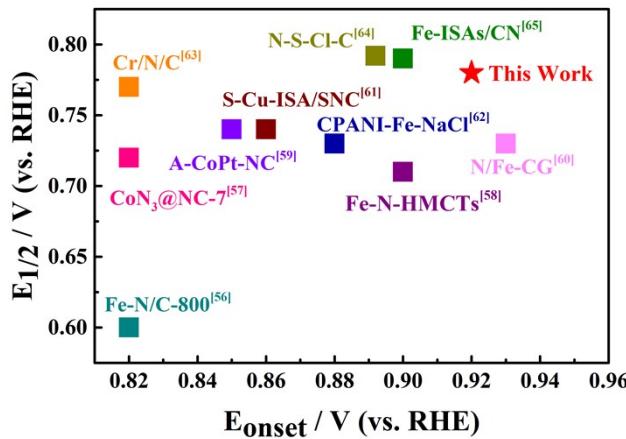
**Figure S24.** Plots of current density vs. time measured by chronoamperometry technique with the injection of 3 mL of methanol. Methanol was added around 200 s.



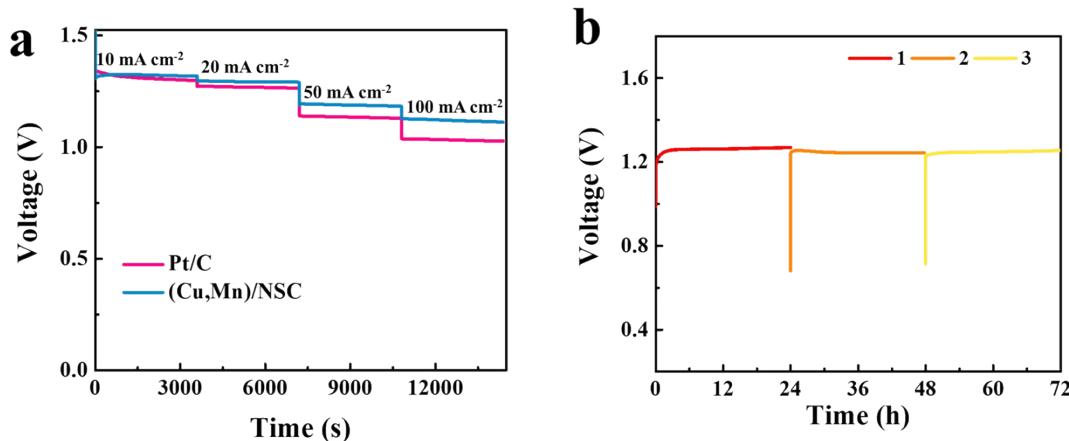
**Figure S25.** Comparison of  $E_{\text{onset}}$  and  $E_{1/2}$  values between our catalyst and some recent reported ORR catalysts in alkaline media.<sup>1-50</sup>



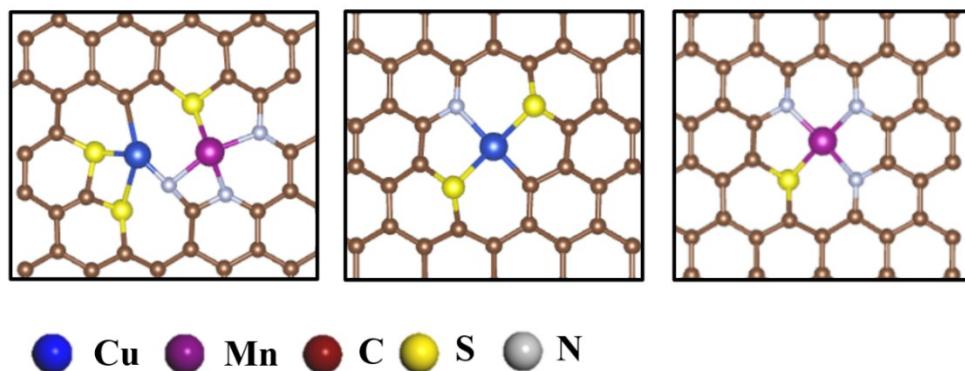
**Figure S26.** Electrocatalytic ORR performance of (Cu,Mn)/NSC in 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub> solution. (a) ORR polarization curves for NSC, Cu/NSC, Mn/NSC, (Cu,Mn)/NSC and Pt/C. (b) ORR polarization curves of (Cu,Mn)/NSC at different rotating rates (inset: K-L plots and electron transfer numbers). (c) Tafel slopes of different catalysts. (d) Current–time chronoamperometric responses of (Cu,Mn)/NSC.



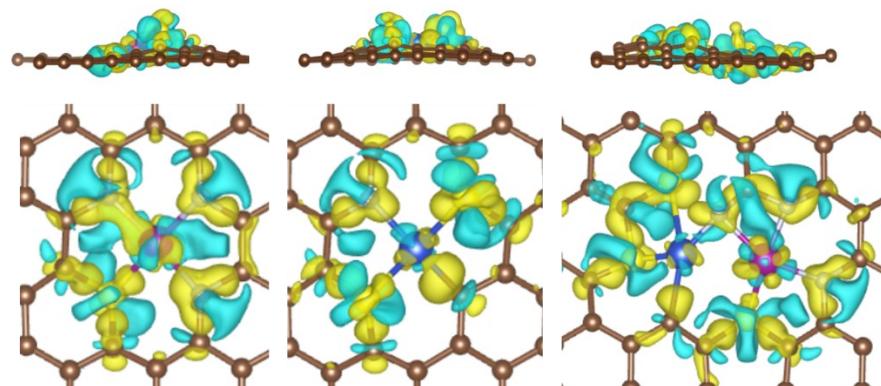
**Figure S27.** Comparison of E<sub>onset</sub> and E<sub>1/2</sub> values between our catalyst and some recent reported ORR catalysts in acid media.<sup>51–60</sup>



**Figure S28.** (a) galvanostatic discharge curves at various current densities (10, 20, 50 and 100 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>) (b) Long-time durability of the primary Zn-air battery using (Cu,Mn)/NSC at 10 mA cm<sup>-2</sup>. The battery can be mechanically recharged by refilling KOH electrolyte and replacing the Zn plate to regenerate the Zn–air battery.



**Figure S29.** Optimized structure models for (Cu,Mn)/NSC (Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), Cu/NSC (Cu-N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), and Mn/NSC (Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>)

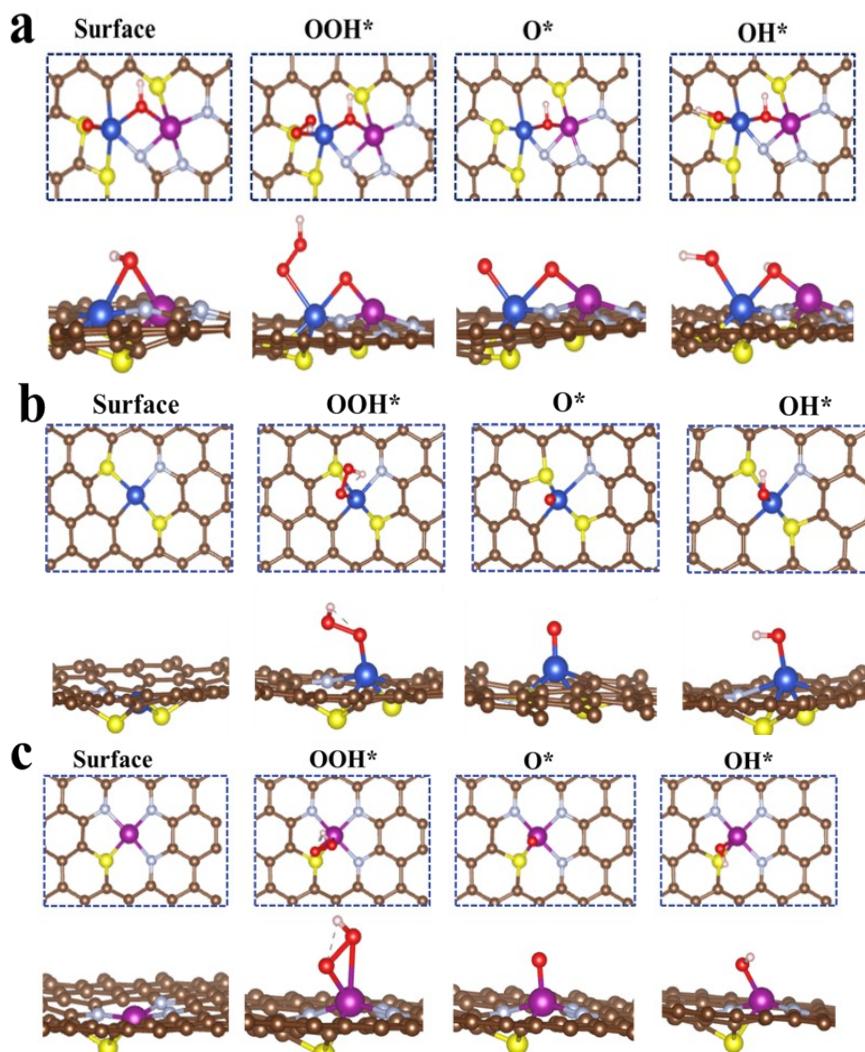


**Figure S30** Calculated charge transfer differences of Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>, Cu-N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub> and Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub> site (from left to right), where the iso-surface value is set to be 0.008 e/Å<sup>3</sup> and the yellow and cyan parts indicate the charge accumulation and depletion, respectively.

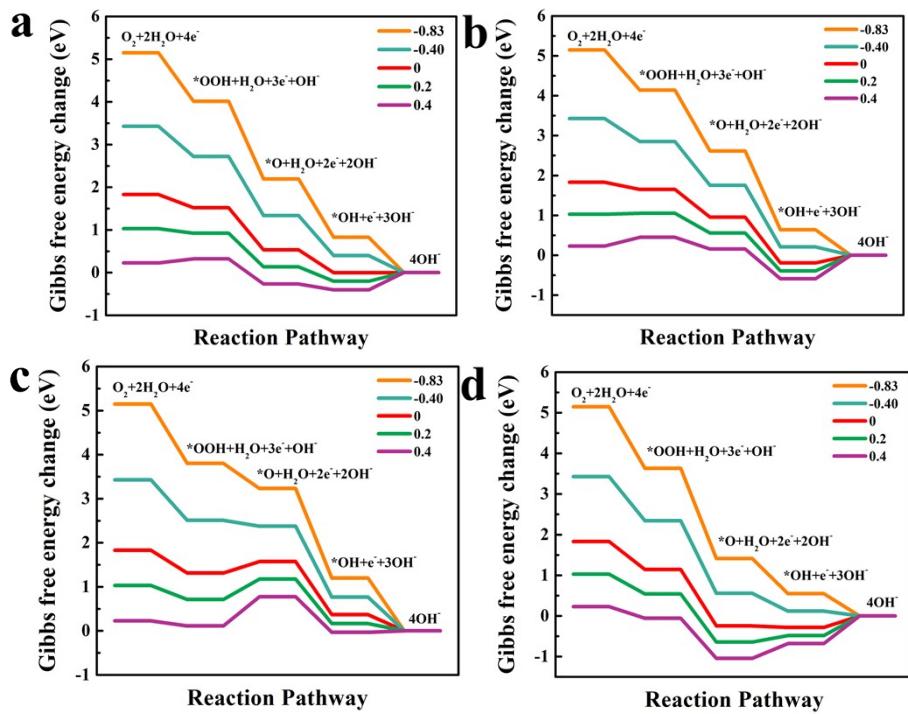
**Table S5.** Calculated Bader charge (unit: e) for metal atoms in (Cu,Mn)/NSC (Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), Cu/NSC (Cu-N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>) and Mn/NSC (Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>).

Structures	Mn	Cu
Mn/NSC	7.115	/
Cu/NSC	/	10.986
(Cu,Mn)/NSC	7.063 <sup>1</sup>	10.960 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the pseudopotential during DFT calculation, the number of extranuclear electrons of Mn and Cu is 7 and 11 electrons, respectively. Obviously, in (Cu,Mn)/NSC system, the calculated Bader charge of Cu atoms is 10.960 (<11) while the calculated Bader charge of Mn atoms is 7.063 (>7), suggesting that the Cu atoms transferred electrons to Mn atoms and playing the role as the electron donors.



**Figure S31.** Structure models of oxygen intermediates adsorbed on (a) Cu site on (Cu,Mn)/NSC (Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), (b) Cu/NSC (Cu-N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>) and (c) Mn/NSC (Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>). Brown, gray, yellow, blue, purple, and red balls are C, N, S, Cu, Mn, and O atoms, respectively.



**Figure S32.** Free energy diagram for ORR on (a) Mn site in (Cu,Mn)/NSC (Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), (b) Cu site in (Cu,Mn)/NSC (Cu,Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>3</sub>C<sub>1</sub>), (c) Cu/NSC (Cu-N<sub>1</sub>S<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>) and (d) Mn/NSC (Mn-N<sub>3</sub>S<sub>1</sub>) at different potentials in alkaline media.

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