## Supporting Information

# Sharply Expanding Single-Atomically Dispersed Fe-N Active Sites through Bidirectional Coordination for Oxygen Reduction

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#### **1** Experimental Section

#### 1.1 Materials

The 2-methylimidazole (98%) used in the experiment was purchased from Aladdin, the commercial 20% Pt/C was purchased from JM Company, and other chemical reagents (analytical grade) were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. All chemical reagents were used directly without further purification. The resistivity of the deionized water used in the experiment was  $18.25 \text{ M}\Omega^*$ cm.

#### **1.2 Morphology and Structure Characterization**

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Zeiss Ultra Plus) and double spherical aberration-corrected transmission electron microscopy (ac-STEM-HAADF, Titan Cubed Themis G2 300) were used to collect the morphology information of the materials. Specific surface area and porosity analyzer (BET/BJH, ASAP 2020M), X-ray diffraction (XRD, D/Max-RB, using Cu Kα radiation at 12 kW, scan rate 5 o min-1), Raman spectroscopy (Raman, Renishaw Invia, using an incident laser at a wavelength of 633 nm), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS, ESCALAB 250Xi) and Mössbauer spectroscopy to collect structural information on the material.

#### **1.3 Electrochemical Calculations**

In RDE testing, the electron transfer number was calculated by Koutecky-Levich equation:

$$\frac{1}{j} = \frac{1}{j_L} + \frac{1}{j_K} = \frac{1}{B\omega^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{j_K}$$
$$B = 0.62nFC_0 D^{2/3} v^{-1/6}$$

Where j is the measured current density,  $j_K$  is the kinetic current density,  $j_L$  is the

limiting current density,  $\omega$  is the angular velocity of the electrode rotation, n is the electron transfer number, F is the Faraday constant (96485 C mol<sup>-1</sup>), C<sub>0</sub> is the bulk concentration of O<sub>2</sub> (1.2 × 10<sup>-6</sup> mol cm<sup>-3</sup> for 0.1 M KOH, 1.1 × 10<sup>-6</sup> mol cm<sup>-3</sup> for 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), D is the diffusion coefficient of O<sub>2</sub> (1.9 × 10<sup>-5</sup> cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> in 0.1 M KOH, 1.8 × 10<sup>-5</sup> cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> in 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and v is the kinematic viscosity of the electrolyte (0.01 cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> for both 0.1 M KOH and 0.5 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution).

### 2 Supplementary Figures and Tables



**Fig. S1** LSV curves of products obtained with different amounts of triphenylphosphorus in 0.1 M KOH



Fig. S2 SEM of (a) ZIF-Fe and ZIF-Fe-P



Fig. S3 XRD patterns of ZIF-Fe and ZIF-Fe-P



Fig. S4 SEM of (a) Fe-NC and Fe-P-NC



Fig. S5 SEM of Fe-NC and Fe-P-NC



Fig. S6 EELS analysis of Fe-P-NC



Fig. S7 C 1s XPS spectra of (a) Fe-NC and (b) Fe-P-NC



Fig. S8 N1s XPS spectra of (a) Fe-NC and (b) Fe-P-NC



Fig. S9 P2p XPS spectra Fe-P-NC



**Fig. S10** Fitting results of EXAFS in R-space for Fe K-edge (a) Fe-foil, (b) FeO, (c)  $Fe_2O_3$  and (d) Fe-P-NC



Fig. S11 (a) LSV curves at different rotational speeds and (b) linear K-L plots of Fe-P-NC under 0.1 M KOH



Fig. S12 (a) LSV curves at different rotational speeds and (b) linear K-L plots of Fe-P-NC under  $0.5 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 



Fig. S13 (a) LSV curves and (b) comparison of onset potential and half-wave potential under  $0.1 \text{ M HClO}_4$ 



Fig. S14 Tafel plots of Fe-NC, Fe-P-NC and 20% Pt/C under 0.1 M HClO<sub>4</sub>



Fig. S15 Chronoamperometric response test of Fe-P-NC and 20% Pt/C under 0.1 M  $HClO_4$ 



Fig. S16 Constructed computational model of (a) Fe-N<sub>4</sub>, (b) Fe<sub>2</sub>P and (c) Fe-N<sub>4</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>P



Fig. S17 ORR free energy path diagram of Fe-N<sub>4</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>P



Fig. S18 Side view differential charge density of (a) Fe-N<sub>4</sub> and (b) Fe-N<sub>4</sub>/Fe<sub>2</sub>P



Fig. S19 Fe 2p XPS spectra of (a) Fe-P-NC and (b) Fe-P-NC after acid-etching



Fig. S20 N 1s XPS spectra of (a) Fe-P-NC and (b) Fe-P-NC after acid-etching



Fig. S21 LSV curves of Fe-P-NC before and after acid-etching in 0.1 M KOH

Element content	Fe (at.%)	N (at.%)	P (at.%)
sample			
Fe-NC	1.44 at.%	4.85 at.%	
Fe-P-NC	1.79 at.%	6.62 at.%	1.06 at.%
Fe-P-NC (after acid-etching)	1.36 at.%	5.44 at.%	0.57 at.%

Table S1 The atomic contents from XPS results of N and Fe in Fe-NC and Fe-P-NC

Sample	Shell	CN <sup>a</sup>	$R(\text{\AA})^b$	$\sigma^2(\text{\AA}^2)^c$	$\Delta E_0(\mathrm{eV})^d$	R factor
Fe-foil	Fe-Fe	8*	2.461±0.017	0.0049	4.5	0.0052
	Fe-Fe	6*	2.841±0.020	0.0045	3.7	
EaO	Fe-O	4.1±0.2	2.143±0.005	0.0129	6.6	0.0082
FeO	Fe-Fe	9.1±0.3	3.063±0.003	0.0123	1.8	0.0082
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Fe-O	6.0±0.2	1.982±0.004	0.0108	-1.7	
	Fe-Fe	8.7±0.3	2.990±0.003	0.0106	3.4	0.0045
	Fe-Fe	4.8±0.3	3.648±0.005	0.0043	-10.6	
Fe-P-NC	Fe-N	4.4±0.2	1.977±0.003	0.0080	27	
	Fe-P	0.9±0.1	2.340±0.011	0.0080	-3.7	0.0032
	Fe-Fe	0.8±0.1	3.060±0.010	0.0049	6.3	

Table S2 EXAFS fitting parameters at the Fe K-edge for various samples

**Table S3** The fitted Mössbauer parameter table and the corresponding assignment ofFe-NC and Fe-P-NC. The isomer shift (IS), quadrupole splitting (QS), hyperfine field(H) and the relative content of each substance are given.

Sample	Component	IS	QS	Н	Area	Assignments
		(mm/s)	(mm/s)	(kOe)	(%)	(Iron Phase)
	Singlet Site 1	0	0		9.7(43)	γ-Fe
	Doublet Site 1	0.310(63)	1.90(13)		2.8(31)	Fe(III)-N <sub>4</sub>
	Doublet Site 2	0.290(39)	0.436(69)		33.3(71)	Fe <sub>2+x</sub> N
Fe-NC	Sextet Site 1	0.279(68)	0.013(68)	491.5(46)	18.7(72)	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
	Sextet Site 2	0.104(77)	0.091(77)	340.8(47)	4.9(37)	α-Fe
	Sextet Site 3	0.195(72)	0.015(67)	205.2(51)	22.0(88)	Fe <sub>3</sub> C
	Sextet Site 4	0.33(11)	0.012(100)	159.9(71)	8.6(77)	Fe <sub>3</sub> C
Fe-P-NC	Doublet Site 1	0.408(35)	0.776(56)		65.3(61)	Fe(III)-N <sub>4</sub>
	Doublet Site 2	0.49(20)	3.41(38)		34.7(71)	Fe <sub>2</sub> P-Fe(II)

Catalyst	Electrolyte	E <sub>1/2</sub> vs RHE	Reference
P/Fe-N-C	0.1 M KOH	0.90 V	(1)
Fe-SA/PNC	0.1 M KOH	0.92 V	(2)
FePNC	0.1 M KOH	0.90 V	(3)
Fe-SA/PNC	0.1 M KOH	0.90 V	(4)
Fe-SA-PNC	0.1 M KOH	0.838 V	(5)
Fe,Co/DSA-NSC	0.1 M KOH	0.879 V	(6)
Fe SA/NCZ	0.1 M KOH	0.87 V	(7)
Fe-N,O/G	0.1 M KOH	0.86 V	(8)
Fe/Meso-NC-1000	0.1 M KOH	0.885 V	(9)
4.2-FeSA	0.1 M KOH	0.901 V	(10)
Fe-N-GDY	0.1 M KOH	0.89 V	(11)
Fe-P-NC	0.1 M KOH	0.906 V	This work

**Table S4.** Comparison of half-wave potentials for ORR of iron-based catalysts from

 literature and this work in alkaline media

 Table S5. Comparison of half-wave potentials for ORR of iron-based catalysts from

 literature and this work in acidic media

Catalyst	Electrolyte	E <sub>1/2</sub> vs RHE	Reference
Fe-SA/PNC	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.86 V	(2)
Fe-NCs	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.83 V	(12)
FePNC	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.76 V	(3)
FeMn <sub>ac</sub> /Mn-N <sub>4</sub> C	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.79 V	(13)
FeSNC	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.76 V	(14)
Fe SAs-Fe <sub>2</sub> P NPs/NPCFs- 2.5	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.78 V	(15)
Fe-KJB-3-60A	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.79 V	(16)
4.2-FeSA	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.74 V	(10)
Fe-Zn-SA/NC	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.78 V	(17)
RN350-Z(1-2)-1000	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.723 V	(18)
E <sub>2</sub> D NC	0.1 M HClO <sub>4</sub>	0.781 V	This work
re-P-NU	0.5 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.779 V	I IIIS WORK

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