

## 基于金属有机框架衍生的 **Fe-N-C** 纳米复合材料作为高效的氧还原催化剂

王倩倩, 刘大军, 何兴权\*

长春理工大学化学化工系, 长春 130022

## **Metal-Organic Framework-Derived Fe-N-C Nanohybrids as Highly-Efficient Oxygen Reduction Catalysts**

WANG Qianqian, LIU Dajun, HE Xingquan \*

Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Changchun University of Science and Technology,  
Changchun 130022, P. R. China.

\*Corresponding author. Email: hexingquan@hotmail.com. Tel.: +86-431-85583430.

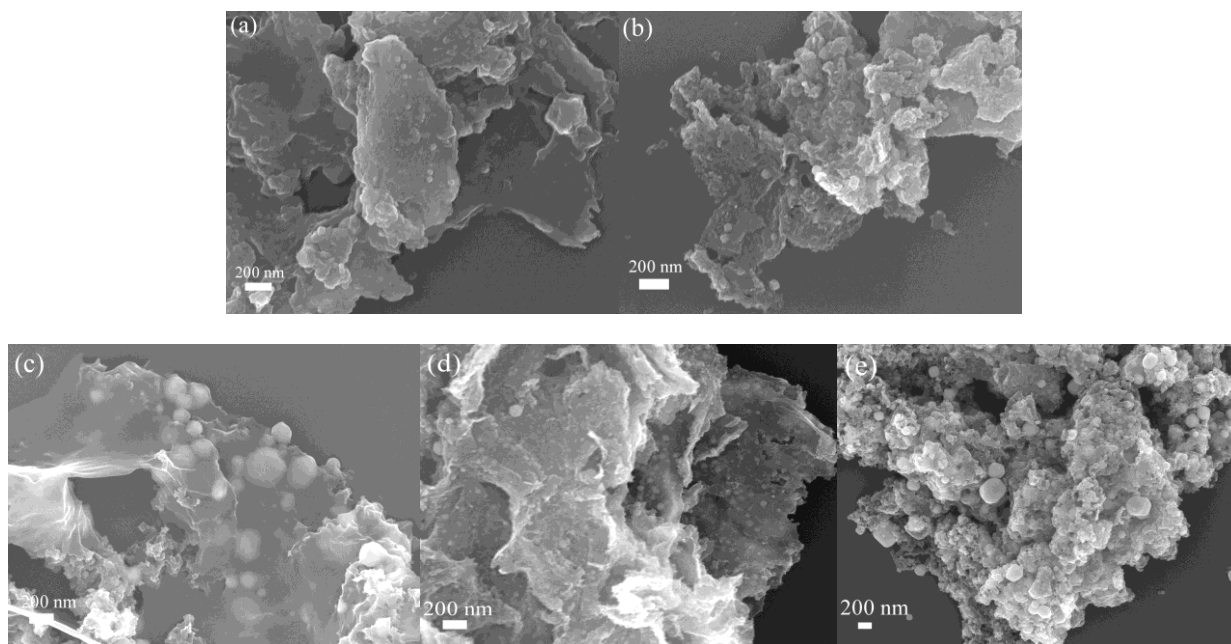


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) Fe-N-C-800, (b) Fe-N-C-1000, (c) Fe-C-900, (d) Fe-N-900 and (e) MIL-900.

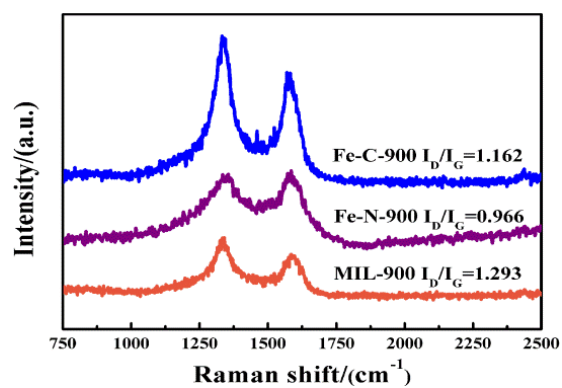


Fig. S2 Raman spectra of Fe-C-900, Fe-N-900 and MIL-900.

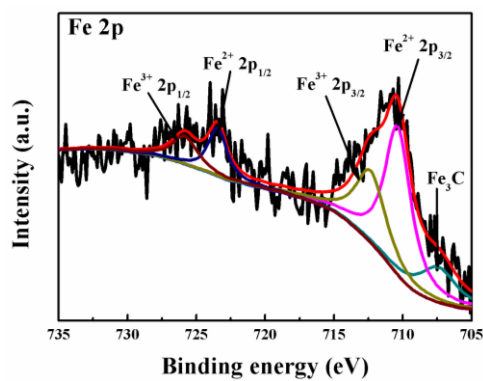


Fig. S3 Fe 2p spectrum of Fe-N-C-900.

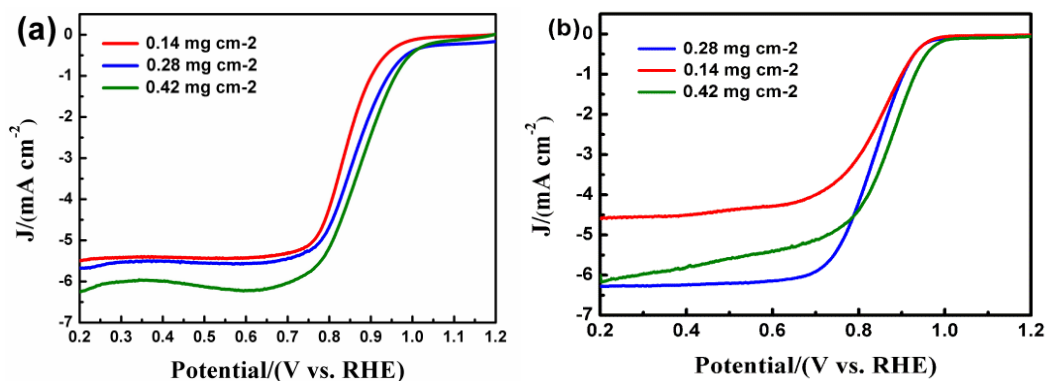


Fig. S4 LSV curves of Pt/C and Fe-N-C-T catalysts at a rotation speed of  $1600 \text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  with a scan rate of  $10 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  the different catalyst loadings.

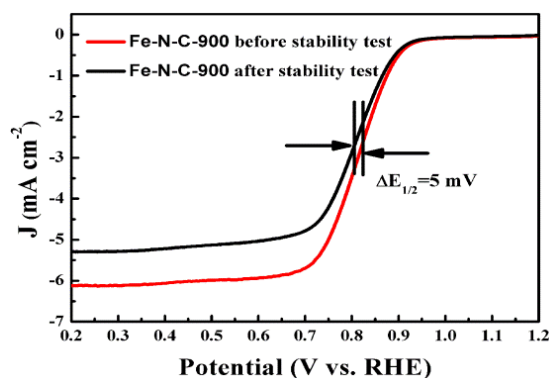


Fig. S5 LSV curves of Fe-N-C-900 before and after stability tests.

**Table S1** The crystallite size of Fe-N-C-T, Fe-C-900, Fe-N-900, and MIL-900 calculated from their  $I_D/I_G$  ratios based on Tuinstra-Koeng relation.

Samples	$I_D/I_G$ ratio	$L_a/\text{nm}$
Fe-N-C-800	1.032	18.629
Fe-N-C-900	1.000	19.225
Fe-N-C-1000	0.980	19.617
Fe-C-900	1.162	16.544
Fe-N-900	0.966	19.901
MIL-900	1.293	14.868

The crystallite size  $L_a$  of as-obtained samples can be estimated from Tuinstra-Koeng relation as follows.  $L_a$  (in nm) =  $(2.4 \times 10^{-10})\lambda^4(I_D/I_G)^{-1}$ . Where  $\lambda$  is Raman excitation wavelength (532 nm). The higher values of  $L_a$  reflect the increase in the average size of  $sp^2$  domains in carbon-based materials.

**Table S2** Nitrogen sorption data of Fe-N-C-800, Fe-N-C-900, Fe-N-C-1000, Fe-C-900, Fe-N-900 and MIL-900.

Samples	$S_{\text{BET}}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$	Pore volumes/ $(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$
Fe-N-C-800	465	0.973
Fe-N-C-900	502	2.662
Fe-N-C-1000	437	0.954
Fe-C-900	435	1.531
Fe-N-900	428	0.928
MIL-900	112	0.385

**Table S3 The elemental analysis of Fe-N-C-800, Fe-N-C-900 and Fe-N-C-1000.**

Samples	C (at.%)	N (at.%)	O (at.%)	Fe (at.%)
Fe-N-C-800	86.38	5.69	6.82	1.11
Fe-N-C-900	89.79	4.2	4.45	1.56
Fe-N-C-1000	90.85	3	5.26	0.89

**Table S4 The percentage contents of various chemical states of N in Fe-N-C-800, Fe-N-C-900 and Fe-N-C-1000.**

samples	N content (at.%)	Pyridinic N content (at.%)	Fe-N content (at.%)	Pyrrolic N content (at.%)	Graphitic N content (at.%)	Oxidized N content (at.%)
Fe-N-C-800	5.69	33.6	22.4	16.2	15.5	12.3
Fe-N-C-900	4.2	25.3	16.6	11.1	27.0	20.0
Fe-N-C-1000	3.0	15.2	16.3	5.7	33.8	29

**Table S5 Comparison of the ORR performance of Fe-N-C-900 and other state-of-the-art catalysts reported in literatures in 0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> KOH.**

Catalyst	$E_{onset}/V$	$E_{1/2}/V$	$J/(mA \cdot cm^{-2})$	Electron transfer numbers	References
Co-CoO/N-rGO	0.88	0.78	~5.7	3.7–3.9	(1)
CoN-GCI	~0.94	0.857	~5.6	4	(2)
VB12/Silica colloid	~0.88	0.78	~4.8	3.8	(3)
Fe <sub>3</sub> C/b-NCNT	0.96	~0.82		4	(4)
C-Fe-Z8-Ar	0.95	0.82		3.98	(5)
Fe-N/G	0.874	~0.79	~5.2	3.77–3.99	(6)
Fe-N/C-900	0.98	~0.79	~4.8	3.95	(7)
C-FeZIF-900-0.84	0.95	0.84		3.8	(8)
Fe-N/C-700	0.956	0.84			(9)
Fe-N-C900	0.96	0.83	6.28	4	this work

<sup>a</sup> All the potential values here are relative to RHE for comparison.

## References

- (1) Liu, X.; Liu, W.; Ko, M.; Park, M.; Kim, M. G.; Oh, P.; Chae, S.; Park, S.; Casimir, A.; Wu, G.; Cho, J. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* **2015**, *25*, 5799. doi: 10.1002/adfm.20150221
- (2) Qiao, X. C.; Liao, S. J.; Zheng, R. P.; Deng, Y. J.; Song, H. Y.; Du, L. *ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.* **2016**, *4*, 4131. doi: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.6b00451
- (3) Liang, H. W.; Wei, W.; Wu, Z. S.; Feng, X. L.; Müllen, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 16002. doi: 10.1021/ja407552k
- (4) Aijaz, A.; Masa, J.; Rösler, C.; Antoni, H.; Fischer, R. A.; Schuhmann, W.; Muhler, M. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2017**, *23*, 12125. doi: 10.1002/chem.201701389
- (5) Wang, X. J.; Zhang, H. G.; Lin, H. H.; Gupta, S.; Wang, C.; Tao, Z. X.; Fu, H.; Wang, T.; Zheng, J.; Wu, G.; *et al.* *Nano Energy* **2016**, *25*, 110. doi: 10.1016/j.nanoen.2016.04.042
- (6) Lai, Q. X.; Su, Q.; Gao, Q. W.; Liang, Y. Y.; Wang, Y. X.; Yang, Z.; Zhang, X. G.; He, J. P.; Tong, H. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2015**, *7*, 18170. doi: 10.1021/acsami.5b05834
- (7) Niu, W. H.; Li, L. G.; Liu, X. J.; Wang, N.; Liu, J.; Zhou, W. J.; Tang, Z. H.; Chen, S. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 5555. doi: 10.1021/jacs.5b02027
- (8) Deng, Y. J.; Dong, Y. Y.; Wang, G. H.; Sun, K. L.; Shi, X. D.; Zheng, L.; Li, X. H.; Liao, S. J. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* **2017**, *9*, 9699. doi: 10.1021/acsami.6b16851
- (9) Yang, Z. K.; Lin, L.; Xu, A. W. *Small* **2016**, *12*, 5710. doi: 10.1002/sml.201601887