

Single-Atom Iron Catalyst Based on Functionalized Mesophase Pitch Exhibiting Efficient Oxygen Reduction Reaction Activity

Xianrui Gu¹, Meng Wang², Hongpeng Peng², Qian Peng¹, Wei Wang¹, Houpeng Wang¹, Junjun Shi¹, Xuetao Qin², Zhijian Da^{1*}, Wenhong Yang³, Yuchao Wu^{3*}, Ding Ma², and Houliang Dai¹

¹Research Institute of Petroleum Processing, Sinopec, No. 18, Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100083, China

²Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences, College of Chemistry and Molecular Engineering and College of Engineering and BIC-ESAT Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

³Petrochemical Research Institute, CNPC, Block E., A42, Shahe Town, CHinaping District, Beijing 100871, China

*e-mail: wuyuchao@petrochina.com.cn (Y.Wu); dazhijian.ripp@sinopec.com (Z.Da)

Supporting Information

Table S1: Elemental compositions of SA-Fe@NC catalysts determined by XPS.

Entry	C [at%]	O [at%]	Fe [at%]	Total N [at%]
SA-Fe@NC ₈₀₀	90.22	5.98	0.43	3.71
SA-Fe@NC ₉₅₀	92.44	5.24	0.26	2.05
SA-Fe@NC ₁₁₀₀	93.65	4.62	0.14	1.59
SA-Fe@NC ₈₀₀₋₁	90.42	6.45	0.34	2.79
SA-Fe@NC ₈₀₀₋₂	88.31	9.86	0.19	1.63

Table S2: N contents of SA-Fe@NC catalysts pyrolyzed at different temperatures obtained from XPS N 1s spectra.

Entry	Total N [at%]	Pyridinic [at%]	Pyrrolic [at%]	Quaternary [at%]	Graphitic [at%]	Fe-N _x [at%]
SA-Fe@NC ₈₀₀	3.71	0.83	1.96	0.29	0.24	0.39
SA-Fe@NC ₉₅₀	2.05	0.32	1.41	0.13	0.10	0.10
SA-Fe@NC ₁₁₀₀	1.59	0.17	1.06	0.19	0.07	0.06

Table S3: Structural parameters extracted from the Fe K-edge EXAFS fitting.

Entry	Shell	Bond length (Å)	Coordination Number	σ^2 (Å ²)	E ₀ shift (eV)	R-factor ($\times 10^{-3}$)
SA-Fe@NC ₈₀₀	Fe-N(O)	2.17	5.1	0.008	1.4	9.8
Fe Foil	Fe-Fe	2.43	12	0.003	3.2	8.7
Fe ₂ O ₃	Fe-O	2.04	6.0	0.009	0.1	0.9
-	Fe-Fe	2.97	5.9	0.007	0.1	0.9
-	Fe-Fe	3.39	4.3	0.007	0.1	0.9
-	Fe-Fe	3.71	5.6	0.007	0.1	0.9

σ^2 is the Debye-Waller factor; R factor is used to value the goodness of the fitting.

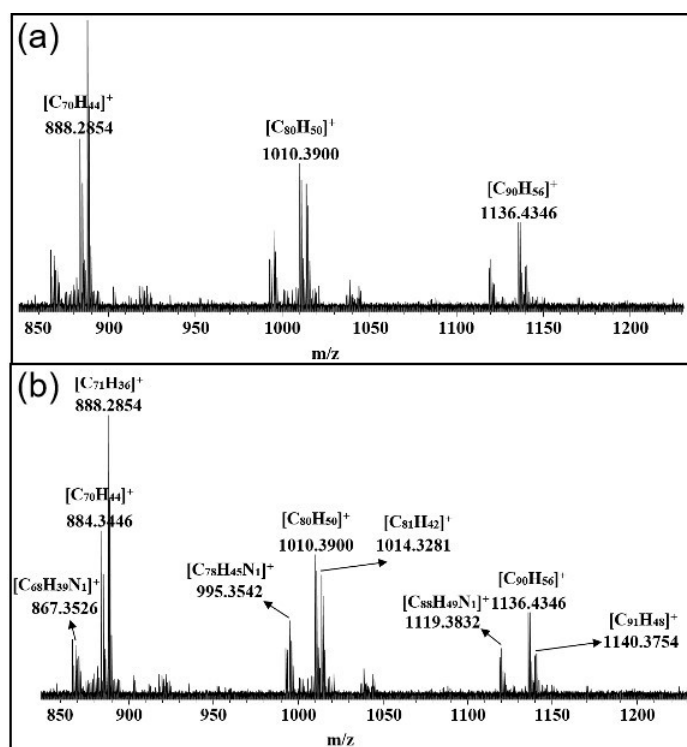


Figure S1: FT-ICR-MS results under the atmospheric pressure photo ionization (APPI) mode, (a) peaks show the presence of the naphthalene polymers and (b) peaks show the presence of the dehydrogenized co-polymers of indole-naphthalene.

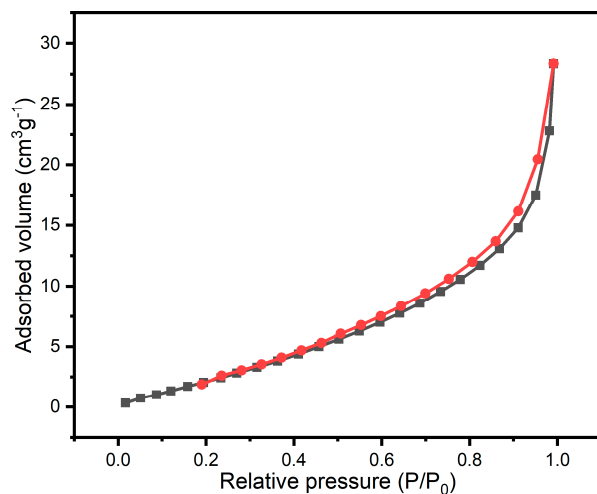


Figure S2: BET results for the control sample using AlCl_3 as polymerization catalyst.

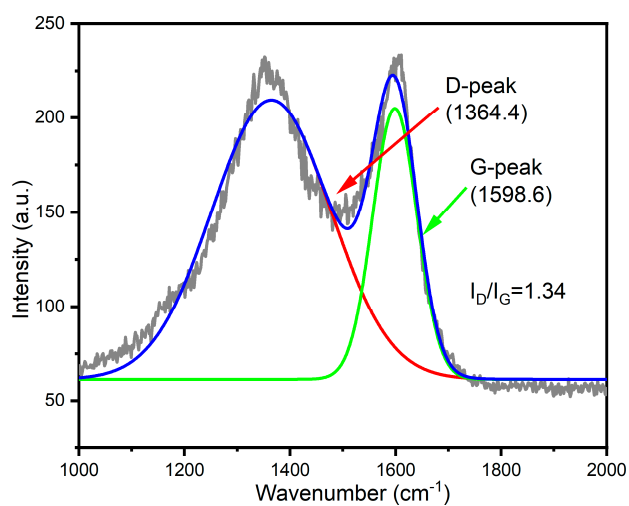


Figure S3: Raman of SA-Fe@NC₉₅₀.

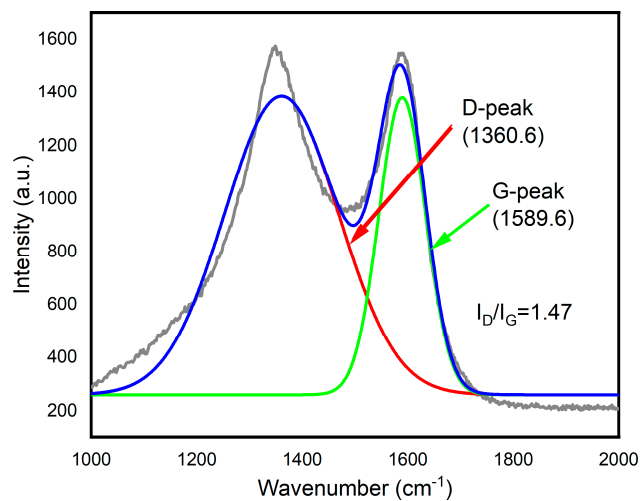


Figure S4: Raman of SA-Fe@NC₁₁₀₀.

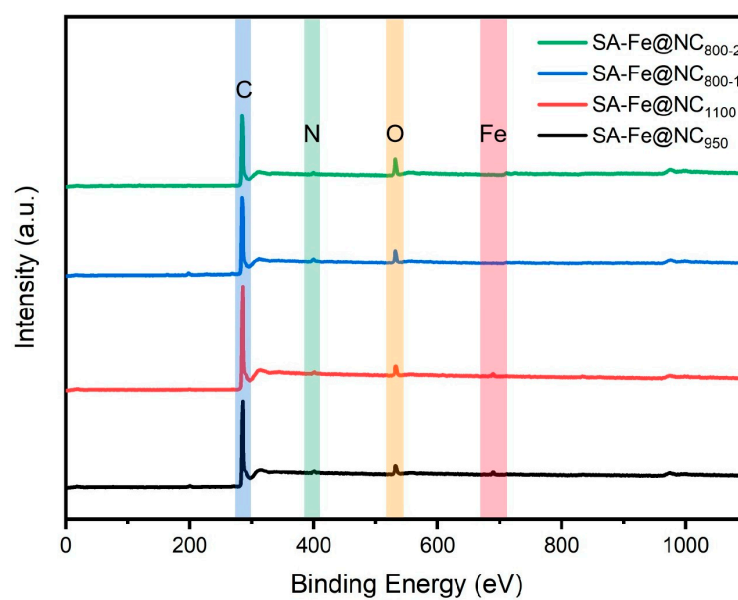


Figure S5: XPS survey scan spectra of SA-Fe@NC₉₅₀, SA-Fe@NC₁₁₀₀, SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀₋₁ and SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀₋₂

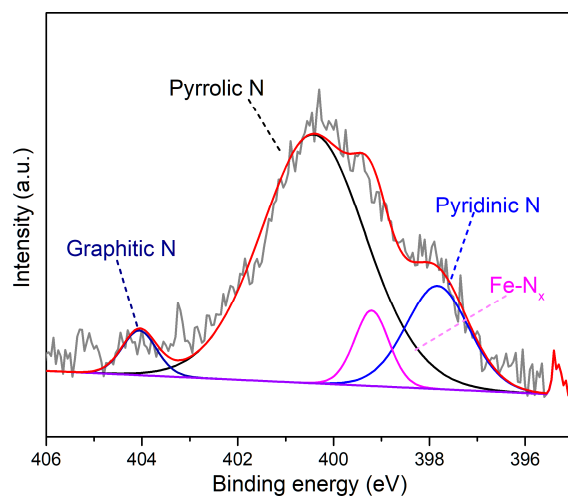


Figure S6: XPS of SA-Fe@NC₉₅₀.

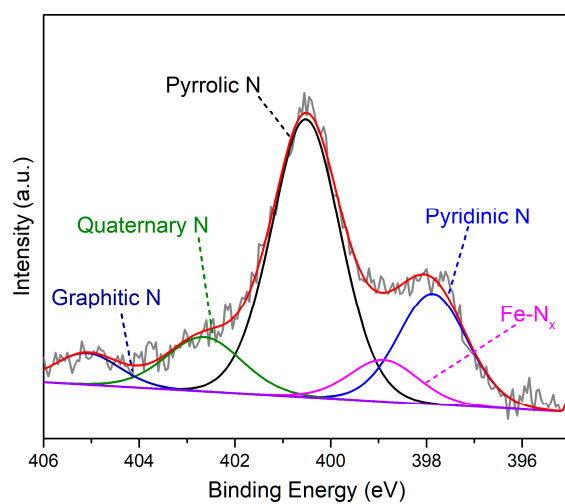


Figure S7: XPS of SA-Fe@NC₁₁₀₀.

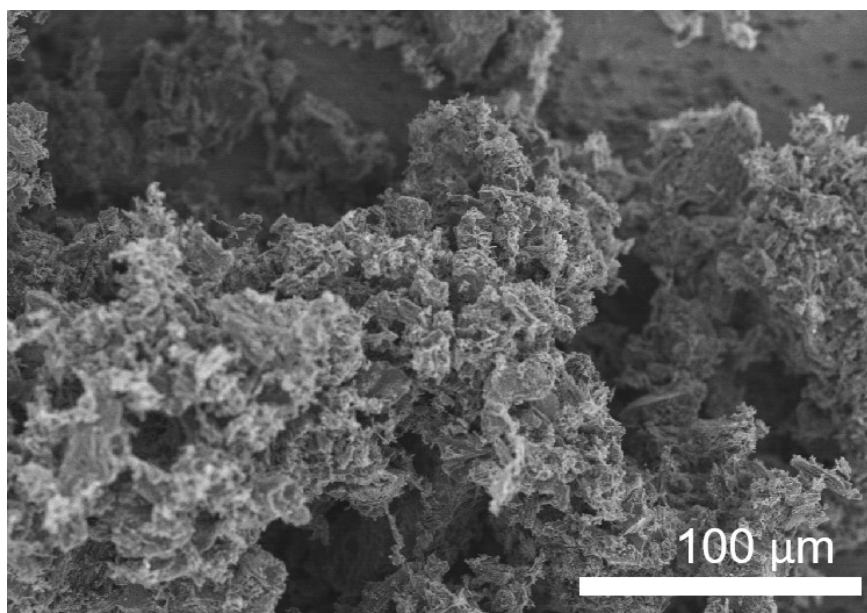


Figure S8: SEM of SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀ showing structures with hierarchical pores.

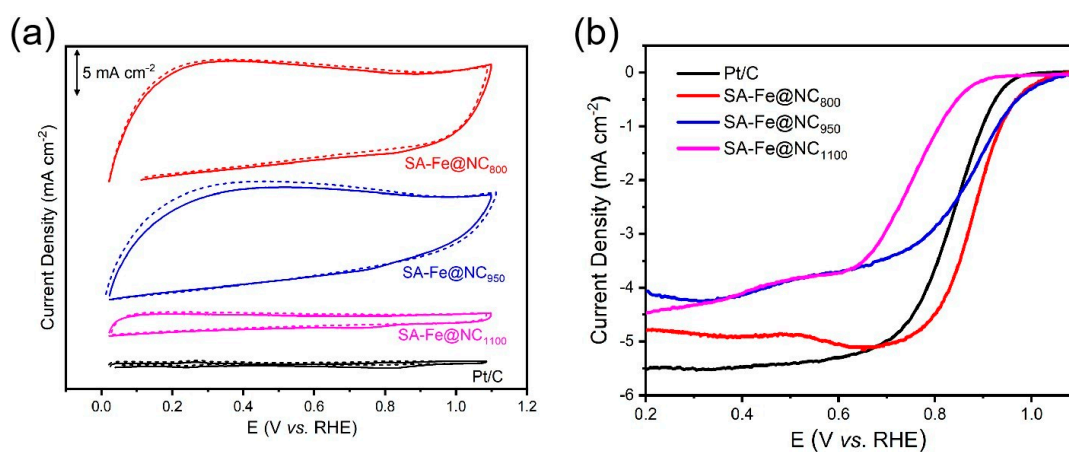


Figure S9: (a) CV curves of SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀, SA-Fe@NC₉₅₀, SA-Fe@NC₁₁₀₀ and Pt/C catalysts in O₂-saturated (solid line) and N₂-saturated (dashed line) in 0.1 M KOH solutions at a sweep rate of 50 mV s⁻¹. (b) LSV curves of above catalysts in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at 10 mV s⁻¹ with a rotation rate of 1600 rpm.

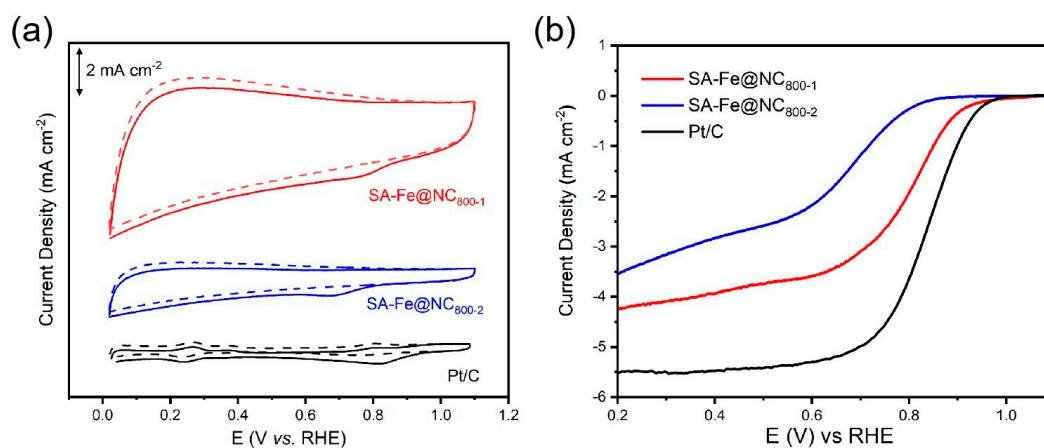


Figure S10: (a) CV curves of SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀₋₁, SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀₋₂ and Pt/C catalysts in O₂-saturated (solid line) and N₂-saturated (dashed line) in 0.1 M KOH solutions at a sweep rate of 50 mV s⁻¹. (b) LSV curves of above catalysts in O₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at 10 mV s⁻¹ with a rotation rate of 1600 rpm.

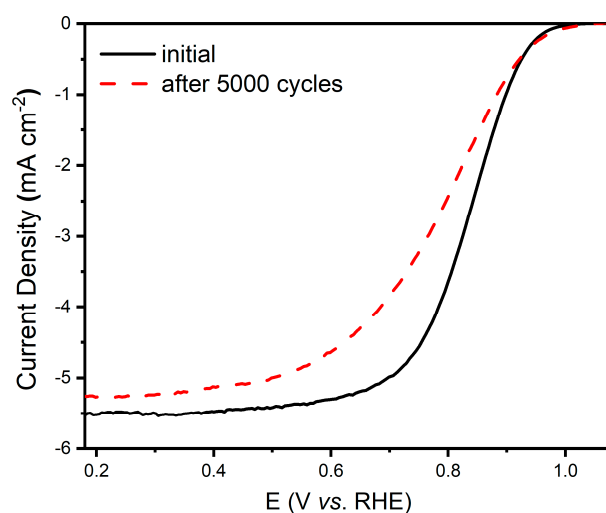


Figure S11: LSV curves for Pt/C before and after 5000 CV cycles between 0.6 and 1.0 V.

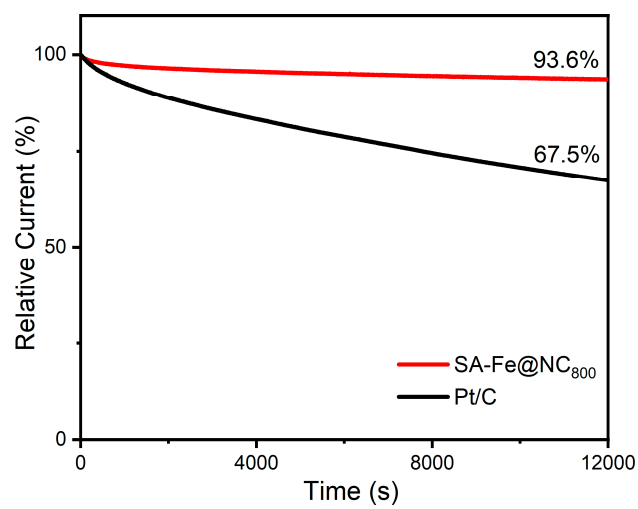


Figure S12: Stability test of the SA-Fe@NC₈₀₀ and the commercial Pt/C in the O₂-saturated 0.1M KOH solution at 0.8 V under a rotation rate of 1600 rpm.