Supplementary Information

Transition Metal Hollow Nanocages as Promising Cathodes for the Long-Term Cyclability of Li–O₂ Batteries

Amrita Chatterjee¹, Siu Wing Or^{1,*} and Yulin Cao^{1,2}

- ¹ Department of Electrical Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong; amrita.chatterjee@polyu.edu.hk (A.C.); caoyulin@szpt.edu.cn (Y.C.)
- ² Physics Laboratory, Industrial Training Center, Shenzhen Polytechnic, Shenzhen 518055, China
- * Correspondence: eeswor@polyu.edu.hk; Tel.: +852-34003345

Received: 19 March 2018; Accepted: 2 May 2018; Published: date



Figure S1. (a) SEM image of carbon spheres; (b) TEM image of carbon spheres; (c) TEM image and (d) EDS of Mn-adsorbed carbon spheres.



Figure S2. (a) TGA and (b) DSC plots of Mn-adsorbed carbon spheres.

Morphology	Precursors	Preparation methods	Sbet (m ² .g ⁻¹)	Ref.
Mn ₃ O ₄ hollow spheres	KMnO4	1) Carbon spheres+KMnO4, hydrothermal treatment, 100 °C for 45 min;	59	[S1]
		2) calcination, 300 °C for 10 h in air;3) annealing, 280 °C for 3 h in Ar/H2.		
Mn3O4 hollow tetrakaidecahedrons	Mn + NaClO4 + NaOH	 Mn + NaClO₄ + NaOH, bubbled with pure N2; hydrothermal treatment, 200 °C for 24 h; calcination, 600 °C for 2h in air. 	37.16	[S2]
Mn ₃ O ₄ hollow	MnCl ₂	Carbon spheres+MnCl2, calcination,	90.65	This
nanocages		450 °C for 1 h in air.		work

Table S1. Comparison of synthesis procedures and surface area of Mn₃O₄ hollow structures

SBET: Specific surface area calculated by BET method.



Figure S3. XRD pattern of KB carbon.

References

- S1. Yue, J.; Gu, X.; Chen, L.; Wang, N.; Jiang, X.; Xu, H.; Yang, J.; Qian, Y. General synthesis of hollow MnO ², Mn ³ O ⁴ and MnO nanospheres as superior anode materials for lithium ion batteries. *J. Mater. Chem. A* **2014**, *2*, 17421–17426.
- S2. Zhang, G. Q.; Zheng, J. P.; Liang, R.; Zhang, C.; Wang, B.; Hendrickson, M.; Plichta, E. J. Lithium– Air Batteries Using SWNT/CNF Buckypapers as Air Electrodes. *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **2010**, *157*, A953.