

Electronic Supplementary Material

Cobalt-nitrogen co-doped porous carbon sphere as highly efficient catalyst for liquid-phase cyclohexane oxidation with molecular oxygen and the active sites investigation

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S1 Computational Details

S1.1 Calculation methods

All density function (DFT) calculation was carried out using the DMol³ package in Material Studio software. The electronic exchange and correlation energies were calculated by using Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA) in the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) parametrization. The valence electron functions were expanded by the adoption of the Double Numerical plus d-functions (DND) basis set, and the inner electrons of atoms were frozen and represented by the density-functional semi-core pseudopotentials (dspp). All atoms were fully relaxed and optimized, and the convergence criteria of energy, force, and displacement were set to 2.0×10^{-5} Ha (1 Ha = 27.2114 eV), 4.0×10^{-3} Ha·Å⁻¹, and 5.0×10^{-3} Å, respectively. For the energy calculations of the N-doped graphene with 6×8×1 supercell and Co₄ nanocluster, the Brillouin zone was sampled using a Monkhorst-Pack scheme with a 2×2×1 k-point grid. To determine the transition state structure, the complete linear and quadratic synchronous transit (LST/QST) method was applied. The nature of the minima and transition states of the reaction path was checked by calculating the harmonic vibration frequencies.

Tables and Figures

Table S1. The textural properties of the catalysts

Catalysts	BET surface area (m ² g ⁻¹)	Pore size (nm)	Pore volume (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
Co-NC-0	264.36	4.23	0.19
Co-NC-0.5	350.47	5.91	0.32
Co-NC-1	305.06	4.21	0.22
Co-NC-2	306.10	4.34	0.26
Co-NC-4	385.94	4.65	0.25

Table S2. The chemical composition of different elements over the prepared catalysts obtained by XPS analysis

Catalysts	Co	Different Co Con. %			N	Different N Con. %				O	C
	%	Co ⁰	Co ³⁺	Co-N	%	N _{pyri}	N _{pyrr}	N _{grap}	N _{oxid}	%	%
Co-NC-0	0.7	26.8	43.0	30.2	3.5	16.6	40.7	27.5	15.2	0.2	95.6
Co-NC-2	1.1	46.7	32.5	20.8	3.3	33.2	19.7	33.0	14.1	3.1	92.5

N_{pyri}: pyridine-N, N_{pyrr}: pyrrolic-N, N_{grap}: graphitic-N, N_{oxid}: oxidized-N

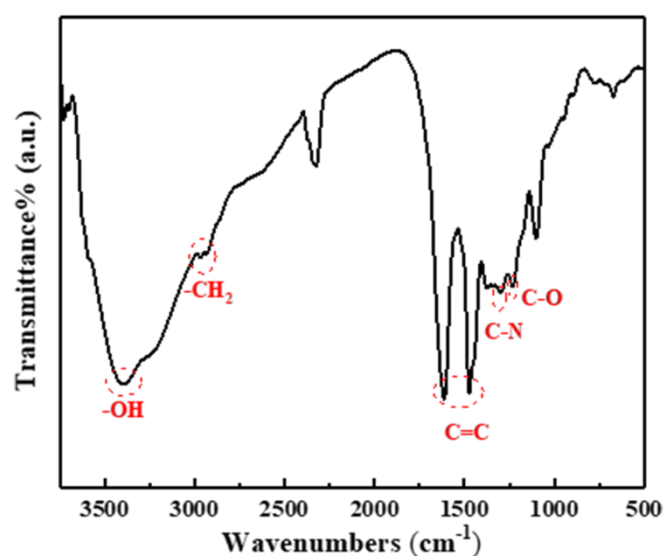


Figure. S1. FT-IR spectra of RF resin microspheres.

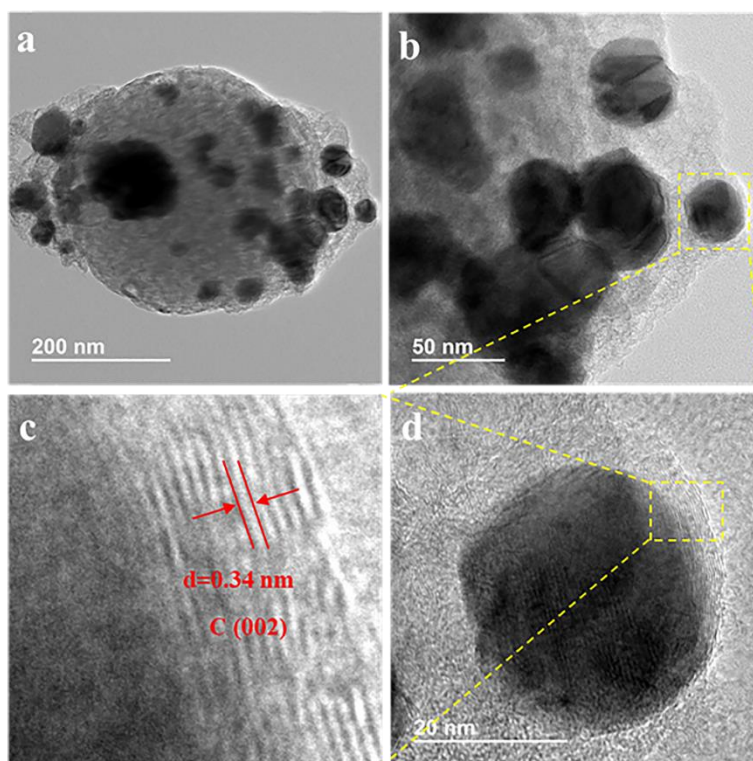


Figure. S2. TEM images of the Co-NC-0.

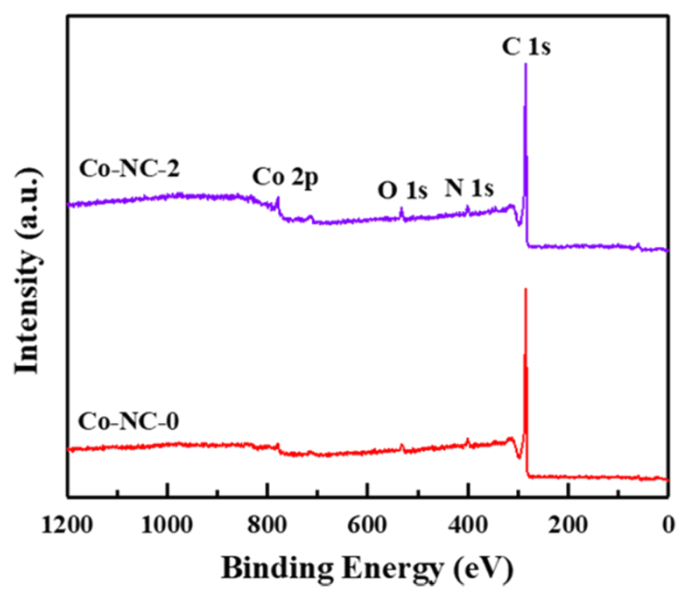


Figure S3. XPS full spectrum of Co-NC-0 and Co-NC-2.

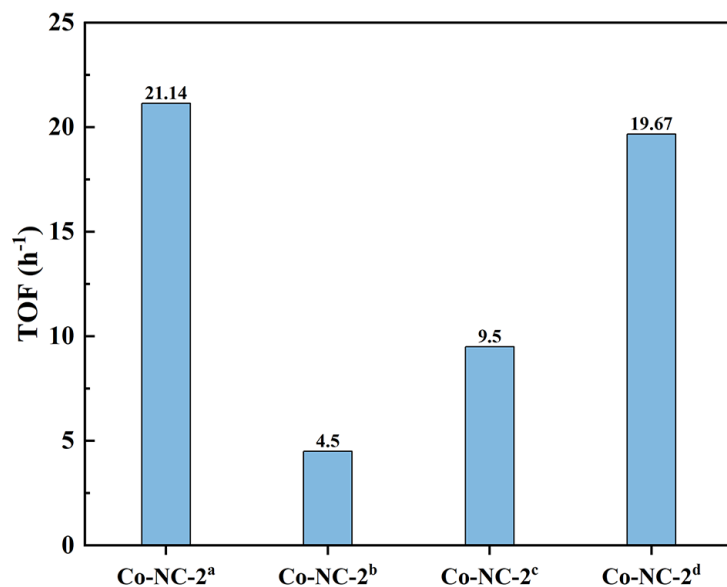


Figure S4. Turnover frequencies (TOF) of Co-NC-2 prepared by different methods in liquid phase selective oxidation of cyclohexane: (a) ultrasonic-assisted method, (b) Room temperature stirring method; (c) Hydrothermal method; (d) Zn-Co-ZIF derived Co-NC.

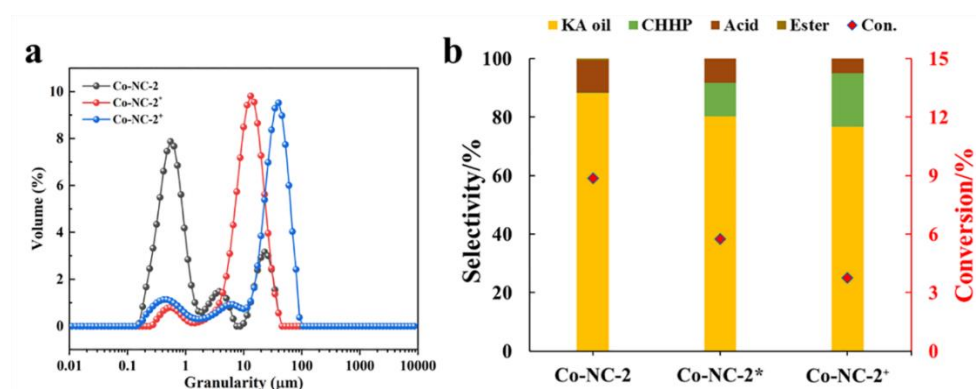


Figure S5. The particle size distribution of different Co-NC-2 samples and catalytic performance for the selectivity oxidation of cyclohexane.

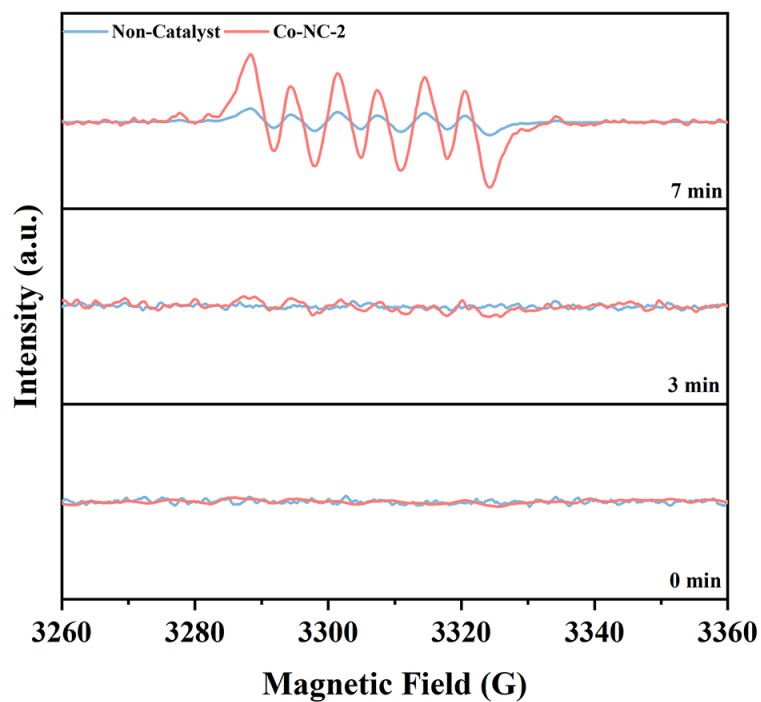


Figure S6. EPR spectra for the mixture of C_6H_{12} , and DMPO with O_2 atmosphere at time intervals of 0, 3, and 7 min.

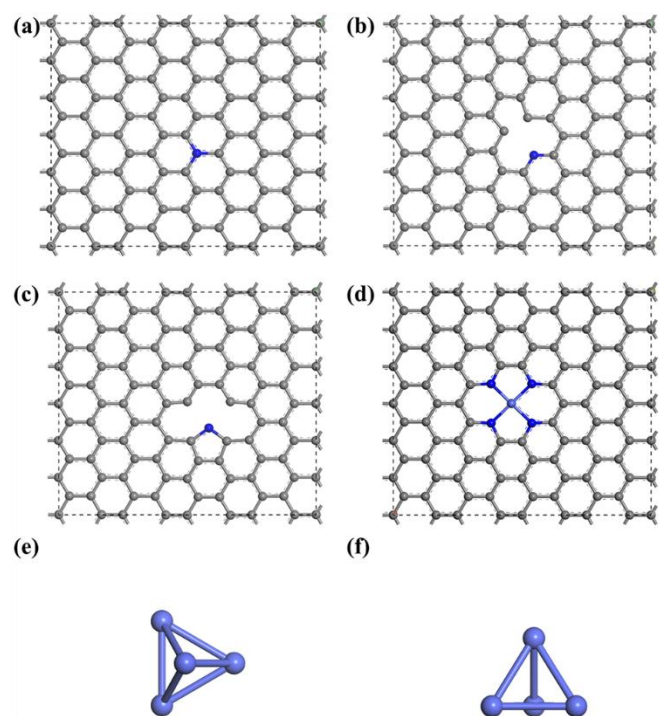


Figure S7. Top view of the atomic structures of (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄, and side view of (f) Co₄.

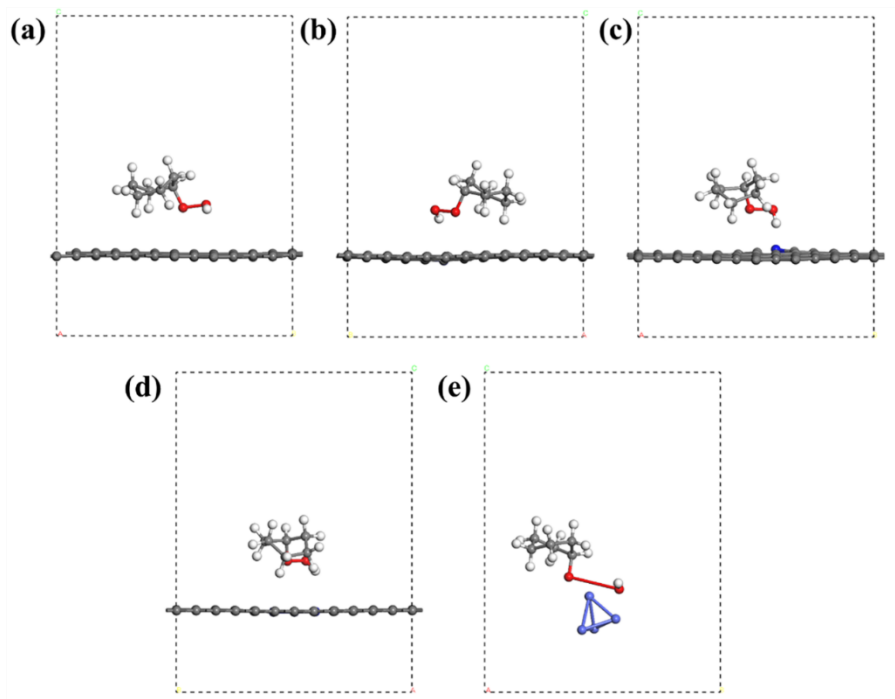


Figure S8. Side view of the CHHP adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

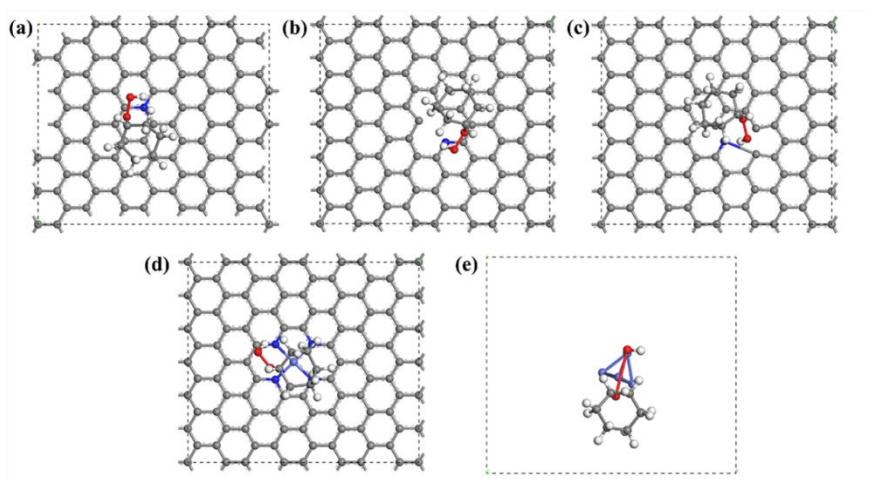


Figure S9. Top view of the CHHP adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

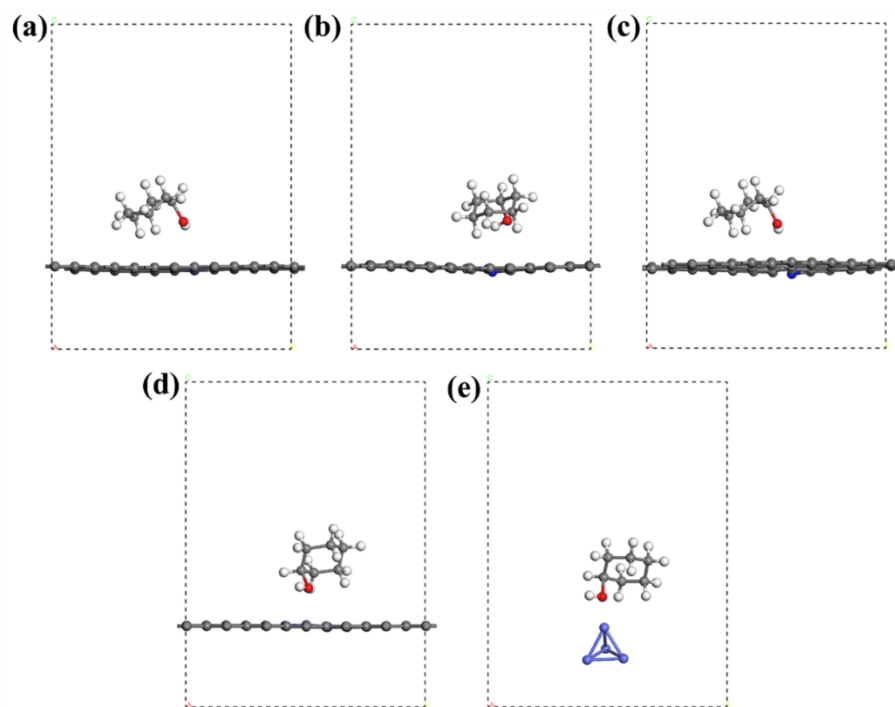


Figure S10. Side view of the Cy-OH adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

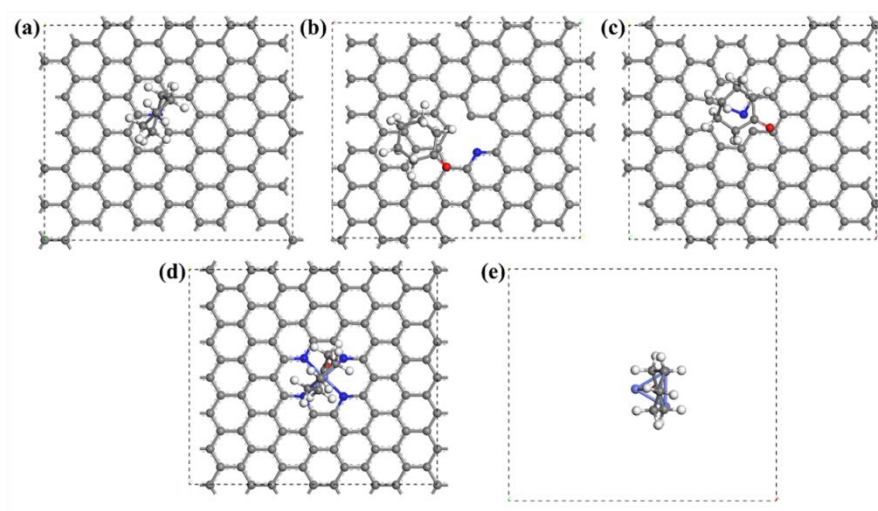


Figure S11. Top view of the Cy-OH adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

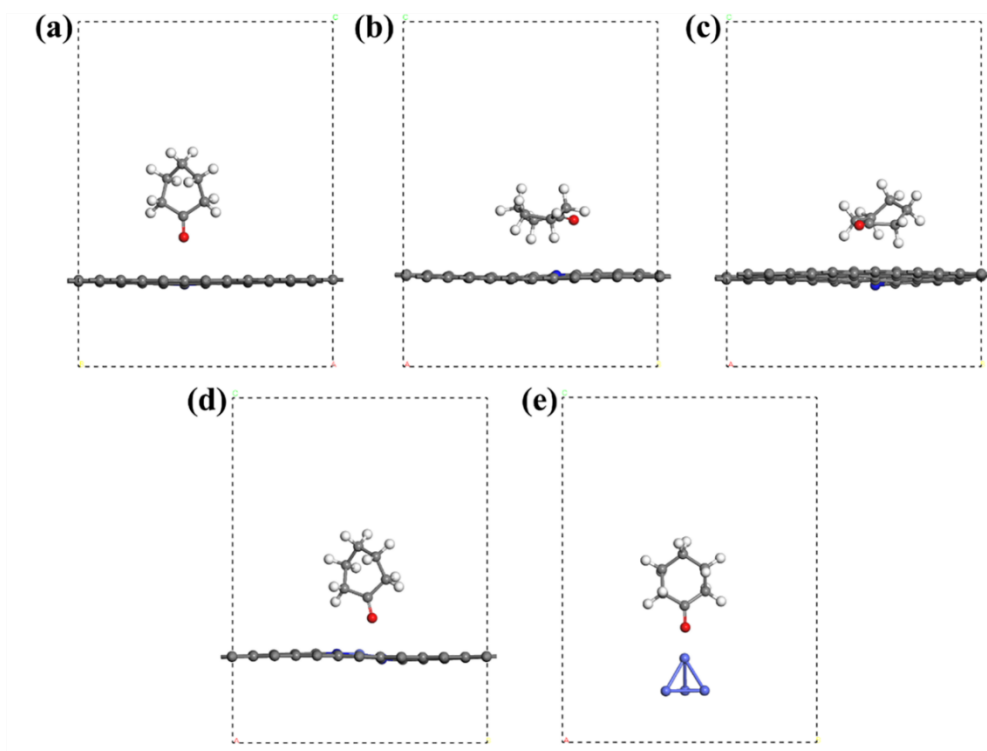


Figure S12. Top view of the Q=O adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

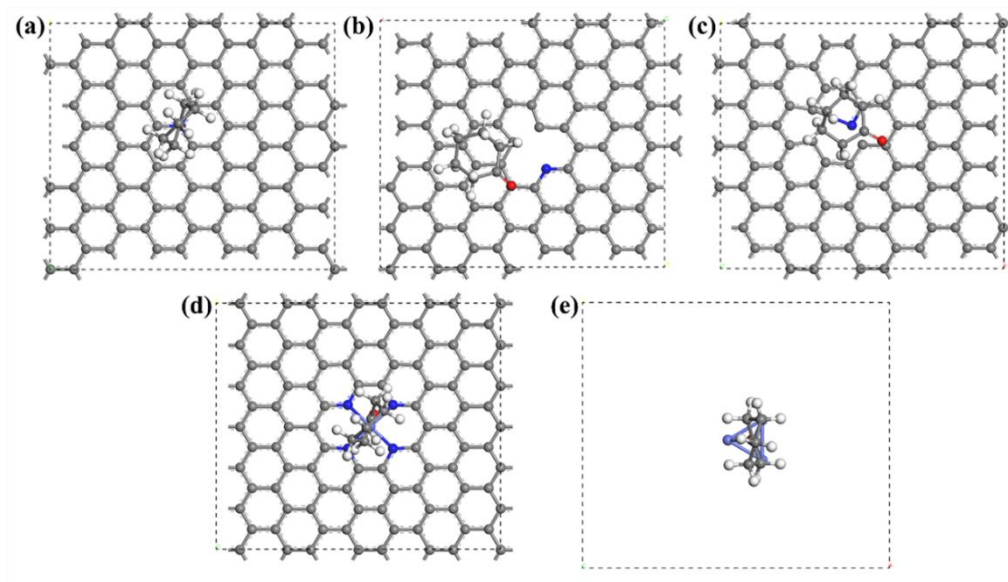


Figure S13. Top view of the Q=O adsorption on the (a) graphitic-N, (b) pyridinic-N, (c) pyrrolic-N, (d) Co-N-C, (e) Co₄.

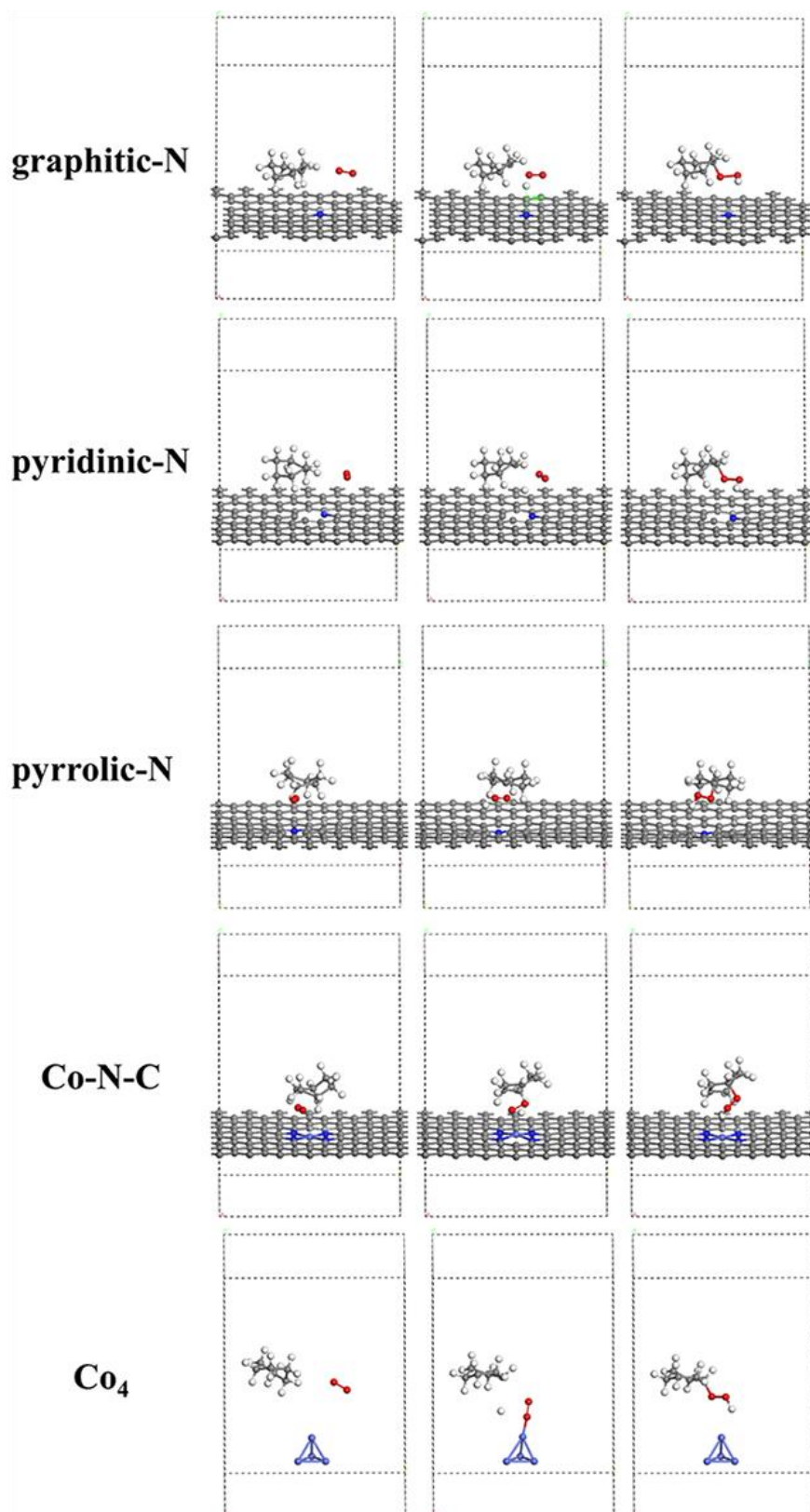


Figure S14. TS of CHHP on the different active sites.

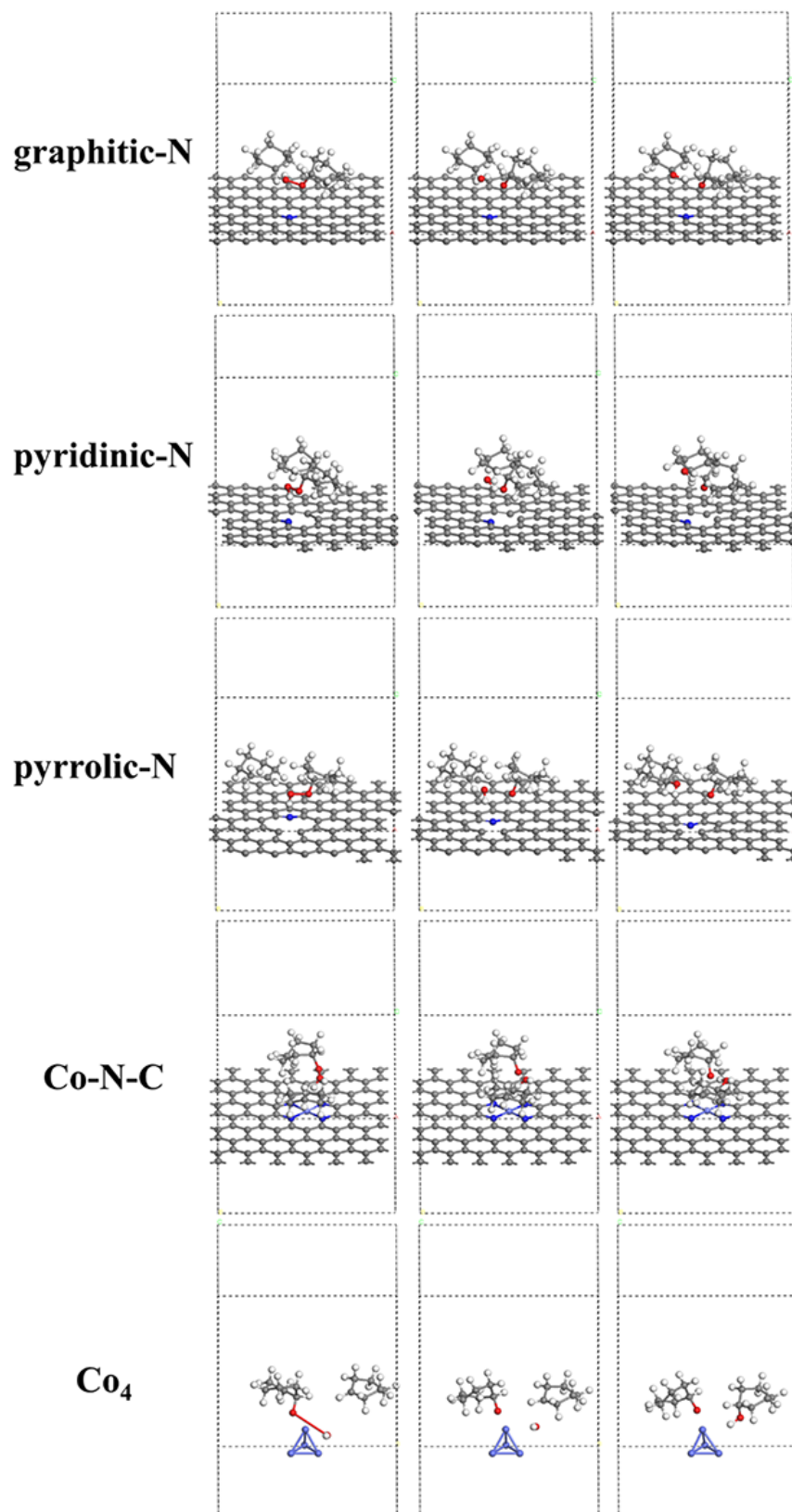


Figure S15. TS of Cy-OH on the different active sites.

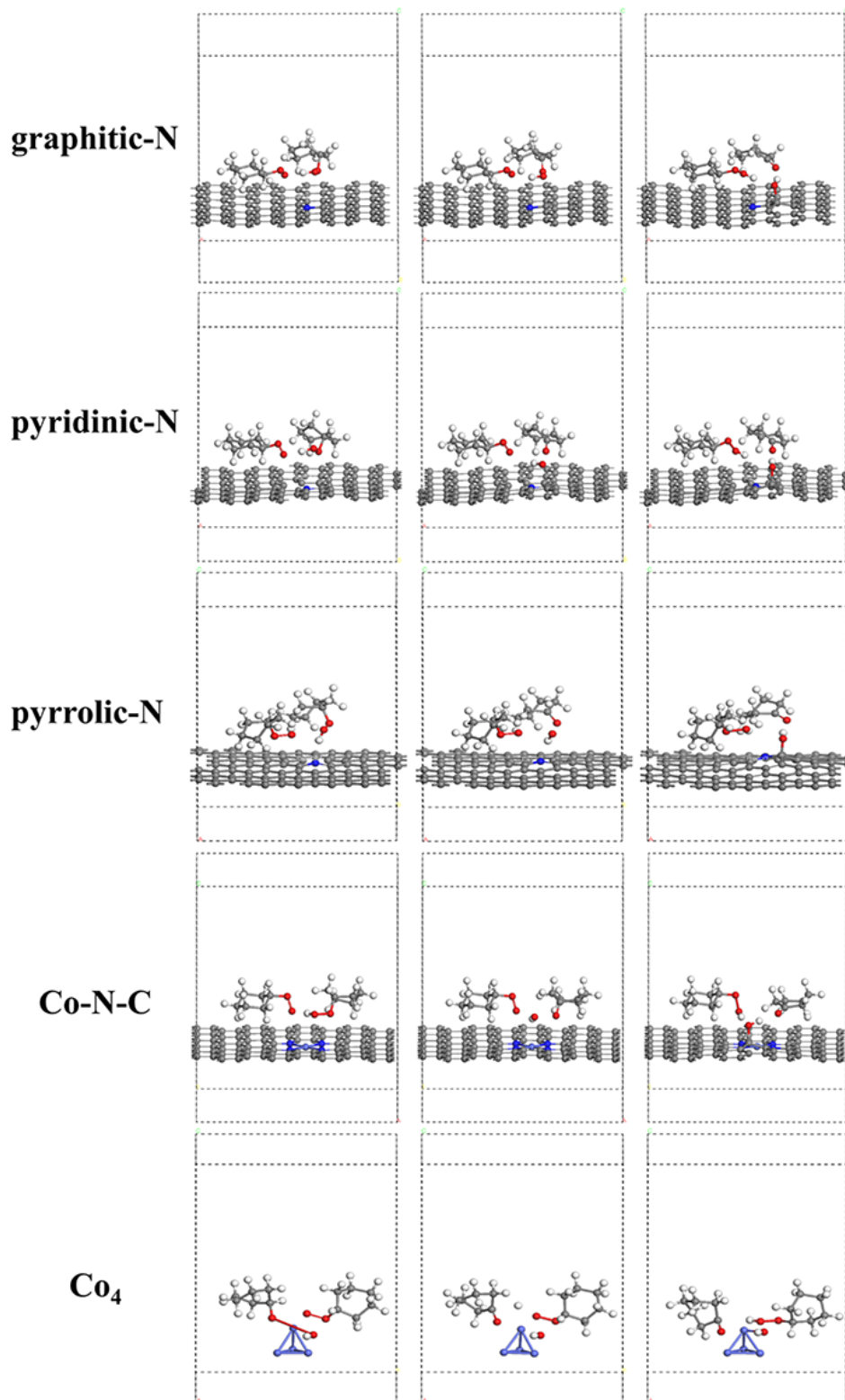


Figure S16. TS of Q=O on the different active sites.