## Electronic Supplementary Information

Experimental and theoretical understanding on electrochemical activation and inactivation processes of Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH) for ambient electrosynthesis of NH<sub>3</sub>

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Catalyst	Electrolyte	Potential	NH <sub>3</sub> yield rate	FE	Reference
		(vs. RHE)			
Nb <sub>3</sub> O <sub>7</sub> (OH)/CFC	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.4 V	622 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	39.9 %	This work
Pd/C	0.1 M PBS	0.1 V	4.5 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	8.2 %	1
Pd <sub>0.2</sub> Cu <sub>0.8</sub> /rGO	0.1 M KOH	-0.2 V	2.8 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	-	2
AuHNCs	0.5 M LiClO <sub>4</sub>	-0.4 V	2.3 μg cm <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	30.2 %	3
AuSAs-NDPCs	0.1 M HCl	-0.2 V	2.32 μg cm <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	12.3 %	4
Au	5 mM H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.1 V	1305 µg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	11.1 %	5
Ru SAs/N-C	0.05 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.2 V	120.9 µg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	29.6 %	6
Ru@NC	0.1 M HCl	-0.21 V	3665 µg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	7.5 %	7
MnO	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.39 V	1.11×10 <sup>-10</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	8.02 %	8
Mn <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.8 V	11.6 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	3.0 %	9
MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.5 V	8.08×10 <sup>-11</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	1.17 %	10
defect-rich MoS <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.4 V	29.28 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	8.34 %	11
C-doped TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.7 V	16.22 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	1.84 %	12

**Table S1.** Comparison of the NRR activity of  $Nb_3O_7(OH)/CFC$  electrocatalyst withother aqueous-based catalysts reported recently under ambient conditions.

d-TiO <sub>2</sub> /TM	0.1 M HCl	-0.15 V	1.24×10 <sup>-10</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	9.17 %	13
SnO <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.7 V	1.47×10 <sup>-10</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.17 %	14
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> nanofiber	0.1 M HCl	-0.55 V	43.6 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	9.26 %	15
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> nanowire	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.6 V	1.58×10 <sup>-10</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.26 %	16
NbO <sub>2</sub>	0.05 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.65 V	11.6 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	32 %	17
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.1 M HCl	-0.75 V	28.13 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	8.56 %	18
Mo <sub>2</sub> C/C	0.5 M LiSO <sub>4</sub>	-0.3 V	11.3 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	7.8 %	19
CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.5 V	16.4 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	3.7 %	20
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.9 V	1.06×10 <sup>-10</sup> mol s <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	2.53 %	21
S-doped carbon	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.7 V	19.07 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	7.47 %	22
boron carbide	0.1 M HCl	-0.75 V	26.57 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	15.95 %	23
B-doped graphene	0.05 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	-0.5 V	9.8 μg h <sup>-1</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup>	10.8 %	24
black phosphorus	0.01 M HCl	-0.7 V	31.37 µg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	3.09 %	25
polymeric carbon	0.1 M HCl	-0.2 V	8.09 μg mg <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup>	11.59 %	26
nitride					



**Fig. S1** CV curves of Pt sheet in different electrolytes with different reference electrodes at a scan rate of 1.0 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. (a) H<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Ag/AgCl as reference electrode), (b) H<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (Ag/AgCl as reference electrode) and (c) H<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M NaOH (Hg/HgO as reference electrode).



**Fig. S2** Surface SEM images of commercial carbon fiber cloth (CFC). (a) Lowmagnification SEM image; (b) SEM image of an individual carbon fiber; (c) Highmagnification SEM image of an individual carbon fiber.



Fig. S3 Experimental set up of vapor-phase hydrothermal (VPH) method used in this work.



Fig. S4 TEM image of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC without ultrathin slice treatment.



Fig. S5 (a) XRD patterns of pristine CFC and Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC samples; (b) EDX spectrum of Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC sample.



**Fig. S6** The diffusion of  $NH_4^+$  through the proton exchange membrane (Nafion 117) in three different electrolytes through an additional experiment approach. (a) 0.1 M  $H_2SO_4$ ; (b) 0.1 M  $Na_2SO_4$ ; (c) 0.1 M NaOH. In experiments, 2.0 mL of 10 ppm  $NH_4Cl$  solution was added to the cathodic compartment of H-type cell containing 20 mL of different electrolytes, then the electrolyte in both cathodic and anodic compartments was detected using the indophenol blue method after stirring for 30 min under an open system. (d) The distribution curves of  $NH_3$  and  $NH_4^+$  with different solution pHs.



Fig. S7 Schematic diagram of two-compartment H-type electrochemical cell with three-electrode configuration and two-series tail gas absorbers (each absorber contains  $20 \text{ mL of } 0.01 \text{ M H}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution) to conduct the NRR measurements.

In experiments, the used Ar or  $N_2$  was firstly purified by 0.01 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution and distilled water to eliminate the possible interferences of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> in Ar or N<sub>2</sub>. After NRR, the produced tail gas (*e.g.*, N<sub>2</sub>) was further absorbed by two-series tail gas absorbers (each absorber contains 20 mL of 0.01 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution) to prevent the produced NH<sub>3</sub> during NRR with N<sub>2</sub> flow into air. The produced NH<sub>3</sub> samples were subsequently collected from three parts of cathodic compartment, anodic compartment and tail gas absorber.



**Fig. S8** (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of various  $NH_4^+$ -N concentrations and (b) Corresponding calibration curves for the colorimetric  $NH_4^+$ -N assay using the indophenol blue method in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte. The error bars correspond to the standard deviations of multiple measurements.



**Fig. S9** (a) UV-Vis absorption spectra of various  $N_2H_4$ · $H_2O$  and (b) Corresponding calibration curves for the colorimetric  $N_2H_4$ · $H_2O$  assay using the Watt and Chrisp method in 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte. The error bars correspond to the standard deviations of multiple measurements. (c) UV-Vis absorption spectra of different electrolytes (N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.1 M NaOH and 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) after electrolysis at -0.4 V *vs.* RHE for 30 min.



Fig. S10 Chronoamperometric curves of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC measured in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.1 M NaOH and 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte at -0.4 V *vs*. RHE for 30 min NRR.



Fig. S11 LSV curves of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC measured in Ar-saturated 0.1 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 0.1 M NaOH and 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolytes with a scan rate of 5.0 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.



Fig. S12 LSV curves of THE Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC in Ar- and N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte with a scan rate of  $5.0 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .



Fig. S13 Chronoamperometric curves of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC measured in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte under different potentials (*vs.* RHE).



Fig. S14 UV-Vis absorption spectra of the collected samples from cathodic compartment, anodic compartment and tail gas absorber after NRR for 30 min in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte at different potentials (*vs.* RHE) of (a) -0.3 V; (b) -0.4 V; (c) -0.5 V; (d) -0.6 V; (e) -0.7 V; (f) -0.8 V.



Fig. S15 UV-Vis absorption spectra of the electrolytes with different conditions: blank 0.1 M  $Na_2SO_4$  electrolyte, Ar-saturated 0.1 M  $Na_2SO_4$  electrolyte, and  $N_2$ -saturated 0.1 M  $Na_2SO_4$  electrolyte at open circuit condition.



**Fig. S16** (a) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra obtained for the post-electrolysis 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolytes with Ar, <sup>14</sup>N<sub>2</sub> or <sup>15</sup>N<sub>2</sub> as the feeding gas, respectively. (<sup>14</sup>NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or (<sup>15</sup>NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> dissolved 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte was used as the standard solution. (b, d) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the <sup>14</sup>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and <sup>15</sup>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> standards with different concentrations. (c, e) Corresponding <sup>14</sup>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> and <sup>15</sup>NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> calibration curves constructed by plotting the integrated <sup>1</sup>H NMR peak area against standard concentration.



Fig. S17 Recycling stability test of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC catalyst in N<sub>2</sub>-saturated 0.1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> electrolyte at -0.4 V *vs.* RHE with each recycling experiment of 30 min. After every cycle, the electrolyte was collected for measurement and fresh electrolyte was added to the electrochemical cell for another cycle experiment.



**Fig. S18** SEM images  $(a_1-e_1)$ , HRTEM images  $(a_2-e_2, a_3-e_3)$  and corresponding SAED patterns (insets in  $a_3-e_3$ ) of Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC after NRR at -0.4 V *vs*. RHE for different times.  $(a_1-a_3)$  Cat-200 s;  $(b_1-b_3)$  Cat-15 min;  $(c_1-c_3)$  Cat-30 min;  $(d_1-d_3)$  Cat-5 h;  $(e_1-e_3)$  Cat-10 h.



**Fig. S19** (a) High-angle annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) and (b-f) corresponding elemental mapping images of  $Nb_3O_7(OH)/CFC$  after the long-term durability measurement for 10 h (Cat-10 h).



Fig. S20 XPS survey spectra of the Nb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(OH)/CFC after NRR at -0.4 V vs. RHE with different reaction time.



**Fig. S21** Top view of relaxed N<sub>2</sub> adsorption configurations. (a) End-on-top; (b) Side-on-top; (c) Side-on-bridge. Sky blue sphere: Nb; red sphere: O; deep blue sphere: N.



Fig. S22 Optimized geometric structures of  $*N_2$  adsorption on NbO (left) and N substituted NbO (right). Sky blue sphere: Nb; red sphere: O; deep blue sphere: N.

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