

Supporting Information for:

**Theoretical Insights into Nitrogen Fixation on Ti_2C and
 Ti_2CO_2 in a Lithium-Nitrogen Battery**

Shuaiyu Yi^a, Guangdong Liu^a, Zhixiao Liu^{b,*}, Wangyu Hu^b, Huiqiu Deng^{a,*}

^aSchool of Physics and Electronics, ^bCollege of Materials Science and Engineering,
Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China

* Corresponding author: hqdeng@hnu.edu.cn (H. Deng); zxliu@hnu.edu.cn (Z. Liu)

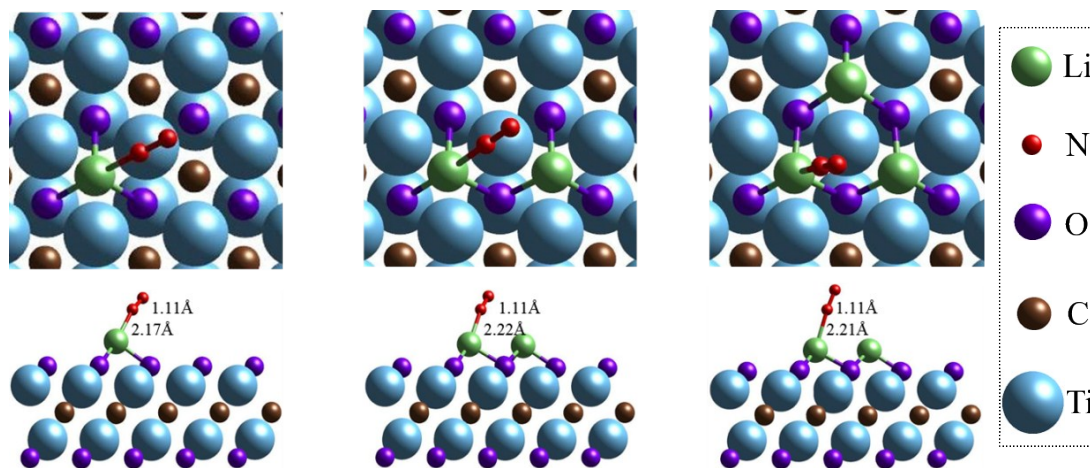


Figure S1 Schematic top- and side-view of optimized configurations of $x\text{Li}+\text{N}_2$ adsorption on Ti_2CO_2 , and $x=1-3$. N_2 molecule is adsorbed with end-on model and unable to interact with each Li atoms simultaneously. Besides, the closest distance between Li and N atoms is $\sim 2.2 \text{ \AA}$ and $\text{N}\equiv\text{N}$ is constantly 1.11 \AA equal to N_2 in gas, indicating the weak interaction.

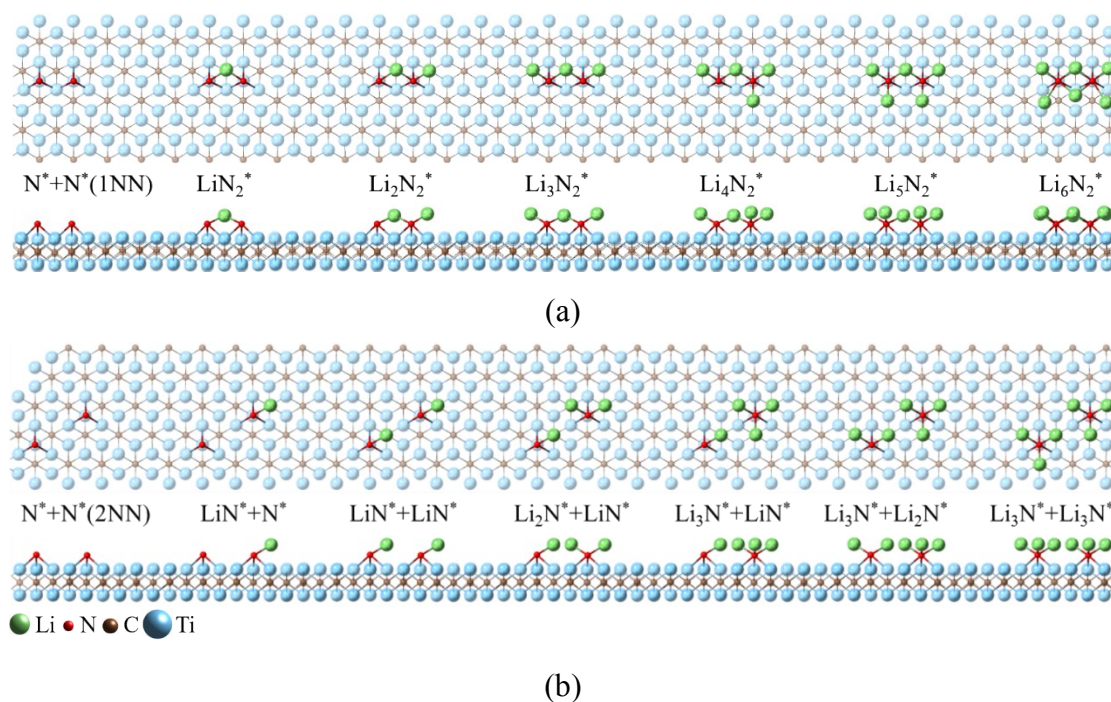


Figure S2 Schematic diagrams for two pathways of N_2 reduction reaction on Ti_2C , which start with N atoms located (a) at 1NN sites and (b) at 2NN sites. The red sphere represents N and green sphere represents Li.

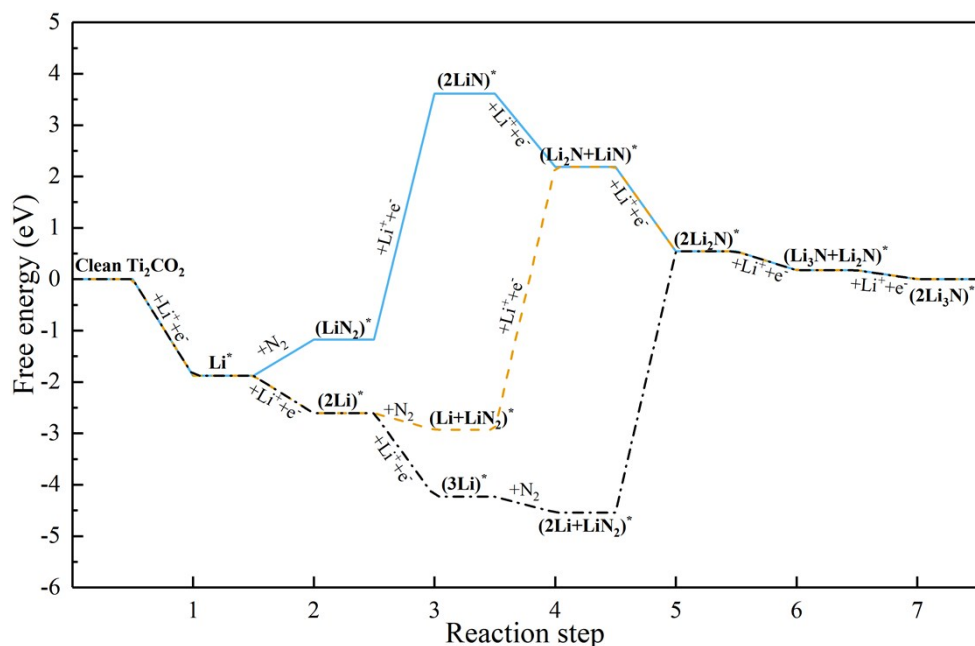


Figure S3 Calculated energy profiles for the formation of $(2\text{Li}_3\text{N})^*$ on Ti_2CO_2 under the equilibrium potentials. There are three pathways in consideration that one, two or three Li atoms are pre-adsorbed before N_2 adsorbed on Ti_2CO_2 . The equilibrium potential is 0.21 V, and the corresponding calculated discharge overpotentials are tabulated in Table S4.

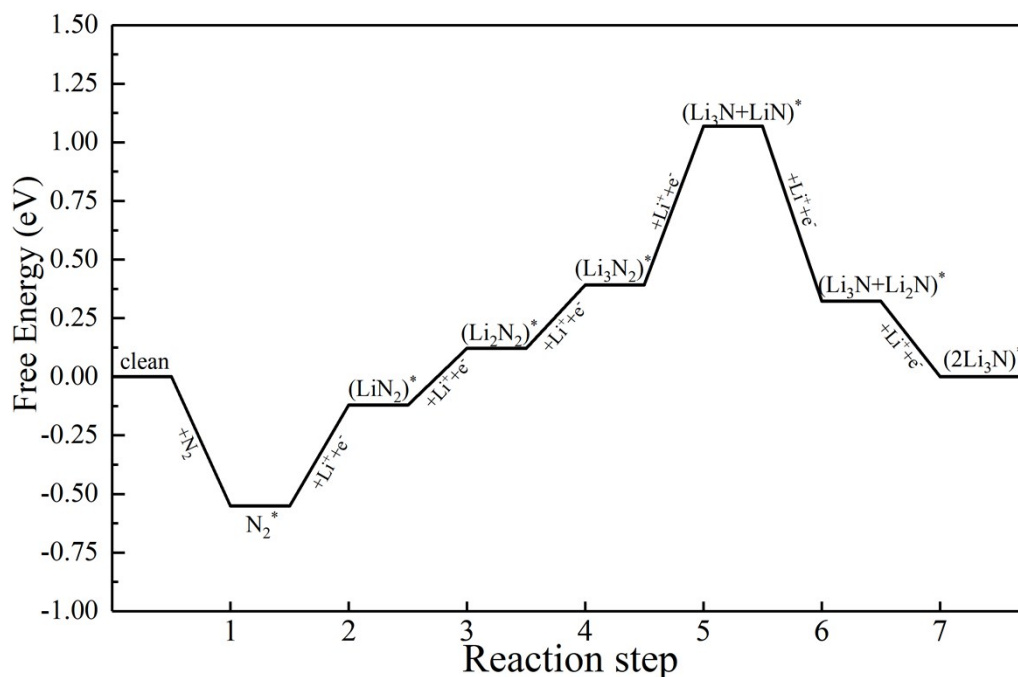


Figure S4 Calculated energy profiles for the formation of $(2\text{Li}_3\text{N})^*$ on $\text{Ti}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Li}_2$ (already lithiated Ti_2CO_2) under the equilibrium potential. The equilibrium potential is 0.31 V. The step 5 and step 6 are controlling steps for discharge and charge respectively, and discharge and charge overpotentials are 0.68 V and 0.75 V.

Table S1 Adsorption energy (in eV) of N₂ molecule, N atom and Li atom adsorbed on the Ti₂C monolayer.

On Ti ₂ C	N ₂		N	Li
	end-on	side-on		
fcc	-1.09	-3.52	-2.63	-0.91
hcp	-0.88	-3.52	-2.44	-0.90
atop	-0.85	-3.52	+0.52	-0.88

Table S2 Adsorption energy (in eV) of N₂ molecule, N atom and Li atom adsorbed on the Ti₂CO₂ monolayer.

On Ti ₂ CO ₂	N ₂		N	Li
	end-on	side-on		
On Ti	-0.12	-0.14	+6.22(+1.02)	-1.99
On C	-0.12	-0.15	+7.69(+2.49)	-2.17
On O	-0.09	-0.13	+4.72(-0.48)	-1.63

Table S3 Equilibrium potential (U_e), controlling steps for discharge (Step D), overpotentials for Li-pre-adsorption discharge (η_{discharge}) on Ti₂CO₂ substrate.^a

Pathway	One Li	Two Li	Three Li
	Pre-adsorption	Pre-adsorption	Pre-adsorption
U _e (V)		0.21	
Step D	3 rd	4 th	5 th
η _{discharge} (V)	4.79	5.12	5.08

^a as shown in Fig. S3, the controlling steps represent the dissociation of N₂ and N atom adsorption on Ti₂CO₂ substrate, however, the dissociation energy is high and the adsorption is unfavorable on Ti₂CO₂ which result in ultrahigh overpotentials.

Table S4 Adsorption energy (in eV) of N₂ molecule and Li atom adsorbed on the Ti₂CO₂Li₂ (already lithiated Ti₂CO₂) monolayer.

On Ti ₂ CO ₂ Li ₂	N ₂		N	Li
	end-on	side-on		
On Li	-0.51	-0.53	+2.20	+0.27
On O	-0.37	-0.50	+2.20	+0.27
On Ti	-0.47	-0.55	+2.30	+0.27