Supporting Information

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Table S1. Calculated vibrational frequencies, zero point energies and entropy of different adsorption species, where the * denotes the adsorption site. Note that N=N and N=N represent the side-on and end-on adsorption configurations, respectively.

Adsorption	$E_{ m ZPE}$	TS
Species	(eV)	(eV)
$\overline{\hspace{1cm}}$	0.27	0.40
N_2	0.15	0.59
*N≡*N	0.20	0.13
*N=*NH	0.50	0.12
$*N-*NH_2$	0.84	0.09
*NH-*NH ₂	1.12	0.15
$*NH_2-*NH_2$	1.47	0.12
$*NH_2-*NH_3$	1.68	0.18
*N	0.09	0.06
*NH	0.35	0.10
$*\mathrm{NH}_2$	0.67	0.12
$*NH_3$	1.03	0.16
*N≡N	0.20	0.18
*N=NH	0.46	0.20
*NH-NH	0.81	020
*NH-NH ₂	1.14	0.21
$*NH_2-NH_2$	1.49	0.21
*N-NH ₂	0.81	0.20
NH_3	0.89	0.60

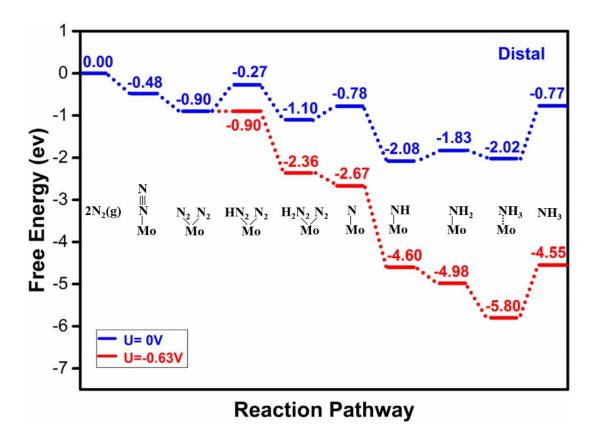


Figure S1. Calculated free energy diagrams for NRR on Mo-PTA through distal mechanism when two N_2^{\ast} are coadsorbed in the reaction state at different applied potentials.

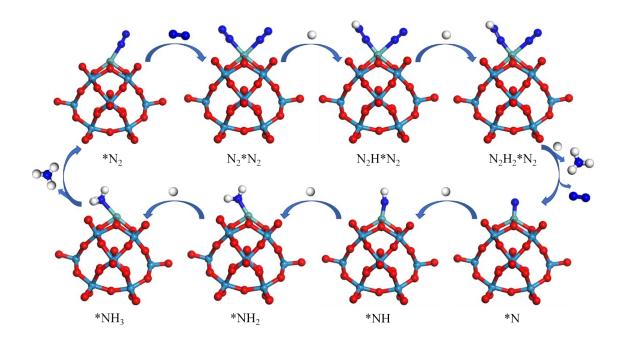


Figure S2. The optimized structures of the intermediates on Mo-PTA following the distal mechanism when two nitrogen molecules are coadsorbed in the reaction state.

Color scheme: P, pink; O, red; W, blue; Mo, cyan; N, navy blue; and H, white.

For the coadsortpion of *N₂ and *H, when N₂ firstly adsorbed on Mo-PTA, the ΔG of second H adsorption is computed by $\Delta G = (E_{\text{H*N2}} - E_{\text{*N2}} - 1/2E_{\text{H2}}) + (E_{\text{H*N2}} - E_{\text{*N2}} - 1/2E_{\text{H2}}) + (E_{\text{H*N2}} - E_{\text{*N2}} - 1/2E_{\text{H2}})$.

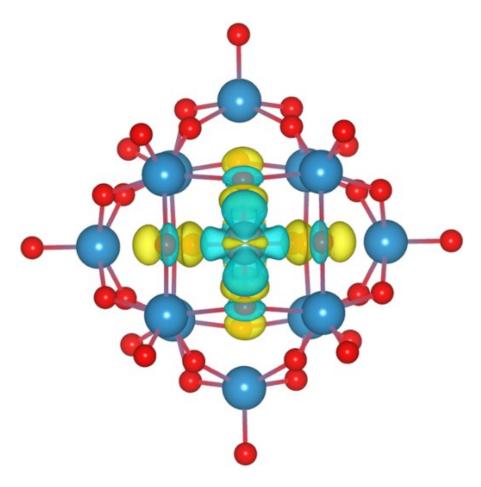


Figure S3. Charge differential density Of Mo-PTA. Isosurface levels is 0.008 e Å⁻³, and charge density difference is computed as $\rho(\text{Mo-PTA}) - \rho(\text{PTA}) - \rho(\text{Mo})$. Cyan and yellow represent charge depletion and accumulation, respectively