

Supplementary Information for

Tunable synthesis of multiply-twinned intermetallic Pd₃Pb nanowire networks toward efficient N₂ to NH₃ conversion

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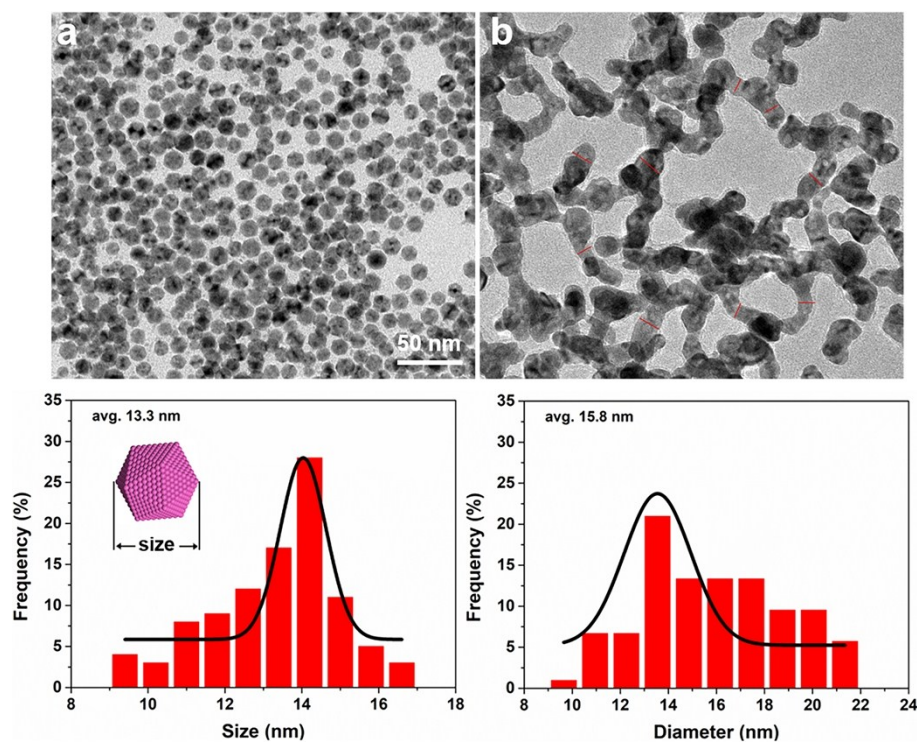
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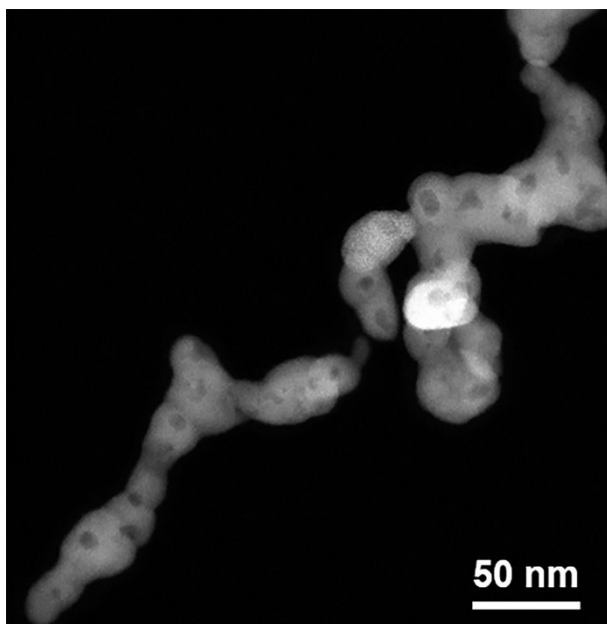
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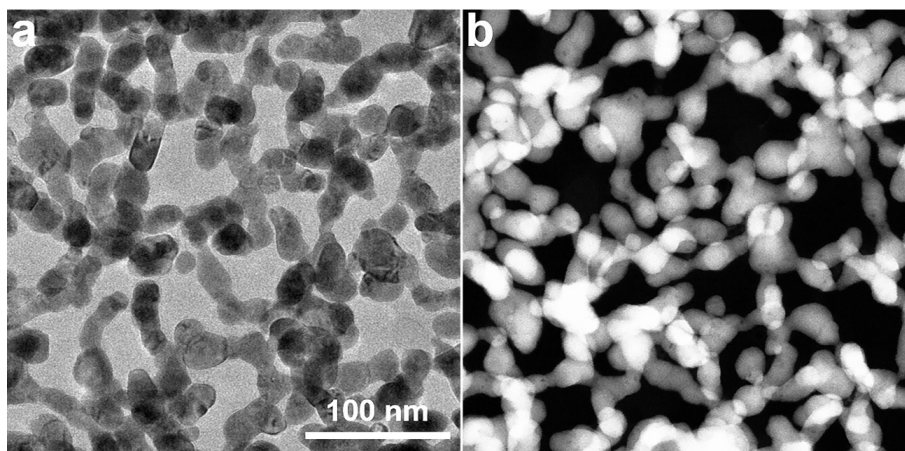
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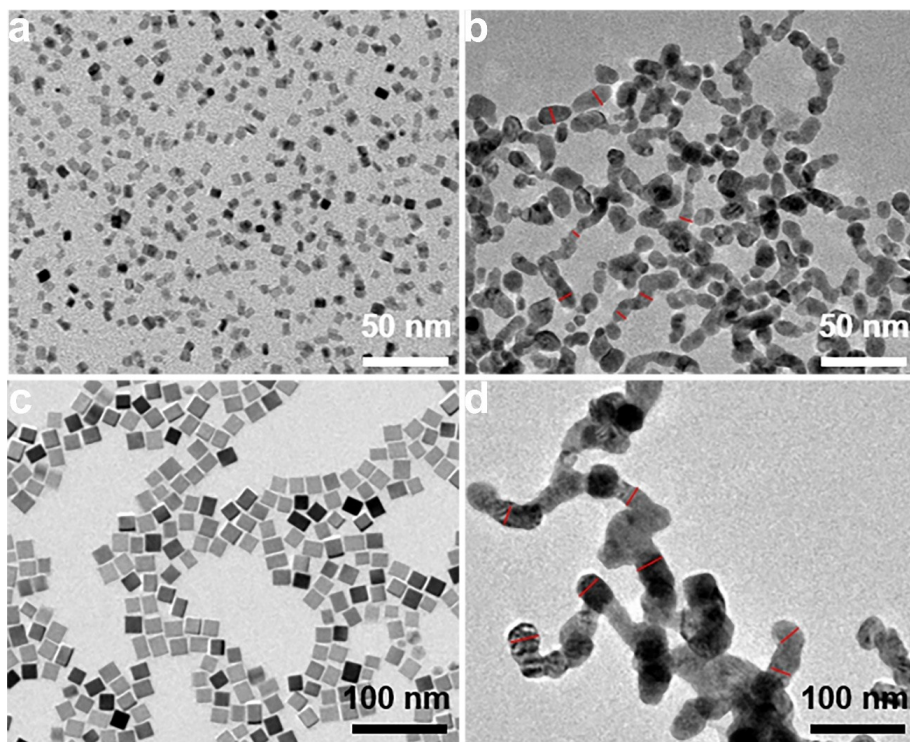
Supplementary Figure S1. The TEM images of Pd icosahedra with average sizes of (a) 13.3 nm and (b) the corresponding synthesized Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs with average diameter of 15.8 nm. The scale bars in (a) and (b) are 50 nm as shown in (a). The red lines in (b) represent the diameter of MT-IM-PNNs.



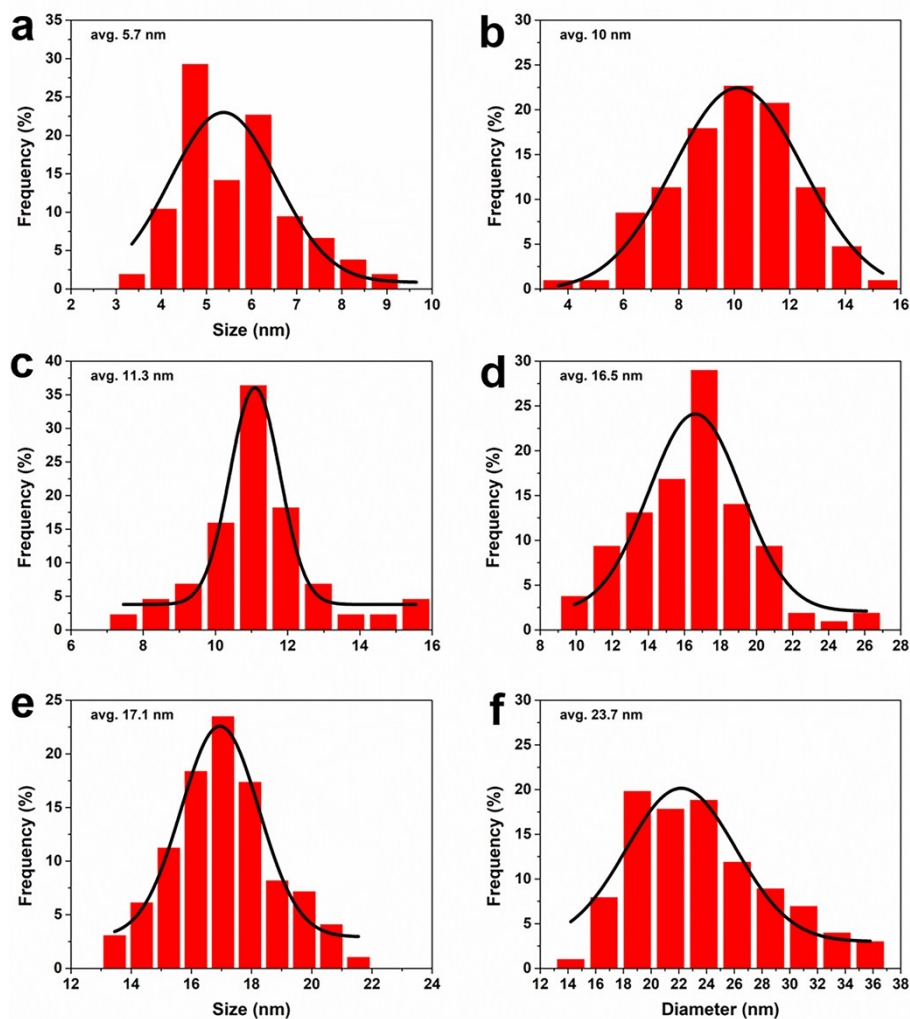
Supplementary Figure S2. Low-magnification HAADF-STEM image of Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs.



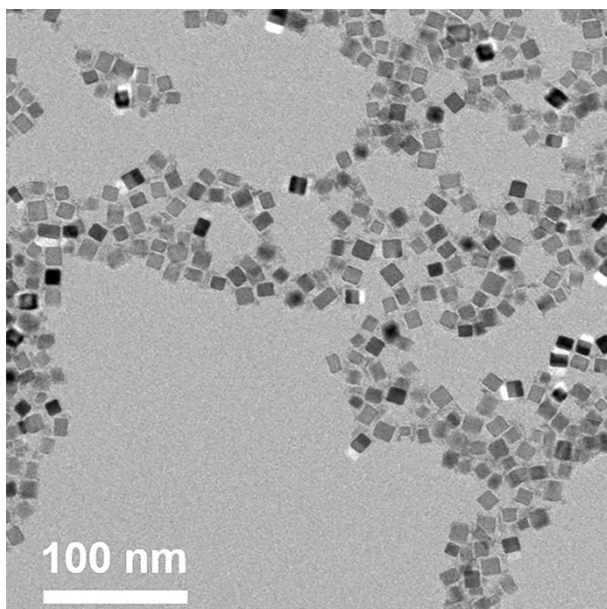
Supplementary Figure S3. (a) TEM image, and (b) Low-magnification HAADF-STEM image of Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs. The scale bars in (a) and (b) are 100 nm as shown in (a).



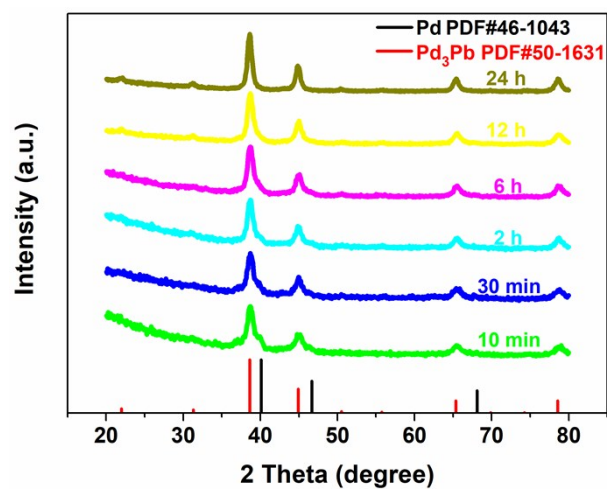
Supplementary Figure S4. The TEM images of Pd cubes with average sizes of (a) 5.7 nm and (c) 17.1 nm, respectively. (b) and (d) are the corresponding synthesized Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs.



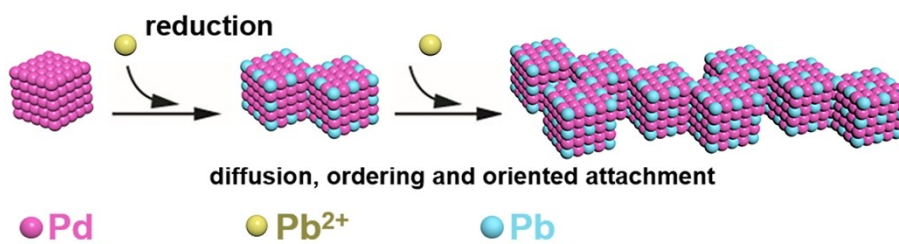
Supplementary Figure S5. The size distributions of different Pd cubes with average sizes of (a) 5.7 nm, (c) 11.3 nm and (e) 17.1 nm, respectively. (b), (d) and (f) are the diameter distributions of corresponding synthesized Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs with average diameters of (a) 10 nm, (c) 16.5 nm and (e) 23.7 nm, respectively.



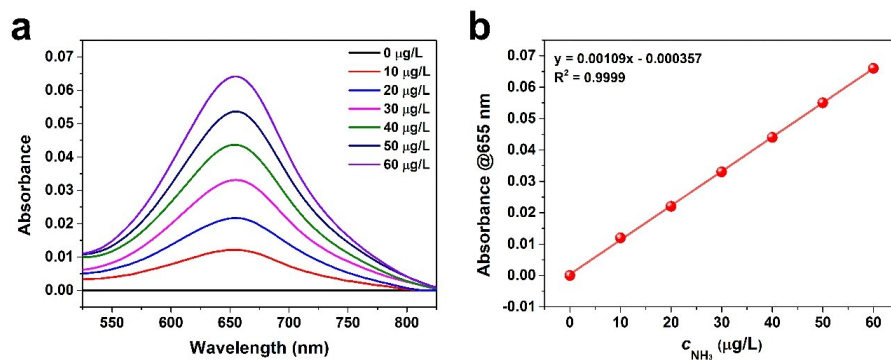
Supplementary Figure S6. The TEM images of Pd cubes, which were obtained by mixing 1.42 mg Pd cubes, 105 mg PVP and 4 mL DEG without $\text{Pb}(\text{acac})_2$ at 180 °C for 24 h.



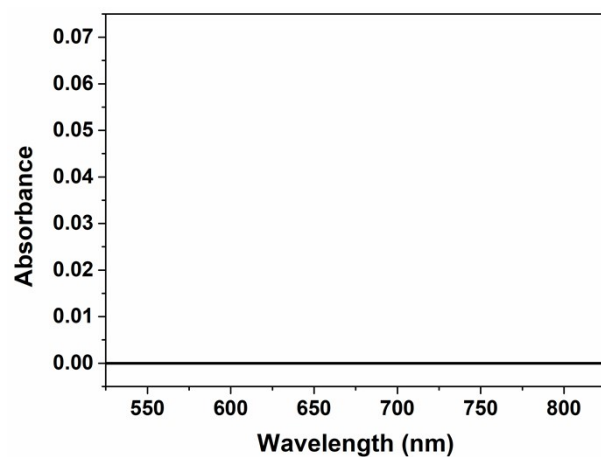
Supplementary Figure S7. Time-dependent XRD patterns of Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs.



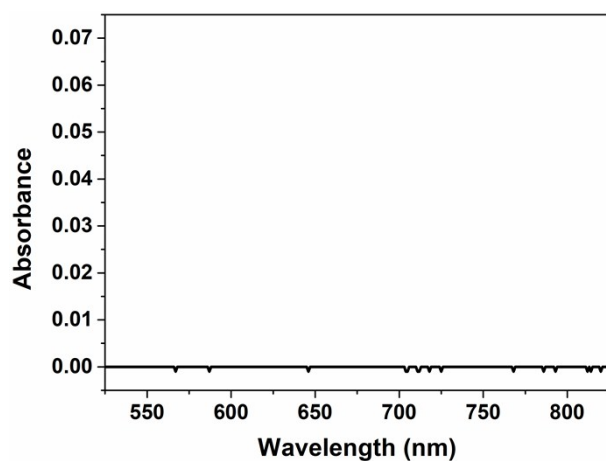
Supplementary Figure S8. Illustration of oriented-attachment formation mechanism using Pd cubes as seeds.



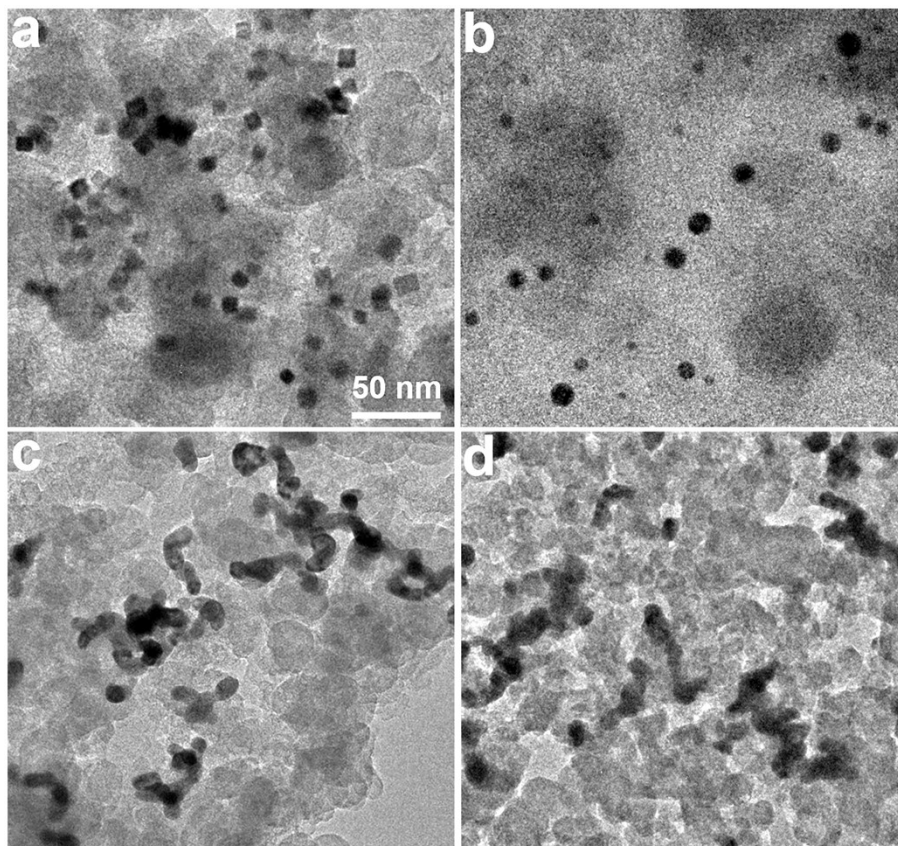
Supplementary Figure S9. Determination of the produced NH_3 in 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 . (a) The UV-Vis absorption spectra of various concentrations of standard NH_4Cl solutions in the presence of 0.1 M Na_2SO_4 and (b) corresponding calibration curve for the colorimetric NH_3 assay using the indophenol blue method.



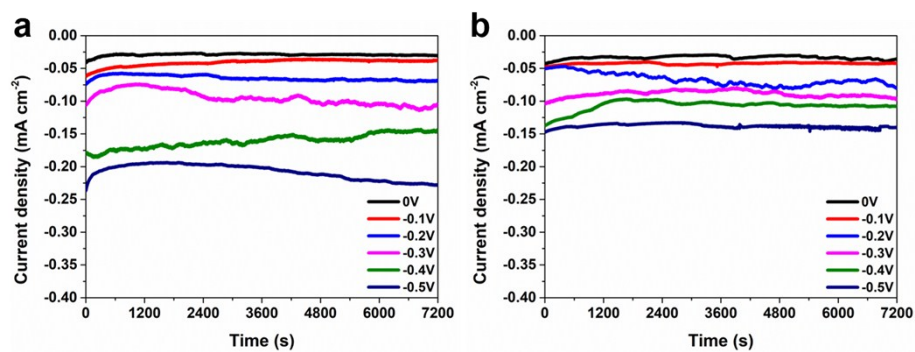
Supplementary Figure S10. The UV-Vis absorption spectrum of Na_2SO_4 electrolyte, which was performed by putting the working electrode of Pd_3Pb MT-IM-PNNs into N_2 -saturated electrolyte for 2.5 hours with an open circuit.



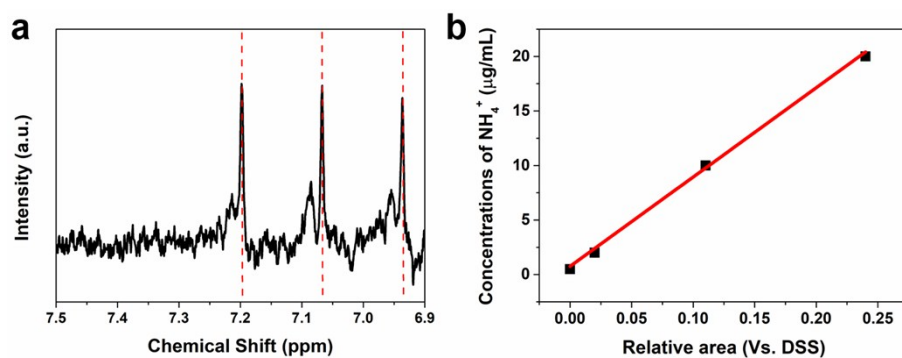
Supplementary Figure S11. The UV-Vis absorption spectrum of Na_2SO_4 electrolyte, which was performed by putting the working electrode of Pd_3Pb MT-IM-PNNs into Ar-saturated electrolyte with applied potential of -0.2 V vs RHE.



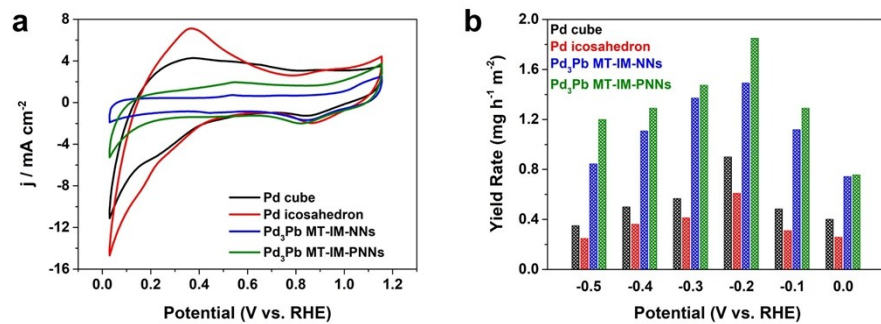
Supplementary Figure S12. TEM images of carbon black-supported (a) Pd cube, (b) Pd icosahedron, (c) Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs, and (d) Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs, respectively. The scale bars are 50 nm as shown in (a).



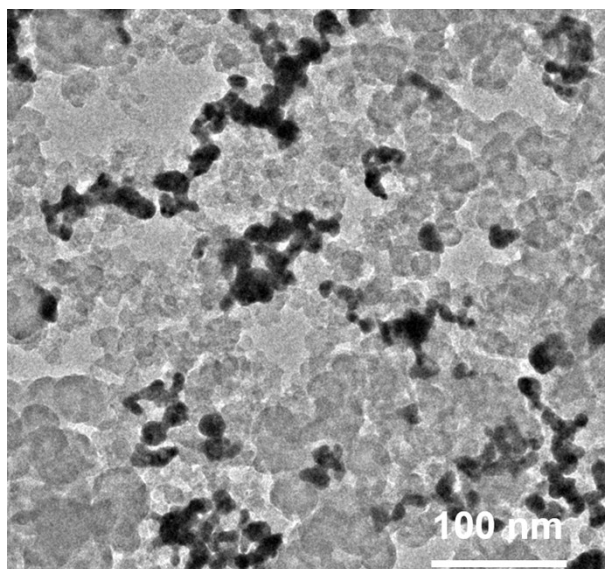
Supplementary Figure S13. Chronoamperometric curves of (a) Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs and (b) Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs at the corresponding potentials in N₂-saturated 0.1 M Na₂SO₄ electrolyte.



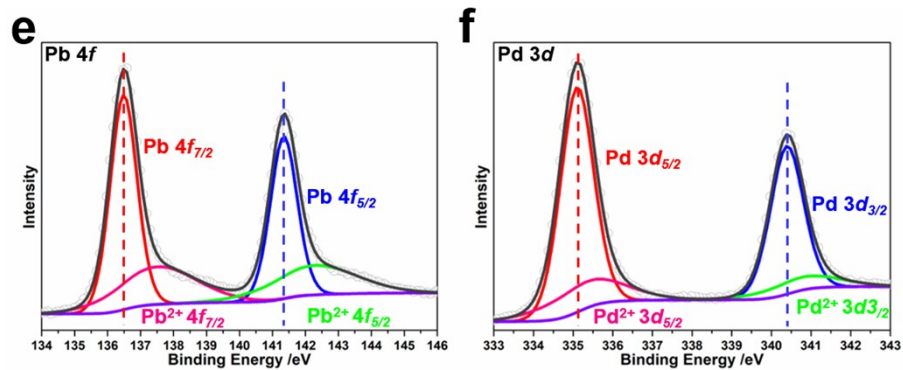
Supplementary Figure S14. (a) ^1H Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectrum of NH_4^+ in Na_2SO_4 electrolyte after 24 h of electrochemical NRR test with applied potential of -0.2 V vs RHE. The Na_2SO_4 electrolyte was concentrated from 30 mL to 0.5 mL to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. (b) Linear relationship between the NH_4^+ concentration and relative area vs. DSS. The standard curve was made as follows: A 0.5 mL of NH_4Cl solution with different concentration (from 0.5 to 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) was mixed with 0.1 mL D_2O and 0.1 mL 6 mM DSS solution added as an internal standard.



Supplementary Figure S15. (a) CV curves of Pd cube (black), Pd icosahedron (red), Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs (blue), and Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs (olive) electrodes in N₂-saturated 0.1 M KOH electrolyte at a scan rate of 50 mV/s. (b) The NH₃ yield rates normalized by calculated ECSAs of Pd cube (black), Pd icosahedron (red), Pd₃Pb MT-IM-NNs (blue), and Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs (olive).



Supplementary Figure S16. TEM images of carbon black-supported Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs after stability test.



Supplementary Figure S17. XPS of (e) Pb 4f and (f) Pd 3d spectra of Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs after NRR test.

Supplementary Table S1. Comparison of the NRR performance of Pd₃Pb MT-IM-PNNs with other electrocatalysts under ambient conditions.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	Potential (V vs. RHE)	Faradaic efficiency (%)	Yield rate ($\mu\text{g h}^{-1} \text{mg}_{\text{cat}}^{-1}$)	Ref.
Noble metal-based electrocatalyst					
Pd ₃ Pb MT-IM-HNWs	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.2	21.46	18.2	This work
Au nanorods	0.1 M KOH	-0.2	3.88	1.648	1
Au Sub-Nanoclusters	0.1 M HCl	0.2	8.11	21.4	2
Au Nanoparticles	0.1 M PBS	0.1	8.2	4.4	3
Rh nanosheet	0.1 M KOH	-0.2	0.217	23.88	4
Pd _{0.2} Cu _{0.8} Nanocluster	0.1 M KOH	-0.2	0.7	2.8	5
Pd nanoparticles	0.1 M PBS	0.1	8.2	4.5	6
Pd ₃ Cu ₁ alloy	0.1 M KOH	-0.25	1.22	39.9	7
Noble metal-free electrocatalyst					
Bi ₄ V ₂ O ₁₁ /CeO ₂	0.1 M HCl	-0.2	10.16	23.21	8
MoS ₂ nanoflower	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.4	8.34	29.28	9
Mo ₂ C/C nanosheets	0.5 M Li ₂ SO ₄	-0.3	7.8	11.3	10
Nb ₂ O ₅ nanofiber	0.1 M HCl	-0.55	9.26	43.6	11
Hollow Cr ₂ O ₃ microspheres	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.9	6.78	25.3	12
BiVO ₄	0.2 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.5	10.04	8.6	13
Metal-free electrocatalyst					
B ₄ C nanosheet	0.1 M HCl	-0.75	15.59	26.57	14
Carbon nitride	0.1 M HCl	-0.2	11.59	8.09	15
N-doped porous carbon	0.1 M HCl	-0.2	1.45	15.7	16
Mesoporous boron nitride	0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	-0.7	5.5	18.2	17

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