

Supporting Information

Single transition metal doped monolayer C_9N_4 as an efficient catalyst for CO oxidation: A first-principles study

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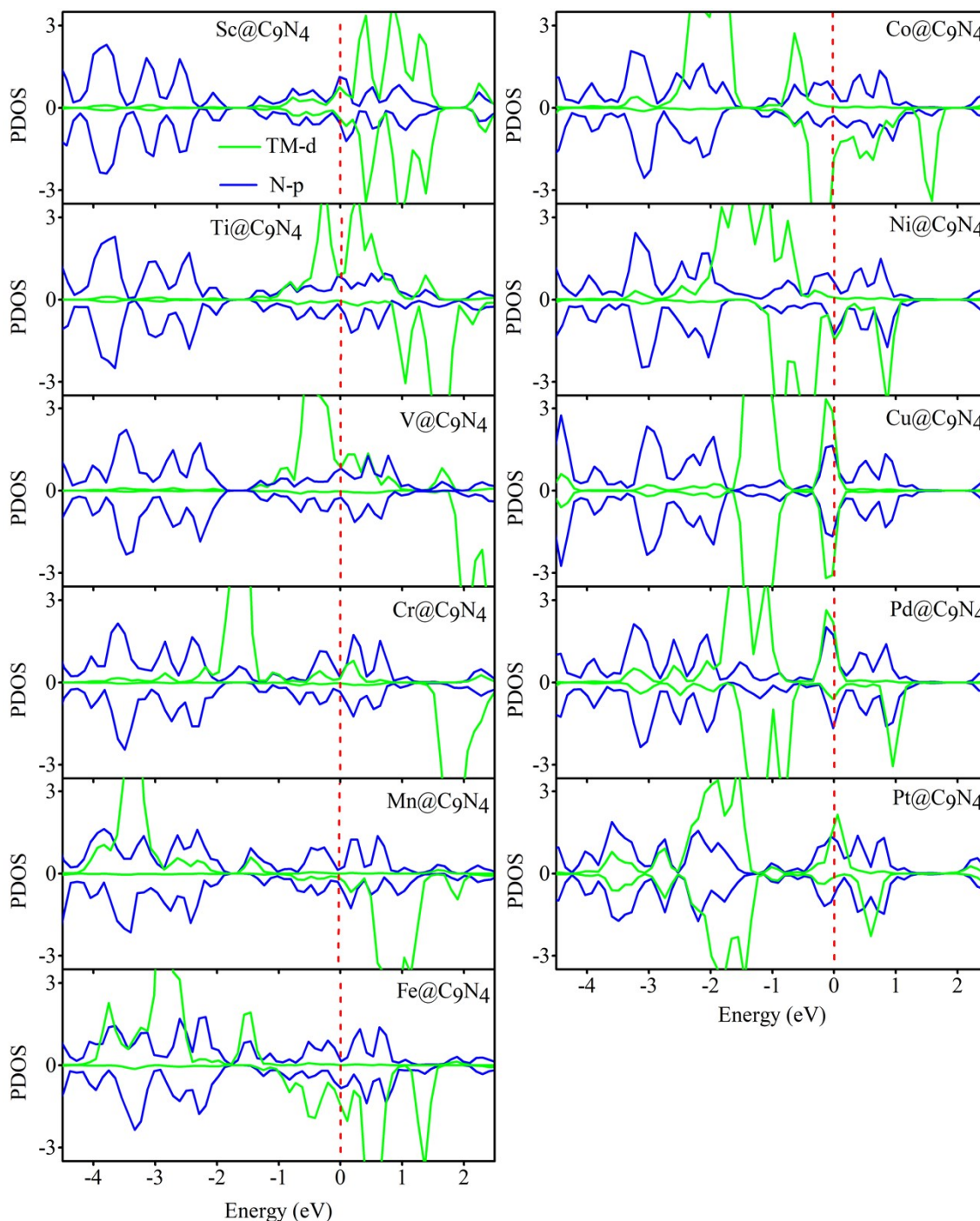


Fig. S1 Calculated PDOS illustrating the p orbital of N and the d orbital of TM@ C_9N_4 . The Fermi level is set at zero and highlighted by red dash line.

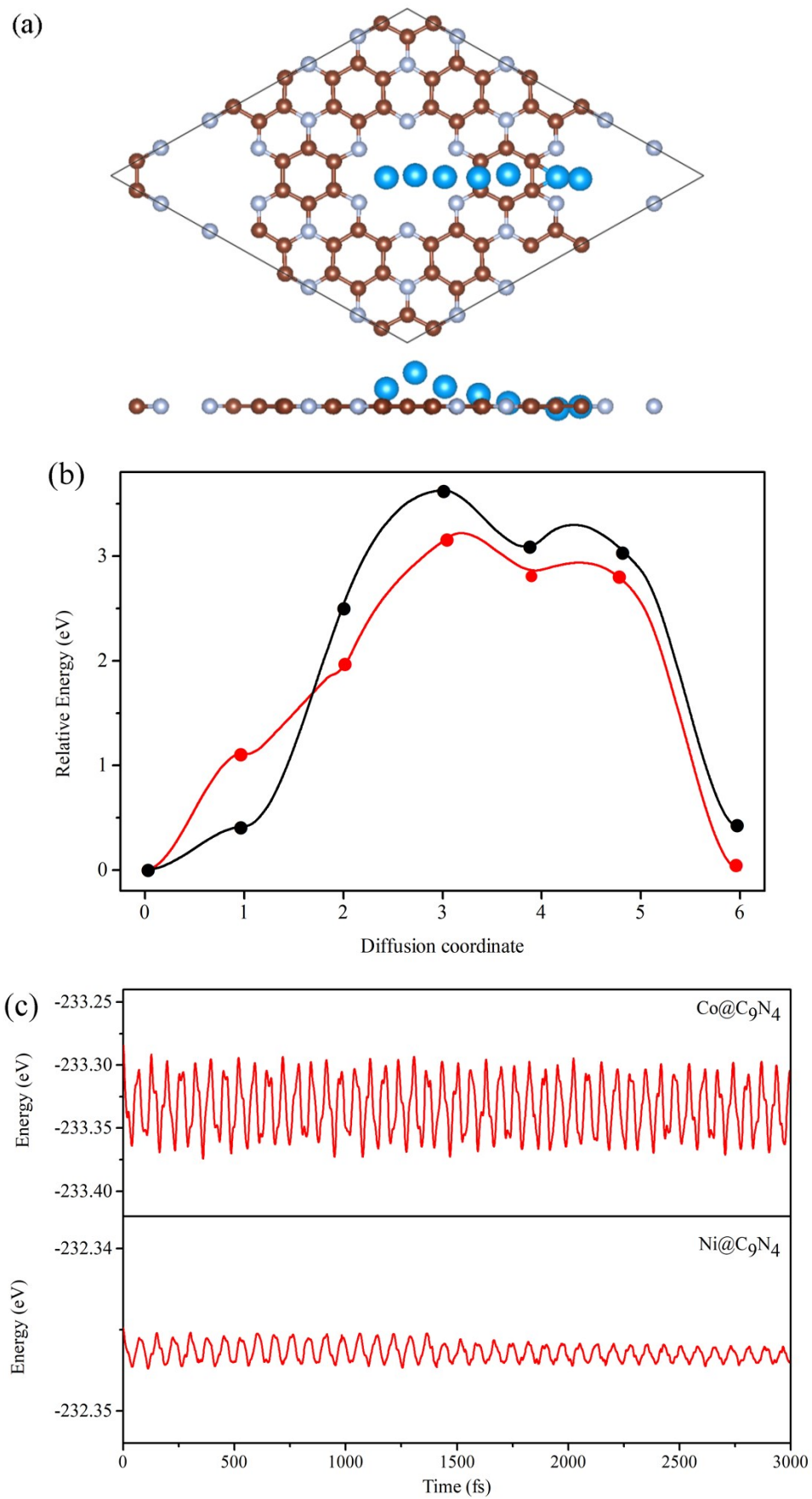


Fig. S2 (a) The view of migration pathway and (b) corresponding minimum diffusion barriers for Co (black) and Ni (red) shifting between two nearby hexagonal holes on C₉N₄ sheet. (c) The total energy as a function of time for Co@C₉N₄ and Ni@C₉N₄ at 300 K.

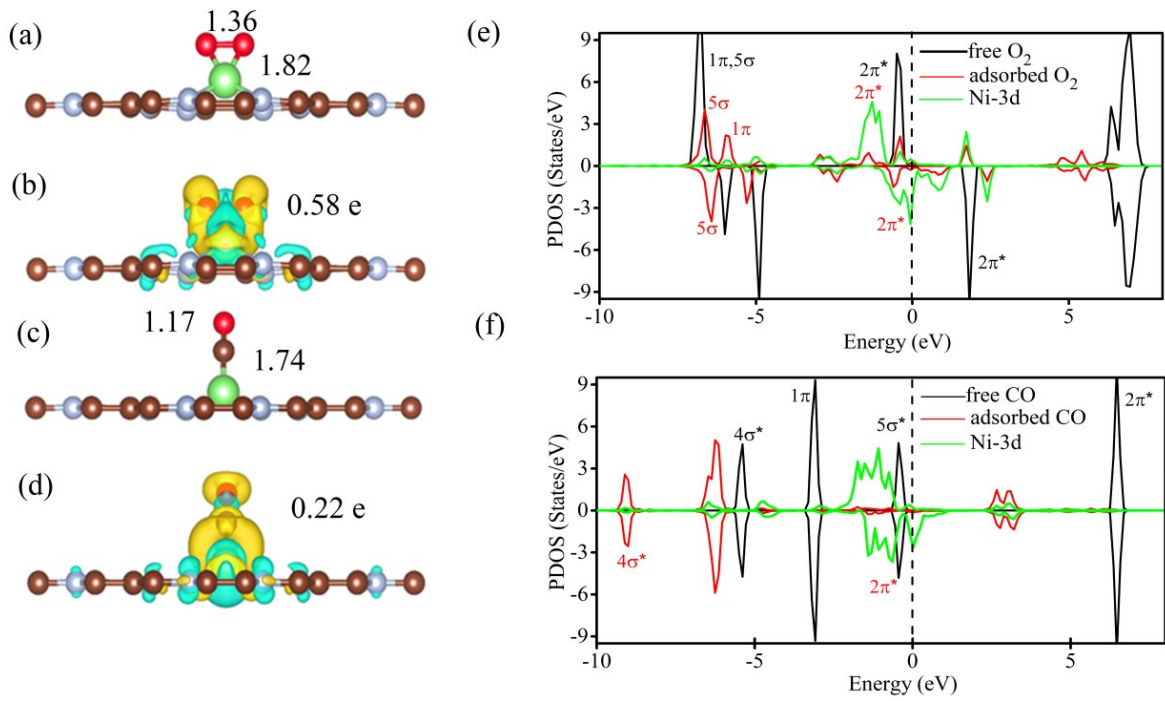
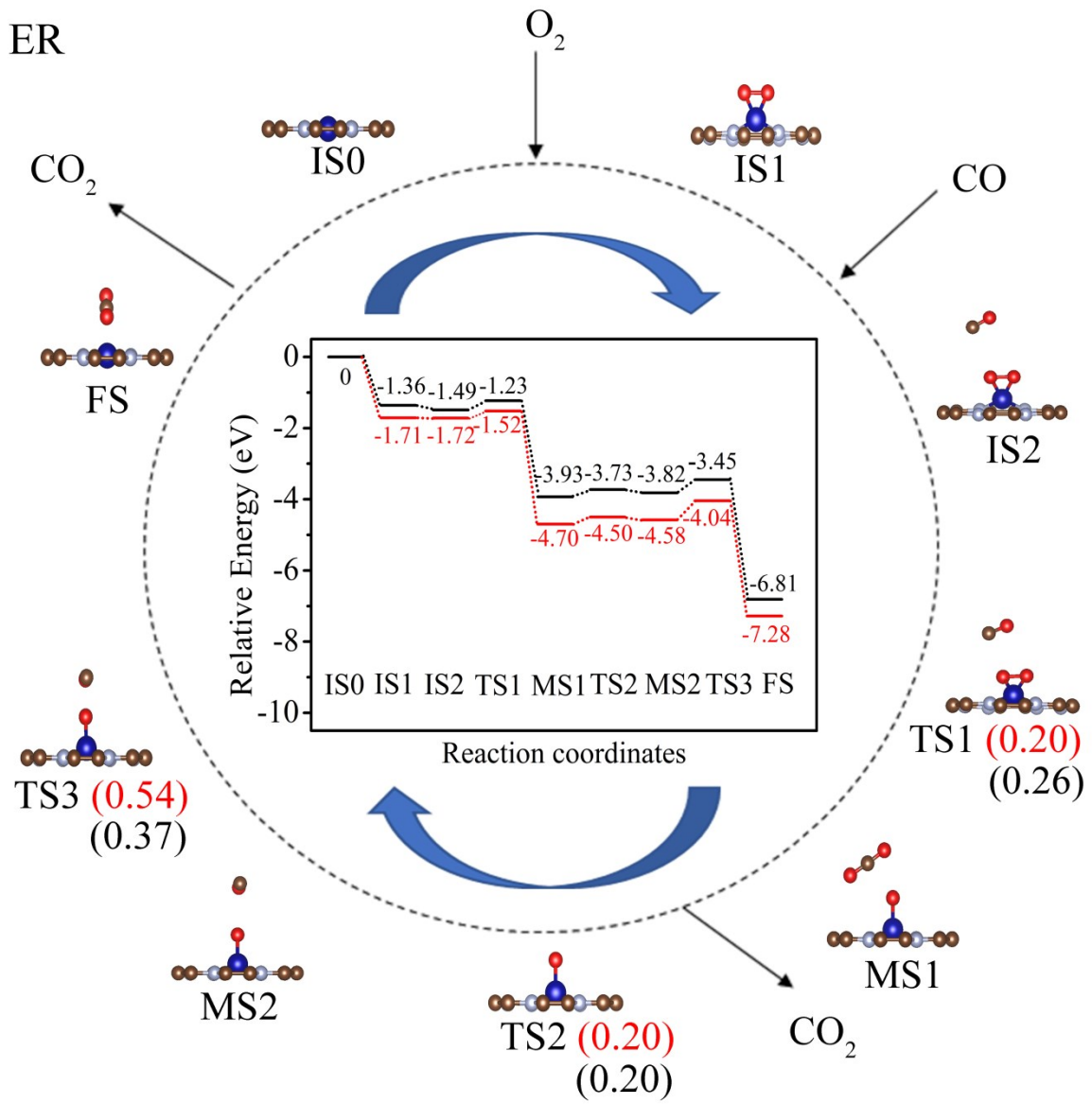


Fig. S3 The side views of optimized structures, corresponding charge density difference, spin-polarized PDOS for O₂ (a) (b) (e) and CO (c) (d) (f) adsorption on Ni@C₉N₄, respectively. The yellow and blue isosurfaces represent the electron accumulation and depletion, and the Fermi level is set zero.



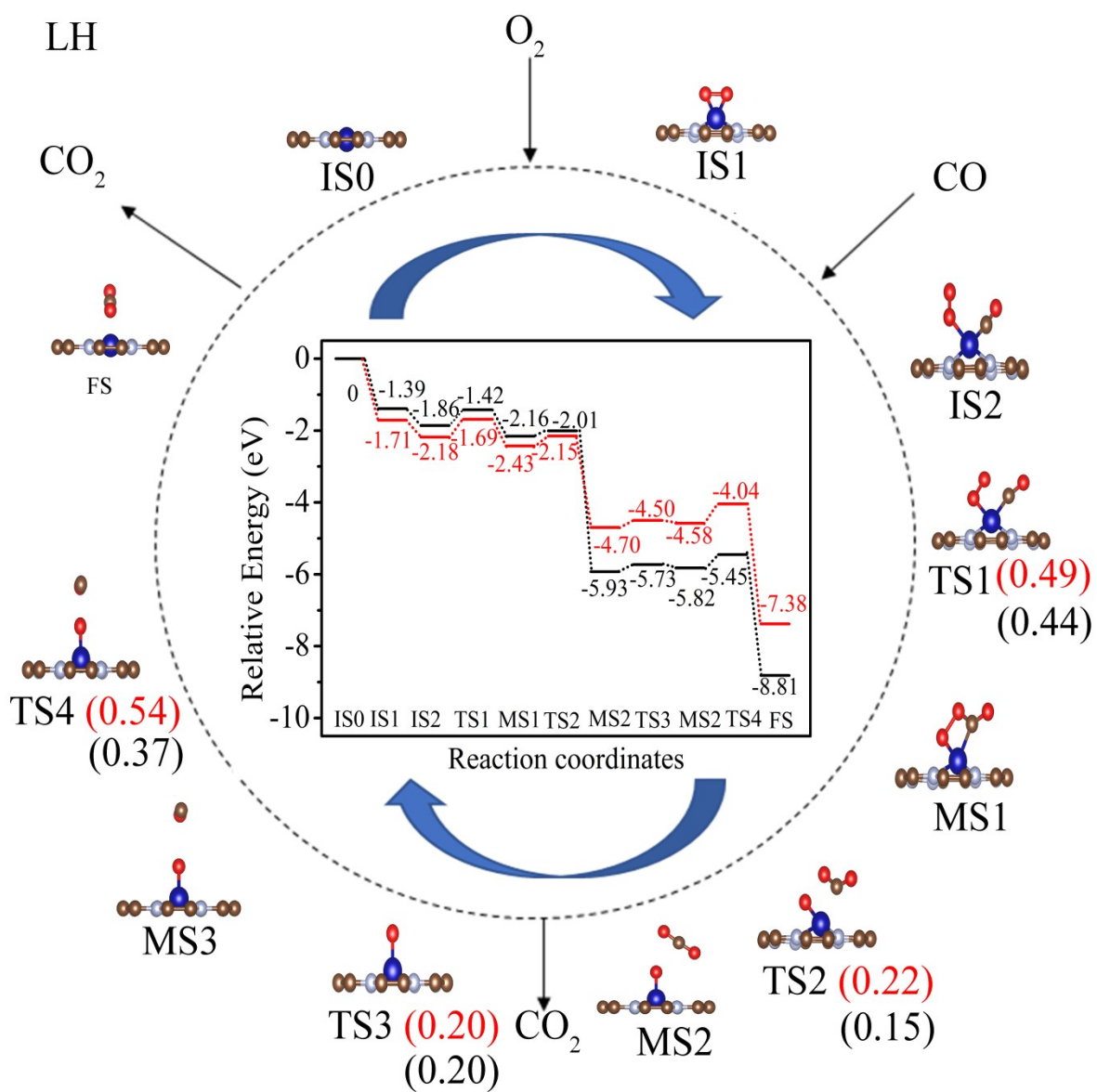
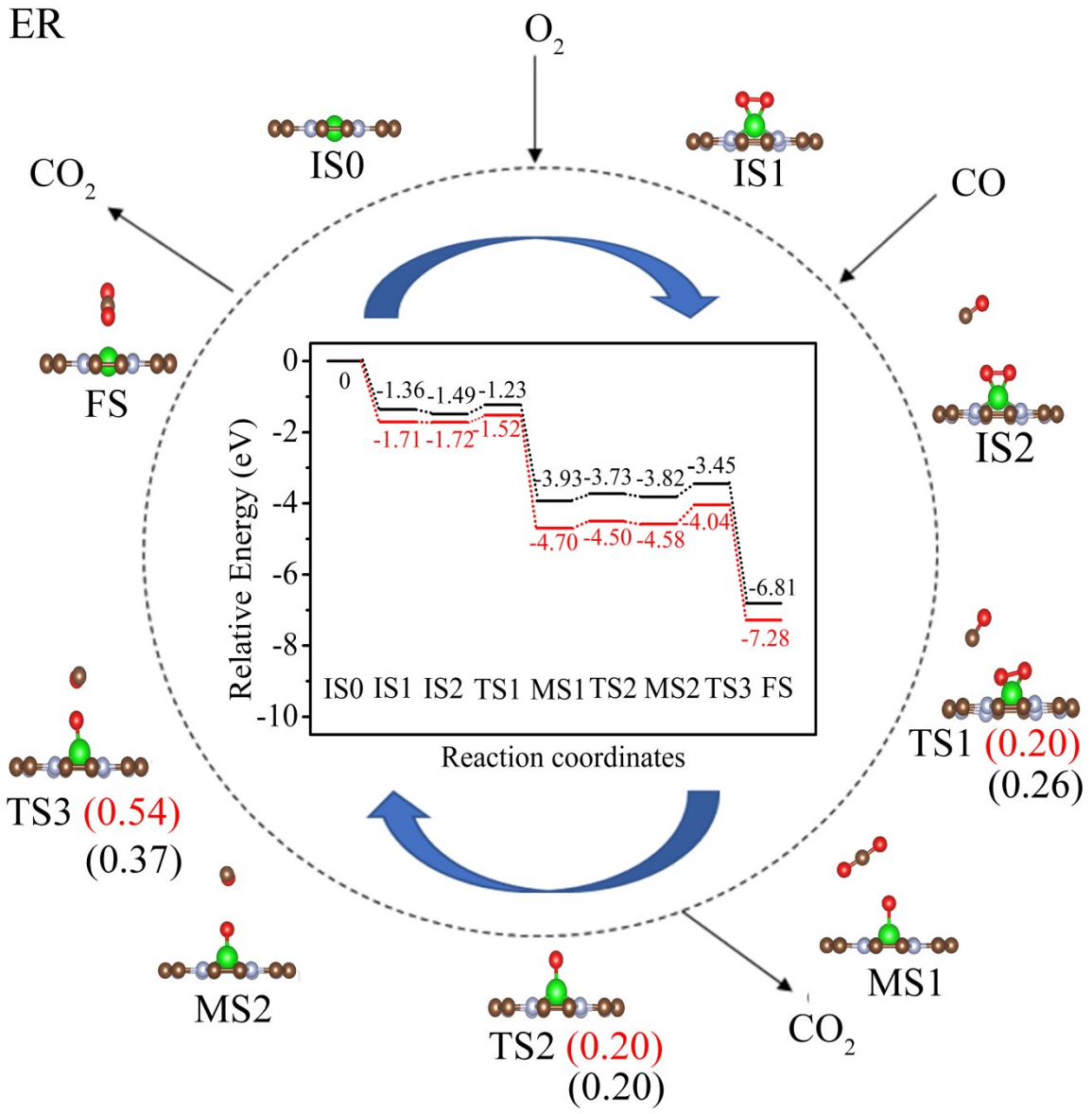
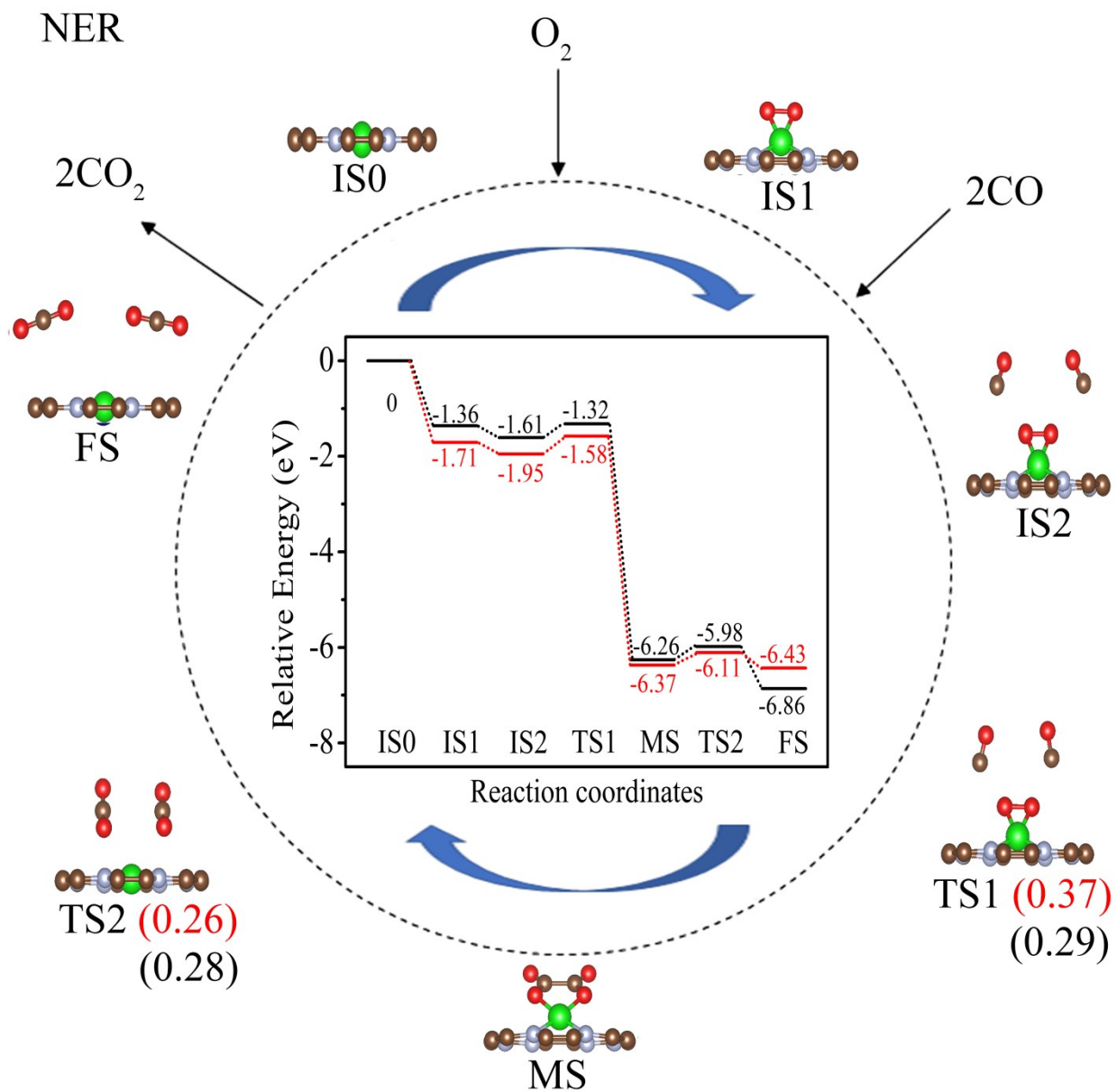
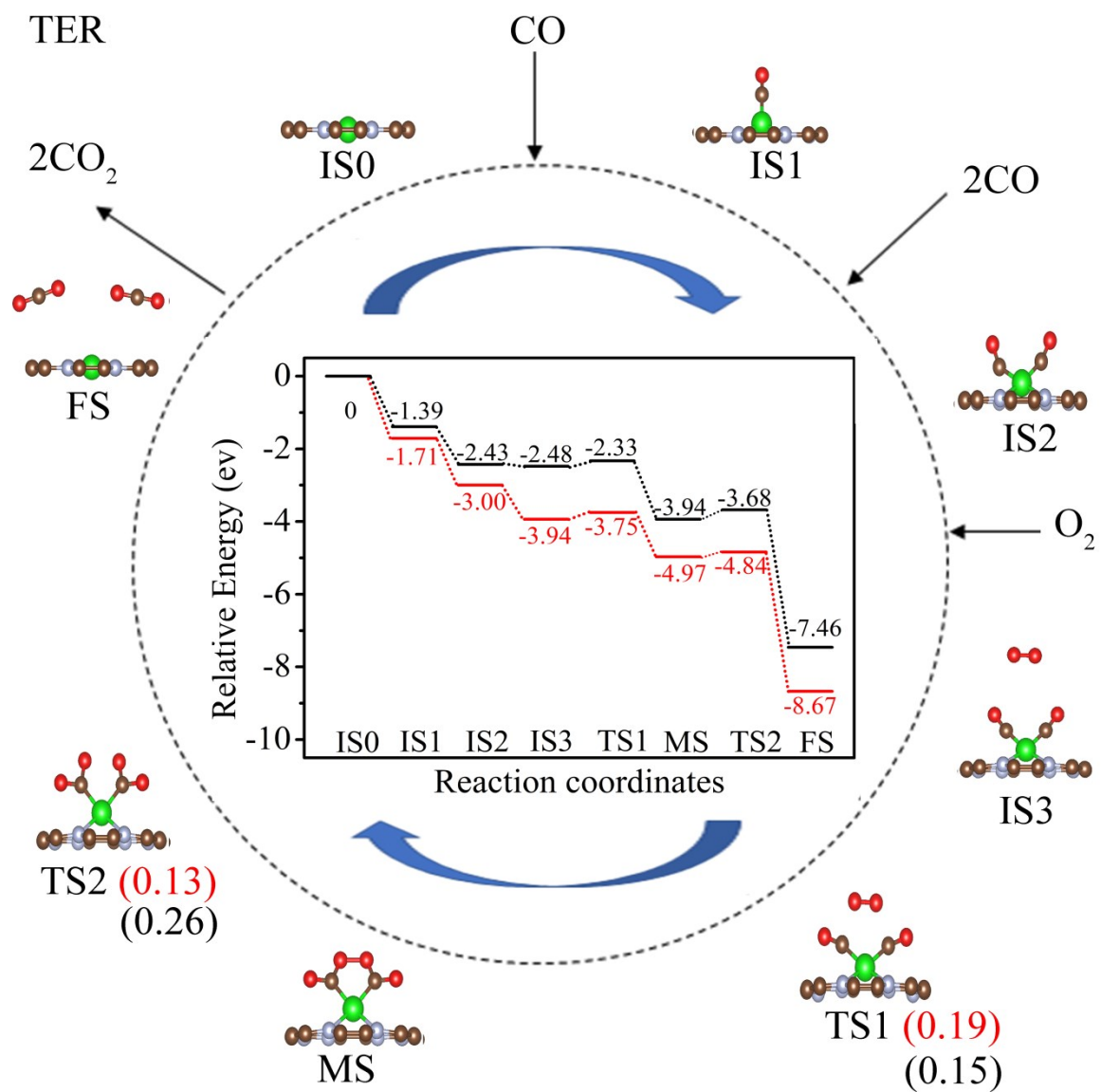


Fig. S4 The structural diagram of CO oxidation on catalyst Ni@C₉N₄ along the minimum energy path via ER and LH mechanism, respectively.



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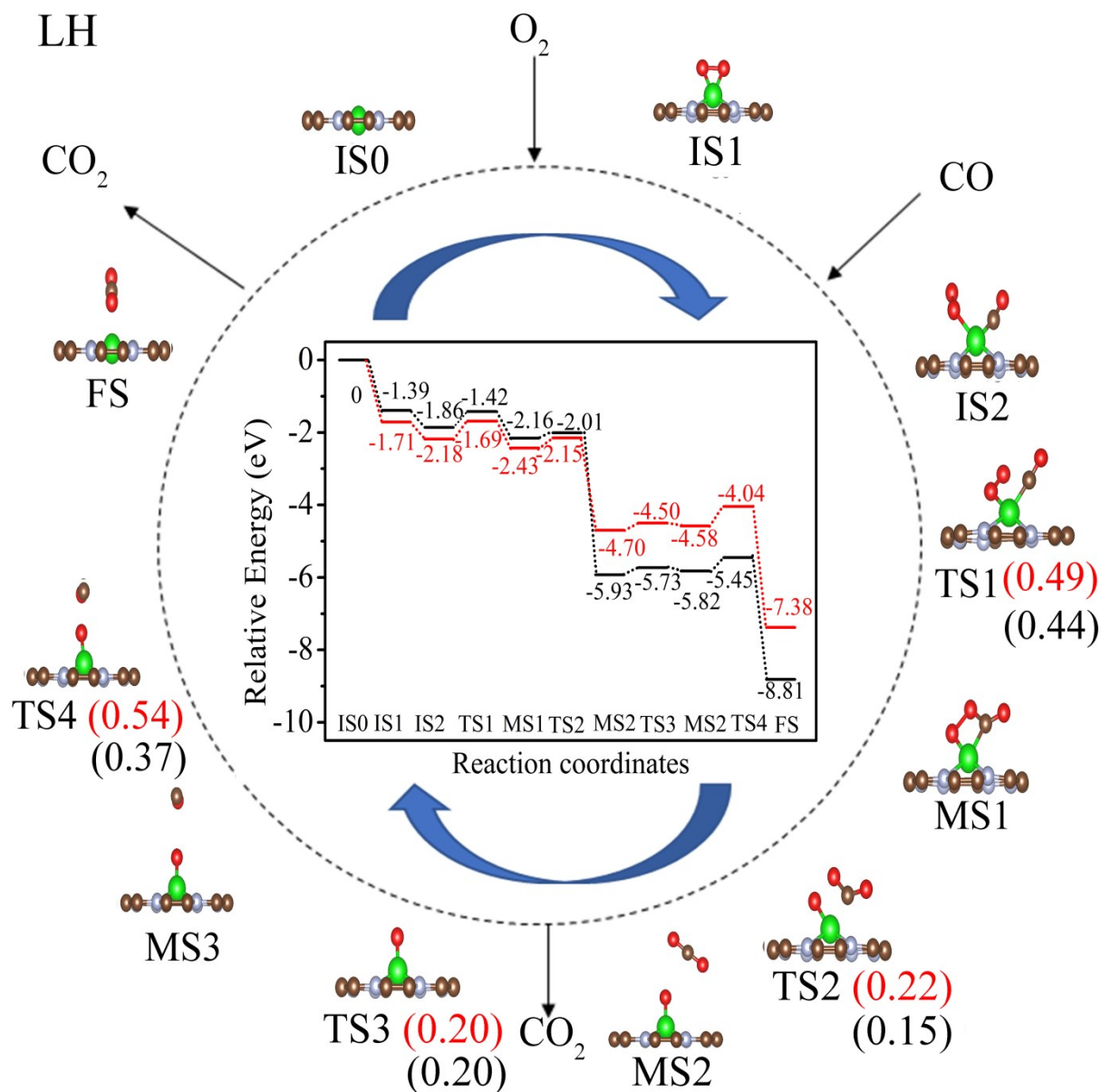


Fig.S5 The structural diagram of CO oxidation on catalyst Ni@C₉N₄ along the minimum energy path via ER, NER, TER and LH mechanisms, respectively.