

Electronic Supplementary Information

Experimental Section

Materials: salicylic acid ($C_7H_6O_3$), hydroxy rhenium ammoniate (NH_4ReO_4), trisodium citrate dihydrate ($Na_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$), sodium hypochlorite ($NaClO$), sodium nitroferricyanide ($C_5FeN_6Na_2O$), thiourea (CN_2H_4S) and para-(dimethylamino) benzaldehyde ($C_9H_{11}NO$) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) and ethanol (C_2H_5OH) were purchased from Aladdin Ltd. (Shanghai, China). Ultrapure water is used throughout all experiments was purified through a Millipore system.

Preparation of ReS_2/CC : ReS_2 nanosheets array on carbon cloth (ReS_2/CC) electrode was prepared by simple hydrothermal method. In a typical step, 0.10 mmol NH_4ReO_4 and 1.0 mmol thiourea (CN_2H_4S) were dissolved in 30 mL deionized water to form a clarifying solution. Carbon cloth ($2 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$) was cleaned in deionized water, ethanol, and acetone for 15 minutes, respectively. The above solution and carbon cloth were then transferred to a 50 mL stainless steel autoclave lined with PTFE and sealed for 26 h at 200 °C. After cooling to room temperature, ReS_2/CC is cooled to room temperature. Take out the sample and rinse with the water and ethanol for several times. The ReS_2/CC was dried naturally in the atmosphere.

Electrochemical measurements: Before NRR tests, a salt bridge is built which is filled with agar and saturated KCl solution. Electrochemical measurements were performed with a CHI 660E electrochemical analyzer in a standard three-electrode system using ReS_2/CC as working electrode, $Ag/AgCl$ as reference electrode, and graphite rod as counter electrode. All experiments were carried out at room temperature (25 °C) and all potentials reported in this work were calibrated to RHE, using the following equation:

$$E \text{ (RHE)} = E \text{ (Ag/AgCl)} + (0.197 + 0.059 \text{ pH}) \text{ V}$$

Determination of NH_3 : The produced ammonia was estimated by indophenol blue method by ultraviolet spectrum. In detail, 5 mL of post-tested solution was got from the electrochemical reaction vessel. Then, 1 mL of 1 M $NaOH$ solution (contains 5 wt%

salicylic acid and 5 wt% sodium citrate) was followed by addition of 0.5 mL of 0.05 M NaClO and 0.1 mL of C₃FeN₆Na₂O (1 wt%). After standing at 25 °C for 2 h, the UV-Vis absorption spectrum was measured. The concentration of indophenol blue was determined using the absorbance at wavelength of 655 nm. The concentration–absorbance curve was calibrated using standard ammonia chloride solution with a series of concentrations. The fitting curve ($Y = 0.299X + 0.084$, $R^2 = 0.996$) shows good linear relation of absorbance value with NH₄Cl concentration by three times independent calibrations.

Determination of N₂H₄: The N₂H₄ present in the electrolyte was determined by the method of Watt and Chrisp. The p-C₉H₁₁NO (5.99 g), HCl (30 mL), and C₂H₅OH (300 mL) were mixed and used as a color reagent. In detail, 5 mL electrolyte was removed from the electrochemical reaction vessel, and added into 5 mL prepared color reagent and stirred 15 min at 25 °C. The obtained calibration curve of N₂H₄ is $Y = 0.676X + 0.052$, $R^2 = 0.999$.

Calculations of ν_{NH_3} and FE: ν_{NH_3} was calculated using the following equation:

$$\nu_{\text{NH}_3} = [\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] \times V / (17 \times 10^6 \times t \times A) \text{ (mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{)}$$

FE was calculated according to following equation:

$$\text{FE} = 3 \times F \times [\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}] \times V / (53.5 \times 10^6 \times Q)$$

Where [NH₄Cl] is the measured NH₄Cl concentration; V is the volume of the cathodic reaction electrolyte; t is the potential applied time; m is the loaded quality of catalyst; F is the Faraday constant; and Q is the quantity of applied electricity.

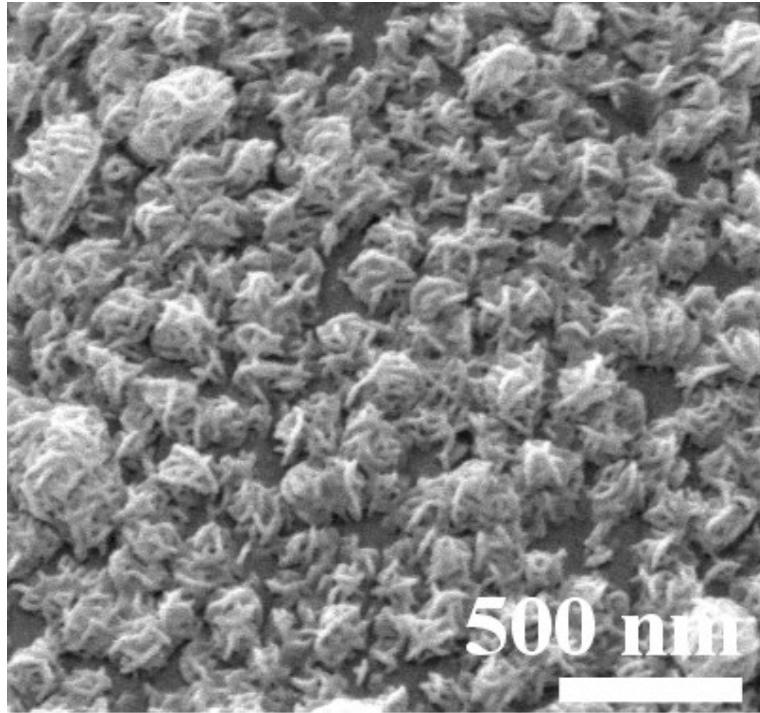


Fig. S1. High-magnifications SEM images of ReS₂/CC.

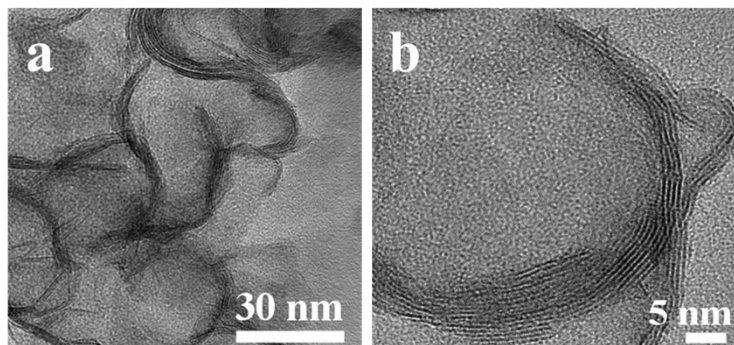


Fig. S2. High-magnification TEM images of ReS₂ nanosheet.

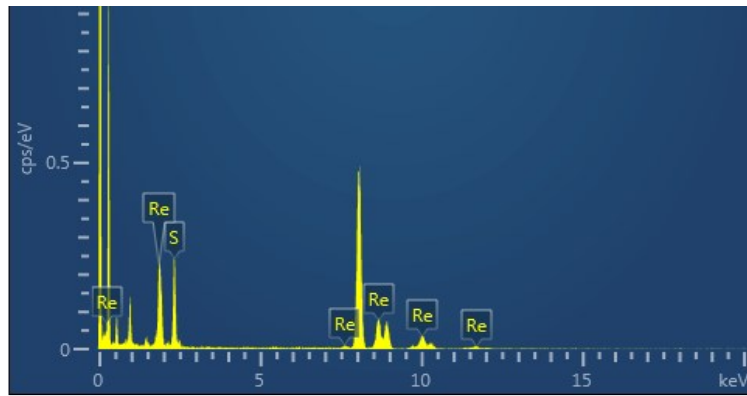


Fig. S3. EDS spectrum of ReS₂ nanosheet.

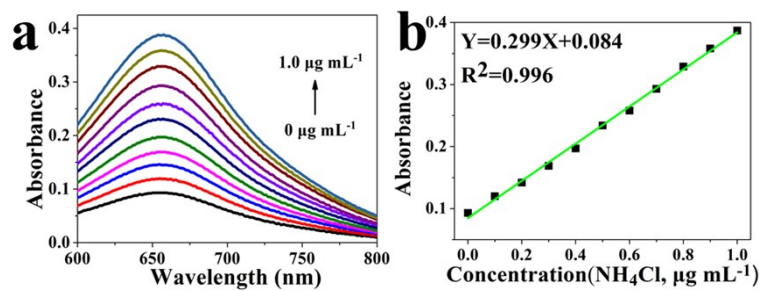


Fig. S4. (a) UV-Vis spectra of indophenol assays with NH_4Cl after incubated for 2 h at room temperature. (b) Calibration curve used for estimation of NH_4Cl .

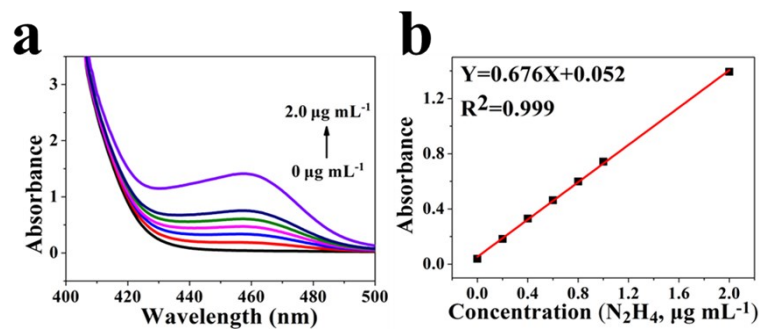


Fig. S5. (a) UV-Vis spectra of various N_2H_4 concentration after incubated for 20 min at room temperature. (b) Calibration curve used for calculation of N_2H_4 .

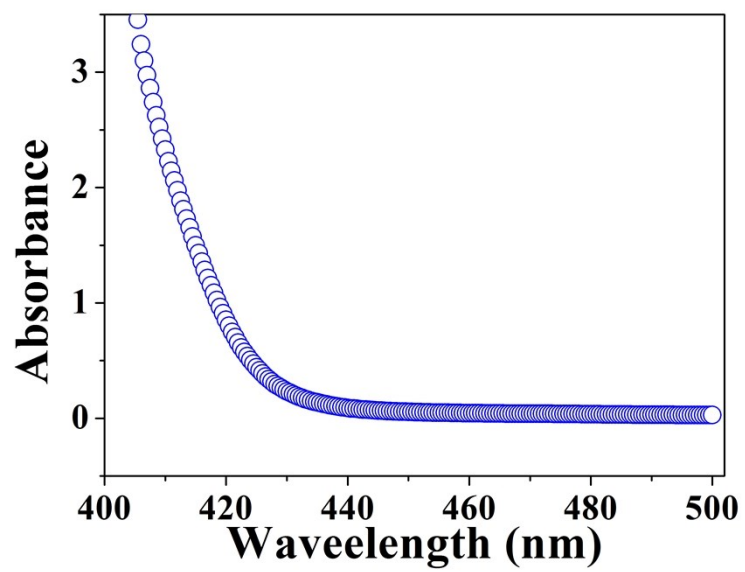


Fig. S6. UV-Vis absorption spectrum of ReS₂/CC catalyst after charging at -0.4 V vs. RHE after incubated with N₂H₄ color agent for 15 min at room temperature.

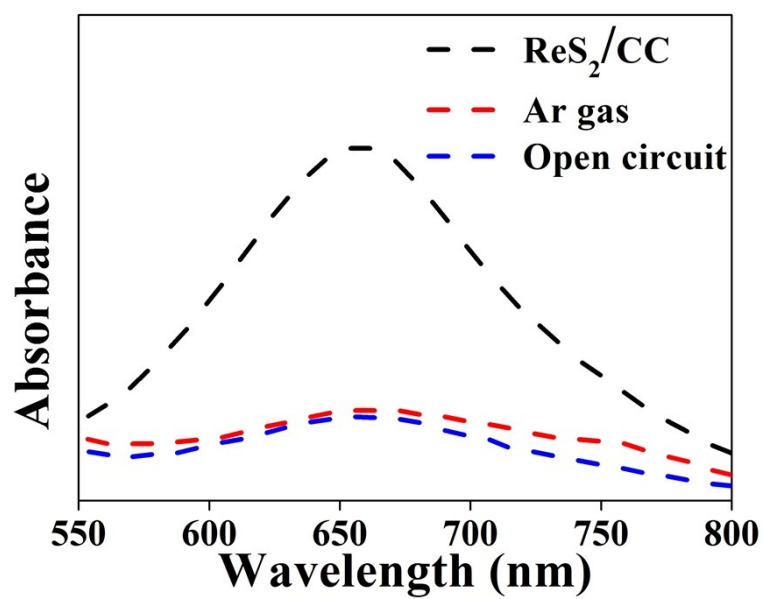


Fig. S7. UV-Vis absorption spectra of the electrolyte stained with indophenol indicator after charging at -0.4 V vs. RHE for 2 h under different electrochemical conditions.

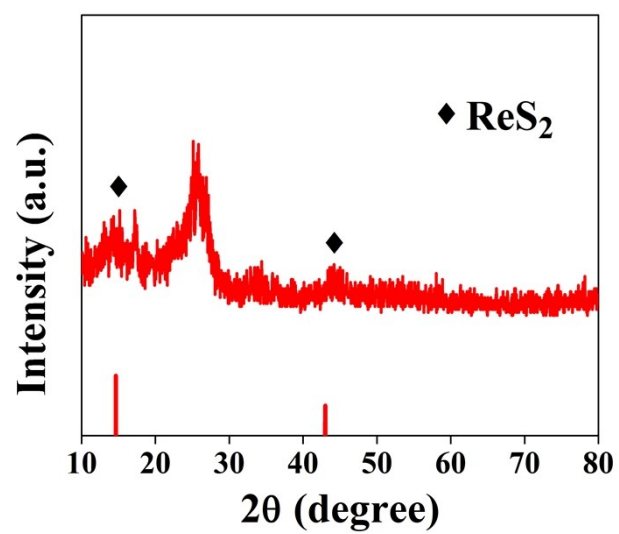


Fig. S8. XRD pattern for ReS₂/CC after NRR process.

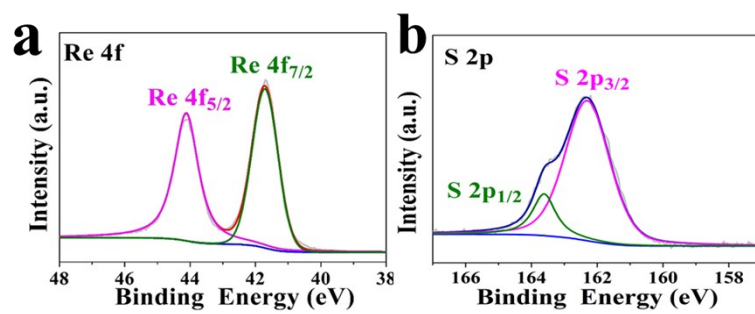


Fig. S9. XPS spectra for ReS_2 in (a) Re 4f and (b) S 2p regions after NRR process.

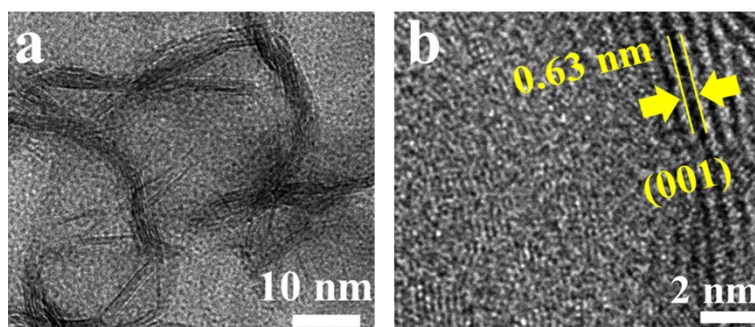


Fig. S10. (a) TEM and (b) HRTEM images for ReS₂ nanosheet after NRR process.

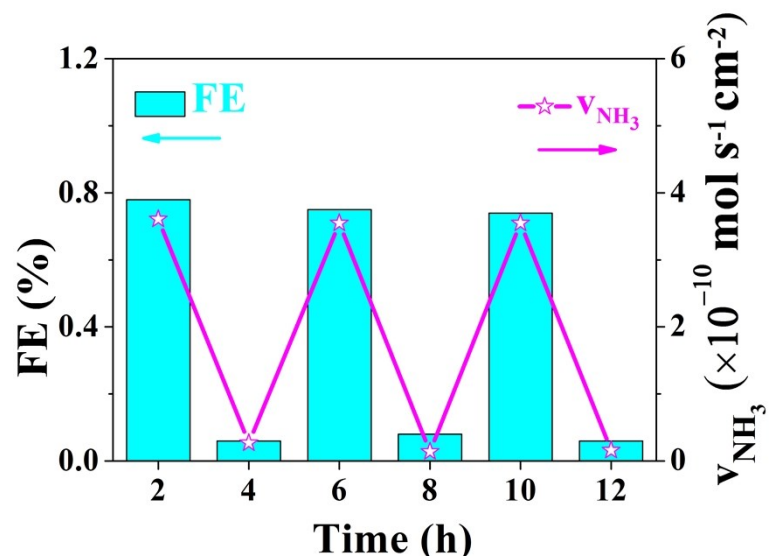


Fig. S11. v_{NH_3} and FEs at potential of -0.4 V vs. RHE of ReS_2/CC in N_2 and Ar-saturated electrolytes.

Table S1. Comparison of the electrocatalytic N₂ reduction performance for ReS₂/CC with other NRR catalysts under ambient conditions.

Catalyst	NH ₃ yield rate (v_{NH_3})	FE (%)	Ref.
ReS₂/CC	$3.61 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	0.78 %	This work
Fe ₂ O ₃ /CNTs	$4.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	0.15 %	1
Fe ₃ O ₄ /Ti	$0.56 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	2.6 %	2
γ -Fe ₂ O ₃	$2.08 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	1.9 %	3
Ru/C	$2.06 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	0.28 %	4
Mo nanofilm	$0.31 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	0.72 %	5
MoN	$3.01 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	1.15 %	6
MoO ₃	$2.88 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	1.9 %	7
MoS ₂	$0.81 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	1.17 %	8
Mo ₂ N	$7.68 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	4.5 %	9
Ag	$0.46 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	4.8 %	10
VN/CC	$2.48 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$	3.58 %	11
CoS/NS-G	$2.56 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	15.6 %	12
CoS ₂ /NS-G	$4.08 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	25.9 %	12
3R MoS ₂	$1.43 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	8.8 %	13
Sn/SnS ₂	$3.87 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	6.5 %	14
FeS ₂	$6.08 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \text{ mg}^{-1}$	11.2 %	15

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