

## **Vacancy-Induced High Activity of MoS<sub>2</sub> Monolayer for CO Electroreduction: A Computational Study**

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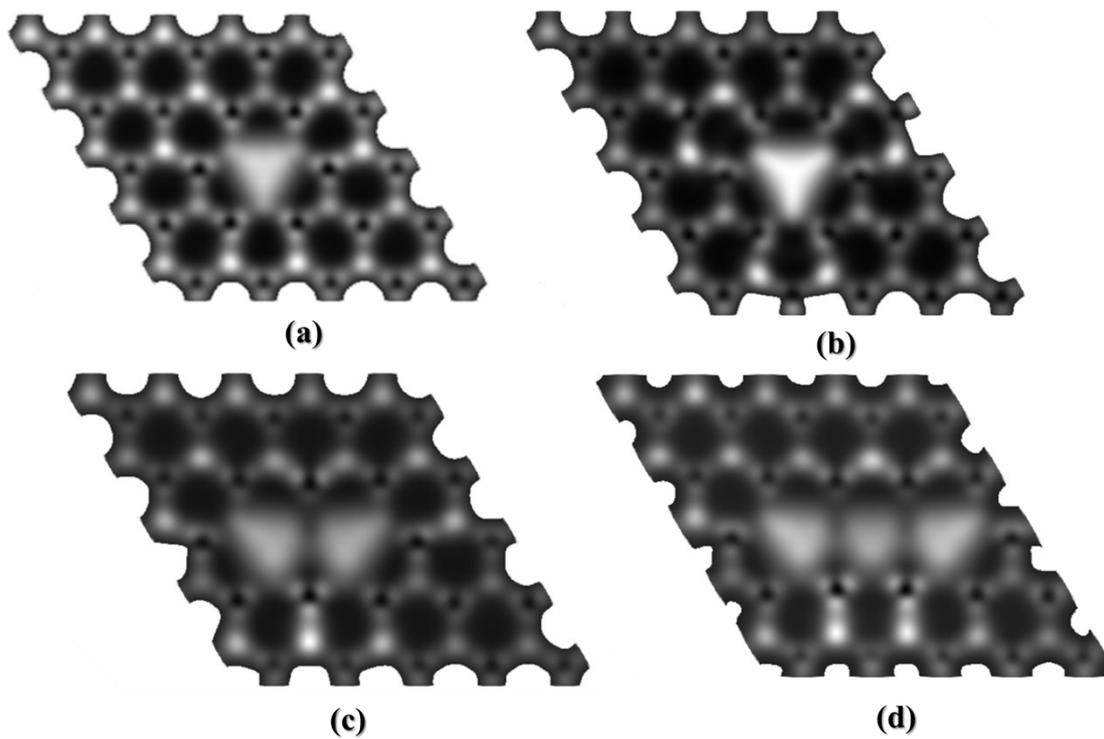
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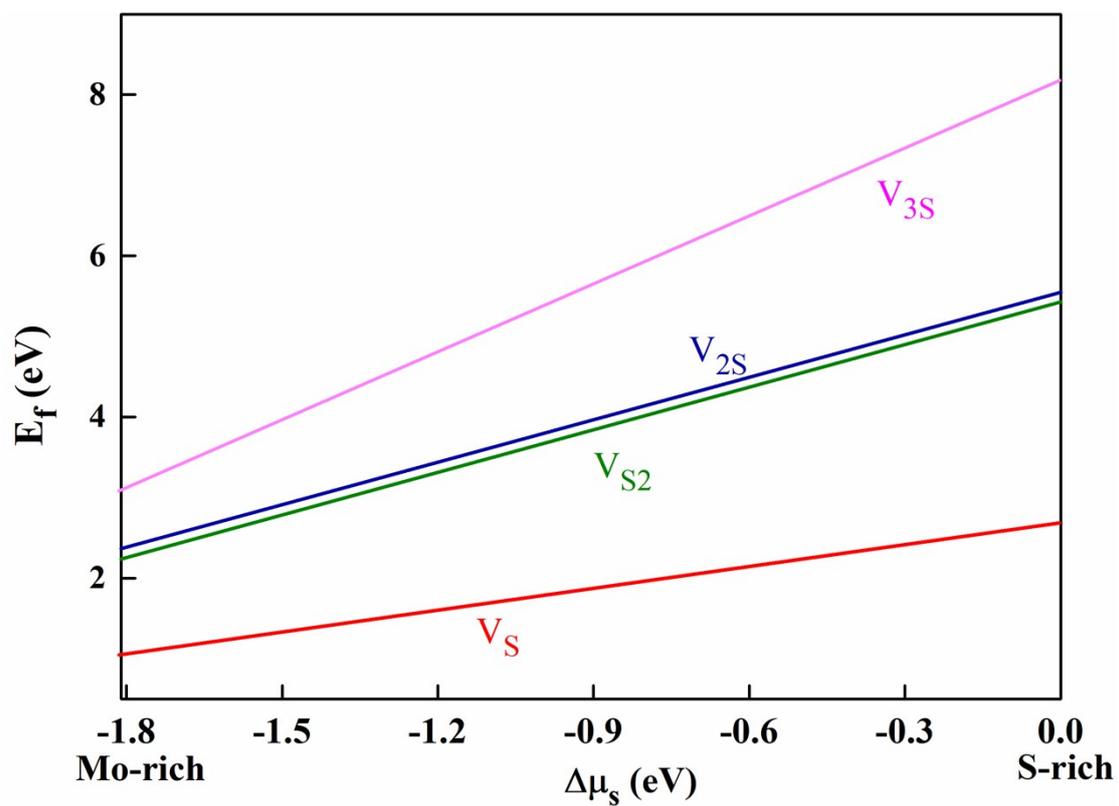
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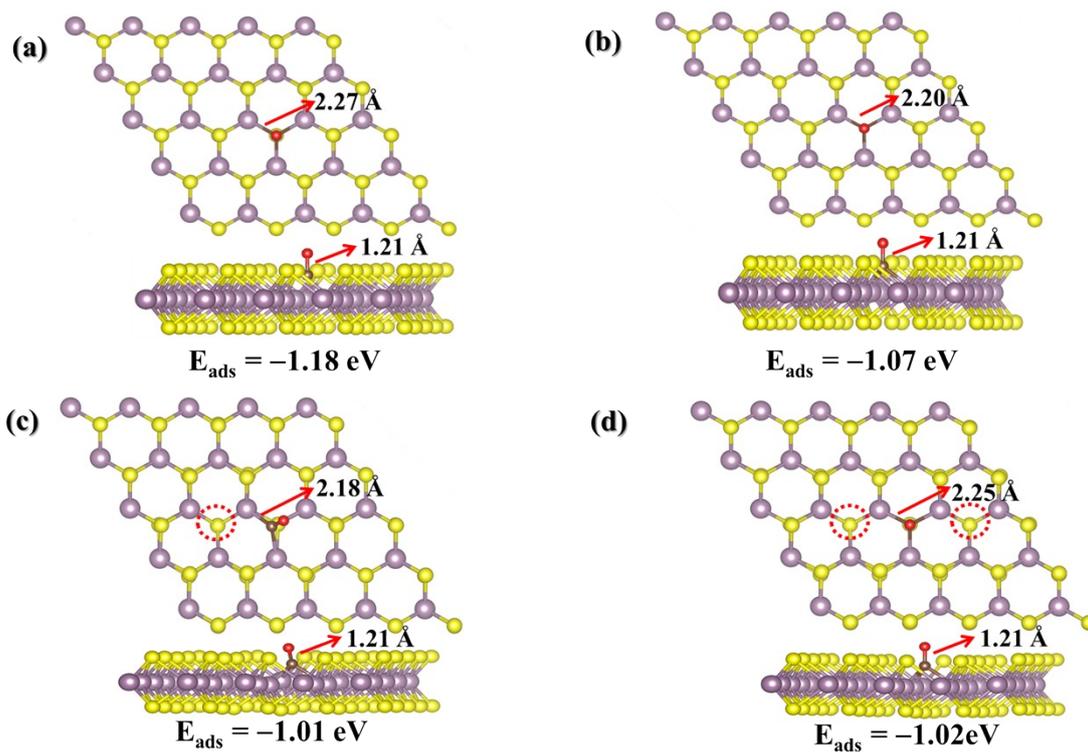
Tian contribute equally to this work.



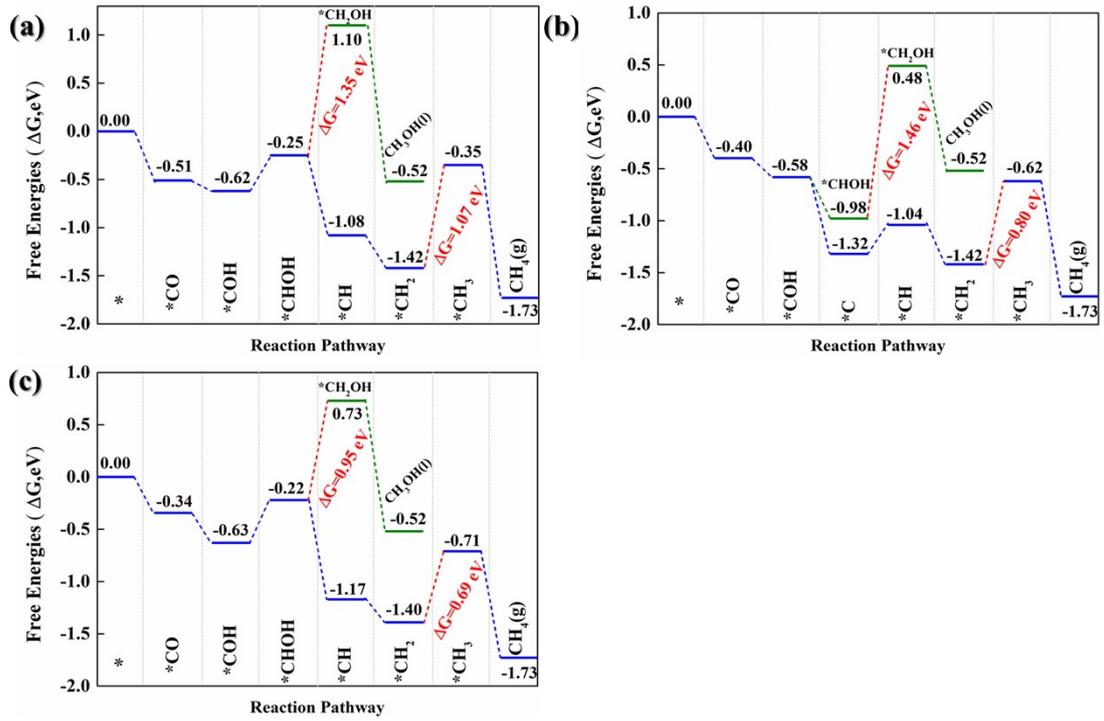
**Fig. S1.** STM image simulation in the constant current mode under a bias voltage of -0.5 V.



**Fig. S2.** Variation range of the formation energy ( $E_f$ ) of  $V_S$ ,  $V_{S2}$ ,  $V_{2S}$  and  $V_{3S}$ .



**Fig. S3.** The computed adsorption energies ( $E_{\text{ads}}$ , eV), distances between Mo and C atom ( $d_{\text{Mo-C}}$ ,  $\text{\AA}$ )



**Fig. S4.** The obtained free energy profiles of COR on (a)  $V_S$ , (b)  $V_{S2}$  and (c)  $V_{2S}$ .

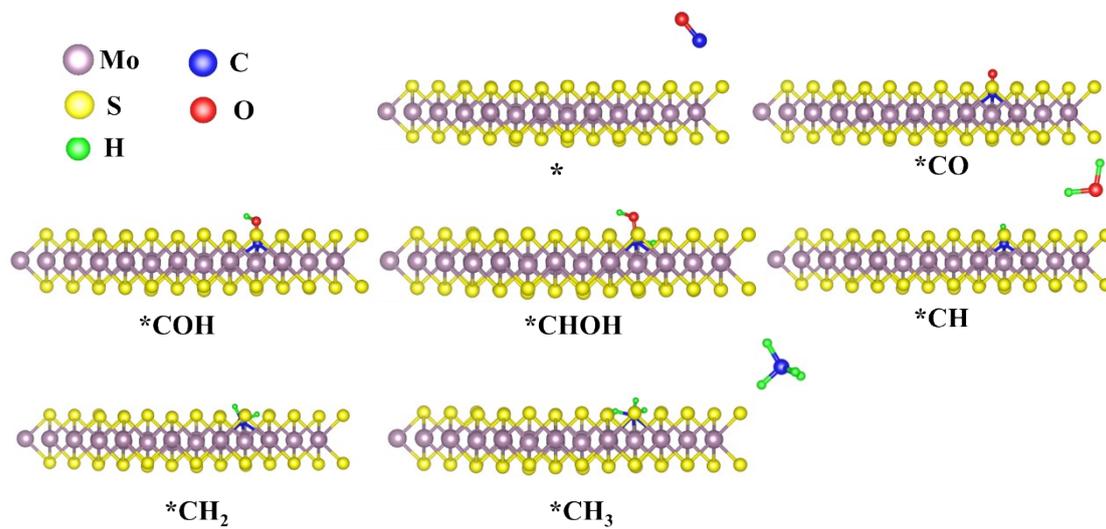


Fig. S5. The involved COR intermediates on V<sub>3S</sub>.

**Table S1.** The computed free energy changes of each possible elementary step during the electrochemical reduction of CO to CH<sub>4</sub> on the V<sub>3S</sub> monolayer.

Elementary step	Free energy change ( $\Delta G$ )
CO (g) $\rightarrow$ *CO	<b>-0.35</b>
*CO + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *COH	<b>-0.26</b>
*CO + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CHO	0.69
*COH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CHOH	<b>0.39</b>
*COH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *C + H <sub>2</sub> O	0.51
*CHOH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CH + H <sub>2</sub> O	<b>-0.91</b>
*CHOH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CH <sub>2</sub> OH	1.01
*CH <sub>2</sub> OH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CH <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O	<b>-0.20</b>
*CH <sub>2</sub> OH + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ CH <sub>3</sub> OH*	-1.31
*CH <sub>2</sub> + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ *CH <sub>3</sub>	<b>0.63</b>
*CH <sub>3</sub> + H <sup>+</sup> + e <sup>-</sup> $\rightarrow$ CH <sub>4</sub> (g)	<b>-1.03</b>

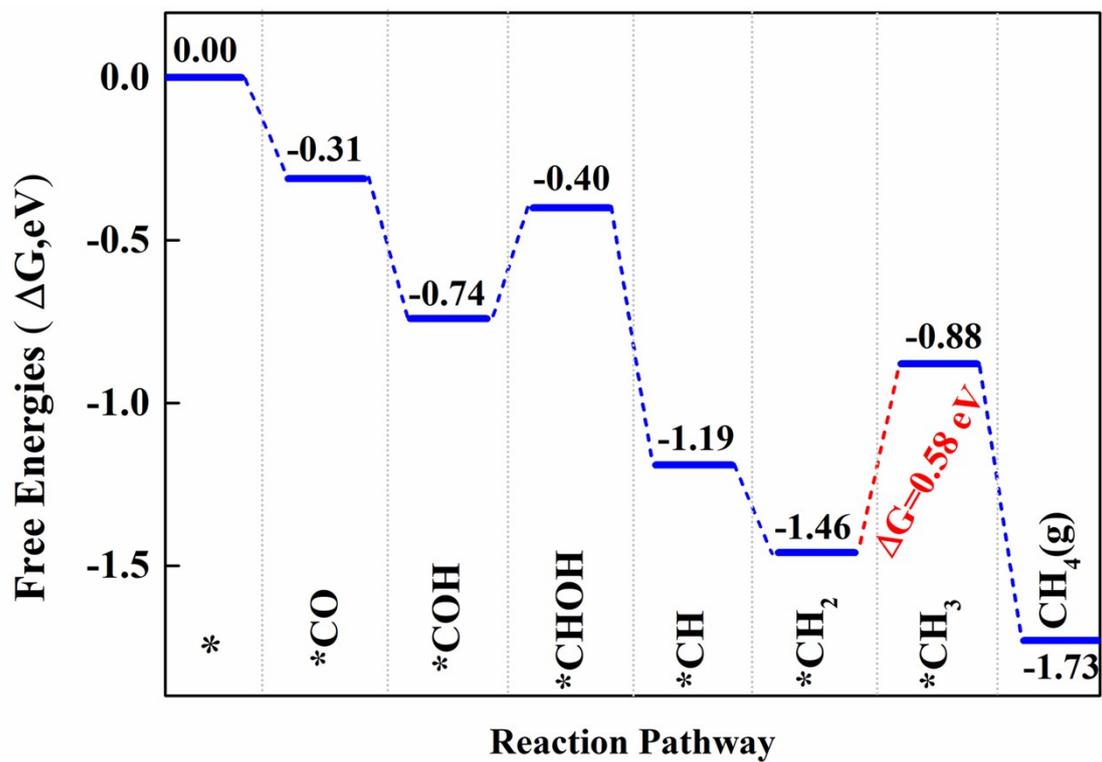
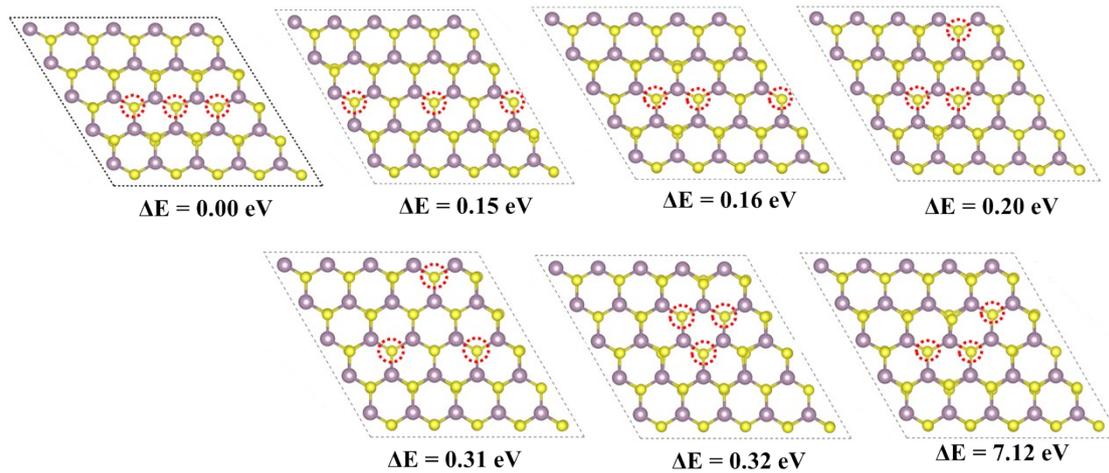
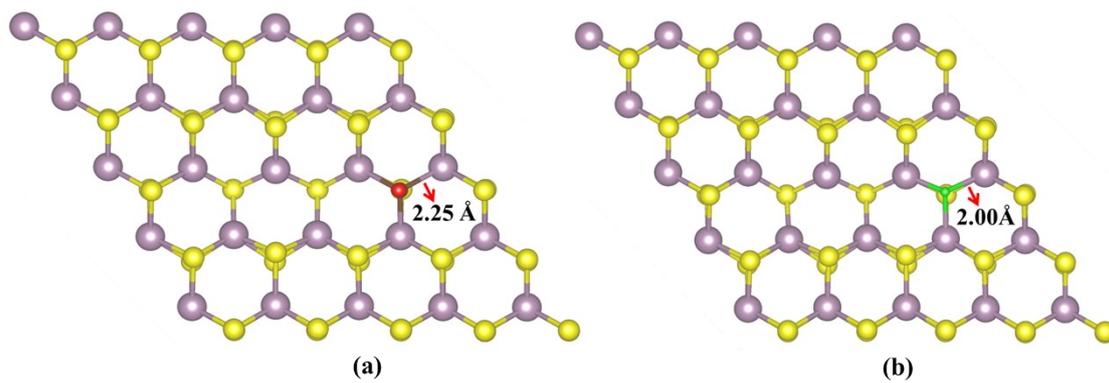


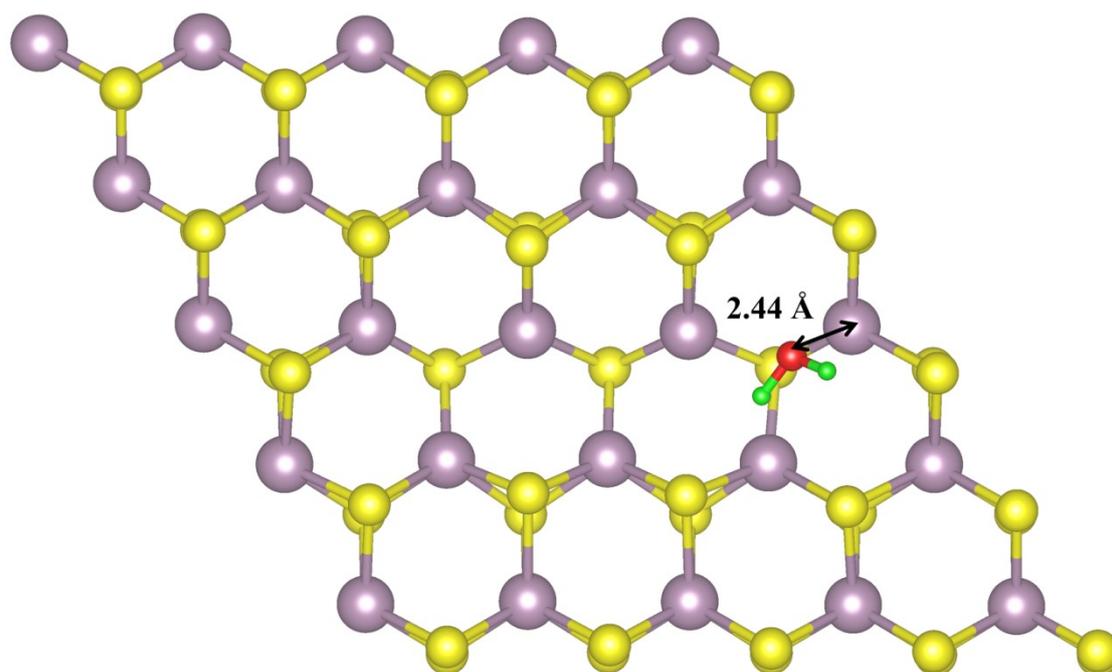
Fig. S6. Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G$ ) diagram for COR on V<sub>3</sub>S with solvent effect.



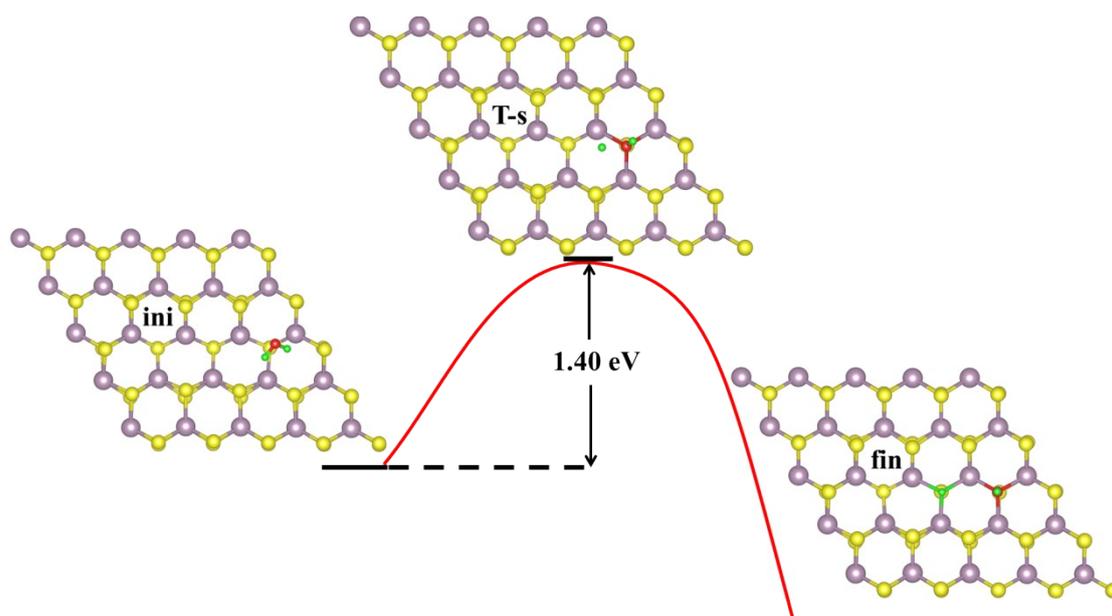
**Fig. S7.** The considered structures of defective MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayers with different three S vacancies and the relative energy differences ( $\Delta E$ ), in which the line defect V<sub>3S</sub> was employed as a reference, and the dotted lines represent S vacancy.



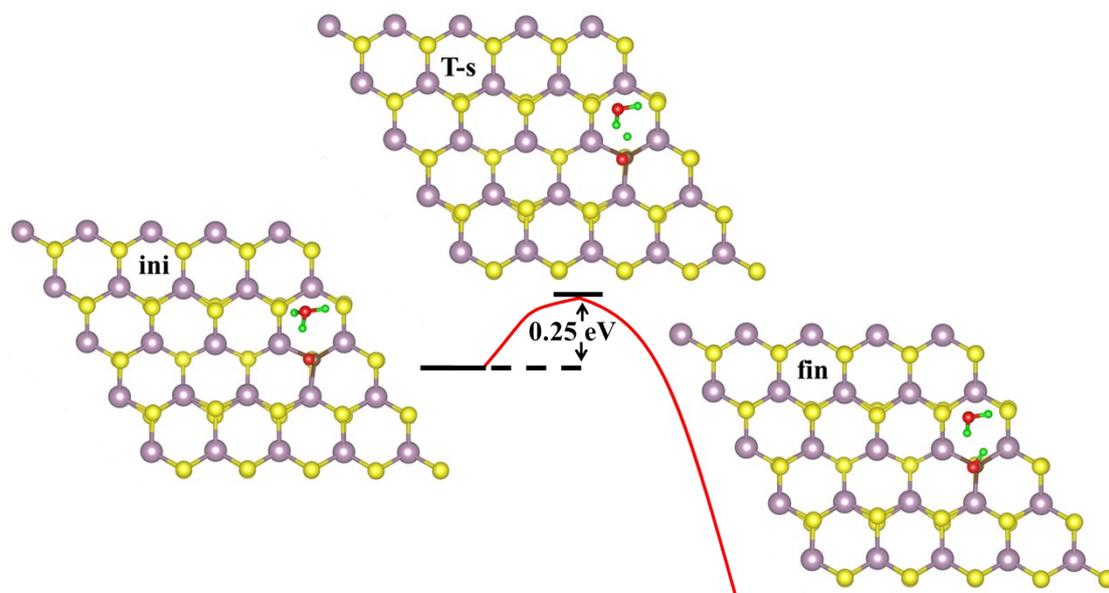
**Fig. S8.** The optimized adsorption configuration of (a) CO molecule and (b) H<sup>\*</sup> species on V<sub>3S</sub> monolayer.



**Fig. S9.** The optimized adsorption configuration of H<sub>2</sub>O molecule on V<sub>3</sub>S monolayer.



**Fig. S10.** The computed transition state (T-s) for  $H_2O$  dissociation on hollow unsaturated Mo sites of the  $V_{3S}$  surface.



**Fig. S11.** The computed transition state (T-s) for CO hydrodeoxygenation to COH\* via the Heyrovsky-type mechanism on the V<sub>3</sub>S surface.