

Supporting Information:

Screening of Effective NRR Electrocatalysts among the Si-based MSi₂N₄ (M = Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, and W) Monolayers

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Table S1. Vibrational frequencies, zero point energies and entropy of different adsorption species at 298.15 K on the TiSi_2N_4 .

Adsorption Species	Vibrational Frequencies (cm⁻¹)						E_{ZPE} (eV)	TS (eV)
*N-N	1363.954	592.946	400.387	295.246	289.073	185.576	0.230	0.038
*N-NH	3201.160	1312.248	988.396	751.756	621.717	474.223	0.551	0.075
	345.459	317.936	239.098					
*NH-NH	3293.861	3281.939	1303.369	1271.091	929.295	765.065	0.798	0.104
	683.174	534.238	425.233	321.020	269.057	224.955		
*N-NH₂	3343.887	3234.774	1576.444	1208.313	1083.594	887.279	0.835	0.101
	485.925	382.437	358.434	328.733	202.469	184.244		
*NH-NH₂	3429.753	3375.781	3326.654	1609.939	1349.624	1275.536	1.125	0.158
	1126.768	914.628	653.784	525.350	338.496	268.952		
	160.227	119.730	68.321					
*N	740.812	559.530	490.204				0.115	0.017
*NH	3168.836	989.956	816.674	583.708	439.831	368.494	0.391	0.033
*NH₂	3438.404	3333.918	1501.757	702.281	554.504	391.843	0.659	0.093
	255.257	241.165	202.327					
*NH₃	3466.364	3405.122	3238.110	1600.450	1591.995	1113.152	0.959	0.226
	389.538	272.528	162.142	141.418	58.889	45.035		

Table S2. Lattice parameters of the 2D unit cell and the corresponding 3×3 supercell of the MSi₂N₄ monolayers (in Å).

NO.	Substrate	Lattice constant (Å)	a(Å)	b(Å)
1	TiSi ₂ N ₄	2.932	8.796	8.796
2	HfSi ₂ N ₄	3.022	9.066	9.066
3	ZrSi ₂ N ₄	3.034	9.102	9.102
4	VSi ₂ N ₄	2.883	8.649	8.649
5	NbSi ₂ N ₄	2.965	8.895	8.895
6	TaSi ₂ N ₄	2.967	8.901	8.901
7	CrSi ₂ N ₄	2.844	8.532	8.532
8	MoSi ₂ N ₄	2.909	8.727	8.727
9	WSi ₂ N ₄	2.915	8.745	8.745

Table S3. Calculated adsorption free energy (ΔG) of N_2 on different size of the defective $TiSi_2N_4$ periodic supercells. $\Delta\Delta G$ is the energy difference with respect to ΔG on the 3×3 periodic supercell (in eV).

	ΔG	$\Delta\Delta G$
3×3	-0.42	0
4×4	-0.45	0.03
5×5	-0.36	-0.06

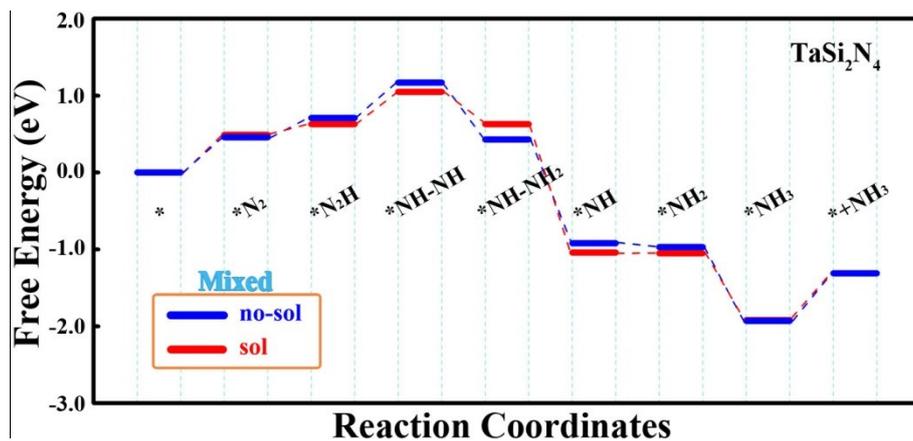


Figure S1. Free energy diagrams of NRR catalyzed by the TaSi₂N₄ monolayer along mixed pathway without and with aqueous solvent.

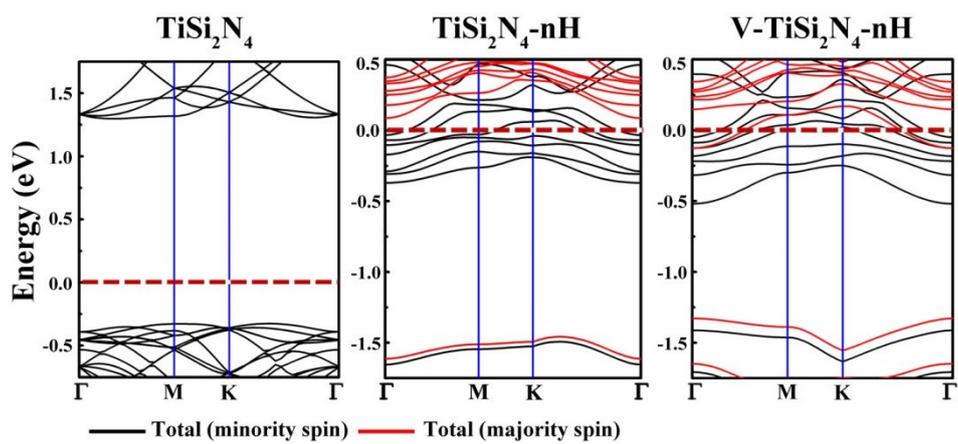


Figure S2. Band structures of TiSi_2N_4 , $\text{TiSi}_2\text{N}_4\text{-nH}$ (pre-hydrogenation) and $\text{V-TiSi}_2\text{N}_4\text{-nH}$ (with the N-vacancy). The Fermi level is set to zero.

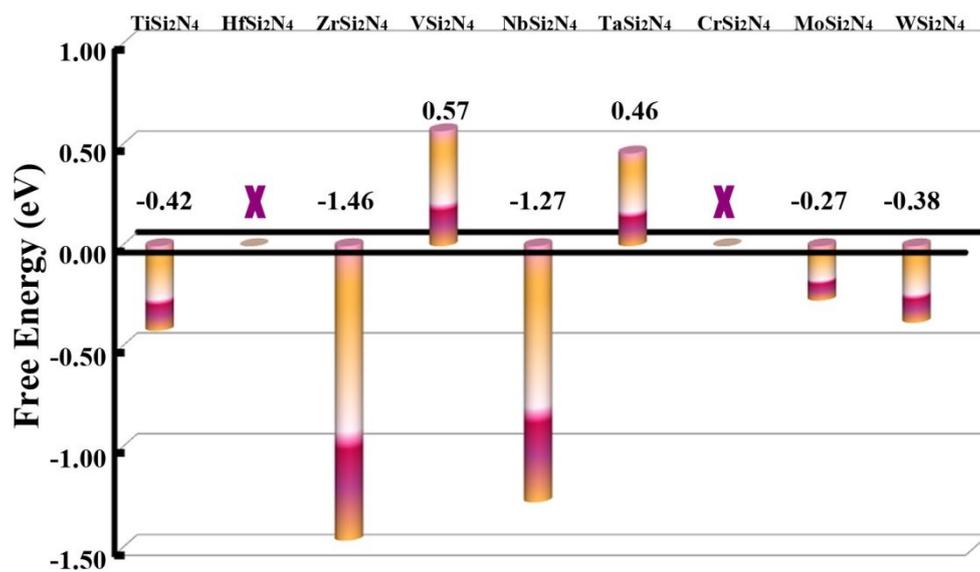


Figure S3. Adsorption free energies of N₂ on 9 kinds of defective MSi₂N₄ materials.

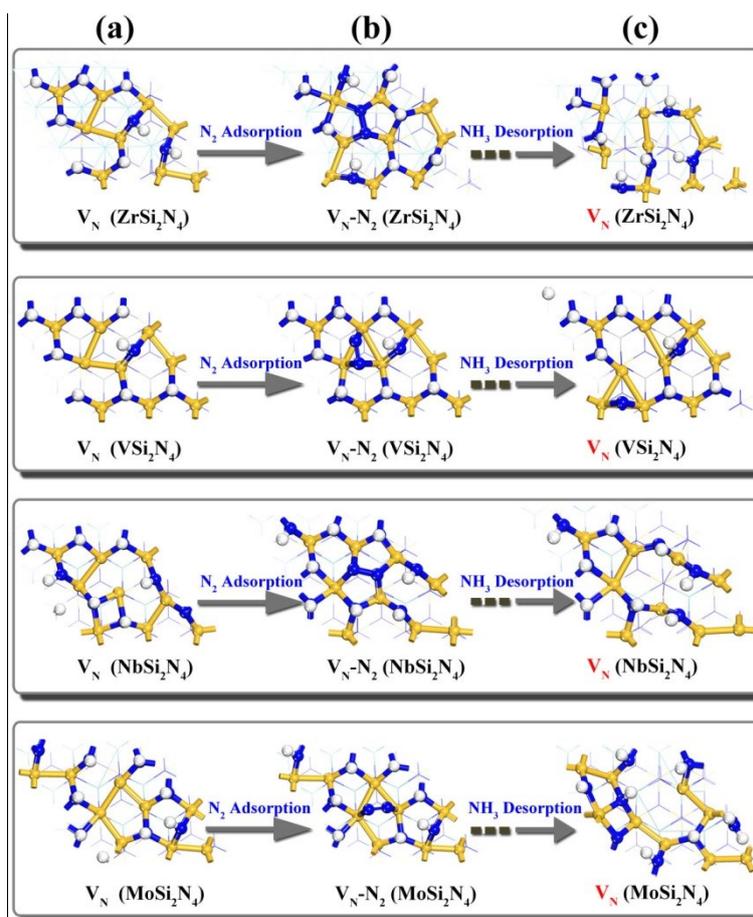


Figure S4. Illustrations of surface reconstruction on the ZrSi₂N₄, VSi₂N₄, NbSi₂N₄ and MoSi₂N₄ monolayers. The observed strong surface reconstruction means that N₂ cannot be captured again after NH₃ desorption.

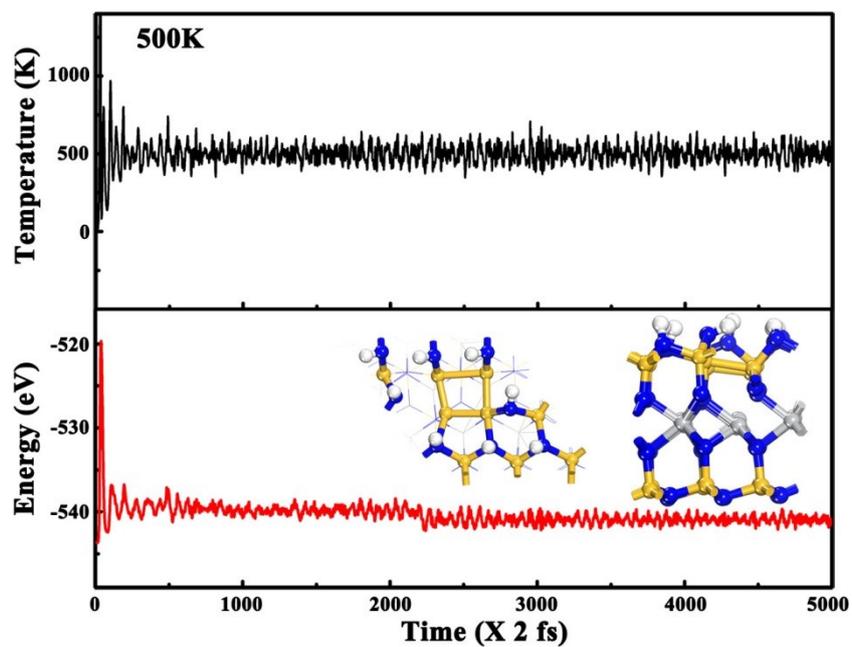


Figure S5. Variations of the temperature and total energy vs time for AIMD simulations of TiSi_2N_4 . Insets are the top and side views of snapshots at 10 ps.

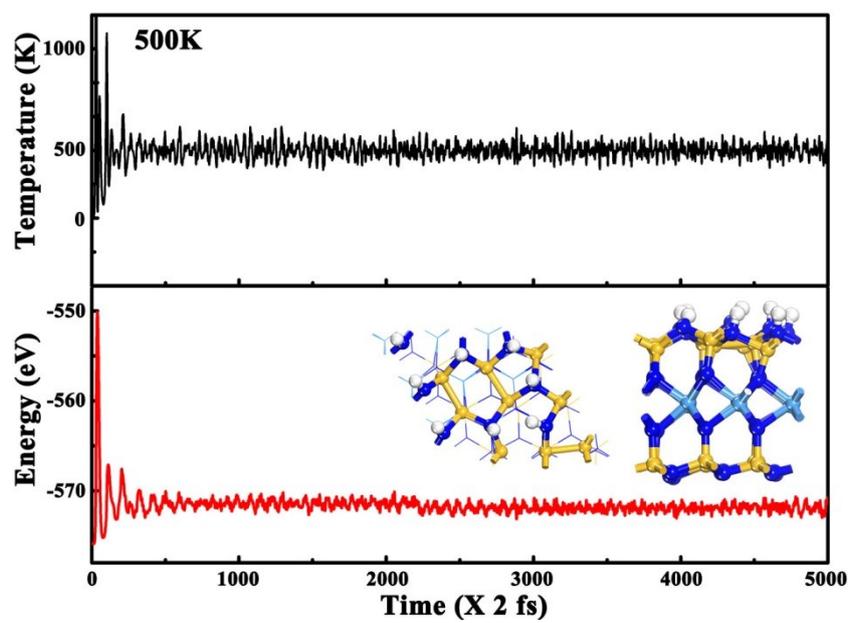


Figure S6. Variations of the temperature and total energy vs time for AIMD simulations of TaSi_2N_4 . Insets are the top and side views of snapshots at 10 ps.

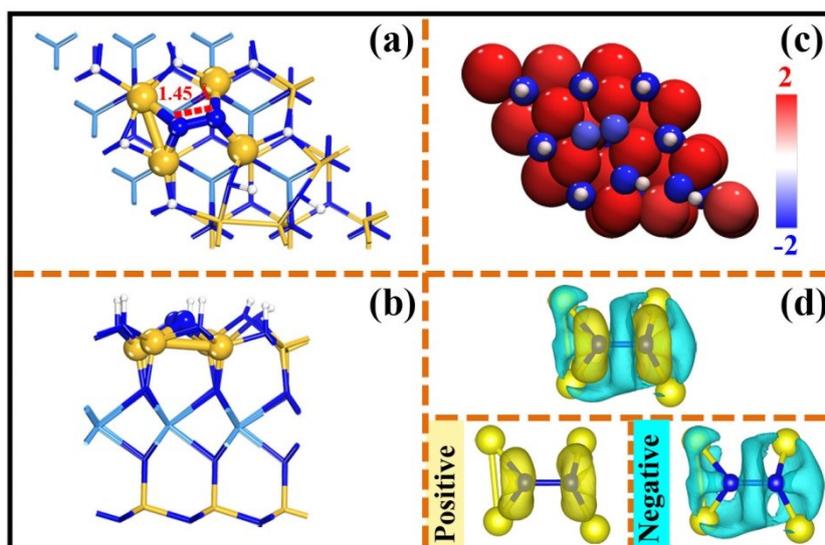


Figure S7. (a) Top and (b) side views of N₂ adsorbed on TaSi₂N₄. (c) Atomic charge coloring chart and (d) charge density difference of N₂ on the TaSi₂N₄ monolayer. The isosurface value is set to be 0.003 e/Å³ and the positive and negative charges are shown in yellow and cyan, respectively.

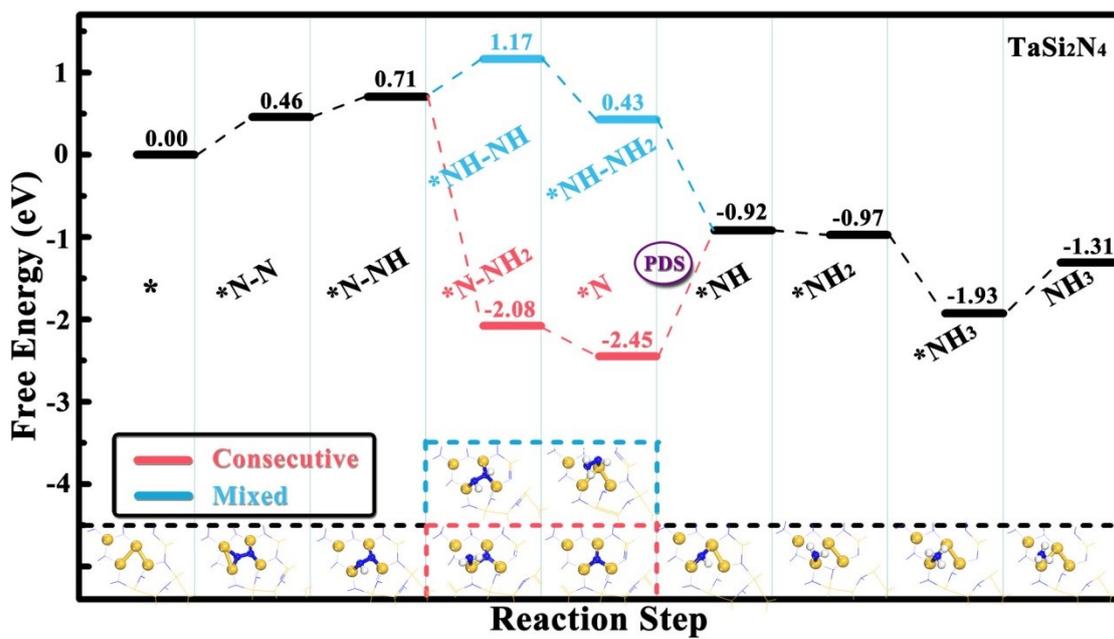


Figure S8. Free energy diagrams for N₂ reduction on TaSi₂N₄ through mixed and consecutive mechanisms.

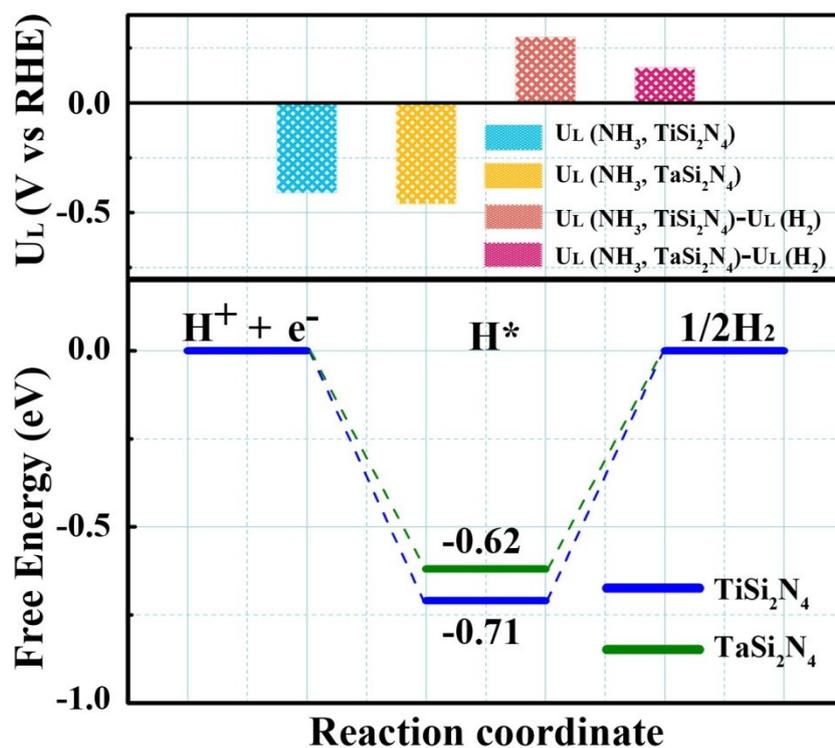


Figure S9. Free energy diagrams for HER on TiSi_2N_4 and TaSi_2N_4 . The limiting potentials for HER $U_L(\text{H}_2)$, NRR $U_L(\text{NH}_3)$, and the difference between them $U_L(\text{NH}_3) - U_L(\text{H}_2)$ on two catalysts.