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Supporting Information

Constructing dual active sites for efficient alkaline hydrogen evolution: singlemetal-atoms supported on BC₂N monolayers

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Catalysts		С–С	C–N	C–B	B–N	М-С	M–N	$\theta_{\rm N-M-C}$
BC ₂ N	This work	1.425	1.405	1.529	1.443			
	Ref. 1	1.420	1.390	1.530	1.450			
	Ref. 2	1.430	1.410	1.530	1.450			
	Ref. 3	1.400	1.350	1.490	1.430			
Fe@BC ₂ N		1.415	1.369	1.528	1.432	1.814	1.815	98.95
Co@BC ₂ N		1.413	1.366	1.529	1.435	1.810	1.814	99.54
Ni@BC ₂ N		1.411	1.378	1.531	1.437	1.804	1.806	102.40

Table S1: Calculated bond lengths (in Å) and bond angles (θ in °) for BC₂N and M@BC₂N, M=Fe \cdot Co \cdot Ni.

References

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Catalysts	$\Delta E_{ads}(\mathrm{H}^*)$	$\Delta E_{\text{co-ads}}(\text{H*})$	$\Delta E_{ads}(OH^*)$	$\Delta E_{\text{co-ads}}(\text{OH*})$
Fe@BC ₂ N	-0.13	-0.32	-0.73	-0.28
Co@BC ₂ N	-0.40	-0.12	-0.85	-0.31
Ni @BC ₂ N	-0.51	-0.07	-0.94	-0.34

Table S2: Calculated adsorption energy of the single H* ($\Delta E_{ads}(H^*)$) and co-adsorbed H with H* ($\Delta E_{co-ads}(H^*)$), adsorption energy of the single OH* ($\Delta E_{ads}(H^*)$) and co-adsorbed OH* with H* ($\Delta E_{co-ads}(OH^*)$) on M@BC₂N, M=Fe \cdot Co \cdot Ni (in eV).

Note: (1) The corresponding adsorption configurations are shown in Fig. S3 and Fig. S5.

(2) The adsorption energy of the co-adsorbed H ($\Delta E_{co-ads}(H^*)$) on substrates was calculated by the equation:

$$\Delta E_{co-ads}(H^*) = E_{M@BC_2N+2H} - E_{M@BC_2N+H} - E_H$$
where $E_{M@BC_2N+2H}$ is the total energy of the M@BC_2N substrate with adsorbed two H atoms; $E_{M@BC_2N+H}$ is the total energy of the M@BC_2N substrate with adsorbed one H atom; $E_H = 1/2E_{H_2}$, where E_{H_2} is the energy of a H₂ molecule.
(3) After OH* and H* co-adsorption, the adsorption energy of OH* ($\Delta E_{co-ads}(OH^*)$) was calculated by the equation:
 $\Delta E_{co-ads}(OH^*) = E_{M@BC_2N+OH+H} - E_{M@BC_2N+H} - E_{OH}$

where $E_{M@BC_2N + OH + H}$ is the total energy of the M@BC_2N substrate with the co-adsorbed OH* and H*; $E_{M@BC_2N + H}$ is the total energy of the

M@BC₂N substrate with an adsorbed H atom; $E_{0H} = E_{H_20} - 1/2E_{H_2}$, where E_{H_20} is the energy of a H₂O molecule.

				1			
		H_2O^*		H ₂ *			
Sites	Fe@BC ₂ N	Co@BC ₂ N	Ni@BC ₂ N	Fe@BC ₂ N	Co@BC ₂ N	Ni@BC ₂ N	
М	-0.96	-1.03	-1.04	-0.54	-0.52	-0.47	
ortho-C	-0.77	-0.85	-0.91				
meta-C				-0.43		-0.41	
para-C	 		-0.96	-0.14		-0.47	
ortho-N	-0.94		-0.90	-0.34	-0.32	-0.32	
meta-B	-0.93		-0.95				

Table S3: Calculated adsorption energy (E_{ads}) of H₂O* and H₂* (in eV) at different sites on M@BC₂N, M=Fe \cdot Co \cdot Ni.

Note: The corresponding adsorption configurations are shown in Fig. S3.



Fig. S1: Hirshfeld charge q (in e) for V_B@BC₂N and M@BC₂N, M = Fe, Co, and Ni.



Fig. S2: Density of states (DOSs) of $M@BC_2N$, M = Fe, Co, and Ni. The green area is the total density of states, and the red area is the partial density of states of the metal atoms M The Fermi level marked by black dashed lines is set as the energy zero.



Fig. S3: The most stable adsorption configurations with the relevant bond length (in Å) for H^* , OH^* , H_2O^* , and H_2^* on the M@BC₂N catalysts.



Fig. S4: Bond length (in Å) of the *ortho*-C-*meta*-C and M-*ortho*-C bonds (a)-(c) without and (d)-(f) with H adsorption at *ortho*-C for M@BC₂N, M = Fe, Co, and Ni.



Fig. S5: The co-adsorption configurations of (a) double H^* and (b) H^* and OH^* on M@BC₂N, M=Fe, Co, and Ni.



Fig. S6: Hirshfeld charge q (in e) after H adsorption at M@BC₂N, M = Fe \cdot Co \cdot Ni.



Fig. S7: Geometries and selected structural parameters (in Å) involved in the (a) Volmer-I, (b) Volmer-II, (c) Tafel, and (d) Heyrovsky mechanisms on Fe@BC₂N.



Fig. S8: Geometries and selected structural parameters (in Å) involved in the (a) Volmer-I, (b) Volmer-II, (c) Tafel, and (d) Heyrovsky mechanisms on Co@BC₂N.



Fig. S9: Geometries and selected structural parameters (in Å) involved in the (a) Volmer-I, (b) Volmer-II, (c) Tafel, and (d) Heyrovsky mechanisms on Ni@BC₂N.