Supporting information

Important role of surface charge on new mechanism of nitrogen reduction

Shuang Wu^{a,b}, Huijie Liu^a, Mengnan Qu^a, Aijun Du^c, Jianfen Fan*^b and Qiao Sun*^a

^a State Key Laboratory of Radiation Medicine and Protection, Collaborative Innovation Centre of Radiation Medicine of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions, School for Radiological and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China. Email: <u>sungiao@suda.edu.cn</u>

^b College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, People's Republic of China. E-mail: jffan@suda.edu.cn

^c School of Chemistry, Physics and Mechanical Engineering, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD 4001, Australia

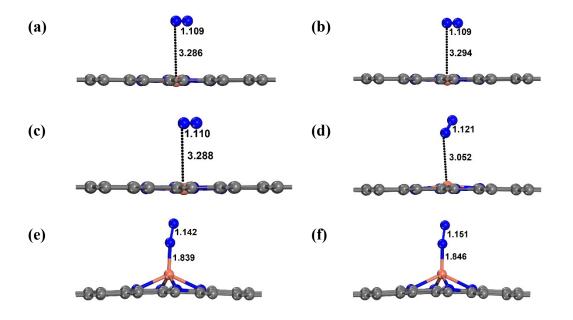


Fig. S1. Side views of the adsorption configurations of N₂ on Cu-N₄-graphene under the charge densities of -0.38 (a), -0.75 (b), -1.13 (c), -1.51 (d), -1.88 (e) and -2.26 × 10^{14} (f) e·cm⁻². Date in the figure refer to the atomic distances in Å.

Species	$E_{\rm ZPE}~({\rm eV})$	TS (eV)
*	0.59	1.04
*N ₂	0.67	1.18
*NNH	0.67	1.15
*NHNH	0.68	1.21
*NNH ₂	0.67	1.16
*N-NH ₃	0.71	1.27
*N	0.64	1.12
*NHNH ₂	0.69	1.22
*NH-NH ₃	0.74	1.35
*NH	0.64	1.10
*NH ₂	0.67	1.16
*NH ₃	0.68	1.23

Table S1 Results of E_{ZPE} and TS obtained from vibration computations for all adsorbates

Notes: E_{ZPE} stands for zero point energy and TS represents the product of temperature and entropy. "*" represents the chemisorbed species.

Table S2 Mulliken net charges (e) on N_2 , Cu, the N_4 and Cu- N_4 clusters, and the Cu- N_4 -graphene substrate in the optimized configurations of N_2 adsorption on Cu- N_4 -graphene under different surface charges

	Charge density	Mulliken net charge (e)				
	$(10^{14} \mathrm{e}\cdot\mathrm{cm}^{-2})$	N ₂	Cu	N_4	Cu-N ₄	Cu-N ₄ -graphene
0.0	0.00	0.009	0.414	-1.472	-1.058	-0.009
0.5	-3.77	0.004	0.385	-1.521	-1.136	-0.504
1.0	-7.53	-0.002	0.359	-1.938	-1.579	-0.999
1.5	-1.13	-0.018	0.335	-1.953	-1.618	-1.484
2.0	-1.51	-0.140	0.414	-1.495	-1.081	-1.857
2.5	-1.88	-0.254	0.414	-1.511	-1.097	-2.248
3.0	-2.26	-0.352	0.414	-1.925	-1.511	-2.645

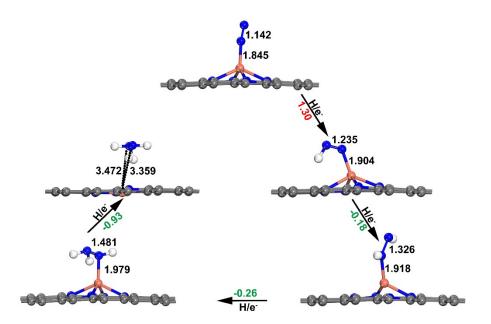


Fig. S2. Side views of the optimized configurations formed in individual hydrogenation processes of NRR under a charge density of $-1.88 \times 10^{14} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$, finally forming hydrazine—NH₂NH₂. Data in black represent the bond lengths in Å. Those in red and green refer the changes of Gibbs free energy (ΔG , eV) of individual hydrogenation steps (red, endothermic; green, exothermic)

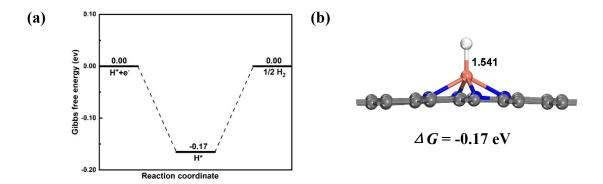


Fig. S3. Gibbs free energy profile (a) and the side view of the optimized configuration (b) of H adsorption on Cu-N₄-graphene under a surface charge density of -1.88×10^{14} e·cm⁻². The bond length is labeled in Å. ΔG refers the change of Gibbs free energy of H adsorbed on Cu-N₄-graphene.