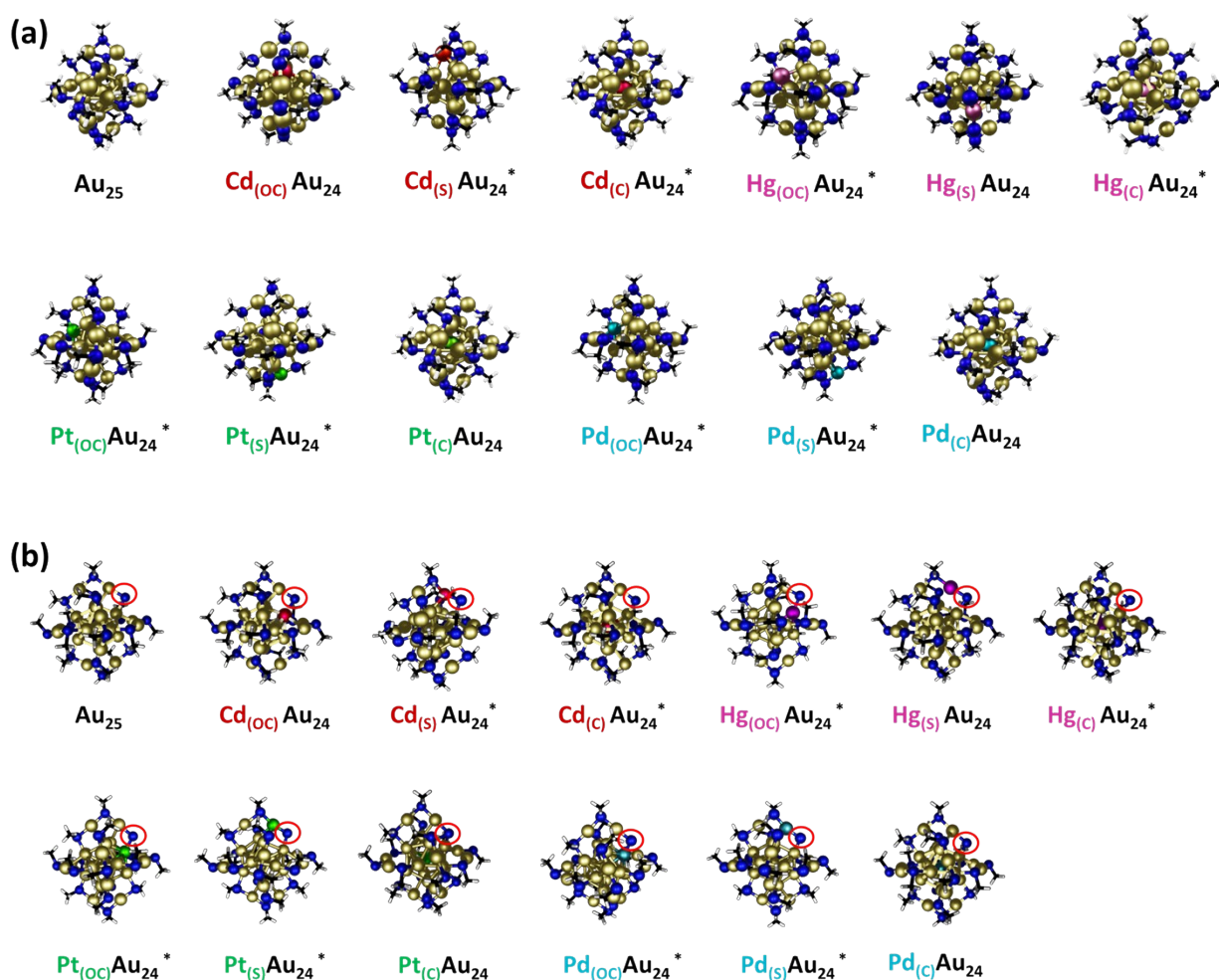


## Ligand removal energetics control CO<sub>2</sub> electroreduction selectivity on atomically precise, ligated alloy nanoclusters

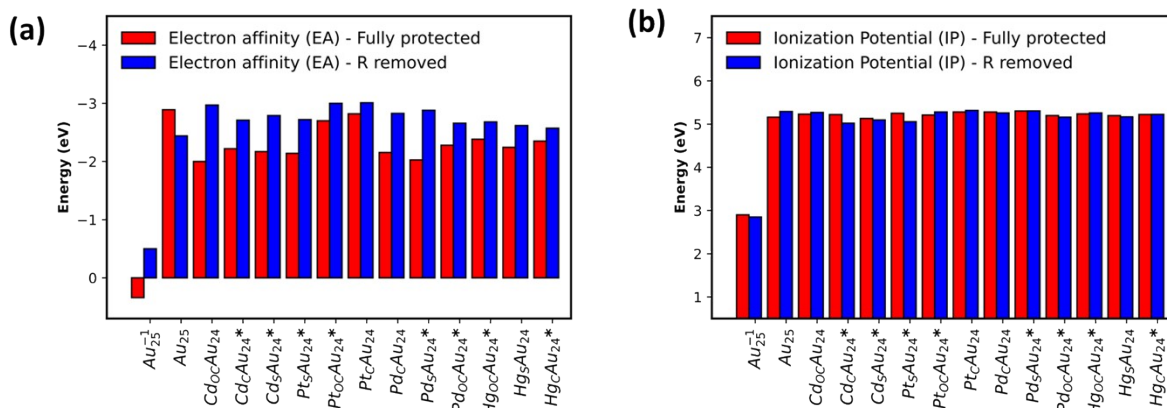
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Pennsylvania 15261, USA

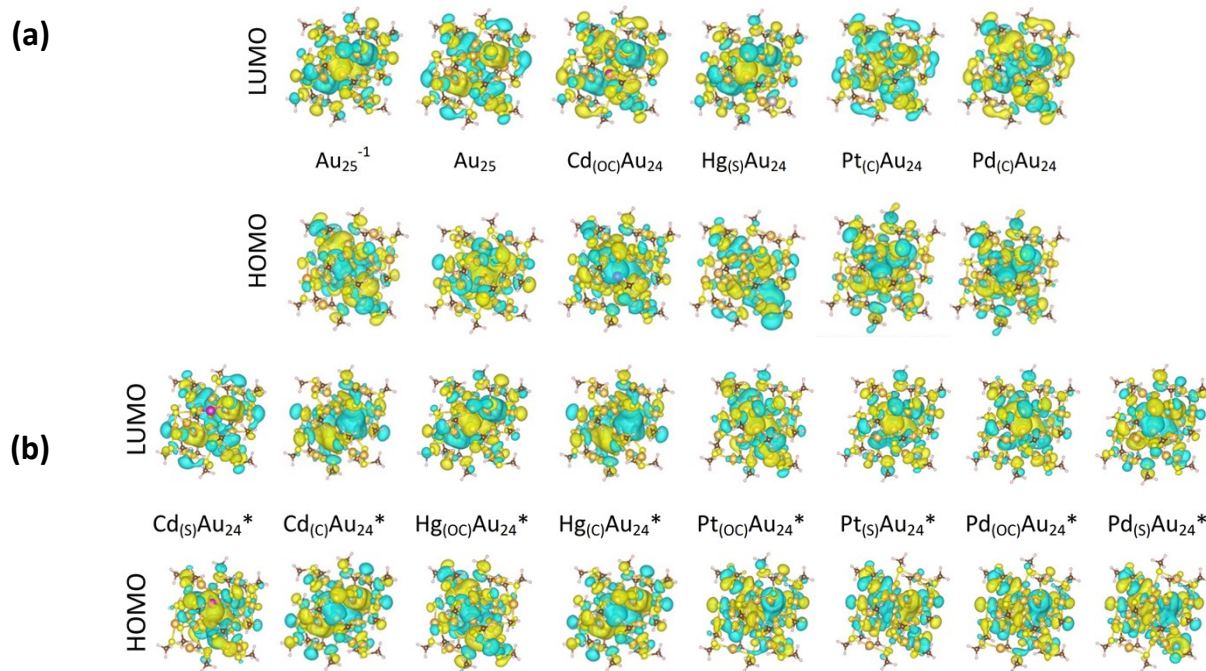
\*Corresponding Author email: [gmpourmp@pitt.edu](mailto:gmpourmp@pitt.edu)



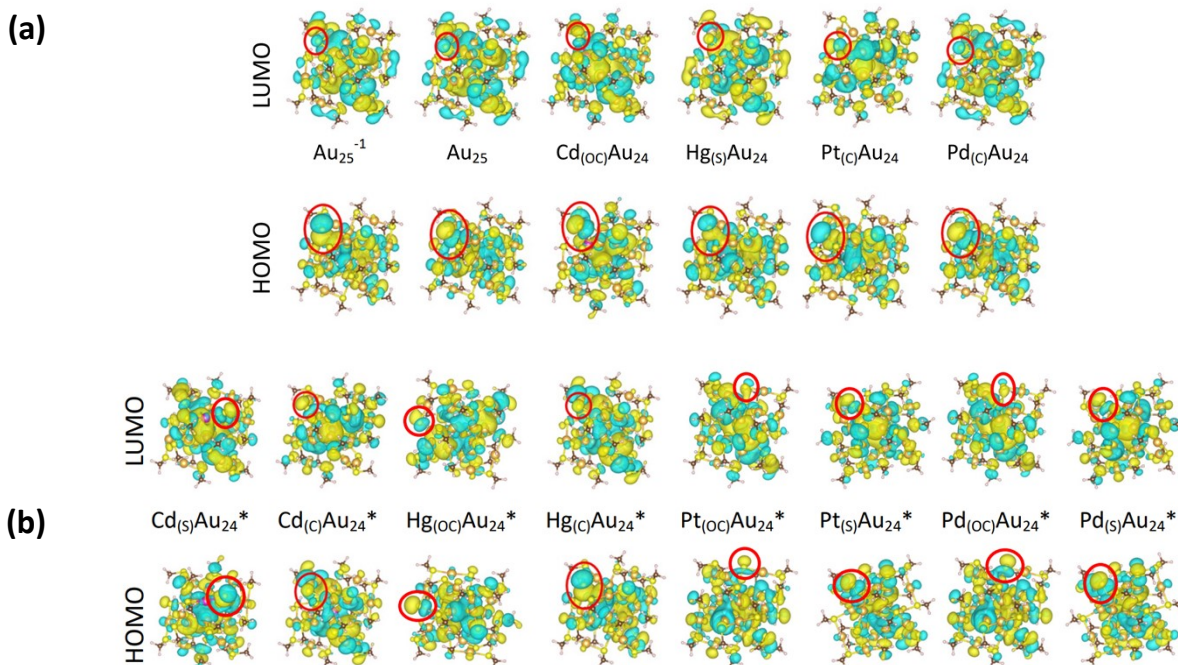
**Figure S1.** Structures of all optimized TPNCs in their (a) fully protected state and (b) upon -R removal. Dopants indicated by color.  $\text{Au}_{25}$  has the same optimized structure in the neutral state and the negatively charged state. Hypothetical systems are labeled with \*. Red circle indicates site of -R removal.



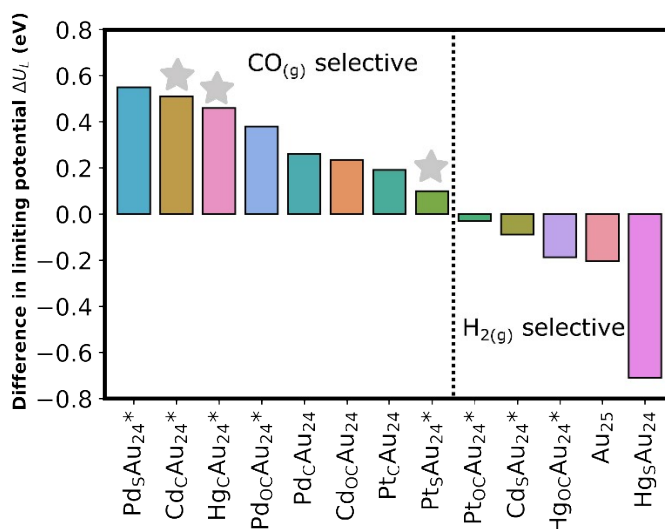
**Figure S2.** (a) EA and (b) IP of all TPNCs (including Au<sub>25</sub> in its negative (-1) charge state) in their fully protected state (red bars) and upon -R removal (blue bars). Hypothetical systems are labeled with \*.



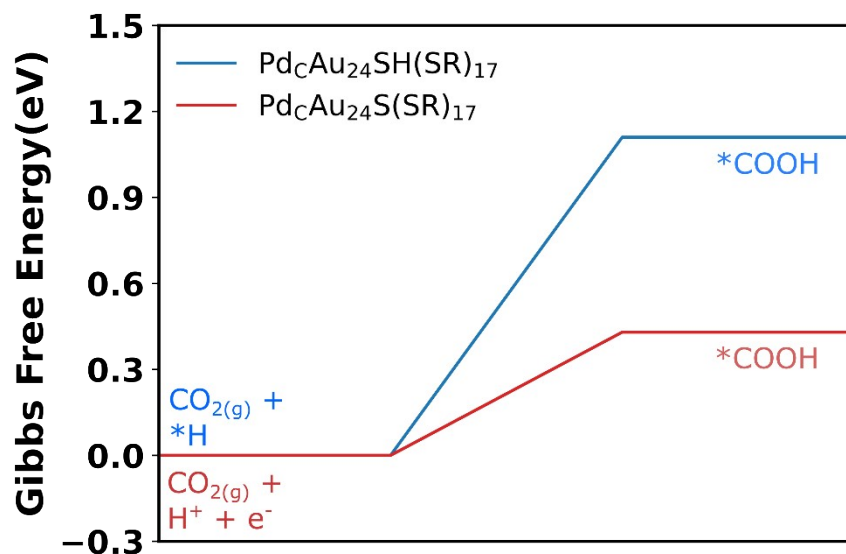
**Figure S3.** HOMO and LUMO of (a) experimentally determined TPNCs and (b) hypothetical TPNCs in their fully protected state. Hypothetical systems are labeled with \*.



**Figure S4.** HOMO and LUMO of (a) experimentally determined TPNCs and (b) hypothetical TPNCs upon -R removal. Hypothetical systems are labeled with \*.



**Figure S5.** Difference in limiting potentials ( $\Delta U_L$ ) of CO<sub>2</sub>R vs. HER on the S active sites of the different TPNCs. Positive values reflect selectivity towards CO<sub>(g)</sub> formation while negative values reflect selectivity towards H<sub>2(g)</sub> formation. Dashed line separates TPNCs selective towards CO<sub>(g)</sub> (left) or H<sub>2(g)</sub> formation (right). \*CO formation is the limiting potential on TPNCs with a grey star.



**Figure S6.** \*COOH formation energy on S active sites of Pd<sub>(C)</sub>Au<sub>24</sub> when it is formed via \*H bound on the S site (blue line) or via proton coupled electron transfer (H<sup>+</sup> + e<sup>-</sup>, red line)

TPNC	Bader charge of S active site in fully protected TPNC	Bader charge of S active site in - R removed TPNC
Au <sub>25</sub>	-0.05	-0.30
Cd <sub>(OC)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub>	-0.07	-0.51
Cd <sub>(S)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.22	-0.53
Cd <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.07	-0.30
Hg <sub>(OC)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.09	-0.41
Hg <sub>(S)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub>	-0.07	-0.36
Hg <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.07	-0.30
Pt <sub>(OC)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.03	-0.25
Pt <sub>(S)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.05	-0.22
Pt <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub>	-0.04	-0.28
Pd <sub>(OC)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.10	-0.30
Pd <sub>(S)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	-0.08	-0.27
Pd <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub>	-0.03	-0.25

**Table S1.** Bader charge comparison of fractional charge on S active site on the fully protected TPNC vs -R removed TPNC. More negative number implies higher electron density on the S active site.

TPNC	*CO formation (eV)	Difference in limiting potentials ( $\Delta U_L$ , eV)
Hg <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	0.36	0.46
Cd <sub>(C)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	0.28	0.51
Pt <sub>(S)</sub> Au <sub>24</sub> *	0.19	0.10

**Table S2.** \*CO formation energies along with difference in limiting potentials ( $\Delta U_L$ ) for TPNCs with \*CO formation as the limiting potential. In the above three cases,  $\Delta U_L = G$  (\*CO formation) –  $G$  (\*H formation). In all other cases,  $\Delta U_L = G$  (\*COOH formation) –  $G$  (\*H formation)