

## Supporting Information

### Strain mediated oxygen evolution reaction on magnetic two-dimensional monolayers

Mingjie Pu, Yufeng Guo\* and Wanlin Guo<sup>#</sup>

*State Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control of Mechanical Structures, MOE Key Laboratory for Intelligent Nano Materials and Devices, College of Aerospace Engineering, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing, 210016, China.*

#### Corresponding Authors

\*E-mail: [yfguo@nuaa.edu.cn](mailto:yfguo@nuaa.edu.cn)

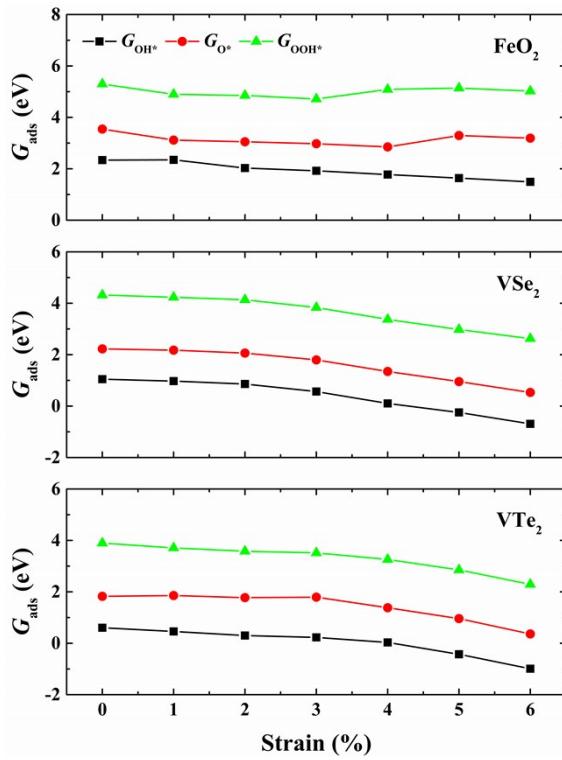
<sup>#</sup> E-mail: [wlguo@nuaa.edu.cn](mailto:wlguo@nuaa.edu.cn)

**Table S1** The 56 magnetic 2D monolayers that are theoretically predicted.

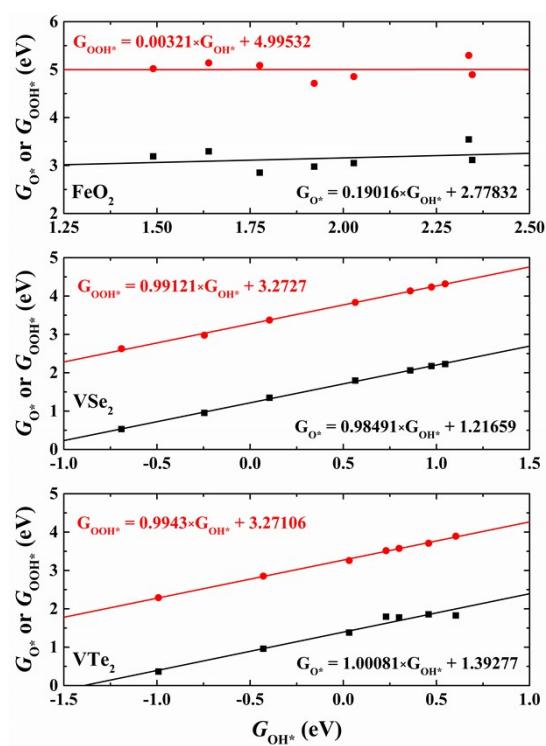
	Ferromagnetic	Antiferromagnetic
<b>Metals</b>	Co(OH) <sub>2</sub> , CoO <sub>2</sub> , ErHCl, ErSeI, EuOBr, EuOI, FeBr <sub>2</sub> , FeI <sub>2</sub> , FeTe, LaCl, NdOBr, PrOBr, ScCl, SmOBr, SmSI, TbBr, TmI <sub>2</sub> , TmOI, VS <sub>2</sub> , VSe <sub>2</sub> , VTe <sub>2</sub> , YCl, YbOBr, YbOCl	CoI <sub>2</sub> , CrSe <sub>2</sub> , FeO <sub>2</sub> , FeOCl, FeSe, PrOI, VOBr
<b>Semiconductors</b>	CdOCl, CoBr <sub>2</sub> , CoCl <sub>2</sub> , CrOBr, CrOCl, CrBr <sub>2</sub> , CrI <sub>2</sub> , LaBr, Mn(OH) <sub>2</sub> , CrSBr, CuCl <sub>2</sub> , ErSCl, HoSI, LaBr <sub>2</sub> , MnBr <sub>2</sub> , MnCl <sub>2</sub> , MnI <sub>2</sub> , VBr <sub>2</sub> , NiBr <sub>2</sub> , NiCl <sub>2</sub> , NiI <sub>2</sub>	VCl <sub>2</sub> , VI <sub>2</sub> , VOBr <sub>2</sub> , VOCl <sub>2</sub>

**Table S2** The overpotential of 8 magnetic 2D monolayers without strain and under the biaxial tensile strains ( $\epsilon_{xy}$ ) that lead to the lowest overpotentials in OER.

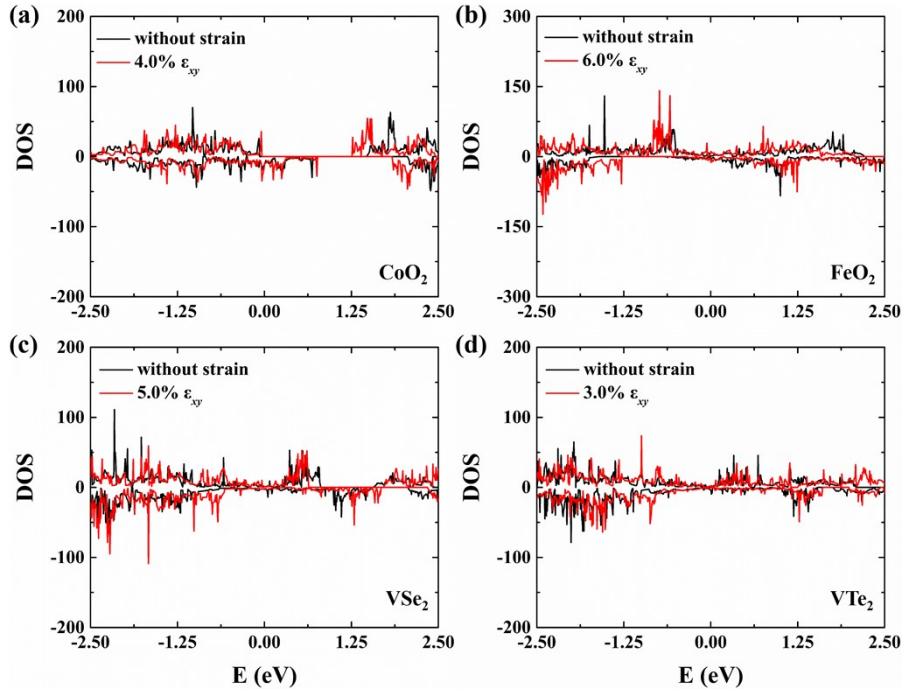
Materials	$\eta$ (V) / no strain	$\eta$ (V) / $\epsilon_{xy}$
CoO <sub>2</sub>	0.684	0.372 / 4.0%
FeO <sub>2</sub>	1.107	0.600 / 6.0%
FeSe	1.240	1.187 / 5.0%
FeTe	1.048	1.048 / 0.0%
VS <sub>2</sub>	1.496	1.214 / 2.0%
VSe <sub>2</sub>	0.863	0.796 / 5.0%
VTe <sub>2</sub>	0.837	0.491 / 3.0%
CrSe <sub>2</sub>	1.264	1.002 / 5.0%



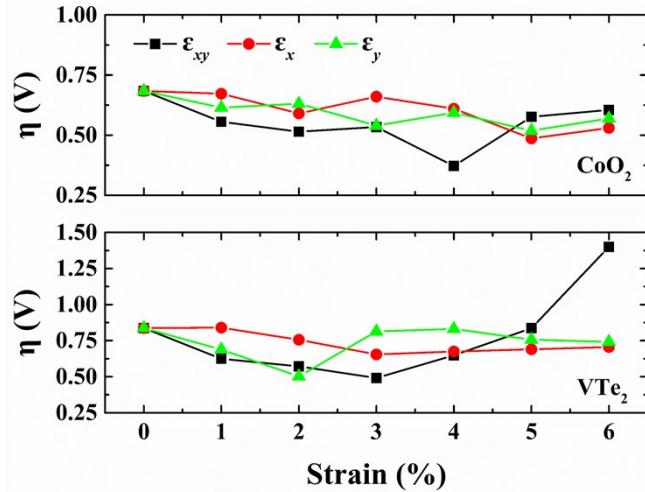
**Fig. S1** The Gibbs free energies of adsorbed intermediates ( $\text{OH}^*$ ,  $\text{O}^*$  and  $\text{OOH}^*$ ) on monolayer  $\text{FeO}_2$ ,  $\text{VSe}_2$  and  $\text{VTe}_2$  under different biaxial tensile strains.



**Fig. S2** The scaling relations between  $G_{\text{OH}^*}$  and  $G_{\text{O}^*}$  or  $G_{\text{OOH}^*}$  for monolayer  $\text{FeO}_2$ ,  $\text{VSe}_2$  and  $\text{VTe}_2$ .

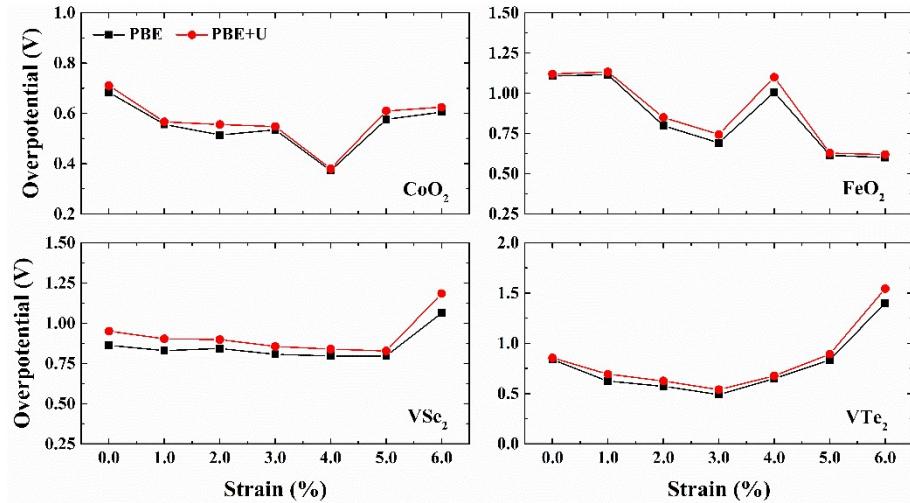


**Fig. S3** The DOS of nonmetal atoms (O, Se and Te) for monolayer (a) CoO<sub>2</sub>, (b) FeO<sub>2</sub>, (c) VSe<sub>2</sub> and (d) VTe<sub>2</sub> without strain and under the biaxial tensile strains that lead to the lowest overpotentials. The Fermi level is set to zero.

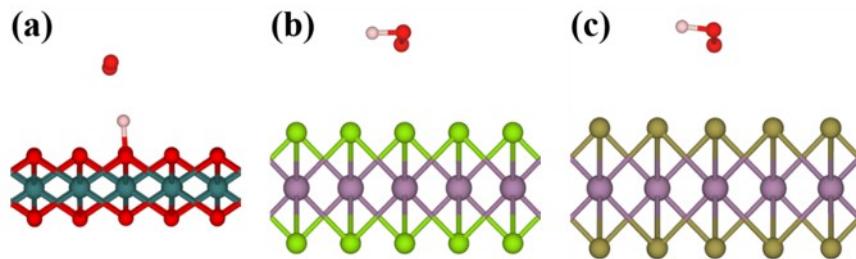


**Fig. S4** The overpotentials of monolayer CoO<sub>2</sub> and VTe<sub>2</sub> under uniaxial and biaxial tensile strains.

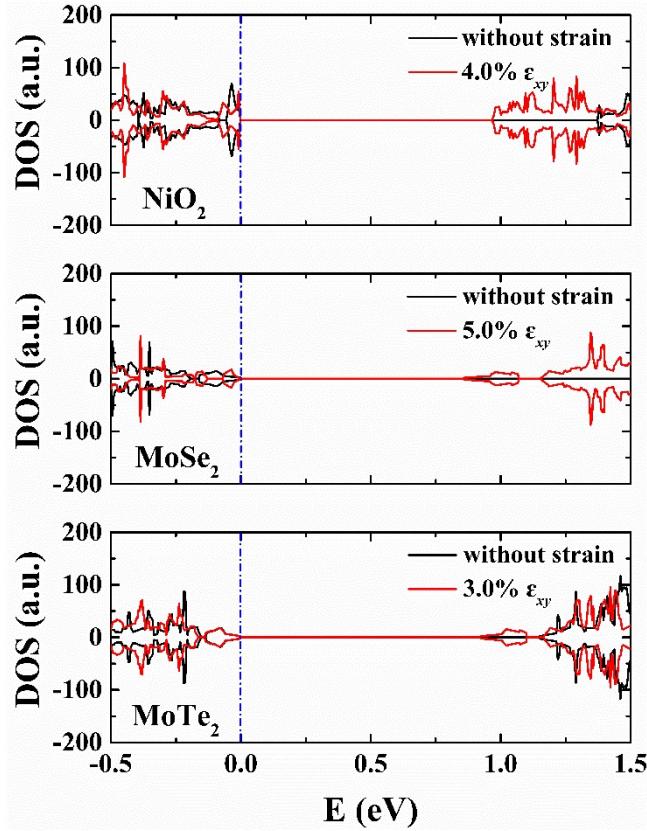
Based on the same calculation setting, we have calculated the overpotentials of four magnetic 2D monolayers ( $\text{CoO}_2$ ,  $\text{FeO}_2$ ,  $\text{VSe}_2$  and  $\text{VTe}_2$ ) by using the PBE+U method. The U parameters adopted for Co, Fe and V atoms in our calculations are 3.3, 4.0 and 3.1 V [Phys. Rev. B 2006, 73, 195107], respectively.



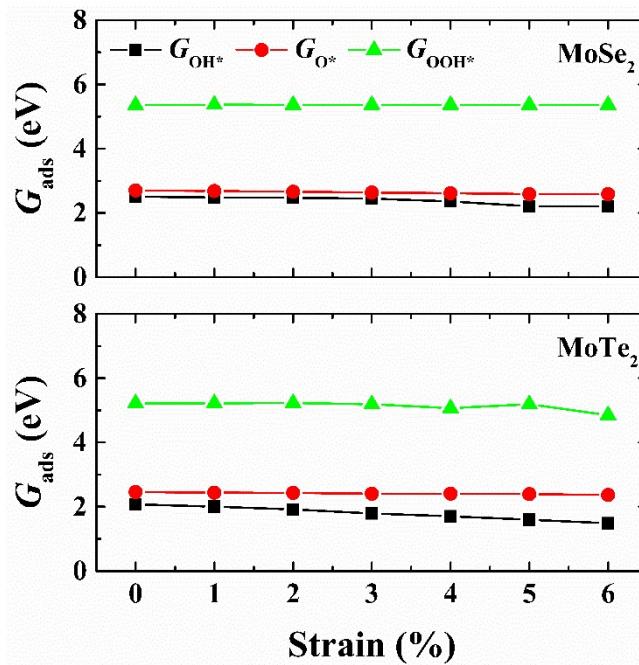
**Fig. S5** The overpotentials of monolayer  $\text{CoO}_2$ ,  $\text{FeO}_2$ ,  $\text{VSe}_2$  and  $\text{VTe}_2$  under different biaxial tensile strains by using the PBE and PBE+U methods.



**Fig. S6** The relaxed structures of  $\text{OOH}^*$  intermediates on nonmagnetic (a)  $\text{NiO}_2$ , (b)  $\text{MoSe}_2$ , and (c)  $\text{MoTe}_2$  monolayers without strain.



**Fig. S7** The DOS (in units of a.u.) of spin-up (top) and spin-down (bottom) for the metal atoms (Ni and Mo) of nonmagnetic 2D monolayers with and without strain.



**Fig. S8** The Gibbs free energies of the intermediates ( $\text{OH}^*$ ,  $\text{O}^*$  and  $\text{OOH}^*$ ) on monolayer  $\text{MoSe}_2$  and  $\text{MoTe}_2$  under different biaxial tensile strains.