

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Experimental Section

**Materials:** Sodium nitrite ( $\text{NaNO}_2$ ), trisodium citrate dihydrate ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}_3\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and sodium hypochlorite solution ( $\text{NaClO}$ ) were purchased from Fuchen Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. Sodium hydroxide ( $\text{NaOH}$ ), ammonium chloride ( $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ), salicylic acid ( $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ ), sodium nitroferricyanide dihydrate ( $\text{C}_5\text{FeN}_6\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), and p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (p- $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$ ) were purchased from Aladdin Ltd. Zinc chloride ( $\text{ZnCl}_2$ ) was purchased from Maclin Biochemical Co. Ltd (Shanghai, China). Iron nitrate hexahydrate ( $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), urea ( $\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ), and ammonium fluoride ( $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ ) were purchased from Chengdu Kelong Chemical Reagent Factory. Ethyl alcohol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and hydrazine hydrate ( $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) were provided by Beijing Chemical Works. Hydrochloric acid ( $\text{HCl}$ ) was bought from Keshi Chemical Reagent Co. Nickel foam (NF) was provided by Suzhou Tali New Energy Co. Ltd. All chemical reagents were used as received without further purification. Ultrapure (up) water was made by the Millipore system and used in all experimental process.

**Synthesis of  $\text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$  and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$ :** NF ( $2.0 \times 3.0 \text{ cm}^2$ ) was ultrasonic cleaned with  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ , and up water for 15 min before use to remove surface oxide layer. Firstly, 0.14 g  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ , 0.80 g  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.15 g  $\text{NH}_4\text{F}$ , and 0.72 g  $\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$  were dissolved in 60 mL up water and stirred for 15 min. The blended solution was then poured into an 80 mL Teflon-lined autoclave and placed into the treated NF. Afterwards, the autoclave was kept in an oven at  $120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 6 h. After cooling to room temperature, the precursor material was removed and ultrasonic cleaned with up water and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ . After drying, the  $\text{ZnFe}_2\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$  nanosheet array was finally obtained by calcining in muffle furnace at a heating rate of  $2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  from room temperature to  $450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 h. Similarly,  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{NF}$  was synthesized in the same way without adding  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ .

**Characterizations:** XRD data were acquired by a LabX XRD-6100 X-ray diffractometer (SHIMADZU, Japan). SEM measurements were carried out on a GeminiSEM 300 (ZEISS, Germany). TEM (JEM-F200, JEOL Ltd.) was utilized to

further observe the micro-structure of materials. XPS measurements were performed on an ESCALABMK II X-ray photoelectron spectrometer. The absorbance data of products were collected by UV-vis spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-2700). The gas by-products were quantitatively detected by Gas chromatography (GC-2014C, SHIMADZU).

**Electrochemical measurements:** The entire electrochemical measurements were carried out using a CHI 760E electrochemical analyzer (Chenhua, Shanghai) in an H-type electrolytic cell separated by a Nafion 117 ion exchange membrane. In a typical three-electrode system, ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF, and NF (1 × 0.5 cm<sup>2</sup>) were used as working electrode, graphite rod as counter electrode, and Hg/HgO electrode as reference electrode, respectively. LSV was performed at a scan rate of 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup> from 0.2 V to -1.0 V in 0.1 M NaOH with or without 0.1 M NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> (70 mL). The potential was referenced to that of reversible hydrogen electrode (RHE), using the following equation: E (RHE) = E (Hg/HgO) + (0.098 + 0.059 × pH) V. To assess the ESCA of the electrocatalyst, cyclic voltammetry (CV) curves were performed at scan rates of 0.01–0.1 V s<sup>-1</sup> in 0.1 M NaOH with or without 0.1 M NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>. Electrochemical impedance spectra (EIS) were measured in a frequency domain ranging from 0.1 Hz to 10<sup>6</sup> Hz with 5 mV amplitude.

**Determination of NH<sub>3</sub>:** The concentration of produced NH<sub>3</sub> was determined by spectrophotometry measurement with indophenol blue method.<sup>1</sup> In detail, 2 mL of diluted 50 times catholyte was derived from cathode chamber and mixed with 2 mL of 1 M NaOH solution containing C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (5 wt%) and C<sub>5</sub>FeN<sub>6</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>O·2H<sub>2</sub>O (5 wt%). Then, 1 mL of 0.05 M NaClO and 200 μL of C<sub>5</sub>FeN<sub>6</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>O (1 wt%) were dropped in the collected electrolyte solution. After standing at room temperature for 2 h, the UV-vis absorption spectrum was measured. The concentration-absorbance curve was calibrated using the standard NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution with NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations of 0, 0.2, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.5, 2.0, and 5.0 ppm in 0.1 M NaOH. The absorbance at 655 nm was measured to quantify the NH<sub>3</sub> concentration using standard NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solutions ( $y = 0.43121x + 0.00462$ ,  $R^2 = 0.999$ ).

**Determination of N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>:** In this work, the concentration of produced N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> was

measured by Watt and Chrisp method<sup>2</sup>. The color reagent was a mixed solution of 4.0 g C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO, 24 mL HCl (37%), and 200 mL C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH. In detail, 2 mL electrolyte was added into 2 mL prepared color reagent and stirred for 15 min in the dark. The absorbance at 455 nm was measured to quantify the N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> concentration with a standard curve of N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> ( $y = 0.62783x + 0.00767$ ,  $R^2 = 0.999$ ).

**Calculations of FE and NH<sub>3</sub> yield:**

$$FE = (6 \times F \times [NH_3] \times V) / (M_{NH_3} \times Q) \times 100\%$$

$$NH_3 \text{ yield} = ([NH_3] \times V) / (t \times A)$$

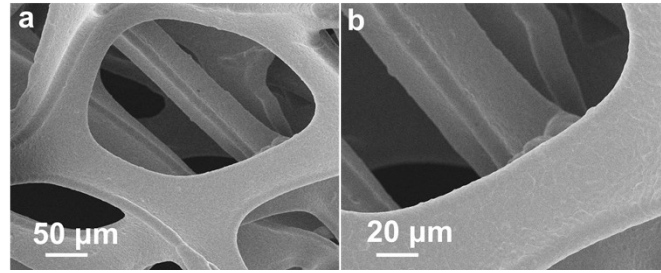
Where F is the Faradic constant (96485 C mol<sup>-1</sup>), [NH<sub>3</sub>] is the measured NH<sub>3</sub> concentration, V is the volume of electrolyte (70 mL), M<sub>NH<sub>3</sub></sub> is the molar mass of NH<sub>3</sub>, Q is the total charge passing through the electrode, t is the electrolysis time, and A is the geometric area of working electrode (0.5 × 1.0 cm<sup>2</sup>).

**Calculations of  $j_{\text{partial}}$ :**

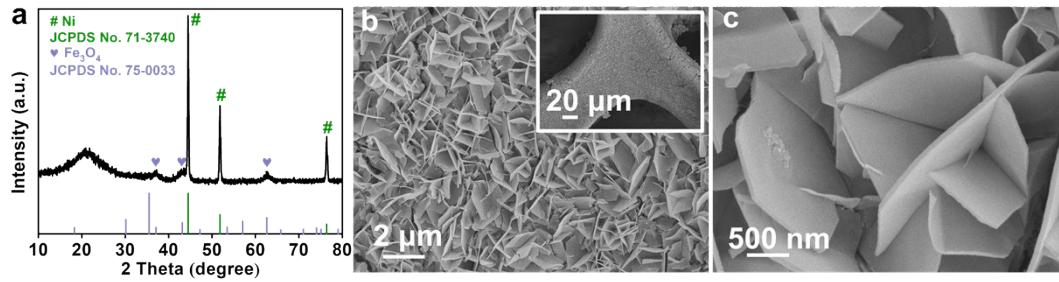
The partial current density of NH<sub>3</sub> ( $j_{\text{partial}}$ ) was calculated as:

$$j_{\text{partial}} = FE \times I_{\text{it}}$$

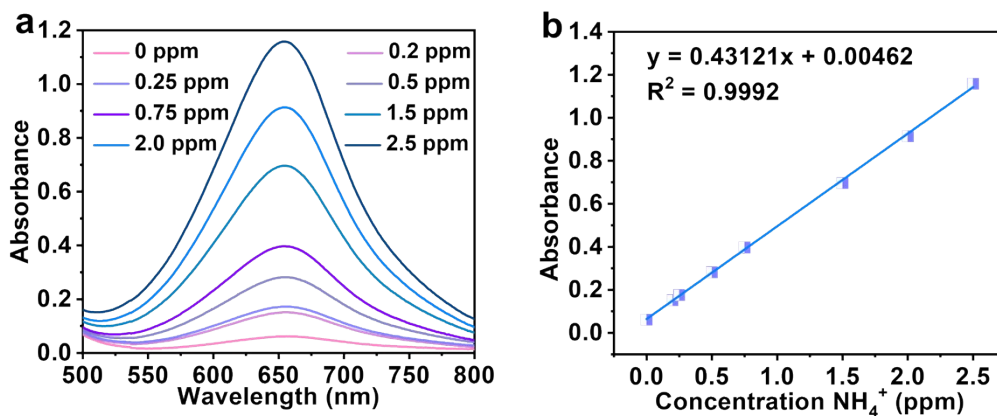
which FE for each product,  $I_{\text{it}}$  is the average current density (mA cm<sup>-2</sup>).



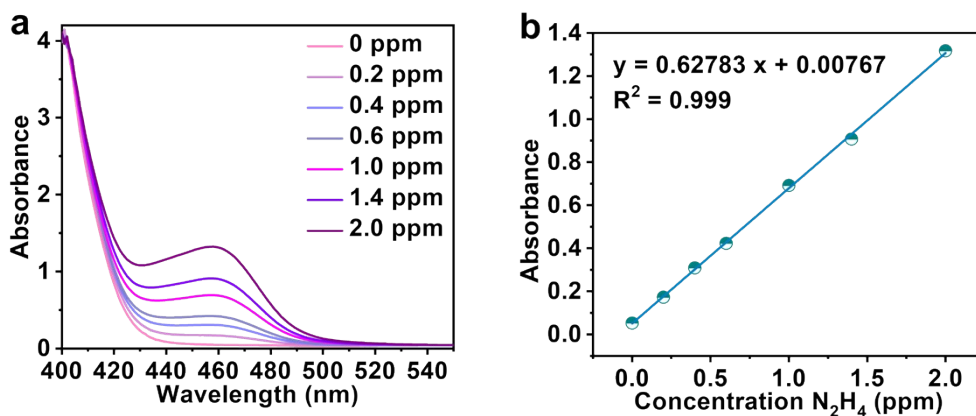
**Fig. S1.** SEM images of NF.



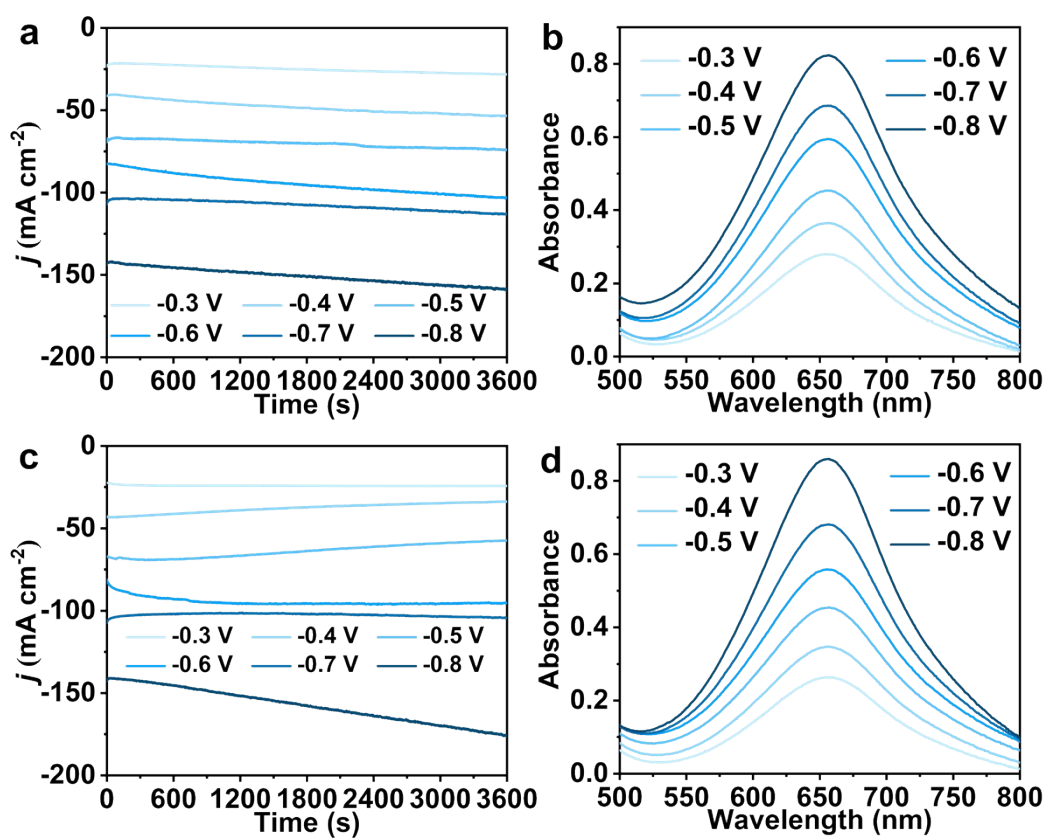
**Fig. S2.** (a) XRD pattern and (b, c) SEM images for Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF.



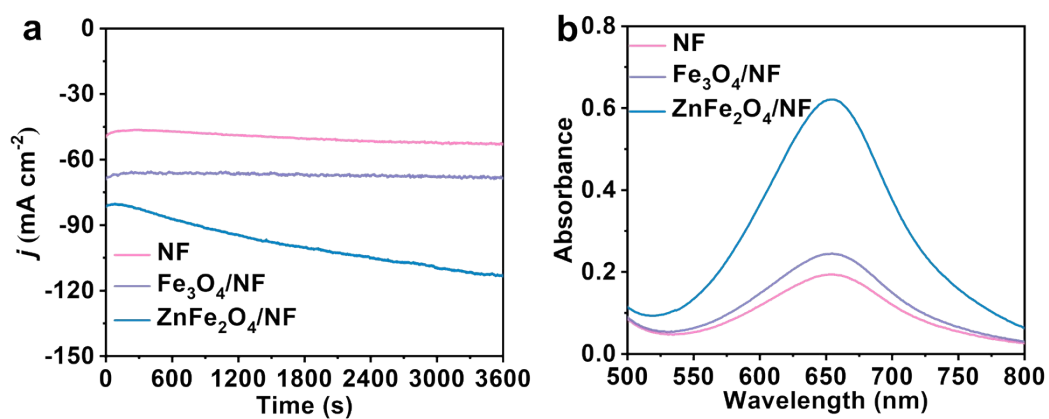
**Fig. S3.** (a) UV-vis absorption spectra of different  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentrations after incubated for 2 h at room temperature. (b) Calibration curve used for estimation of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  concentration.



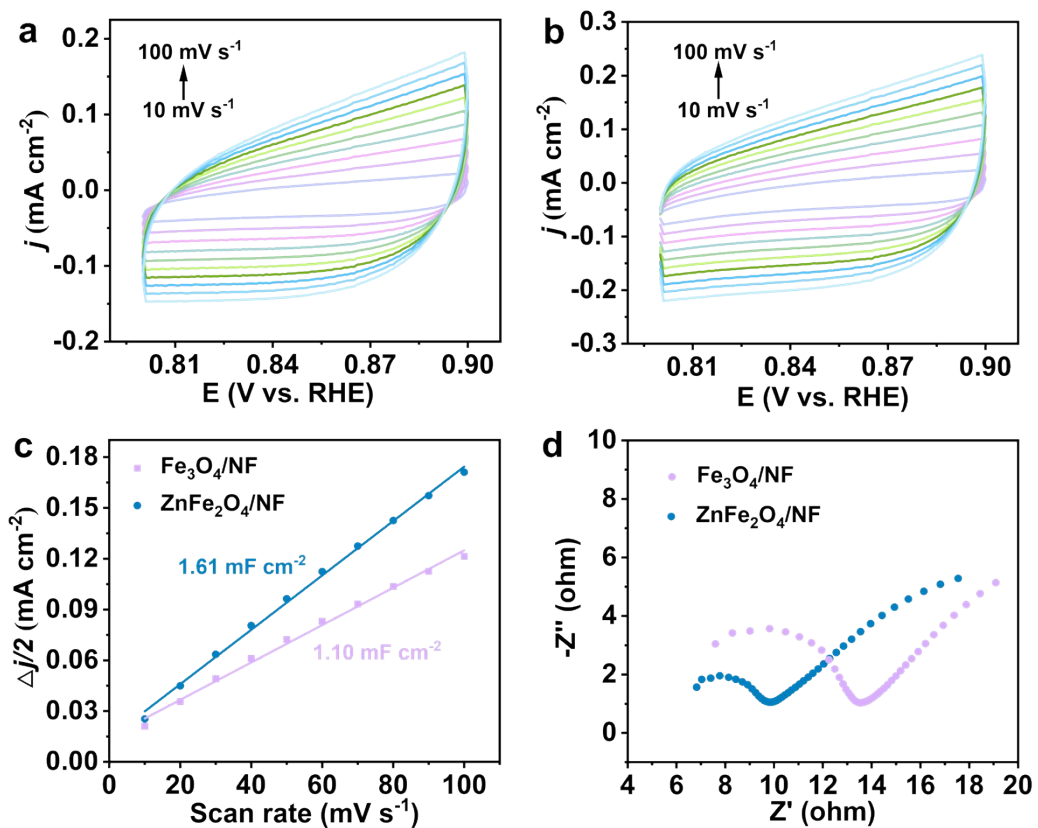
**Fig. S4.** (a) UV-vis absorption spectra of various  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  concentrations after incubated for 15 min at room temperature. (b) Calibration curve used for calculation of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4$  concentration.



**Fig. S5.** (a, c) CA curves and (b, d) corresponding UV-vis spectra of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF for another two separate tests at various applied potentials.

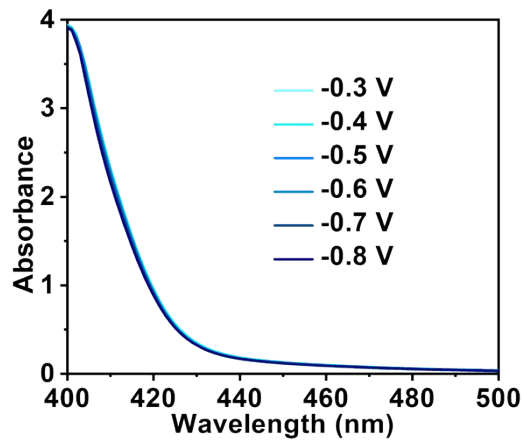


**Fig. S6.** (a) Time-dependent current density curves of NF, Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF, and ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF for eNO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR at -0.6 V and (b) corresponding UV-vis absorption spectra for calculation of NH<sub>3</sub> concentration.

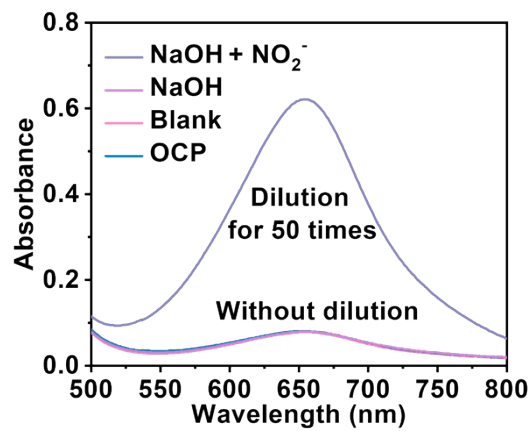


**Fig. S7.** Cyclic voltammograms of (a) Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF and (b) ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF. (c) Plots of capacitive currents densities verse scan rate. (d) Electrochemical impedance spectra of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF and ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF.

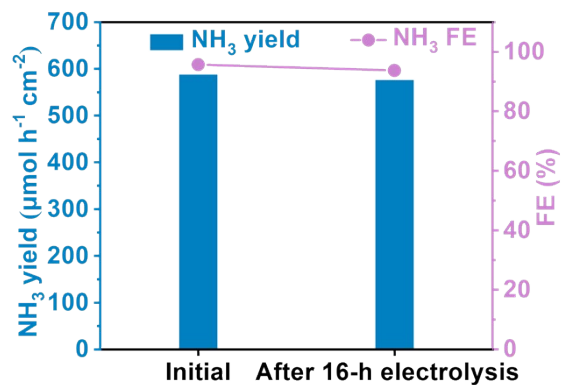




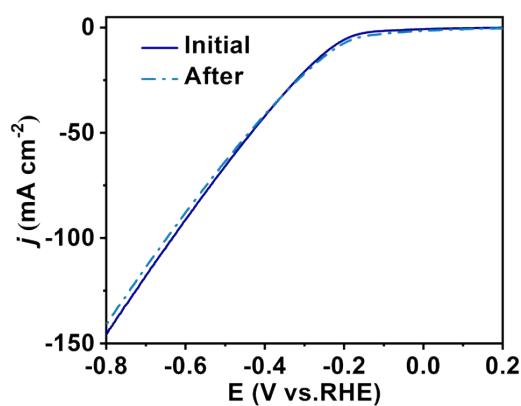
**Fig. S8.** UV-vis absorption spectra of  $N_2H_4$  detection.



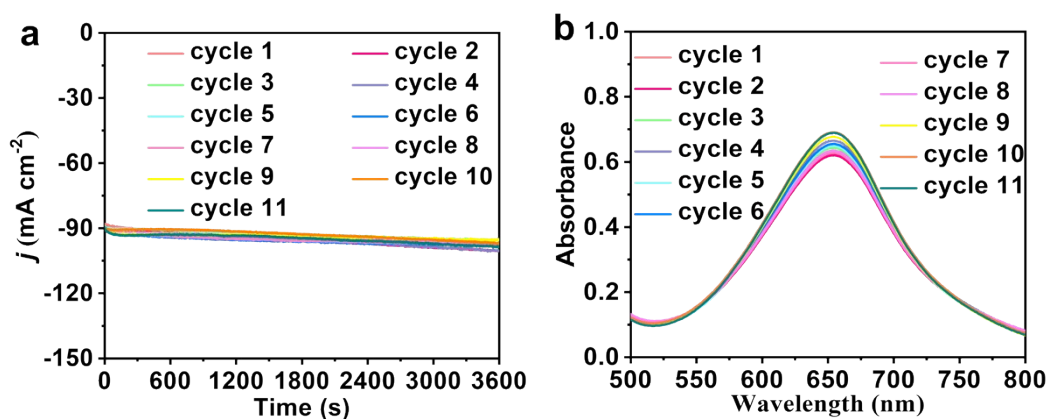
**Fig. S9.** UV-vis absorption spectra of the amount of produced  $NH_3$  of  $ZnFe_2O_4/NF$  via  $eNO_2^-RR$  at different conditions.



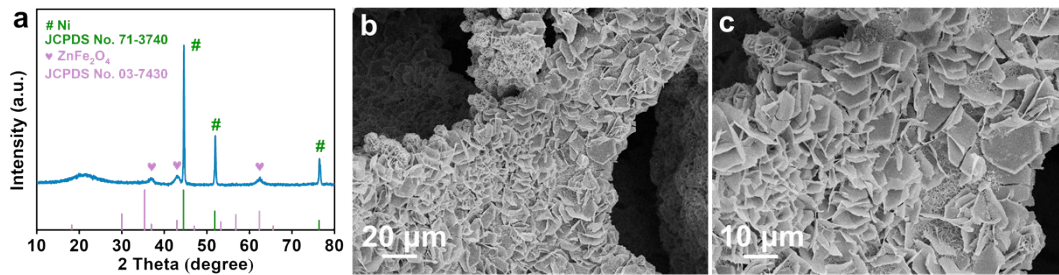
**Fig. S10.** NH<sub>3</sub> yields and FEs of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF before and after 16-h electrolysis.



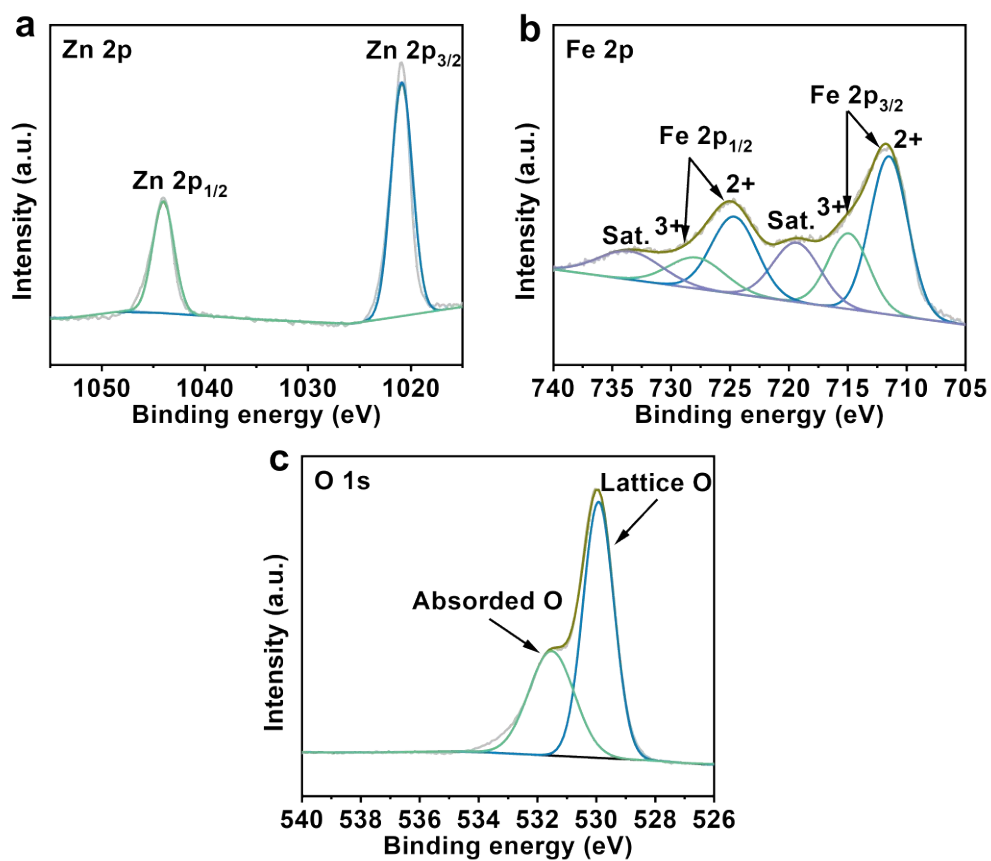
**Fig. S11.** LSV curves of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF before and after 16-h electrolysis.



**Fig. S12.** (a) Chronoamperometry curves for ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF during recycling tests toward eNO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR at -0.6 V and (b) corresponding UV-vis absorption spectra for electrogenerated NH<sub>3</sub>.



**Fig. S13.** (a) XRD pattern and (b, c) SEM images of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF after 16-h electrolysis.



**Fig. S14.** XPS spectra in the (a) Zn 2p, (b) Fe 2p, and (c) O 1s regions of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> after 16-h electrolysis.

**Table S1.** Comparison of catalytic performance of ZnFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/NF with other reported eNO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>RR electrocatalysts.

Catalyst	Electrolyte	NH <sub>3</sub> yield ( $\mu\text{mol h}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	FE (%)	Ref.
ZnFe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NF	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	588.58	95.7	This work
TiO <sub>2-x</sub> NBA/TP	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	464.6	92.7	(3)
Ag@NiO/CC	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	338.3	97.7	(4)
Cu/JDC/CP	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	523.5	93.2	(5)
FeP@TiO <sub>2</sub> /TP	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	346.6	97.1	(6)
FeOOH NTA/CC	0.1 M PBS (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	702.2	94.7	(7)
Ni@MDC	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	300	65.4	(8)
Ni-TiO <sub>2</sub> /TP	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	380.3	94.9	(9)
Ni-NSA-V <sub>Ni</sub>	0.2 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (200 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	235.5	88.9	(10)
NiS <sub>2</sub> @TiO <sub>2</sub> /TM	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	454.3	92.1	(11)
WO <sub>2</sub> /W	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	880.25	94.32	(12)
CoFe-NC	0.1 M PBS (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	238.3	94.5	(13)

CF@Cu <sub>2</sub> O	0.1 M PBS (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	441.81	94.21	(14)
CoB@TiO <sub>2</sub> /TP	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (400 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	233.1	95.2	(15)
MoO <sub>2</sub> /MP	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	510.5	94.5	(16)
CoP NA/TM	0.1 M PBS (500 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	136.01	92.3	(17)
Ni <sub>2</sub> P/NF	0.1 M PBS (200 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	199.72	90.2	(18)
P-TiO <sub>2</sub> /TP	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	560.8	90.6	(19)
V-TiO <sub>2</sub> /TP	0.1 M NaOH (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	540.8	93.2	(20)
Ru-Cu NW/CF	0.1 M PBS (500 ppm NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	732	94.1	(21)
CoP/CC	1.0 M NaOH (2 mM NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	22.35	91.6	(22)
Ni foam/TP	0.1 M PBS (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	742.7	90.1	(23)
Nb-NiO	0.5 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (0.1 M NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	200.5	92.4	(24)

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