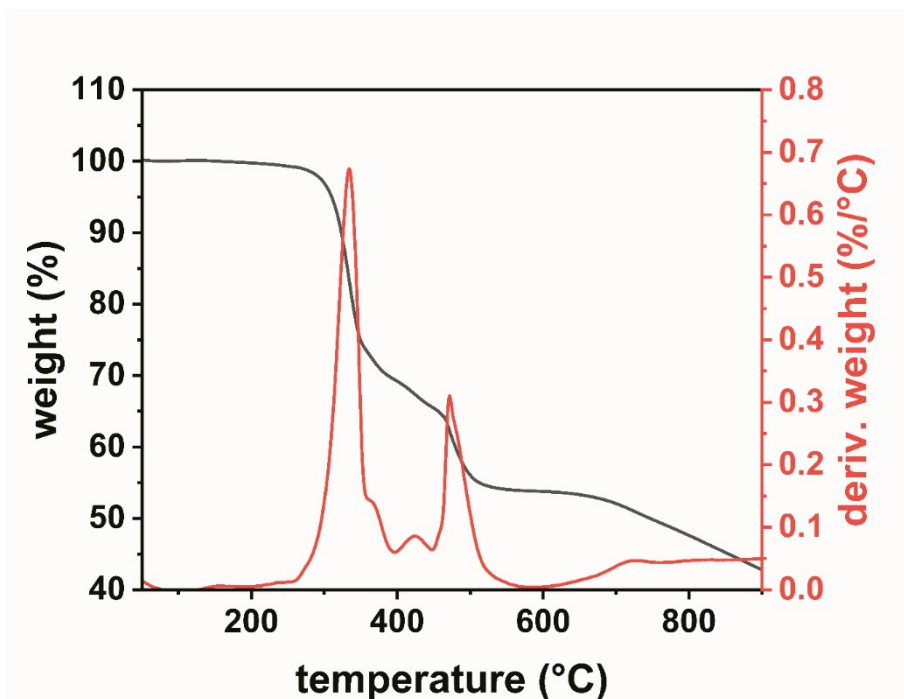


## Supplementary Material

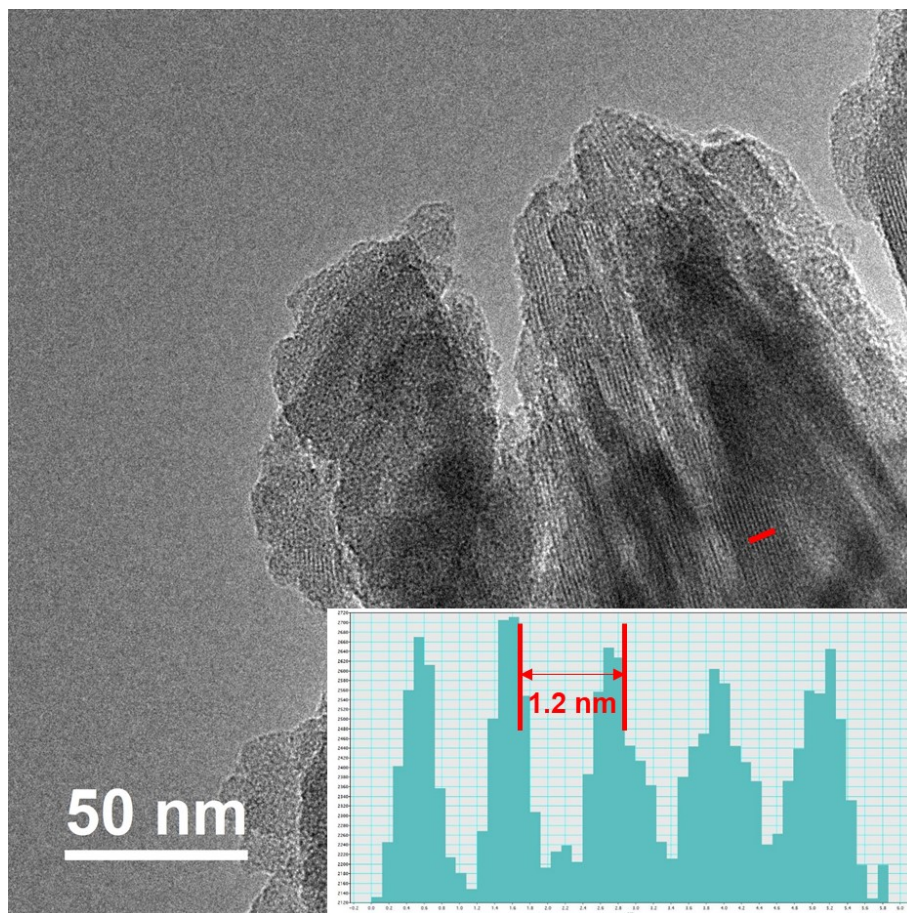
**High metal loaded Cu(I)N<sub>3</sub> single-atom catalysts: superior methane conversion activity and selectivity under mild conditions**

Hyesung Lee and Sang-Yup Lee\*

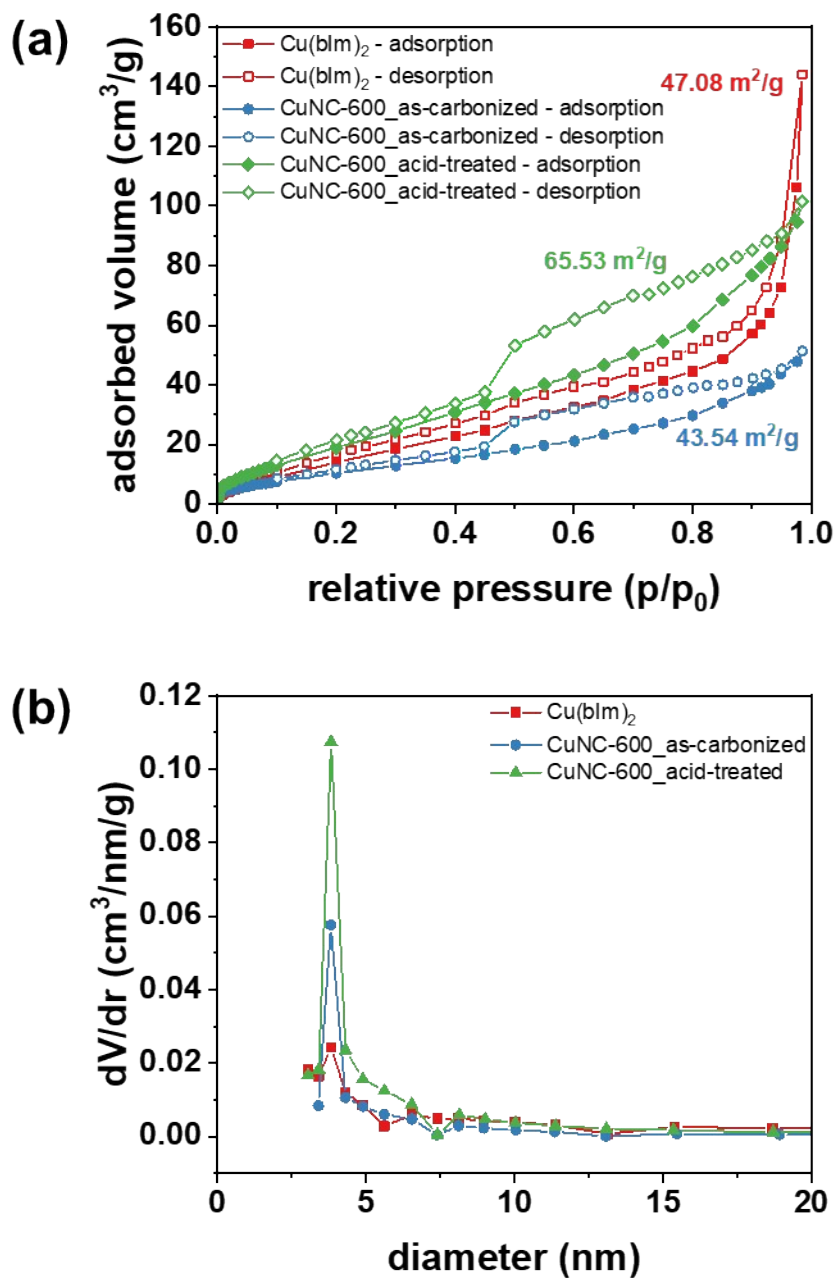
Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul  
03722 Republic of Korea



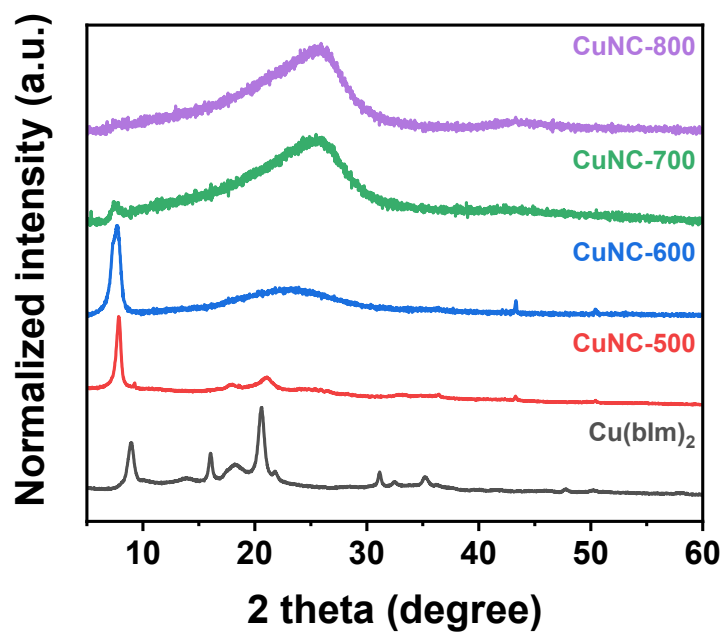
**Figure S1.** TGA and 1<sup>st</sup> derivation profiles of Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub>.



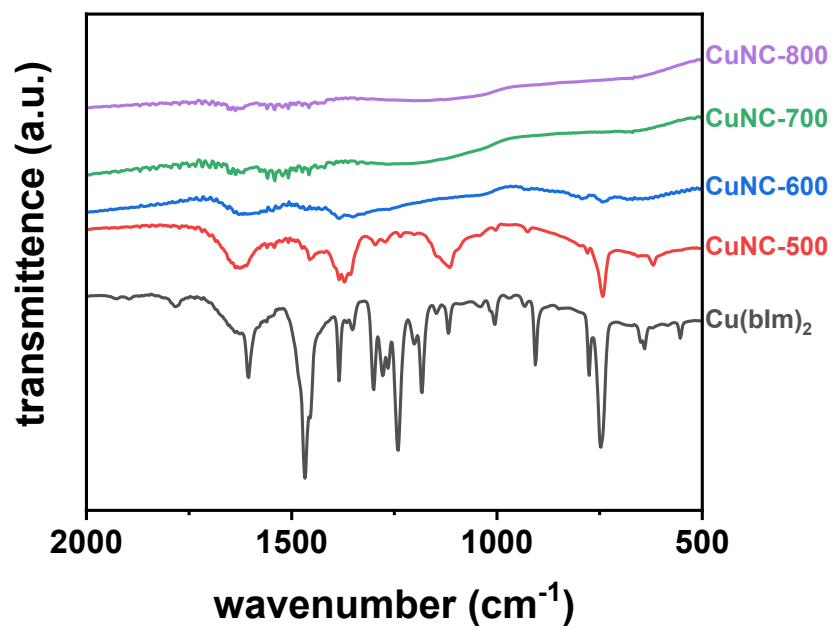
**Figure S2.** TEM image of the CuNC-600 showing carbon layers (inset: intensity profile of the region marked in red line).



**Figure S3.** BET analyses of Cu(blm)<sub>2</sub>, as-carbonized and acid-treated CuNC-600. (a) N<sub>2</sub> isotherm at 77 K and (b) pore size distribution.



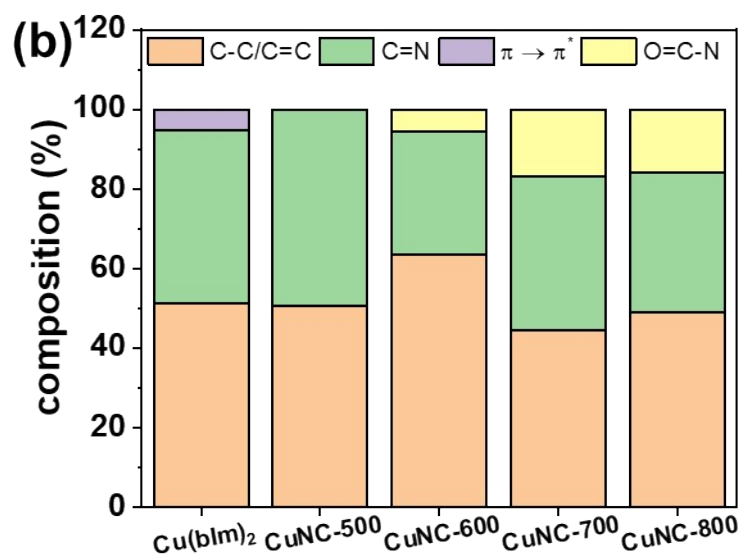
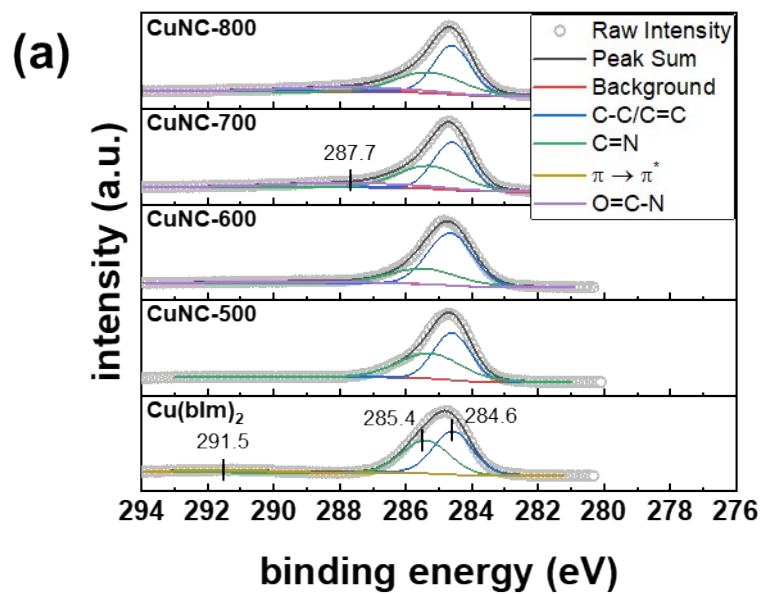
**Figure S4.** XRD patterns of Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub> and CuNC catalysts carbonized at various temperatures.



**Figure S5.** FT-IR spectra of Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub> and CuNC catalysts carbonized at various temperatures.

**Table S1.** Wavenumbers and assignments of Raman and FT-IR peaks of Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub>.

FT-IR (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Raman (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Assignment
554	553	ring torsion
	583	
640	640	Imidazole ring torsion
650		
746		benzimidazole C-H out-of-plane bending
775	776	Imidazole plane ring bending
907		Benzimidazole in-plane ring bending
932		Benzimidazole in-plane ring bending
970		Imidazole C-H in-plane bending
1005		Benzimidazole in-plane ring bending
1016		Benzimidazole in-plane ring bending
1119		benzimidazole C-H out-of-plane bending
1148		Benzimidazole in-plane C-H bending
1182		Benzimidazole in-plane C-H bending
1202		Benzimidazole in-plane C-H bending
1240	1240	ring stretching
1265	1260	Benzimidazole in-plane bending
1279	1275	Benzimidazole in-plane bending
1300	1300	ring stretching
1350	1350	ring stretching
1385		ring stretching
1468	1466	ring stretching
1605	1609	ring stretching



**Figure S6.** (a) High-resolution XPS C 1s spectra of Cu(blm)<sub>2</sub> and CuNC catalysts, and the corresponding compositions of carbon species.



**Table S2.** Element analysis results determined by XPS analysis.

	Elements (wt%)				Sum
	C	N	O	Cu	
<b>Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub></b>	55.7	17.2	1.9	25.2	100
<b>CuNC-500</b>	61.0	14.6	5.8	18.6	100
<b>CuNC-600</b>	61.1	14.9	6.3	17.7	100
<b>CuNC-700</b>	64.8	13.5	8.9	12.8	100
<b>CuNC-800</b>	69.4	10.6	9.0	11.0	100

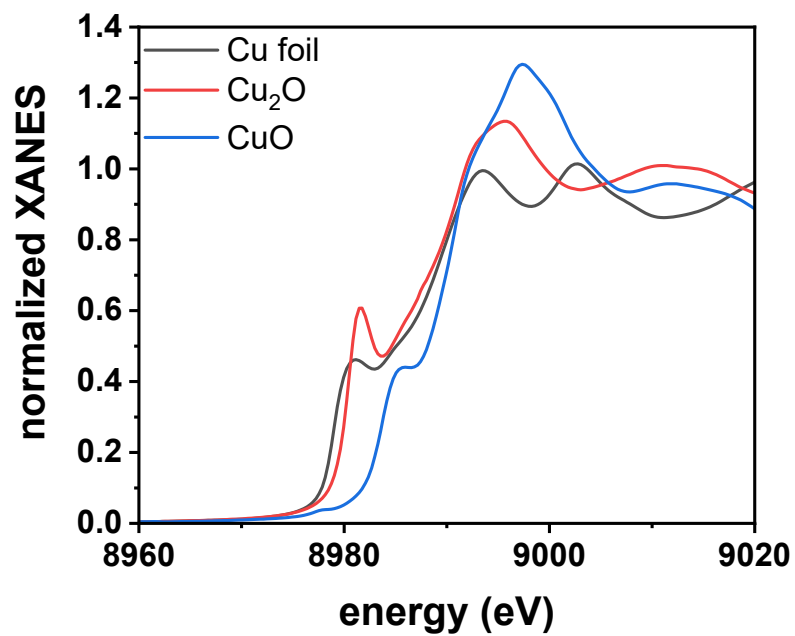
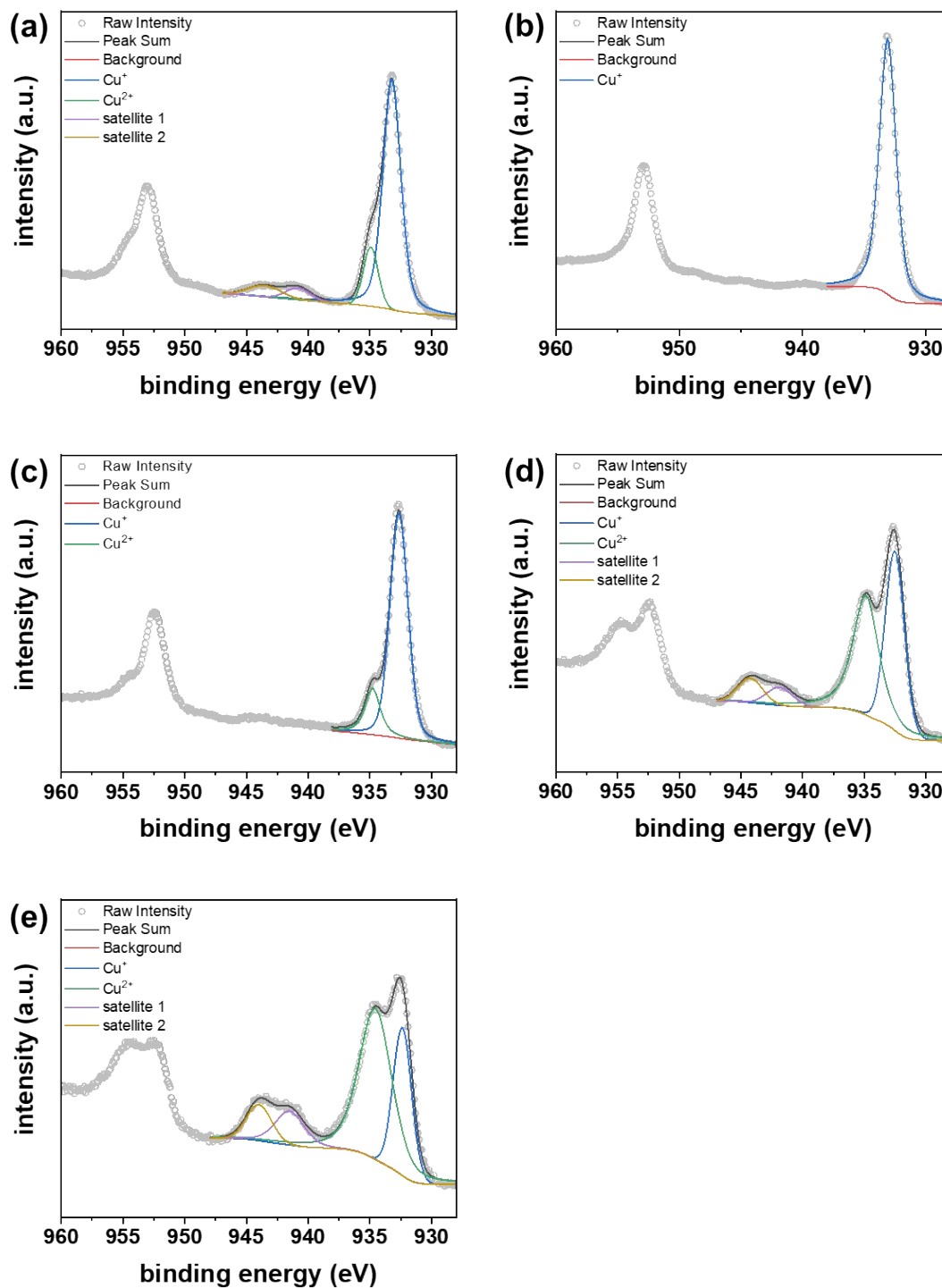


Figure S7. Cu-XANES spectra of Cu foil, Cu<sub>2</sub>O, CuO.

**Table S3.** Detailed Cu-EXAFS fitting results of Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub> and CuNC catalysts.

Catalyst	Path	Coordination number <sup>a</sup>	Distance (Å)	Debye-Waller Factor (Å <sup>2</sup> )	R-Factor <sup>b</sup>
<b>Cu(bIm)<sub>2</sub></b>	Cu-N	4.22	1.97 (±0.006)	0.004 (±0.001)	0.007
	Cu-C	8.44	2.99 (±0.02)	0.009 (±0.002)	
	Cu-N-C	16.88	3.19 (±0.037)	0.017 (±0.007)	
<b>CuNC-500</b>	Cu-N	2.67	1.87 (±0.012)	0.005 (±0.002)	0.019
	Cu-C	3	2.92 (±0.029)	0.004 (±0.003)	
	Cu-C	2.67	3.18 (±0.046)	0.009 (±0.008)	
<b>CuNC-600</b>	Cu-N	2.77	1.91 (±0.010)	0.006 (±0.002)	0.003
	Cu-C	1.84	3.16 (±0.060)	0.016 (±0.012)	
	Cu-Cu	0.07	2.54 (±0.012)	0.007 (±0.004)	
<b>CuNC-700</b>	Cu-N	3.34	1.93 (±0.022)	0.008 (±0.003)	0.014
	Cu-C	9.02	3.00 (±0.093)	0.020 (±0.016)	
	Cu-C-N	18.9	3.17 (±0.079)	0.016 (±0.015)	
	Cu-Cu	0.35	2.56 (±0.063)	0.0077 (±0.0076)	
<b>CuNC-800</b>	Cu-N	3.79	1.95 (±0.014)	0.006 (±0.002)	0.019
	Cu-C	3.67	3.05 (±0.055)	0.010 (±0.008)	
	Cu-Cu	0.6	2.54 (±0.020)	0.003 (±0.002)	
	Cu-C	11	3.40 (±0.039)	0.018 (±0.005)	

<sup>a</sup>The error was within 20%. <sup>b</sup>a measure of the mean square sum of the misfit at each data point. Fit range: 2 < k < 11 Å<sup>-1</sup>; 1 < R < 3 Å; Fit window: Hanning



**Figure S8.** High-resolution Cu 2p XPS spectra of (a) Cu(blnc)<sub>2</sub>, (b-e) CuNC-500, -600, -700, and -800, respectively.

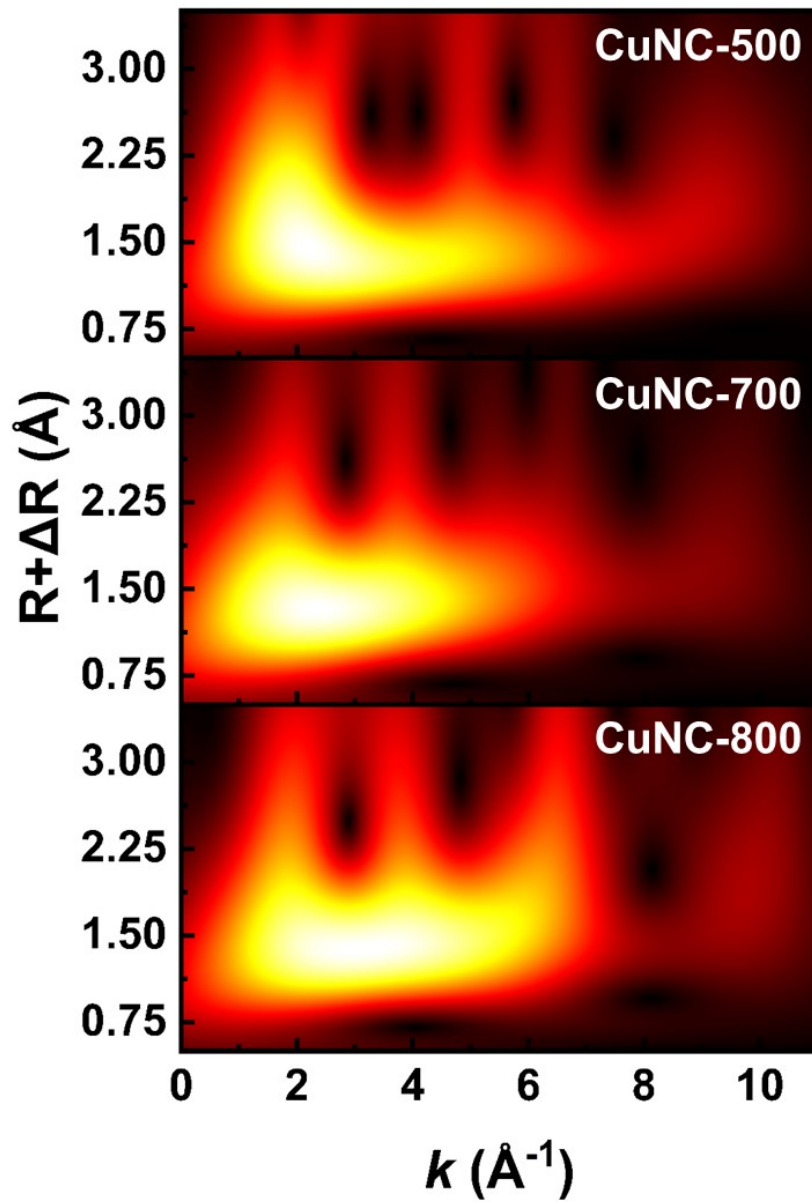
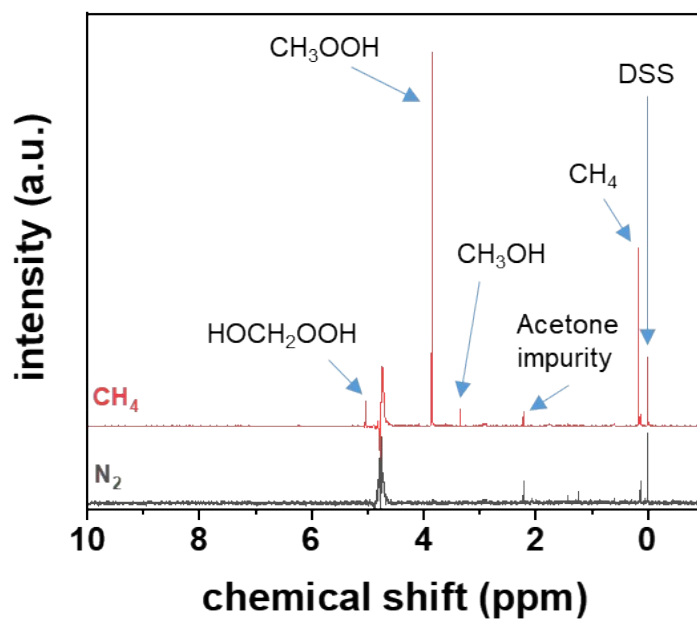
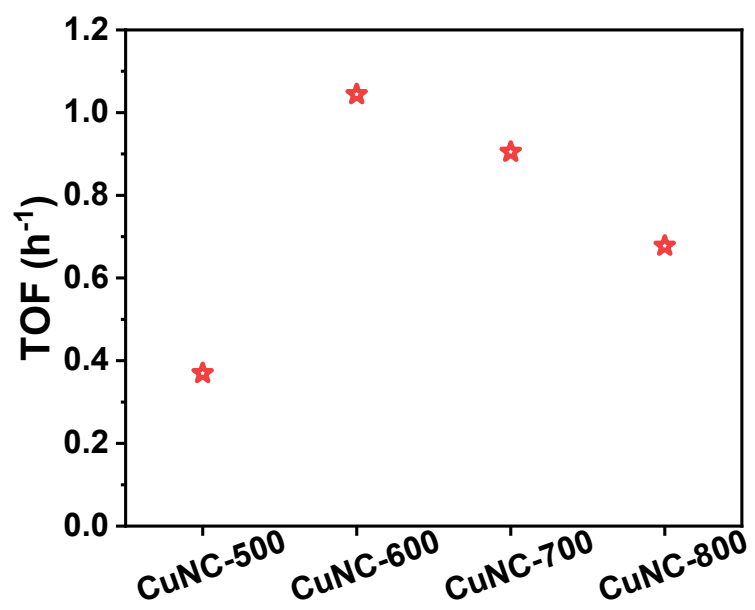


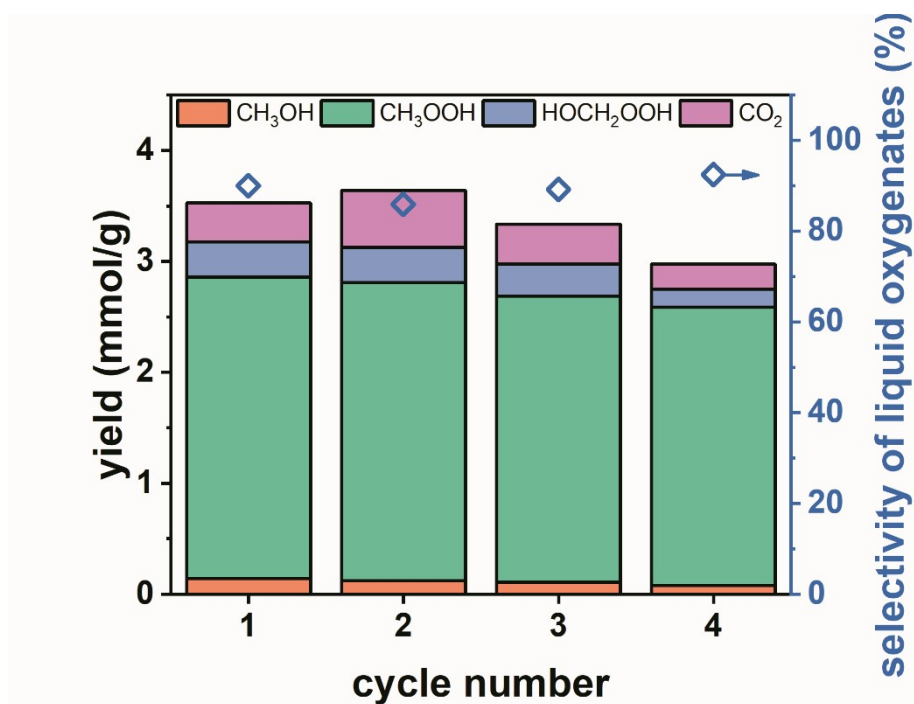
Figure S9. WT-EXAFS contour plots of CuNC-500, -700, and -800.



**Figure S10.** Typical <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra of the product solutions using (a) CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) N<sub>2</sub>.

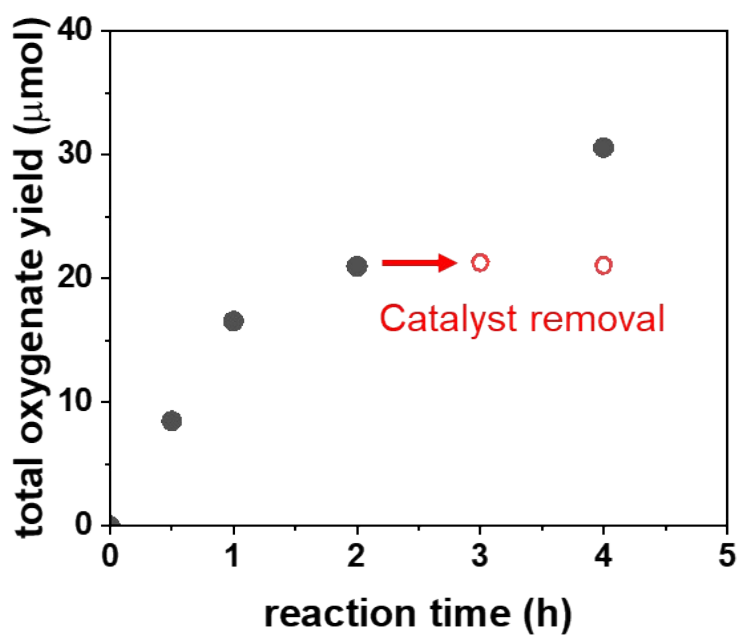


**Figure S11.** Turnover frequency (TOF) of C1 liquid products using  $\text{Cu}(\text{blm})_2$  and CuNC-T catalysts.



**Figure S12.** Reuse test of CuNC-600 catalyst. Reaction condition: initial amount of catalyst 5 mg, H<sub>2</sub>O 10 mL, reaction time = 0.5 h, 50 °C, [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>] = 0.5 M, CH<sub>4</sub> 28.5 bar, He 1.5 bar.





**Figure S13.** Hot filtration test result.

Reaction condition : CuNC-600 5 mg, H<sub>2</sub>O 10 mL, reaction time = 0.5 - 4 h. 40 °C, [H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>] = 0.5 M, CH<sub>4</sub> 28.5 bar, He 1.5 bar.

The catalyst was separated from the reaction mixture through filtration after 2 hours, after which 1 mL of the liquid solution was collected for product quantification. Subsequently, the reaction vessel was replenished with methane gas up to 30 bar and the reaction continued for an additional hour. Another 1 mL liquid sample was taken, and the reaction proceeded for a further hour following a recharge of the reaction vessel with methane.

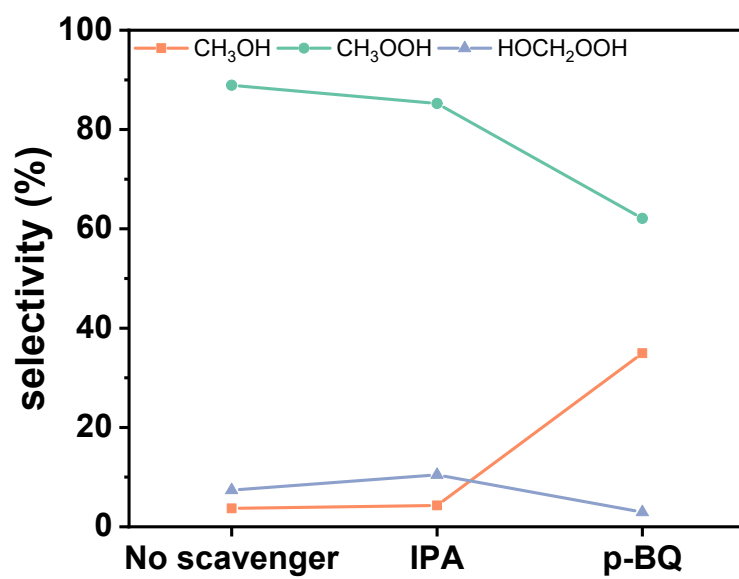
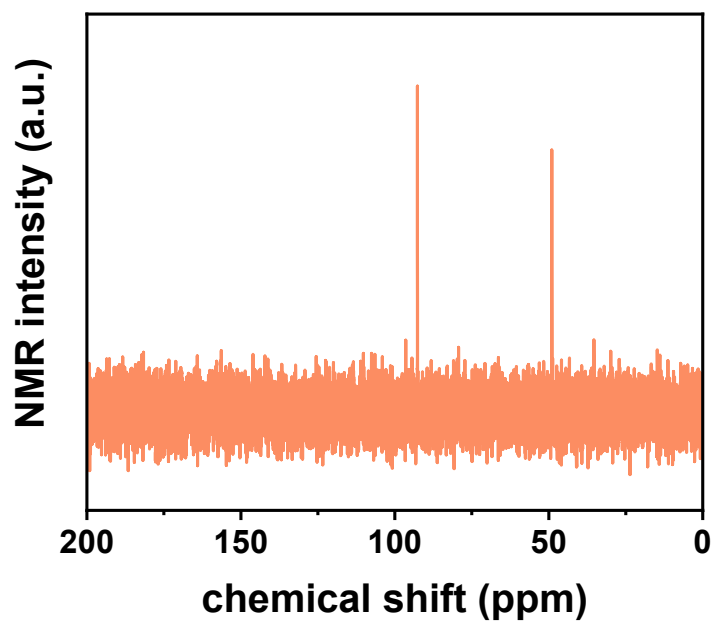
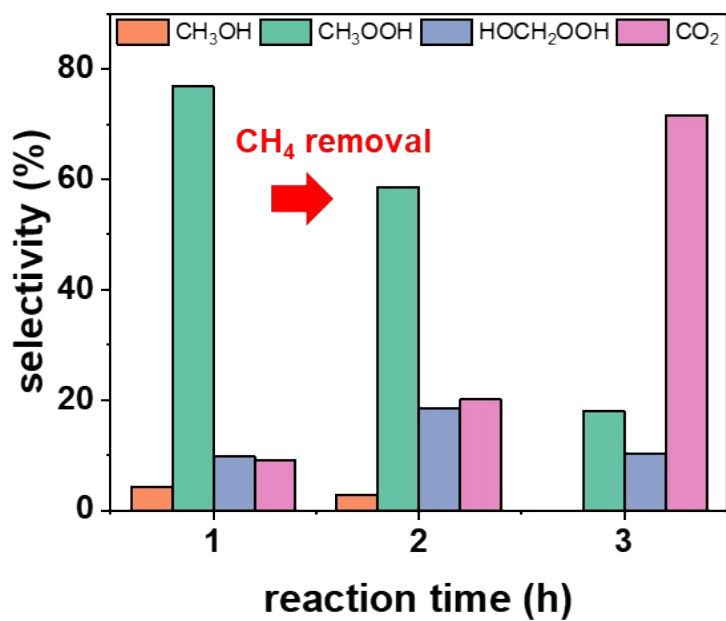


Figure S14. Liquid product selectivity during radical scavenger tests.



**Figure S15.** <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectrum of the liquid product after the oxidation of <sup>13</sup>CH<sub>3</sub>OH.

Reaction condition: CuNC-600 5 mg, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 5 mmol, H<sub>2</sub>O 10 mL, CH<sub>4</sub> 28.5 bar, He 1.5 bar, 40 °C, 1 h.



**Figure S16.** CH<sub>3</sub>OOH oxidation result. CH<sub>4</sub> was removed from the reaction vessel after 1 h of reaction under standard conditions. The vessel was re-pressurized to 30 bar with N<sub>2</sub> and the reaction was continued for another 1 and 2 hours.

**Table S4.** Performances comparison of the thermocatalysts for methane oxidation using H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

Catalytic template	Catalyst	Metal-loading (wt%)	Active site structure	P <sup>a</sup> (bar)	T <sup>b</sup> (°C)	Productivity [ $\mu\text{mol} / \text{g}_{\text{cat}} / \text{h}$ ]					C1 liquid product selectivity (%)	Turnover Frequency ( $\text{mol}_{\text{C1 liquid products}} / \text{mol}_{\text{metal}} / \text{h}$ )	Ref.
						CH <sub>3</sub> OH	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH	HOCH <sub>2</sub> OOH	HCOOH	CO <sub>2</sub>			
<b>Carbon</b>	<b>CuNC-600</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>CuN3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>5429</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>This work</b>
	FeN4/GN	2.7	FeN4	20	25	11	83	63	71	31	88.1	0.34	[S1]
	Cu <sub>1</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	0.35	CuN2	30	50	26		0	0	-	-	0.7	[S2]
	Cu <sub>2</sub> @C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	0.35	Cu2O-N4	30	50	260		0	0	16	89.4	4.73	
<b>Metal Oxide</b>	AuPd/TiO <sub>2</sub> (1 wt%)	1	AuPd	30.5	50	76	146	0	0	30	88.1	3.4	[S3]
	Rh/ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0.3	Rh <sub>1</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	30	70	31	7	0	0	10	78	1.7	[S4]
	CuCHA	2.5	-	35	60	13	101	-	-	-	-	0.3	[S5]
	CuFAU	1.1	-	35	60	13	224	-	-	-	-	1.3	
	CuMOR	0.4	-	35	60	6	98	-	-	-	-	1.6	
	CuFER	2.3	-	35	60	104	85	-	-	-	-	0.4	
CuBEA	1.1	-	35	60	6	126	-	-	-	-	0.7		

<sup>a</sup>Pressure;<sup>b</sup>Temperature.

**Table S5.** Carbon balance of the reactant and products with time.

t <sup>a</sup> (h)	CH <sub>4</sub> consumption (μmol)	Products (μmol)				Carbon balance <sup>b</sup> (%)
		CH <sub>3</sub> OH	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH	HOCH <sub>2</sub> OOH	CO <sub>2</sub>	
0.5	8.44	0.27	6.46	0.54	1.21	100.5
1	14.85	0.44	11.33	1.19	2.32	102.9
2	19.83	0.74	15.22	1.69	3.16	105.0
4	30.26	0.77	20.87	3.61	5.34	101.1
10	38.42	1.03	15.65	2.46	20.23	102.5
16	47.53	1.59	16.50	2.69	25.65	97.7

<sup>a</sup>Reaction time; <sup>b</sup>Carbon balance = Total yield of the products / CH<sub>4</sub> consumption \* 100 %.

**Table S6.** Reaction rate equations of the proposed reaction equations.

No.	Reaction rate equation	Initial condition
1	$\frac{d[CH_4]}{dt} = -k_1[CH_4][H_2O_2] - k_2[CH_4][H_2O_2]^2$	$[CH_4]_0 = 33.8 \text{ mM}^a$
2	$\frac{d[CH_3OH]}{dt} = k_1[CH_4][H_2O_2] - k_3[CH_3OH][H_2O_2]$	$[CH_3OH]_0 = 0 \text{ mM}$
3	$\frac{d[CH_3OOH]}{dt} = k_2[CH_4][H_2O_2]^2 - k_4[CH_3OOH][H_2O_2]$	$[CH_3OOH]_0 = 0 \text{ mM}$
4	$\frac{d[HOCH_2OOH]}{dt} = k_3[CH_3OH][H_2O_2] + k_4[CH_3OOH][H_2O_2]$	$[HOCH_2OOH]_0 = 0 \text{ mM}$
5	$\frac{d[CO_2]}{dt} = k_5[CH_3OOH][H_2O_2] + k_6[HOCH_2OOH][H_2O_2]$	$[CO_2]_0 = 0 \text{ mM}$

<sup>a</sup>The initial methane concentration was calculated by the interpolation of experimental data provided in the literature.<sup>S6</sup>

**Table S7.** Best fit results of the reaction rate constants.

Reaction rate constants	
$k_1$ [M <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.0015755
$k_2$ [M <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.1510500
$k_3$ [M <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.0000241
$k_4$ [M <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.5423146
$k_5$ [M <sup>-2</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	0.0000002
$k_6$ [M <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> ]	3.015652



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