

Supporting Information

Theoretical Study of Transition Metal–Doped β_{12} Borophene as New Single Atom Catalysts for Carbon Dioxide Electroreduction

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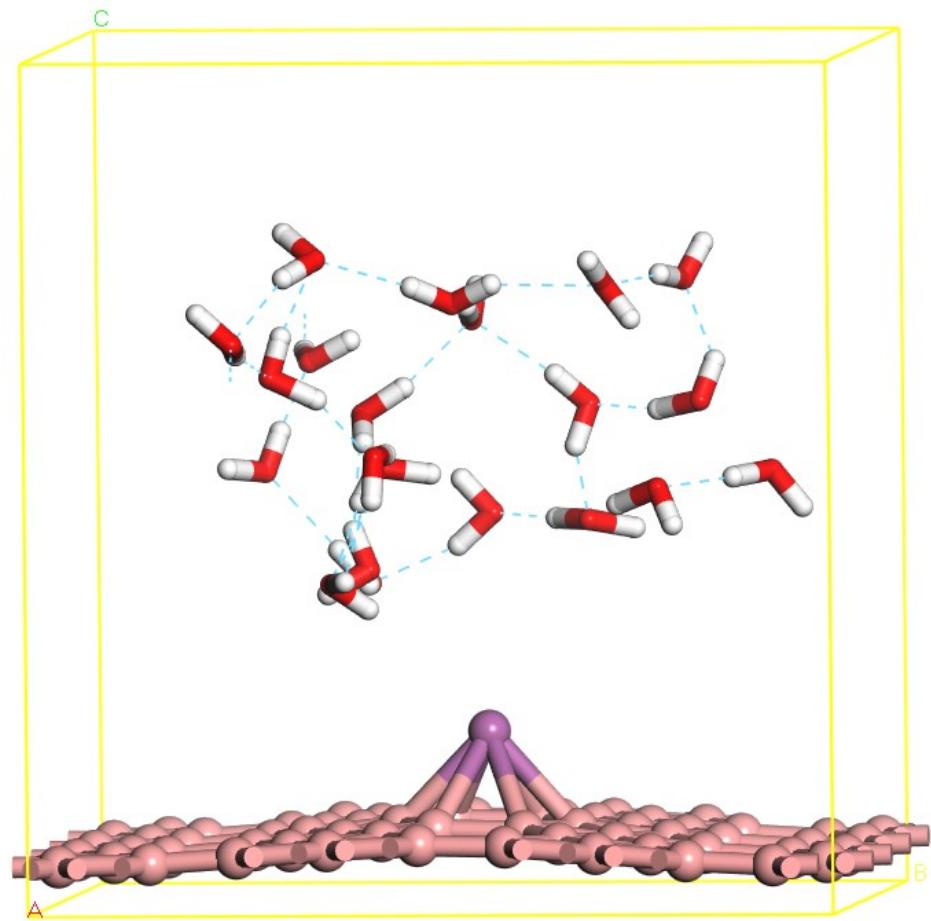


Figure S1. The model of the catalyst in the environment of 21 water molecules.

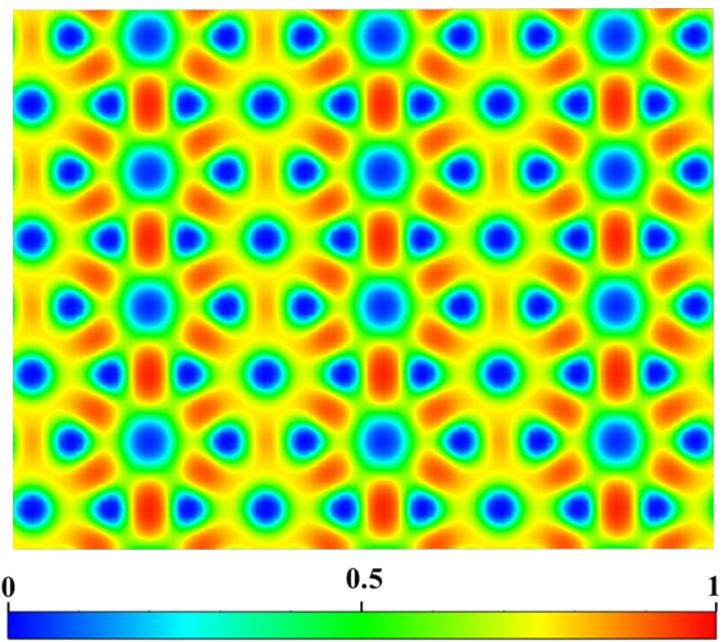


Figure S2. The electronic local function (ELF) diagrams of β_{12} borophene.

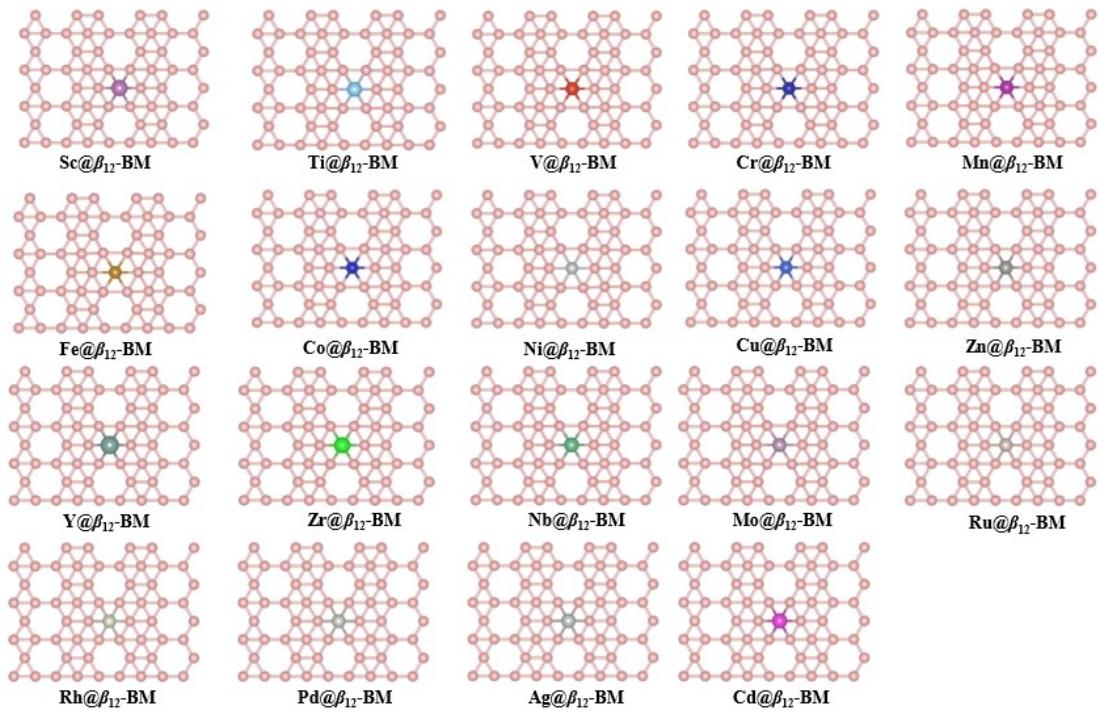


Figure S3. Optimized models of a single transition metal atom supported on β_{12} -borophene (TM@ β_{12} -BM).

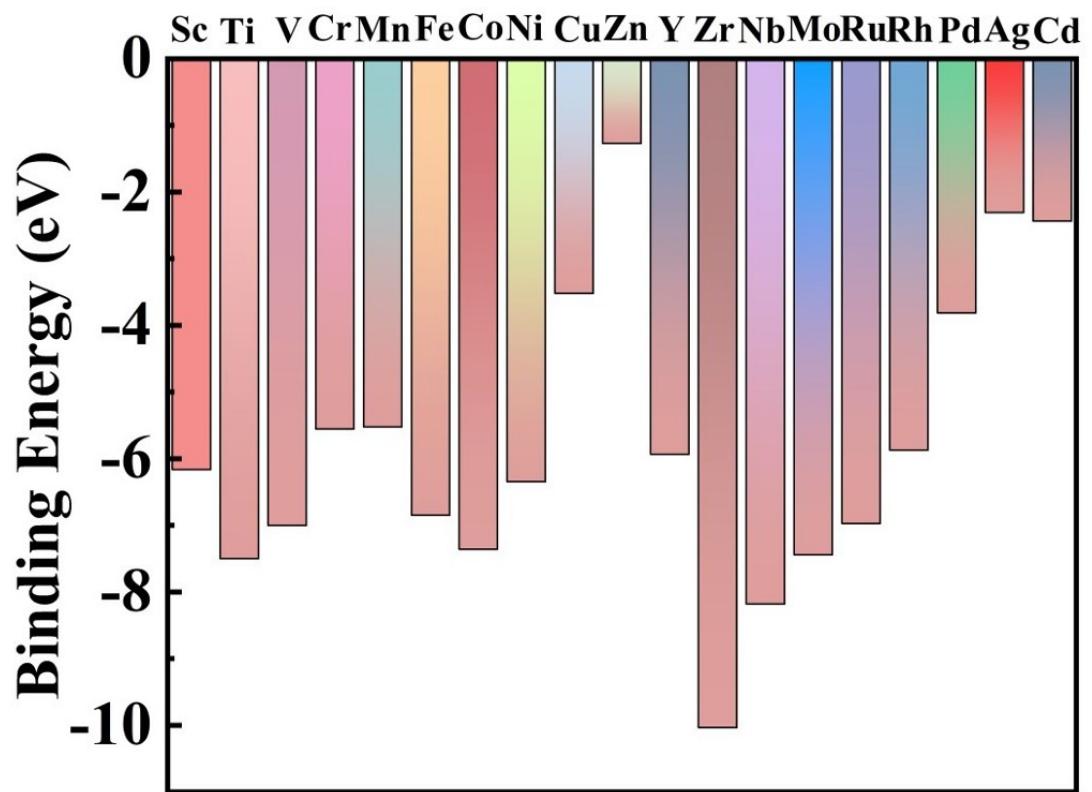


Figure S4. Binding energies of 19 catalysts (TM@ β_{12} -BM).

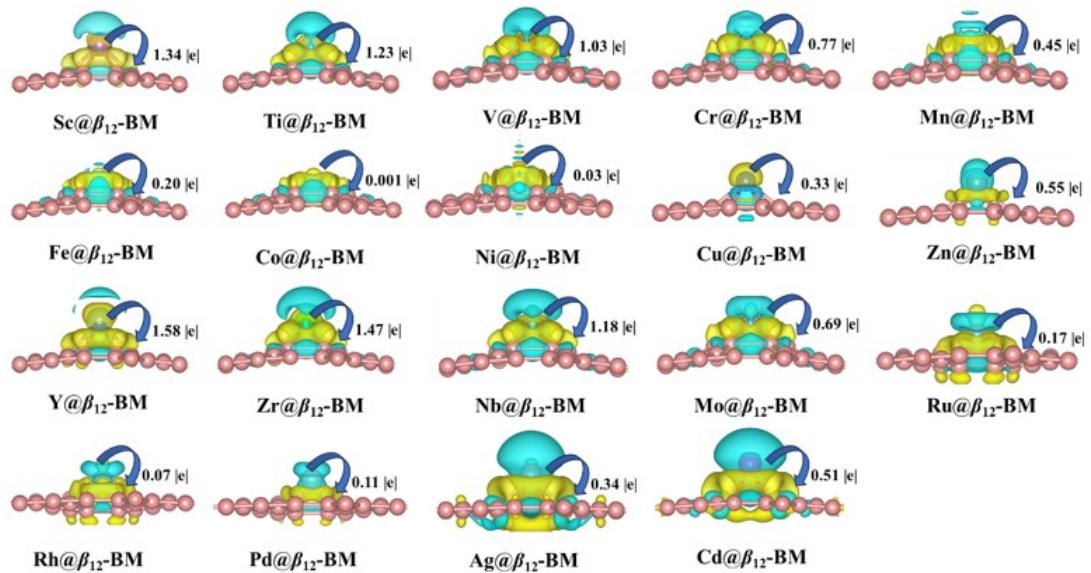


Figure S5. The charge density difference for 19 stable catalysts. The charge accumulation and depletion were depicted by yellow and green, respectively. The transferred charge from TM to β_{12} -BM is labelled as well.

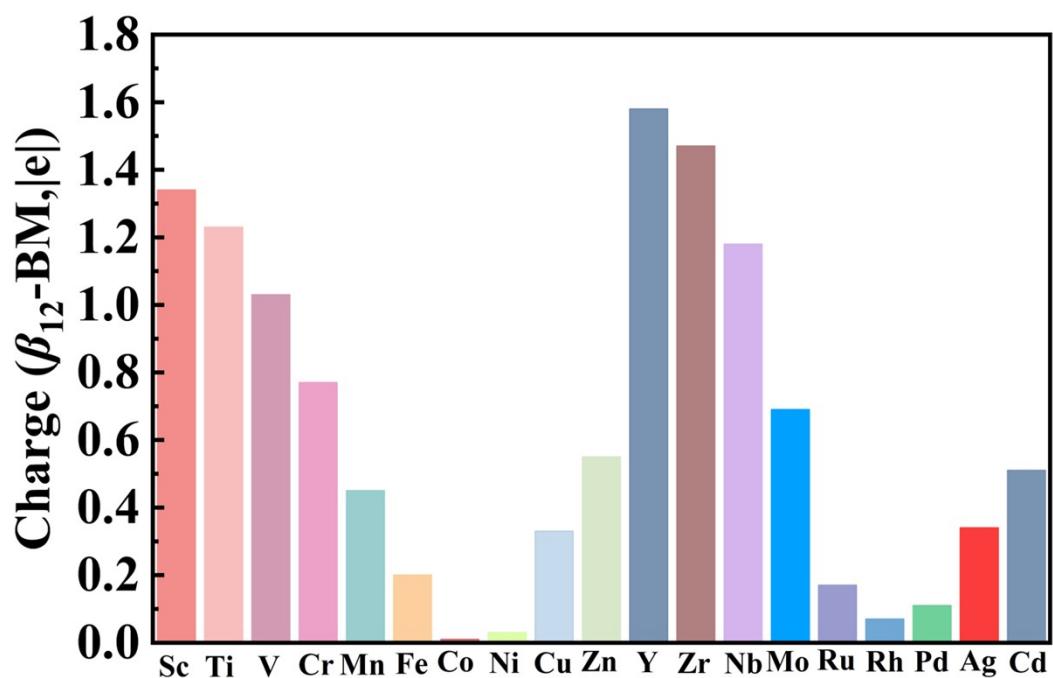


Figure S6. The transferred charge from TM to β_{12} -BM.

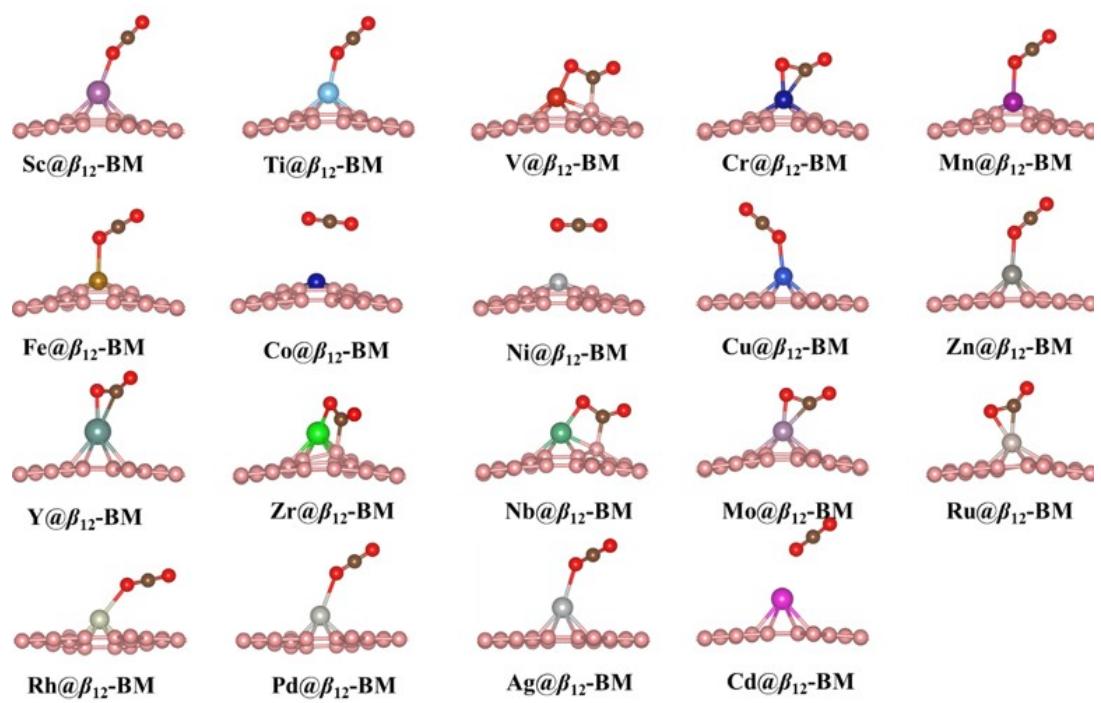


Figure S7. The optimized configuration of CO₂ adsorption on 19 catalysts (Model 1).

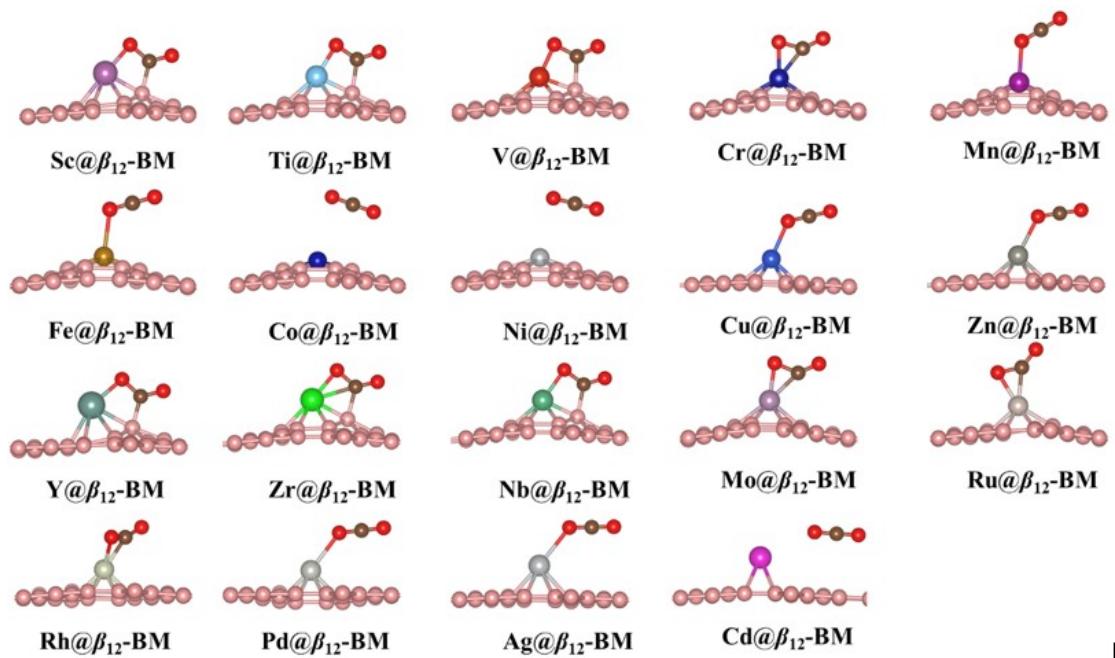


Figure S8. The optimized configuration of CO₂ adsorption on 19 catalysts (Model 2).

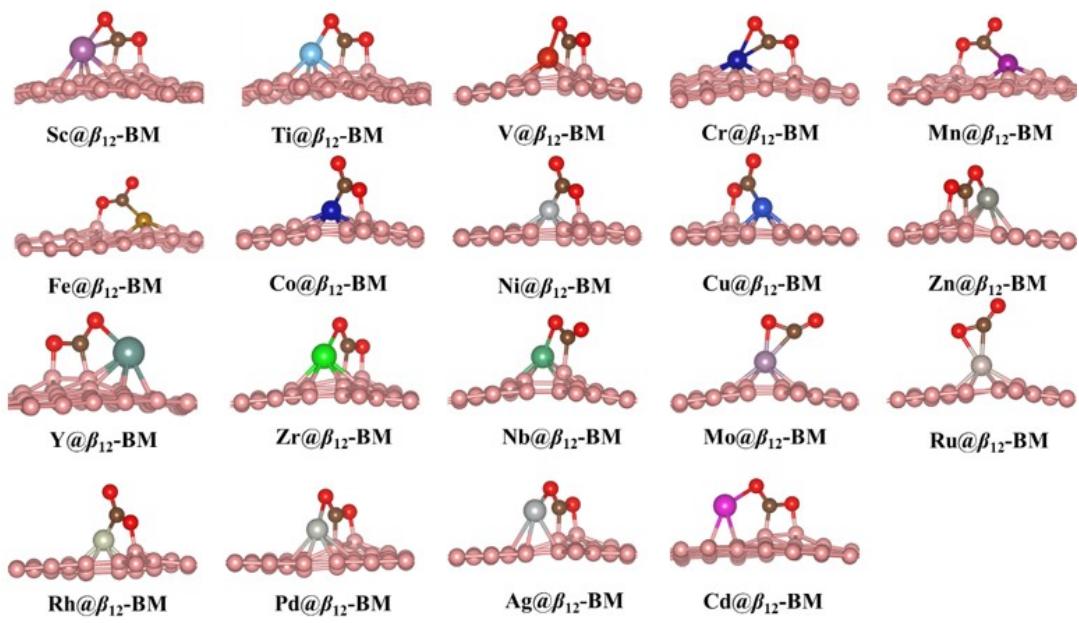


Figure S9. The optimized configuration of CO₂ adsorption on 19 catalysts (Model 3).

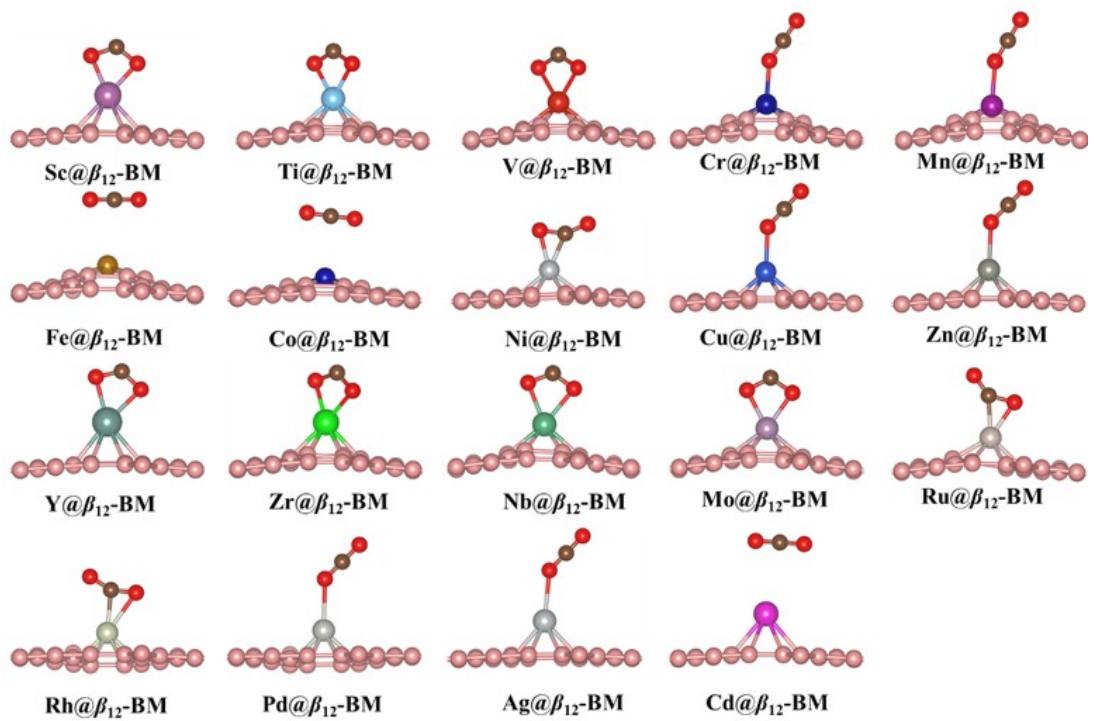


Figure S10. The optimized configuration of CO₂ adsorption on 19 catalysts (Model 4).

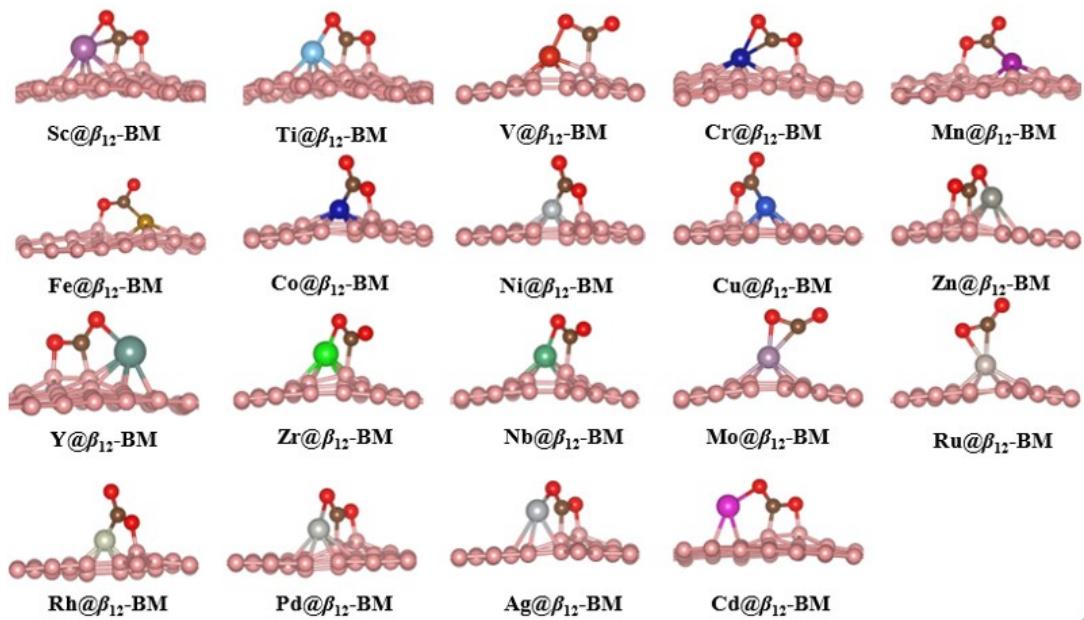


Figure S11. The most stable adsorption configuration of the selected CO_2 on each catalyst.

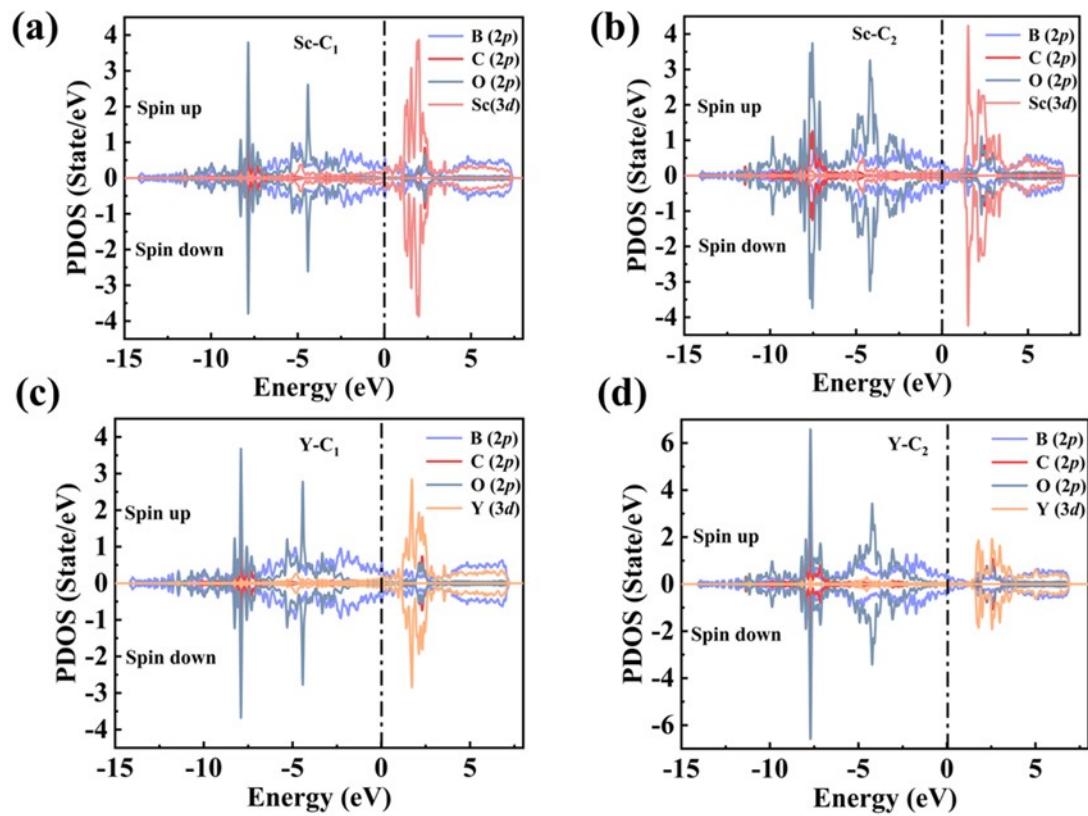


Figure S12. (a)–(d) the projected density of state (PDOS) of single CO₂ and two CO₂ molecules adsorption on the Sc@β₁₂-BM and Y@β₁₂-BM in the gas phase, respectively.

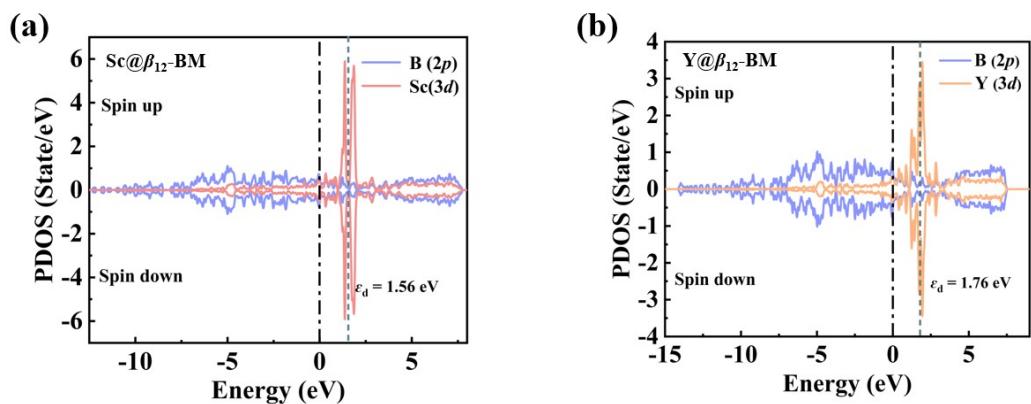


Figure S13. the projected density of state (PDOS) of Sc@ β_{12} -BM and Y@ β_{12} -BM, respectively.

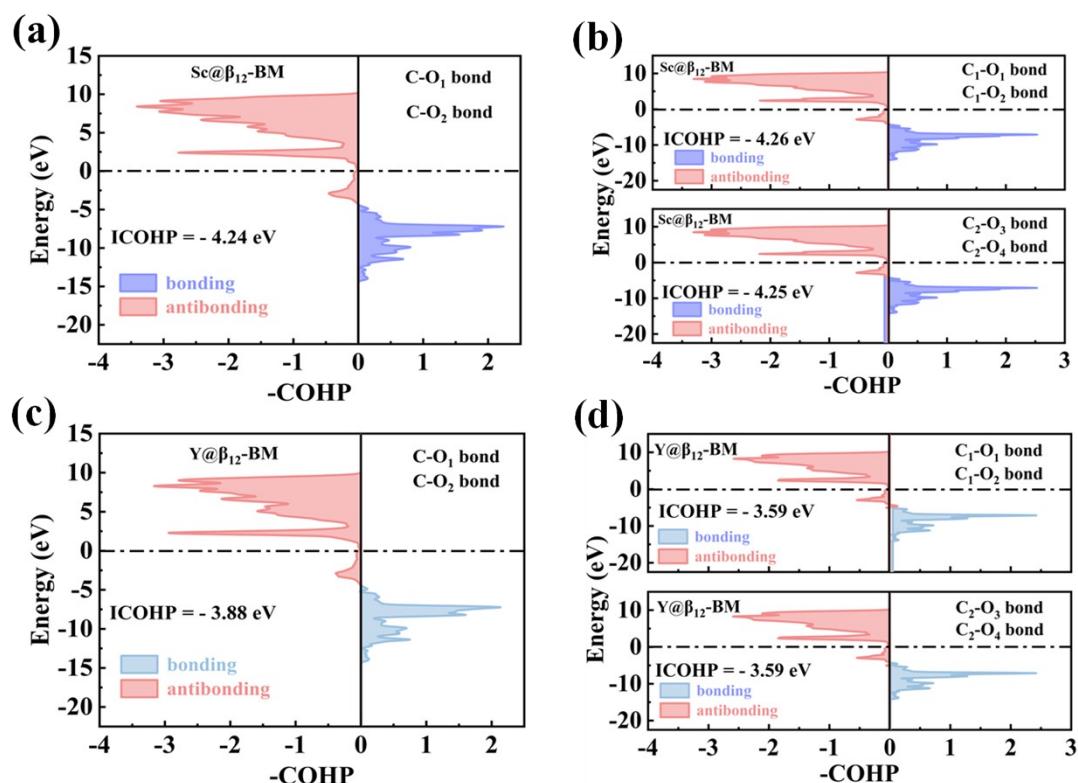


Figure S14. (a)–(d) projected crystal orbital Hamilton population (pCOHP) of single CO₂ and two CO₂ molecules adsorption on the Sc@ β_{12} -BM and Y@ β_{12} -BM in the gas phase, respectively.

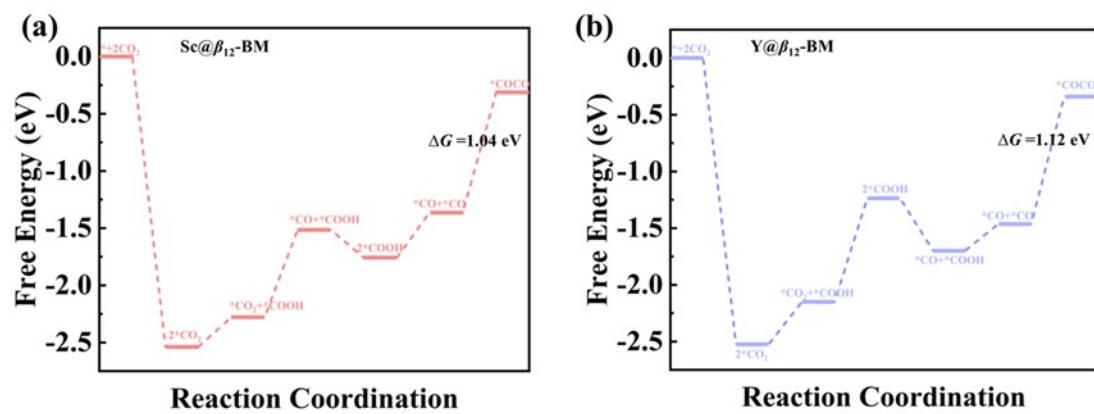


Figure S15. Gibbs free energy barrier diagram for the generation of $^* \text{COCO}$ on the (a) $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}$ -BM and (b) $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}$ -BM, respectively.

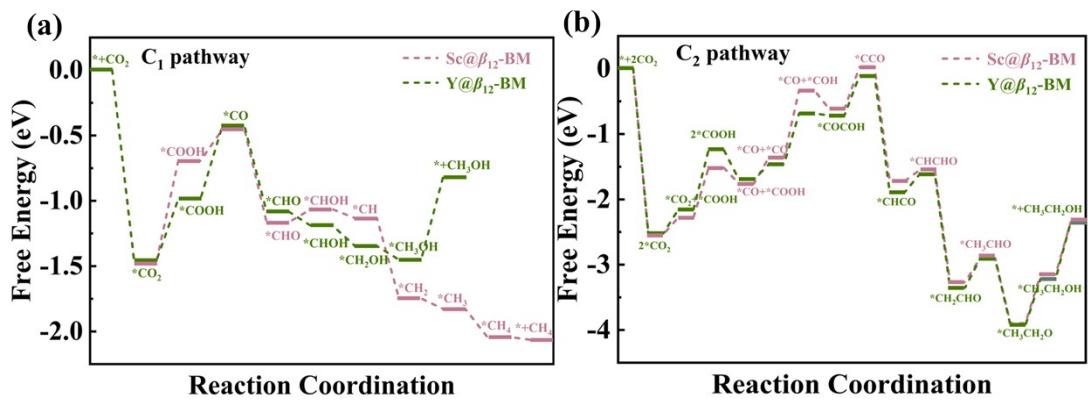


Figure S16. Free energy diagrams of CO₂RR through the most favorable C₁ and C₂ pathway on Sc@ β_{12} -BM and Y@ β_{12} -BM, respectively.

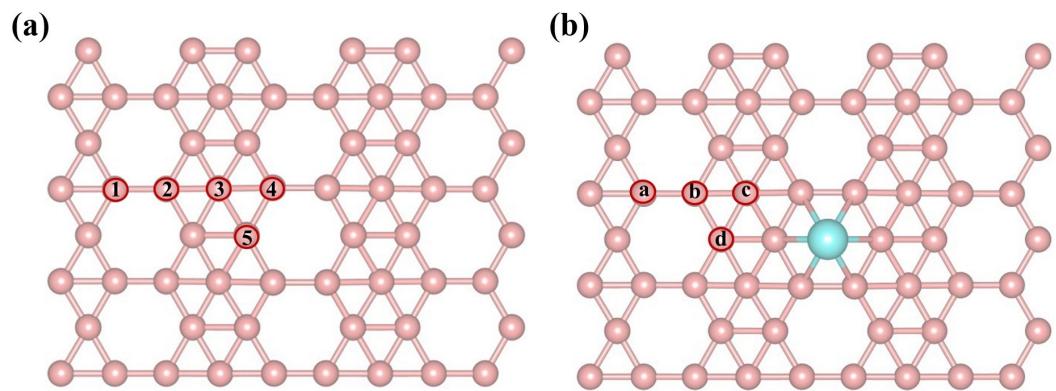


Figure S17. The CO₂ adsorption site on (a) original β_{12} -borophene and (b) TM@ β_{12} -BM.

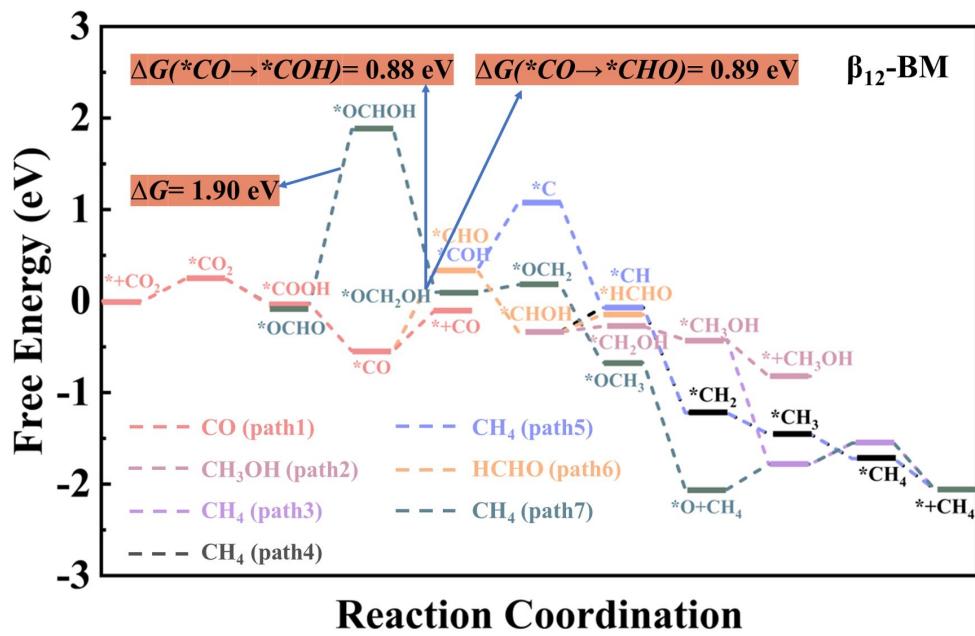


Figure S18. (a) Free energy diagram of the CO₂RR pathways to C₁ products on original β₁₂-borophene.

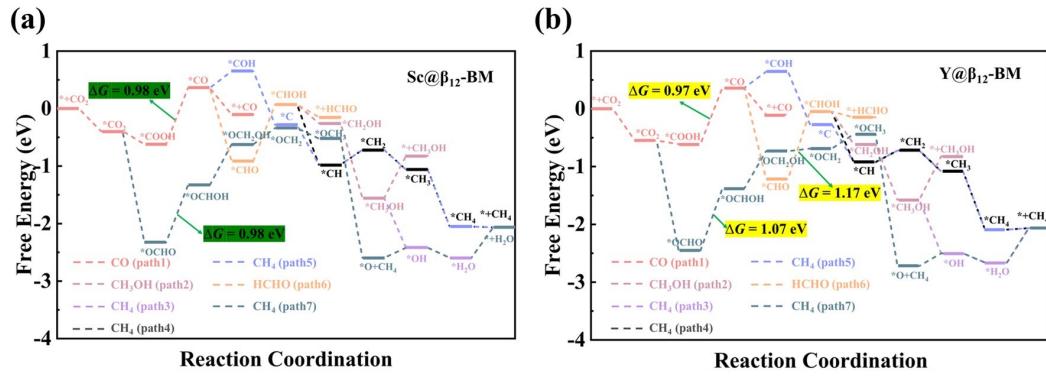


Figure S19. Free energy diagram of the CO_2RR pathways to C_1 products on pure B site of

(a)Sc@ β_{12} -BM and (b) Y@ β_{12} -BM.

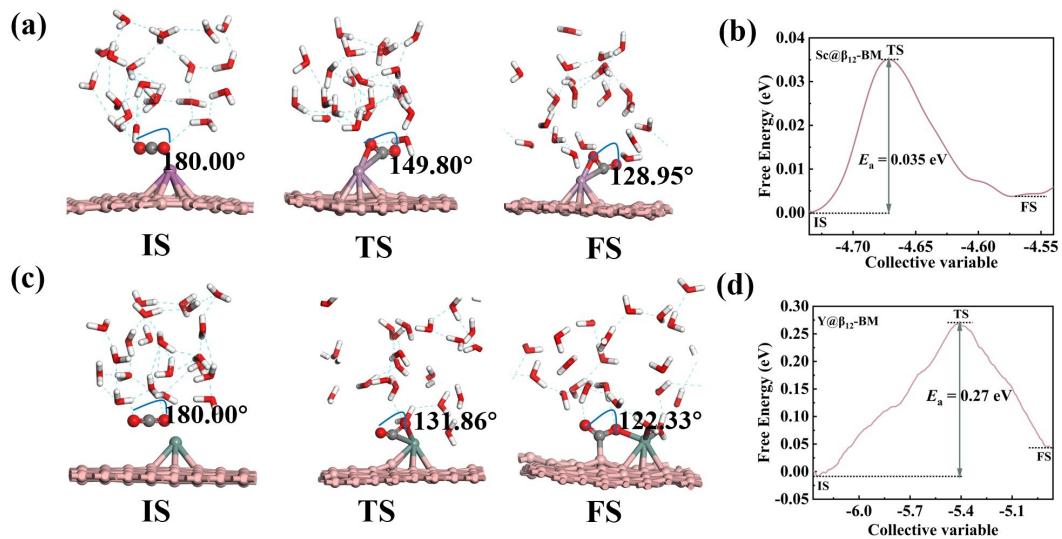


Figure S20. Structures of the initial, transition and final states of (a) and (c) CO_2 adsorption process on $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ and $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$. (b) and (d) Free energy distribution of CO_2 adsorption process on $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ and $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ in the liquid phase, respectively.

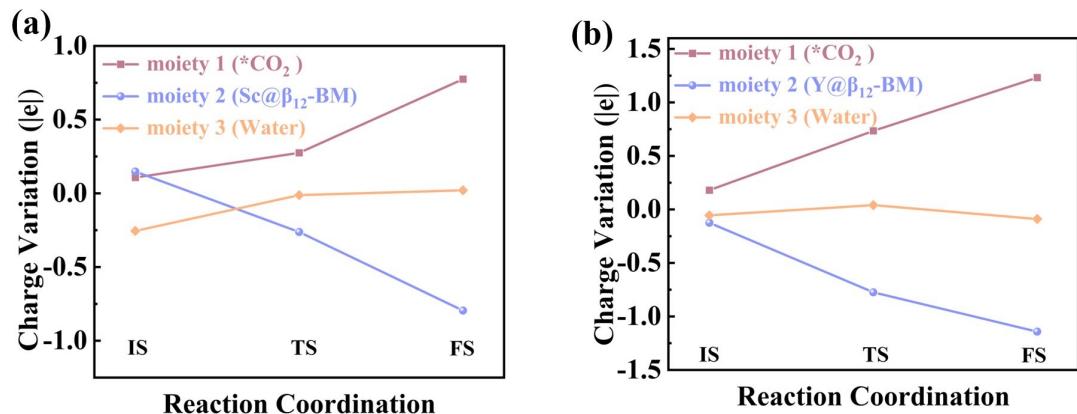


Figure S21. (a)–(b) Charge variation of the three moieties along two steps of C-C coupling reactions. Moieties 1, 2, and 3 represent the adsorbed CO_2 , the $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ and $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$, and the water molecules, respectively. The positive values represent the electron obtained; negative values represent the loss of electrons.

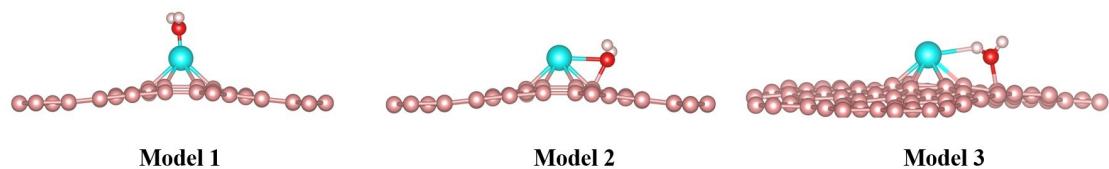


Figure S22. Initial adsorption configuration of H_2O on the $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ and $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$.

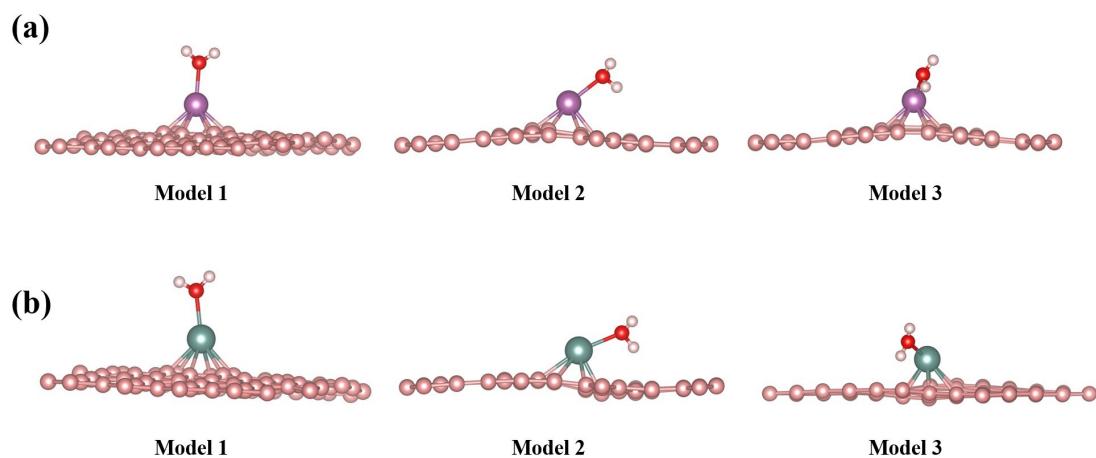


Figure S23. The optimized adsorption structure of H_2O on the (a) $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$ and (b) $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$.

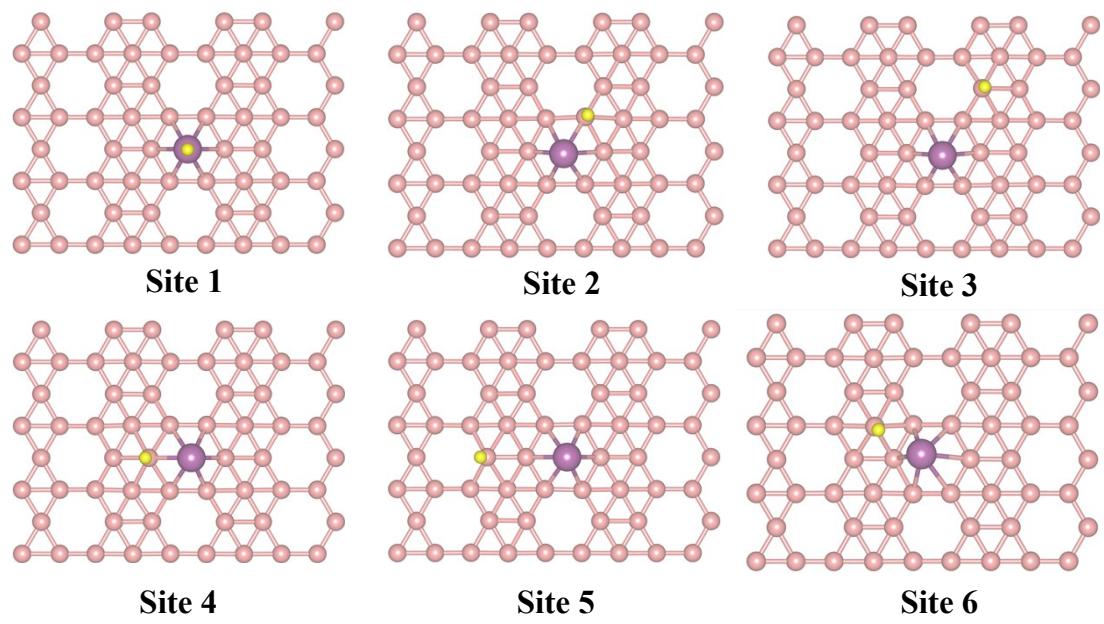


Figure S24. Optimized ${}^{\ast}\text{H}$ stable structure at six sites of $\text{Sc}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$.

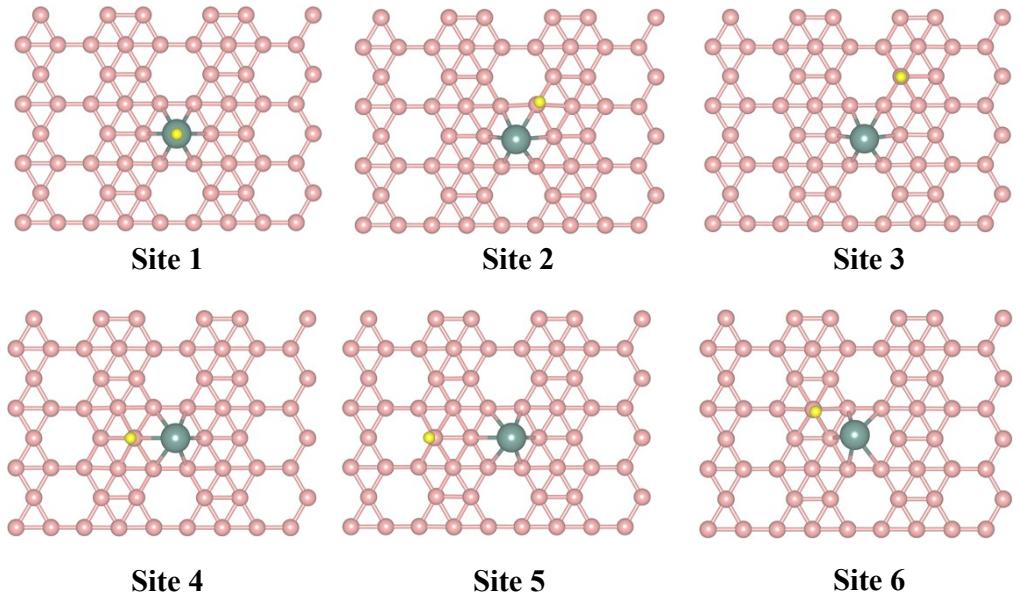


Figure S25. Optimized ${}^*\text{H}$ stable structure at six sites of $\text{Y}@\beta_{12}\text{-BM}$.

Table S1. Bond angle variation of CO₂ adsorbed by four different models of 3d and 4d transition metal doped β_{12} -BM (“–” represents the inability to absorb CO₂).

CO ₂ angle(°)	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sc@ β_{12} -BM	–	125.53	125.74	122.79
Ti@ β_{12} -BM	–	127.20	127.71	123.84
V@ β_{12} -BM	126.88	126.86	129.25	121.71
Cr@ β_{12} -BM	138.50	138.78	130.94	–
Mn@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	132.28	–
Fe@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	129.56	–
Co@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	126.88	–
Ni@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	127.15	149.55
Cu@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	127.29	–
Zn@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	124.58	–
Y@ β_{12} -BM	139.89	124.12	124.26	123.93
Zr@ β_{12} -BM	126.68	126.14	126.35	120.17
Nb@ β_{12} -BM	126.92	126.88	128.16	122.69
Mo@ β_{12} -BM	133.25	133.57	128.64	117.47
Ru@ β_{12} -BM	140.56	140.24	131.48	140.57
Rh@ β_{12} -BM	–	148.20	125.42	153.76
Pd@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	125.05	–
Ag@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	123.72	–
Cd@ β_{12} -BM	–	–	122.65	–

Table S2. Adsorption energy of CO₂ by 3d and 4d transition metal doped β₁₂-BM (“–” represents the inability to absorb CO₂).

<i>E</i>_{ads}(eV)	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sc@β ₁₂ -BM	–	-1.41	-1.78	-0.51
Ti@β ₁₂ -BM	–	-1.40	-1.56	-0.35
V@β ₁₂ -BM	-1.41	-1.41	-1.25	-0.16
Cr@β ₁₂ -BM	-0.98	-0.98	-0.65	–
Mn@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.40	–
Fe@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.17	–
Co@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.12	–
Ni@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.51	-0.29
Cu@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.29	–
Zn@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.73	–
Y@β ₁₂ -BM	-0.64	-1.36	-1.76	-0.61
Zr@β ₁₂ -BM	-1.37	-1.33	-1.53	-0.54
Nb@β ₁₂ -BM	-1.40	-1.40	-1.22	-0.47
Mo@β ₁₂ -BM	-1.03	-1.41	-0.82	-0.38
Ru@β ₁₂ -BM	-0.76	-1.14	-1.07	-1.14
Rh@β ₁₂ -BM	–	-0.63	-1.04	-0.67
Pd@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.13	–
Ag@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.61	–
Cd@β ₁₂ -BM	–	–	-0.73	–

Table S3. The adsorption energy of the adsorbed single CO₂ and two CO₂ molecules (E_{ads}), the angle of adsorbed CO₂ (degree), the bond length of adsorbed CO₂ (Å), number of electrons transferred from the catalyst to the CO₂ molecule (Δq) and crystal integral Hamiltonian population (ICOHP) in the gas phase for Sc@β₁₂-BM and Y@β₁₂-BM.

Sc@β ₁₂ -BM					Y@β ₁₂ -BM						
E_{ads}	Angle	Bond	Δq	ICOHP	E_{ads}	Angle	Bond	Δq	ICOHP		
(eV)	of CO ₂	length	(e)	(eV)	(eV)	of CO ₂	length	(e)	(eV)		
	(degree)	of C–O				(degree)	of C–O				
		(Å)					(Å)				
*CO ₂	−1.78	125.73	1.30	1.88	−4.24	1.76	124.26	1.28	1.39	−3.88	
			1.27					1.30			
*2CO ₂	−3.16	125.00	1.27/1.30	1.27	−4.26	−3.13	123.44	1.28/1.30	1.38	−3.59	
			124.98	1.30/1.27	1.31	−4.25		123.48	1.30/1.28	1.38	−3.59

Table S4. Adsorption free energies and bond angles of optimized CO₂ on pure β₁₂-borophene.

Model (β₁₂-BM)	ΔG(*CO₂) (eV)	Bond Angle of CO₂ (°)
1	0.17	127.22
2	—	180.00
3	—	180.00
4	0.24	122.28
5	—	180.00

Table S5. Adsorption free energies and bond angles of optimized CO₂ on pure B sites of TM@β₁₂-BM(TM = Sc, Y).

Model	Sc@β ₁₂ -BM		Y@β ₁₂ -BM	
	ΔG(*CO ₂)	Bond Angle	ΔG(*CO ₂)	Bond
	(eV)	of CO ₂	(eV)	Angle of CO ₂
a	-0.66	124.94	-1.06	124.10
b	—	180	—	180
c	-0.39	117.72	-0.55	117.16
d	-0.87	121.62	-0.89	120.63

Table S6. Free energies of water adsorption at different sites on Sc@ β_{12} -BM and Y@ β_{12} -BM.

Sc@ β_{12} -BM		Y@ β_{12} -BM	
Model	$\Delta G(^*\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (eV)	Model	$\Delta G(^*\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (eV)
1	-0.55	1	-0.38
2	-0.52	2	-0.61
3	-0.59	3	-0.67