

## Supporting Information

### Revealing a Power-Law Relationship Between Dopant-Metal Distance and Adsorption Free Energy Change for Precise Optimization of ORR on $\text{TM}_1\text{N}_4$ Single-Atom Catalysts

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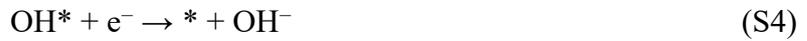
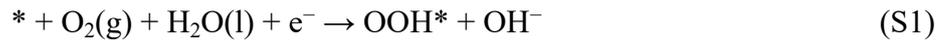
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## Simulation Details

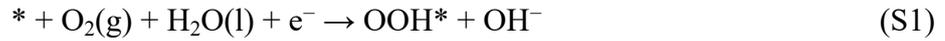
The structural, electronic and energetic performances of all  $\text{TM}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers were simulated by density functional theory (DFT) as a branch of the first principle theory. DFT simulations were achieved by Vienna Ab-initio Simulation Package (VASP) [1]. All atomic structures involved were fully relaxed with the energy, force and displacement convergences of  $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  eV/atom, 0.01 eV/Å and  $5.0 \times 10^{-4}$  Å. The plane wave cutoff energy and Monkhorst-Pack k-point meshes of  $9 \times 9 \times 1$  were tested to be converged under the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerh (PBE) functional of generalized gradient approximation (GGA) [2]. The empirical correction of Grimme's scheme D3 was adopted to describe the *van der Waals* interactions between intermediates and substrates [3]. The solvent of water with the dielectric constant of 78.54 was also considered to obtain the effects of water molecule on the adsorption state and adsorption energy of all systems.

The electrochemical model of ORR in alkaline media could be divided for:

four-electron reactions:



or two-electron reactions:



where the \* denoted the  $\text{TM}_1\text{N}_4$  active center. The adsorption energies of intermediates (OOH, O and OH groups) on substrates were calculated by following:

$$\Delta E_{*\text{OOH}} = E(\text{sub}/\text{OOH}) - E(\text{sub}) - [2 \times E(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - 3 \times E(\text{H}_2)/2] \quad (\text{S6})$$

$$\Delta E_{*\text{OH}} = E(\text{sub}/\text{OH}) - E(\text{sub}) - [E(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - E(\text{H}_2)/2] \quad (\text{S7})$$

$$\Delta E_{*\text{O}} = E(\text{sub}/\text{O}) - E(\text{sub}) - [E(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - E(\text{H}_2)] \quad (\text{S8})$$

where  $E(\text{sub}/\text{H}_2\text{O})$ ,  $E(\text{sub}/\text{OOH})$ ,  $E(\text{sub}/\text{O})$  and  $E(\text{sub}/\text{OH})$  denoted the total energies of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , OOH, O and OH groups on substrates.  $E(\text{sub})$ ,  $E(\text{H}_2\text{O})$  and  $E(\text{H}_2)$  were the energies of bare substrate, water, and hydrogen gas, respectively.

Gibbs free energy changes of steps S1-S4 could be estimated by:

$$\Delta G_1 = 4.92 \text{ eV} - \Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*} \quad (\text{S9})$$

$$\Delta G_2 = \Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*} - \Delta G_{\text{O}^*} \quad (\text{S10})$$

$$\Delta G_3 = \Delta G_{\text{O}^*} - \Delta G_{\text{OH}^*} \quad (\text{S11})$$

$$\Delta G_4 = \Delta G_{\text{OH}^*} \quad (\text{S12})$$

where the sum of  $\Delta G_{1-4}$  was fixed to the negative of experimental Gibbs free energy of formation of two water molecules ( $-2\Delta_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4.92$  eV). Gibbs free energy of ( $\text{H}^+ + \text{e}^-$ ) in solution was estimated as the half energy of  $\text{H}_2$  molecule at standard condition.

The correlations between the adsorption free energy ( $\Delta G_{\text{ads}} = \Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ ,  $\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$  or  $\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ ) and  $d$ -band center ( $\epsilon_d$ ) of  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals for  $\text{TM}_1$  monoatoms:

$$\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*} = -1.062 \times \epsilon_d + 2.274, R^2 = 0.830 \quad (\text{S13})$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{O}^*} = -2.651 \times \epsilon_d - 1.932, R^2 = 0.841 \quad (\text{S14})$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*} = -1.202 \times \epsilon_d - 1.171, R^2 = 0.816 \quad (\text{S15})$$

The correlations between the adsorption free energy change ( $\Delta G_{\text{doped}} - \Delta G_{\text{pristine}}$ ) and dopant nitrogen distance ( $d_{\text{TM-N}}$ ) was regarded as the power functions:

$$\Delta G_{\text{doped}} - \Delta G_{\text{pristine}} = (d_{\text{TM-N}})^A \quad (\text{S16})$$

where  $\Delta G_{\text{doped}}$  and  $\Delta G_{\text{pristine}}$  were the adsorption free energies for doped and pristine systems, the superscript A denoted the variable values related to the oxygenous intermediate and  $\text{TM}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers (see **Tab. S4**).

The ORR overpotential of two-electron steps was expressed as:

$$\eta^{2e} = |0.695 - \Delta G_1| \quad (\text{S17})$$

The ORR overpotential of four-electron steps was expressed as:

$$\eta^{4e} = 1.23 - U_{\text{ORR}} \quad (\text{S18})$$

$$U_{\text{ORR}} = \text{Min}(\Delta G_1, \Delta G_2, \Delta G_3, G_4)/e \quad (\text{S19})$$

**Table S1.** The d-band center ( $\varepsilon_d$ ) values of  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals in  $\text{Fe}_1$  monoatom. The distance between TM atom and N dopant ( $d_{\text{TM-N}}$ ) in  $\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4@$ carbon. Adsorption energies of each intermediate ( $\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ ,  $\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$  or  $\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ ), the free energy change of each elemental step ( $\Delta G_1$ ,  $\Delta G_2$ ,  $\Delta G_3$  or  $\Delta G_4$ ) and the ORR overpotentials for four-electron ( $\eta^{4e}$ ) and two-electron ( $\eta^{2e}$ ) steps on pristine and nitrogen doped  $\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers.

Positions	$\varepsilon_d$ (eV)	$d_{\text{TM-N}}$ (Å)	$\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_1$ (eV)	$\Delta G_2$ (eV)	$\Delta G_3$ (eV)	$\Delta G_4$ (eV)	$\eta^{2e}$ (V)	$\eta^{4e}$ (V)
Pristine	-0.762	/	3.406	0.919	0.182	1.514	2.687	0.637	0.082	0.819	1.148
1 site	-1.296	2.639	3.786	1.334	0.461	1.134	2.452	0.873	0.461	0.439	0.769
2 site	-0.926	3.038	3.646	1.258	0.417	1.274	2.428	0.801	0.417	0.579	0.813
3 site	-1.038	3.421	3.629	1.236	0.393	1.291	2.393	0.843	0.393	0.596	0.837
4 site	-1.160	3.997	3.593	1.203	0.375	1.327	2.39	0.828	0.375	0.632	0.855
5 site	-1.312	4.286	3.523	1.176	0.358	1.397	2.347	0.818	0.358	0.702	0.872
6 site	-1.181	4.675	3.515	1.184	0.339	1.405	2.321	0.855	0.339	0.710	0.891
7 site	-1.561	4.894	3.499	1.146	0.327	1.421	2.373	0.799	0.327	0.726	0.903
8 site	-1.331	5.003	3.492	1.157	0.347	1.428	2.295	0.850	0.347	0.733	0.883
9 site	-1.342	5.517	3.489	1.163	0.333	1.431	2.276	0.880	0.333	0.736	0.897
10 site	-1.325	5.761	3.489	1.181	0.335	1.431	2.248	0.906	0.335	0.736	0.895
11 site	-1.352	6.083	3.475	1.172	0.343	1.445	2.303	0.829	0.343	0.750	0.887
12 site	-1.376	6.334	3.471	1.150	0.310	1.449	2.221	0.940	0.310	0.754	0.920
13 site	-1.446	6.771	3.474	1.141	0.319	1.446	2.283	0.872	0.319	0.751	0.911
14 site	-1.304	6.793	3.496	1.148	0.302	1.424	2.248	0.946	0.302	0.729	0.928
15 site	-1.397	7.016	3.488	1.138	0.300	1.432	2.290	0.898	0.300	0.737	0.930
16 site	-1.395	7.174	3.502	1.119	0.314	1.418	2.283	0.905	0.314	0.723	0.916
17 site	-1.279	7.417	3.477	1.122	0.288	1.443	2.255	0.934	0.288	0.748	0.942
18 site	-1.310	7.782	3.474	1.127	0.270	1.446	2.247	0.957	0.270	0.751	0.960
19 site	-1.289	8.202	3.431	1.121	0.264	1.489	2.210	0.957	0.264	0.794	0.966

**Table S2.** The  $d$ -band center ( $\varepsilon_d$ ) values of  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals in  $\text{Co}_1$  monoatom. The distance between TM atom and N dopant ( $d_{\text{TM-N}}$ ) in  $\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4@$ carbon. Adsorption energies of each intermediate ( $\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ ,  $\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$  or  $\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ ), the free energy change of each elemental step ( $\Delta G_1$ ,  $\Delta G_2$ ,  $\Delta G_3$  or  $\Delta G_4$ ) and the ORR overpotentials for four-electron ( $\eta^{4e}$ ) and two-electron ( $\eta^{2e}$ ) on pristine and nitrogen doped  $\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers.

Positions	$\varepsilon_d$ (eV)	$d_{\text{TM-N}}$ (Å)	$\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_1$ (eV)	$\Delta G_2$ (eV)	$\Delta G_3$ (eV)	$\Delta G_4$ (eV)	$\eta^{2e}$ (V)	$\eta^{4e}$ (V)
Pristine	-1.218	/	3.963	2.506	0.650	0.957	1.487	1.926	0.55	0.262	0.680
1 site	-1.702	2.628	4.243	2.926	0.914	0.677	1.317	2.012	0.914	0.018	0.553
2 site	-1.637	3.010	4.199	2.788	0.791	0.721	1.479	1.929	0.791	0.026	0.509
3 site	-1.694	3.419	4.142	2.720	0.773	0.778	1.354	2.015	0.773	0.083	0.457
4 site	-1.736	3.983	4.114	2.713	0.751	0.806	1.401	1.962	0.751	0.111	0.479
5 site	-1.596	4.283	4.118	2.687	0.712	0.802	1.481	1.925	0.712	0.107	0.518
6 site	-1.753	4.672	4.156	2.677	0.733	0.764	1.479	1.944	0.733	0.069	0.497
7 site	-1.776	4.892	4.125	2.667	0.743	0.795	1.458	1.924	0.743	0.100	0.487
8 site	-1.731	5.004	4.099	2.685	0.732	0.821	1.374	1.993	0.732	0.126	0.498
9 site	-1.596	5.515	4.094	2.655	0.724	0.826	1.459	1.911	0.724	0.131	0.506
10 site	-1.607	5.759	4.111	2.697	0.716	0.809	1.414	1.981	0.716	0.114	0.514
11 site	-1.637	6.085	4.112	2.687	0.716	0.808	1.425	1.971	0.716	0.113	0.514
12 site	-1.803	6.330	4.093	2.692	0.720	0.827	1.401	1.972	0.720	0.132	0.510
13 site	-1.811	6.768	4.093	2.663	0.718	0.827	1.430	1.945	0.718	0.132	0.512
14 site	-1.758	6.792	4.117	2.674	0.732	0.803	1.373	2.012	0.732	0.108	0.498
15 site	-1.637	7.013	4.114	2.634	0.717	0.806	1.480	1.917	0.717	0.111	0.513
16 site	-1.859	7.171	4.096	2.648	0.701	0.824	1.448	1.947	0.701	0.129	0.529
17 site	-1.793	7.417	4.076	2.643	0.696	0.844	1.433	1.947	0.696	0.149	0.534
18 site	-1.769	7.784	4.112	2.661	0.710	0.808	1.421	1.981	0.710	0.113	0.520
19 site	-1.814	8.202	4.085	2.654	0.708	0.835	1.431	1.946	0.708	0.140	0.522

**Table S3.** The  $d$ -band center ( $\varepsilon_d$ ) values of  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals in  $Ni_1$  monoatom. The distance between TM atom and N dopant ( $d_{TM-N}$ ) in  $Ni_1N_4@carbon$ . Adsorption energies of each intermediate ( $\Delta G_{OOH^*}$ ,  $\Delta G_{O^*}$  or  $\Delta G_{OH^*}$ ), the free energy change of each elemental step ( $\Delta G_1$ ,  $\Delta G_2$ ,  $\Delta G_3$  or  $\Delta G_4$ ) and the ORR overpotentials for four-electron ( $\eta^{4e}$ ) and two-electron ( $\eta^{2e}$ ) on pristine and nitrogen doped  $Ni_1N_4$  active centers.

Positions	$\varepsilon_d$ (eV)	$d_{TM-N}$ (Å)	$\Delta G_{OOH^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{O^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_{OH^*}$ (eV)	$\Delta G_1$ (eV)	$\Delta G_2$ (eV)	$\Delta G_3$ (eV)	$\Delta G_4$ (eV)	$\eta^{2e}$ (V)	$\eta^{4e}$ (V)
Pristine	-1.601	/	4.541	3.754	1.474	0.379	0.787	2.38	1.374	0.316	0.851
1 site	-2.413	2.631	4.774	4.083	1.694	0.146	0.691	2.389	1.694	0.549	1.084
2 site	-2.187	3.024	4.670	4.004	1.600	0.25	0.666	2.404	1.600	0.445	0.980
3 site	-2.403	3.423	4.647	3.903	1.585	0.273	0.744	2.318	1.585	0.422	0.957
4 site	-2.217	3.991	4.655	3.901	1.581	0.265	0.754	2.320	1.581	0.430	0.965
5 site	-2.105	4.282	4.640	3.907	1.573	0.280	0.733	2.334	1.573	0.415	0.950
6 site	-2.122	4.679	4.629	3.886	1.579	0.291	0.793	2.257	1.579	0.404	0.939
7 site	-2.167	4.897	4.623	3.893	1.578	0.297	0.730	2.315	1.578	0.398	0.933
8 site	-2.206	4.998	4.637	3.860	1.568	0.283	0.777	2.292	1.568	0.412	0.947
9 site	-2.135	5.514	4.581	3.897	1.555	0.339	0.684	2.342	1.555	0.356	0.891
10 site	-2.155	5.759	4.565	3.899	1.559	0.355	0.666	2.340	1.559	0.340	0.875
11 site	-2.164	6.082	4.566	3.897	1.573	0.354	0.669	2.324	1.573	0.341	0.876
12 site	-2.160	6.334	4.574	3.875	1.555	0.346	0.699	2.320	1.555	0.349	0.884
13 site	-2.105	6.769	4.576	3.850	1.527	0.344	0.726	2.323	1.527	0.351	0.886
14 site	-1.951	6.794	4.583	3.859	1.526	0.337	0.724	2.333	1.526	0.358	0.893
15 site	-2.059	7.018	4.582	3.852	1.519	0.338	0.730	2.333	1.519	0.357	0.892
16 site	-2.105	7.172	4.563	3.835	1.535	0.357	0.728	2.300	1.535	0.338	0.873
17 site	-2.125	7.418	4.583	3.820	1.534	0.337	0.763	2.286	1.534	0.358	0.893
18 site	-2.149	7.780	4.565	3.813	1.512	0.355	0.752	2.301	1.512	0.340	0.875
19 site	-2.148	8.202	4.571	3.820	1.514	0.349	0.751	2.306	1.514	0.346	0.881

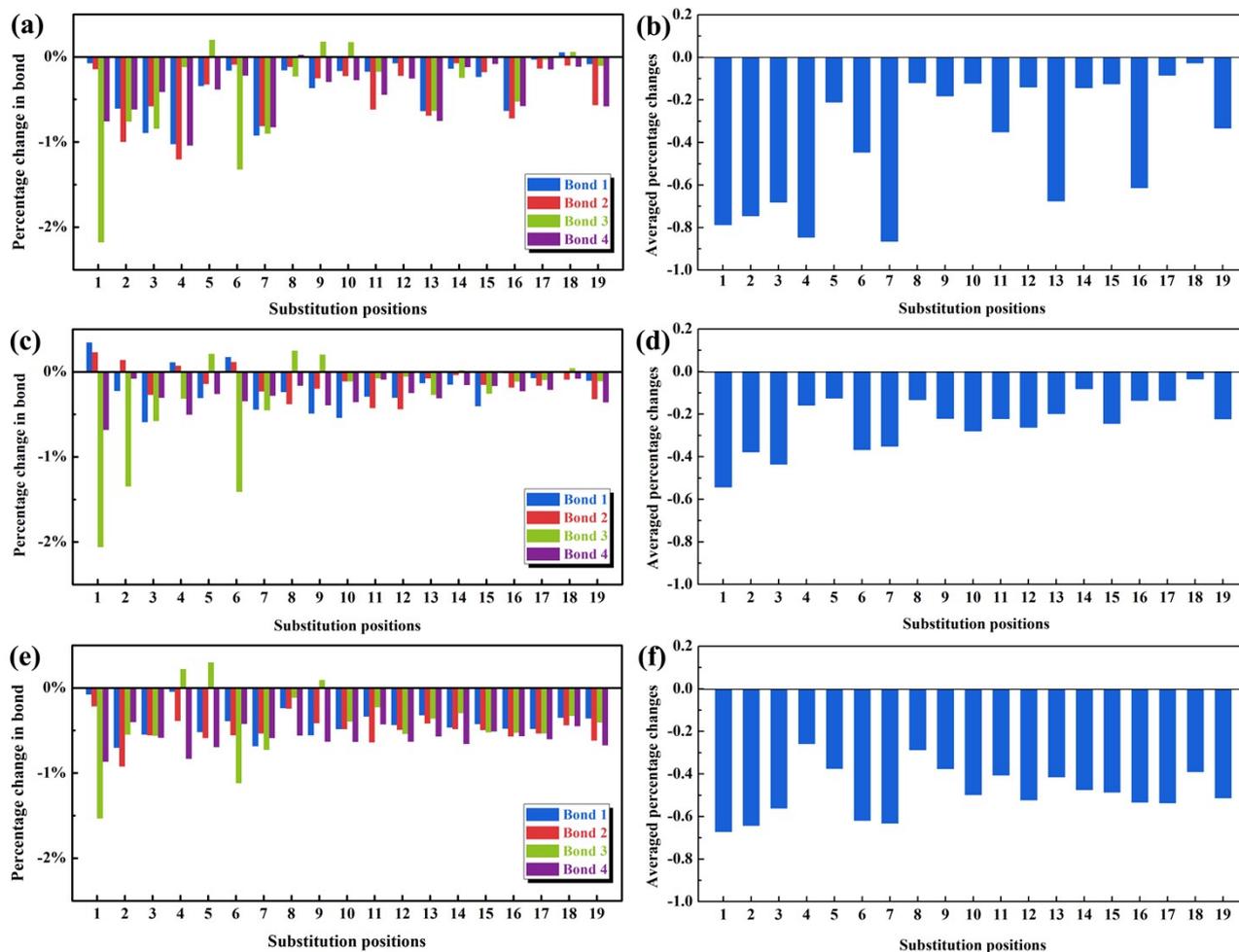
**Table S4.** The variable values of A and  $R^2$  for **Equation S16**.

Active Centers	$\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$		$\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$		$\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$	
	A	$R^2$	A	$R^2$	A	$R^2$
$\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4$	-1.314	0.852	-0.843	0.700	-1.167	0.784
$\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4$	-1.163	0.721	-1.040	0.738	-1.551	0.802
$\text{Ni}_1\text{N}_4$	-1.680	0.879	-1.257	0.842	-1.556	0.748

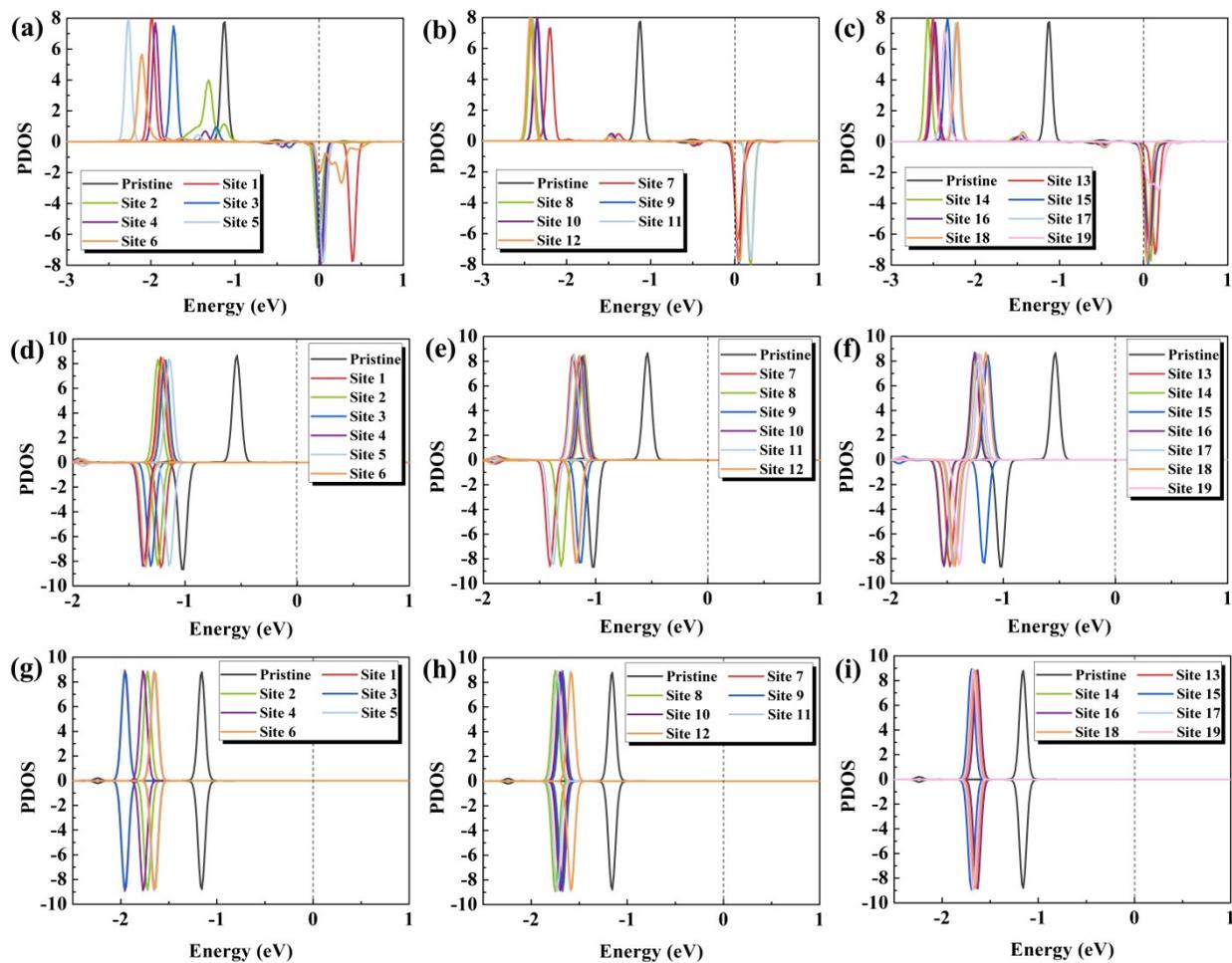
**Table S5.** Gibbs free energy change ( $\Delta G_{dis}$ ) and dissolution potential ( $E_{dis}$ ) of dissolution reaction.

	TM	pristine	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7	Site 8	Site 9
$\Delta G_{dis}$ (eV)	Fe	2.225	2.614	2.601	2.587	2.564	2.533	2.519	2.486	2.465	2.448
	Co	2.056	2.428	2.397	2.381	2.369	2.345	2.326	2.301	2.287	2.264
	Ni	1.859	2.195	2.173	2.156	2.133	2.119	2.095	2.064	2.048	2.037
$E_{dis}$ (V)	Fe	-0.742	-0.871	-0.867	-0.862	-0.855	-0.844	-0.840	-0.829	-0.822	-0.816
	Co	-0.685	-0.809	-0.799	-0.794	-0.790	-0.782	-0.775	-0.767	-0.762	-0.755
	Ni	-0.620	-0.732	-0.724	-0.719	-0.711	-0.706	-0.698	-0.688	-0.683	-0.679
	TM	Site 10	Site 11	Site 12	Site 13	Site 14	Site 15	Site 16	Site 17	Site 18	Site 19
$\Delta G_{dis}$ (eV)	Fe	2.423	2.416	2.395	2.374	2.342	2.318	2.289	2.271	2.259	2.247
	Co	2.244	2.230	2.208	2.189	2.176	2.152	2.128	2.107	2.085	2.071
	Ni	2.004	1.984	1.979	1.962	1.945	1.913	1.894	1.884	1.873	1.864
$E_{dis}$ (V)	Fe	-0.808	-0.805	-0.798	-0.791	-0.781	-0.773	-0.763	-0.757	-0.753	-0.749
	Co	-0.748	-0.743	-0.736	-0.730	-0.725	-0.717	-0.709	-0.702	-0.695	-0.690
	Ni	-0.668	-0.661	-0.660	-0.654	-0.648	-0.638	-0.631	-0.628	-0.624	-0.621

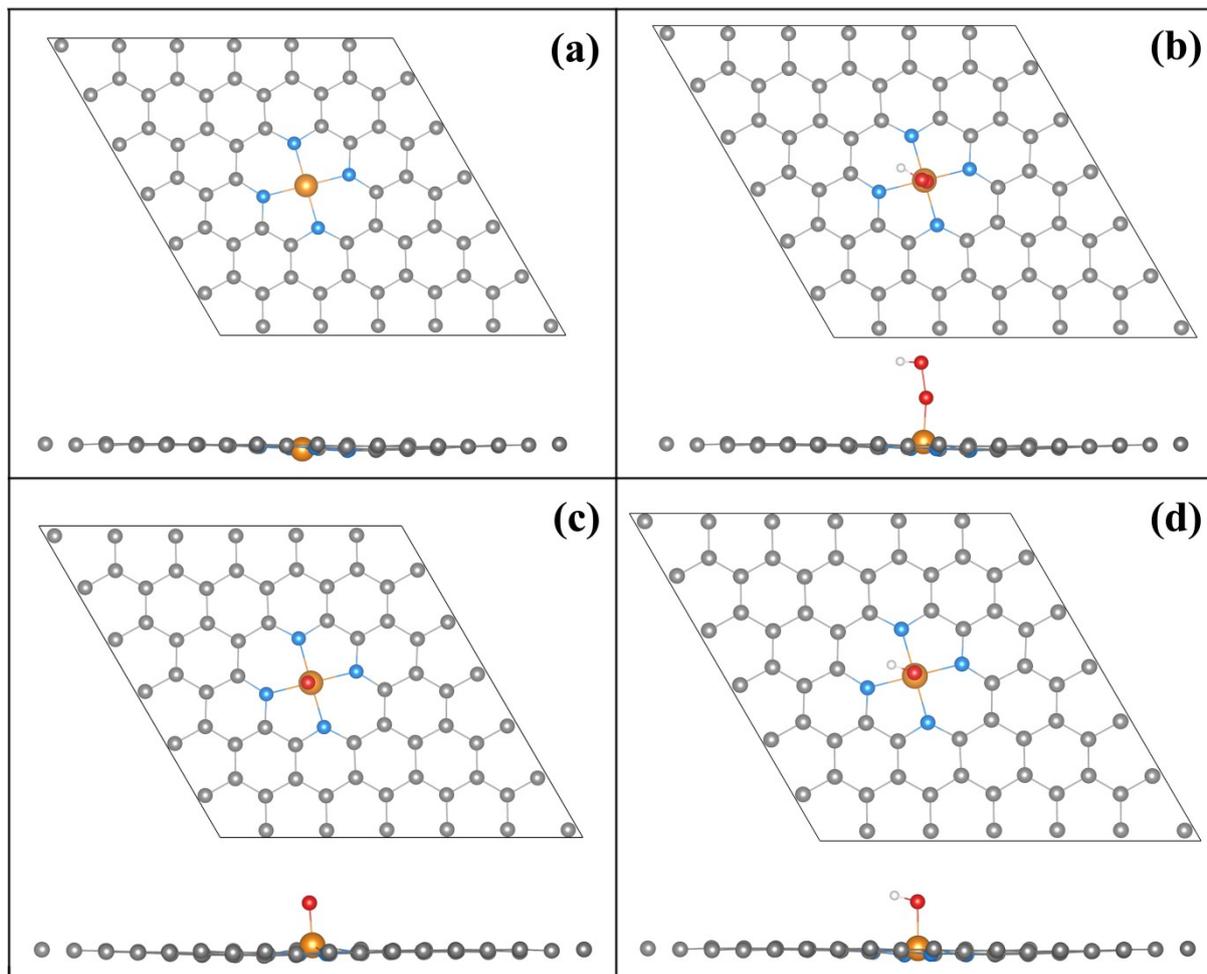
**Figure S1.** Percentage change (%) of each TM-N bond length for (a)  $\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4$ , (c)  $\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4$ , and (e)  $\text{Ni}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers after one nitrogen doping. Averaged percentage changes in four TM-N bond lengths for (b)  $\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4$ , (d)  $\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4$ , and (f)  $\text{Ni}_1\text{N}_4$  active centers following nitrogen doping.



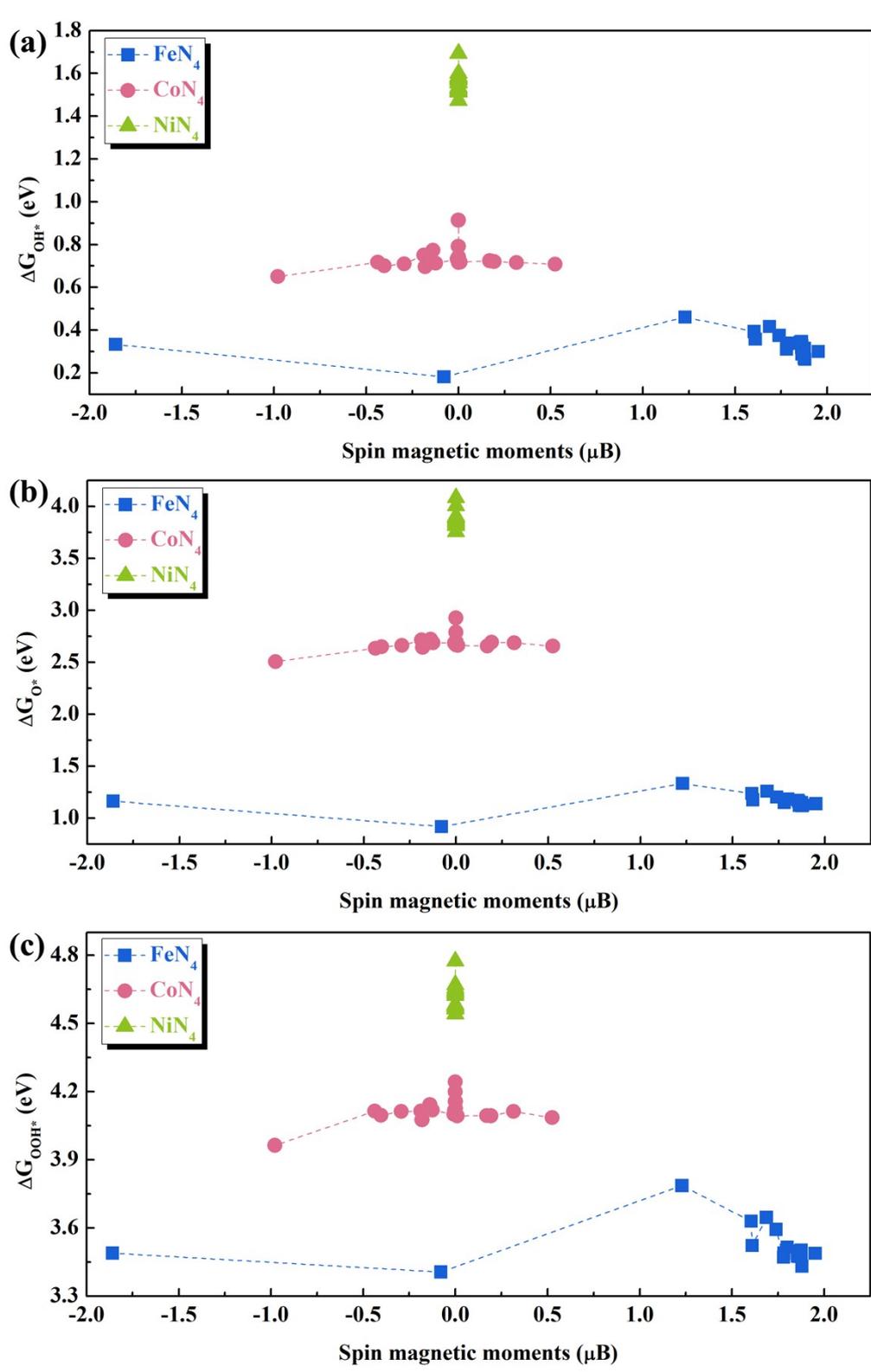
**Figure S2.** The  $d_{z^2}$  orbitals of TM cations in (a)-(c)  $\text{Fe}_1\text{N}_4@\text{carbon}$ , (d)-(f)  $\text{Co}_1\text{N}_4@\text{carbon}$ , and (g)-(i)  $\text{Ni}_1\text{N}_4@\text{carbon}$  systems.



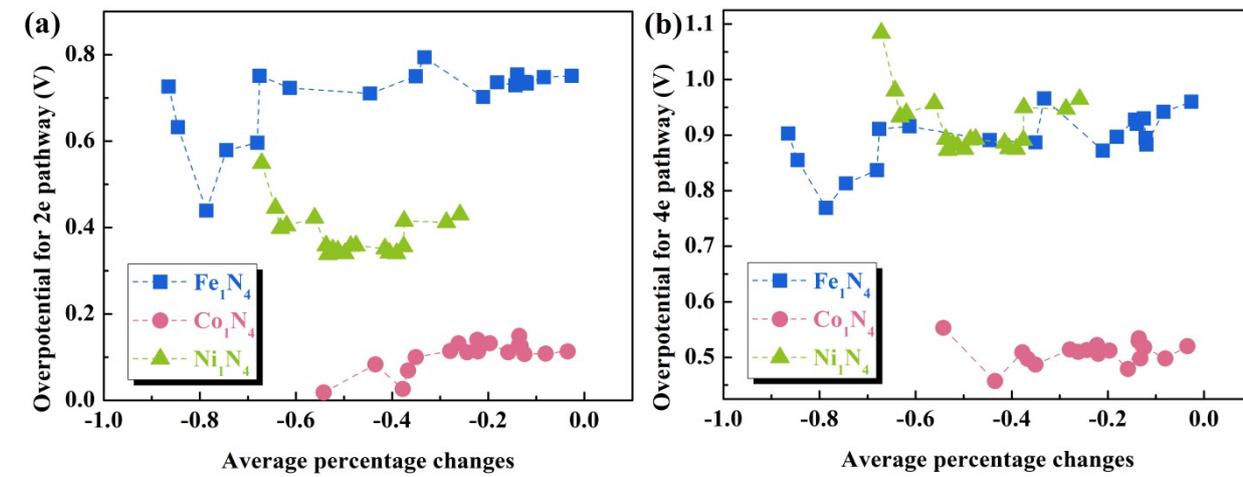
**Figure S3.** The top and side views of stable configurations for (a)  $*$ , (b)  $\text{OOH}^*$ , (c)  $\text{O}^*$ , and (d)  $\text{O}^*$ , where the white, red, gray, blue and yellow balls denoting the H, O, C, N and TM atoms.



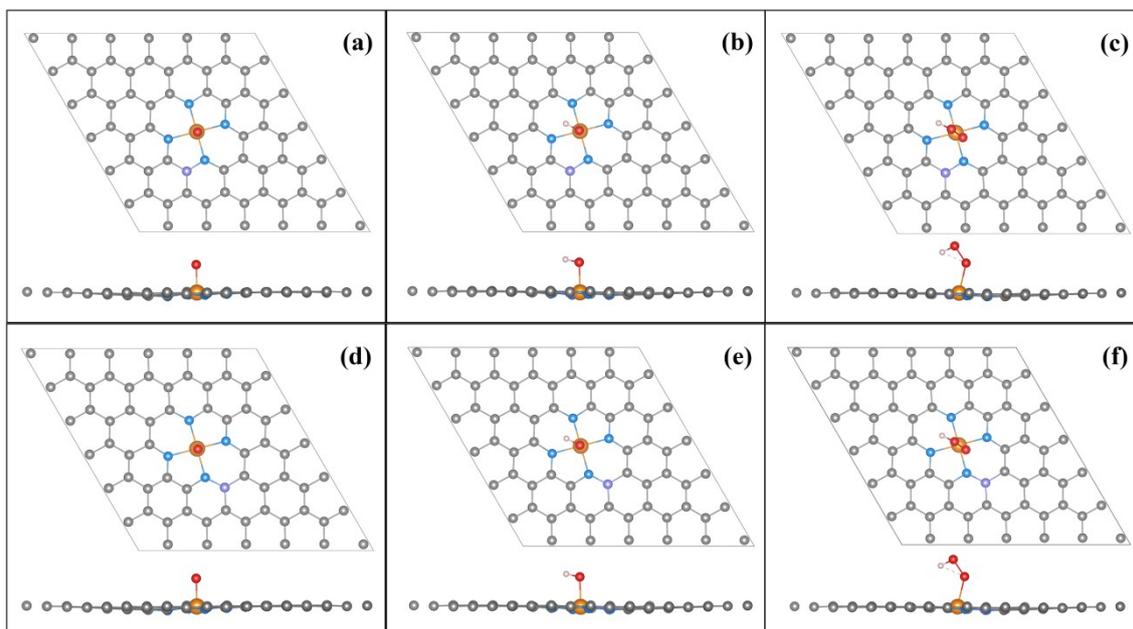
**Figure S4.** The correlation between the spin magnetic moments of TMN<sub>4</sub> centers and adsorption free energy of (a)  $\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$ , (b)  $\Delta G_{\text{O}^*}$  and (c)  $\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$ .



**Figure S5.** Variations in theoretical overpotential for (a) two-electron pathway and (b) four-electron pathway as the functions of average percentage changes in TM-N bond lengths.



**Figure S6.** Top and side views of the most stable molecular configurations: (a) O\*, (b) OH\*, and (c) OOH\* for N dopant at position 1 and (d) O\*, (e) OH\*, and (f) OOH\* for N dopant at position 2.



## References

- [1] B. Delley, An all-electron numerical method for solving the local density functional for polyatomic molecules, *J. Chem. Phys.* 92 (1) (1990) 508-517.
- [2] J.P. Perdew, K. Burke, M. Ernzerhof, Generalized gradient approximation made simple, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 77 (18) (1996) 3865-3868.
- [3] S. Grimme, Semiempirical GGA-type density functional constructed with a long-range dispersion correction, *J. Comput. Chem.* 27 (15) (2006) 1787-99.