

Supporting Information

Synergistic Ni–P Co-doping in Pyrite FeS₂ for Efficient Electrocatalytic Nitrate

Reduction via a Dissociative Mechanism: A Theoretical Insight

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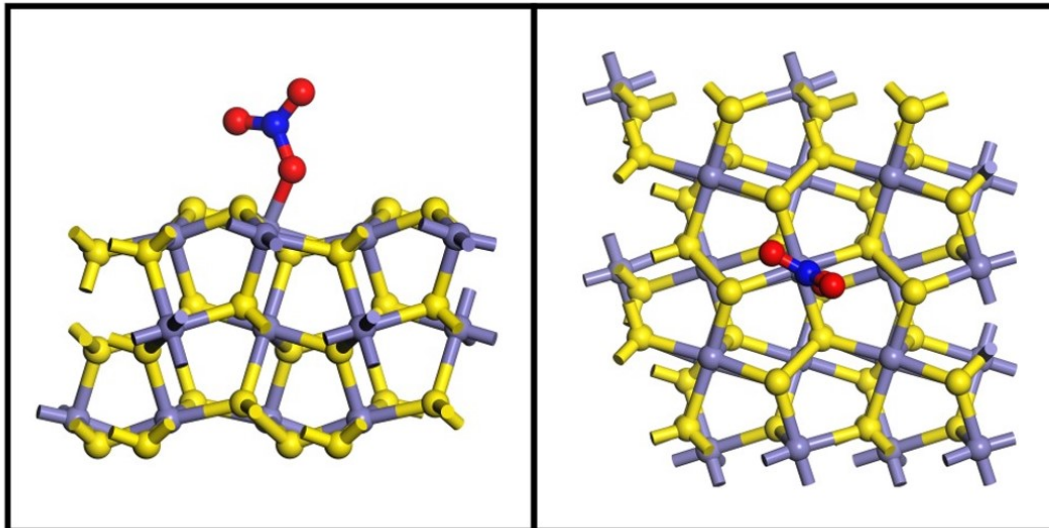
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Haitao Sun and Jixuan Li contributed equally to this work.

Table S1. Comparison of the U_L between our Ni-P/FeS₂ system and the recently reported catalysts.

Catalyst	U_L (V)
Ni/Cu (111)	-0.29
Cu@O _v -Cr ₂ CO ₂	-0.36
PdCu/C ₇ N ₆	-0.36
FeN ₄	-0.38
Ti/g-CN	-0.39
OsN ₄	-0.42
RuN ₄	-0.66



$$\Delta G = 0.76\text{eV}$$

Fig. S1. Optimized adsorption configuration and the associated Gibbs free energy change for NO_3^- on the pristine FeS_2 surface.

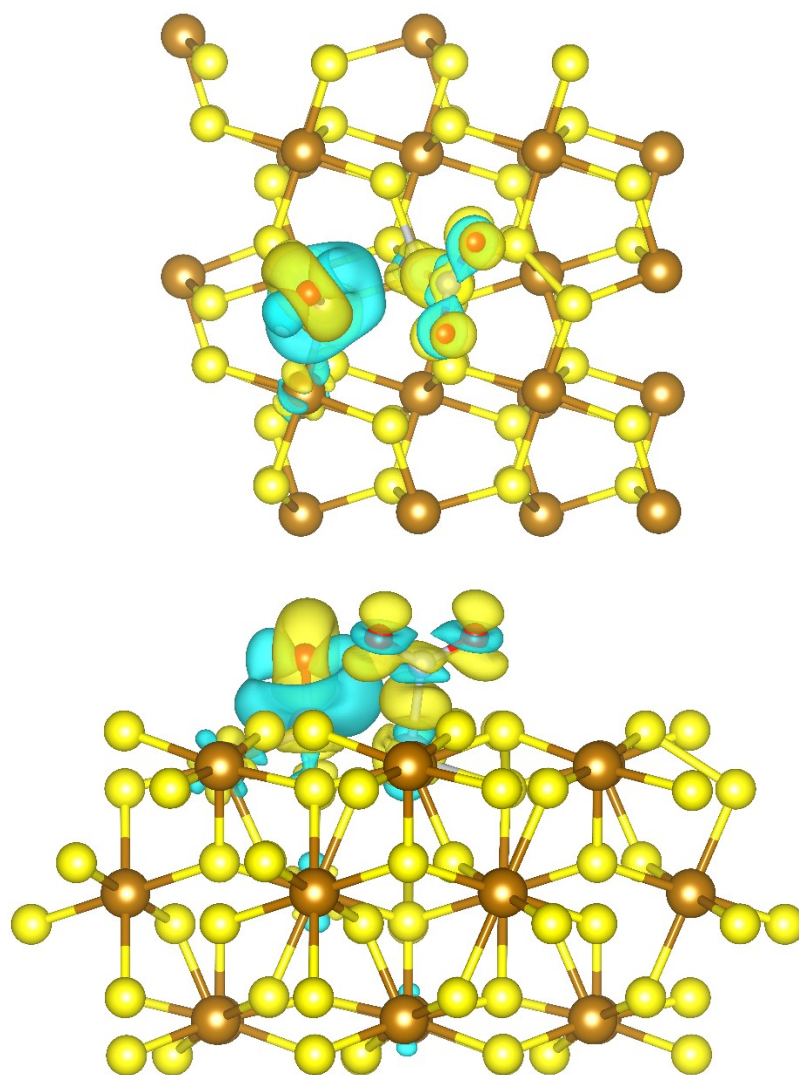


Fig. S2. Differential charge density for the adsorption of NO₃⁻ species on the Ni-P/FeS₂ catalyst.

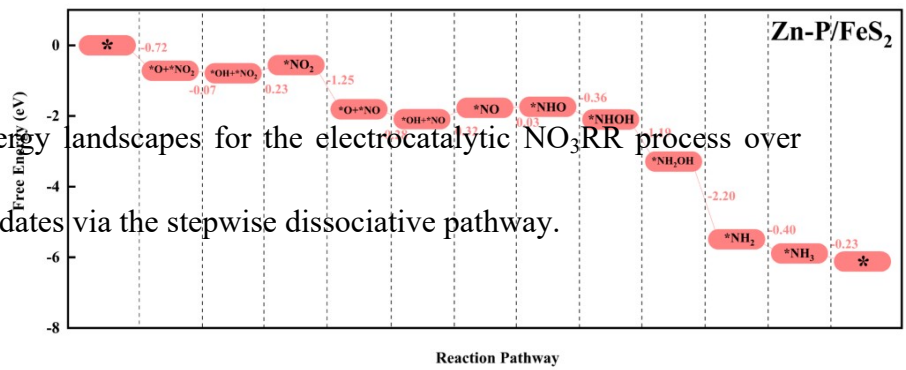
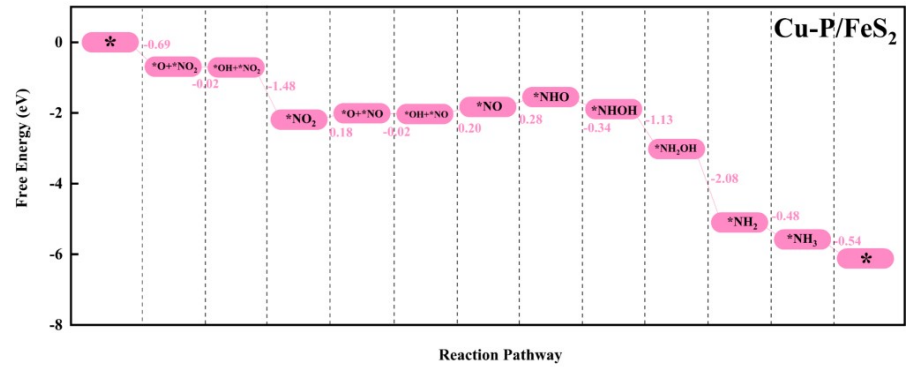
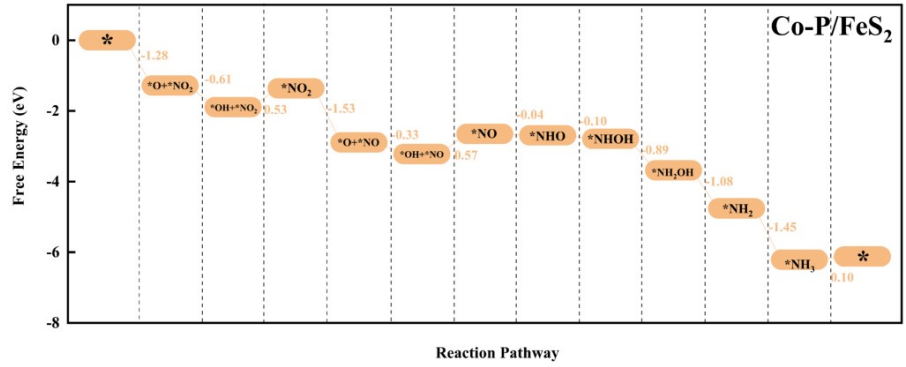
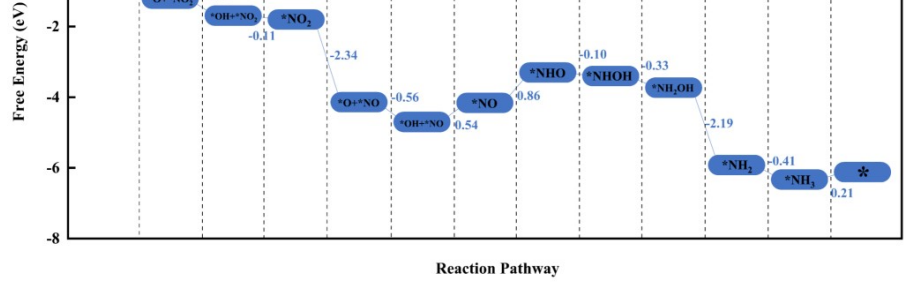


Fig. S3. Gibbs free energy landscapes for the electrocatalytic NO_3RR process over various M-P/ FeS_2 candidates via the stepwise dissociative pathway.

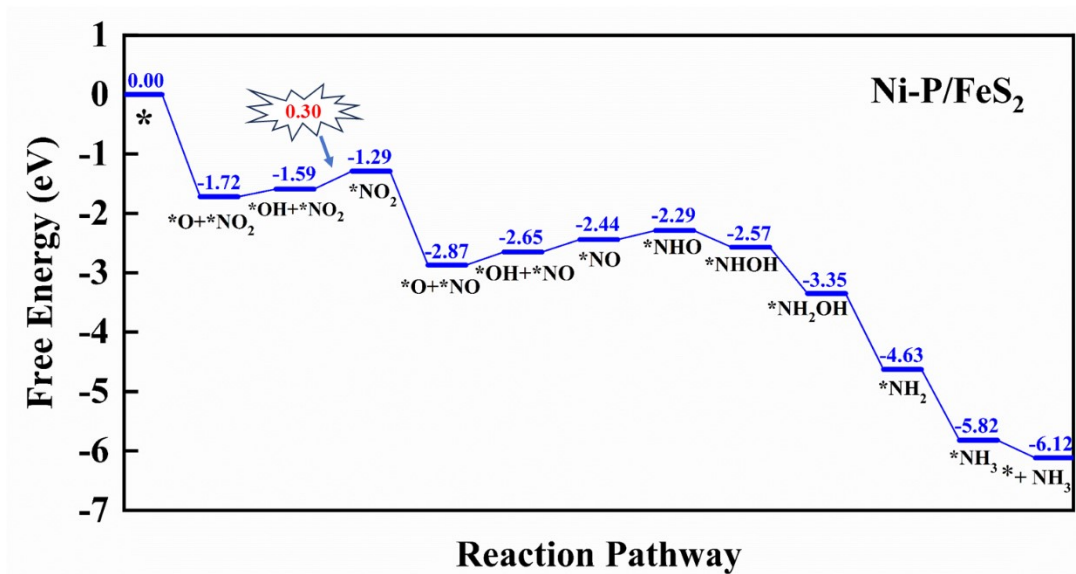


Fig. S4. The computed free energy diagram of NO₃RR on the Ni-P/FeS₂ catalyst by considering the solvent effects using the VASPsol.

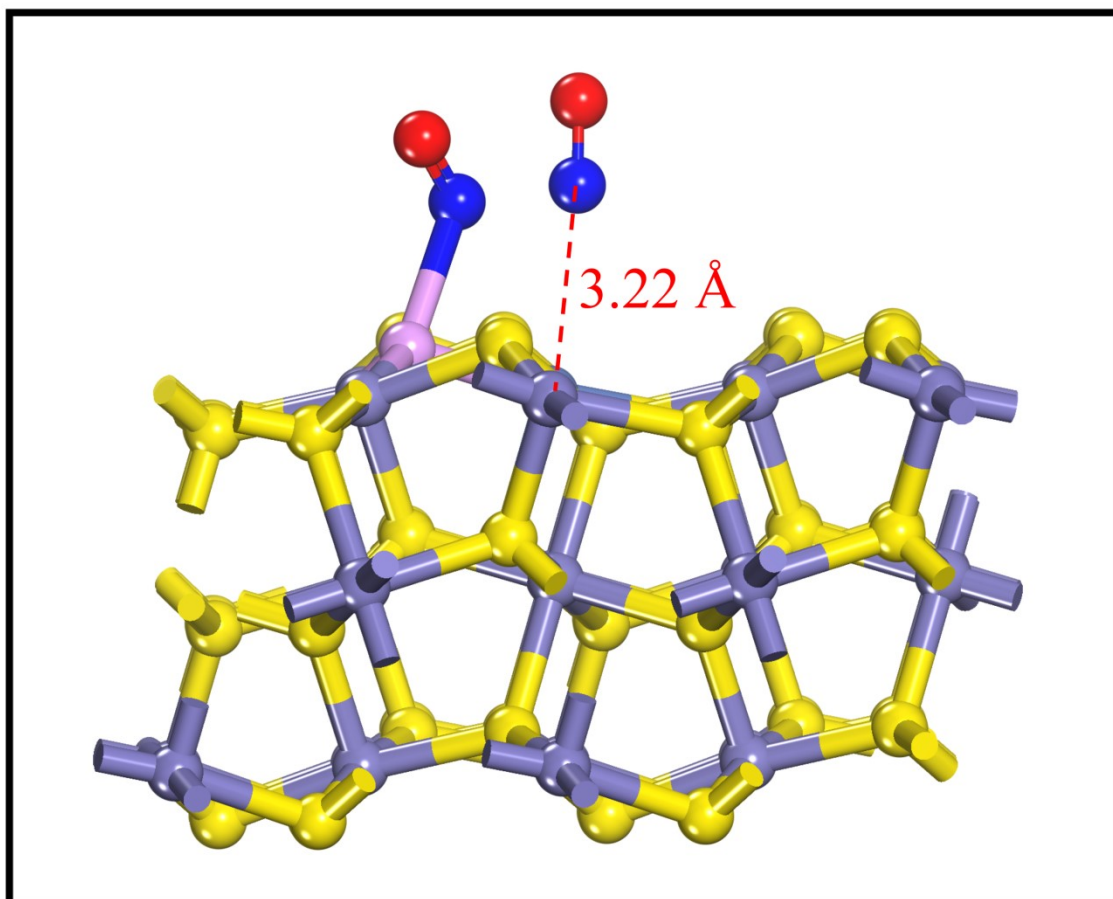


Fig. S5. Optimized adsorption configuration for a secondary NO molecule on the NO^{*}-preadsorbed Ni-P/FeS₂ catalyst surface.

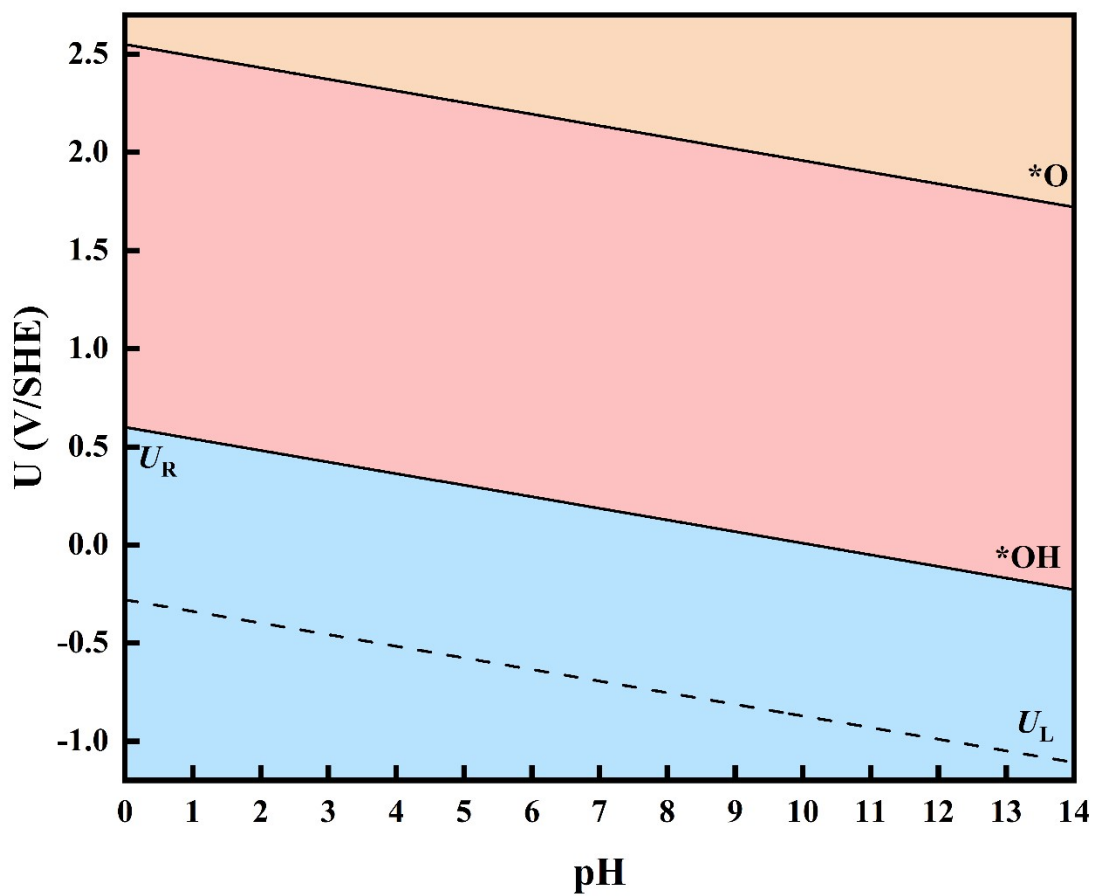


Fig. S6. Pourbaix diagram for the Ni-P/FeS₂ system.