

Supporting Information

Electrochemical Nitrate-to-Ammonia Conversion over a Broad Concentration Range via a Hollow $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4/\text{CuO}$ Catalyst

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Product analysis methods

The calculation formula for nitrate conversion is as follows:

$$\text{Conversion (\%)} = (C_0 - C_t) / C_0 * 100\% \quad (1)$$

where C_0 is the initial NO_3^- concentration (mM), and C_t is the NO_3^- concentration at time t (mM).

Energy efficiency (EE) was calculated as the ratio of thermodynamic energy output to electrical energy input:

$$EE_{\text{NH}_3} = \frac{(E_{\text{OER}} - E_{\text{NH}_3}^\theta) * FE_{\text{NH}_3}}{E_{\text{OER}} - E_{\text{cathode}}} * 100\% \quad (2)$$

where $E_{\text{OER}} = 1.23$ V is the equilibrium potential of the oxygen evolution reaction, $E_{\text{NH}_3}^\theta = 0.29$ V is the thermodynamic potential for NO_3^- to NH_3 conversion in neutral solution^{1,2}, and E_{cathode} is the applied cathodic potential (vs. RHE). For H-Co₂Cu1 at -0.8V in 50 mM KNO_3 electrolyte, this yields $EE \approx 43.99\%$.

Energy consumption per mass of ammonia ($\text{kWh kg}_{\text{NH}_3}^{-1}$) was calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Energy consumption} = \frac{V_{\text{cell}} * n * F}{3.6 * M * FE_{\text{NH}_3}} \quad (3)$$

Where V_{cell} is the cell voltage (V), n is the number of transferred electrons per mole of NH_3 produced, F is the Faraday constant (C/mol), $M = 17$ g mol^{-1} is the molar mass of NH_3 , FE_{NH_3} is faradaic efficiency of ammonia (%).

Supporting Figures and Tables

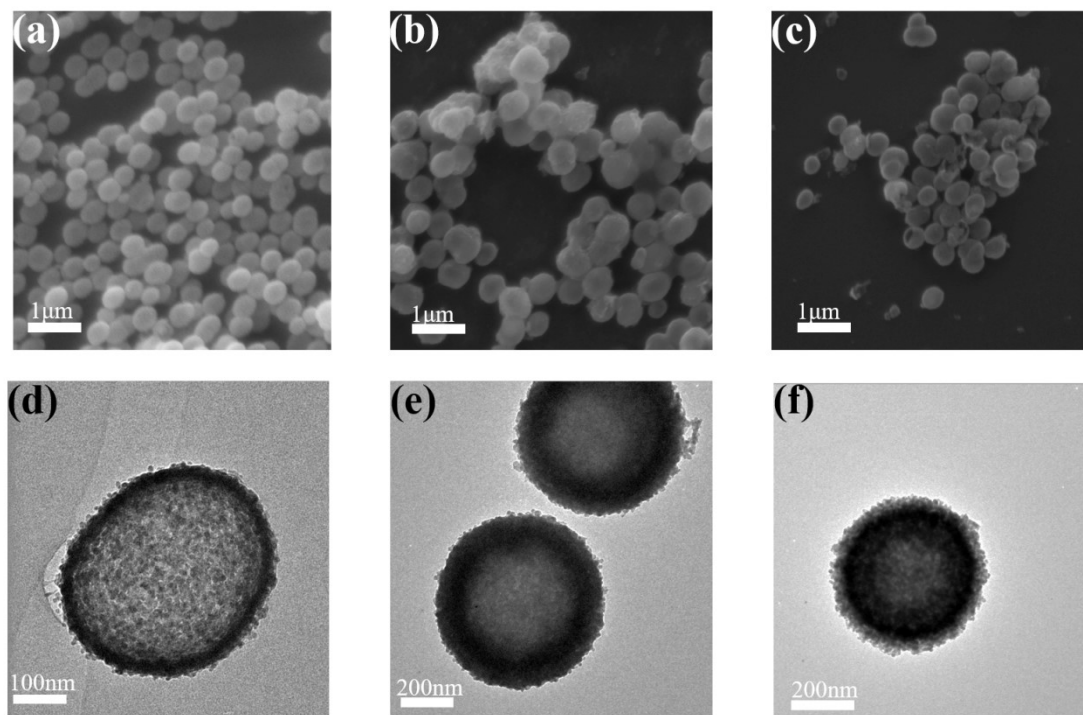


Fig. S1 SEM images of (a) H-Co₂Cu₁ (b) H-Co₁Cu₁ (c) H-Co₁Cu₂ hollow nanoparticles. TEM images of the (d) H-Co₂Cu₁ (e) H-Co₁Cu₁ (f) H-Co₁Cu₂ hollow nanoparticles.

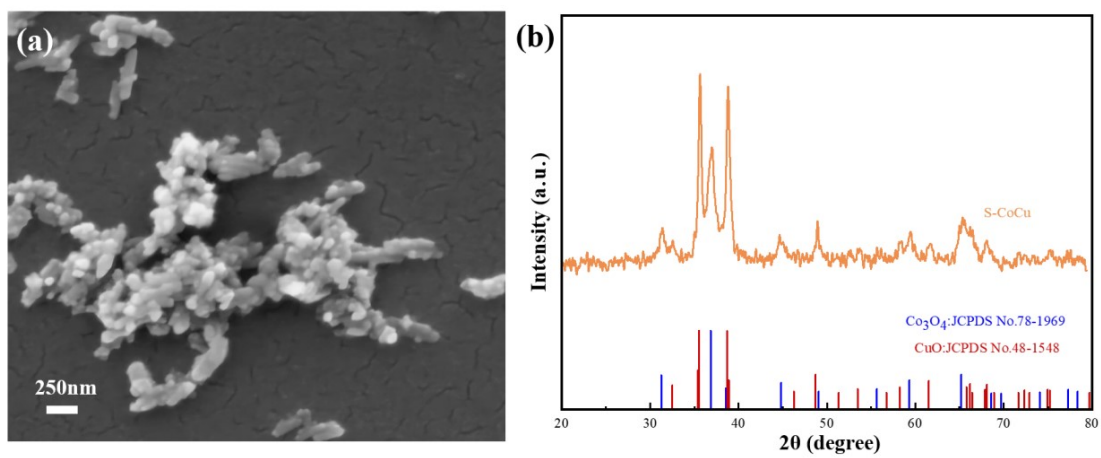


Fig. S2 (a) a representative SEM image and (b) XRD of S-CoCu particles.

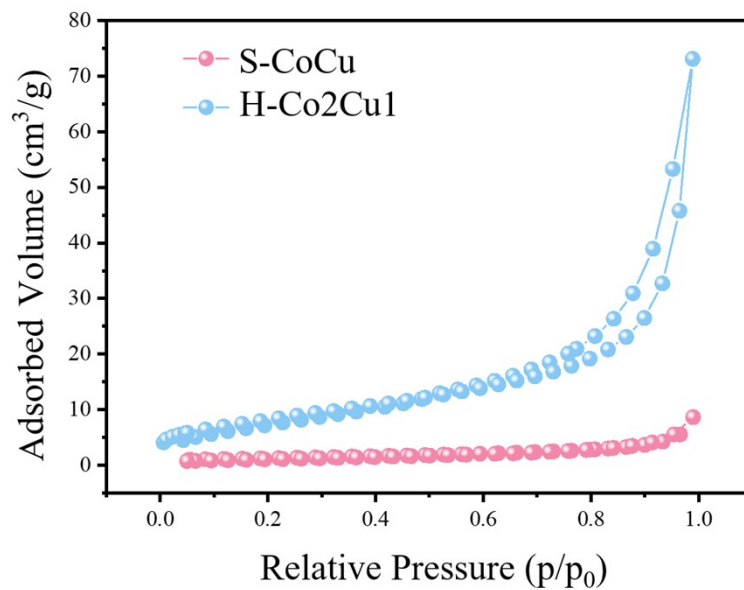


Fig. S3 Specific surface area measurement of H-Co2Cu1 and S-CoCu. BET surface area of H-Co2Cu1 is 30.3 m^2/g , and BET surface area of S-CoCu is 4.5 m^2/g .

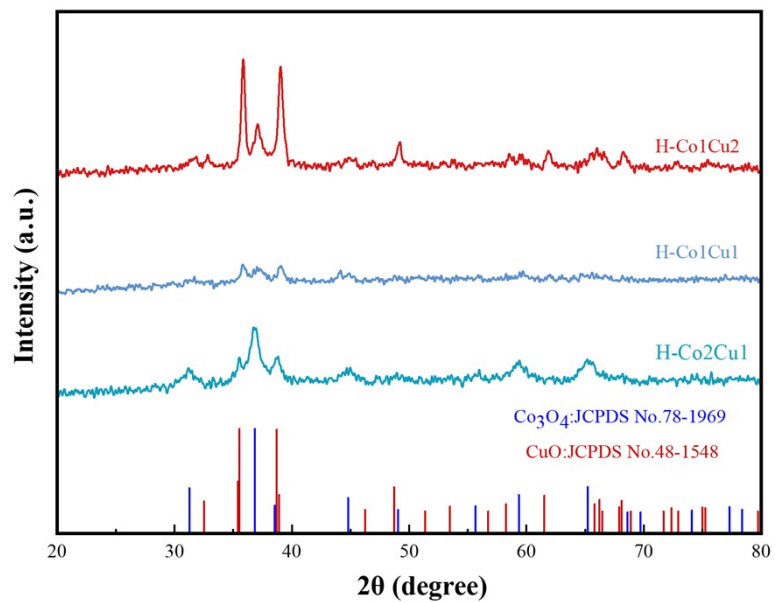


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of H-Co₂Cu₁, H-Co₁Cu₁ and H-Co₁Cu₂ hollow spheres.

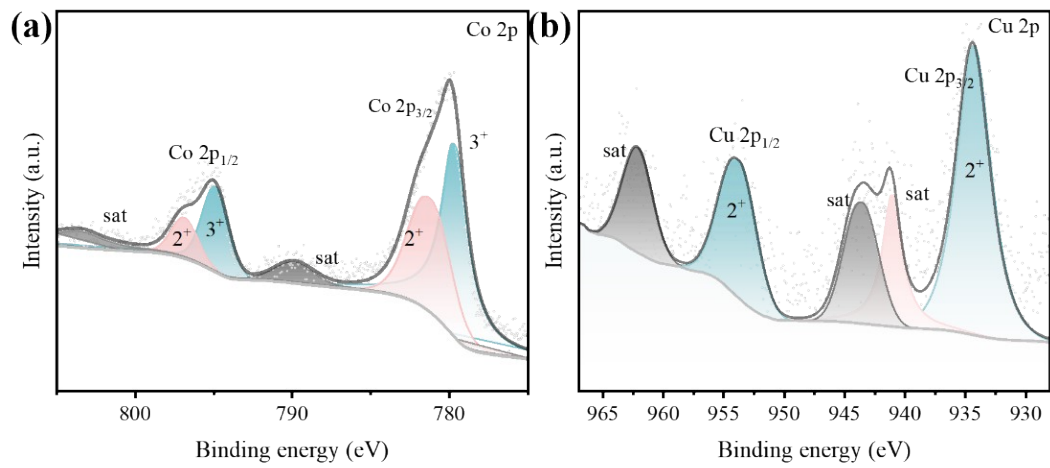


Fig. S5 XPS spectra of (a) Cu 2p for CuO and (b) Co 2p for Co₃O₄.

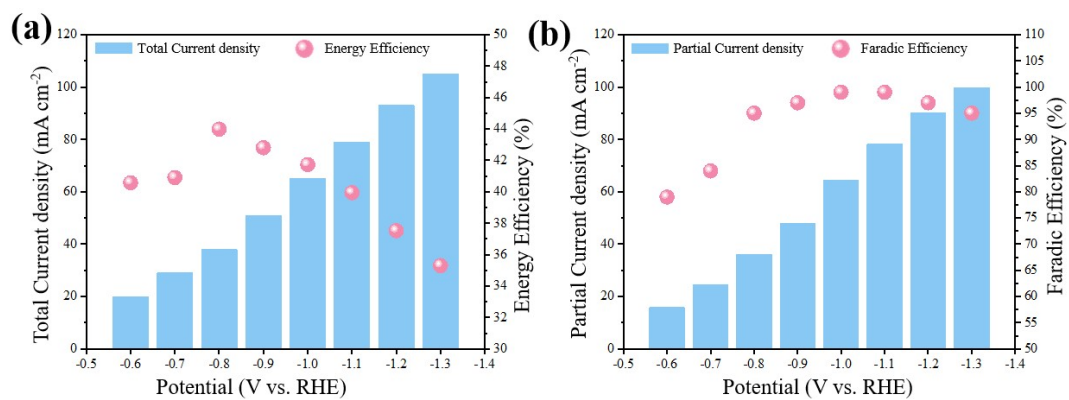


Fig. S6 (a) Potential-dependent activity and energy efficiency at 50 mM nitrate using H-Co₂Cu₁; (b) Potential-dependent NH₃ selectivity and partial current density at 50 mM nitrate using H-Co₂Cu₁.

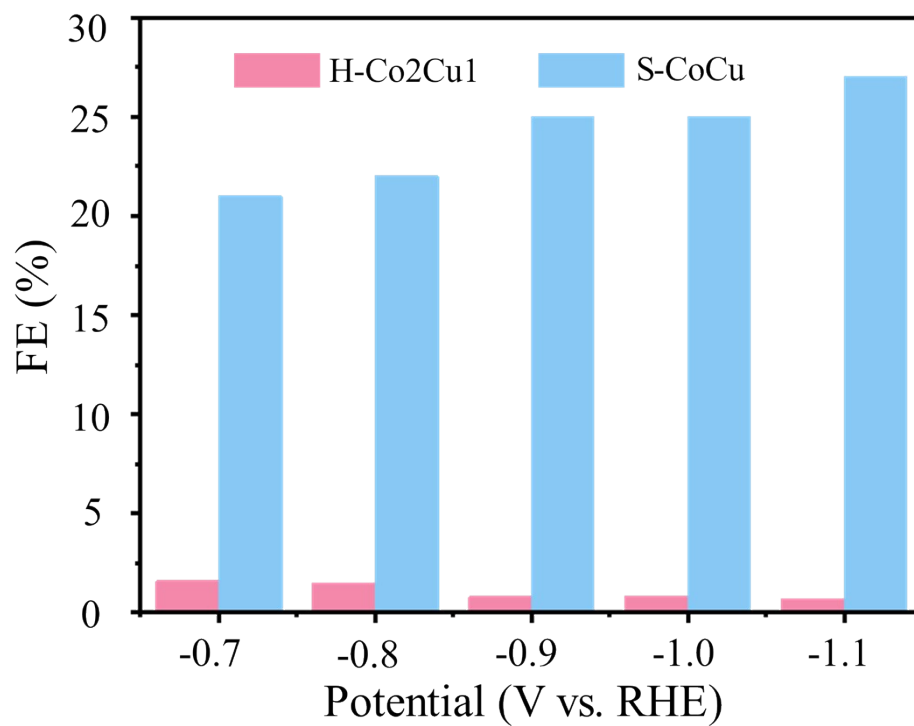


Fig. S7 Faradaic efficiency of NO₂⁻ for H-Co₂Cu₁ and S-CoCu in 50 mM KNO₃ electrolyte.

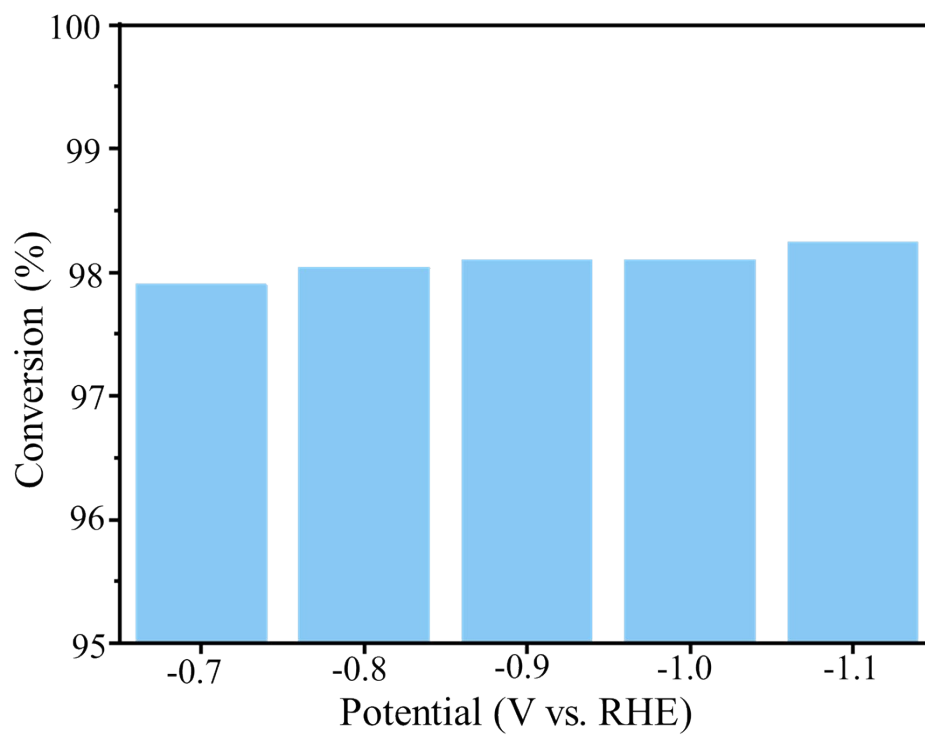


Fig. S8 NO₃⁻ conversion of H-Co₂Cu₁ in 0.2 M K₂SO₄ and 50 mM KNO₃ electrolytes.

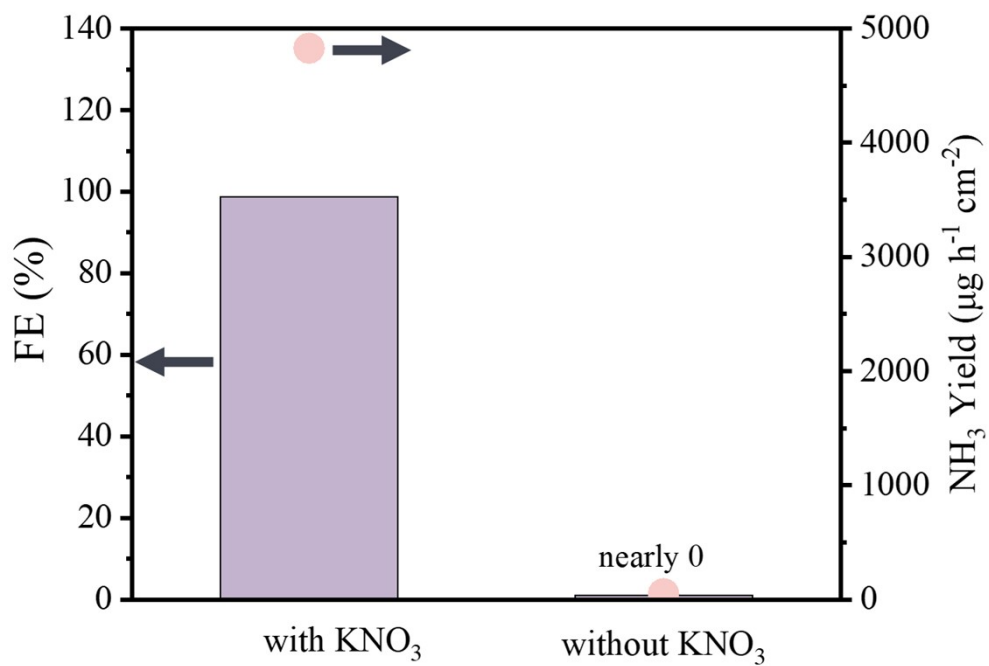


Fig. S9 The NH₃ yield rate and FE of H-Co₂Cu₁ measured at -1.1 V in 0.2 M K₂SO₄ electrolyte with and without NO₃⁻ (Bars denote NH₃ FE, and scatter points denote NH₃ yield rate).

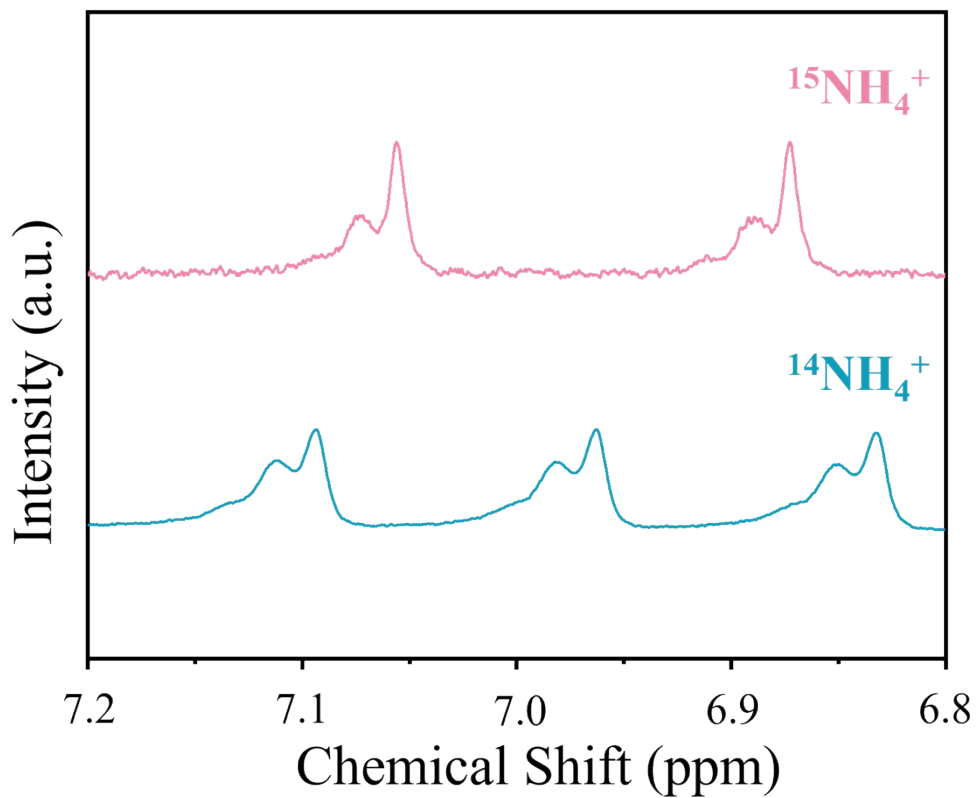


Fig. S10 ^1H NMR spectra of the electrolyte after electrocatalytic eNRA reaction using $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$ and $^{14}\text{NO}_3^-$ as the nitrogen source.

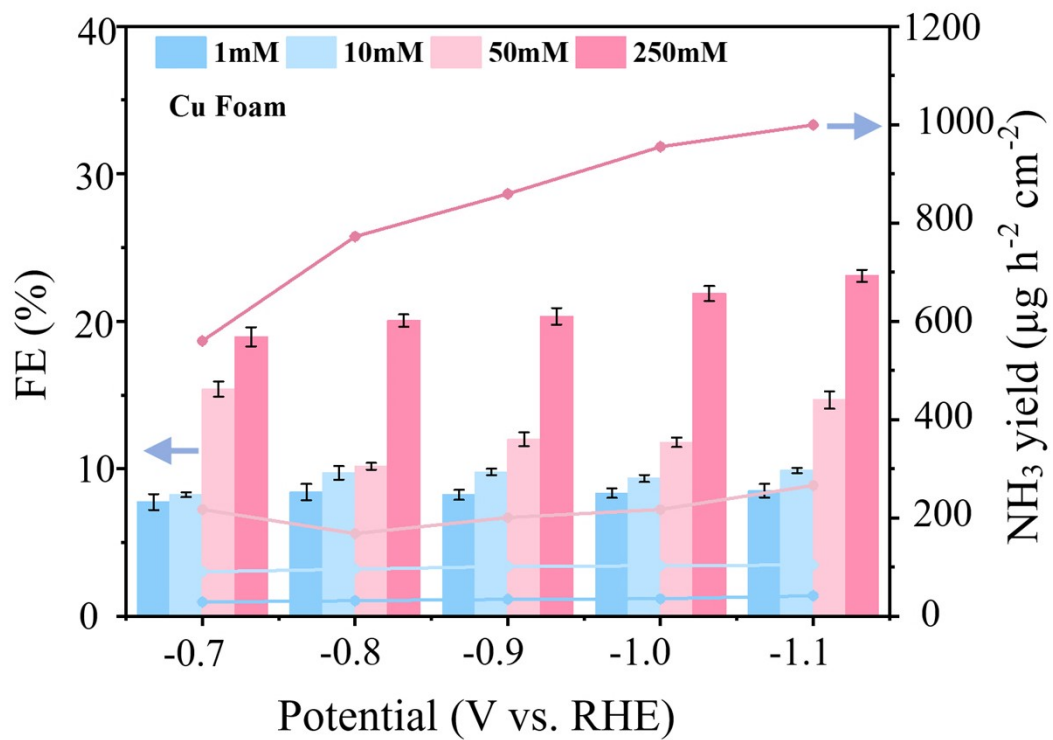


Fig. S11 Faradaic efficiency for NH₃ and NH₃ yield rate of foam copper in different electrolyte concentrations (Bars denote NH₃ FE, and lines denote NH₃ yield rate).

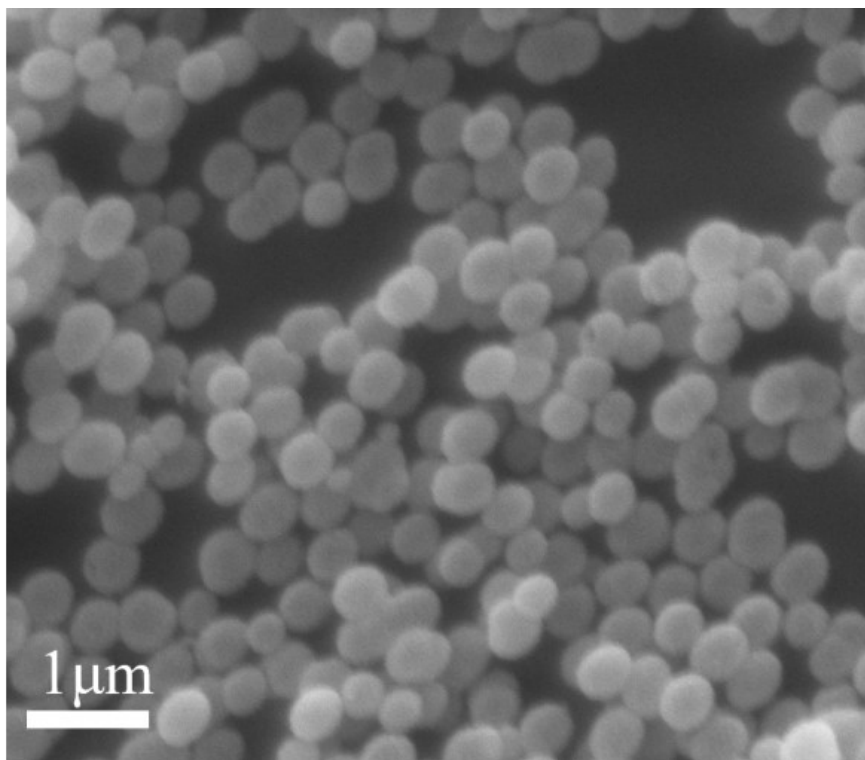


Fig. S12 SEM image of the H-Co₂Cu₁ hollow spheres after electrolysis.

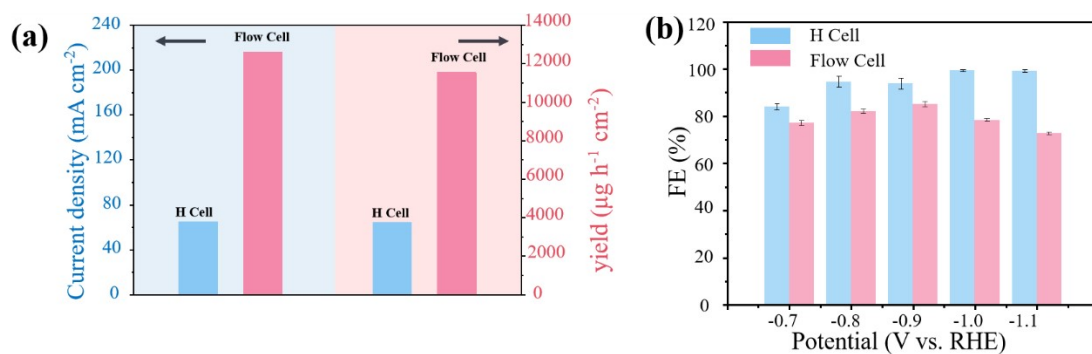


Fig. S13 (a) Comparisons of the measured current densities and NH₃ yield rates measured in H-type cell and flow cell under the same reaction conditions (50 mM KNO₃ electrolyte, -1.0V vs RHE, 1 h reaction time). (b) Faradaic efficiency for NH₃ of H-Co₂Cu₁ in conventional H-type cell and flow cell within 50 mM KNO₃ electrolyte.

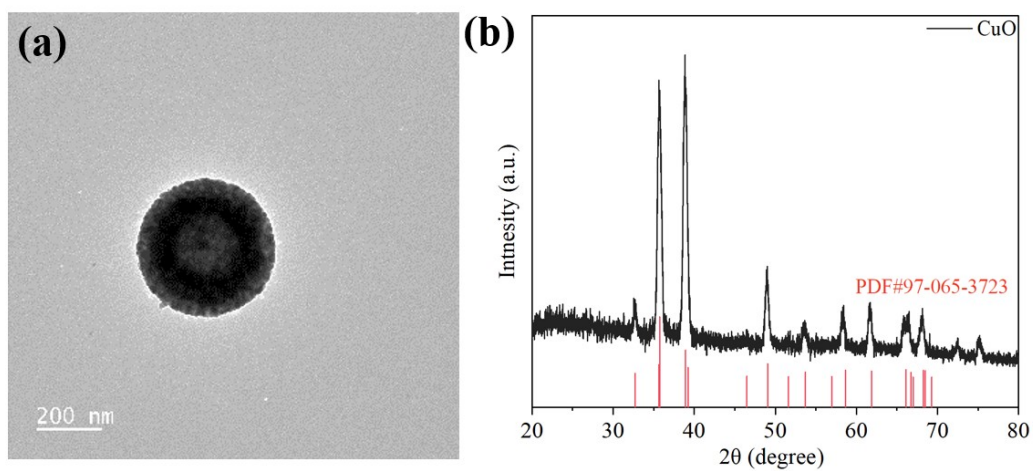


Fig. S14 (a) a representative SEM image and (b) XRD of hollow CuO nanoparticles.

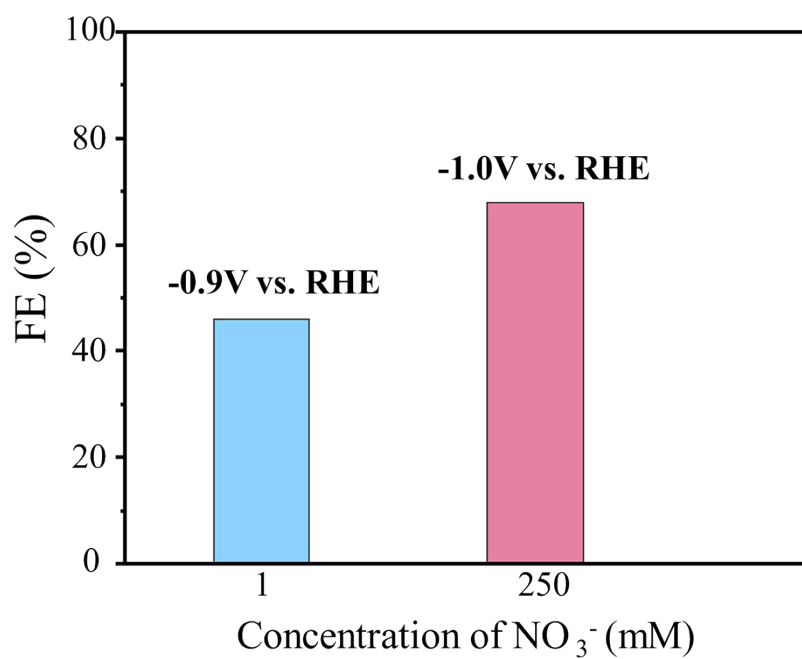


Fig. S15 NH_3 FE of hollow CuO catalysts in 1 mM and 250 mM nitrate concentrations.

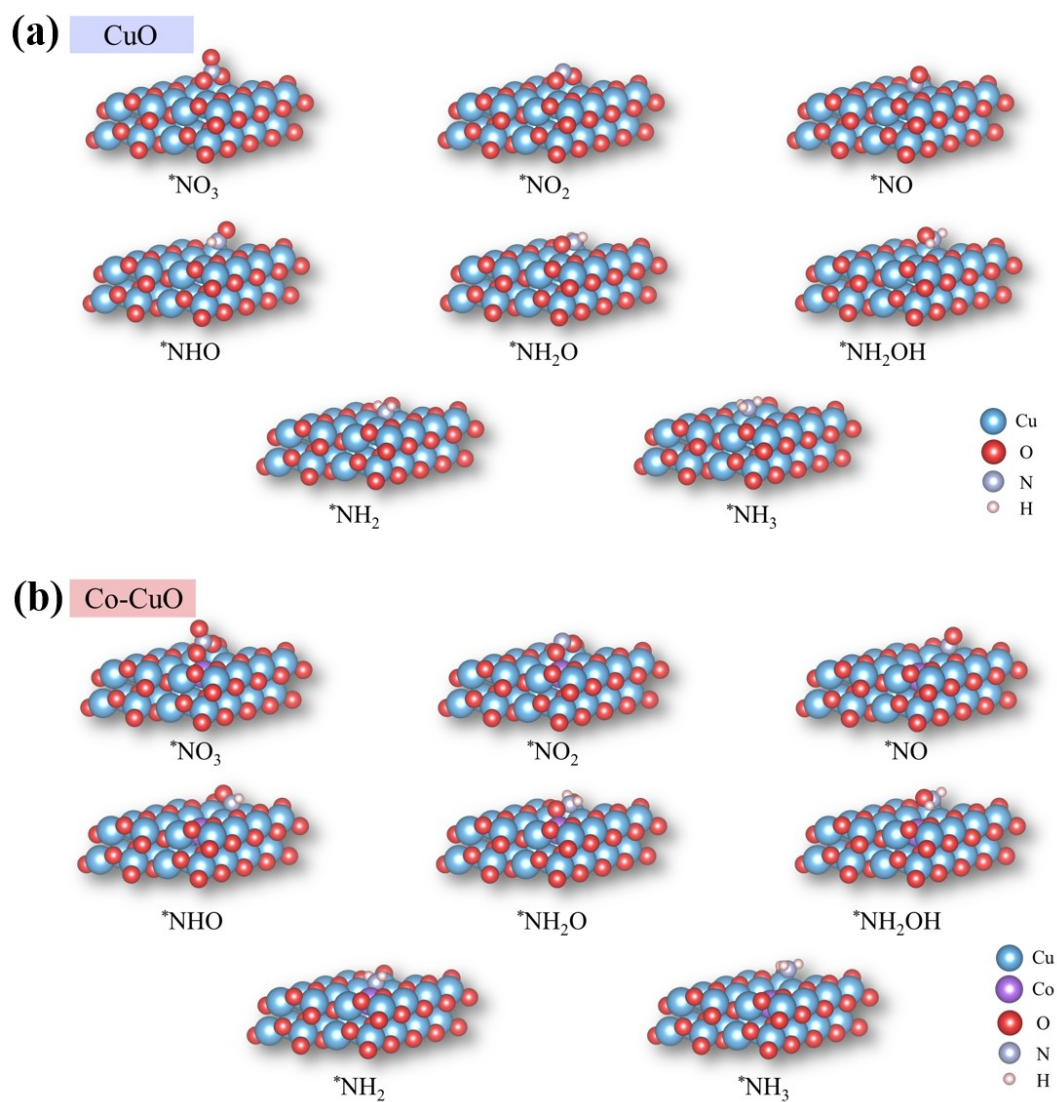


Fig. S16 Corresponding structural models for the reaction pathways on (a) CuO and (b) Co-CuO models.

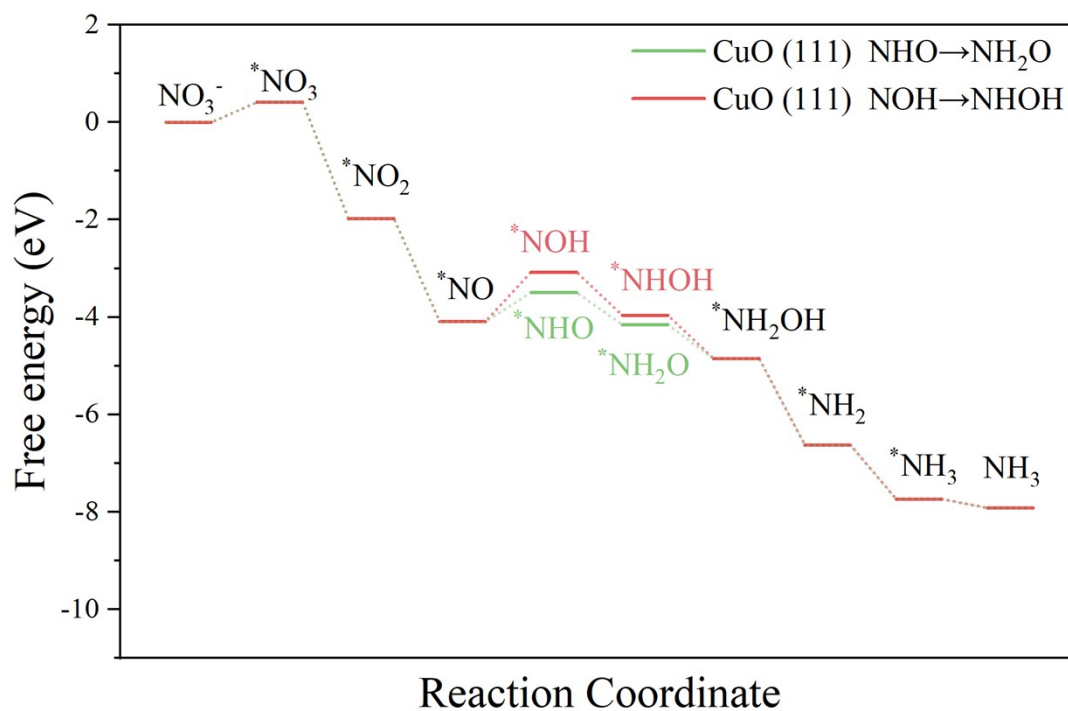


Fig. S17 Calculated free energy profiles for eNRA on the CuO(111) surface. Two competing hydrogenation pathways from $^*\text{NO}$ are compared: the $^*\text{NOH} \rightarrow ^*\text{NHOH}$ route (red) and the $^*\text{NHO} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{O}$ route (green), indicating $^*\text{NHO}/^*\text{NH}_2\text{O}$ is energetically more favorable on CuO(111), governing the subsequent reduction steps toward NH_3 .

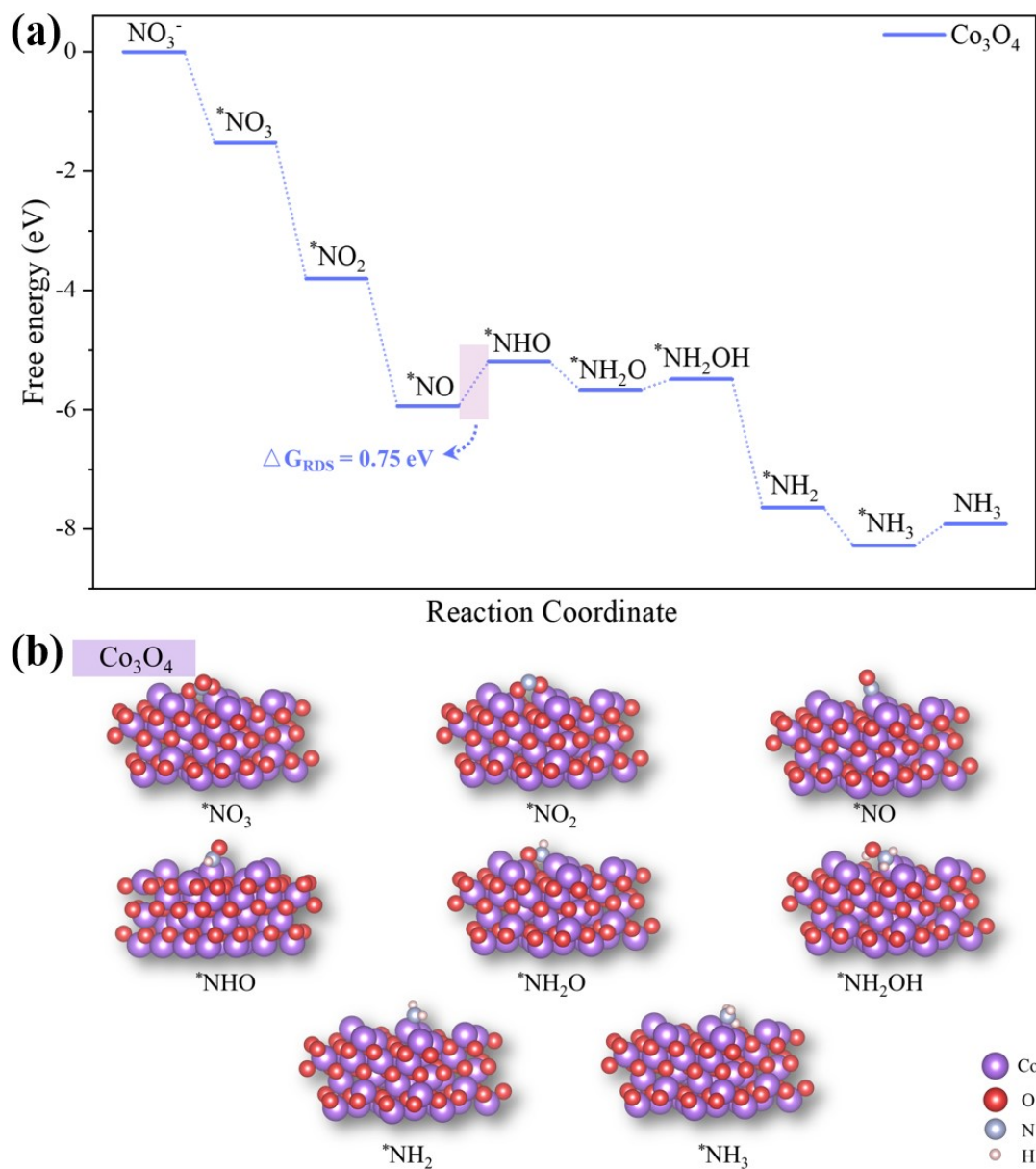


Fig. S18 (a) Calculated free energy profiles for the reaction pathways on Co_3O_4 (111) surface and (b) corresponding structural models.

Table S1. Cu/Co molar ratio of unsupported H-Co₂Cu₁, H-Co₁Cu₁ and H-Co₁Cu₂ measured by ICP-OES.

Catalyst	Co (mg/L)	Cu (mg/L)	Co (wt%)	Cu (wt%)	Co:Cu molar ratio
H-Co ₂ Cu ₁	2.25	1.08	45.0	21.6	2.24:1
H-Co ₁ Cu ₁	1.64	1.80	32.8	36.0	0.98:1
H-Co ₁ Cu ₂	1.19	2.68	23.8	53.6	0.48:1

Table S2. Comparison of recently reported system energy consumption values.

Energy consumption (kWh kg ⁻¹ NH ₃)	REF
26.95	This work
28.4	3
17.0	4
21.4	5
21.19	6
27.8	7
23.0	8
19.5	9
16.3	10
39.49	11

Table S3. Comparison of eNRA performance of catalysts reported in neutral environment.

Catalyst	NO ₃ ⁻ Electrolyte (mM)	NH ₃ yield (μg·h ⁻¹ cm ⁻²)	FE (%)	REF
H-Co ₂ Cu ₁	1	74	86	This
	10	2107	97	work
	50	4809	99.8	
	250	8959	250	
CuX	3.6	1340	80	12
Cu ₂ O/TiO ₂ -x	3.6	3220	98	13
Cu-CoFe LDH-Ov5	5	1615	95.6	14
Cu ₂ O/Cu nanosheet	14	2793	93.2	15
r-Cu/Ga ₂ O ₃ -SAM20	20	16106	95.48	16
AuRu-Cu ₂ O/CF	35.7	10810	90.99	17
c-Co@a-Cu	50	4630	99.6	18
TTA-TPH-CuCo	100	13490	92.31	19
Ni-CuO	100	15980	95.26	20
CoTMA	100	4513.5	94.7	21
ZIF-67@HMCS	100	10200	97.6	22
Ca-Cu ₂ O-OA	100	15020	97.49	23
Cu ₁ Co ₁ HHTP	100	30200	96.4	24
i(TCNQ) ₂ /NF NTs	200	11286.9	83.7	25
CoCu-NC	200	2450	95.3	26
CuCo-DHTA	500	13490	91.58	27

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