

**Atomic Ru cluster supported on CeO<sub>2</sub>(110) for effective catalyzing  
electrochemical N<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction: insights from density functional theory**

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Table S1 Calculated binding energy of  $\text{Ru}_n$  ( $n=1-6, 10$ ) on  $\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , the optimized bond lengths and Bader charge and the related donations of atoms are shown in Figure S3.

$\text{Ru}_n/\text{CeO}_2(110)$	$E_b$ / eV	Bond	Bond length/ $\text{\AA}$	Atom	Bader charge/ e
Ru <sub>1</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> (110)	-6.97	Ru-O1	1.962	Ru	0.93
		Ru-O2	2.025	O1	-0.95
		Ru-O3	2.008	O2	-0.53
		Ru-O4	1.988	O3	-0.43
				O4	-0.93
				O5	-1.31
				O6	-1.18
				Ce1	2.42
				Ce2	0.52
				Ce3	2.34
				Ce4	2.10
Ru <sub>2</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-8.83	Ru1-Ru2	2.239	Ru1	1.50
		Ru1-O1	1.861	Ru2	0.18
		Ru1-O2	1.782	O1	-0.95
		Ru2-O3	1.876	O2	-1.04
		Ru2-O4	1.799	O3	-1.01
				O4	-1.04
				O5	-1.08
				O6	-0.78
				Ce1	1.79
				Ce2	0.93
Ru <sub>3</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-9.27	Ru1-Ru2	2.511	Ru1	0.94
		Ru1-Ru3	2.339	Ru2	0.60
		Ru2-Ru3	2.224	Ru3	0.54
		Ru1-O1	1.899	O1	-1.55
		Ru1-O2	1.790	O2	-1.25
		Ru2-O3	1.991	O3	-1.47
		Ru2-O4	2.013	O4	-1.50
		Ru3-O5	1.812	O5	-1.20
				O6	-1.60
				O7	-1.63
Ru <sub>4</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-10.29	Ru1-Ru2	2.223	Ru1	-0.34
		Ru1-Ru4	2.234	Ru2	0.44
		Ru2-Ru3	2.352	Ru3	1.27
		Ru3-Ru4	2.241	Ru4	0.82
		Ru2-O1	1.938	O1	-0.91

		Ru2-O2	1.938	O2	-1.06
		Ru3-O3	1.822	O3	-1.13
		Ru3-O4	1.864	O4	-0.96
		Ru4-O5	1.817	O5	-1.19
				O6	-1.21
				O7	-1.19
				Ce1	2.16
				Ce2	2.31
				Ce3	1.42
Ru <sub>5</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-9.97	Ru1-Ru2	2.280	Ru1	0.41
		Ru1-Ru3	2.626	Ru2	0.23
		Ru1-Ru4	2.645	Ru3	0.49
		Ru1-Ru5	2.274	Ru4	0.11
		Ru2-Ru3	2.374	Ru5	0.05
		Ru2-Ru5	2.892	O1	-0.85
		Ru3-Ru4	2.256	O2	-1.13
		Ru4-Ru5	2.389	O3	-1.26
		Ru2-O1	1.800	O4	-0.90
		Ru3-O2	1.926	O5	-0.74
		Ru4-O3	1.912	O6	-1.16
		Ru5-O4	1.776	Ce1	2.12
				Ce2	1.93
				Ce3	0.26
Ru <sub>6</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-10.47	Ru1-Ru2	2.365	Ru1	-0.18
		Ru1-Ru3	2.342	Ru2	1.0
		Ru1-Ru6	2.240	Ru3	0.68
		Ru2-Ru3	2.499	Ru4	-0.15
		Ru2-Ru5	2.269	Ru5	0.06
		Ru3-Ru4	2.270	Ru6	-0.09
		Ru4-Ru5	2.605	O1	-0.94
		Ru4-Ru6	2.313	O2	-1.24
		Ru5-Ru6	2.356	O3	-1.01
		Ru2-O1	1.949	O4	-1.07
		Ru2-O2	1.974	O5	-0.95
		Ru3-O3	1.818	O6	-1.24
		Ru5-O4	2.019	O7	-1.38
		Ru5-O5	1.978	Ce1	2.21
				Ce2	2.45
				Ce3	1.93
Ru <sub>10</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-11.46	Ru1-Ru2	2.270	Ru1	-0.22
		Ru1-Ru5	2.379	Ru2	0.45
		Ru1-Ru6	2.303	Ru3	0.19
		Ru2-Ru3	2.502	Ru4	0.97
		Ru2-Ru7	2.233	Ru5	0.27

Ru3-Ru4	2.300	Ru6	0.02
Ru3-Ru8	2.242	Ru7	-0.28
Ru4-Ru5	2.341	Ru8	0.3
Ru4-Ru9	2.312	Ru9	-0.24
Ru5-Ru10	2.265	Ru10	0.31
Ru6-Ru7	2.293	O1	-0.98
Ru6-Ru10	2.292	O2	-0.42
Ru7-Ru8	2.415	O3	-1.26
Ru8-Ru9	2.298	O4	-0.72
Ru9-Ru10	2.290	O5	-1.18
Ru1-O1	1.877	O6	-1.04
Ru2-O3	1.971	Ce1	2.36
Ru3-O3	1.929	Ce2	-0.04
Ru4-O5	1.797	Ce3	1.71
Ru5-O6	1.901		

Table S2 Calculated N-Ru bond length ( $L_{N\text{-Ru}}$ ) of  $N_2$  adsorbed on  $Ru_n$  ( $n=1\text{-}6,10$ )/CeO<sub>2</sub>(110) in end-on and side-on modes.

$Ru_n/\text{CeO}_2(110)$	$L_{N\text{-Ru}} / \text{\AA}$			
	End-on		Side-on	
	N-Ru	length	N-Ru	length
$Ru_1/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru1	1.863	N1-Ru1	2.201
			N2-Ru1	2.156
$Ru_2/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru1	1.976	N2-Ru1	2.048
			N2-Ru1	2.139
			N1-Ru2	2.062
			N2-Ru2	2.115
$Ru_3/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru3	1.951	N1-Ru3	1.982
			N2-Ru2	1.948
$Ru_4/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru4	1.953	N1-Ru1	2.012
			N2-Ru4	2.113
$Ru_5/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru1	1.950	N1-Ru2	1.993
			N2-Ru1	1.873
$Ru_6/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru6	1.974	N1-Ru4	2.023
			N2-Ru6	1.998
$Ru_{10}/\text{CeO}_2$	N2-Ru8	1.950	N1-Ru8	2.221
			N2-Ru8	2.079

Table S3 Calculated Bader charge of N atom in the gas N<sub>2</sub> and the end-on and side on adsorbed N<sub>2</sub> on Ru<sub>*n*</sub> (*n*=1-6, 10)/CeO<sub>2</sub>(110).

Species	gas N <sub>2</sub>	Bader charge of N /  e		Bader charge of N /  e	
		5.11		4.89	
		End-on	Side-on	End-on	Side-on
N <sub>2</sub> on Ru <sub><i>n</i></sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> (110)	Ru <sub>1</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.26	5.10	5.17	5.15
	Ru <sub>2</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.39	5.00	5.61	5.37
	Ru <sub>3</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.57	4.97	5.46	5.36
	Ru <sub>4</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.40	5.06	5.38	5.31
	Ru <sub>5</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.73	4.75	5.51	5.37
	Ru <sub>6</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.42	5.00	5.31	5.38
	Ru <sub>10</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.78	4.63	5.20	5.33

Table S4 The Gibbs free energy change of N<sub>2</sub> ( $\Delta G(^*N_2)$ ) and H ( $\Delta G(^*H)$ ) adsorption on Ru<sub>*n*</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>(110).

Ru <sub><i>n</i></sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> (110)	$\Delta G(^*N_2)$ /eV		$\Delta G(^*H)$ /eV
	end on	side on	
Ru <sub>1</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.96	-0.35	-0.06
Ru <sub>2</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	0.30	0.77	-0.01
Ru <sub>3</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.56	-0.22	-0.92
Ru <sub>4</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.30	0.30	-0.24
Ru <sub>5</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.28	0.12	-0.33
Ru <sub>6</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.56	-0.03	-0.39
Ru <sub>10</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	-0.72	-0.25	-0.84

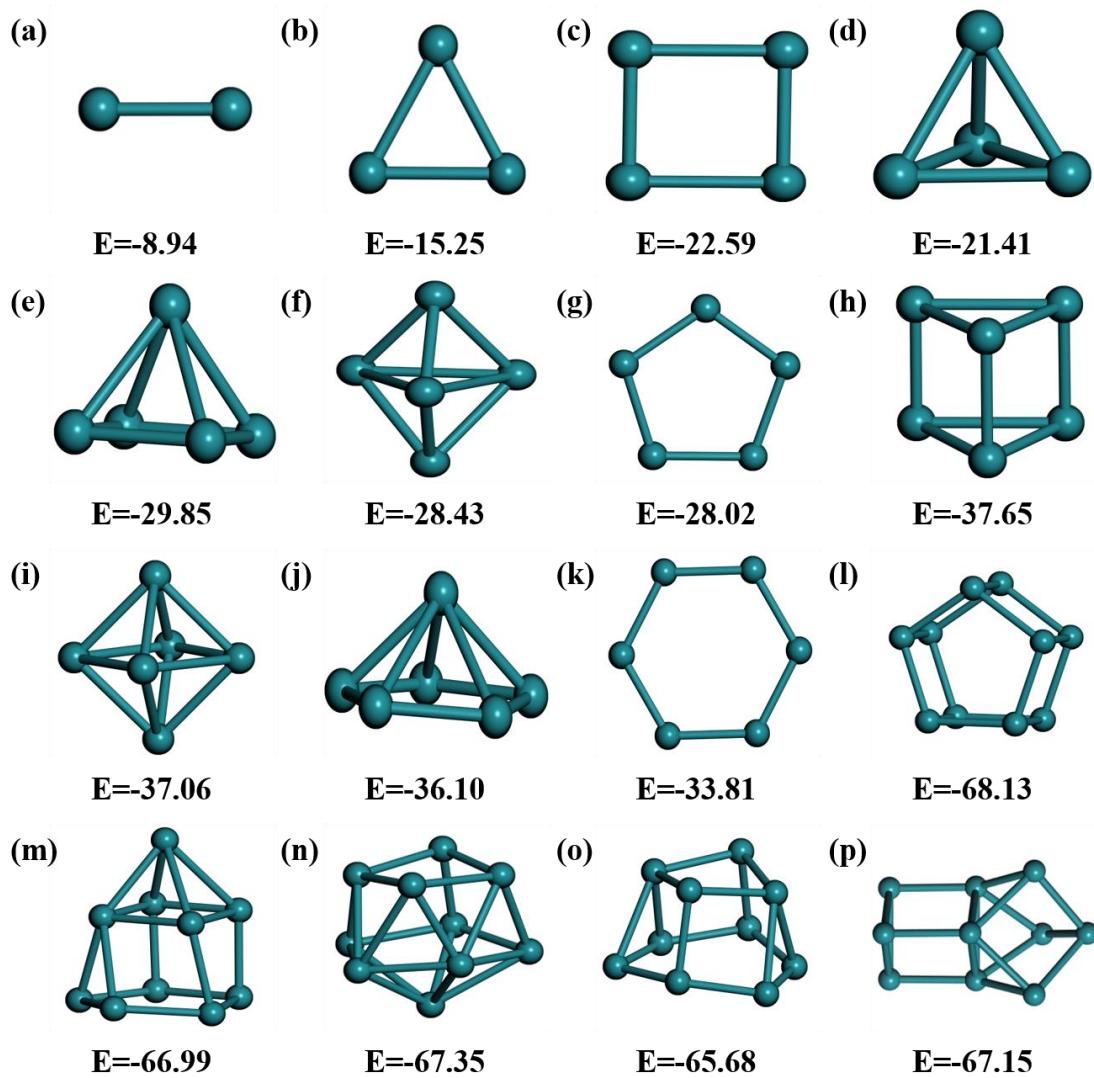


Figure S1. Configurations of  $\text{Ru}_n$  ( $n=2-6,10$ ) cluster. The values in figure indicate the calculated total energy in eV by DFT.

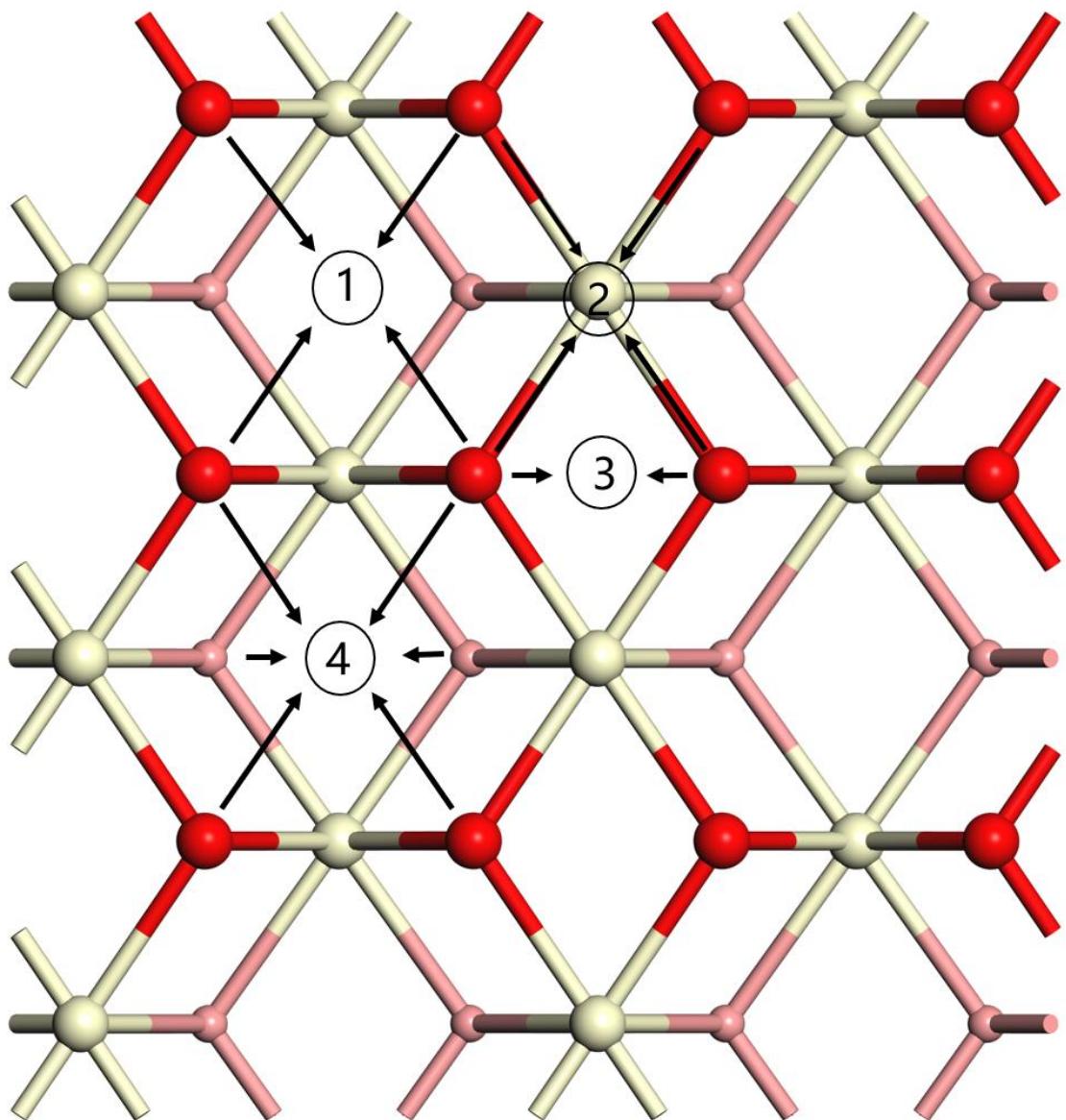


Figure S2. Possible location sites of  $\text{Ru}_n$  ( $n=1-6,10$ ) on  $\text{CeO}_2(110)$ . Color code: surface O: red; second layer O: pink; Ce: yellow.

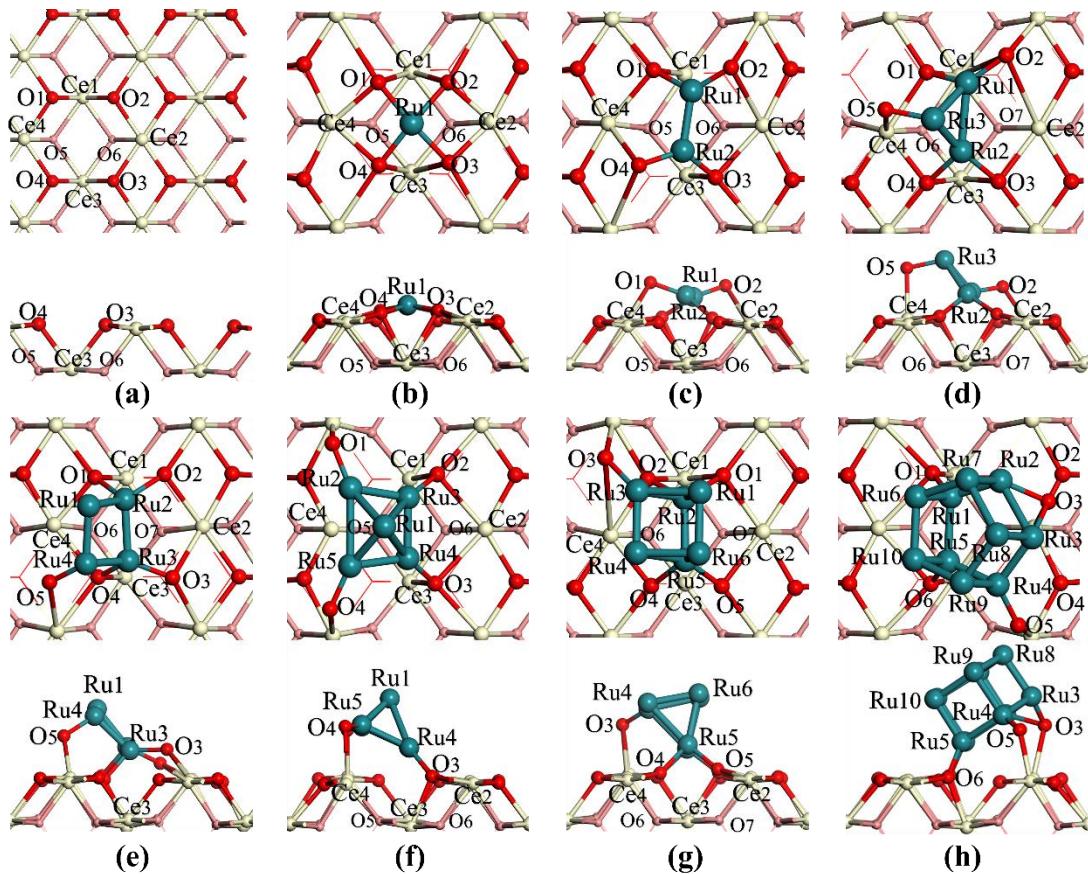


Figure S3. Top views of  $\text{CeO}_2(110)$  and  $\text{Ru}_n(n=1-6,10)/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ . (a)  $\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (b)  $\text{Ru}_1/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (c)  $\text{Ru}_2/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (d)  $\text{Ru}_3/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (e)  $\text{Ru}_4/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (f)  $\text{Ru}_5/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (g)  $\text{Ru}_6/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ , (h)  $\text{Ru}_{10}/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ . Color scheme: oxygen: red (surface O), pink (third layer O), Ce: yellow, Ru: cyan.

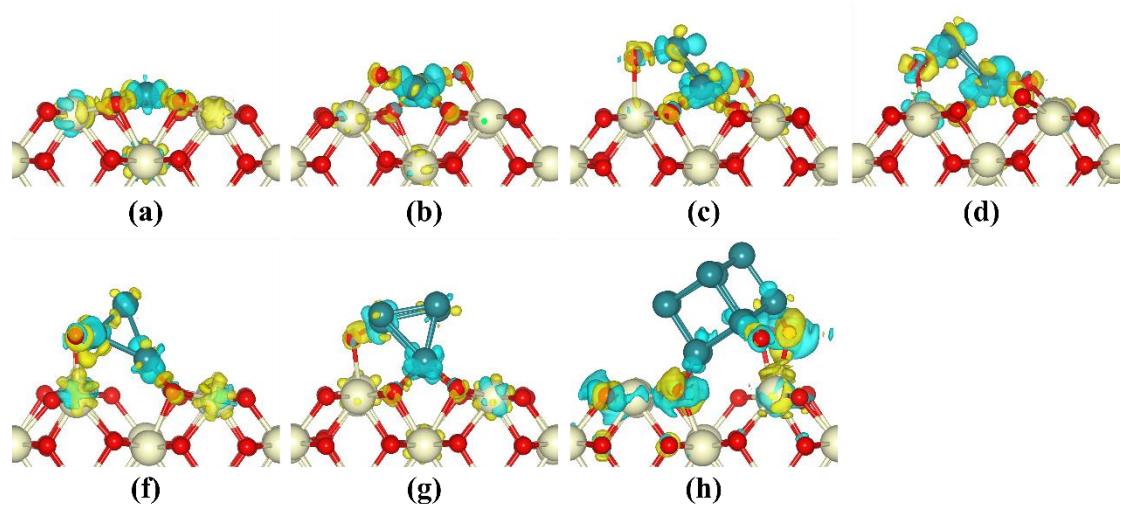


Figure S4. Calculated differential charge density of  $\text{Ru}_n$  ( $n=1-6,10$ )/ $\text{CeO}_2(110)$ . The yellow and cyan regions represent the accumulation and consumption of electrons, respectively. Color code: O: red; Ce: yellow; Ru: cyan.

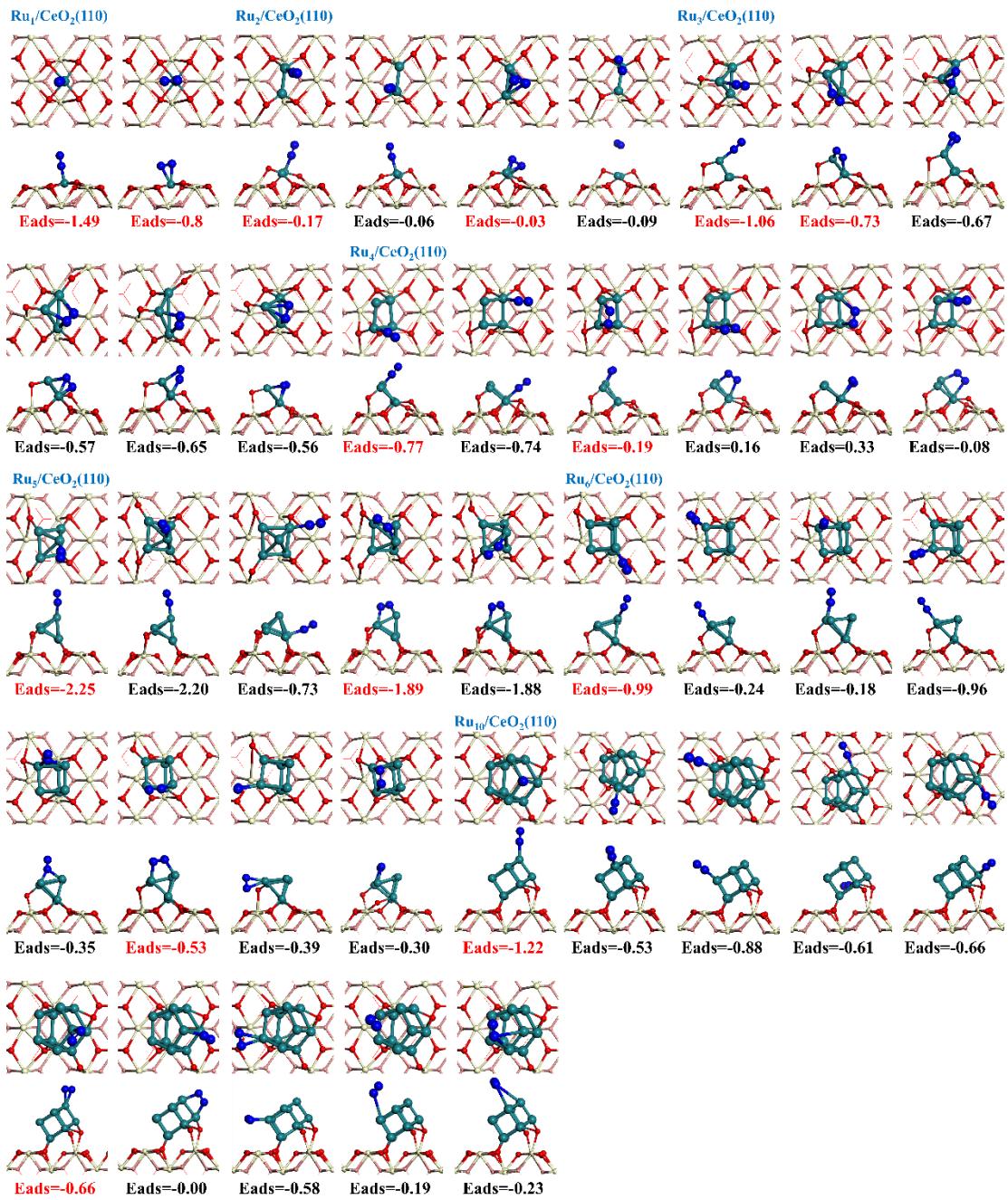


Figure S5. The top and side views of N<sub>2</sub> adsorbed at different site on Ru<sub>n</sub>(n=1-6,10)/CeO<sub>2</sub>(110) with the values of adsorption energy (E<sub>ads</sub>, unit in eV). Color code: O: red; Ce: yellow; Ru: cyan; N: blue.

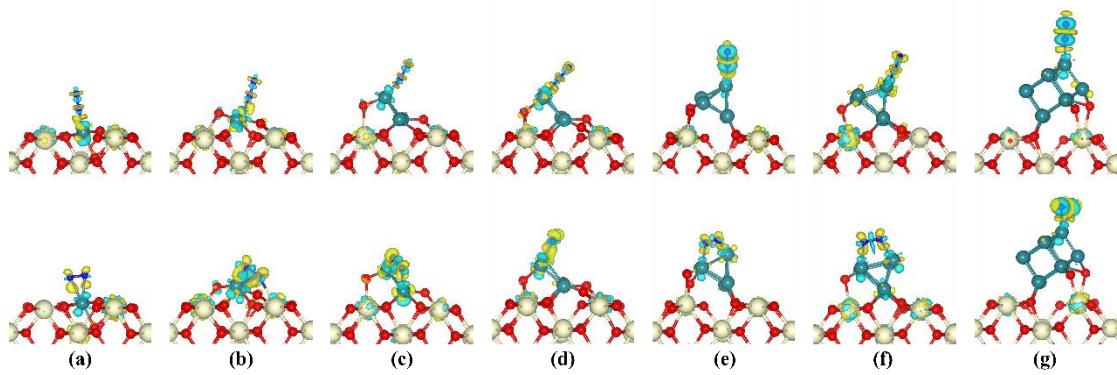


Figure S6. Calculated differential charge density of  $\text{N}_2$  adsorbed on  $\text{Ru}_n(n=1-6,10)/\text{CeO}_2(110)$  in end-on and side-on modes. The yellow and cyan regions represent the accumulation and consumption of electrons, respectively. Color code: O: red; Ce: yellow; Ru: cyan; N: blue.

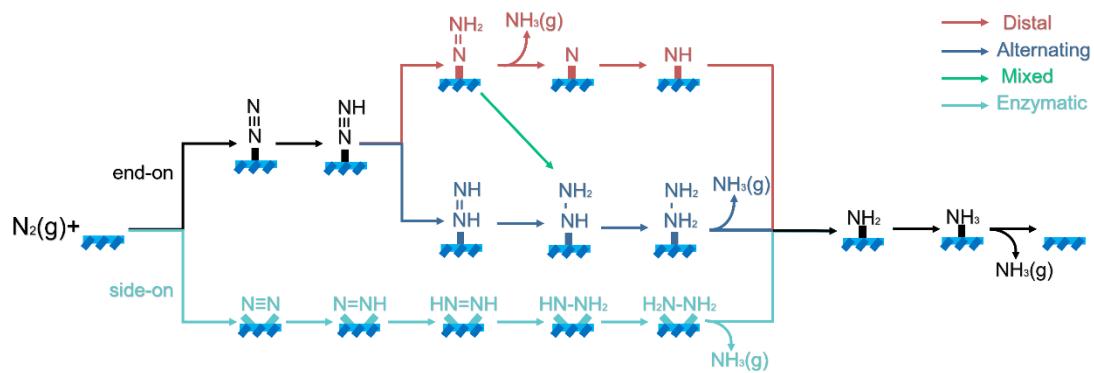


Figure S7. Scheme of possible associative reaction pathways of nitrogen reduction, i.e. the distal, alternating, enzymatic and mixed pathways.

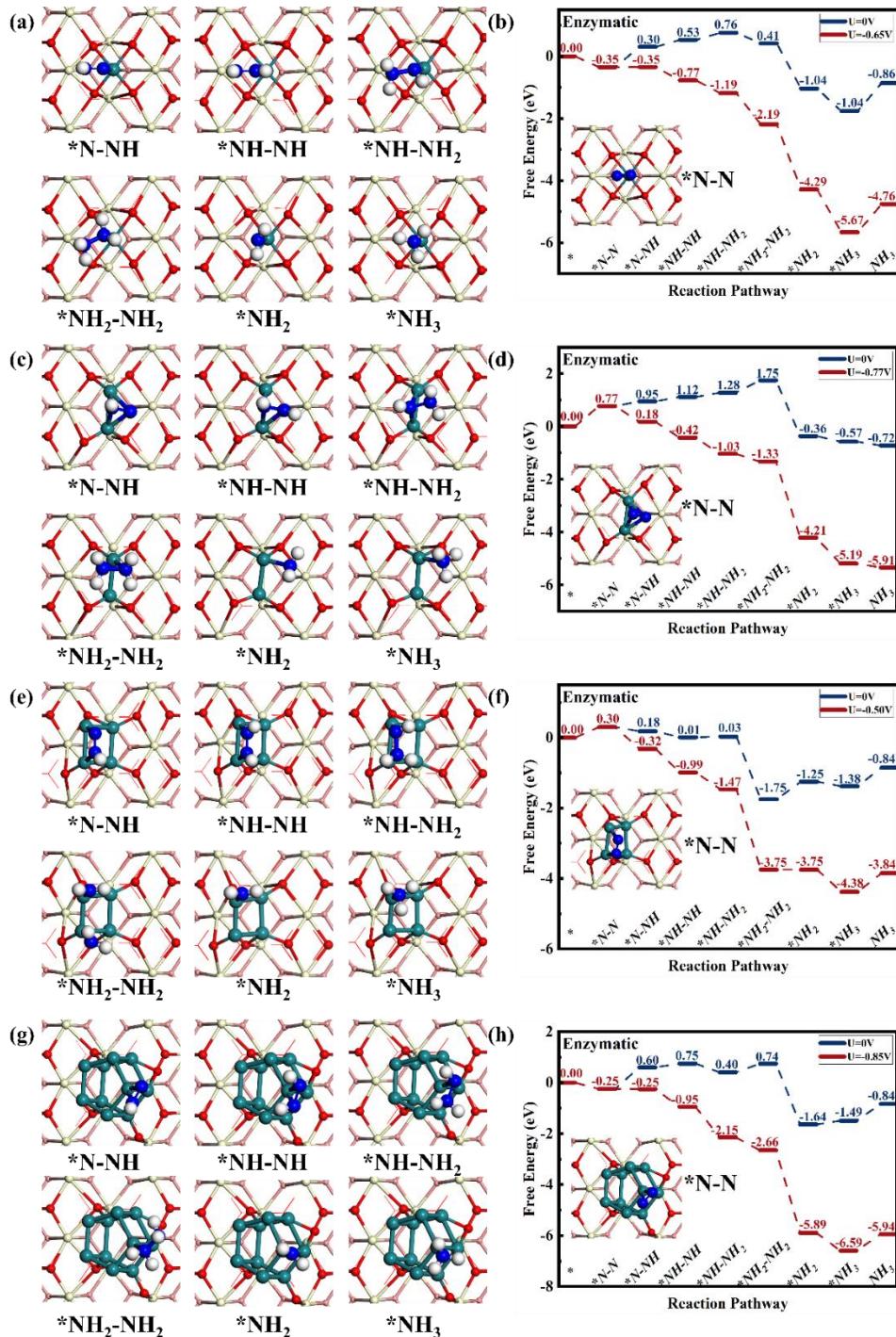


Figure S8. The optimized geometries and energy profiles of NRR on  $\text{Ru}_n(n=1,2,4,10)/\text{CeO}_2(110)$  along enzymatic pathway. (a), (b)  $\text{Ru}_1/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ ; (c), (d)  $\text{Ru}_2/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ ; (e), (f)  $\text{Ru}_4/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ ; (g), (h)  $\text{Ru}_{10}/\text{CeO}_2(110)$ . Color code: surface O: red; second layer O: pink; Ce: yellow; Ru: cyan; N: blue; H: white.

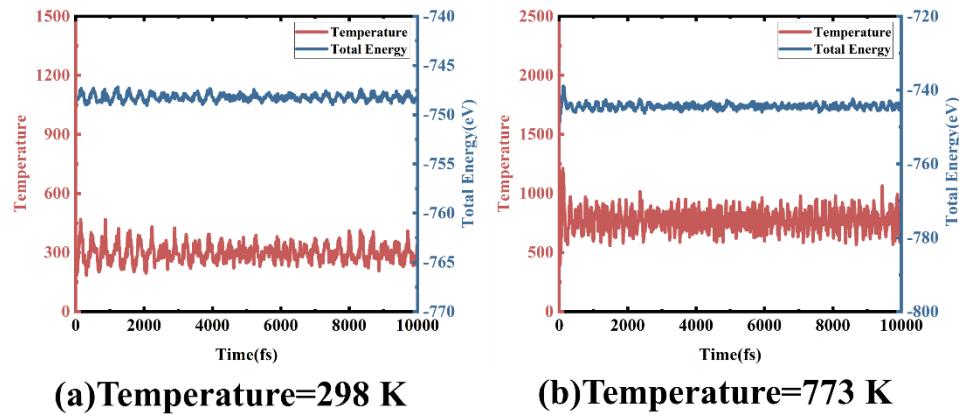


Figure S9. Temperature and energy evolution of  $\text{Ru}_3/\text{CeO}_2(110)$  simulated by AIMD at 298 and 773 K, respectively. (a) 298K; (b) 773K.