

**Vacancy formation mechanism and synergy with doping in NiS<sub>2</sub>-based electrocatalyst for benzyl alcohol oxidation and hydrogen evolution**

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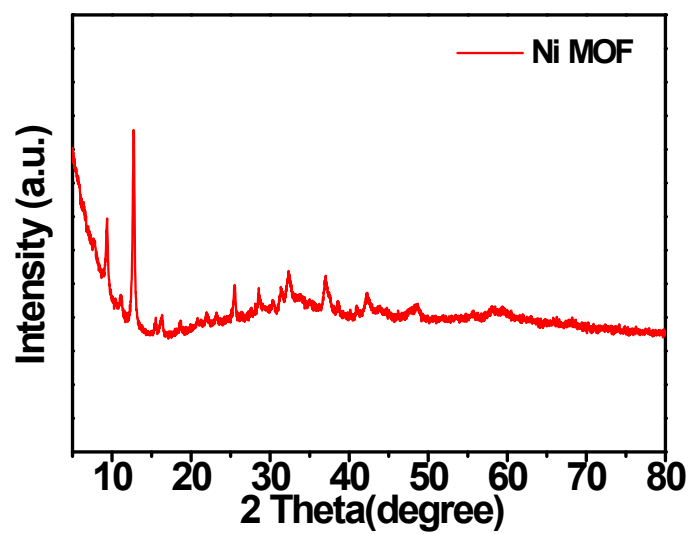


Fig. S1. XRD pattern of Ni MOF

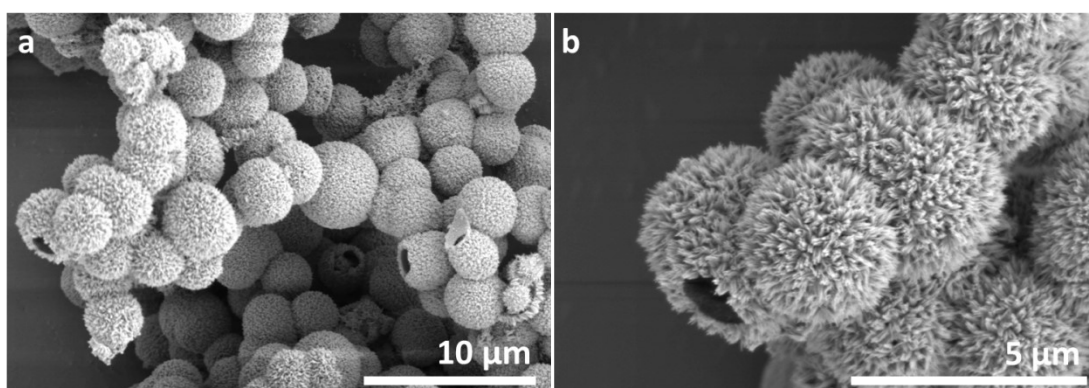


Fig. S2. the SEM of the MOF

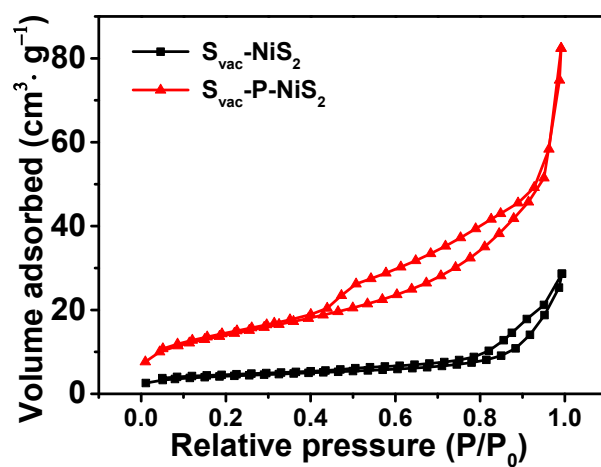


Fig. S3. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of the  $S_{vac}$ -P-NiS<sub>2</sub> and  $S_{vac}$ -NiS<sub>2</sub>

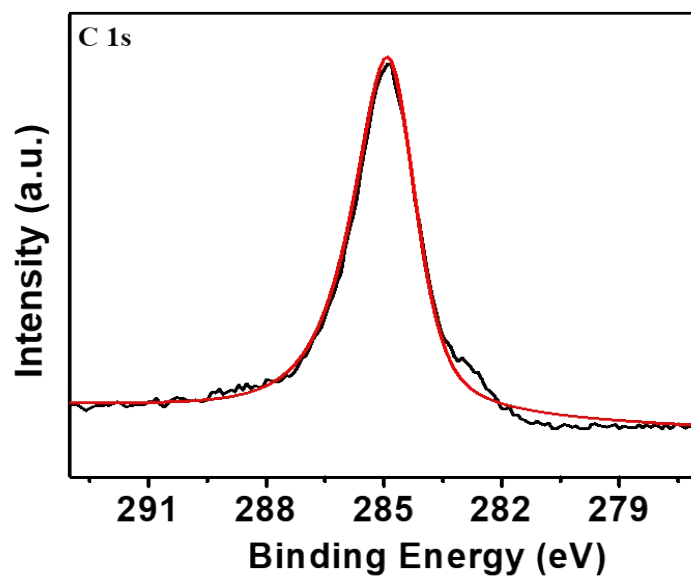
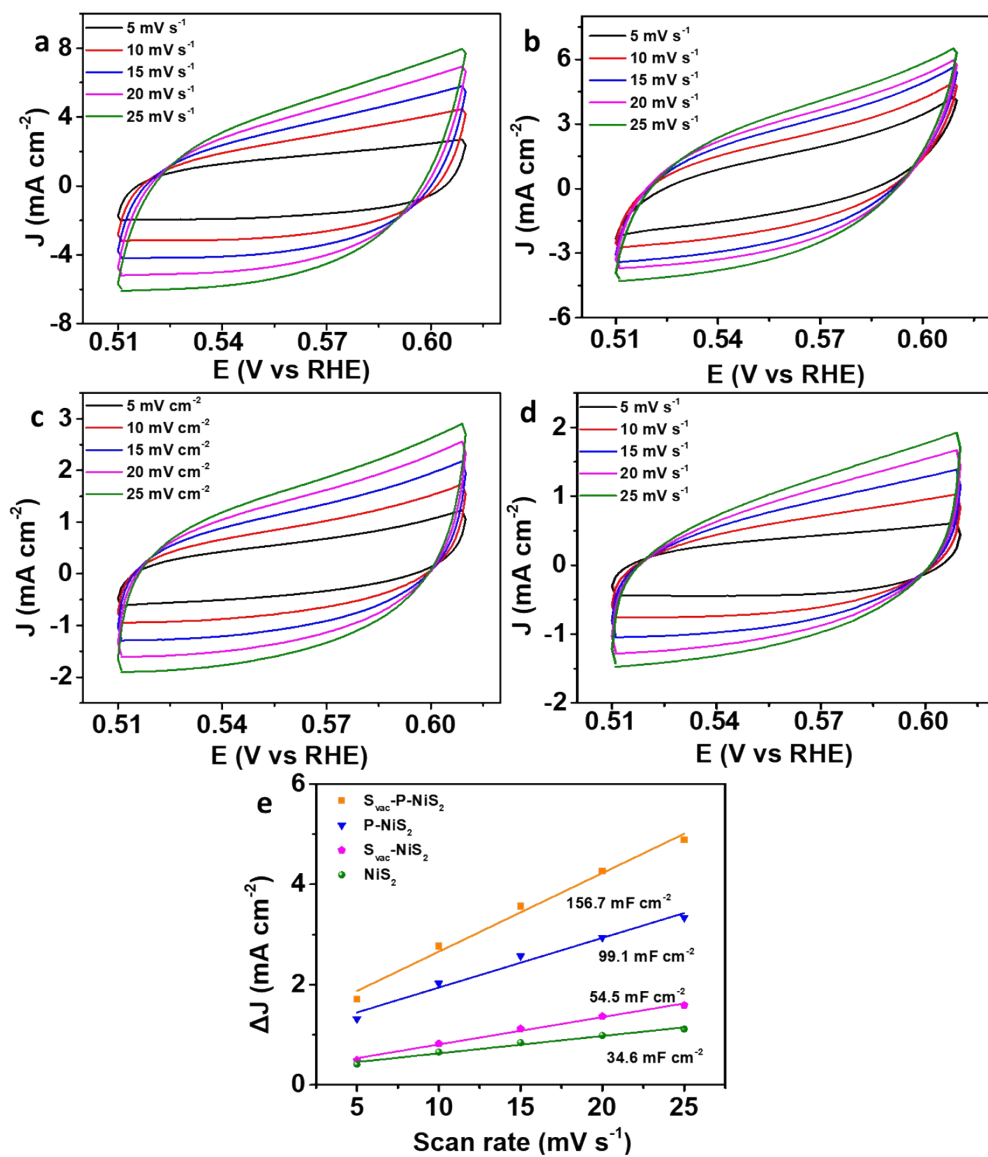


Fig. S4. the C 1s XPS of the  $S_{\text{vac}}\text{-P-NiS}_2$



**Fig. S5.** The  $C_{\text{dl}}$  of  $S_{\text{vac}}\text{-P-NiS}_2$ ,  $\text{P-NiS}_2$ ,  $S_{\text{vac}}\text{-NiS}_2$ , and  $\text{NiS}_2$  for the BA oxidation.

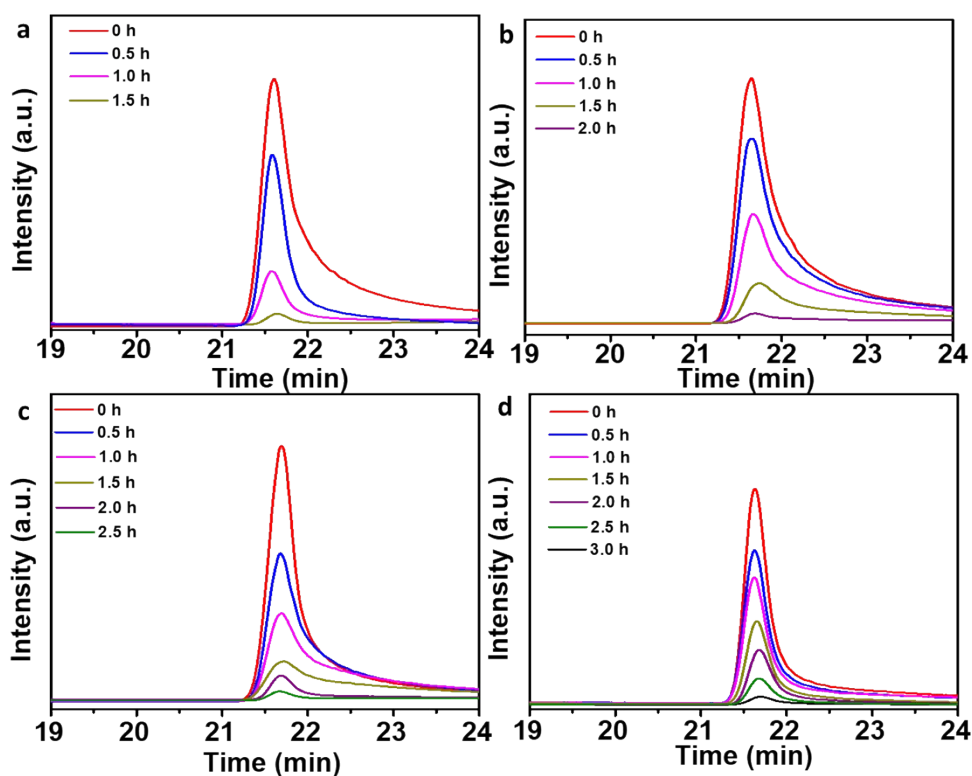


Fig. S6. The HPLC results of benzyl alcohol for (a)  $S_{vac}$ -P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (c)  $S_{vac}$ -NiS<sub>2</sub>, (d) NiS<sub>2</sub>.

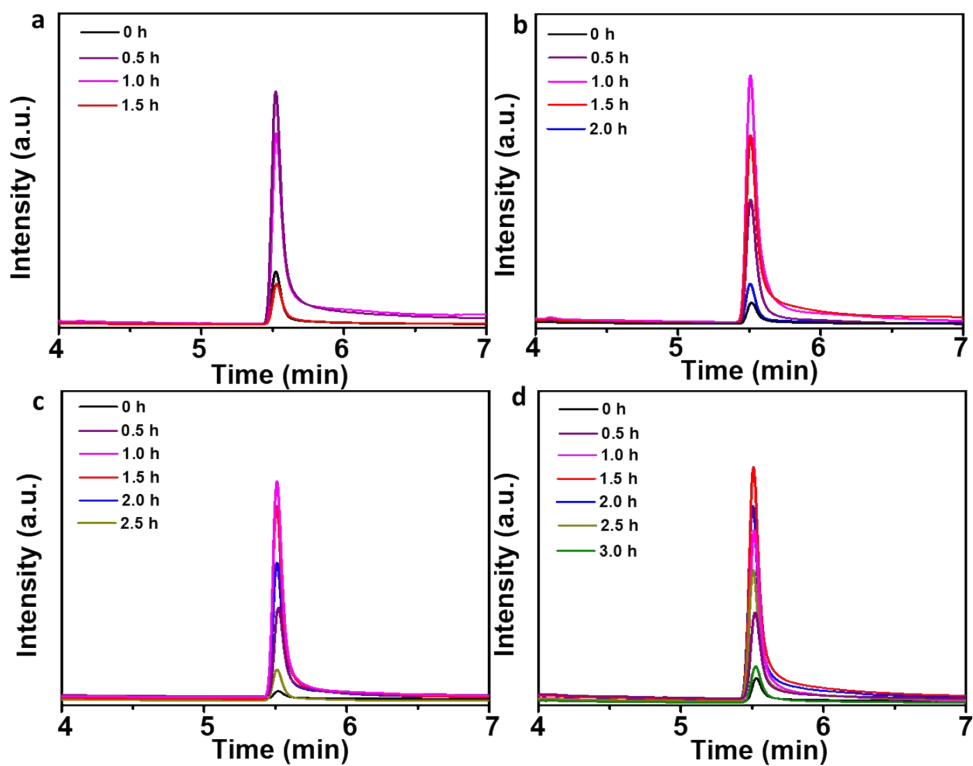
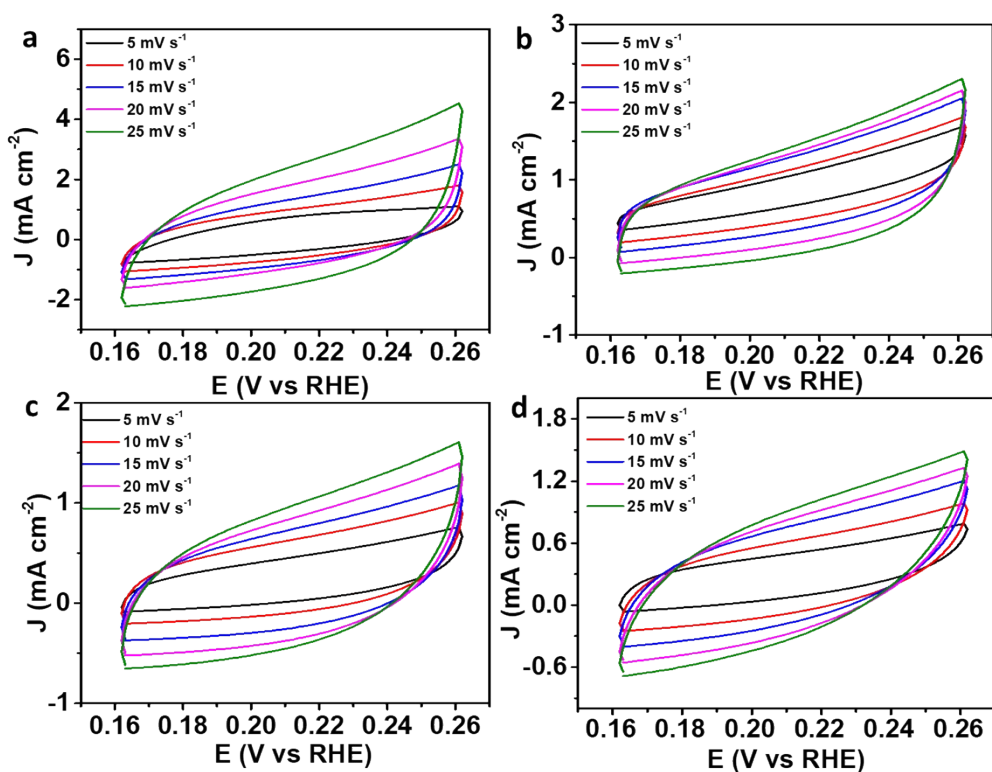
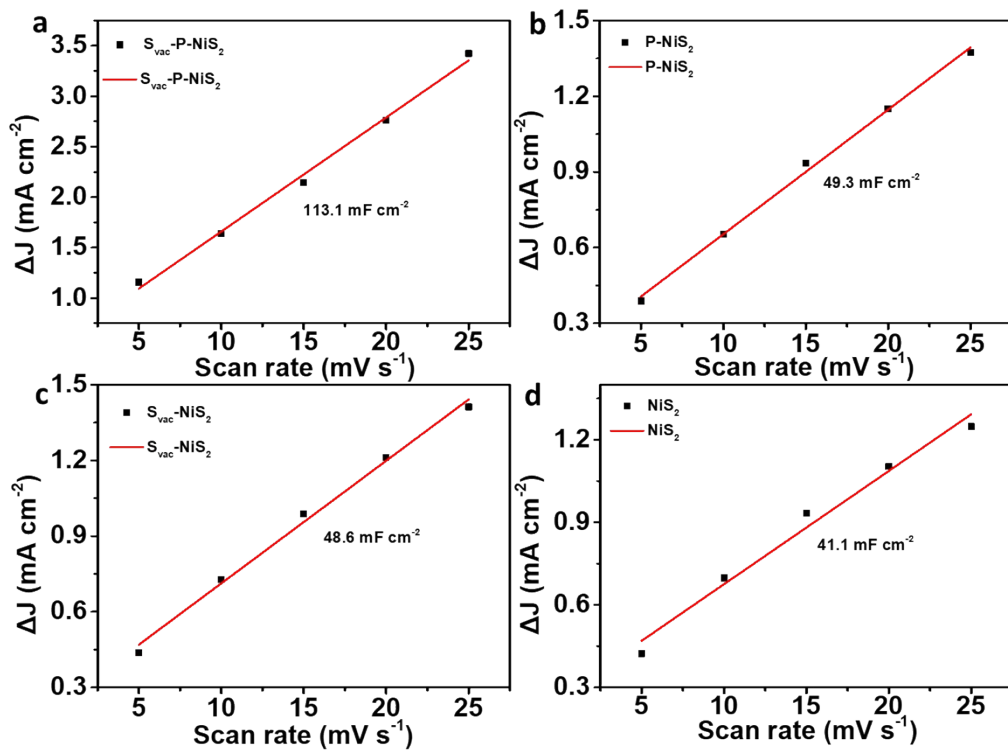


Fig. S7. The HPLC results of benzaldehyde for (a)  $S_{vac}$ -P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (c)  $S_{vac}$ -NiS<sub>2</sub>, (d) NiS<sub>2</sub>.



**Fig. S8.** CV curves measured at different scan rates (5, 10, 15, 20, 25 mV s<sup>-1</sup>). (a) S<sub>vac</sub>-P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (c) S<sub>vac</sub>-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (d) NiS<sub>2</sub>. For the HER



**Fig. S9.** The  $C_{dl}$  of (a) S<sub>vac</sub>-P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (b) P-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (c) S<sub>vac</sub>-NiS<sub>2</sub>, (d) NiS<sub>2</sub>. For the HER

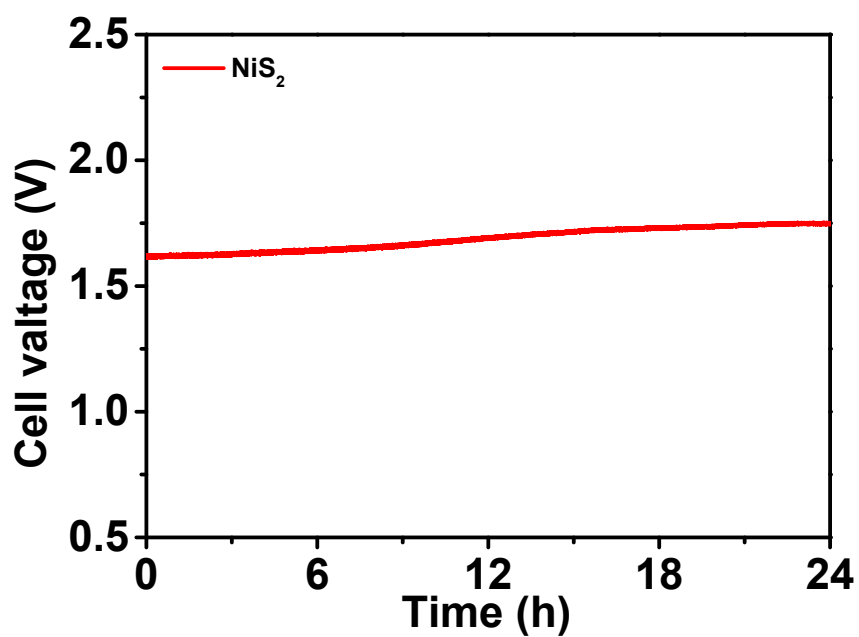


Fig. S10 the stability of the pristine  $\text{NiS}_2$

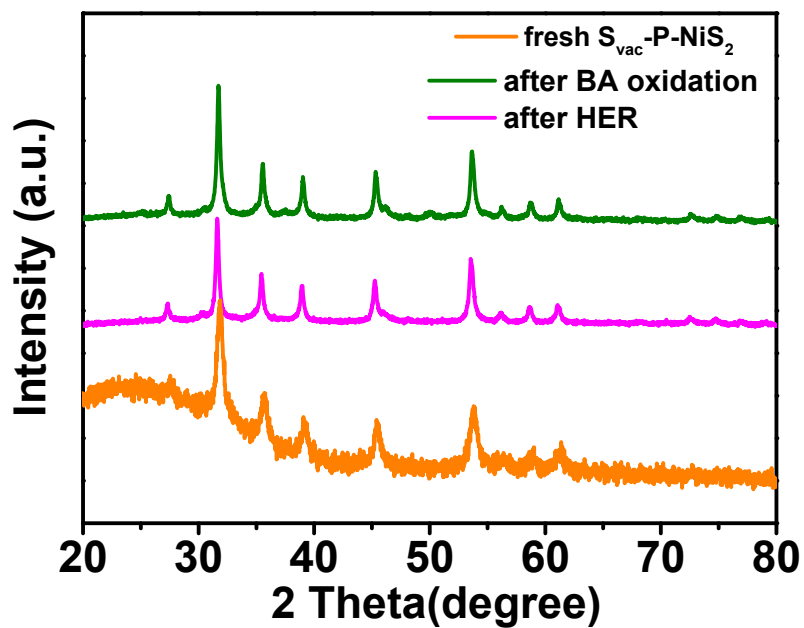
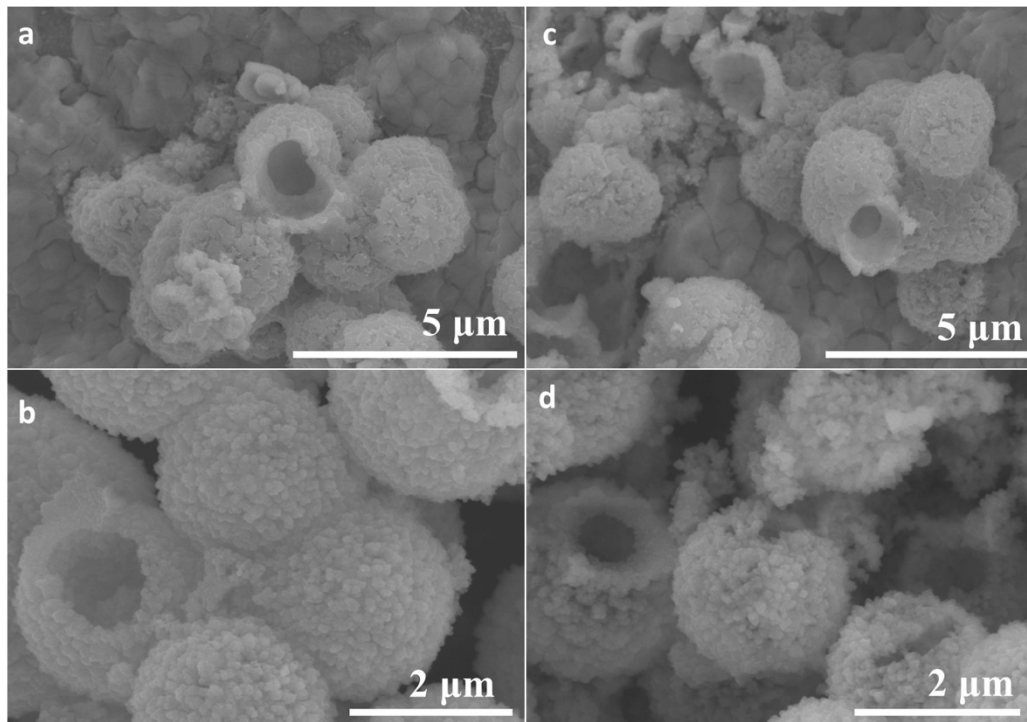
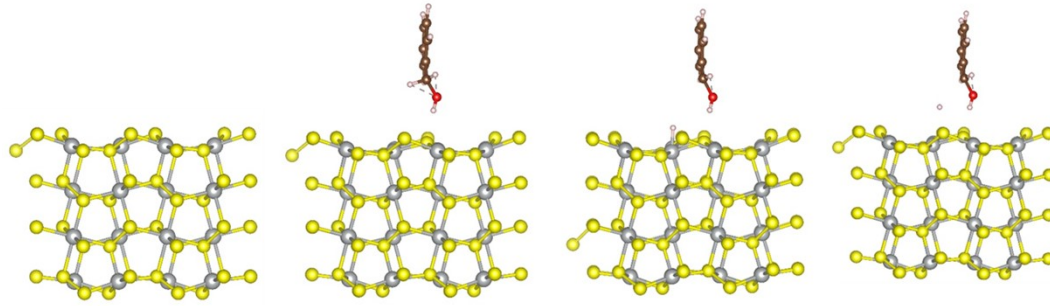


Fig. S11 The XRD after long term BA oxidation and HER for the  $\text{S}_{\text{vac}}\text{-P-NiS}_2$

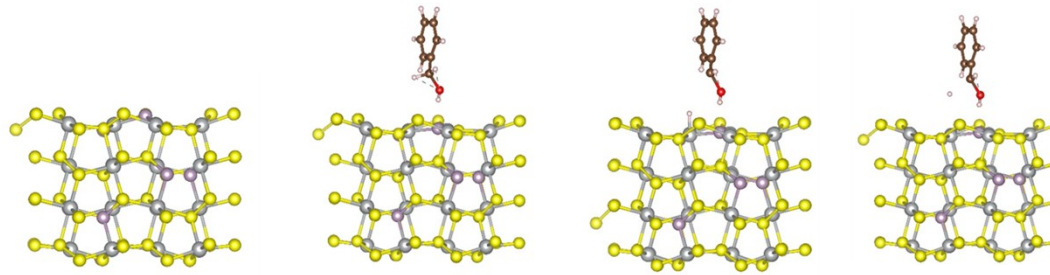




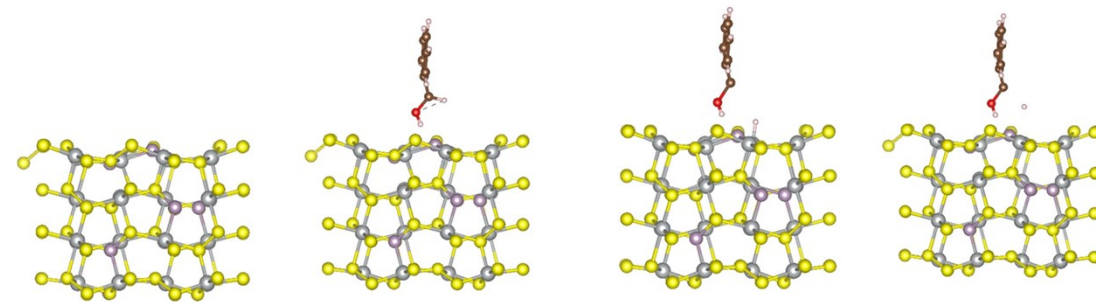
**Fig. S12.** the SEM of the after long term BA oxidation (a and b) and HER (c and d)



(a) The optimized structure of the NiS<sub>2</sub>



(b) The optimized structure of the P-NiS<sub>2</sub>



(c) The optimized structure of the S<sub>vac</sub>-P-NiS<sub>2</sub>

**Fig. S13.** the optimized structure

### Calculation method

All the DFT calculations were conducted based on the Vienna Ab-initio Simulation Package (VASP). The exchange-correlation effects were described by the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) method. The core-valence interactions were accounted by the projected augmented wave (PAW) method. The energy cutoff for plane wave expansions was set to 480 eV, and the  $3 \times 3 \times 1$  Monkhorst-Pack grid k-points were selected to sample the

Brillouin zone integration. The vacuum space is adopted 15 Å above the surfaces to avoid periodic interactions. The structural optimization was completed for energy and force convergence set at  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  eV and  $0.02$  eV Å<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

The Gibbs free energy change ( $\Delta G$ ) of each step is calculated using the formula:  $\Delta G = \Delta E + \Delta ZPE - T\Delta S$ , where  $\Delta E$  is the electronic energy difference directly obtained from DFT calculations,  $\Delta ZPE$  is the zero point energy difference,  $T$  is the room temperature (298.15 K) and  $\Delta S$  is the entropy change. ZPE could be obtained after

frequency calculation by:  $ZPE = \frac{1}{2} \sum h\nu_i$

And the  $T\Delta S$  values are calculated according to the vibrational frequencies:

$$T\Delta S = k_B T \left[ \sum_k \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - e^{-h\nu/k_B T}} \right) + \sum_k \frac{h\nu}{k_B T} \frac{1}{(e^{h\nu/k_B T} - 1)} + 1 \right]$$

**Table S1** the comparison of the BA oxidation

Catalysts	Electrolyte (1 M KOH with BA)	Product	E (V vs. RHE)	Current density (mA cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ref.
S <sub>vac</sub> -P-NiS <sub>2</sub>	50 mM	Benzoic acid	1.21	50	This work
CC@NiO/Ni <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	0.2 M	Benzoic acid	1.365	50	1
Hp-Ni	10 mM	Benzoic acid	1.35	10	2
NC@CuCo <sub>2</sub> N <sub>x</sub> /CF	15 mM	Benzoic acid	1.25	10	3
Mo-Ni	10 mM	Benzoic acid	1.345	15	4
N-Mo-Ni/NF	0.1 M	Benzaldehyde	1.338	100	5
Co <sub>0.83</sub> Ni <sub>0.17</sub> /AC	10 mM	Benzoic acid	1.28	10	6
h-Ni(OH) <sub>2</sub>	40 mM	Benzoic acid	1.43	20	7
Fe/Co(oxide)	15 mM	Benzoic acid	1.438	10	8
NiCo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /NF	50 mM	Benzoic acid	1.46	100	9
MnFeCoNiCu	0.1 M	Benzoic acid	1.57	100	10
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	50 mM	Benzoic acid	1.32	30	11
Ni <sub>x</sub> Co <sub>1-x</sub> -HCF HN	0.1 M	Benzoic acid	1.33	10	12

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**Table S2** EIS fitting results for BA oxidation.

	S <sub>vac</sub> -P-NiS <sub>2</sub>	P-NiS <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>vac</sub> -NiS <sub>2</sub>	NiS <sub>2</sub>
Rs	2.541	2.856	2.978	2.739
Rct	10.29	13.99	16.49	29.78
CPE-T	0.00026369	0.00017668	0.00019744	0.00012944
CPE-P	0.73101	0.7932	0.7267	0.83402
$\chi^2$	0.071193	0.079766	0.062145	0.058712

**Table S3** EIS fitting results for HER.

	S <sub>vac</sub> -P-NiS <sub>2</sub>	P-NiS <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>vac</sub> -NiS <sub>2</sub>	NiS <sub>2</sub>
Rs	2.752	2.86	2.752	2.755
Rct	11.78	11.72	11.78	30.93
CPE-T	0.00016389	0.0003318	0.00016389	0.00012495
CPE-P	0.7943	0.70396	0.7943	0.83894
$\chi^2$	0.048664	0.076587	0.048664	0.059591