Supporting information

## Enhancement of NH<sub>3</sub> Production in Electrochemical N<sub>2</sub> Reduction by the Cu-Rich Inner Surfaces of Beveled CuAu Nanoboxes

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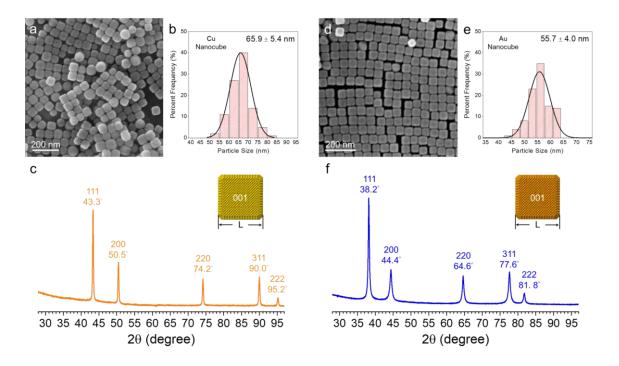
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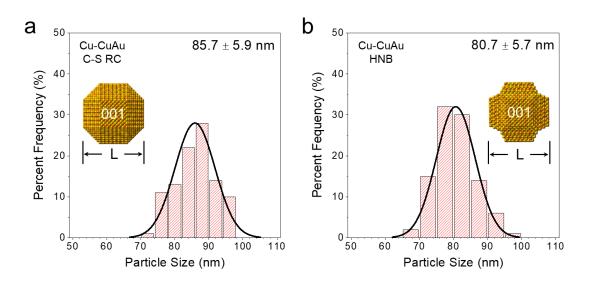
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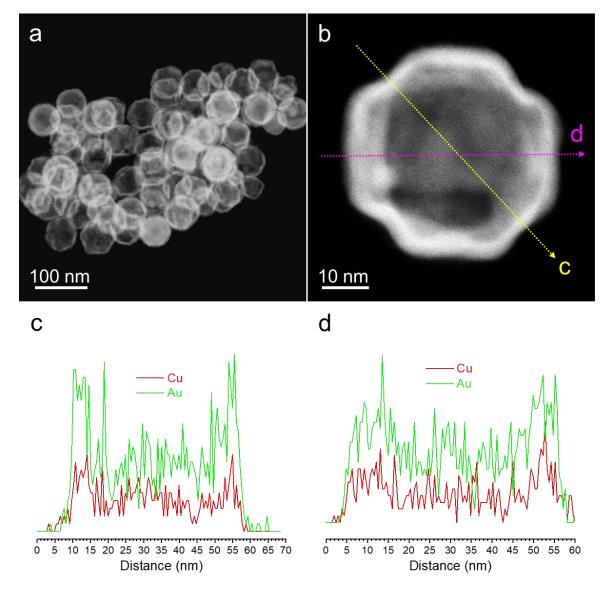
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*Figure S1.* (a, d) SEM images, (b, e) size-distribution histograms, and (c, f) PXRD patterns of (a-c) Cu, and (d-f) Au nanocubes.



*Figure S2.* Size-distribution histograms of (a) rhombic cuboctahedral Cu-CuAu core-shell nanocrystals, and (b) their corresponding hollow nanocages after removing Cu cores.



*Figure S3.* HAADF-STEM images of (a) multiple and (b) a single CuAu nanoboxes. The single nanocage is viewed along the [100] direction. (c, d) EDS line-scan profiles of the single nanobox along the yellow (c) and pink (d) cross sections.

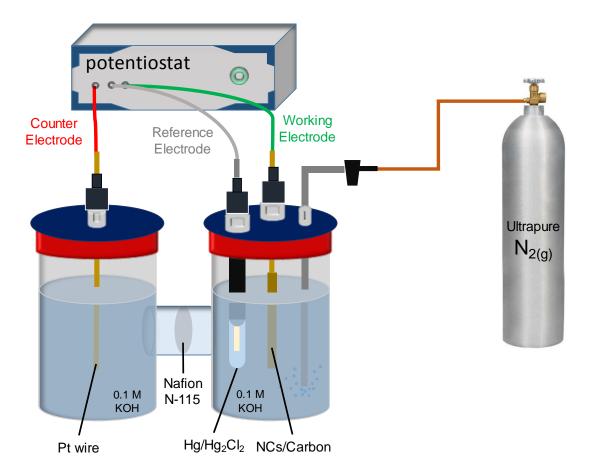
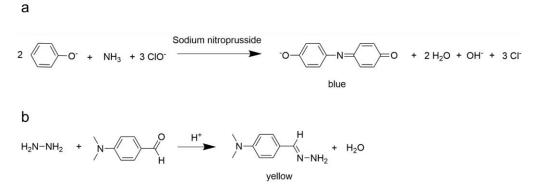
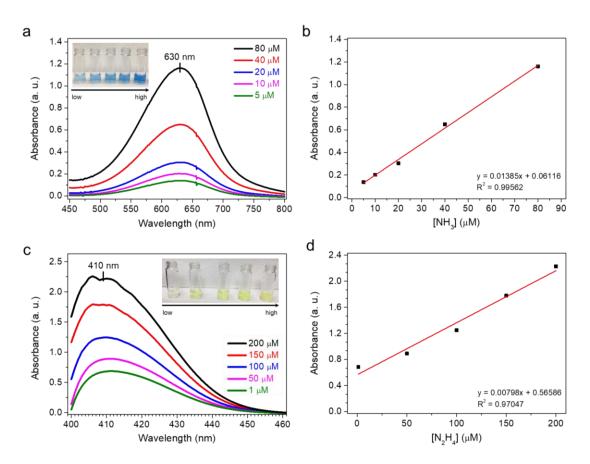


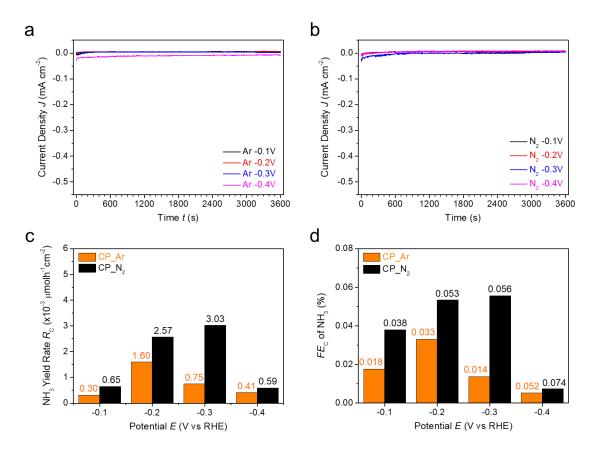
Figure S4. Schematic illustration for the setup of electrochemical N<sub>2</sub> reduction reaction.



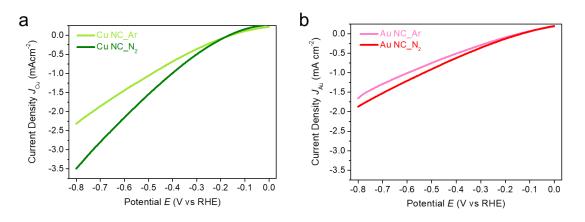
*Figure S5.* The condensation reactions for (a) indophenol blue method, and (b) Watt and Chrisp's Method.



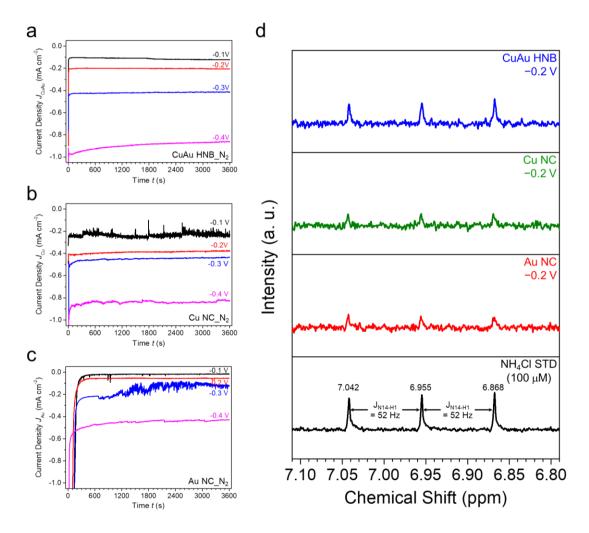
*Figure S6*. UV-Vis spectra and calibration plots of (a, b) indophenol blue method for  $NH_3$  quantification and (c, d) Watt and Chrisp's method for  $N_2H_4$  quantification.



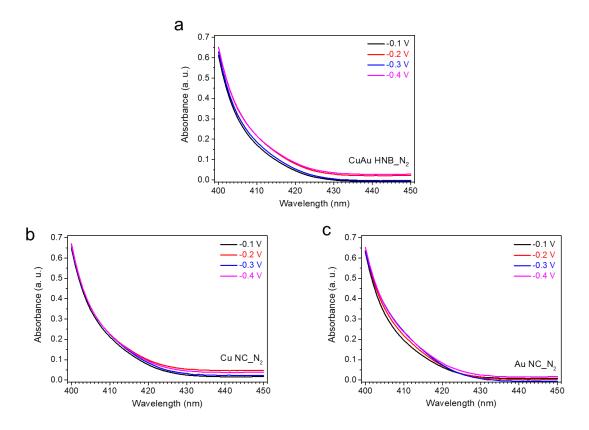
*Figure S7. J-t* plots of the bare carbon paper operated under (a) Ar and (b)  $N_2$  flow, and their corresponding *E*-dependent distributions in (c) NH<sub>3</sub> yield rates and (d) Faradaic efficiencies.



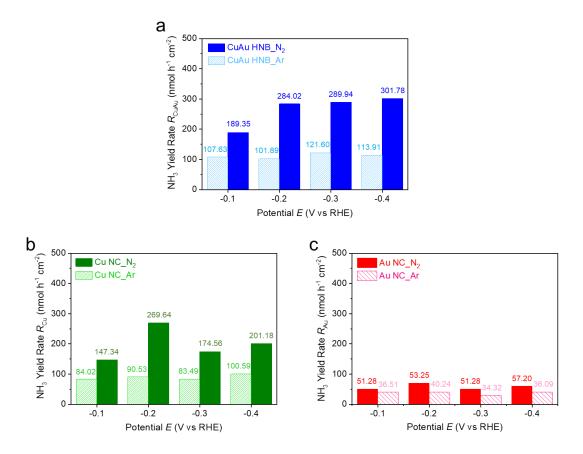
*Figure S8.* LSV plots of (a) Cu and (b) Au NC-catalyzed reduction under Ar and  $N_2$  flow at the scan rate of 50 mV/s.



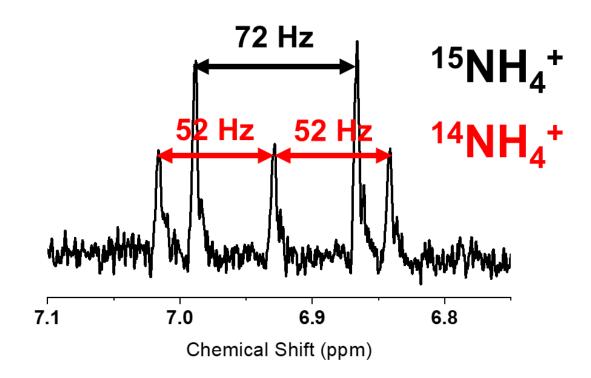
*Figure S9. J-t* plots of N<sub>2</sub>RR catalyzed by (a) CuAu HNBs, (b) Cu NCs, and (c) Au NCs at the constant potentials of -0.1, -0.2, -0.3, and -0.4 V for an hour. (d) <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the electrolyte solutions for the catalysts and a standard solution of 100  $\mu$ M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl.



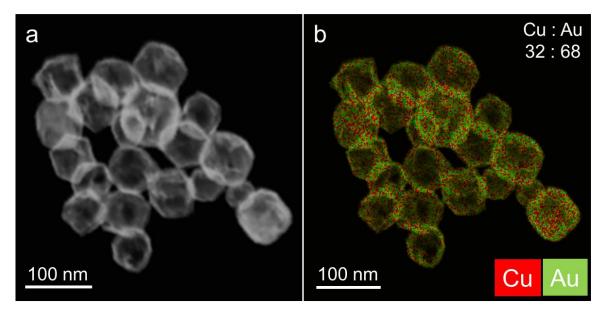
*Figure S10.* UV-Vis spectra measurements based on the Watt and Chrisp's method show no detectable  $N_2H_4$  in the  $N_2RR$  catalyzed by (a) CuAu HNBs, (b) Cu NCs, and (c) Au NCs.



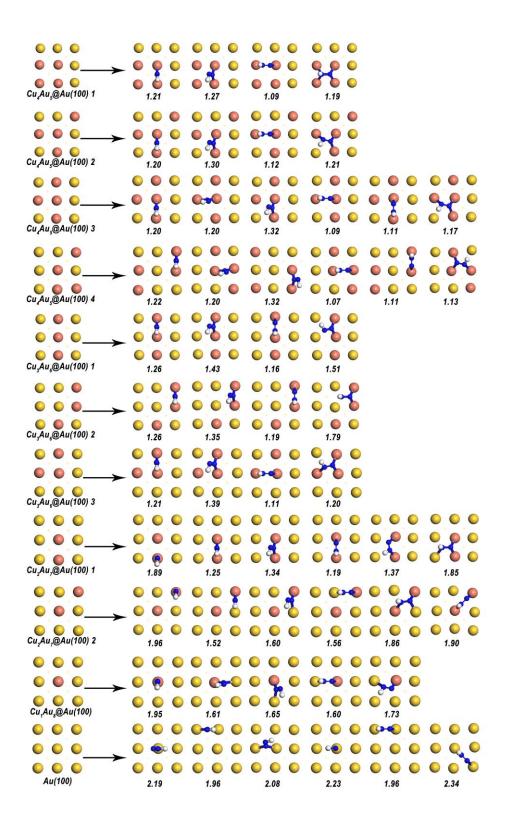
*Figure S11*.  $NH_3$  yield rates of (a) CuAu HNB-, (b) Cu NC-, and (c) Au NC-catalyzed reduction reactions under Ar and  $N_2$  flow.

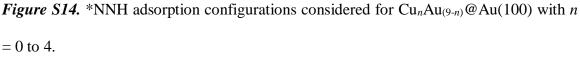


*Figure S12.* <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the electrolyte solution saturated with  ${}^{15}N_2$  gas catalyzed by the HNBs. The signals of products contain the triplet peaks with a coupling constant of 52 Hz from the coupling between <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>14</sup>N (spin 1), and the doublet peaks with a coupling constant of 72 Hz due to the coupling between <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>15</sup>N (spin 1/2).



*Figure S13.* (a) HAADF-STEM image and (b) EDS map of CuAu HNBs after durability test.





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*Figure S15.* \*NNH adsorption configurations considered for  $Cu_nAu_{(9-n)}@Au(100)$  with *n* = 5 to 9.

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*Figure S16.* \*NNH adsorption configurations considered for  $Au_nCu_{(9-n)}@Cu(100)$  with *n* 

= 0 to 4.

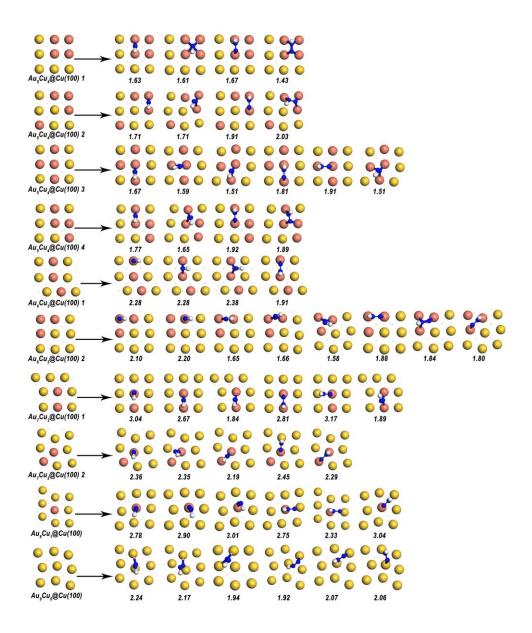
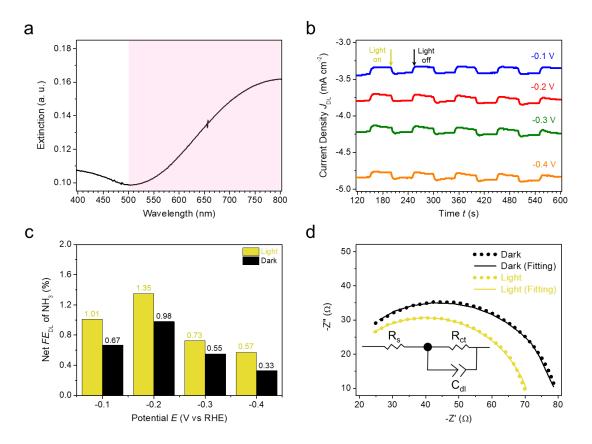


Figure S17. \*NNH adsorption configurations considered for  $Au_nCu_{(9-n)}@Cu(100)$  with n

= 5 to 9.



*Figure S18.* (a) UV-Vis spectra of suspended CuAu HNBs. (b) *J-t* plot of NRR catalyzed by CuAu HNBs under solar light (1 sun) with on-off switching. (c) Net NH<sub>3</sub> Faradaic efficiencies in N<sub>2</sub>RR catalyzed by CuAu HNBs in dark and under solar light illumination. (d) Nyquist plots for CuAu HNBs in dark and under solar light illumination.

Cathode Materials	Electrolyte	FE of NH <sub>3</sub> at <i>E</i> (vs RHE)	References
Li+-incorporated PEBCD	0.5 M Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	1.71% at -0.7 V	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 9771–9774
Pd <sub>0.2</sub> Cu <sub>0.8</sub> /RGO	0.1 M KOH	0.6% at -0.2 V	J. Mater. Chem. A 2018, 6, 17303–17306
spinel Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> nanorods on Ti mesh	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2.6% at -0.4 V	Nanoscale <b>2018</b> , 10, 14386–14389.
TiO <sub>2</sub> /Ti	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	2.50% at -0.7 V	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2018, 10, 28251–28255
NiO nanodots on graphene	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	7.8% at -0.7 V	ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2019, 2, 2288–2295
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> -rGO	0.1 M HCl	7.33% at -0.6 V	<i>Inorg. Chem.</i> <b>2019</b> , 58, 2257–2260
Cr <sub>0.1</sub> CeO <sub>2</sub> nanorods	0.1 M Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	3.84% at -0.7 V	<i>Inorg. Chem.</i> <b>2019</b> , 58, 5423– 5427
Ultrathin Ni <sub>0.50</sub> Fe <sub>0.50</sub> B nanosheets	0.1 M KOH	3.19 % at -0.3 V	ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2020, 3, 9516–9522
CoS <sub>2</sub> nanoparticles- embedded N-doped carbon nanobox derived from ZIF-67	0.1 M HCl	4.6% at -0.15 V	<i>ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng.</i> <b>2020</b> , 8, 29–33
CuAu nanocage on carbon paper	0.1 M KOH, N <sub>2</sub>	7.4% at -0.2 V	This work

*Table S1.* Summary of  $N_2$  reduction to  $NH_3$  in aqueous solution at ambient conditions