

Supplementary material for:

Combined effect of pressure and temperature on nitrogen reduction reaction in water.

Giuseppe Tranchida ^{1,2}, Rachela G. Milazzo ^{1,*}, Salvatore A. Lombardo ¹ and Stefania M. S. Privitera ¹

¹ Institute for Microelectronics and Microsystems, National Research Council (CNR-IMM), Strada VIII, 5, 95121 Catania, Italy; gabriella.milazzo@imm.cnr.it (R. G. M.); salvatore.lombardo@imm.cnr.it (S. A. L.); stefania.privitera@imm.cnr.it (S.M.S.P.)

² Department of Chemical Sciences, University of Catania, Viale Andrea Doria, 6, 95125 Catania, Italy; giuseppe.tranchida@imm.cnr.it (G.T.);

* Correspondence: gabriella.milazzo@imm.cnr.it

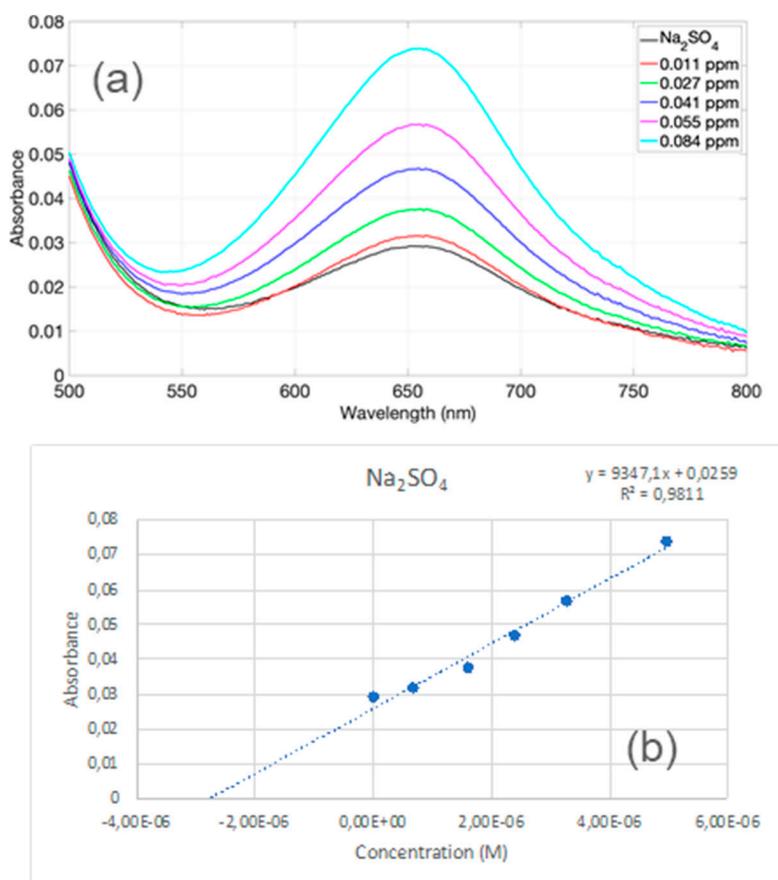


Figure S1: Typical calibration procedure adopted with the standard addition method: (a) absorbance spectra and (b) the corresponding calibration for standard ammonia solutions.

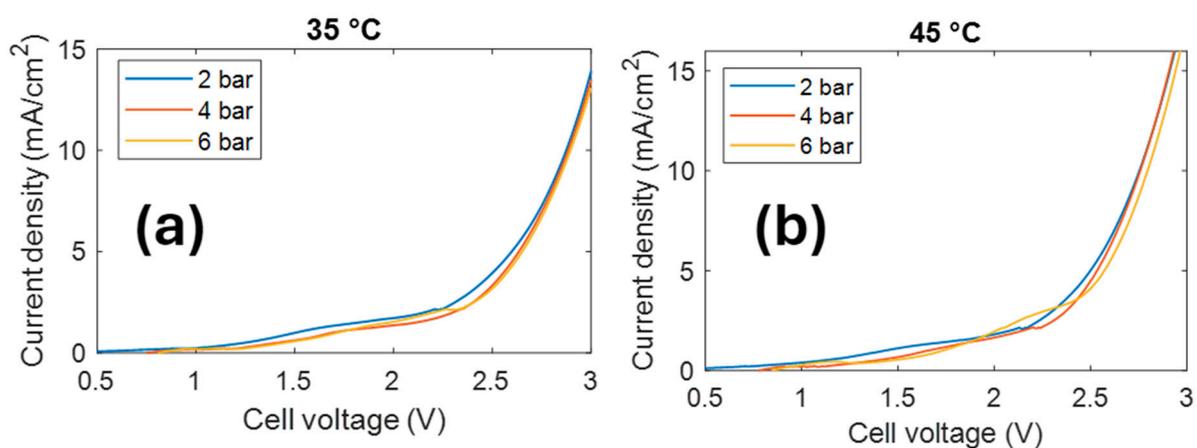


Figure S2: Linear sweep voltammetry curves acquired in the pressurized cell in saturated N₂ at different pressure and temperature.

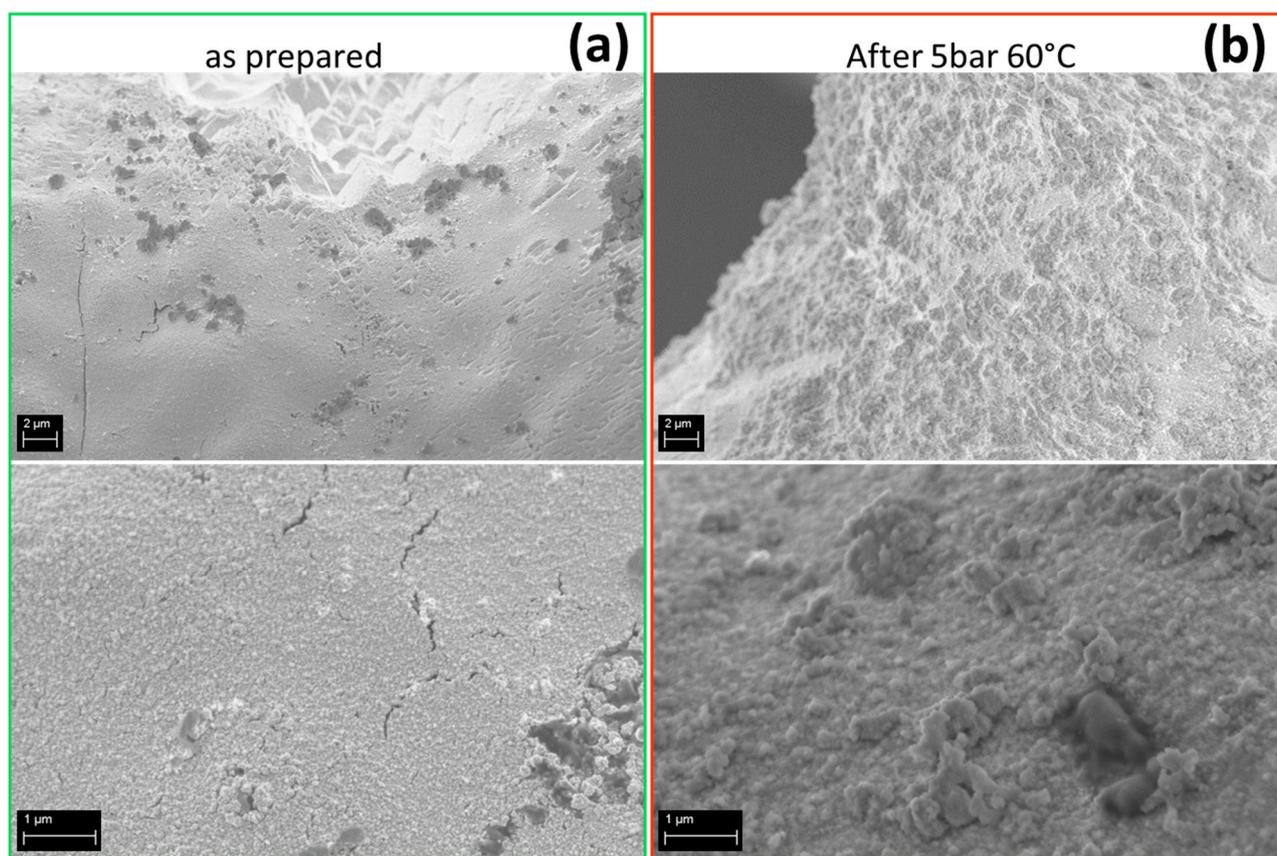


Figure S3: SEM micrographs of Au/Ni foam (a) as prepared and (b) after chronoamperometry measurements at 60°C and 5bar.

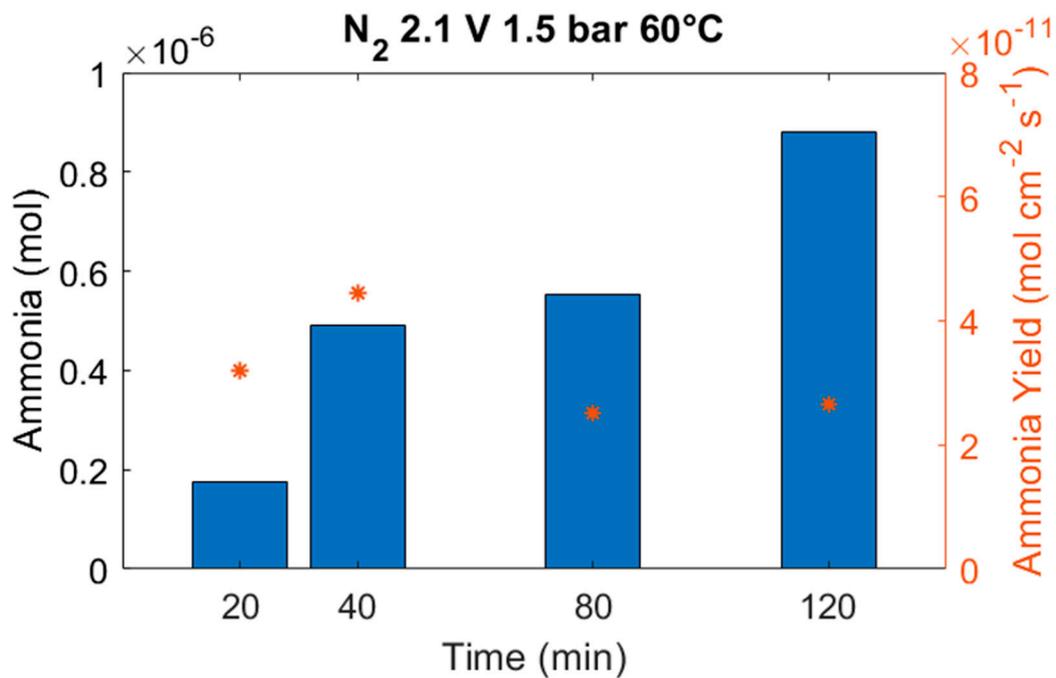


Figure S4: Ammonia moles (left axis) and yield (right axis), as a function of time of chronoamperometry, as produced by repeating four times the same experiment, with increasing time.

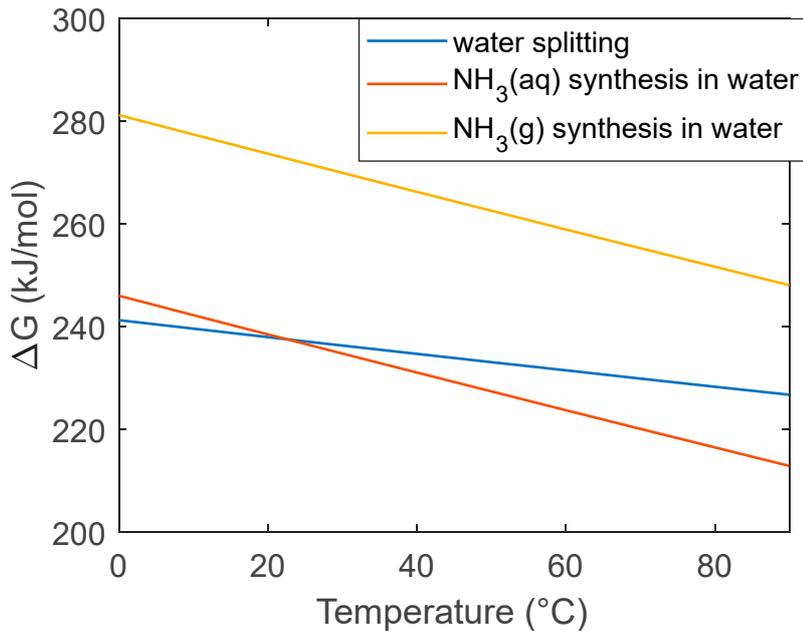


Figure S5: Gibbs free energy for water splitting, aqueous ammonia synthesis in water and gaseous ammonia synthesis in water.

Gibbs Free energy calculations

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

Where H is the enthalpy and S the entropy.

Enthalpy and Entropy as a function of temperature T have been calculated according to the Shomate equation, with the values available at the NIST website

<https://webbook.nist.gov/cgi/cbook.cgi?ID=C7732185&Mask=2>

$$\Delta H_{298} = H - H^{\circ}_{298.15} = A^*t + B^*t^2/2 + C^*t^3/3 + D^*t^4/4 - E/t + F - H$$

$$\Delta S = A^*\ln(t) + B^*t + C^*t^2/2 + D^*t^3/3 - E/(2^*t^2) + G$$

H° = standard enthalpy (kJ/mol)

S° = standard entropy (J/mol*K)

t = temperature (K) / 1000.

The values adopted for the involved atomic species are the following:

Liquid Water

Temperature (K)	298. - 500.
A	-203.6060
B	1523.290
C	-3196.413
D	2474.455
E	3.855326
F	-256.5478
G	-488.7163
H	-285.8304
Reference	Chase, 1998

Data compilation copyright by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{liquid}}$	-285.830 ± 0.040	kJ/mol	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{liquid}}$	-285.83	kJ/mol	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in March, 1979
Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
S°_{liquid}	69.95 ± 0.03	J/mol*K	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$S^\circ_{\text{liquid},1 \text{ bar}}$	69.95	J/mol*K	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in March, 1979

$$(\Delta H_T)_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{liquid}} + \Delta H_{298}$$

$$\text{For the water splitting reaction } (\Delta H_T)_{\text{ws}} = (\Delta H_T)_{\text{H}_2} + 0.5 (\Delta H_T)_{\text{O}_2} - (\Delta H_T)_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

The same expression can be developed for the entropy, to obtain the Gibbs free energy for water electrolysis, as reported in Fig. S2.

Hydrogen (gas)

Temperature (K)	298. - 1000.
A	33.066178
B	-11.363417
C	11.432816
D	-2.772874
E	-0.158558
F	-9.980797
G	172.707974
H	0.0
Reference	Chase, 1998
Comment	Data last reviewed in March, 1977; New parameter fit October 2001

Data compilation copyright by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$S^{\circ}_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	130.680 ± 0.003	J/mol*K	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$S^{\circ}_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	130.68	J/mol*K	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in March, 1977

Oxygen (gas)

Temperature (K)	100. - 700.
A	31.32234
B	-20.23531
C	57.86644
D	-36.50624
E	-0.007374
F	-8.903471
G	246.7945
H	0.0
Reference	Chase, 1998
Comment	Data last reviewed in March, 1977; New parameter fit January 2009

Data compilation copyright by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$S^{\circ}_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	205.152 ± 0.005	J/mol*K	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$S^{\circ}_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	205.15	J/mol*K	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in March, 1977

Nitrogen (gas)

Temperature (K)	100. - 500.
A	28.98641
B	1.853978
C	-9.647459
D	16.63537
E	0.000117
F	-8.671914
G	226.4168
H	0.0
Reference	Chase, 1998
Comment	Data last reviewed in March, 1977; New parameter fit January 2009

Data compilation copyright by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$S^\circ_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	191.609 ± 0.004	J/mol*K	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$S^\circ_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	191.61	J/mol*K	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in March, 1977

Ammonia (gas)

Temperature (K)	298. - 1400.
A	19.99563
B	49.77119
C	-15.37599
D	1.921168
E	0.189174
F	-53.30667
G	203.8591
H	-45.89806
Reference	Chase, 1998
Comment	Data last reviewed in June, 1977

Data compilation copyright by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce on behalf of the U.S.A. All rights reserved.

Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{gas}}$	-45.94 ± 0.35	kJ/mol	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{gas}}$	-45.90	kJ/mol	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in June, 1977
Quantity	Value	Units	Method	Reference	Comment
$S^\circ_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	192.77 ± 0.05	J/mol*K	Review	Cox, Wagman, et al., 1984	CODATA Review value
$S^\circ_{\text{gas},1 \text{ bar}}$	192.77	J/mol*K	Review	Chase, 1998	Data last reviewed in June, 1977

$$(\Delta H_T)_{\text{NH}_3} = \Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{gas}} + \Delta H_{298}$$

For ammonia synthesis in water $(\Delta H_T)_{\text{NH}_3} = (\Delta H_T)_{\text{NH}_3} + 3/4 (\Delta H_T)_{\text{O}_2} - 3/2(\Delta H_T)_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} - 0.5(\Delta H_T)_{\text{N}_2}$