

## Supporting Information

### Noble metal single-atom coordinated to nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon as electrocatalysts for oxygen evolution

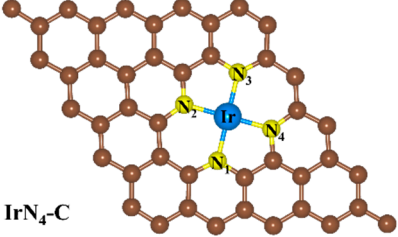
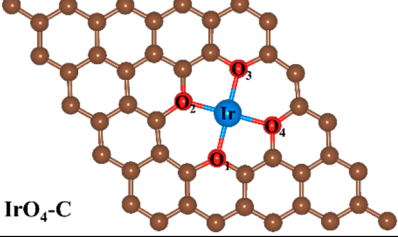
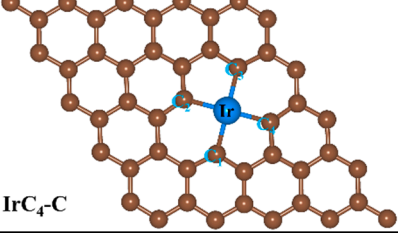
**Table S1.** Gibbs free energy change ( $\Delta G$ ) for each OER reaction step on  $MN_4-C$ ,  $MO_4-C$  and  $MC_4-C$  ( $M = Ir, Ru$ ) in vacuum.

		$\Delta G$ (eV)					
step	Process	$IrN_4-C$	$IrO_4-C$	$IrC_4-C$	$RuN_4-C$	$RuO_4-C$	$RuC_4-C$
1	$H_2O(l) \rightarrow OH^*$	0.96	1.72	−0.42	−0.01	0.40	−0.26
2	$OH^* \rightarrow O^*$	1.53	1.22	0.42	0.68	1.12	0.18
3	$O^* \rightarrow OOH^*$	1.48	1.74	2.66	2.22	1.85	2.96
4	$OOH^* \rightarrow O_2(g)$	0.95	0.25	2.26	2.03	1.55	2.04
Total $\Delta G$	$2H_2O(l) \rightarrow O_2(g)$	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92

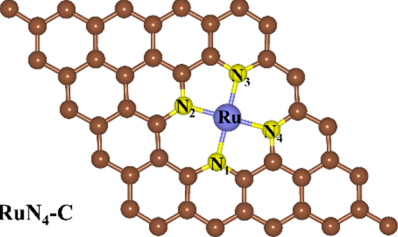
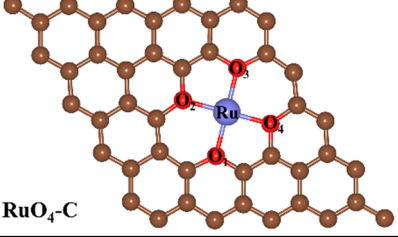
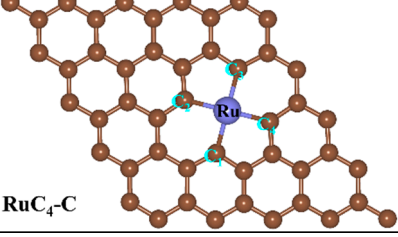
**Table S2.** The  $d$ -band center of  $M$  atom on  $MN_4-C$ ,  $MO_4-C$  and  $MC_4-C$  ( $M = Ir, Ru$ ).

Systems	$d$ -band center (eV)	Systems	$d$ -band center (eV)
$IrN_4-C$	−1.86	$RuN_4-C$	−1.07
$IrO_4-C$	−2.02	$RuO_4-C$	−1.10
$IrC_4-C$	−2.60	$RuC_4-C$	−1.81

**Table S3.** Bader charges of IrN<sub>4</sub>, IrO<sub>4</sub>-C, IrC<sub>4</sub>-C. The ZVAL represents the number of valent electrons in each atomic sphere.

Systems	Atom	Calculated valence electrons	ZVAL	Net charge ( e )
 IrN <sub>4</sub> -C	N <sub>1</sub>	6.21	5.00	−1.21
	N <sub>2</sub>	6.14		−1.14
	N <sub>3</sub>	6.21		−1.21
	N <sub>4</sub>	6.16		−1.16
	Ir	8.28	9.00	0.72
 IrO <sub>4</sub> -C	O <sub>1</sub>	7.10	6.00	−1.10
	O <sub>2</sub>	7.10		−1.10
	O <sub>3</sub>	7.09		−1.09
	O <sub>4</sub>	7.09		−1.09
	Ir	8.39	9.00	0.61
 IrC <sub>4</sub> -C	C <sub>1</sub>	4.17	4.00	−0.17
	C <sub>2</sub>	4.17		−0.17
	C <sub>3</sub>	4.16		−0.16
	C <sub>4</sub>	4.17		−0.17
	Ir	8.44	9.00	0.56

**Table S4.** Bader charges of RuN<sub>4</sub>, RuO<sub>4</sub>-C, RuC<sub>4</sub>-C. The ZVAL represents the number of valent electrons in each atomic sphere.

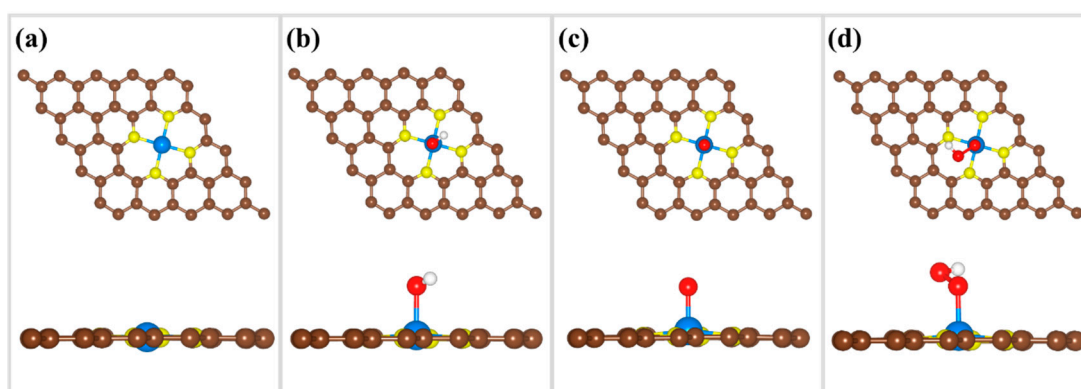
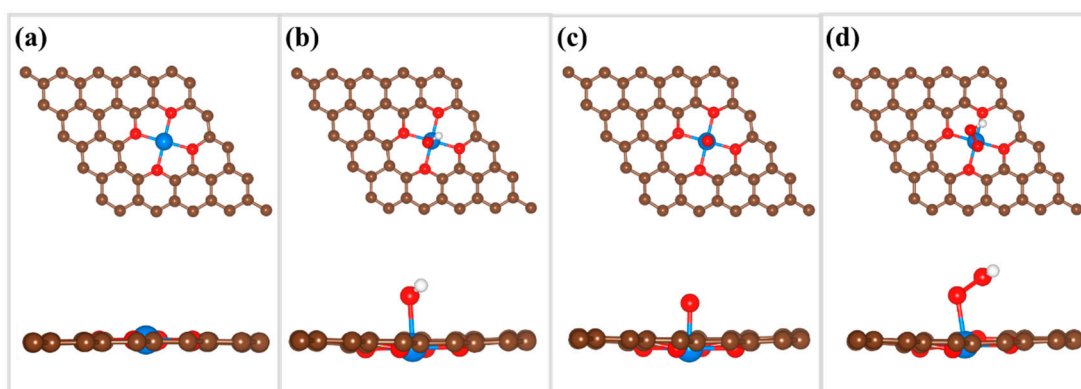
Systems	Atom	Calculated valence electrons	ZVAL	Net charge ( e )
 RuN <sub>4</sub> -C	N <sub>1</sub>	6.21	5.00	−1.21
	N <sub>2</sub>	6.07		−1.07
	N <sub>3</sub>	6.18		−1.18
	N <sub>4</sub>	6.17		−1.17
	Ru	7.18	8.00	0.82
 RuO <sub>4</sub> -C	O <sub>1</sub>	7.11	6.00	−1.11
	O <sub>2</sub>	7.11		−1.11
	O <sub>3</sub>	7.11		−1.11
	O <sub>4</sub>	7.11		−1.11
	Ru	7.46	8.00	0.54
 RuC <sub>4</sub> -C	C <sub>1</sub>	4.12	4.00	−0.12
	C <sub>2</sub>	4.09		−0.09
	C <sub>3</sub>	4.13		−0.13
	C <sub>4</sub>	4.09		−0.09
	Ru	7.35	8.00	0.65

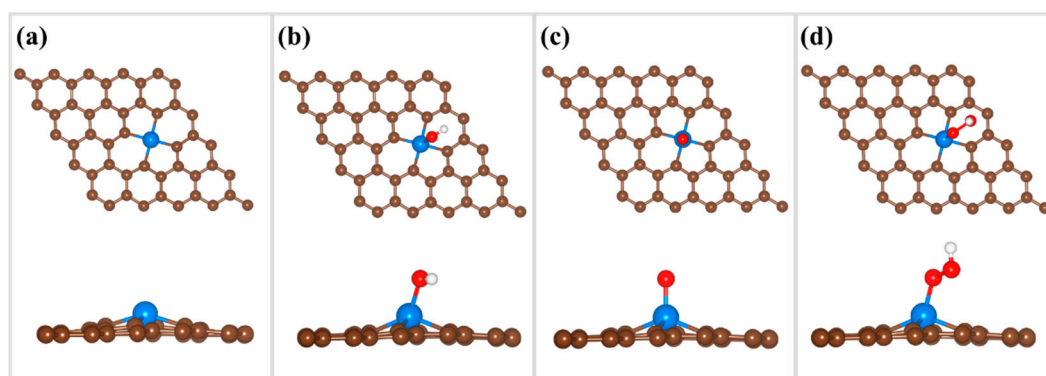
**Table S5.** Gibbs free energy change ( $\Delta G$ ) for each OER reaction step on  $\text{MN}_4\text{-C}$ ,  $\text{MO}_4\text{-C}$  and  $\text{MC}_4\text{-C}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Ir, Ru}$ ) with an implicit solvent model.

step	Process	$\Delta G$ (eV)					
		$\text{IrN}_4\text{-C}$	$\text{IrO}_4\text{-C}$	$\text{IrC}_4\text{-C}$	$\text{RuN}_4\text{-C}$	$\text{RuO}_4\text{-C}$	$\text{RuC}_4\text{-C}$
1	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{OH}^*$	0.84	1.55	−0.54	−0.16	0.14	−0.31
2	$\text{OH}^* \rightarrow \text{O}^*$	1.39	0.93	0.46	0.72	1.01	0.29
3	$\text{O}^* \rightarrow \text{OOH}^*$	1.56	1.94	2.57	2.16	1.90	2.81
4	$\text{OOH}^* \rightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g})$	1.13	0.50	2.42	2.21	1.87	2.13
Total $\Delta G$	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g})$	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92

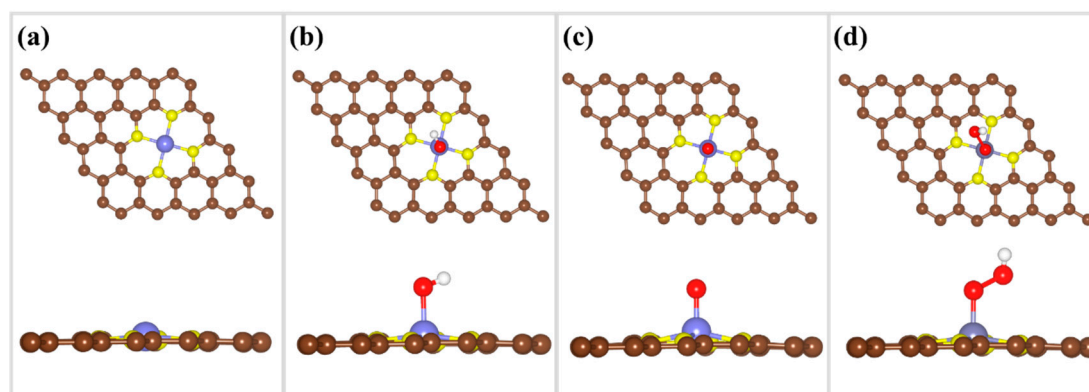
**Table S6.** The calculated total energies ( $E$ ) and thermodynamic quantities for the gas phase  $\text{H}_2$  species ( $T = 298.15\text{ K}$ ,  $P = 1\text{ bar}$ ), and free  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at the  $298.15\text{ K}$ ,  $0.035\text{ bar}$ .

Species	$E$ (eV)	$\text{ZPE-TS}$ (eV)	$G$ (eV)
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	−6.76	−0.05	−6.80
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$	−14.22	−0.00	−14.22

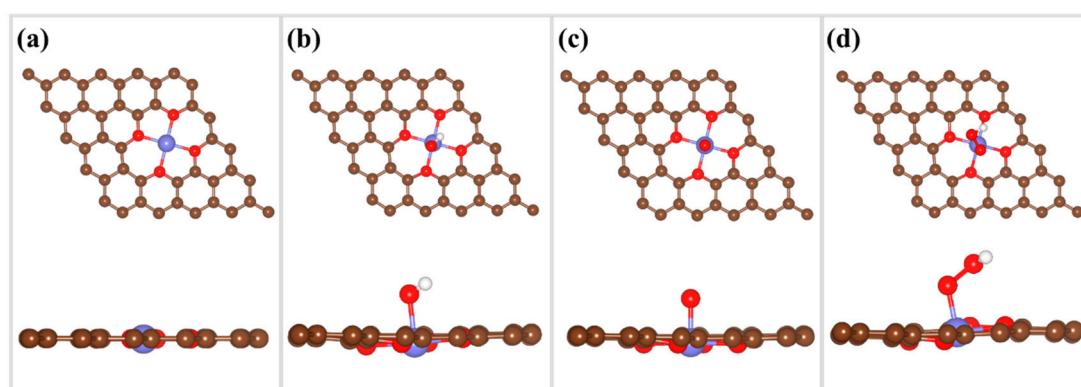
**Figure S1.** Optimized structures of (a)  $\text{IrN}_4\text{-C}$  catalyst and (b–d) OER intermediates along the pathway on  $\text{IrN}_4\text{-C}$ . Ir, C, N, H and O atoms are presented with blue, brown, yellow, white and red circles, respectively.**Figure S2.** Optimized structure of (a)  $\text{IrO}_4\text{-C}$  catalyst and (b–d) OER intermediates along the pathway on  $\text{IrO}_4\text{-C}$ . Ir, C, H and O atoms are presented with blue, brown, white and red circles, respectively.



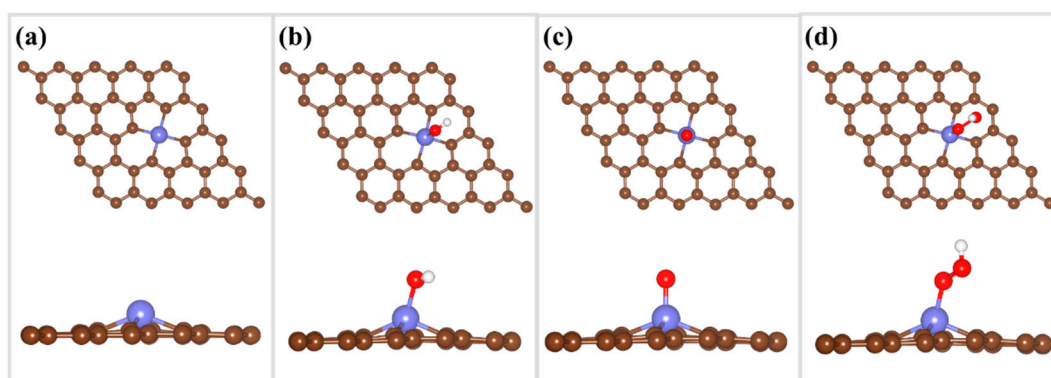
**Figure S3.** Optimized structure of (a) Ir<sub>4</sub>-C catalyst and (b-d) OER intermediates along the pathway on Ir<sub>4</sub>-C. Ir, C, H and O atoms are presented with blue, brown, white and red circles, respectively.



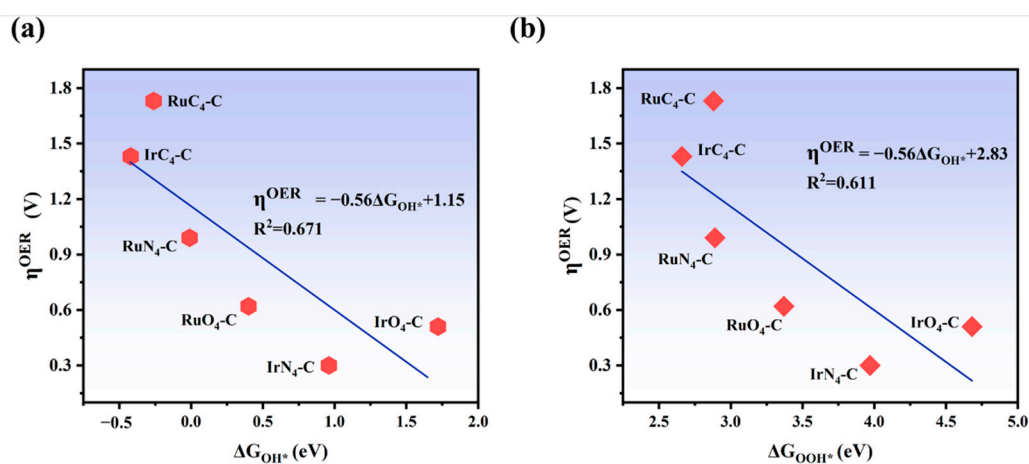
**Figure S4.** Optimized structure of (a) RuN<sub>4</sub>-C catalyst and (b-d) OER intermediates along the pathway on RuN<sub>4</sub>-C. Ru, C, N, H and O atoms are presented with purple, brown, yellow, white and red circles, respectively.



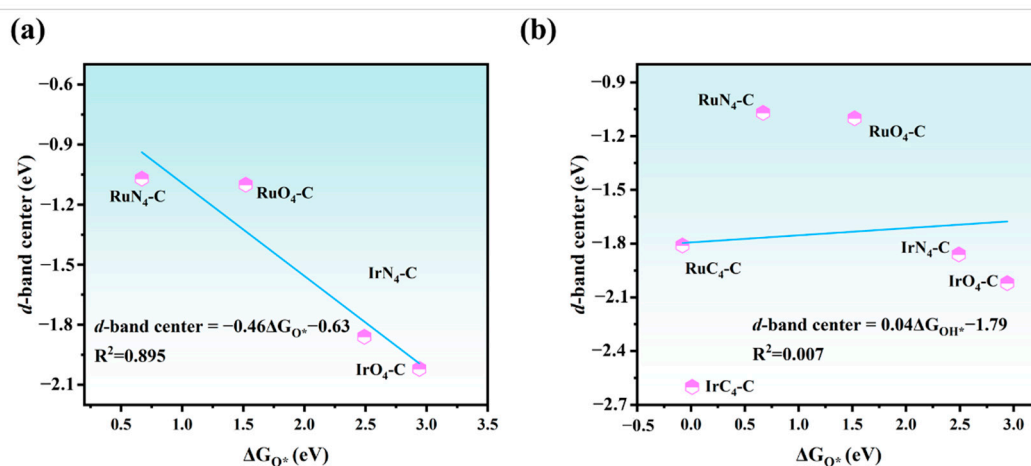
**Figure S5.** Optimized structure of (a) RuO<sub>4</sub>-C catalyst and (b-d) OER intermediates along the pathway on RuO<sub>4</sub>-C. Ru, C, H and O atoms are presented with purple, brown, white and red circles, respectively.



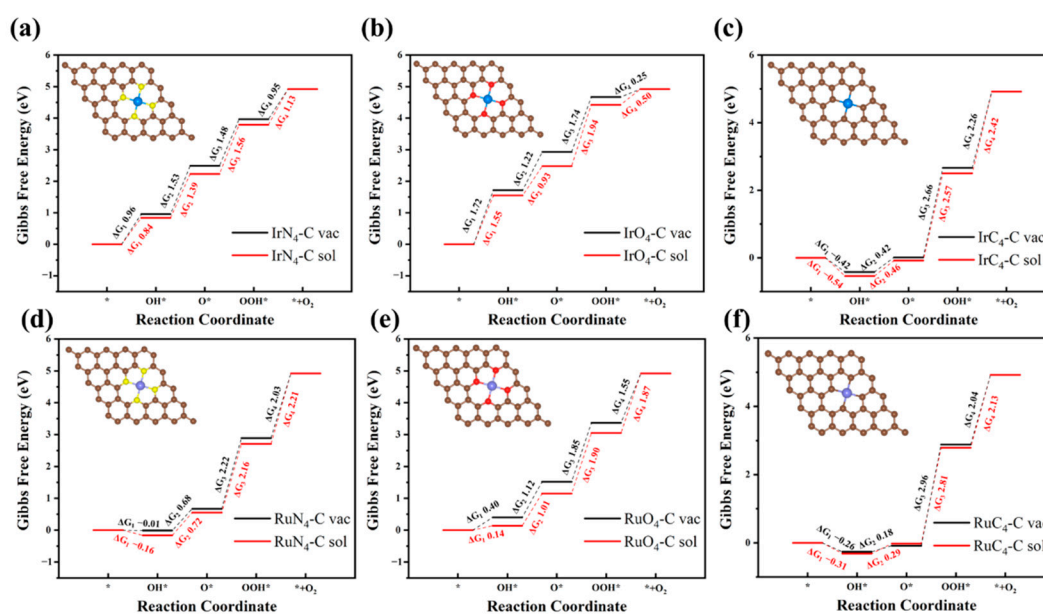
**Figure S6.** Optimized structure of (a)  $\text{RuC}_4\text{-C}$  catalyst and (b-d) OER intermediates along the pathway on  $\text{RuC}_4\text{-C}$ . Ru, C, H and O atoms are presented with purple, brown, white and red circles, respectively.



**Figure S7.** The scaling relationship between (a)  $\Delta G_{\text{OH}^*}$  vs.  $\eta^{\text{OER}}$ , (b)  $\Delta G_{\text{OOH}^*}$  vs.  $\eta^{\text{OER}}$  on  $\text{MN}_4\text{-C}$ ,  $\text{MO}_4\text{-C}$  and  $\text{MC}_4\text{-C}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Ir}, \text{Ru}$ ).



**Figure S8.** The scaling relationship between  $\Delta G_{O^*}$  vs.  $d$ -band center on  $MN_4$ -C,  $MO_4$ -C and  $MC_4$ -C ( $M = Ir, Ru$ ).



**Figure S9.** Free energy diagrams of OER processes on (a)  $IrN_4$ -C, (b)  $IrO_4$ -C, (c)  $IrC_4$ -C, (d)  $RuN_4$ -C, (e)  $RuO_4$ -C and (f)  $RuC_4$ -C in vacuum (black lines) and implicit solvent model (red lines), respectively. H, C, O, N, Ir and Ru atoms are represented with white, brown, red, yellow, blue and purple circles.