

Hydrogenous spinel γ -alumina structure

Jinshi Dong,^a Jun Wang,^a Lu Shi,^d Jiaqiang Yang,^d Jianqiang Wang,^a Bin Shan,^d
and Meiqing Shen*^{a, b, c}

^a Key Laboratory for Green Chemical Technology of State Education Ministry,
School of Chemical Engineering & Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072,
P.R. China

^b State Key Laboratory of Engines, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, P.R. China

^c Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Tianjin
300072, P.R. China

^d State Key Laboratory of Materials Processing and Die and Mould Technology and
School of Materials Science and Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and
Technology, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, P.R. China

*Corresponding Authors: Tel./ Fax.: (+86) 22-27407002.

Email address: mqshen@tju.edu.cn (Prof. Shen)

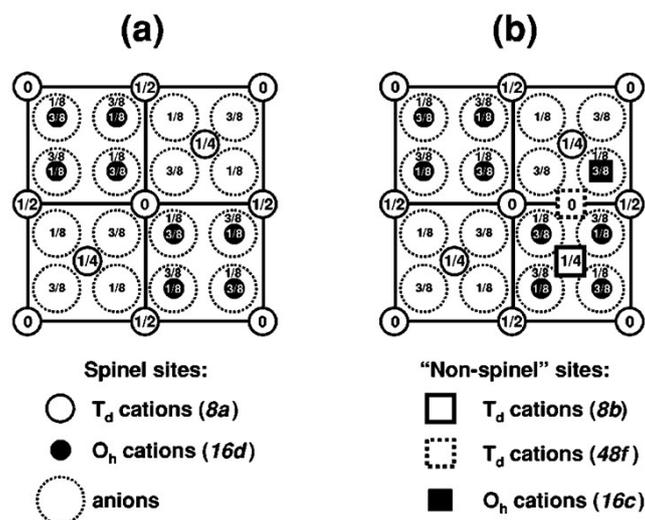


Fig. S1 Atomic sites in the spinel structure along the (001) projection. (a) normal spinel cation sites: T_d (8a) and O_h (16d). (b) nonspinel cation sites: T_d (8b and 48f) and O_h (16c).

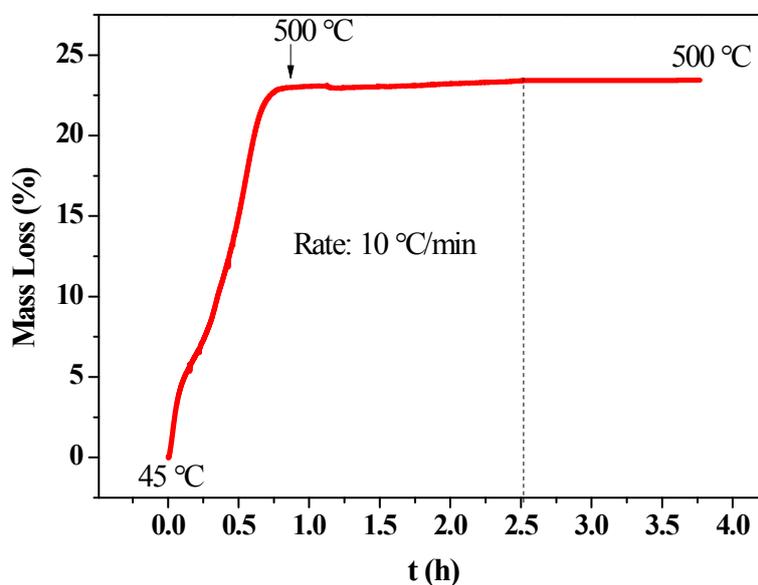


Fig. S2 Weight-loss profile during the forming of LT γ - Al_2O_3 structure from pseudo-boehmite (PSB). The heating rate is 10 °C/min and the sample was kept at 500 °C for 3 h. After treatment for 2.5 h (including the heat up process), no more mass loss was observed meaning that the dehydration was completed at 500 °C in less than 3 h.

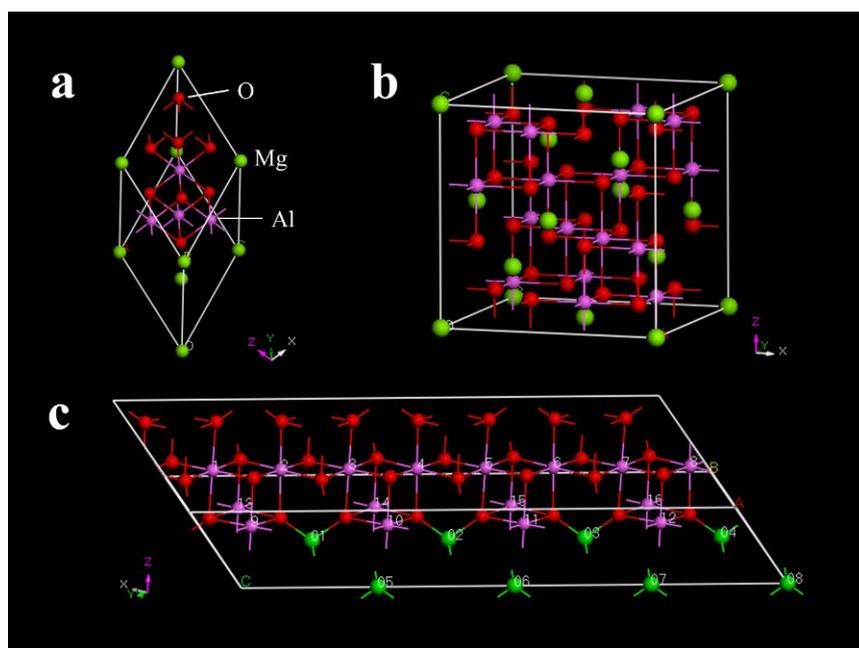
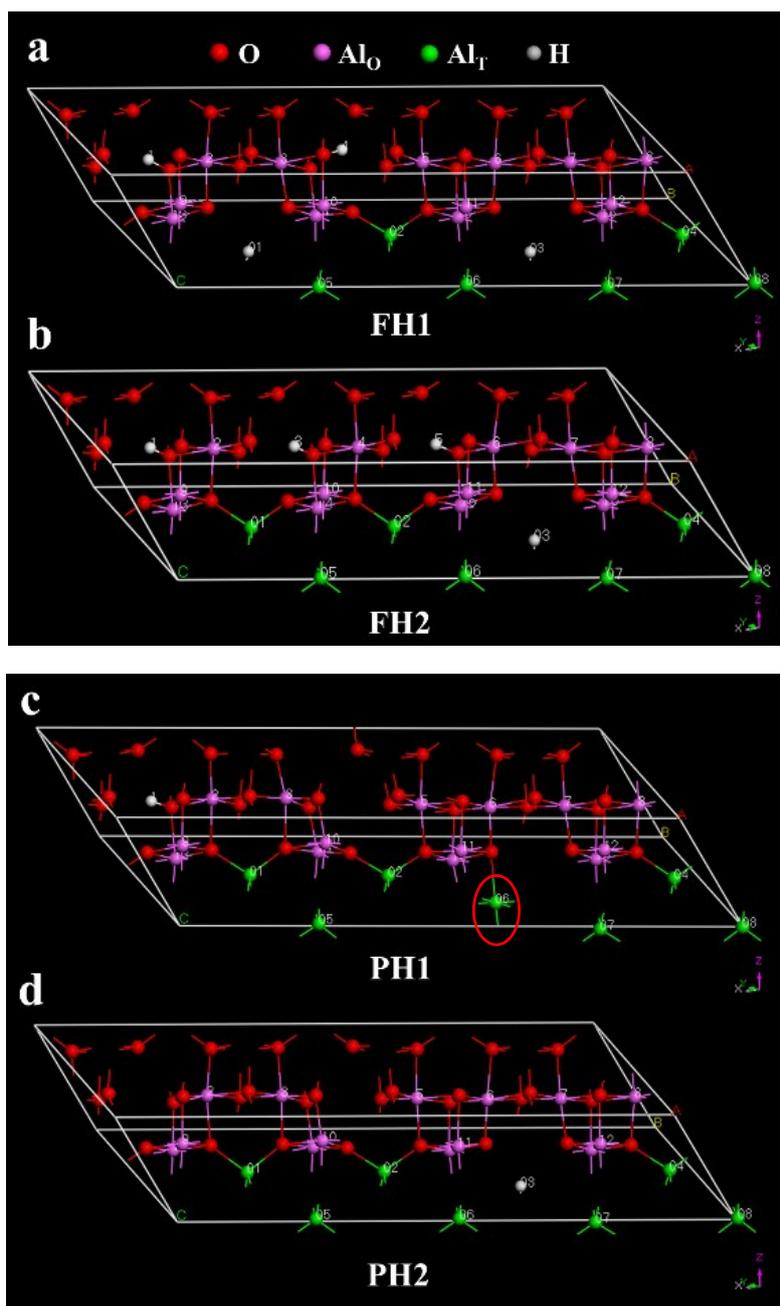


Fig. S3 The structure models of MgAl spinel. a, primitive cell (Mg₂Al₄O₈); b, conventional cell (Mg₈Al₁₆O₃₂); c, 4* primitive cell along [110] (Mg₈Al₁₆O₃₂). Green, purple and red balls represent Mg, Al and O, respectively.



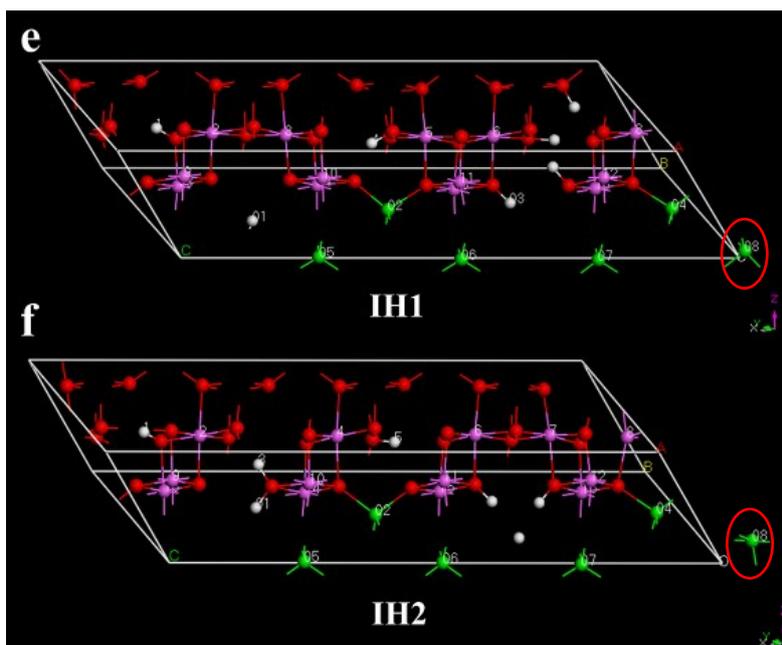


Fig. S4 The relaxed H spinel $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ LT structures with the minimum energies of every given cell composition. Green, purple, red and white balls represent Al_T , Al_O , O and H, respectively. the H-O distances are $\sim 1.0 \text{ \AA}$ in all cases. The Al atoms in red circles are nonspinel Al sites.

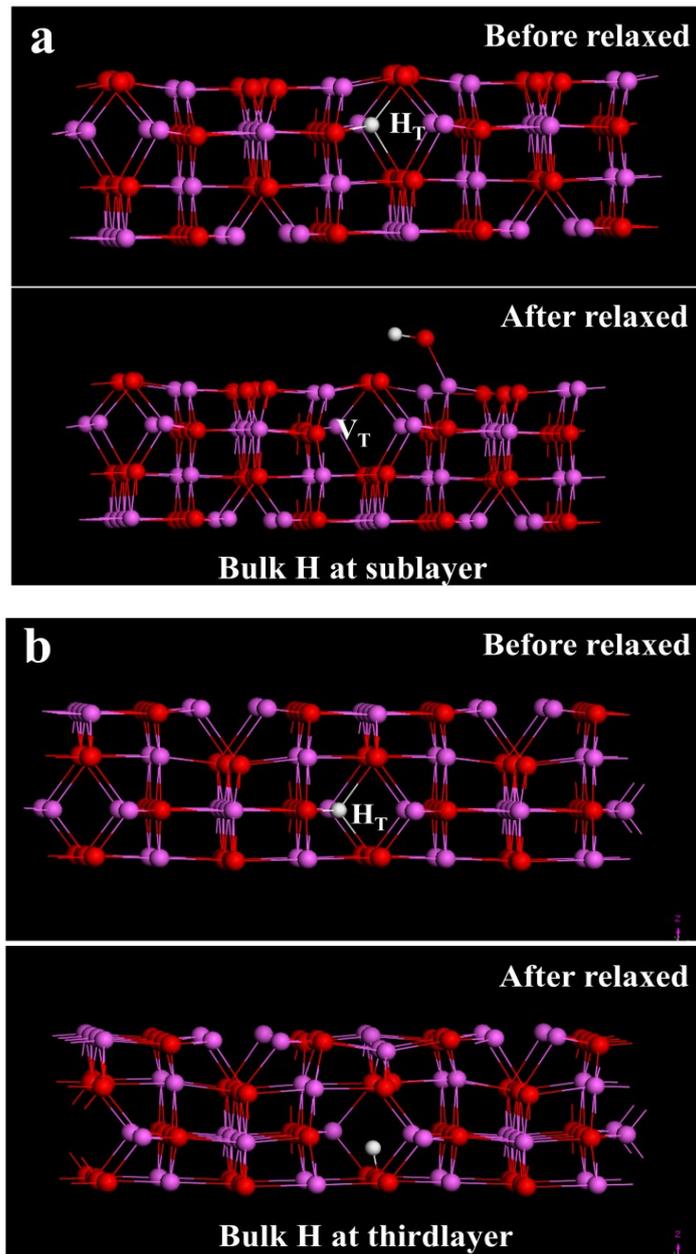


Fig. S5 Surface (110) structure with bulk H at (a) sublayer and (b) thirdlayer. Purple, red and white balls represent Al, O and H, respectively.

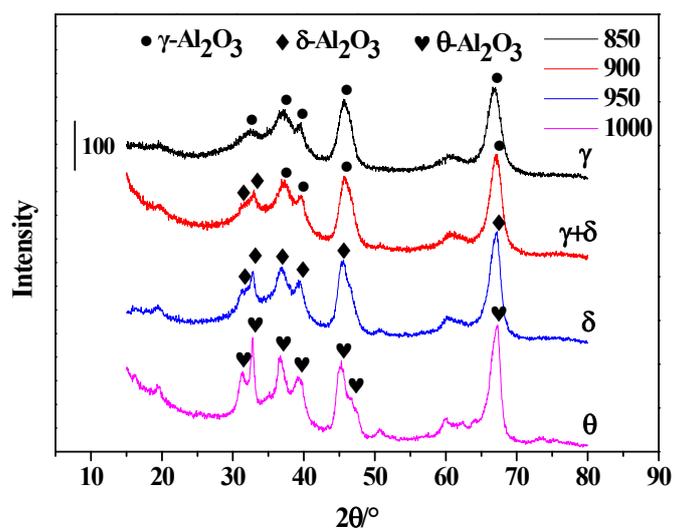


Fig. S6 XRD patterns of the alumina sample calcinated at 850- 1000 °C.

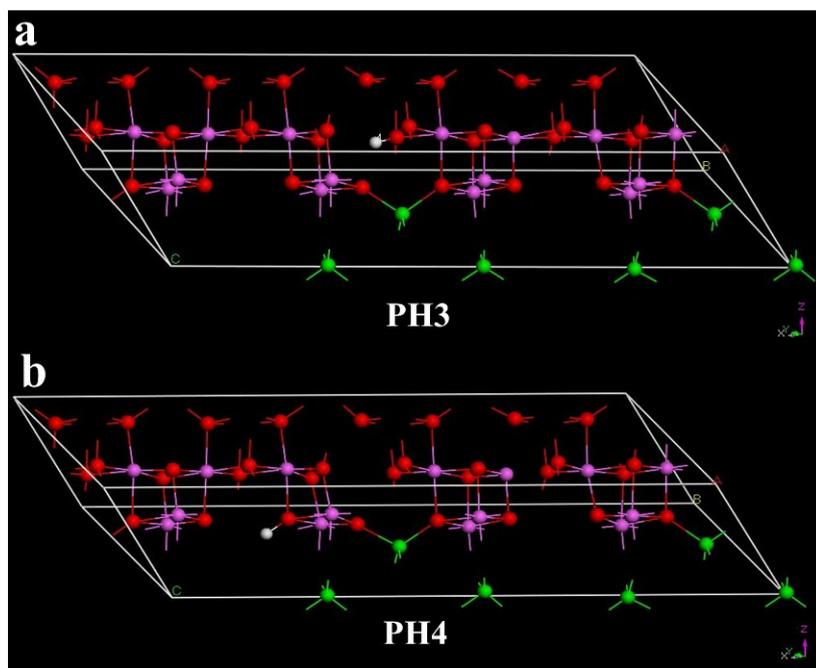


Fig. S7 The relaxed H spinel γ - Al_2O_3 HT structures with the minimum energies of every given cell composition. Green, purple, red and white balls represent Al_T , Al_O , O and H, respectively.

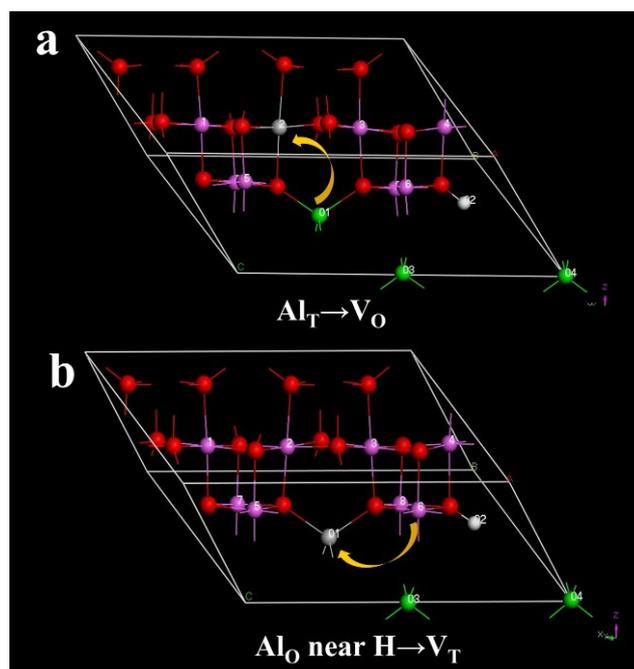


Fig. S8 The migration paths for Al in LT $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$. a, $\text{Al}_T \rightarrow \text{V}_O$; b, $\text{Al}_O \text{ near H} \rightarrow \text{V}_T$. Only half of the unit cell (2^* primitive cell) shown. The gray ball represents the relaxed final state of the migrating atom. Green, purple, red and white balls represent Al_T , Al_O , O and H, respectively.

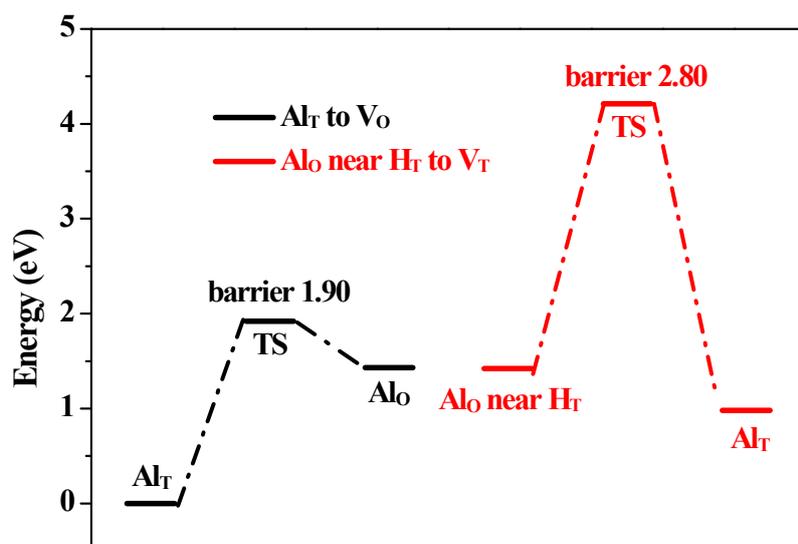


Fig. S9 Energy barriers for the migration paths shown in Fig. S8. TS stands for transition state, and the energy barriers are shown in the figure.

Table S1 Thermodynamic parameters of H₂O.

Parameter	Value
ω_i	291.6, 271.6, 206.1, 132.4, 128.8, 119.1 meV
E_{ZPE}	0.575 eV
$\Sigma C_p dT (T=773 K)$	0.239 eV
$\Sigma C_p dT (T=1073 K)$	0.365 eV
$S_g (T=773 K)$	0.0023 eV/K
$S_g (T=1073 K)$	0.0024 eV/K