**Electronic Supplementary Information** 

## Highly-Active Au/δ-MoC and Au/β-Mo<sub>2</sub>C Catalysts for the Low-Temperature Water Gas Shift Reaction: Effects of the Carbide Metal/Carbon Ratio on the Catalyst Performance

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## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING COMPUTATIONAL MODELS**

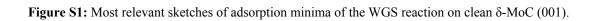
Table S1 display the most relevant results for Au<sub>4</sub> clusters supported on the  $\delta$ -MoC(001) surface. Different adsorption sites have been checked and as one can be seen, the most stable structure (*Cluster 1* and *Cluster 2*) correspond to energy degenerate 3D geometries with three atoms deposited on MMC sites. *Cluster 3* represents a rotated pyramid structure where one Au atom is in contact with Mo surface atoms and the probable repulsion between them provokes the cluster tilt. Eventually, we can consider *Cluster 4* and *5* as 2D, despite of the fact that, as the same case of *Cluster 3*, the Au atoms nearby and/or in contact with Mo surface atoms are located slightly above than atoms in contact with C surface atoms. In conclusion, 3D Au<sub>4</sub> clusters are clearly more stable than 2D.

|                            | Cluster 1 | Cluster 2 | Cluster 3 | Cluster 4 | Cluster 5 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Side view                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Top view                   |           |           |           |           |           |
| $E_{rel} (eV)$             | 0.00      | 0.02      | 0.25      | 0.45      | 0.52      |
| E <sub>ads/atom</sub> (eV) | -1.40     | -1.39     | -1.34     | -1.14     | -0.91     |
| E <sub>adh/atom</sub> (eV) | -1.79     | -1.71     | -1.68     | -1.40     | -1.01     |

**Table S1:** Sketches, relative energies, and adsorption and adhesion energy *per* atom of  $Au_4$  clusters deposited on  $\delta$ -MoC (001) surface. Mo, C, and Au are denoted by purple, green, and yellow balls, respectively.

| Step                           | δ-MoC (001) | Au <sub>4</sub> /δ-MoC (001) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| $H_2O \rightarrow H+OH$        | 0.53        | 0.79                         |
| $OH \rightarrow O+H$           | 1.56        | 1.64                         |
| $CO+OH \rightarrow COOH$       | 0.89        | 0.62                         |
| $COOH \rightarrow CO_2 + H$    | 0.27        | > 1                          |
| $OH + OH \rightarrow H_2O + O$ | 2.22        | 0.44                         |
| $CO+O \rightarrow CO_2$        | 1.54        | 0.10                         |
| $H + H \rightarrow H_2$        | 0.75        | 1.01                         |
| H <sub>2</sub> desorption      | 0.46        | 0.03                         |
| CO <sub>2</sub> desorption     | 0.85        | 0.05                         |

**Table S2:** Energy barriers (eV) of the key steps of the WGS reaction on clean  $\delta$ -MoC(001) and Au<sub>4</sub>/ $\delta$ -MoC(001). In bold, the most favorable barrier.



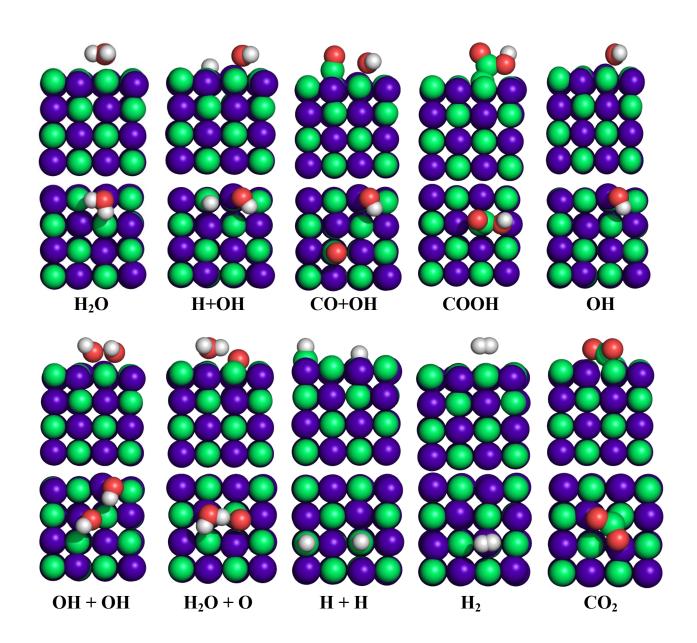
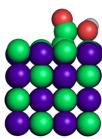
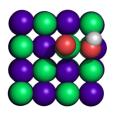
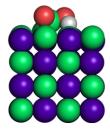


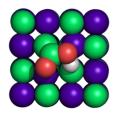
Figure S2: Most relevant sketches of TS structures on clean  $\delta$ -MoC (001).



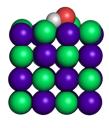


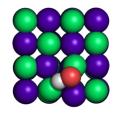
 $\mathrm{CO+OH} \to \mathrm{COOH}$ 



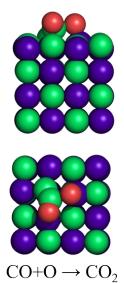


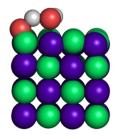
 $\text{COOH} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2\text{+}\text{H}$ 

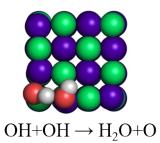


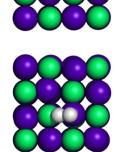


 $OH \rightarrow O+H$ 



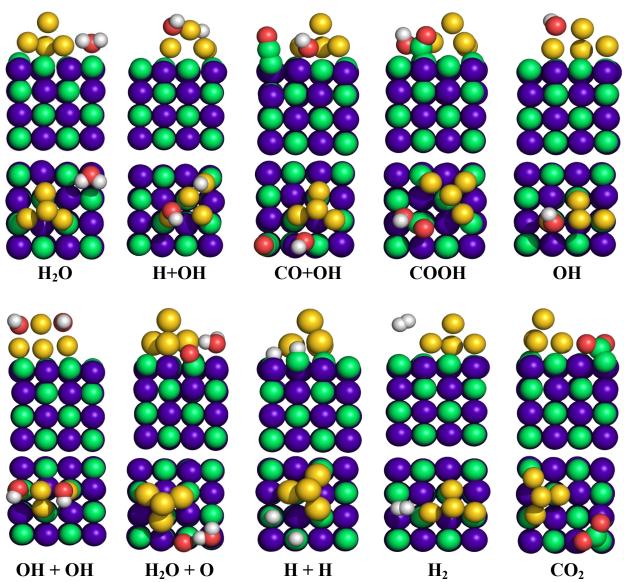






 $\mathrm{H\!+\!H} \longrightarrow \mathrm{H}_2$ 

Figure S3: Most relevant sketches of adsorption minima of WGS on Au<sub>4</sub>/δ-MoC (001).



OH + OH

CO<sub>2</sub>

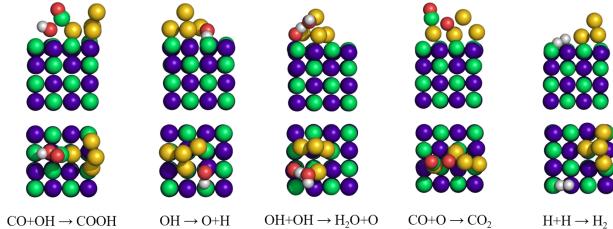


Figure S4: Most relevant sketches of TS structures on  $Au_4/\delta$ -MoC (001).