

Supplementary Information:

**Insight into the mechanism of methanol assistance with syngas
conversion over partially hydroxylated γ -Al₂O₃ (110D) surface in
slurry bed**

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Table S1 Structural parameters and adsorption energies of adsorbed H₂O in different configurations.

Configurations	$E_{\text{ads}}/\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$	Al–O_{water} bond/Å	O_{surface}–H bond/Å	O_{water}–H bond/Å
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b)	196.3	1.73	1.00	0.97
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b-1)	183.1	1.93	1.00	1.03
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b-2)	182.6	1.73	1.01	0.97
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b-3)	176.3	1.75	1.00	0.97
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b-4)	164.1	1.74	0.99	0.97
(110D)-1×1-H ₂ O (b-5)	149.3	1.98	0.98	1.05
(110D)-1×1-2H ₂ O (c)	205.5	1.78	0.98	1.02

Figure S1 Top and side views of the optimized low-lying configurations of $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (110D)- 1×1 surface with 1 H_2O adsorbed ($\theta_{\text{OH}} \approx 4.5 \text{ OH}\cdot\text{nm}^{-2}$) in liquid paraffin, with their relative adsorption energies of H_2O in $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ indicated.

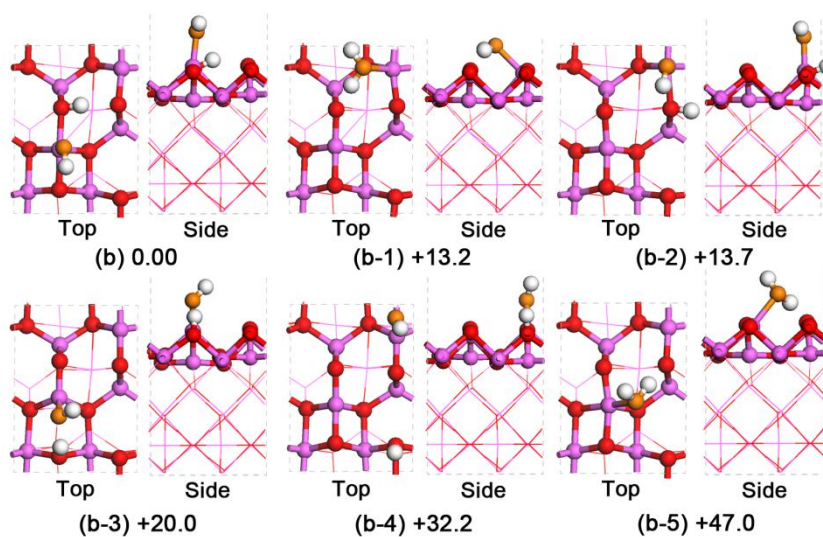


Figure S2 Potential energy diagram and the structures of initial states (IS), transition states (TS), and final states (FS) for (a) CH₄ and C₂H₆ formation and (b) CH₃OCH₃ formation and on the partially hydroxylated γ -Al₂O₃ (110D) surface in liquid paraffin. See Fig. 2 for color coding.

