## Supporting Information

## The Role of H<sub>2</sub>S Addition on Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Catalyzed Propane Dehydrogenation: A Mechanistic Study

Hai-Zhi Wang a, Wei Zhang a, Jia-Wei Jiang a, Zhi-Jun Sui a,1, Yi-An Zhu a, Guang-

Hua Ye<sup>a</sup>, De Chen<sup>b</sup>, Xing-Gui Zhou<sup>a</sup>, Wei-Kang Yuan<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, East China University of Science

and Technology, Shanghai 200237, China

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Norwegian University of Science and

Technology, N-7491 Trondheim, Norway

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Corresponding author. Email: zhjsui@ecust.edu.cn

## S1. The adsorption of sulfur species on Pt(111) and Pt(211) surfaces

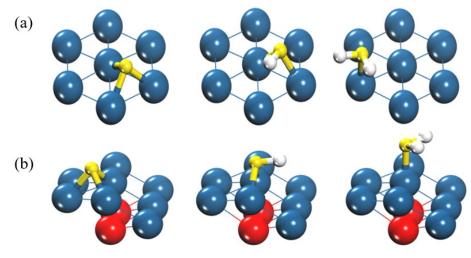


Figure S1. Configurations of sulfur species adsorbed on (a) Pt(111) and (b) Pt(211).

## S2. Activation energies for elementary reaction steps

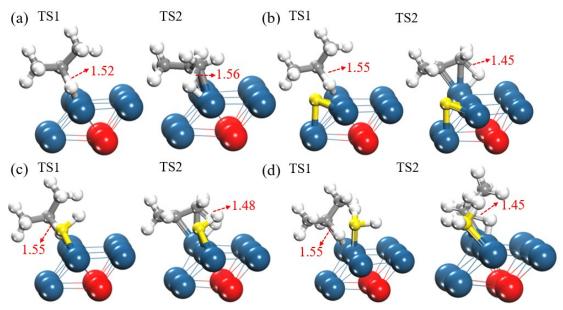
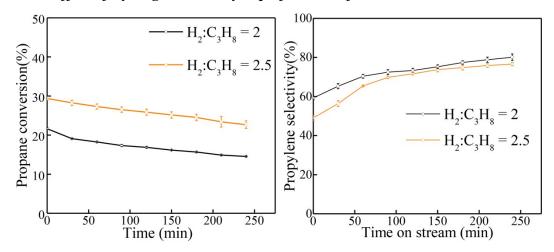


Figure S2. Transition state structures for PDH reaction over (a) the clean Pt(211) surface, (b) the Pt(211)&S surface, (c) the Pt(211)&SH surface, and (d) the Pt(211)&H<sub>2</sub>S surface.

S3. The effect of hydrogen on catalytic performance for PDH



**Figure S3.** (a) Propane conversion and (b) propylene selectivity of  $Pt/\theta$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with different molar ratios of H<sub>2</sub> to propane in the reaction feed. Reaction conditions: 0.1 g catalyst,  $P_t = 1$  atm, and T = 575 °C.