

Supporting information

**A systematic theoretical study of water gas shift reaction on
Pt/ZrO₂ interface and Pt(111) face: key role of potassium additive**

Yan-Xin Wang, Gui-Chang Wang*

(Key Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (Ministry of Education) and the Tianjin
key Lab and Molecule-based Material Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin
300071, P. R. China)

*Corresponding author. Gui-Chang Wang: E-mail: wangguichang@nankai.edu.cn

Telephone: +86-22-23503824 (O) Fax: +86-22-23502458

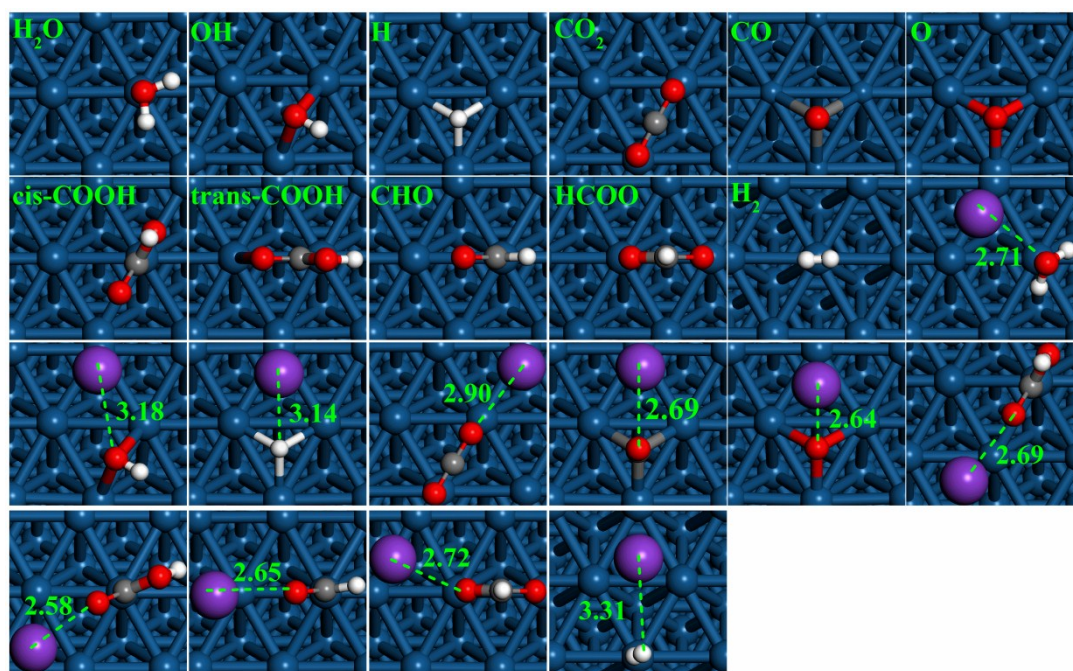


Fig. S1 Optimized structures of reaction intermediates on the clean and K-modified Pt(111) surfaces. The red, blue, white and purple balls represent O, Pt, H and K atoms, respectively.

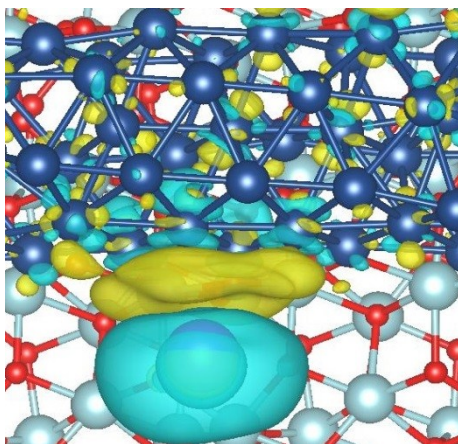


Fig. S2 Charge distribution between K and Pt₄₀/ZrO₂ substrate. The yellow and cyan isosurfaces stand for the accumulation and the depletion of electron density, respectively.

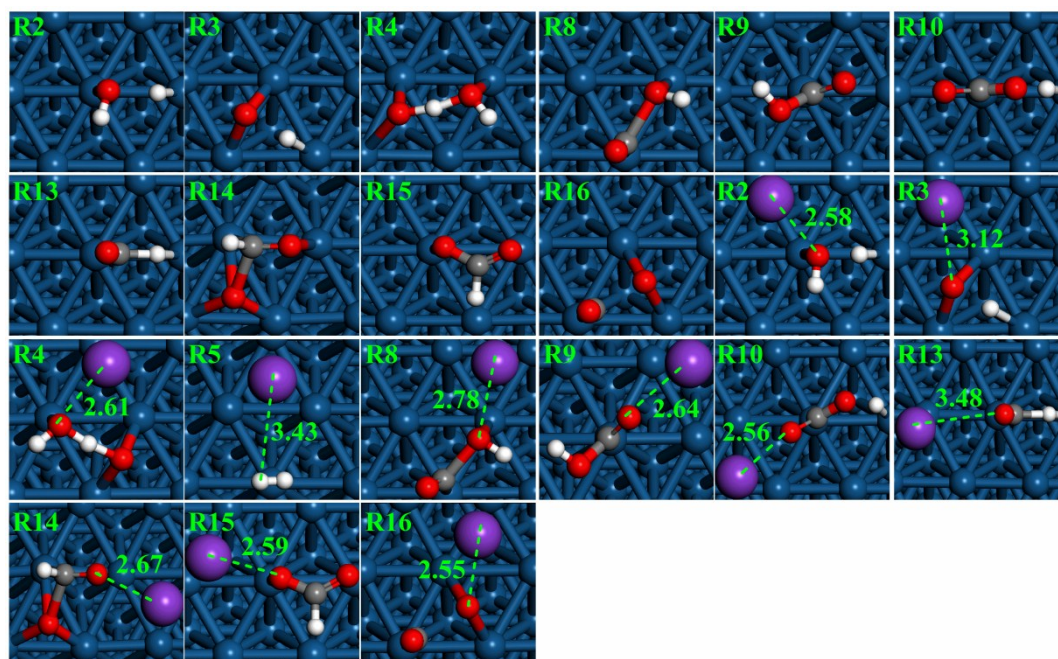


Fig. S3 Transition state (TS) structures of elementary steps (labeled the same way as in Table S1) on the clean and K-modified Pt(111) surfaces. The red, white, dark-blue and purple balls represent O, H, Pt and K atoms, respectively.

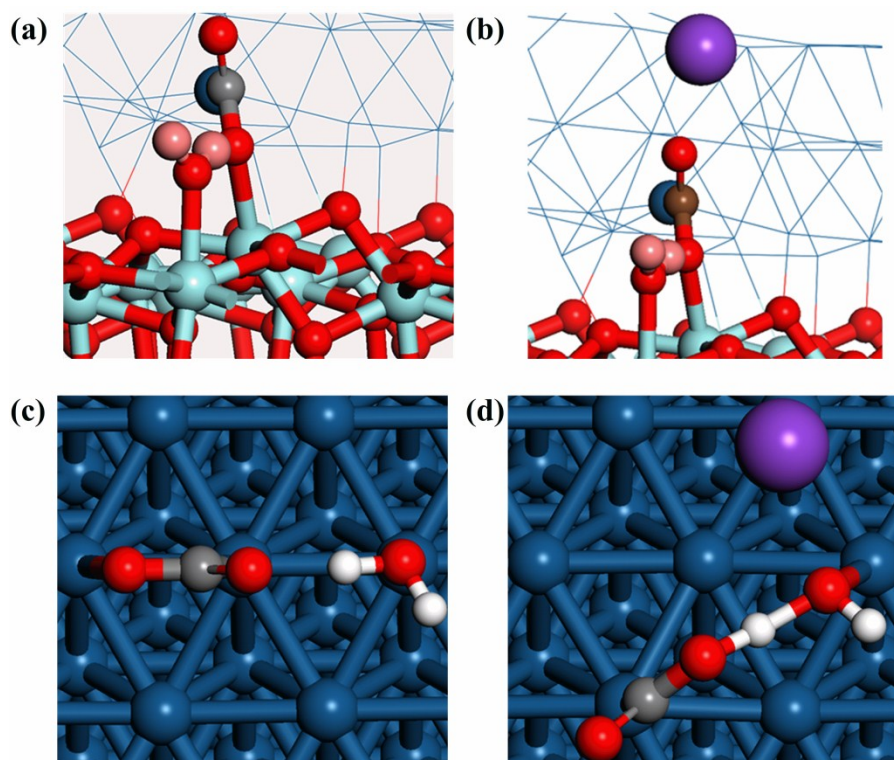


Fig. S4 Final state (FS) structures of $\text{COOH} + \text{OH} = \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ reaction on the (a) clean $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ interface; (b) K-modified $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ surface and (c) clean $\text{Pt}(111)$ surface as well as Transition state (TS) structure on the (d) K-modified $\text{Pt}(111)$ surface. The red, white, dark-blue, light-blue and purple balls represent O, H, Pt, Zr and K atoms, respectively.

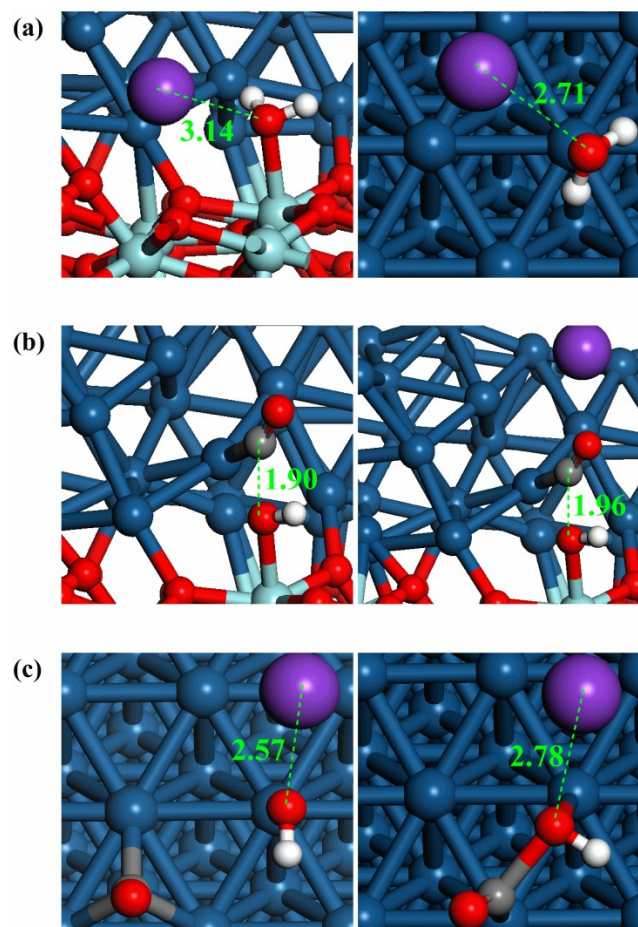


Fig. S5 (a) Optimized structures of H₂O on K-modified Pt₄₀/ZrO₂ and Pt(111) models. (b) Optimized structures of TS for CO+OH→COOH on clean and K-modified Pt₄₀/ZrO₂. (c) Optimized structures of IS and TS for CO+OH→COOH on K-modified Pt(111).

Table S1 Calculated energy barriers (E_a), reaction energies (ΔE), and the breaking or forming bond lengths of TSs (d) of the elementary steps on clean and K-modified Pt(111) surfaces^a

	Elementary steps	Pt(111)			K/Pt(111)		
		E_a/eV	$\Delta E/\text{eV}$	$d/\text{\AA}$	E_a/eV	$\Delta E/\text{eV}$	$d/\text{\AA}$
R1	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + * \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}^*$	--	-0.52	--	--	-0.87	--
R2	$\text{H}_2\text{O}^* \rightarrow \text{OH}^* + \text{H}^*$	0.98	0.84	1.73	0.95	0.66	1.57
R3	$\text{OH}^* + * \rightarrow \text{O}^* + \text{H}^*$	1.03	0.14	1.58	0.96	0.10	1.46
R4	$\text{OH}^* + \text{OH}^* \rightarrow \text{O}^* + \text{H}_2\text{O}^*$	0.40	-0.16	--	0.12	-0.36	--
R5	$\text{H}^* + \text{H}^* \rightarrow \text{H}_2^* + *$	--	0.90	--	1.00	0.84	0.78
R6	$\text{H}_2^* \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + *$	--	0.09	--	--	0.11	--
R7	$\text{CO}(\text{g}) + * \rightarrow \text{CO}^*$	--	-1.87	--	--	-2.27	--
R8	$\text{CO}^* + \text{OH}^* \rightarrow \text{cis-COOH}^* + *$	0.31	-0.33	1.93	0.76	0.04	1.84
R9	$\text{cis-COOH}^* \rightarrow \text{trans-COOH}^*$	0.39	-0.08	--	0.34	-0.31	--
R10	$\text{COOH}^* + * \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + \text{H}^*$	0.73	-0.10	1.54	0.68	0.31	1.74
R11	$\text{COOH}^* + * \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + \text{H}_2\text{O}^*$	--	--	--	0.20	-0.38	--
R12	$\text{CO}_2^* \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + *$	--	0.49	--	--	1.91	--
R13	$\text{CO}^* + \text{H}^* \rightarrow \text{CHO}^* + *$	1.06	0.76	1.29	0.96	0.49	1.40
R14	$\text{CHO}^* + \text{O}^* \rightarrow \text{HCOO}^* + *$	0.75	-1.11	1.89	0.82	-1.17	1.93
R15	$\text{HCOO}^* + * \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + \text{H}^*$	1.03	0.10	1.13	0.58	-0.27	1.12
R16	$\text{CO}^* + \text{O}^* \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^* + *$	0.91	-0.61	1.95	0.89	-0.72	2.01

Table S2 The entropic energies of species (H_2O , CO , CO_2 and H_2) in gas phase (TS), in adsorbed states on clean $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ (TS1), K-modified $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ (TS2), clean $\text{Pt}(111)$ (TS3) and K-modified $\text{Pt}(111)$ (TS4) as well as the change of entropy energies from gas phase to the adsorption state on clean $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ ($T\Delta S1$), K-modified $\text{Pt}_{40}/\text{ZrO}_2$ ($T\Delta S2$), clean $\text{Pt}(111)$ ($T\Delta S3$) and K-modified $\text{Pt}(111)$ ($T\Delta S4$) ($T = 500 \text{ K}$)

	H_2O	CO	CO_2	H_2
TS (eV)	1.07	1.10	1.22	0.76
TS1 (eV)	0.28	0.32	0.44	0.39
TS2 (eV)	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.39
TS3 (eV)	0.61	0.26	0.71	0.39
TS4 (eV)	0.61	0.23	0.71	0.39
$T\Delta S1$ (eV)	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.37
$T\Delta S2$ (eV)	0.82	0.79	0.85	0.37
$T\Delta S3$ (eV)	0.46	0.84	0.51	0.37
$T\Delta S4$ (eV)	0.46	0.87	0.51	0.37

Table S3 Bader charges of K and O at the TSs in H₂O and COOH dissociation on Pt₄₀/ZrO₂ and Pt(111) models (Unit in e)

model	TS in H ₂ O dissociation		TS in COOH dissociation	
	K	O/OH	K	O/CO ₂
Pt ₄₀ /ZrO ₂	+0.88	−1.66	+0.88	−1.93
Pt(111)	+0.86	−1.52	--	--