

# Structure Reconstruction of Metal/Alloy in Reaction Conditions: A Volcano Curve?

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**Figure S1.** The fitted entropy of gas-phase (a) CO, (b) NO<sub>2</sub> under the atmospheric pressure. The standard entropy data refers to the JANAF Tables (<http://kinetics.nist.gov/janaf/>).

**Figure S2.** The (4 × 4) slab models of (a) Cu(111) clean surface, (b) the water molecule adsorbed Cu(111) surface, (c) the solute atom located in the Cu(111) bulk, (d) the solute atom located on the Cu(111) surface, and (e) the water molecule adsorbed on the surface solute atom on the Cu(111) surface.

**Table S1.** The adsorption energies calculated using (4×4) slabs and (1×1) slabs and the lateral interaction  $w$ . All units are eV. The adsorption energies and lateral interaction energies of CO on the Cu surfaces are from our previous work [ref. S3].

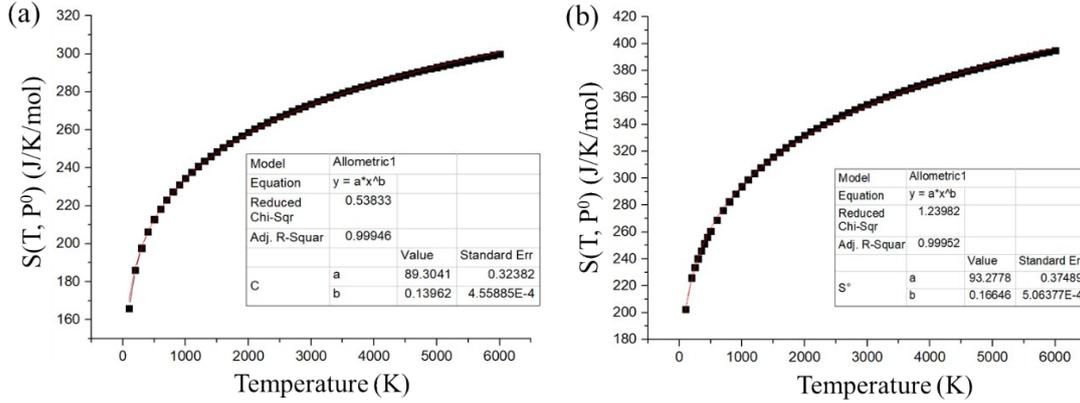
**Figure S3.** The structure of a 10 nm Cu nanoparticle under (a) vacuum and (b) 38 Pa water vapor at 220 °C.

## References

The entropy of CO and NO<sub>2</sub> in the gas phase  $S_{gas}$  is calculated by<sup>1</sup>

$$S_{gas} = S(T, P^0) - R \ln \left( \frac{P}{P^0} \right)$$

where the  $P^0$  is the standard atmospheric pressure (1 atm).  $T$  is the temperature,  $P$  is the pressure, and  $R$  is the gas constant. The  $S(T, P^0)$  is the entropy of gas under the standard atmospheric pressure, fitted by the standard entropy data from the JANAF Tables.<sup>2</sup>



**Figure S1.** The fitted entropy of gas-phase (a) CO, (b) NO<sub>2</sub> under the atmospheric pressure. The standard entropy data refers to the JANAF Tables (<http://kinetics.nist.gov/janaf/>).

The slab model of calculating the adsorption energy of water molecules on the metal surfaces is shown in Fig. S2 (a) and (b).

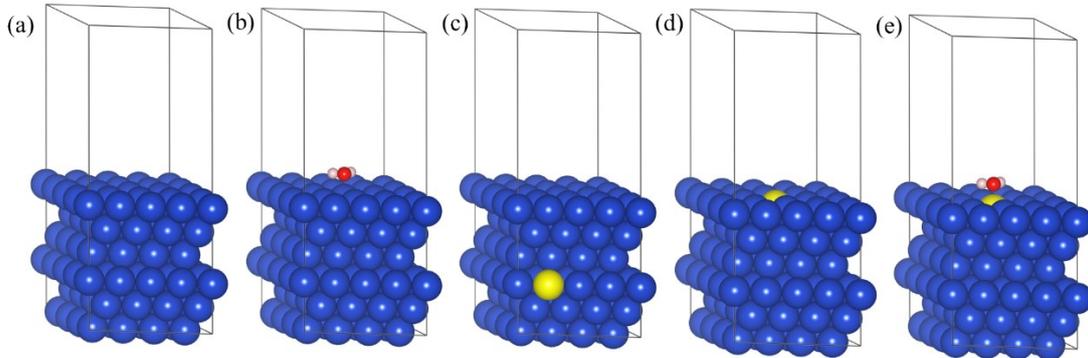
$$E_{ads} = E_{surf + H_2O} - E_{surf} - E_{H_2O} \quad (S1)$$

The segregation energy of the solute atom under vacuum  $E_{seg}$  is calculated by the models in Fig. 2S (c) and (d).

$$E_{ads} = E_{surf}^{sol} - E_{bulk}^{sol} \quad (S2)$$

The adsorption energy of water molecule on the surface solute atom  $E_{ads}^{sol}$  is calculated by the models in Fig. 2S (d) and (e).

$$E_{ads}^{sol} = E_{surf + H_2O}^{sol} - E_{surf}^{sol} - E_{H_2O} \quad (S3)$$

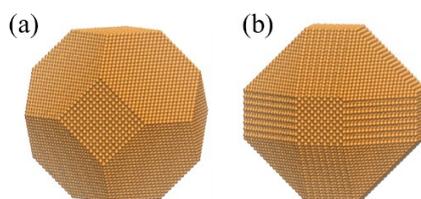


**Figure S2.** The (4 × 4) slab models of (a) Cu(111) clean surface, (b) the water molecule adsorbed

Cu(111) surface, (c) the solute atom located in the Cu(111) bulk, (d) the solute atom located on the Cu(111) surface, and (d) the water molecule adsorbed on the surface solute atom on the Cu(111) surface.

**Table S1.** The adsorption energies calculated using (4x4) slabs and (1x1) slabs and the lateral interaction  $w$ . All units are eV. The adsorption energies and lateral interaction energies of CO on the Cu surfaces are from our previous work [ref. S3].

	CO			NO <sub>2</sub>		
	$E_{ads}(4x4)$	$E_{ads}(1x1)$	$w$	$E_{ads}(4x4)$	$E_{ads}(1x1)$	$w$
<b>Cu(100)</b>	-0.58	0.32	-0.22	-1.23	1.27	-0.63
<b>Cu(110)</b>	-0.64	-0.20	-0.22	-1.44	0.20	-0.82
<b>Cu(111)</b>	-0.47	0.73	-0.20	-0.90	1.90	-0.47



**Figure S3.** The structure of a 10 nm Cu nanoparticle under (a) vacuum and (b) 38 Pa water vapor at 220 °C.

## Reference

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- [S3] B. Zhu, J. Meng and Y. Gao, *J. Phy. Chem. C*, 2017, **121**, 5629.