

## Supplementary Information

### Crystal Phase Effect upon O<sub>2</sub> Activation on Gold Surfaces through Intrinsic Strain

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## 1. Computational Methods

Spin-unrestricted calculations were performed using density functional theory as implemented in the Vienna *ab initio* simulation package (VASP).<sup>1-2</sup> The ion-electron interactions are treated with the projected augmented wave pseudopotentials,<sup>3</sup> and the plane-wave basis set was cut off at 400 eV. Generalized gradient approximation with the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof functional was used to determine the exchange-correlation energy.<sup>4</sup> The slab model was adopted to mimic the metal surfaces and the separation between two slabs was larger than 15 Å to eliminate spurious interactions. A six-layer slab with 3×3 surface unit cell was adopted when simulating the oxygen adsorption and O<sub>2</sub> dissociation on the Au(111) surface with different crystal phases, and a 7×7×1 *k*-point mesh was sampled by the Monkhorst-Pack scheme.<sup>5</sup> The 1×1 (111) unit cell was used when studying the layer number effect, and the corresponding *k*-point mesh was increased to 21×21×1. All structures were optimized by the conjugate gradient method until the residual force on each unfixed atom was less than 0.01 eV/Å, and only the lower half of the slab was fixed. The climbing image nudged elastic band method was used to find the transition states and calculate the corresponding energy barriers.<sup>6</sup> The DFT-D3 method with Becke-Jonson damping was adopted to include van der Waals interactions and was only applied in the simulations of O<sub>2</sub> dissociations,<sup>7-8</sup> which involve the adsorption of O<sub>2</sub> on gold surfaces. In addition, the structure models were visualized in the VESTA software.<sup>9</sup>

## 2. Structural Parameters

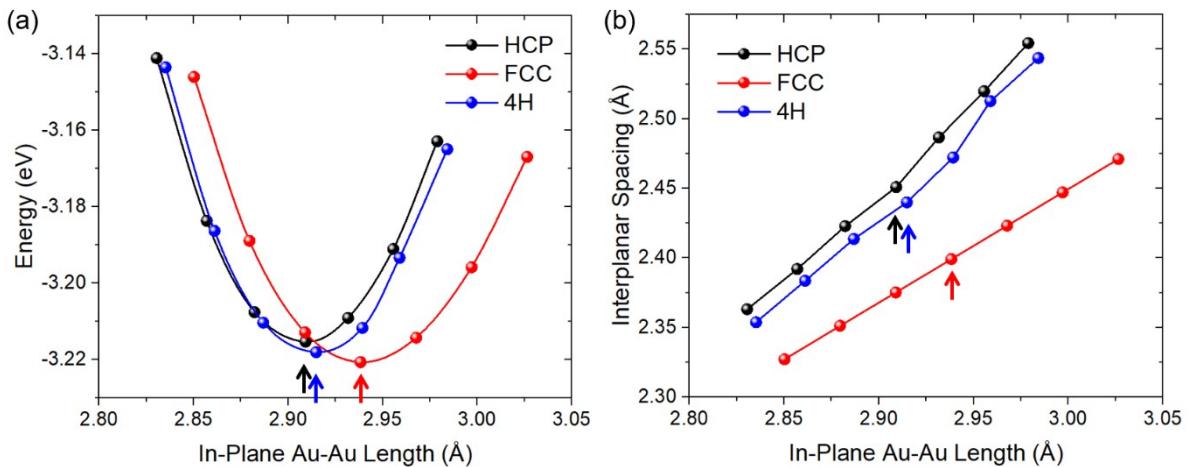


Figure S1. (a) Potential energy per atom of gold with different crystal phases under isotropic strain as a function of in-plane Au-Au length. (b) Nearly linear relationship between interplanar spacing and in-plane Au-Au length under isotropic strain.

Table S1. The structural parameters of HCP, FCC, and 4H bulk gold.

	HCP	FCC	4H
<b>Stacking sequence</b>	... AB ...	... ABC ...	... ABCB ...
<b>Interplanar spacing (Å)</b>	2.451 2.451 <sup>ref 10</sup>	2.399 2.409 <sup>ref 10</sup>	2.440
<b>In-plane Au-Au length (Å)</b>	2.909 2.927 <sup>ref 10</sup>	2.938 2.951 <sup>ref 10</sup>	2.915

Table S2. The structural parameters of HCP, FCC, and 4H free-standing 6-layer gold nanosheets.

	HCP	FCC	4H
<b>Stacking sequence</b>	... AB ...	... ABC ...	... ABCB ...
<b>Interplanar spacing (Å)</b>	2.536	2.521	2.520
<b>In-plane Au-Au length (Å)</b>	2.871	2.873	2.874

### 3. Dissociation of O<sub>2</sub>

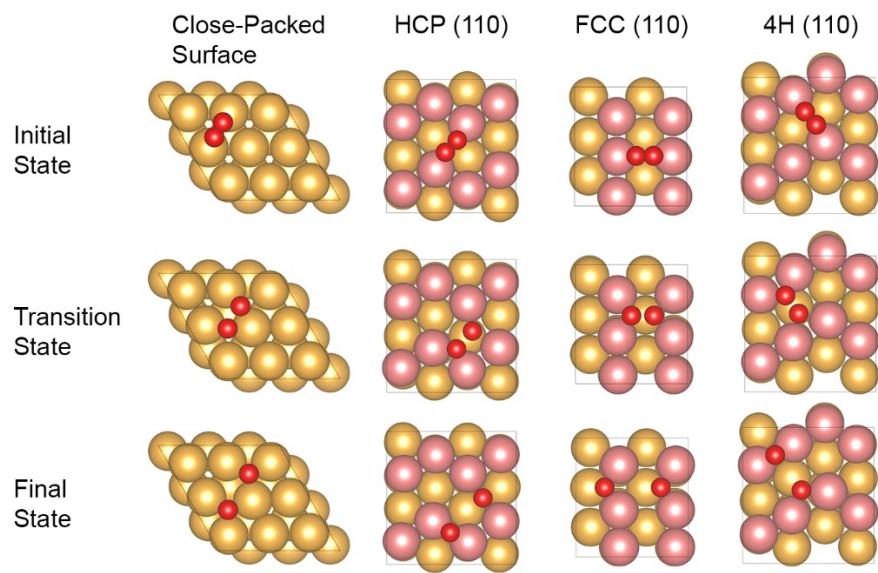


Figure S2. Dissociation processes of O<sub>2</sub> on close-packed and (110) gold surfaces with different crystal phases.

#### 4. Layer Number Effect

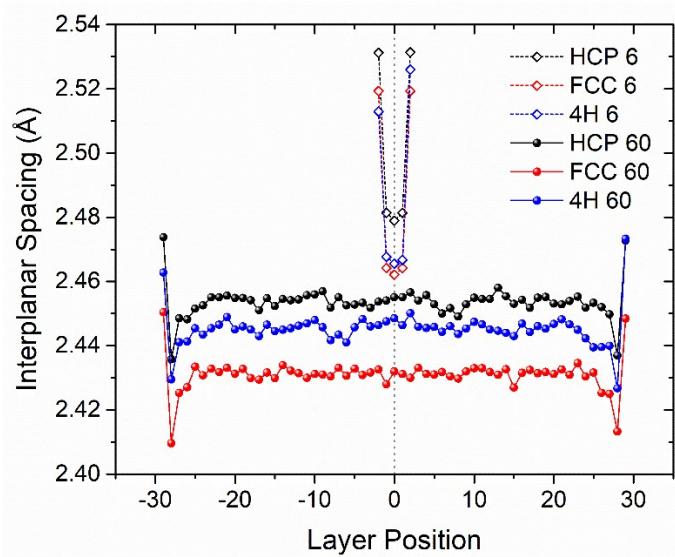


Figure S3. Distribution of interplanar spacing in 6-layer and 60-layer gold nanosheets with different crystal phases.

## Reference

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