

## Supplementary Information

# Selectivity for Ethanol Partial Oxidation: The Unique Chemistry of Single-Atom Alloy Catalysts on Au, Ag, and Cu(111)

Hao Li\*, Wenrui Chai, and Graeme Henkelman\*

Department of Chemistry and the Oden Institute for Computational Engineering and Sciences, The University of Texas at Austin, 105 E. 24th Street, Stop A5300, Austin, Texas 78712, USA

\*Corresponding Authors:

[lihao@utexas.edu](mailto:lihao@utexas.edu) (H.L.);

[henkelman@utexas.edu](mailto:henkelman@utexas.edu) (G.H.);

**Table S1.** Convergence test on the slab thickness of a Pd<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111) surface.

	<b>EtOH-Binding</b>	<b>H-Binding</b>	<b>O-Binding</b>	<b>OH-Binding</b>	<b>CO-Binding</b>
<b>3-Layer</b>	<b>-0.71 eV</b>	<b>-2.69 eV</b>	<b>-5.04 eV</b>	<b>-3.32 eV</b>	<b>-1.97 eV</b>
<b>5-Layer</b>	<b>-0.72 eV</b>	<b>-2.69 eV</b>	<b>-4.97 eV</b>	<b>-3.29 eV</b>	<b>-2.00 eV</b>
<b>Relative Error</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.41%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>1.50%</b>

Note: All the binding energies were calculated using the total energies of a bare slab and the adsorbate in vacuum as references. The adsorbate total energies were calculated with spin-polarization.

**Table S2.** Reaction energy of a dopant leaching out from the (111) surface ( $E_{\text{Leach}}$ ).

Schematic pictures can be found in **Figure S1**.

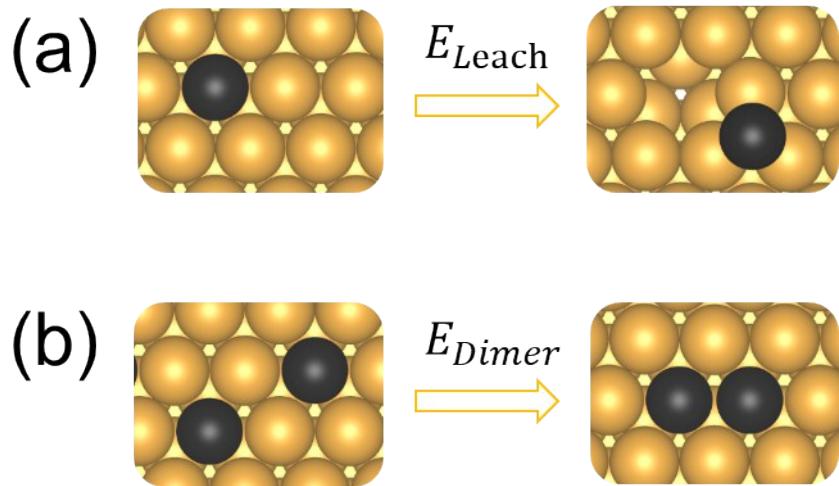
<b>Surfaces</b>	<b><math>E_{\text{Leach}}</math> (eV)</b>
<b>Cu<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>1.71</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>2.01</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>2.35</b>
<b>Cu<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>2.84</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>2.10</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>3.37</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>2.50</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>2.89</b>

**Table S3.** Reaction energies of two surface isolated dopants forming a dimer ( $E_{\text{Dimer}}$ ). Schematic picture can be found in **Figure S1**.

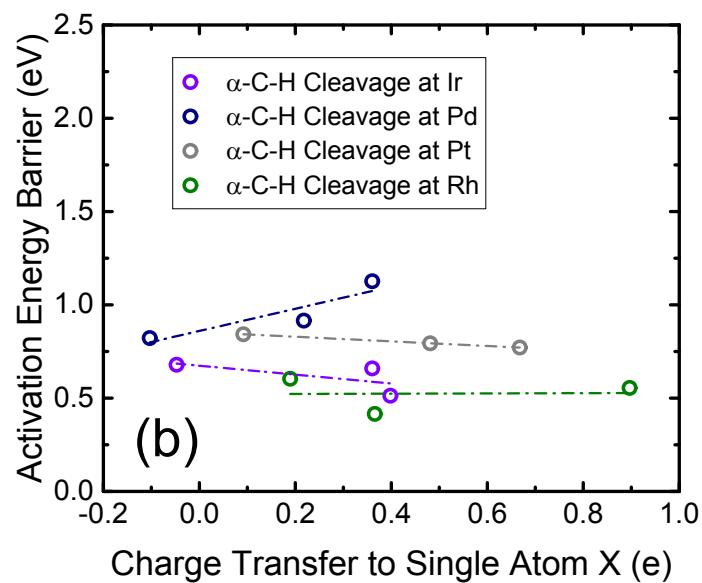
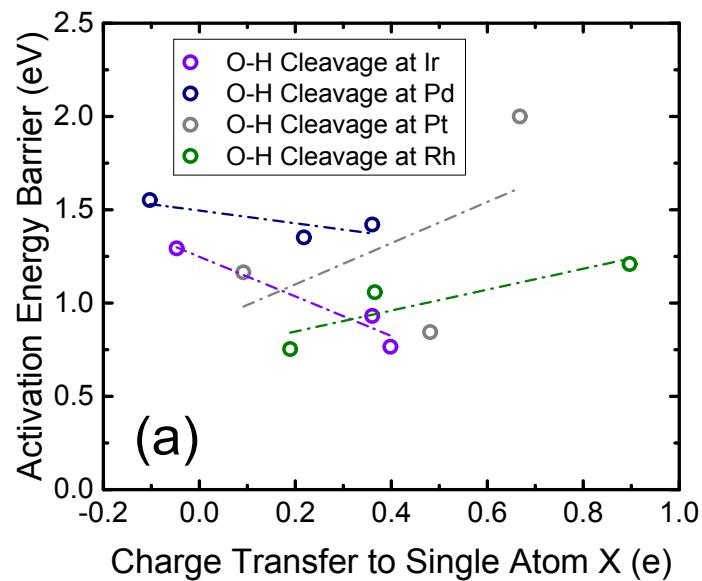
Surfaces	$E_{\text{Dimer}}$ (eV)
<b>Cu<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>-0.25</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>-0.01</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Au(111)</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>Cu<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>-0.38</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>-0.05</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Ag(111)</b>	<b>-0.05</b>
<b>Ir<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>-0.06</b>
<b>Pd<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>0.11</b>
<b>Pt<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>0.11</b>
<b>Rh<sub>1</sub>/Cu(111)</b>	<b>0.07</b>

**Table S4.** Calculated binding energy of EtOH ( $E_b$ ), activation energy barrier ( $E_{act}$ ), and reaction energy ( $E_{react}$ ) on the studied fourteen single-atom alloy surfaces.

Surfaces	$E_b$ [EtOH] (eV)	$E_{act}$ [O-H] (eV)	$E_{react}$ [O-H] (eV)	$E_{act}$ [ $\alpha$ -C-H] (eV)	$E_{react}$ [ $\alpha$ -C-H] (eV)	$E_{act}$ [ $\beta$ -C-H] (eV)	$E_{react}$ [ $\beta$ -C-H] (eV)
Cu <sub>1</sub> /Au(111)	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Ir <sub>1</sub> /Au(111)	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Pd <sub>1</sub> /Au(111)	<b>-0.67</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.11</b>
Pt <sub>1</sub> /Au(111)	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Rh <sub>1</sub> /Au(111)	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Cu <sub>1</sub> /Ag(111)	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Ir <sub>1</sub> /Ag(111)	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.30</b>
Pd <sub>1</sub> /Ag(111)	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.43</b>
Pt <sub>1</sub> /Ag(111)	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Rh <sub>1</sub> /Ag(111)	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.37</b>
Ir <sub>1</sub> /Cu(111)	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Pd <sub>1</sub> /Cu(111)	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>-0.00</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.76</b>
Pt <sub>1</sub> /Cu(111)	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.70</b>
Rh <sub>1</sub> /Cu(111)	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.05</b>



**Figure S1.** Schematic pictures of (a) a dopant leaching out from the (111) surface and (b) two surface isolated dopants forming a dimer.



**Figure S2.** Correlation between (a) O-H activation energy and charge transfer effect and (b)  $\alpha$ -C-H activation energy and charge transfer effect.