

## Supplementary Information

# Quantum chemistry of the Fischer-Tropsch reaction catalysed by a stepped Ruthenium surface

*I.A.W. Filot, R.A. van Santen, E.J.M. Hensen\**

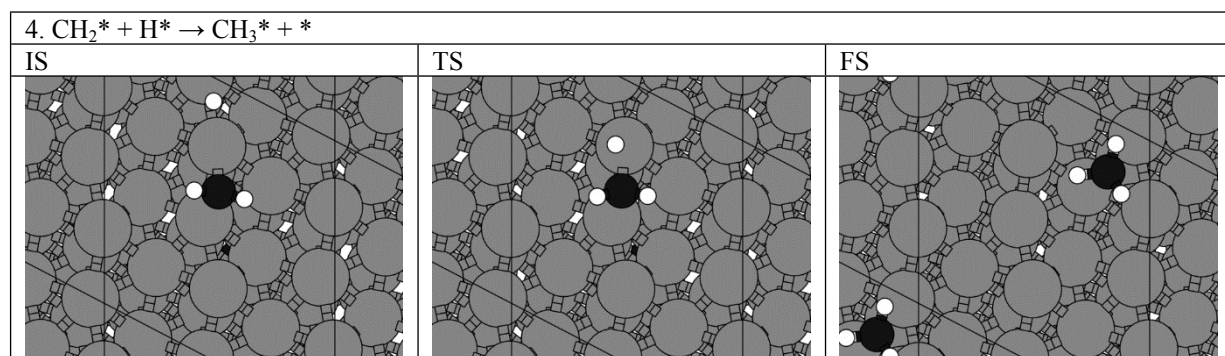
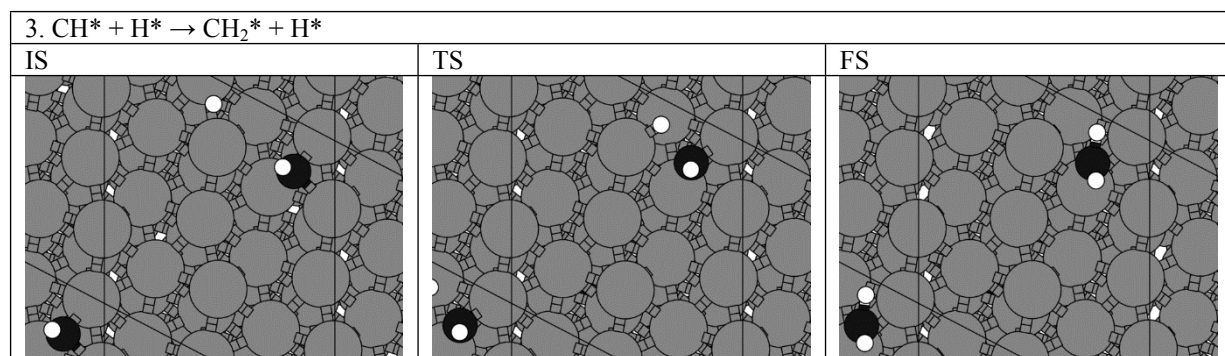
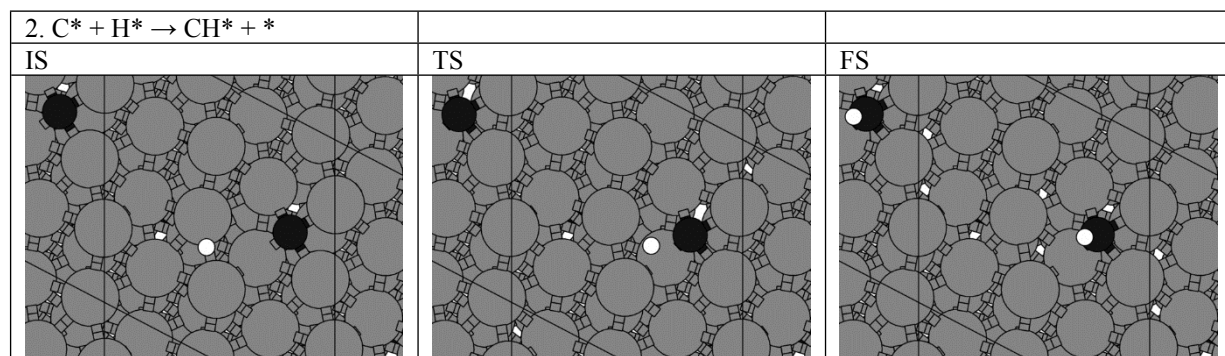
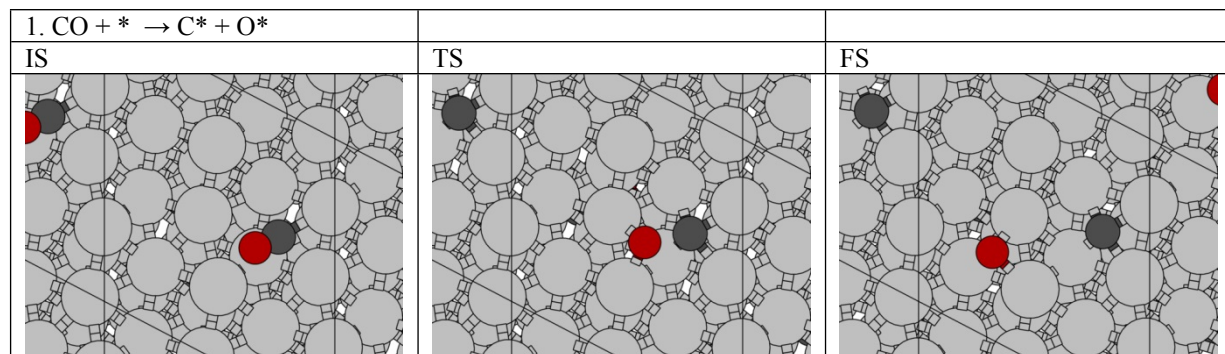
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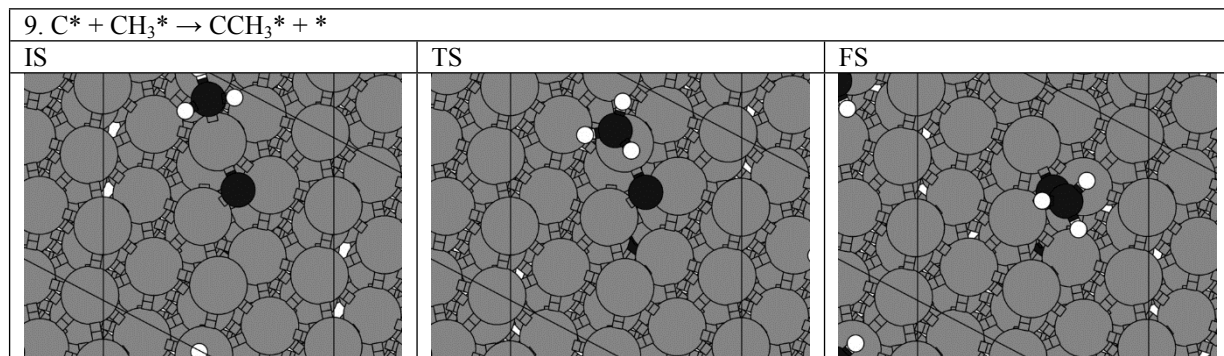
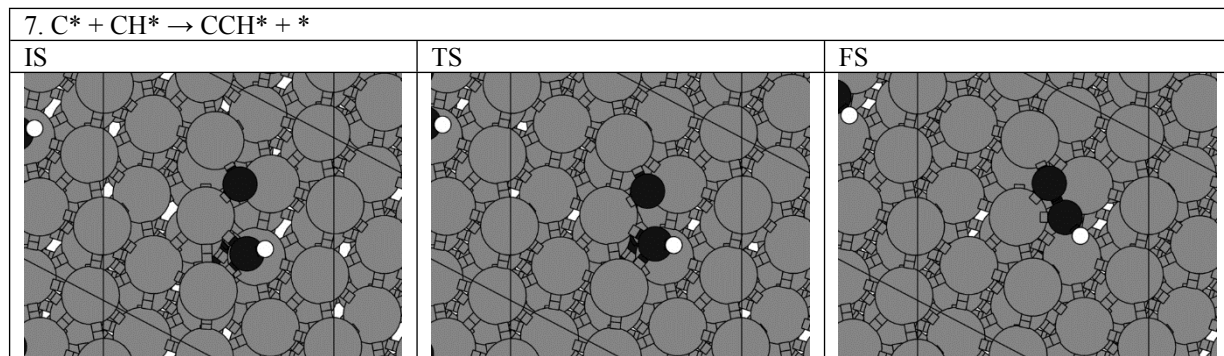
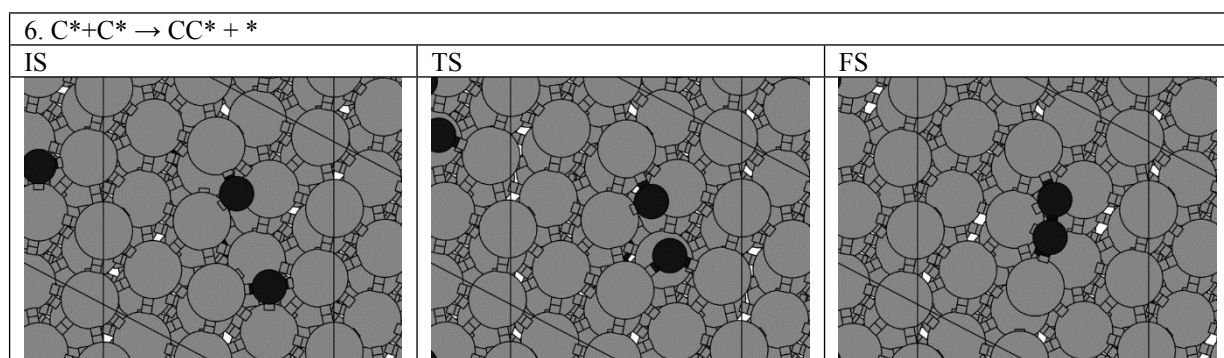
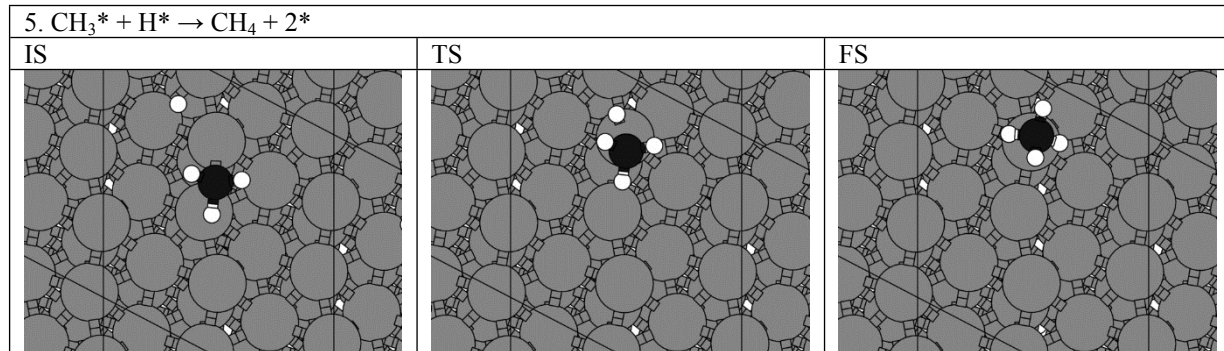
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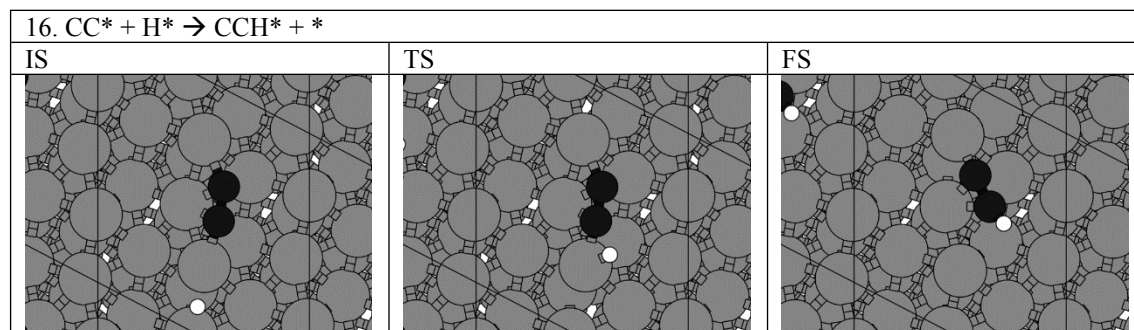
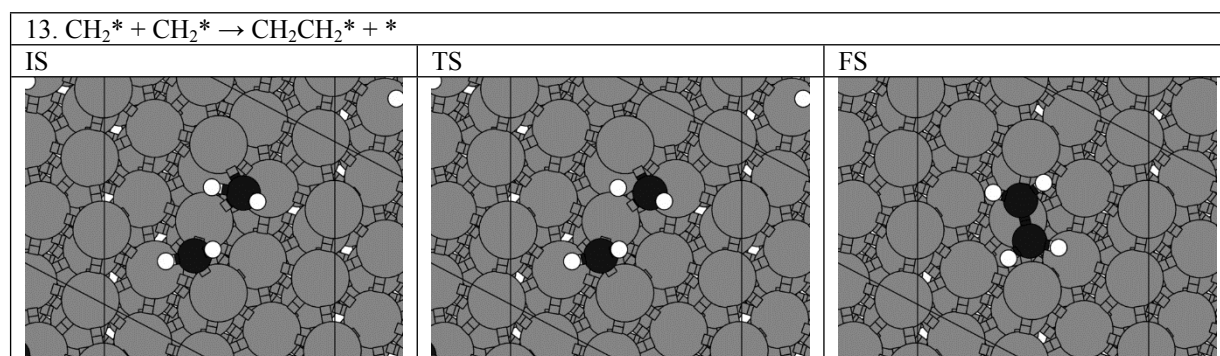
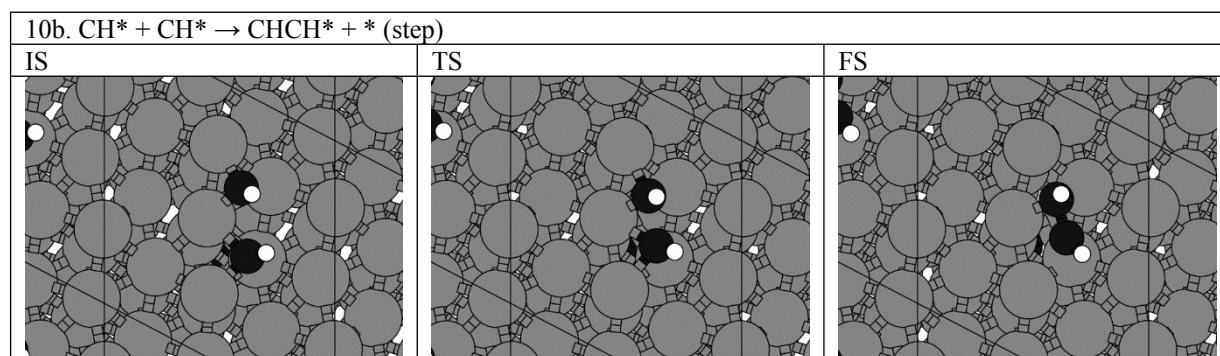
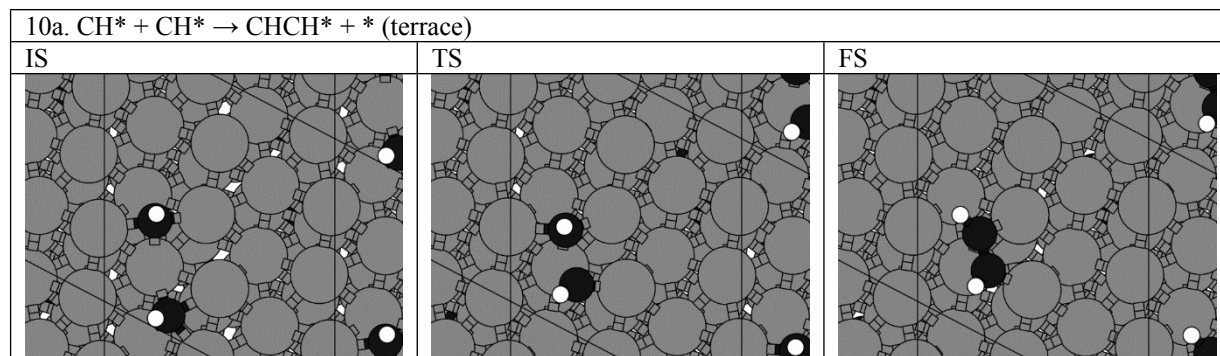
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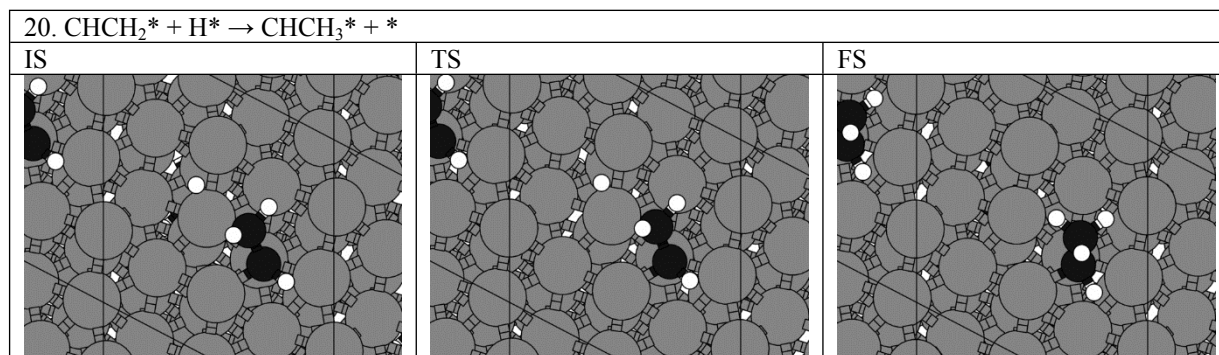
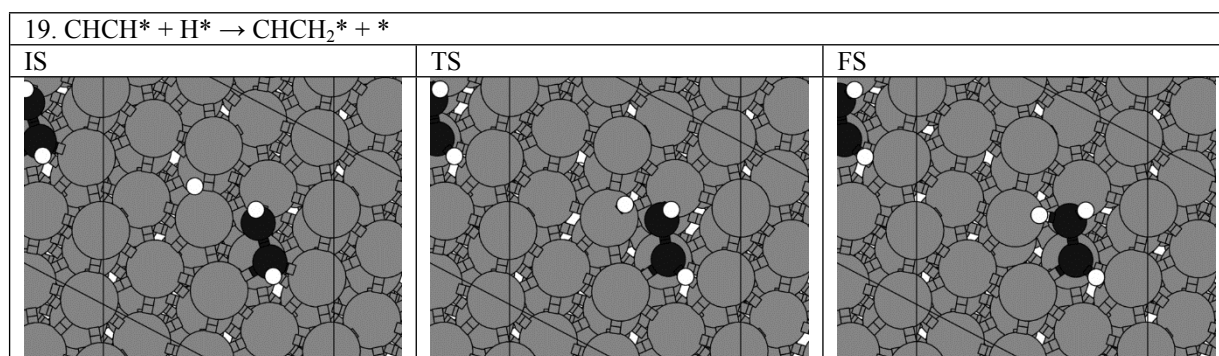
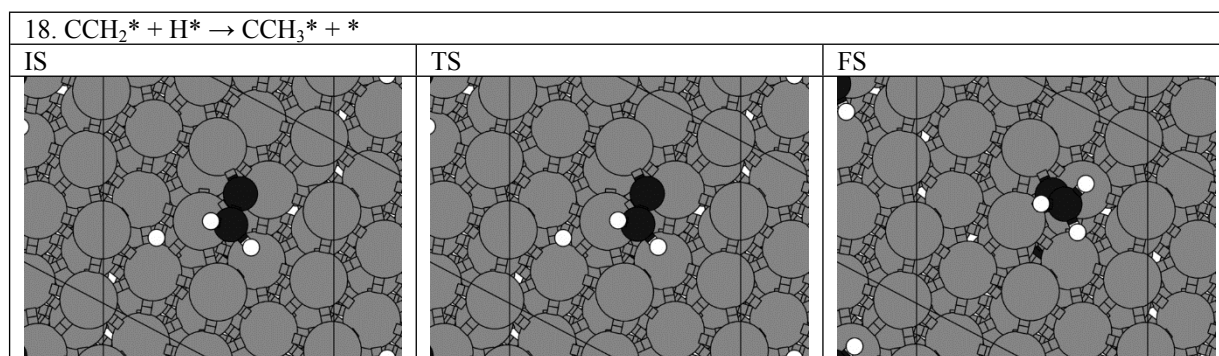
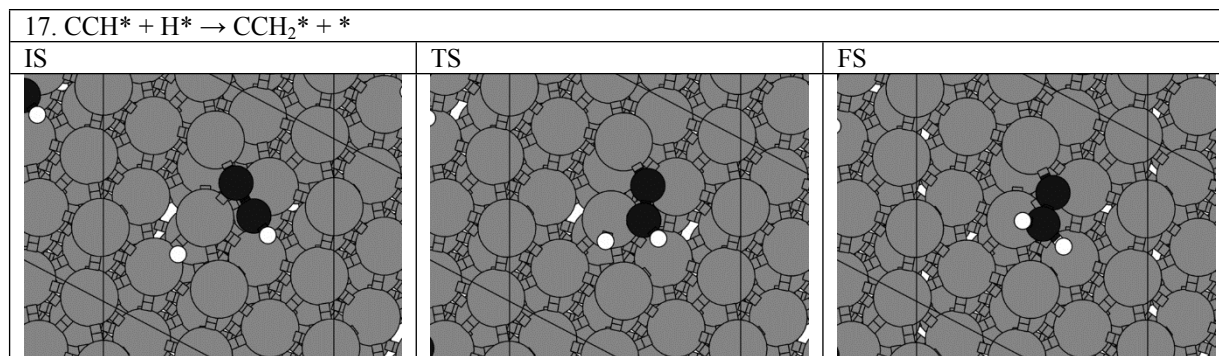
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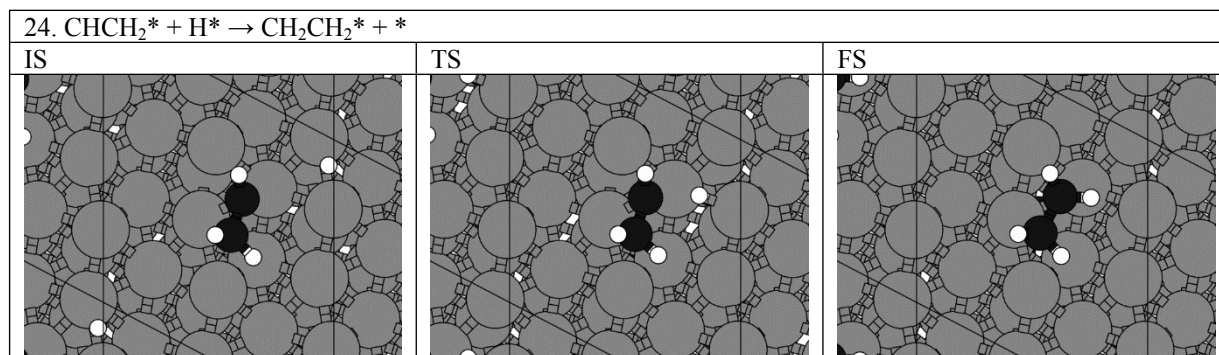
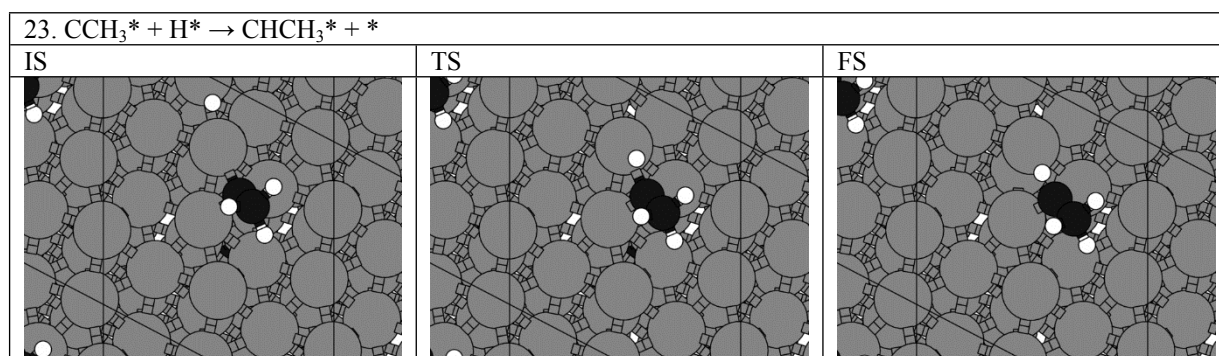
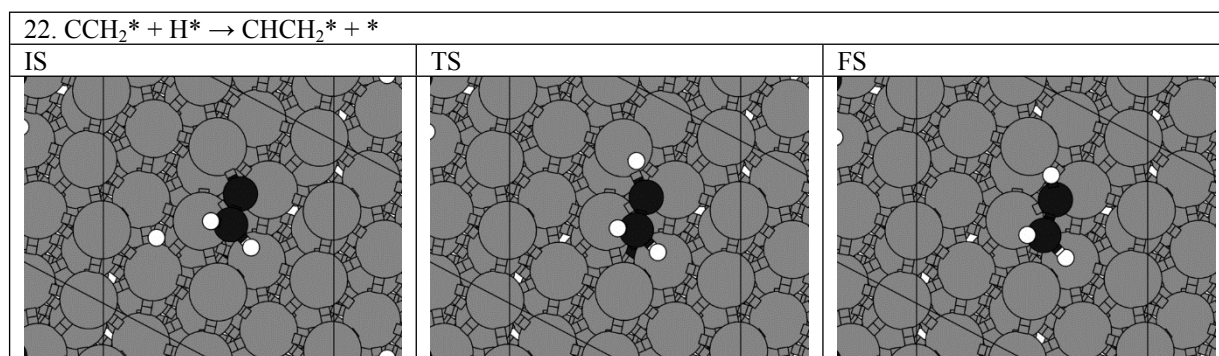
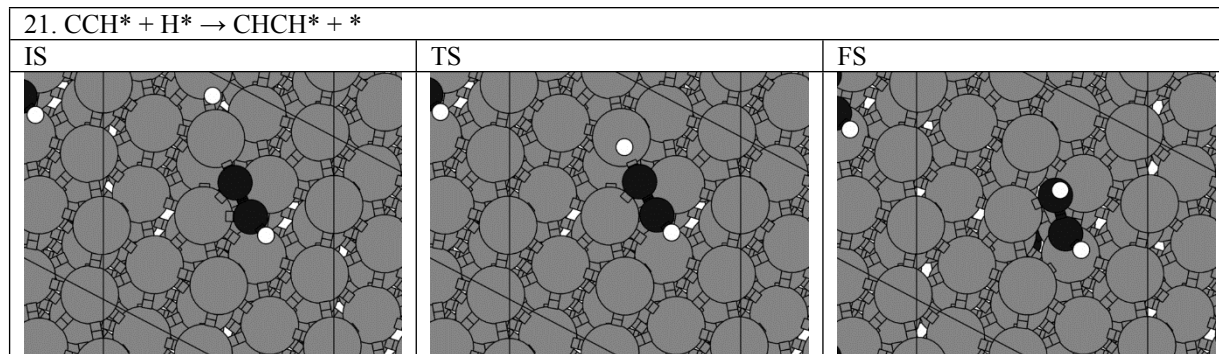
**Table S1:** Top view of the initial, transition and final states of the calculated reactions. The number of the reaction refer to the numbers as provided in the Table 1, 2 and 3 in the main article.

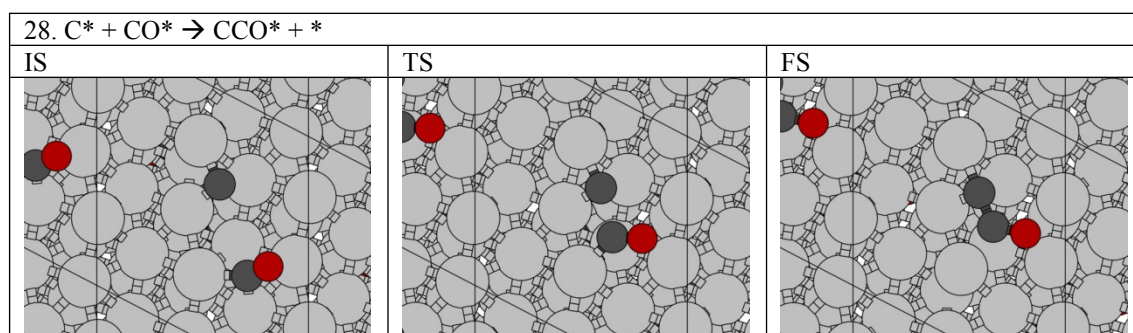
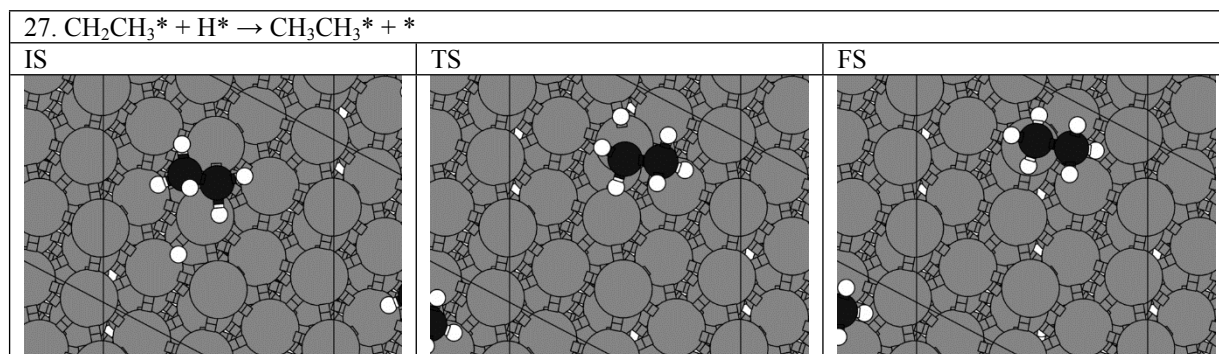
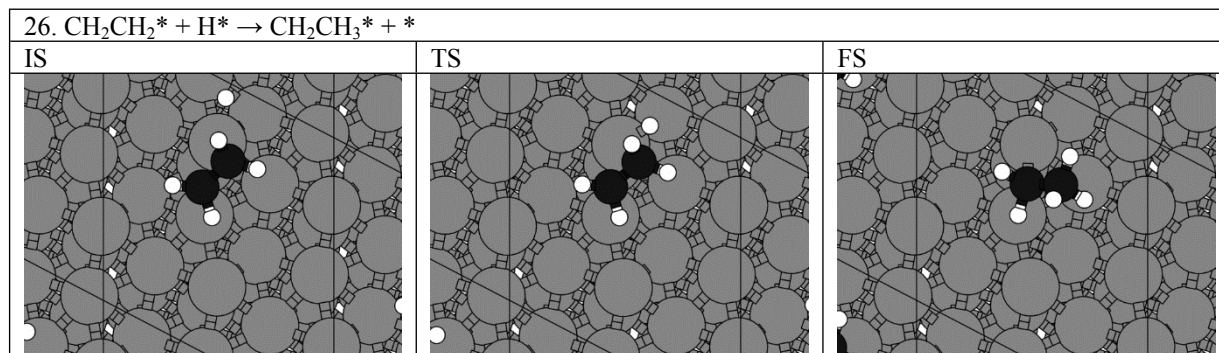
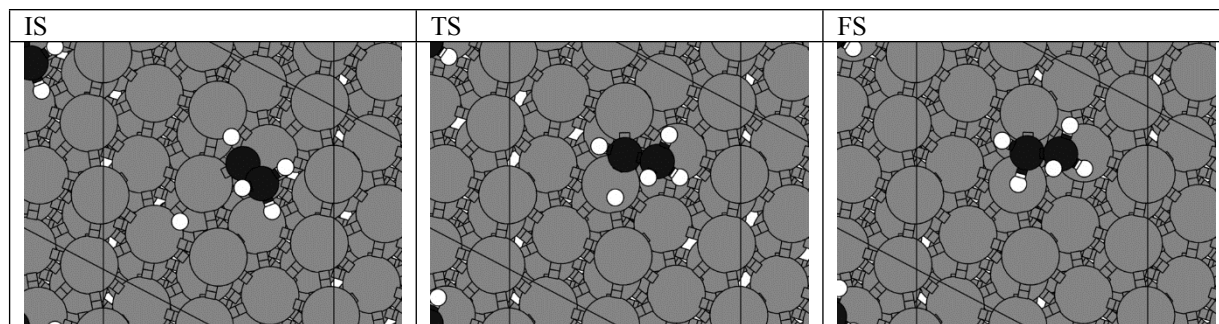




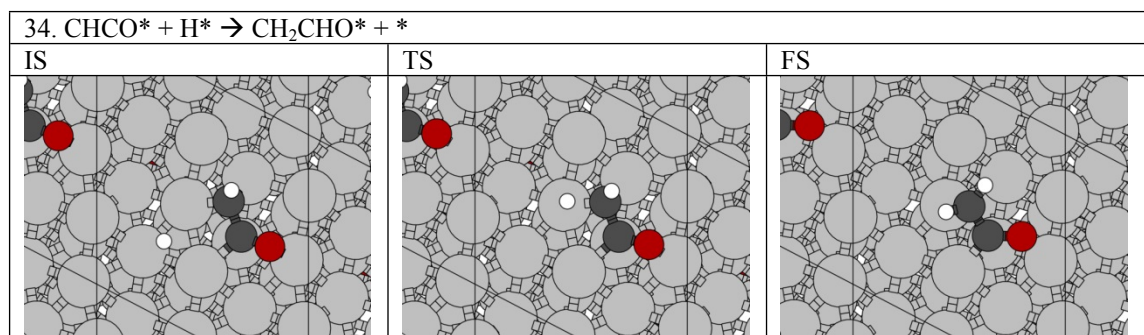
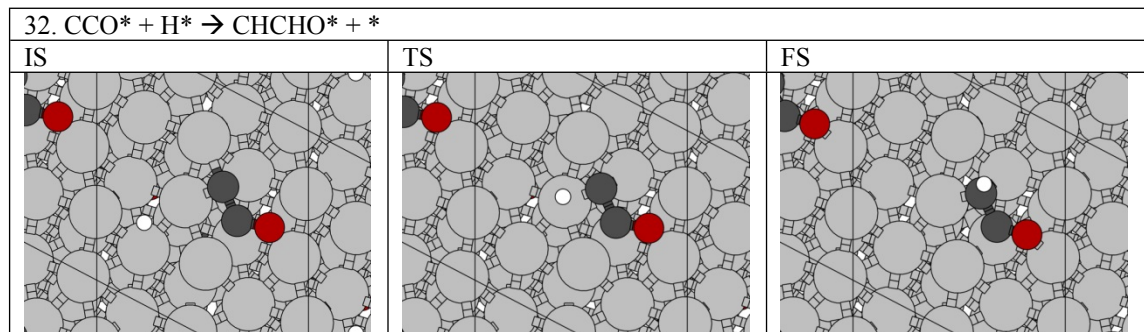
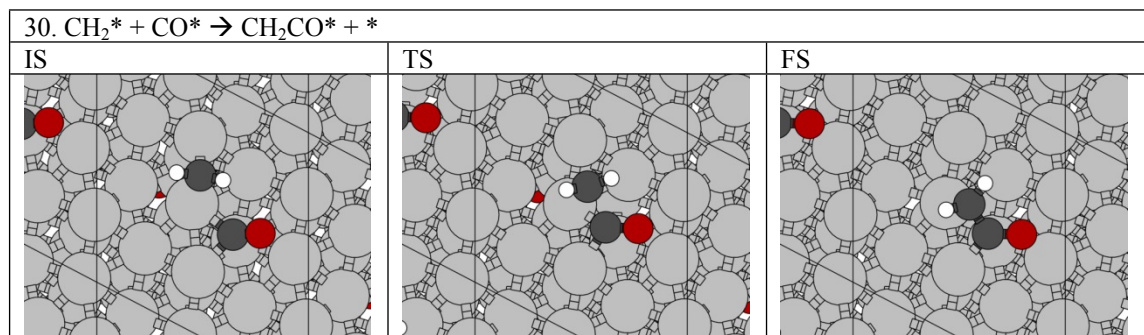
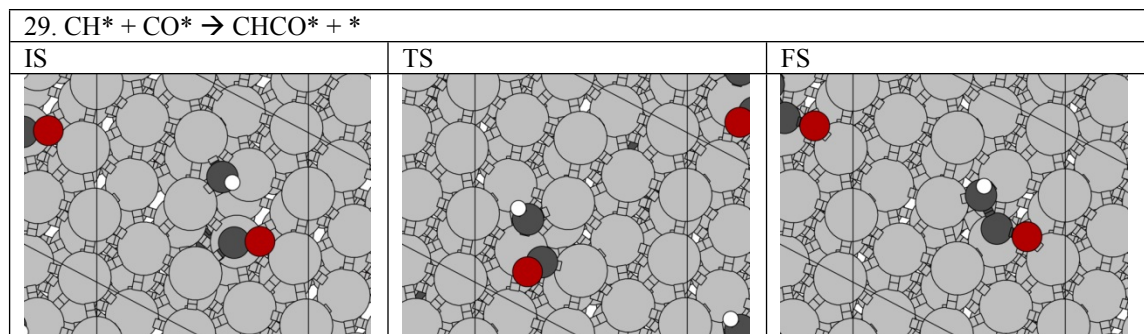


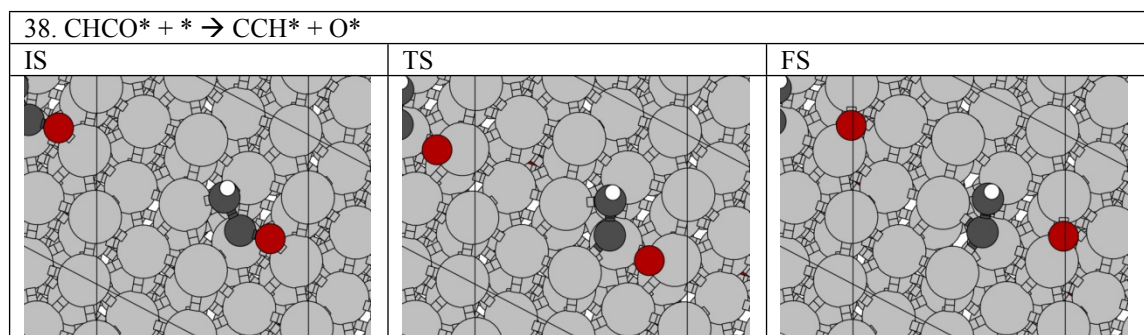
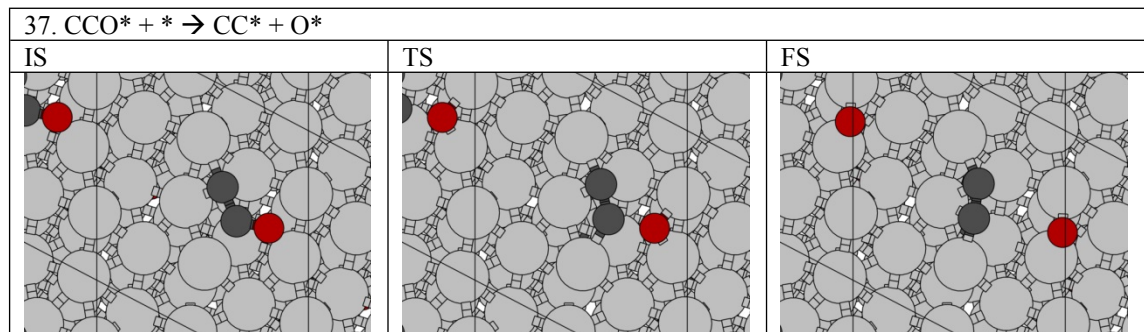
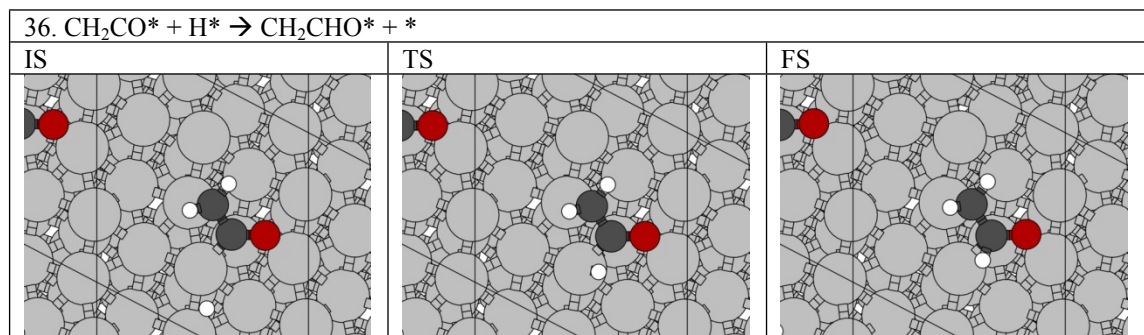
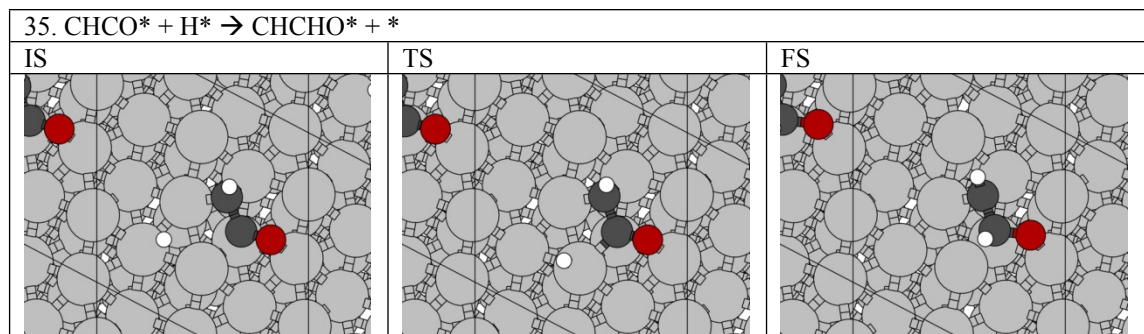


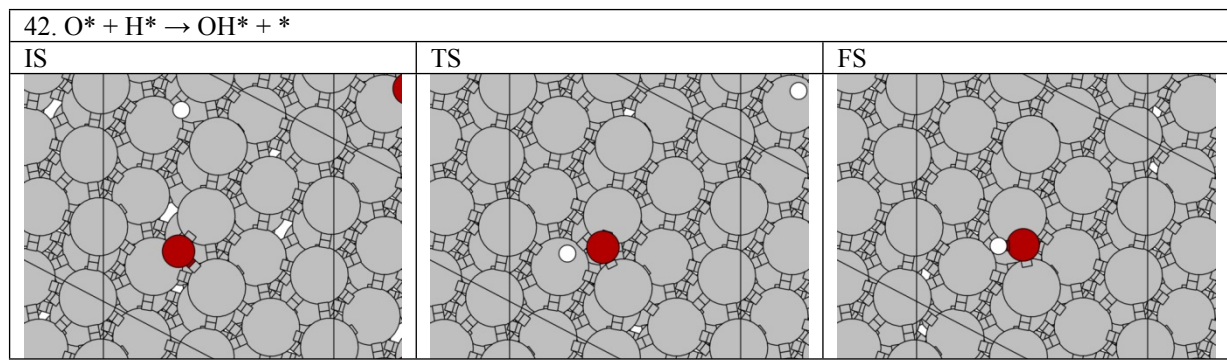
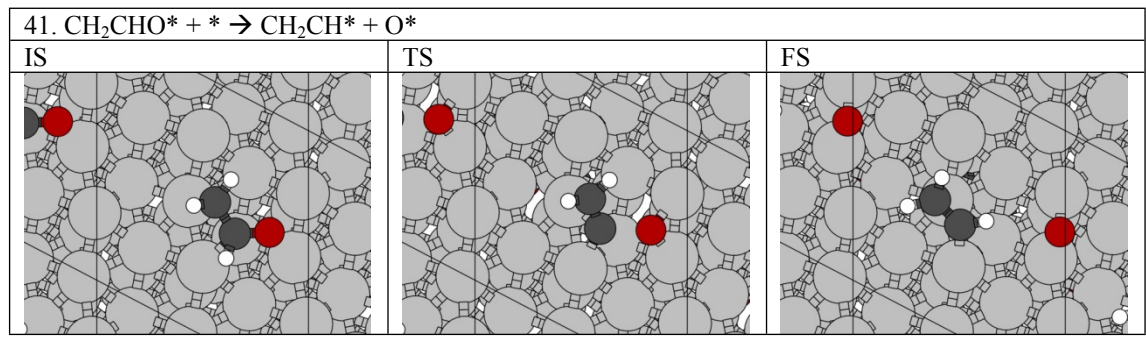
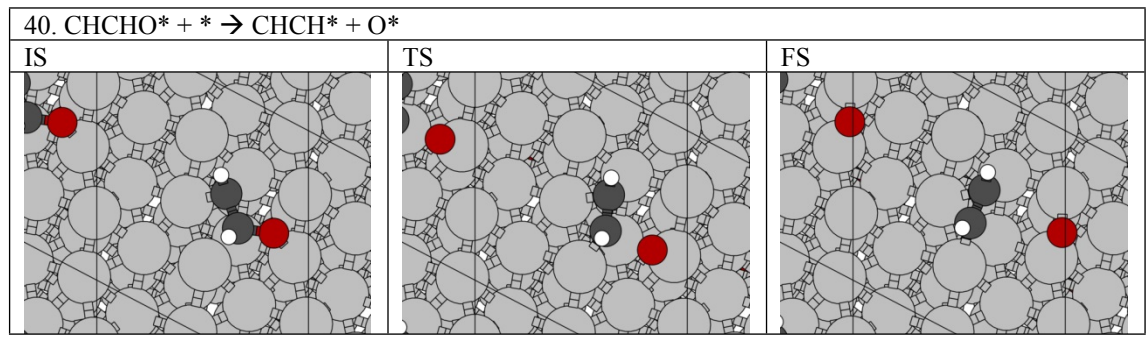
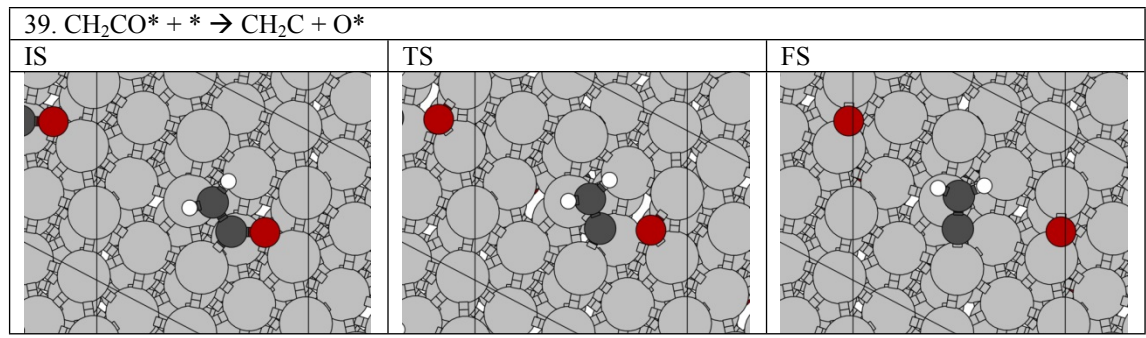


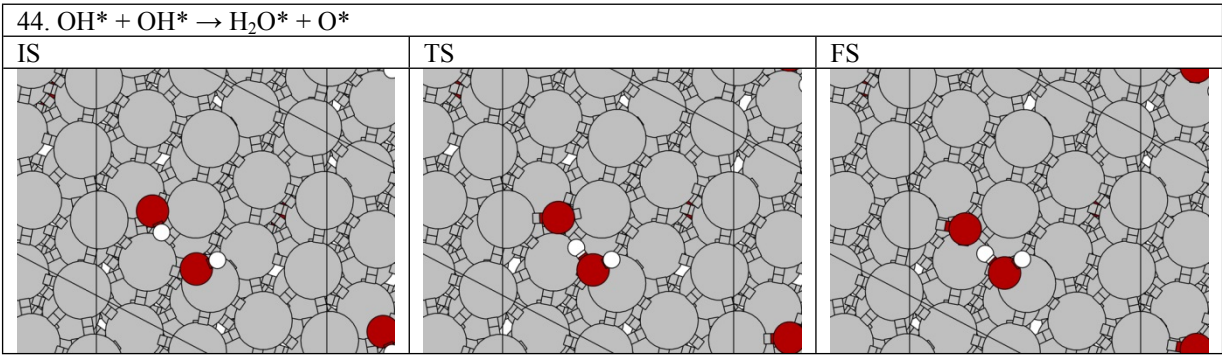
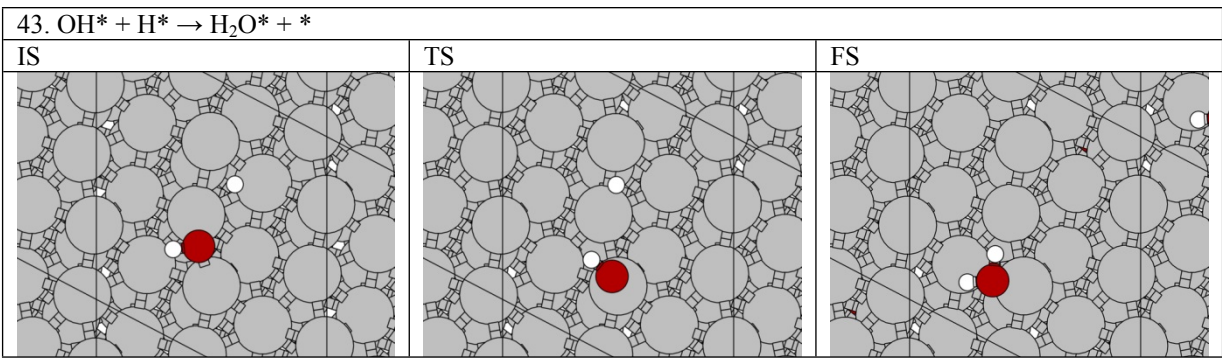












### Derivation of formula 2 and 3

Considering the following approximations:

- $C_1$  species are generated from direct CO dissociation. Upon dissociation of CO, C and O will occupy two different sites and oxygen is assumed to be removed from the surface at a very fast pace as compared to the other reaction steps.
- A single type of  $C_n$  species is assumed ( $n > 0$ ) that will serve as the  $C_n$  intermediate.

The rate of  $C_n$  generation is then:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\theta_{C_n} = -k_t\theta_{C_n} + k_{n-1 \rightarrow n}\theta_{C_1}\theta_{C_{n-1}} - k_{n \rightarrow n+1}\theta_{C_1}\theta_{C_n} \quad \backslash * \text{MERGEFORMAT (1.1)}$$

where  $\theta_{C_1}$  is the surface concentration of  $C_1$  species,  $\theta_{C_n}$  is the surface concentration of  $C_n$  species,  $k_{n-1 \rightarrow n}$  is the rate of C-C coupling to  $C_n$ ,  $k_{n \rightarrow n+1}$  the rate of C-C coupling to  $C_{n+1}$  and  $k_t$  the rate of chain-termination by hydrogenation to the alkene or the alkane.

Under steady-state conditions, this yields:

$$\theta_{C_n} = \frac{k_{n-1 \rightarrow n}\theta_{C_1}\theta_{C_{n-1}}}{k_{n \rightarrow n+1}\theta_{C_1} + k_t} \quad \backslash * \text{MERGEFORMAT (1.2)}$$

Given the definition of the chain-growth probability as

$$\alpha_n = \frac{\theta_{C_n}}{\theta_{C_{n-1}}} \quad \backslash * \text{MERGEFORMAT (1.3)}$$

we obtain the following expression

$$\alpha_n = \frac{k_{n-1 \rightarrow n}\theta_{C_1}}{k_{n \rightarrow n+1}\theta_{C_1} + k_t} \quad \backslash * \text{MERGEFORMAT (1.4)}$$

Assuming that all the coupling rates are independent of chain length, this generalizes to:

$$\alpha = \frac{k_p \theta_{C_1}}{k_p \theta_{C_1} + r_t} \quad \backslash * \text{MERGEFORMAT (1.5)}$$

For the CO insertion mechanism, the exact same formula is obtained under the assumption that the rate of CH<sub>x</sub>C-O bond scission is very fast. From our DFT calculations it was found that this is the case.