

*Supporting Information*

Reaction-driven Selective CO<sub>2</sub> Hydrogenation to Formic Acid on Pd(111)

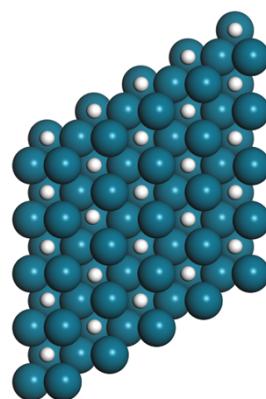
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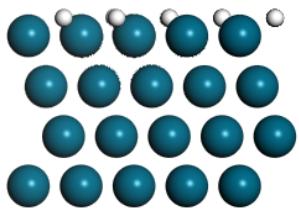
<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY 11794, USA

<sup>2</sup> Chemistry Division, Brookhaven National Lab, Upton, NY 11973, USA

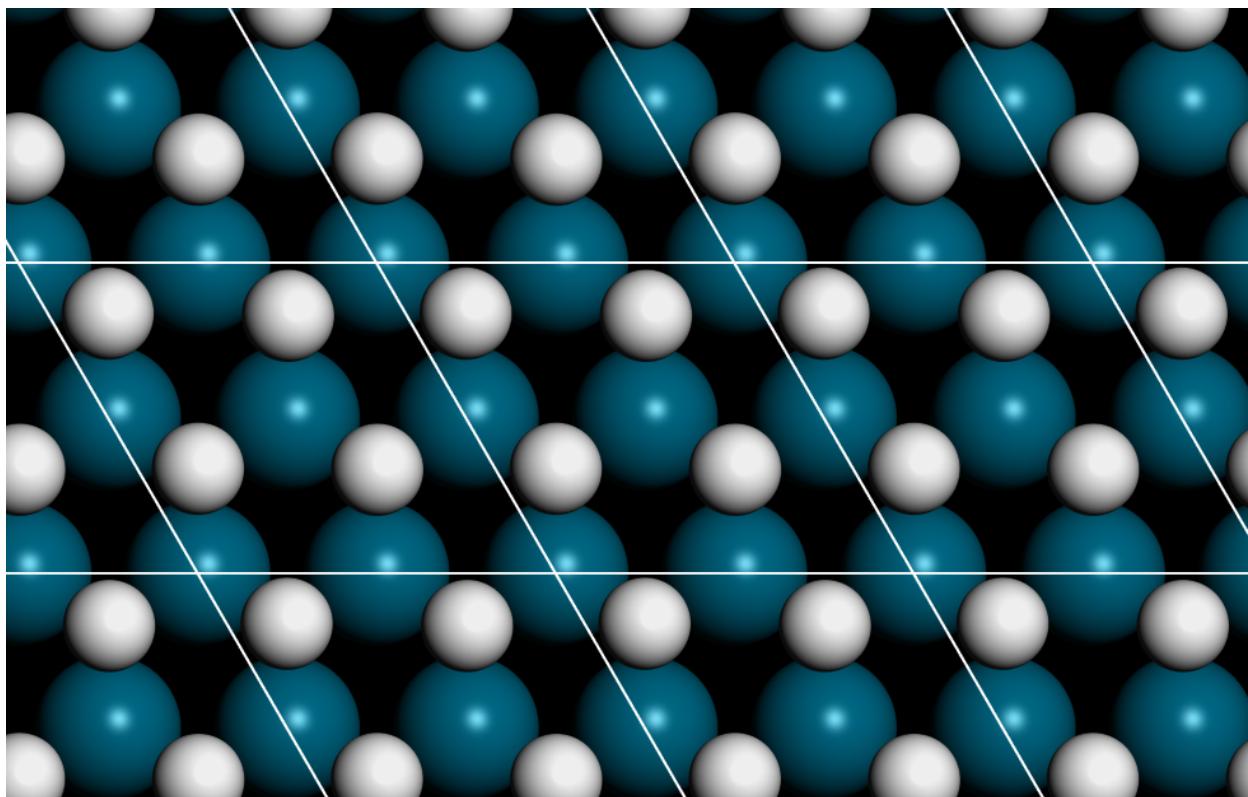
\* Corresponding author: [pingliu3@bnl.gov](mailto:pingliu3@bnl.gov) (P. L.)

**Figure S1.** Optimized \*H<sub>1ML</sub>/Pd(111) slab with top and side views. [Blue: Pt. White: H]

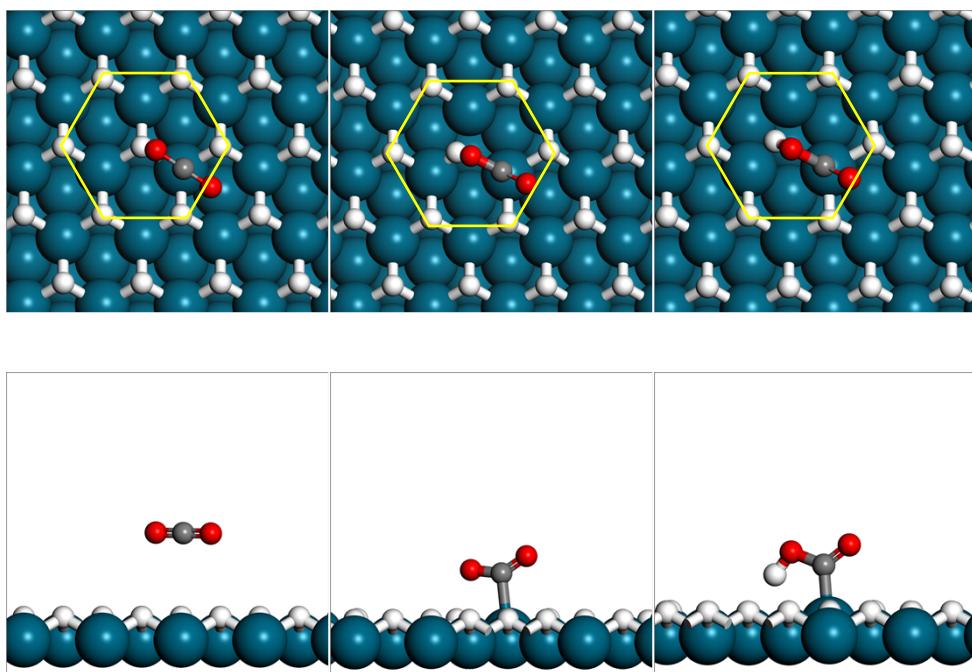
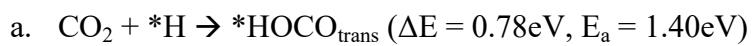


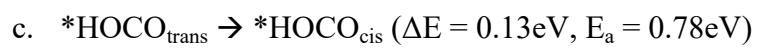
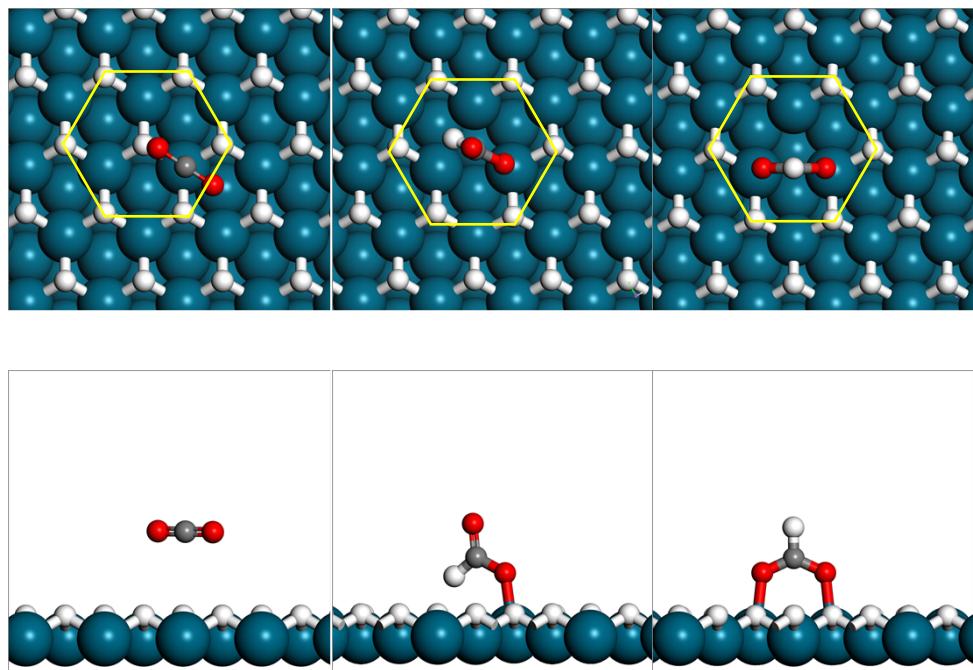


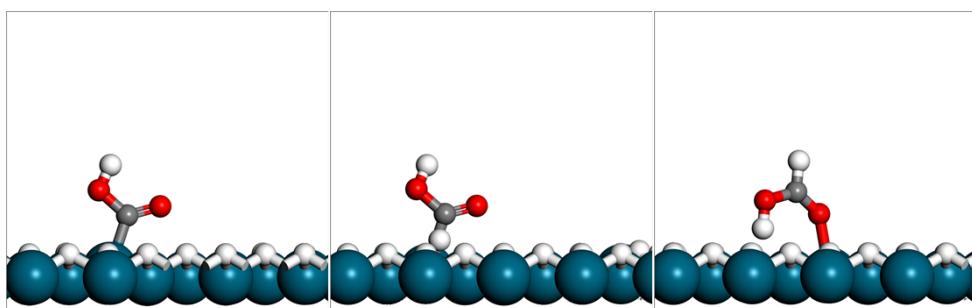
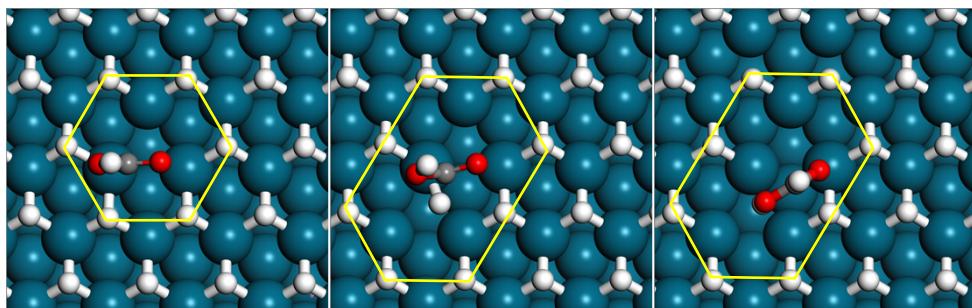
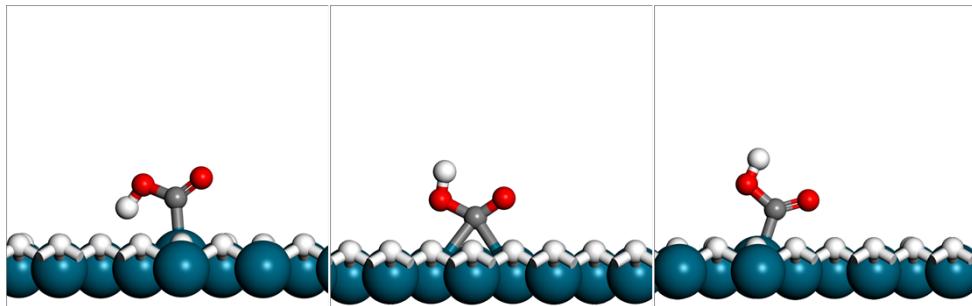
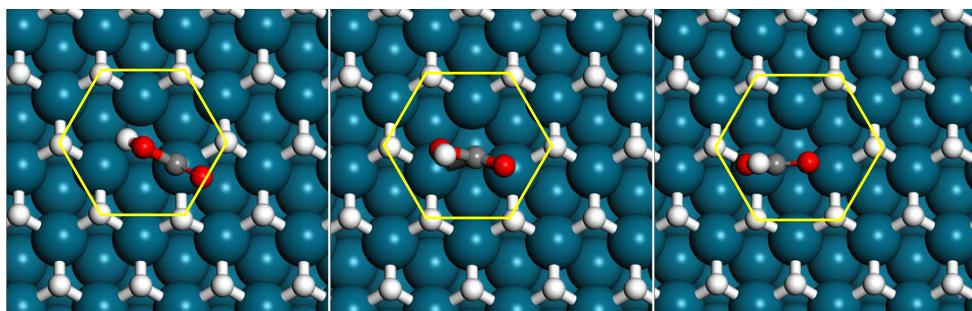
**Figure S2.** KMC-simulated surface. [Blue: Pt; White: H]

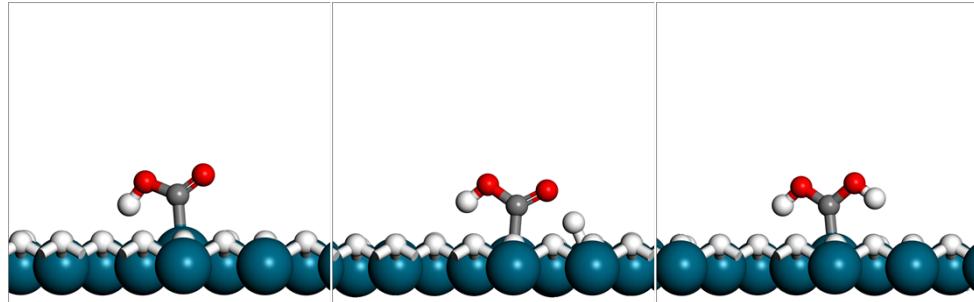
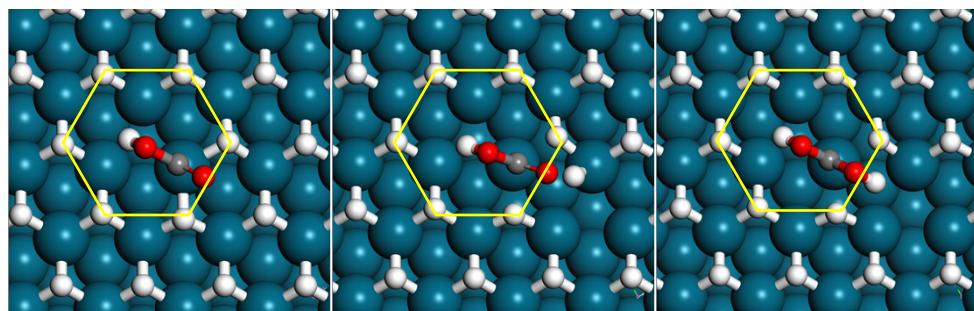


**Figure S3.** DFT-optimized binding geometry (top and side views) of initial (left), transition (middle) and final (right) states involved in the elementary steps for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation on \*H<sub>ML</sub>/Pd(111). The confined hydrogen vacancy space is highlighted in dashed lines. The corresponding reaction energy and activation barrier were also included [Blue: Pt; White: H; Grey: C; Red: O]

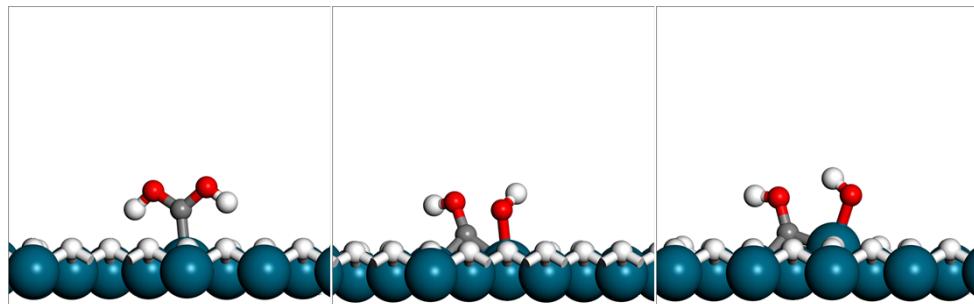
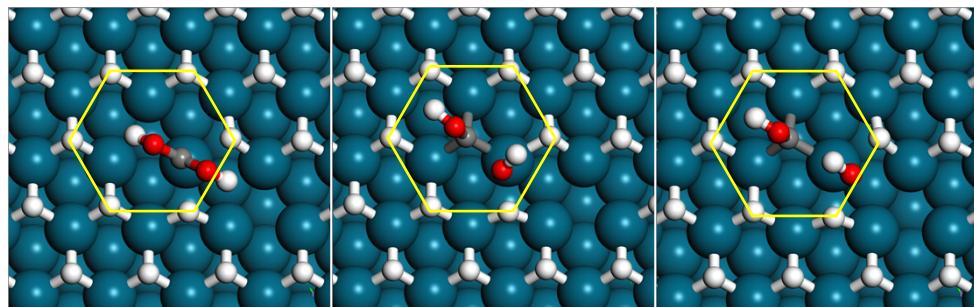




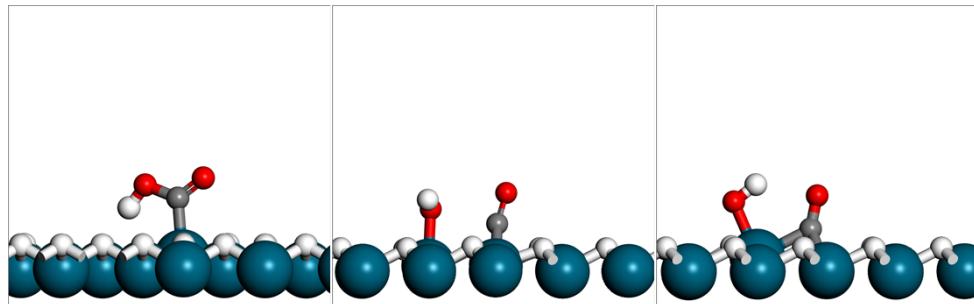
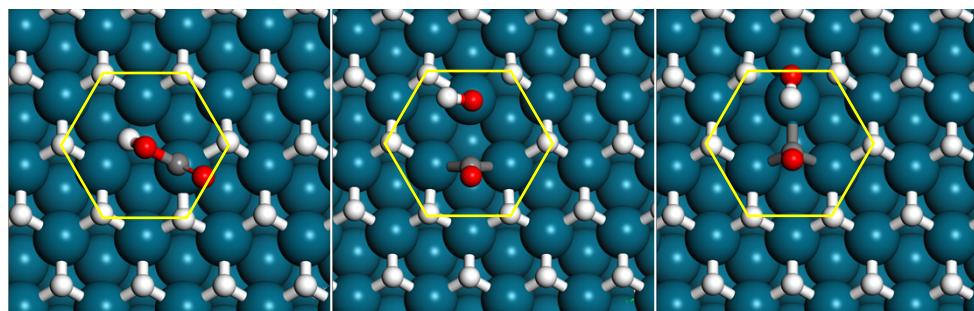




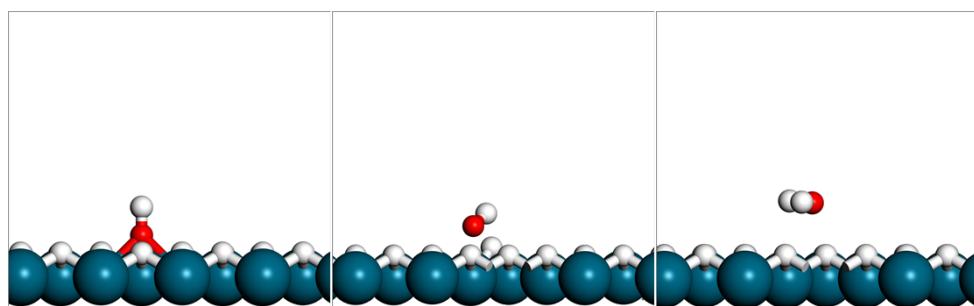
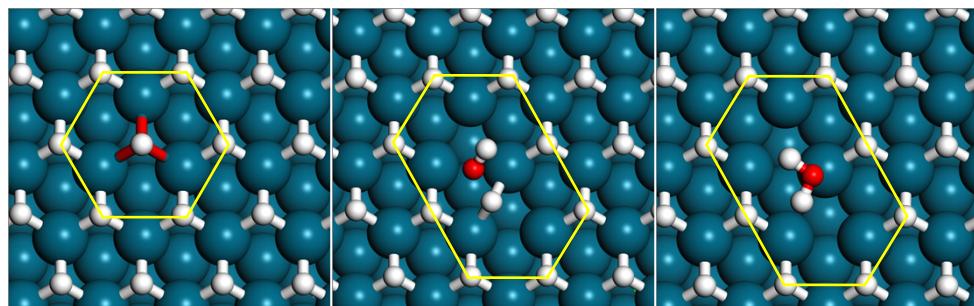
f.  $\text{*HOCOH} \rightarrow \text{*OH} + \text{*COH}$  ( $\Delta E = 1.65\text{eV}$ ,  $E_a = 2.02\text{eV}$ )



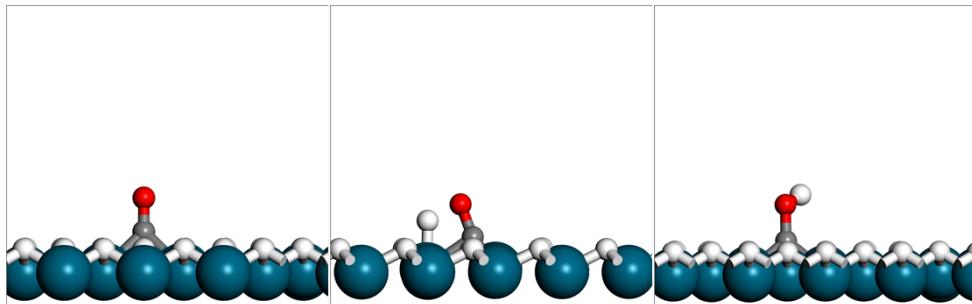
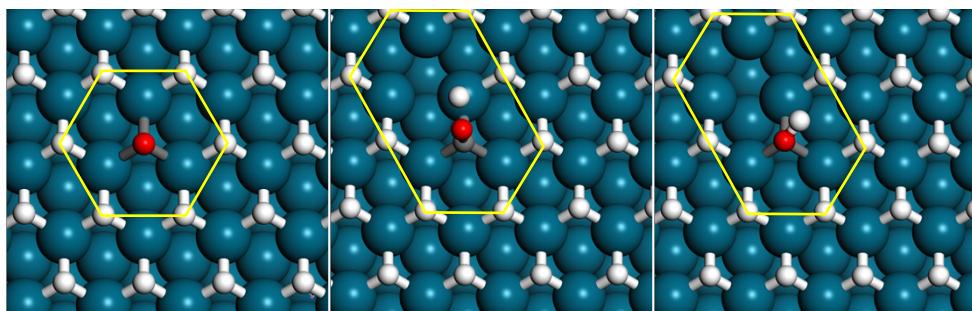
g.  $\text{*HOCO}_{\text{trans}} \rightarrow \text{*OH} + \text{*CO}$  ( $\Delta E = 0.96\text{eV}$ ,  $E_a = 1.19\text{eV}$ )



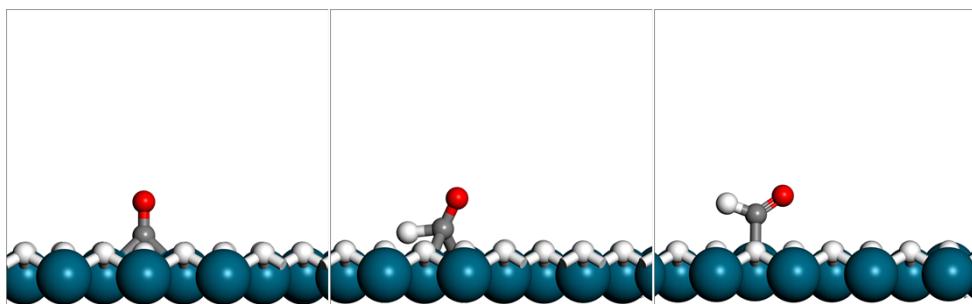
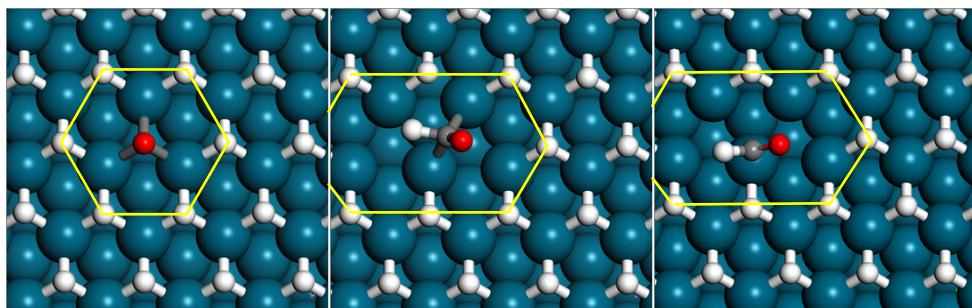
h.  $*\text{OH} + *\text{H} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $\Delta E = -0.94\text{eV}$ ,  $E_a = 0.63\text{eV}$ )



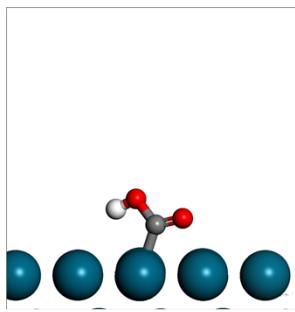
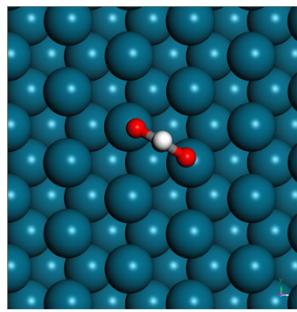
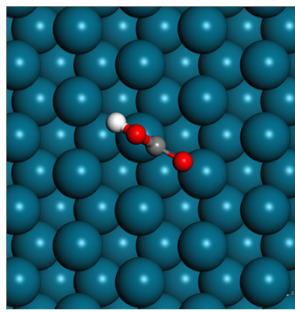
i.  $*\text{CO} + *\text{H} \rightarrow *\text{COH}$  ( $\Delta E = 0.99\text{eV}$ ,  $E_a = 1.56\text{eV}$ )



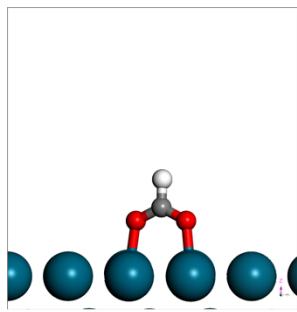
j.  ${}^*\text{CO} + {}^*\text{H} \rightarrow {}^*\text{HCO}$  ( $\Delta E = 1.27\text{eV}$ ,  $E_a = 1.84\text{eV}$ )



**Figure S4.** DFT-optimized binding geometry (top and side views) of (a) \*HOCO and (b) \*HCOO on Pd(111).



(a)



(b)

**Table S1.** Gas molecules chemical potential contributions (eV)

	<b>E<sub>0</sub> 0K</b>	<b>ZPE 0K<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>ΔH 300K<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>ΔH 500K<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>ΔH 700K<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>TS 300K<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>TS 500K<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>TS 700K<sup>a</sup></b>
CO <sub>2</sub>	-22.97	0.301	0.098	0.183	0.281	0.669	1.226	1.833
H <sub>2</sub>	-6.75	0.266	0.088	0.149	0.210	0.406	0.754	1.127
CO	-14.79	0.130	0.090	0.151	0.214	0.616	1.104	1.620
H <sub>2</sub> O	-14.22	0.554	0.103	0.174	0.250	0.589	1.072	1.588
HCOOH	0.775	0.871	0.139	0.237	0.332	0.775	1.432	2.168

a. Computational Chemistry Comparison and Benchmark DataBase. *National Institute of Standards and Technology*.

b. NIST-JANAF Thermochemical Tables, 4th Edition. *American Institute of Physics 1998*

**Table S2.** KMC calculated turn-over-frequency TOF of all elementary steps (Unit: molecules·s<sup>-1</sup>·site<sup>-1</sup>)

	<b>500K 1bar</b>	<b>500K 10bar</b>	<b>700K 1bar</b>	<b>700K 10bar</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> (g) + *H → *HOCO	3.5	34.7	104178	1040338
*HOCO → CO <sub>2</sub> (g) + *H	3.4	33.7	97077	969331
*HOCO + *H → *HCOOH	0.1	0.9	7099	71008
*HCOOH → *HOCO + *H	0	0	0	0
<b>*HCOOH → HCOOH(g)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7099</b>	<b>71008</b>
*HOCO → *CO + *OH	0	0.1	106	1063
*CO + *OH → *HOCO	0	0.1	104	1044
<b>*CO → CO(g)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
*OH + *H → *H <sub>2</sub> O	0	0	2	19
*H <sub>2</sub> O → *OH + *H	0	0	0	0

<b>*H<sub>2</sub>O → H<sub>2</sub>O(g)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>*HOCO + *H → *HOCOH</b>	0	0.1	1691	16843
<b>*HOCOH → *HOCO + *H</b>	0	0.1	1691	16843
<b>*HOCOH → *COH + *OH</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>*COH + *OH → *HOCOH</b>	0	0	0	0