

The Single Metal Atom (Ni, Pd, Pt) Anchored on Defective Hexagonal Boron Nitride for Oxidative Desulfurization

Naixia Lv^a, Hongshun Ran^b, Jinrui Zhang^b, Jie Yin^b, Yuan Zhang^b, Hongping Li^{b*}, Linhua Zhu^{c*}

^a College of Biology and Chemistry, Minzu Normal University of Xingyi, Xingyi, 562400, P. R. China

^b Institute for Energy Research, School of the Environment and Safety Engineering, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, 212013, P. R. China

^c College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Key Laboratory of Water Pollution Treatment and Resource Reuse of Hainan Province, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, P.R. China

***Corresponding author:**

E-mail: hongpingli@ujs.edu.cn (H. P. Li) zhulinhua@hainnu.edu.cn (L.H.Zhu)

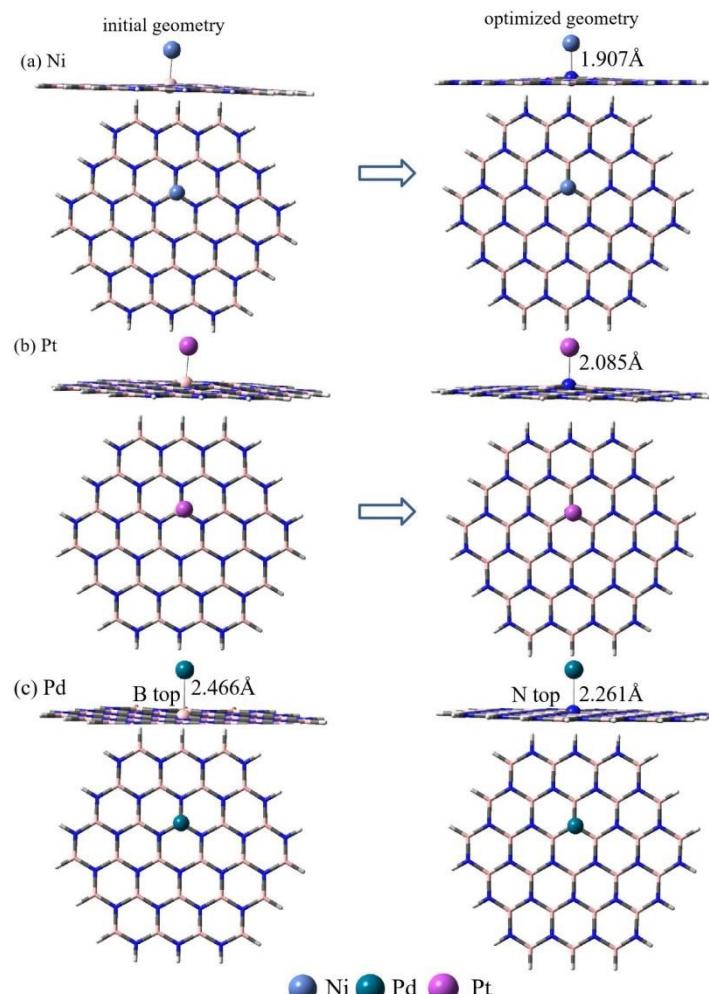


Fig.S1. The initial geometry and optimized geometry for (a) Pt and (b)Ni on the pristine h-BN

surface, (c) denotes Pd atom adsorption on top of B and N site.

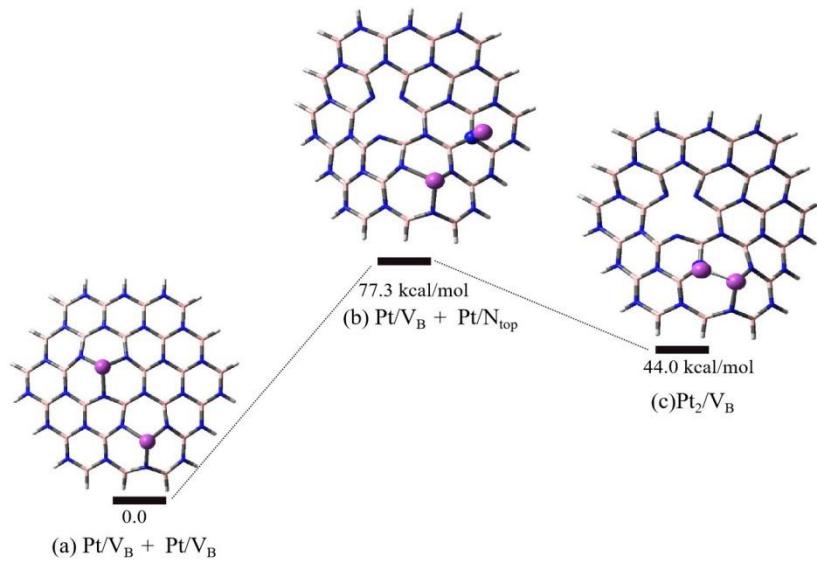


Fig. S2. Geometries and energies (kcal/mol) in the process of Pt dimerization.(a) denotes two Pt atoms anchored on the V_B sites, (b) denotes the intermediate in which one of the Pt atoms diffuses on the top of N atom, and (c) denotes the formation of the Pt dimer. The purple ball denotes the Pt atoms.

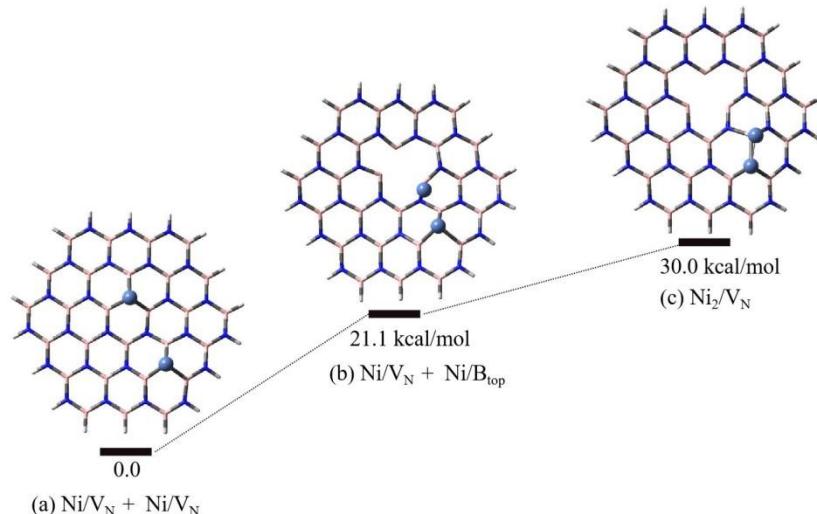


Fig. S3. Geometries and energies (kcal/mol) in the process of Ni dimerization.(a) denotes two Ni atoms anchored on the V_N sites, (b) denotes the intermediate in which one of the Ni atoms diffuses on the top of N atom, and (c) denotes the formation of the Ni dimer. The gray blue ball denotes Ni atoms.

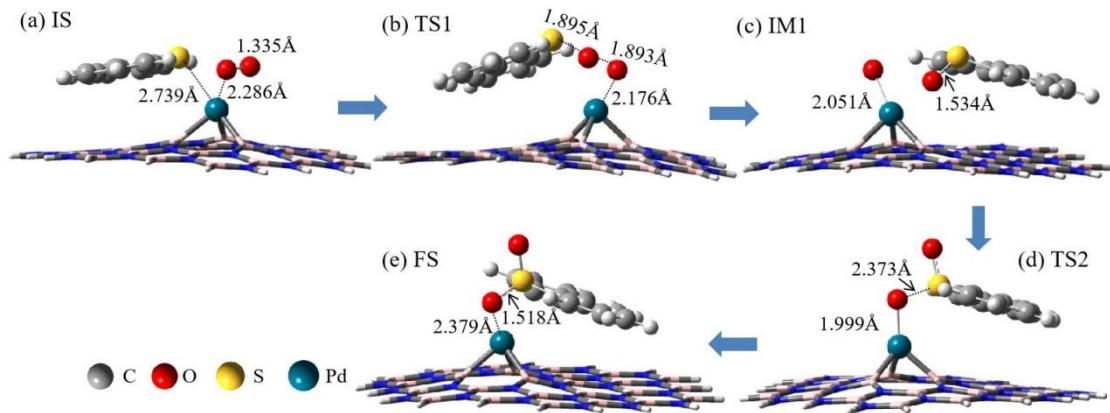


Figure S4. Geometries of initial states (ISs), transition states (TSs), intermediates (IMs), and final state (FSs) for DBT oxidation on Pd/V_N.

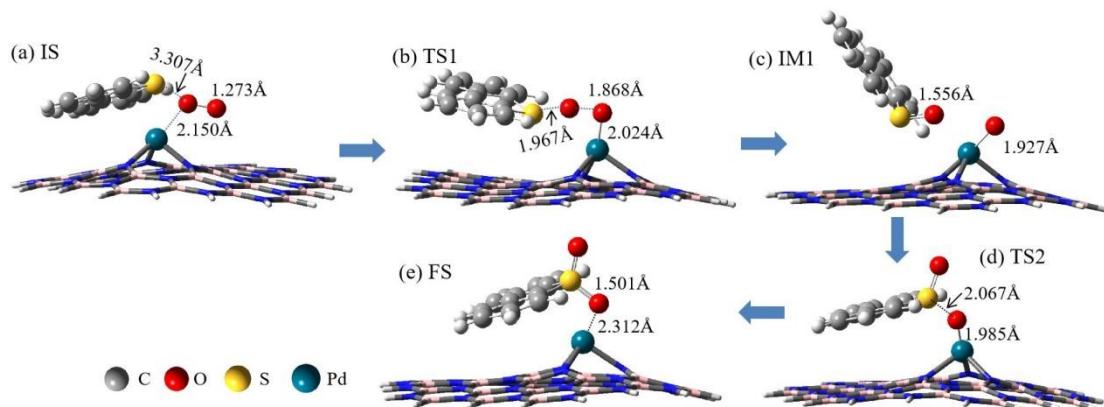


Figure S5. Geometries of initial states (ISs), transition states (TSs), intermediates (IMs), and final state (FSs) for DBT oxidation on Pd/V_B.

Table S1. The adsorption energy of O₂ on the M/V_B and M/V_N (unit: kcal/mol), O–O and M–O bond length (in Å), the NPA charge on O₂ and the doped M.

Properties	M/V _B			M/V _N		
	Ni/V _B	Pd/V _B	Pt/V _B	Ni/V _N	Pd/V _N	Pt/V _N
Eads (kcal/mol)	6.3	-3.1	-14.4	-37.6	-24.3	-25.0
O–O distance	1.297	1.298	1.313	1.339	1.337	1.339
M–O distance	1.973	2.172	2.180	1.973	2.205	2.195
Charge on O ₂	-0.234	-0.291	-0.326	-0.432	-0.628	-0.495
Charge on M	0.736	0.849	1.021	-0.084	0.047	0.066

Table S2. The binding energy of M on V_B and V_N (unit: kcal/mol) in the previous references and this work.

	Ref		This work	
	V _B	V _N	V _B	V _N
Ni	-187.7(53)	-115.3(53)	-161.3	-107.1
	-184.7(45)	-112.1(45)		
Pd	-122.9(46)	-104.0(46)	-87.8	-75.0
	-120.8(50)			
Pt	-141.8(45)	-143.4(45)	-117.2	-129.7
	-150.6(50)			

Reference

- 45. D. N. Sredojevic, M. R. Belic and Z. Sljivancanin, *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2020, **124**, 16860–16867.
- 46. Z. Lu, P. Lv, J. Xue, H. Wang, Y. Wang, Y. Huang, C. He, D. Mac and Z. Yang, *RSC Adv.*, 2015, **5**, 84381–84388.
- 50. S. Lin, X. Ye, R. S. Johnson and H. Guo, *J Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 17319-17326.
- 53. X. Zhou, W. Chu, Y. Zhou, W. Sun and Y. Xue, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2018, **439**, 246-253.