Supporting information

Unveiling the mechanism of thermal catalytic oxidation HCHO from

kiln exhaust gas by Sc-decorated Cr2CO2-MXene

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Table S1 The different adsorption site and energy of the Sc/Cr₂CO₂.

	Fcc	Нср	Тор
E _{ads}	-393.40	-393.33	-393.03

Table S2 The O_2 adsorption energies (E_{ads}) of Sc atom on the pristine and defective Cr_2CO_2 at different temperatures.

	O2 _{ads}	O2+MXene	E _{ads}
298K	-404.88	(-9.27)+(-393.40)=-402.67	-2.21
448K	-406.74	(-9.27)+(-393.58)=-402.85	-3.89

Table S3 The HCHO adsorption energies (E_{ads}) of Sc atom on the pristine and defective Cr_2CO_2 at different temperatures.

	HCHO _{ads}	HCHO+MXene	E _{ads}
298K	-416.64	(-22.15) + (-393.40) = -415.56	-1.08
448K	-418.10	(-22.15) + (-393.58) = -415.74	-2.36

Table S4 The O_2 and HCHO co-adsorption energies (E_{ads}) of Sc atom on the pristine and defective Cr_2CO_2 at different temperatures.

	(O ₂ +HCHO) _{ads}	O ₂	НСНО	MXene	$\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{ads}}$	
298K	-427.82	-8.16	-22.03	-393.36	-4.27	
448K	-429.31	-8.16	-22.03	-390.59	-8.53	

298K	E _{OSZICAR}	$\Delta G(T)$	G
IS	-427.57981	0.012069	-427.567741
MS1	-427.57981	0.012069	-427.567741
MS2	-430.33246	0.527995	-429.804465
MS3	-429.39837	0.639147	-428.759223
MS4	-431.69418	0.850447	-430.843733
FS	-430.61894	0.807055	-429.811885
448K	E _{OSZICAR}	ΔG(T)	G
448K IS	E _{OSZICAR} -406.27919	ΔG(T) -0.147076	G -429.056066
448K IS MS1	E _{OSZICAR} -406.27919 -406.27919	ΔG(T) -0.147076 -0.147076	G -429.056066 -429.056066
448K IS MS1 MS2	E _{OSZICAR} -406.27919 -406.27919 -431.89099	ΔG(T) -0.147076 -0.147076 0.185723	G -429.056066 -429.056066 -431.705267
448K IS MS1 MS2 MS3	E _{OSZICAR} -406.27919 -406.27919 -431.89099 -430.81743	ΔG(T) -0.147076 -0.147076 0.185723 0.269499	G -429.056066 -429.056066 -431.705267 -430.547931
448K IS MS1 MS2 MS3 MS4	E _{OSZICAR} -406.27919 -406.27919 -431.89099 -430.81743 -432.68295	ΔG(T) -0.147076 -0.147076 0.185723 0.269499 0.639670	G -429.056066 -429.056066 -431.705267 -430.547931 -432.043280

 Table S5 The Gibbs free energy of HCHO oxidation step by ER path.

298K	Eoszicar	ΔG(T)	G
IS	-427.81517	0.698875	-427.116295
MS1	-428.36927	0.817818	-427.551452
MS2	-431.70028	0.750686	-430.949594
MS3	-432.39892	0.803076	-431.595844
MS4	-432.21402	0.778342	-430.843733
FS	-430.96599	0.696407	-430.269583
448K	E _{OSZICAR}	ΔG(T)	G
IS	-429.31078	0.366372	-428 944408
MS1			120.911100
10101	-429.35546	0.645282	-428.710178
MS2	-429.35546 -433.15537	0.645282 0.436081	-428.710178 -432.719289
MS2 MS3	-429.35546 -433.15537 -433.44335	0.645282 0.436081 0.538733	-428.710178 -432.719289 -432.904617
MS2 MS3 MS4	-429.35546 -433.15537 -433.44335 -432.85121	0.645282 0.436081 0.538733 0.700359	-428.710178 -432.719289 -432.904617 -432.150851

 Table S6 The Gibbs free energy of HCHO oxidation step by LH path.



S1 Density of states for Cr₂CO₂-MXene.



S2 Density of states for Sc/Cr₂CO₂-MXene.



Fig.S3 Transition state search of ER path using CI-NEB method.



Fig.S4 The configuration of HCHO oxidation step by ER path.





Fig.S5 The configuration of HCHO oxidation step by LH path.