

## **Unveiling the promoting effect of water on formaldehyde oxidation over Pt/TiO<sub>2</sub>: insights from H/D kinetic isotope effect, *in situ* FTIR, and DFT**

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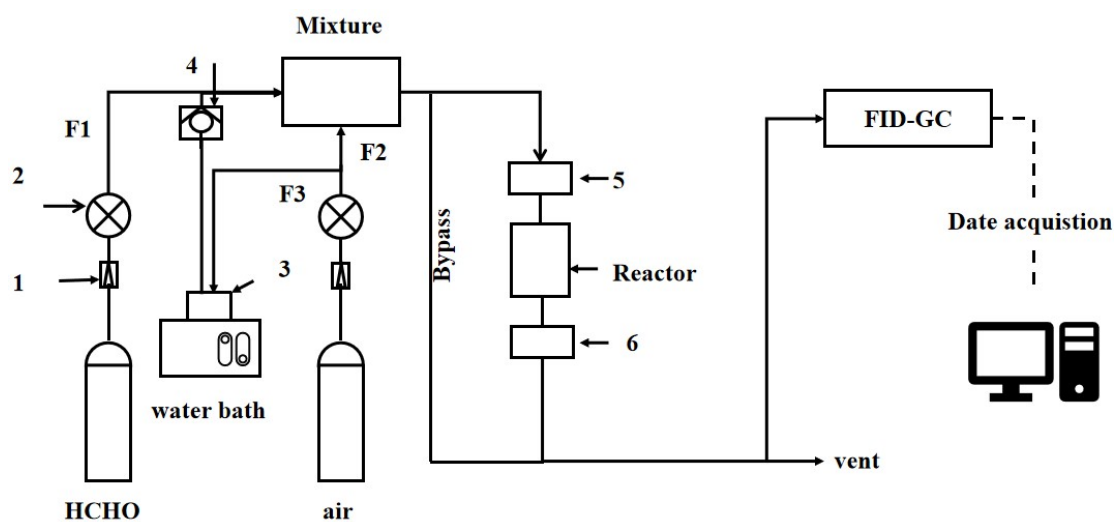
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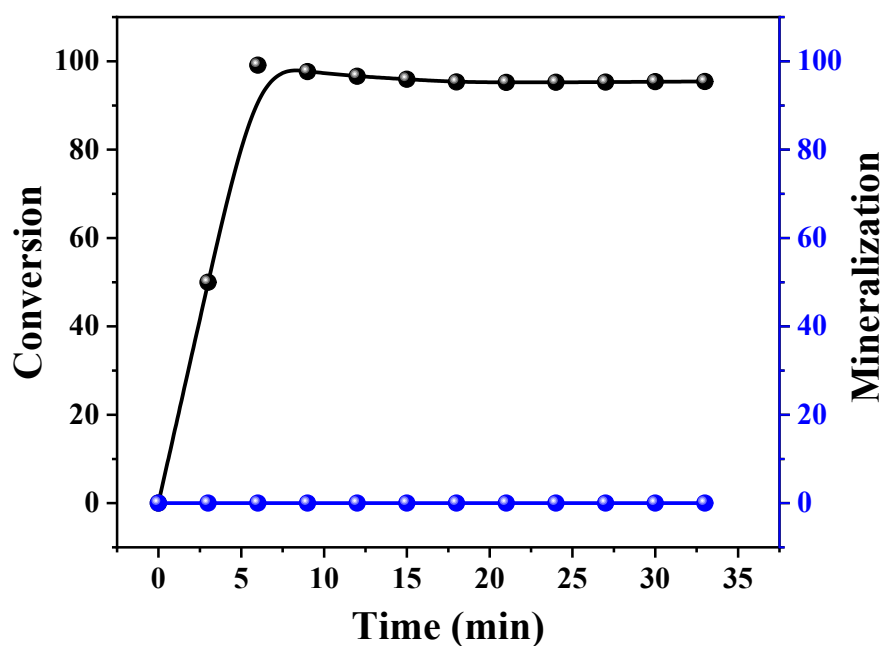
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**Table S1.** Detailed technical parameters during KIE experiment.

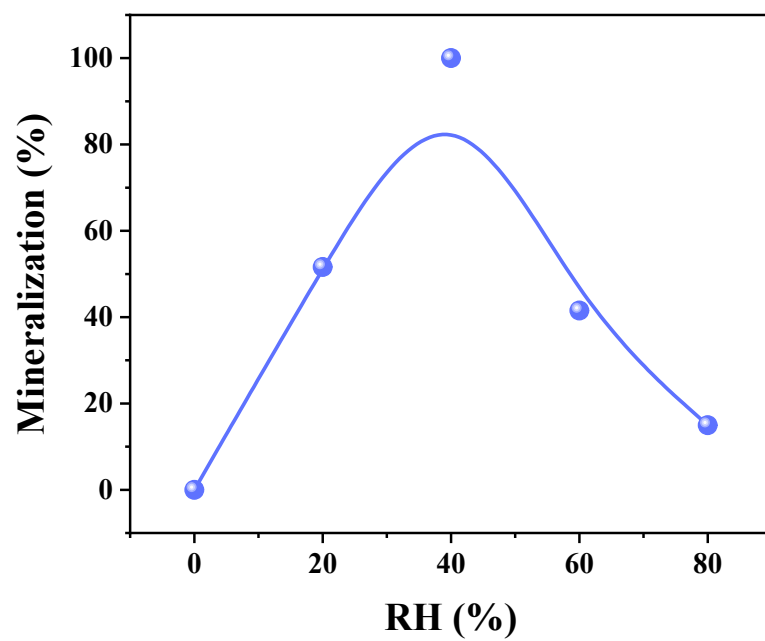
Formaldehyde	F1 flow (mL min <sup>-1</sup> )	Water	F2/F3 flow (mL min <sup>-1</sup> )	RH (%)	Water bath temperature (°C)
HCHO	40	-	F2=0	0	-
HCHO	40	H <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	10	4
HCHO	40	H <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	20	10
HCHO	40	H <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	40	35
HCHO	40	H <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	50	40
1.5 mL DCDO (20 wt % in D <sub>2</sub> O)	40	H <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	40	35
HCHO	40	D <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	40	35
1.5 mL DCDO (20 wt % in D <sub>2</sub> O)	40	D <sub>2</sub> O	F3=30	40	35



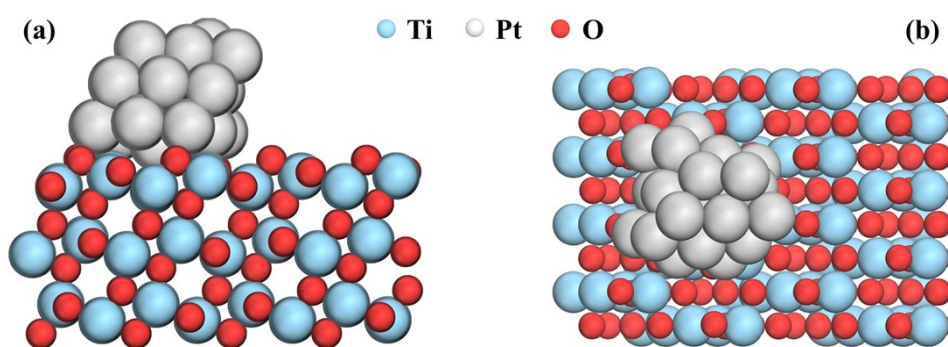
**Fig. S1.** Schematic diagram of the experimental setup: (1) Pressure gauge; (2) Mass flow controller; (3) Evaporation tank with water; (4) Check valve; (5) Relative humidity probe (in); (6) Relative humidity probe (out).



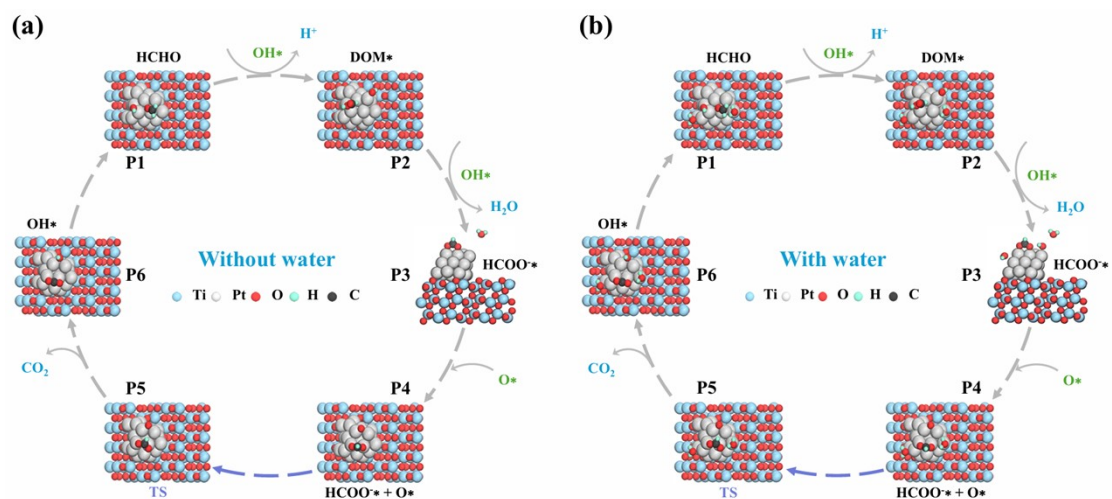
**Fig. S2.** HCHO conversion and mineralization over calcined Pt/TiO<sub>2</sub> GF catalyst under dry air.



**Fig. S3.** Effect of relative humidity on HCHO mineralization over Pt/TiO<sub>2</sub> glass fiber.



**Fig. S4.** Side view (a) and top view (b) of Pt/TiO<sub>2</sub> Structure.



**Fig. S5.** Theoretical simulation of reaction pathway, transition states (TS), and intermediate states for HCHO oxidation on Pt/TiO<sub>2</sub>: (a) dry air conditions, (b) humid air conditions.