

Supplemental files

Interaction of ethylene with Ir_n (n = 1-10): From bare clusters to γ -Al₂O₃-supported nanoparticles

Xue-Rong Shi^{1,2*}, Yajing Zhang¹, Shibiao Zong¹, Wen Gu¹, Pan Ma¹, and Na Lu¹

¹ School of Material Engineering, Shanghai University of Engineering Science, 333 Longteng Road, Songjiang District, Shanghai 201620, P. R. China; shixuer05@mails.ucas.ac.cn(X.-R.S.), M050118113@sues.edu.cn(Y.Z.), M050117110@sues.edu.cn(S.Z.), guwen1-1@163.com(W.G.), mapan@sues.edu.cn(P.M.), 05160003@sues.edu.cn(N.L.)

² Institute of Physical Chemistry, University of Innsbruck, Innrain 80-82, Innsbruck A-6020, Austria

* Correspondence: shixuer05@mails.ucas.ac.cn; Tel.: +86-21-6779-1380

Table S1: Geometry, magnetic moment (M), and energy of gas phase Ir_n (n = 2-10) clusters.

n	Geometry	$M [\mu_B]$	$d(\text{Ir-Ir}) [\text{\AA}]$	CE ^a [eV/atom]	BE ^b [eV]
2	$D_{\infty h}$	4(4 ^c)	2.21(2.21 ^c)	-2.68(-2.61 ^c)	-5.36
3	$D_{\infty h}$	1(1 ^c)	2.18(2.18 ^c)	-3.36(-3.27 ^c)	-5.03
4	D_{4h}	4(4 ^{c,d})	2.31(2.31 ^c)	-3.92(-3.85 ^c , 3.77 ^d)	-3.92
5	C_{4v}	5(5 ^{c,e})	2.47(2.47 ^c)	-4.16(-4.08 ^c , 4.01 ^d)	-2.60
6	D_{3h}	6(6 ^{c,e})	2.42(2.42 ^c)	-4.54(-4.45 ^c , 4.38 ^d)	-3.03
7	C_{2v}	11(11 ^{c,d,e})	2.51(2.51 ^c)	-4.64(-4.56 ^c , 4.51 ^d)	-2.50
8	O_h	0(0 ^{c,d,e})	2.37(2.37 ^c)	-5.08(-5.00 ^c , 4.90 ^d)	-3.39
9	C_s	3(3 ^{c,e})	2.38(2.39 ^c)	-5.08(-5.00 ^c , 4.90 ^d)	-3.27
10	C_{2v}	4(4 ^{d,e})	2.42(2.42 ^c)	-5.23(-5.15 ^c , 5.02 ^d)	-3.08

^a Cohesive energy = $(E[\text{Ir}_n] - nE[\text{Ir}])/n$

^b Bond energy = $n\text{CE}/m$ where m is the number of Ir-Ir bonds in the cluster

^c Ref.[1], VASP code, PW91 functional, 380 eV;

^d Ref.[2], VASP code, PW91 functional, 300 eV;

^e Ref.[3], Dmol³ code, BPW91 functional

Table S2: Adsorption energy E_{ads} (eV) and Nucleation energy E_{nuc} (eV) for Ir_n clusters on $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ surfaces.

N	E_{ads}		E_{nuc}	
	$\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3(110)$	$\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3(001)^{\text{a}}$	$\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3(110)$	$\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3(001)^{\text{a}}$
1	-2.58	--	--	--
2	-2.53	-1.03	-2.73	-2.77
3	-3.67	-1.17	-3.01	-2.75
4	-4.12	-2.65	-3.00	-4.31
5	-3.74	-2.18	-2.92	-4.04
6	-3.92	-0.81	-4.05	-3.19
7	-3.38	-1.82	-2.18	-4.44
8	-2.16	-1.96	-4.33	-6.48
9	-2.74	-1.64	-3.06	-3.33
10	-2.98	-1.78	-4.25	-4.71

^a Ref.[1], VASP code, PW91 functional, cutoff energy 380 eV.

M configuration of ethylene adsorption

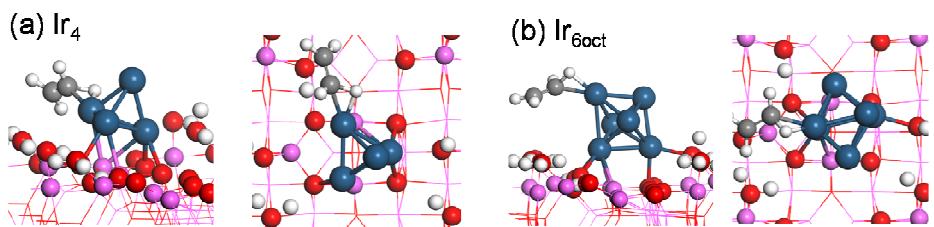


Figure S1: Most stable M configuration of ethylene adsorption on hydrated $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3(110)$ -supported (a) Ir_4 and $\text{Ir}_{6\text{oct}}$.

Linear fitting of ethylene deformation energy $E_{\text{def}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$ (eV) and mean hybridization value of the carbon center in adsorbed ethylene.

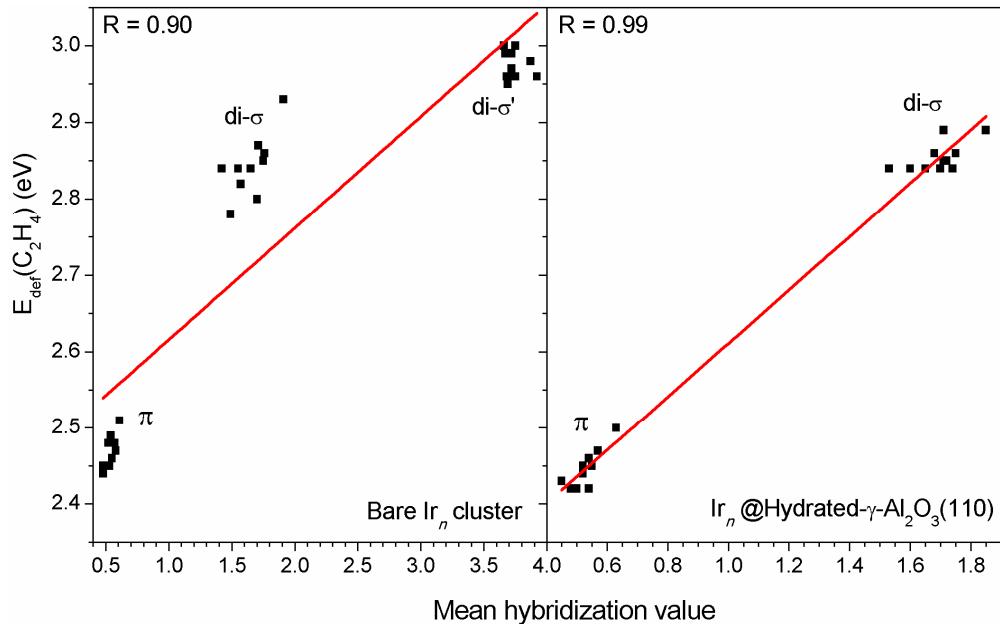


Figure S2: Ethylene deformation energy $E_{\text{def}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$ via different modes as a function of mean hybridization value of the carbon center in adsorbed ethylene. The straight lines refer to linear fits.

Reference

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