

## *Supporting information*

# **First-Principles Theory Study on Dry Reforming of Methane over Perfect and Boron Vacancies of h-BN Sheets Supported Ni Catalysts**

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**Table S1** Standard entropy of gas phase material at 973.15 K

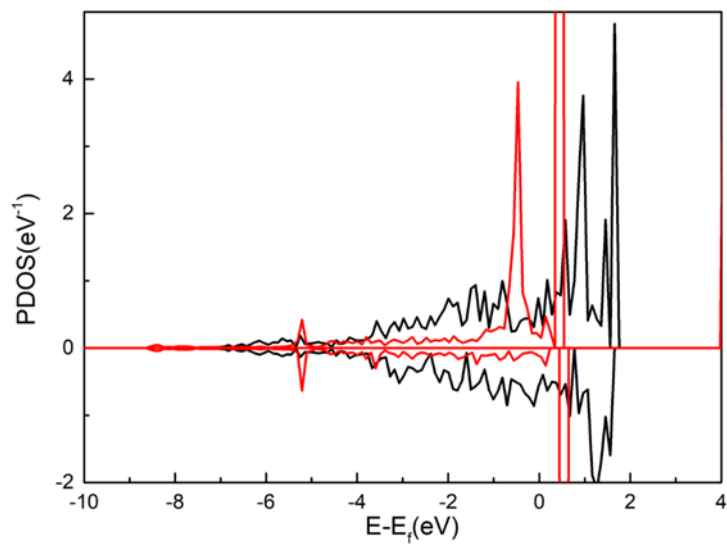
Species	$S^\circ(\text{J/mol}\cdot\text{K})^{[2]}$
CH <sub>4</sub>	245.61
CO <sub>2</sub>	267.82
H <sub>2</sub>	165.39
CO	233.63
H <sub>2</sub> O	231.62

**Table S2** Calculated energy barriers ( $E_a$ ) and reaction energy ( $\Delta E$ ) for all the elementary reactions involved in dry reforming of methane.

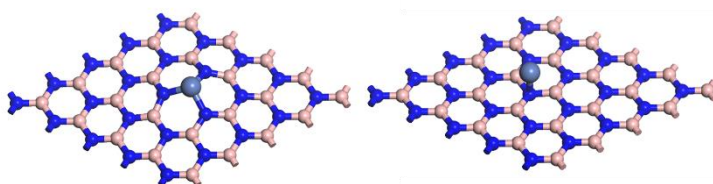
	Catalyst	CH <sub>4</sub> * $\rightarrow$ CH <sub>3</sub> *+H*		CO <sub>2</sub> * $\rightarrow$ CO*+O*	
		$E_a(\text{eV})$	$\Delta E(\text{eV})$	$E_a(\text{eV})$	$\Delta E(\text{eV})$
1	Ni <sub>1</sub> /h-BN	0.46	0.42	2.11	1.74
2	Ni <sub>1</sub> /h-BN-B-D	1.48	1.30	2.78	2.61
3	Ni <sub>2</sub> /h-BN	0.11	-0.04	1.11	0.22
4	Ni <sub>2</sub> /h-BN-B-D	0.36	0.35	1.42	0.24

**Table S3** Adsorption energy of key species involved in DRM over Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN, Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN-B-D and Ni(111) (eV).

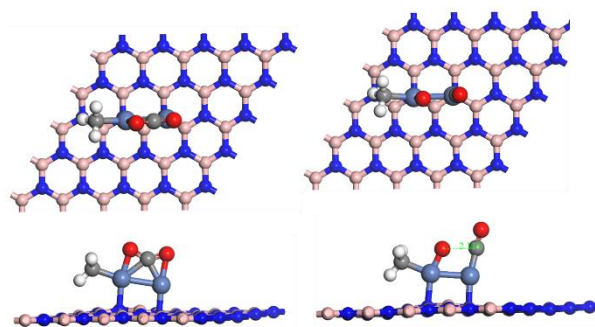
	Ni <sub>2</sub> /h-BN	Ni <sub>2</sub> /h-BN-B-D	Ni(111) <sup>[1]</sup>
CH <sub>4</sub>	-0.58	-0.84	-0.02
CH <sub>3</sub>	-3.74	-2.63	-1.92
CH <sub>2</sub>	-4.29	-3.86	-4.01
CH	-5.11	-4.84	-6.43
C	-6.40	-6.02	-6.78
CH <sub>3</sub> O	-3.95	-2.55	-2.36
CH <sub>2</sub> O	-2.67	-1.14	-0.75
CHO	-4.05	-2.90	-2.26
CO <sub>2</sub>	-2.05	-1.57	-0.02
CO	-3.45	-2.48	-1.92
COOH	-3.26	-2.83	-2.26
OH	-5.19	-3.82	-3.42
O	-6.33	-5.38	-5.67
H	-3.58	-2.67	-2.81
H <sub>2</sub> O	-0.57	-1.01	-0.29



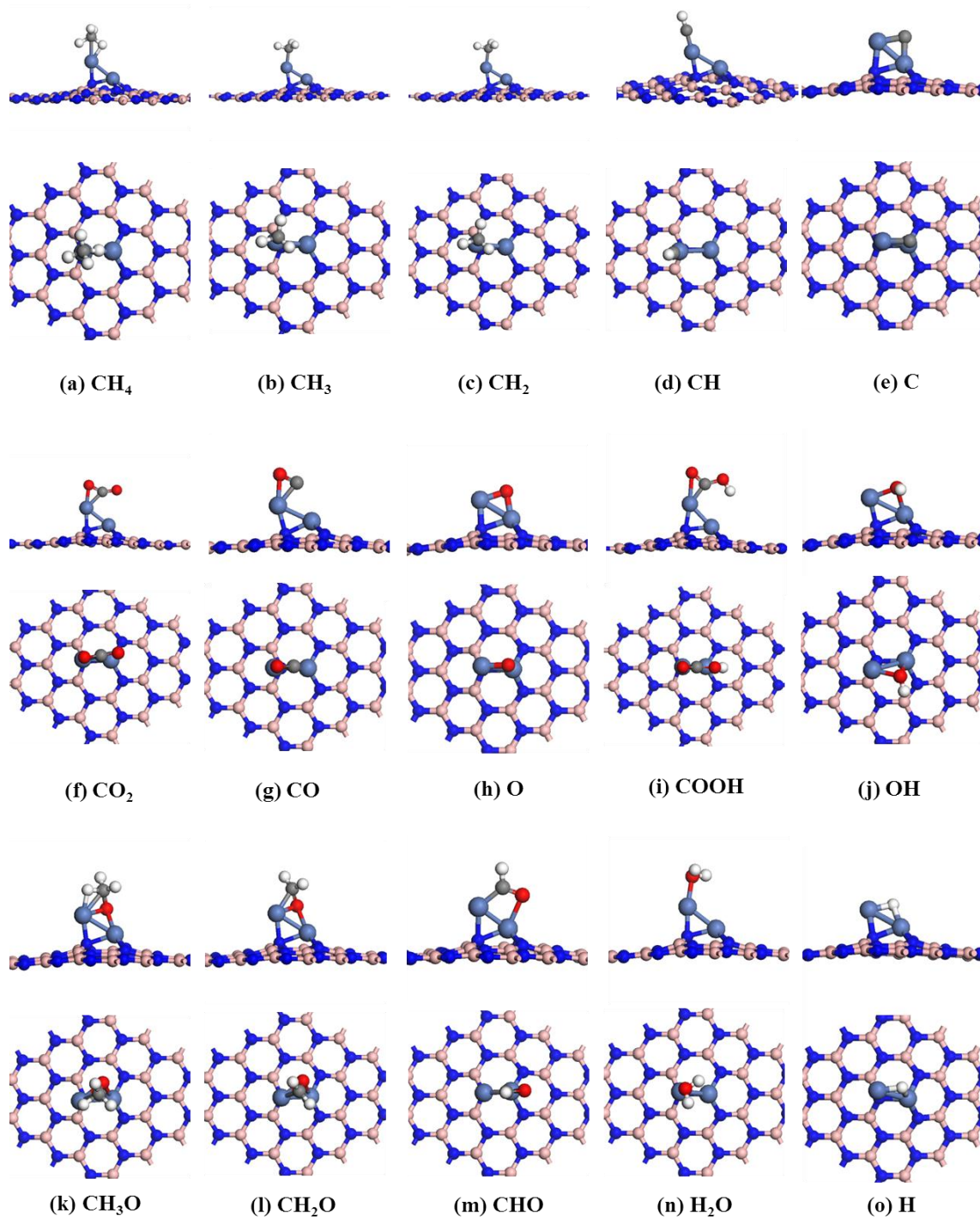
**Fig.S1** Partial density of state (PDOS) of Ni<sub>2</sub> adsorbed on perfect h-BN surface (red) and B-defect h-BN surface (black).All the Fermi levels are shifted to 0.0 eV.



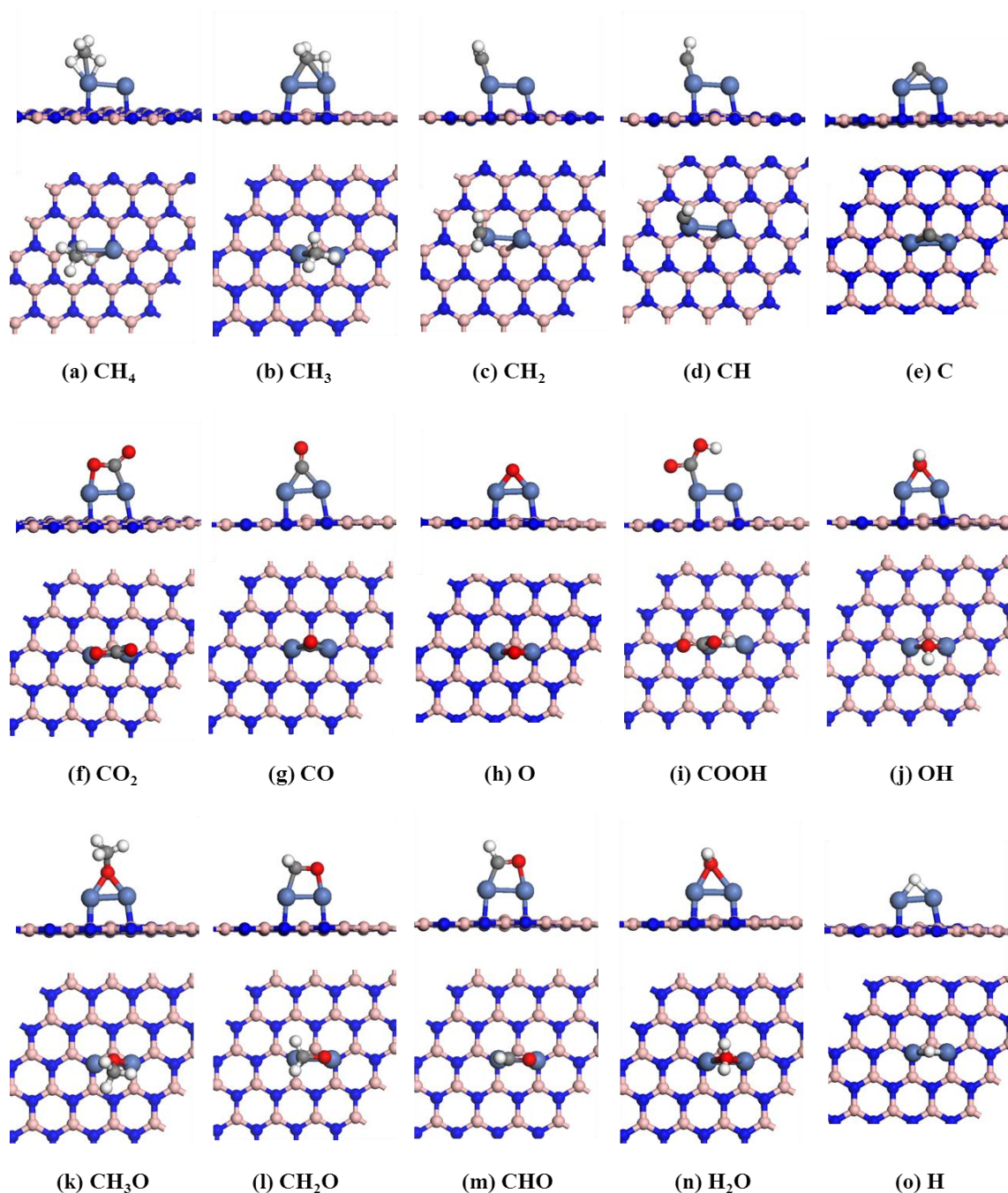
**Fig. S2** Single Ni adsorption configuration on B-defected (left) and perfect (right) h-BN



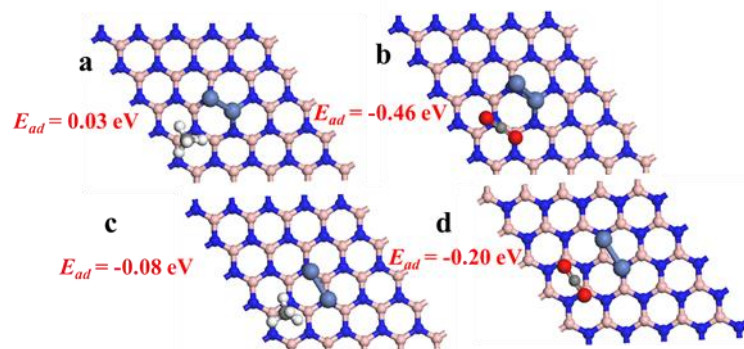
**Fig. S3.** IS and TS configurations of the CO<sub>2</sub> direct activation on Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN In the presence of CH<sub>3</sub>.



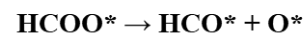
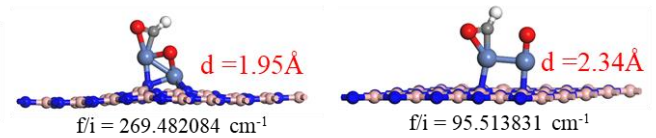
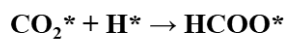
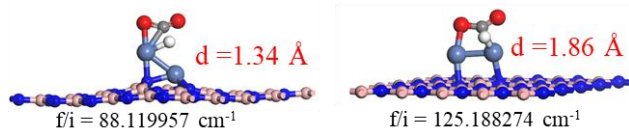
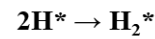
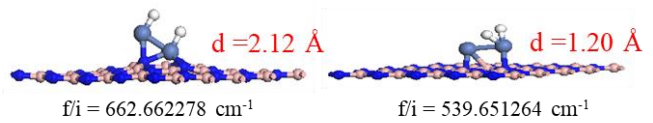
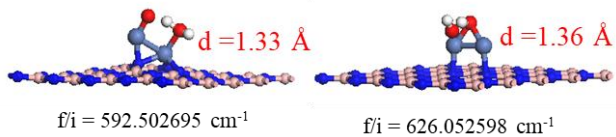
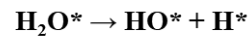
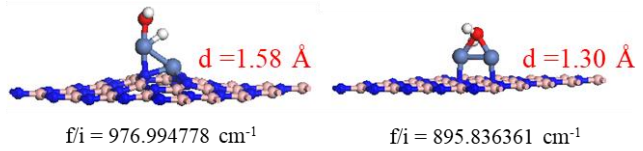
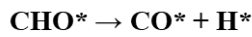
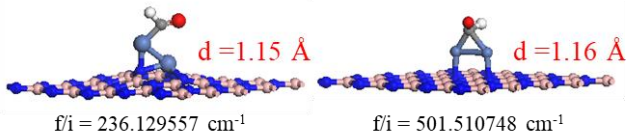
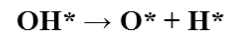
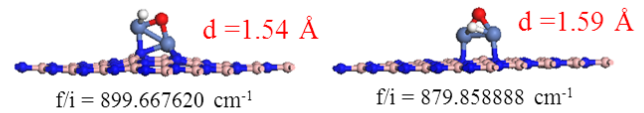
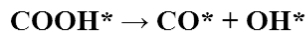
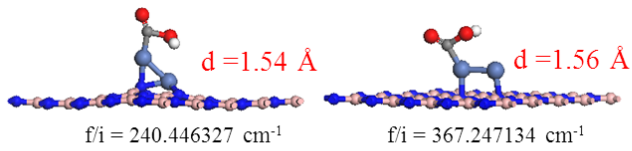
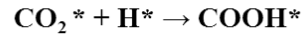
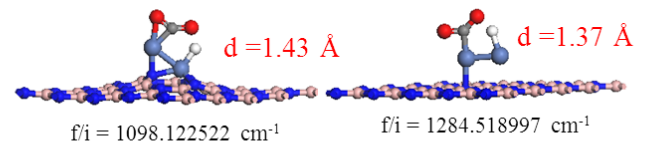
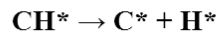
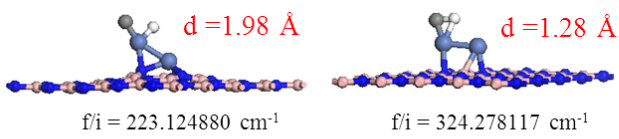
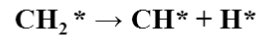
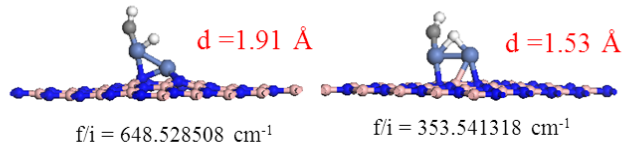
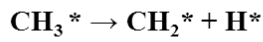
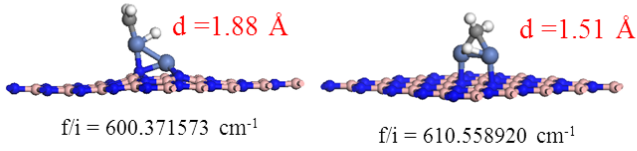
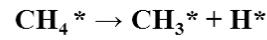
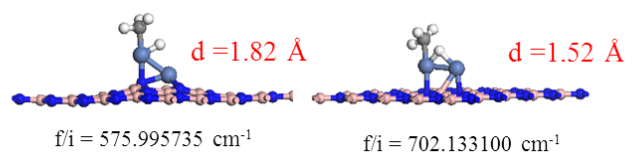
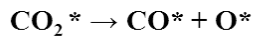
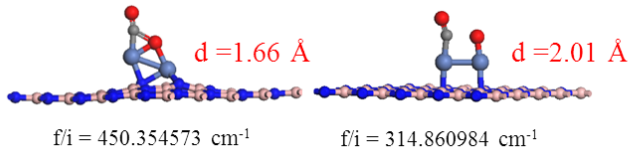
**Fig. S4** Most stable adsorption structures for the intermediates on Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN-B-D. The red, white and gray balls denote the O, H and C atoms, respectively.

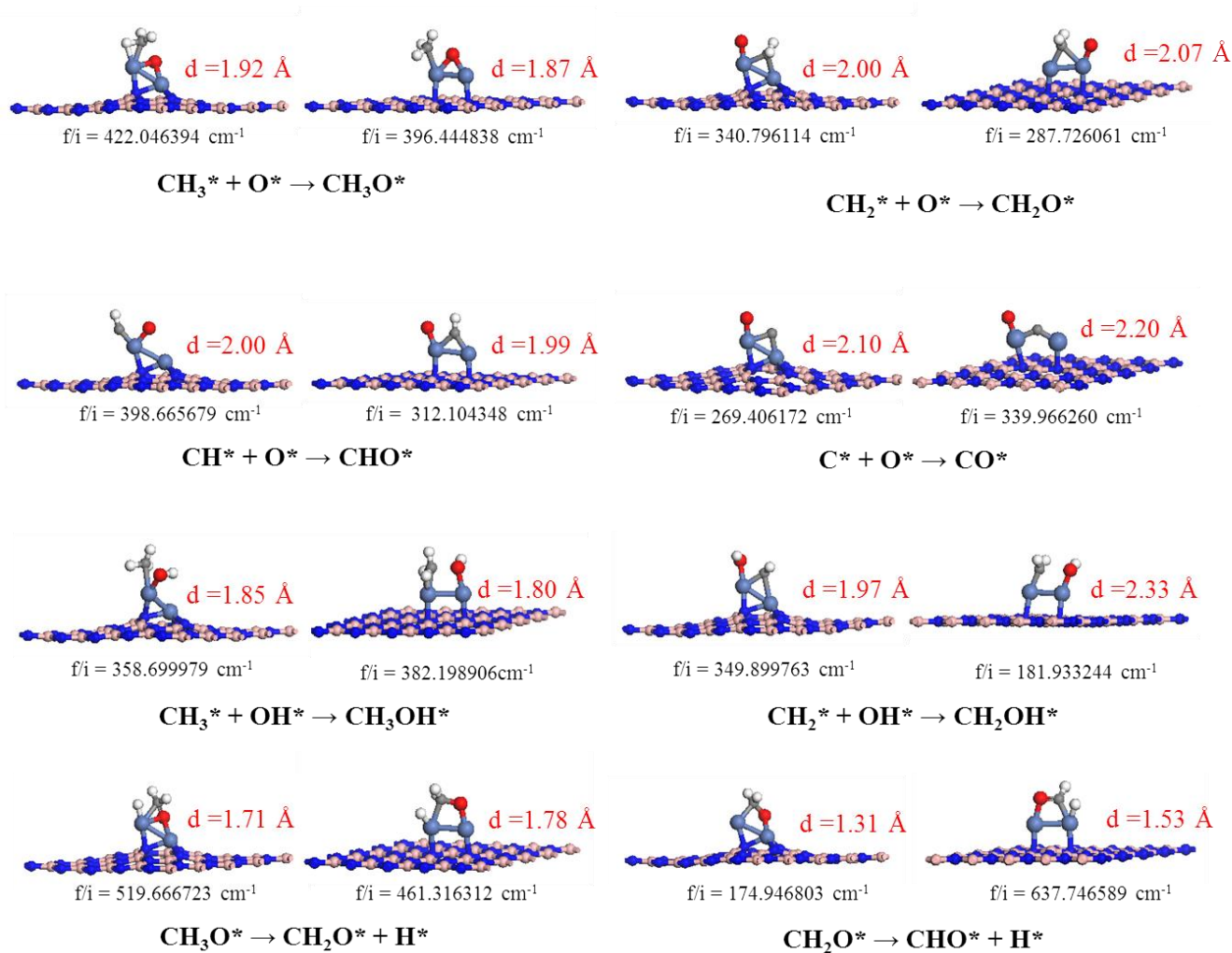


**Fig. S5** Most stable adsorption structures for the intermediates on Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN. The red, white and gray balls denote the O, H and C atoms, respectively.

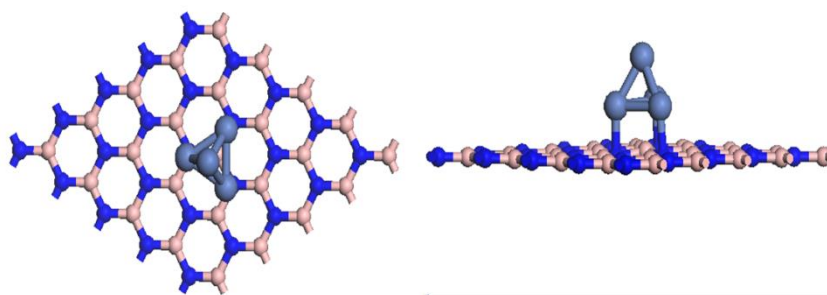


**Fig.S6** Most stable adsorption structures and adsorption energy of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> over h-BN in DRM on Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN-B-D(a,b) and Ni<sub>2</sub>/h-BN(c,d). The red, white and gray balls denote the O, H and C atoms, respectively.





**Fig.S7** TSs configuration in DRM on  $\text{Ni}_2/\text{h-BN-B-D}$  and  $\text{Ni}_2/\text{h-BN}$ . The red, white and gray balls denote the O, H and C atoms, respectively.



**Fig.S8** Top and side view of  $\text{Ni}_4$  adsorption configuration on perfect h-BN.

## Reference

- [1] W. K. Yuan, Y.A. Zhu, *Catalysis Today*. **2009**, *148*, 260–267.
- [2] Chase, M.W., Jr., *NIST-JANAF Thermochemical Tables, Fourth Edition*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, Monograph 9, **1998**,

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