

## Supporting Information

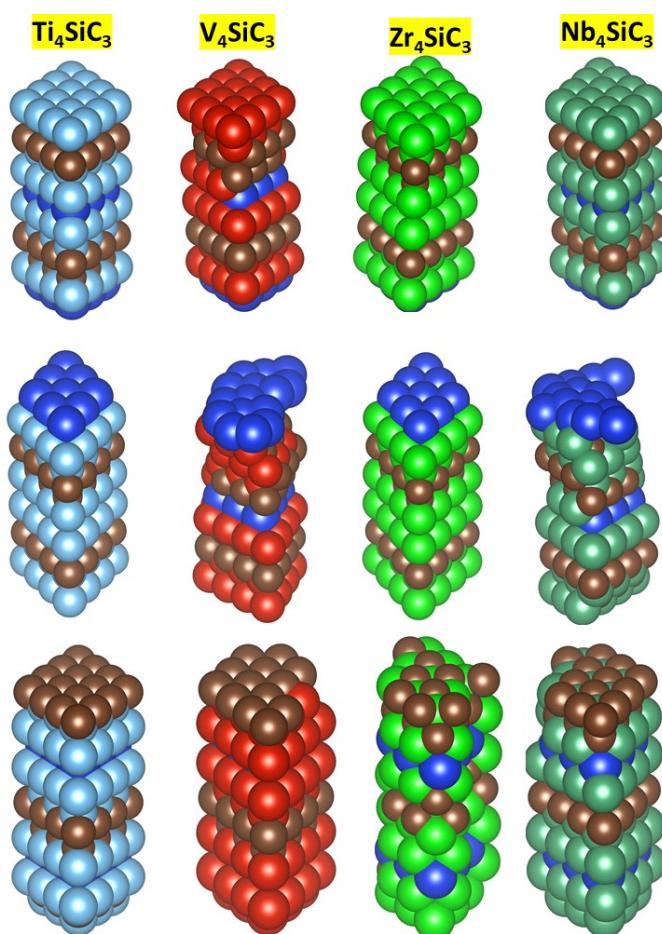
### How bulk and surface properties of $\text{Ti}_4\text{SiC}_3$ , $\text{V}_4\text{SiC}_3$ , $\text{Nb}_4\text{SiC}_3$ and $\text{Zr}_4\text{SiC}_3$ tune reactivity: A computational study

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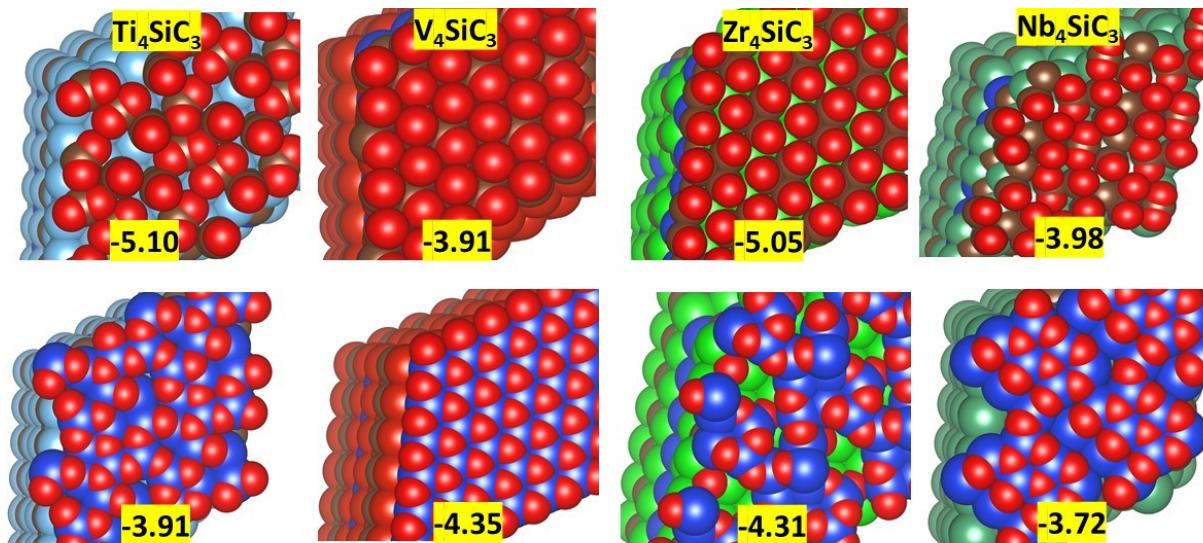
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**Figure S1.** Negative correlation between chemical adsorption energy and the imaginary frequency for the  $\text{CO}_2$  reduction transition state.



**Figure S2.** Oxygen monolayers morphology on top of the carbon (top) and silicon terminations of the MAX-phase silicon carbides. Eight oxygen atoms were added to each surface and all adsorption energies are given per oxygen atom relative to the relaxed surfaces and molecular triplet  $\text{O}_2$ .

**Table S3. Energies for geometry scan of molecular hydrogen from the vacuum to the surfaces of four MAX-phase silicon carbides. All energies are given in eV relative to the physically adsorbed species.**

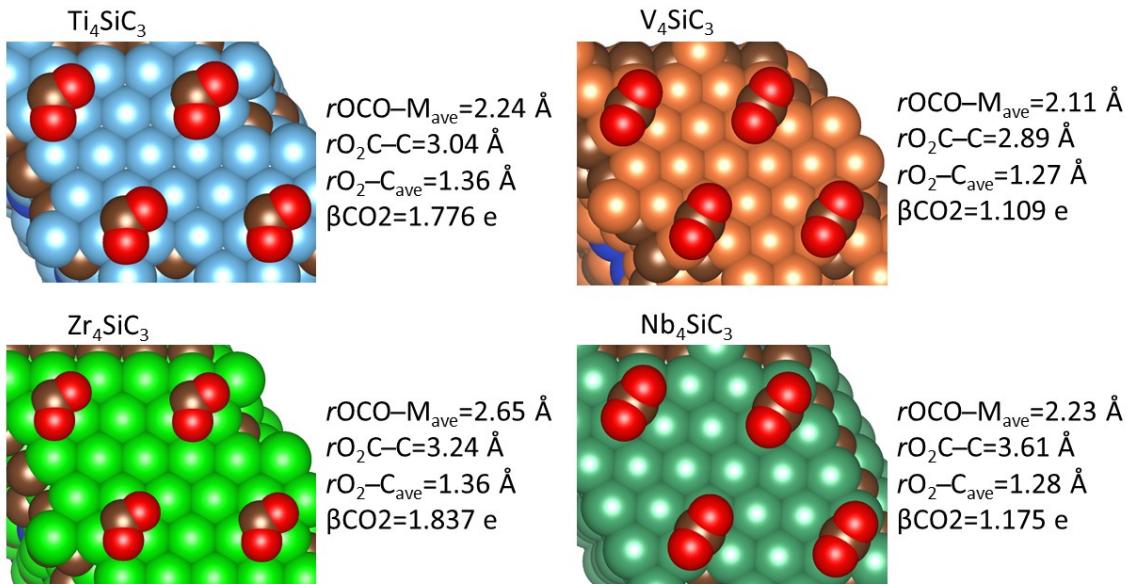
	Ti <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>	V <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>	Zr <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>	Nb <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>
<sup>a</sup> Ads	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04
<b>Scan 01</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Scan 02</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Scan 03</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Scan 04</b>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
<b>Scan 05</b>	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
<b>Scan 06</b>	0.00	0.01	-0.02	0.00
<b>Scan 07</b>	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.00
<b>Scan 08</b>	-0.01	0.00	-0.04	-0.01
<b>Scan 09</b>	-0.04	0.00	-0.05	-0.02
<b>Scan 10</b>	-0.05	-0.03	-0.08	-0.02
<b>Scan 11</b>	-0.06	-0.04	-0.11	-0.04
<b>Scan 12</b>	-0.08	-0.05	-0.18	-0.16
<b>Scan 13</b>	-0.11	-0.07	-0.27	-0.34
<b>Scan 14</b>	-0.16	-0.07	-0.31	-0.58
<b>Scan 15</b>	-0.27	-0.13		-0.73
<b>Scan 16</b>	-0.44	-0.24		-0.66
<b>Scan 17</b>		-0.47		-2.15
<b>Scan 18</b>		-0.75		
<b>Scan 19</b>		-0.89		
<sup>b</sup> Ads	-2.53	-1.96	-2.27	-2.18

<sup>a</sup>Ads physically adsorbed H<sub>2</sub>. <sup>b</sup>Ads chemically adsorbed H<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S4.** Energies for geometry scan of molecular carbon dioxide from the vacuum to the surfaces of three MAX-phase silicon carbides. No physically adsorbed mode could be obtained for CO<sub>2</sub> on Ti<sub>4</sub>SiC<sub>3</sub>. All energies are given in eV relative to the physically adsorbed species.

	V <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>	Zr <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>	Nb <sub>4</sub> SiC <sub>3</sub>
<sup>a</sup> Ads	-0.24	-0.36	-0.17
<b>Scan 01</b>	0.05	0.28	0.06
<b>Scan 02</b>	0.07	0.29	0.08
<b>Scan 03</b>	0.08	0.29	0.11
<b>Scan 04</b>	0.08	0.30	0.11
<b>Scan 05</b>	0.09	0.30	0.10
<b>Scan 06</b>	0.08	0.30	0.09
<b>Scan 07</b>	0.07	0.29	0.07
<b>Scan 08</b>	0.06	0.28	0.04
<b>Scan 09</b>	0.04	0.25	0.01
<b>Scan 10</b>	0.02	0.23	-0.09
<b>Scan 11</b>	-0.01	0.13	-0.15
<b>Scan 12</b>	-0.04	-0.18	-0.25
<b>Scan 13</b>	-0.06	-0.32	-0.42
<b>Scan 14</b>	-0.10		-1.04
<b>Scan 15</b>	-0.21		
<b>Scan 16</b>	-0.25		
<b>Scan 17</b>	-0.38		
<b>Scan 18</b>	-0.85		
<b>Scan 19</b>	-1.50		
<sup>b</sup> Ads	-1.76	-3.25	-1.72

<sup>a</sup>Ads physically adsorbed CO<sub>2</sub>, <sup>b</sup>Ads chemically adsorbed CO<sub>2</sub>.



**Figure S5.** Adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> on top of the metal terminated (0001) basal plane of the four silicon carbides under study. Important, bond distances are given in angstroms, whilst bader charge transfer is grouped to the CO<sub>2</sub> adsorbate.