

1

Supplementary Information

2

3 **Accelerating Active Catalyst Discovery: A Probabilistic Prediction-Based Screening** 4 **Methodology with Applications in Dry Reforming of Methane**

5

6 Hyundo Park ^{a,b,1}, Jiwon Roh ^{a,b,1}, Hyungtae Cho ^a, Insoo Ro ^{c,*}, Junghwan Kim ^{b,*}

7 ^a Green Materials and Processes R&D Group, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology, 55 Jongga-ro,
8 Ulsan 44413, Republic of Korea

9 ^b Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Yonsei University, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seoul
10 03722, Republic of Korea

11 ^c Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Seoul National University of Science and
12 Technology, 232 Gongneung-ro, Seoul 01811, Republic of Korea

13 ¹ These authors contributed equally to this work.

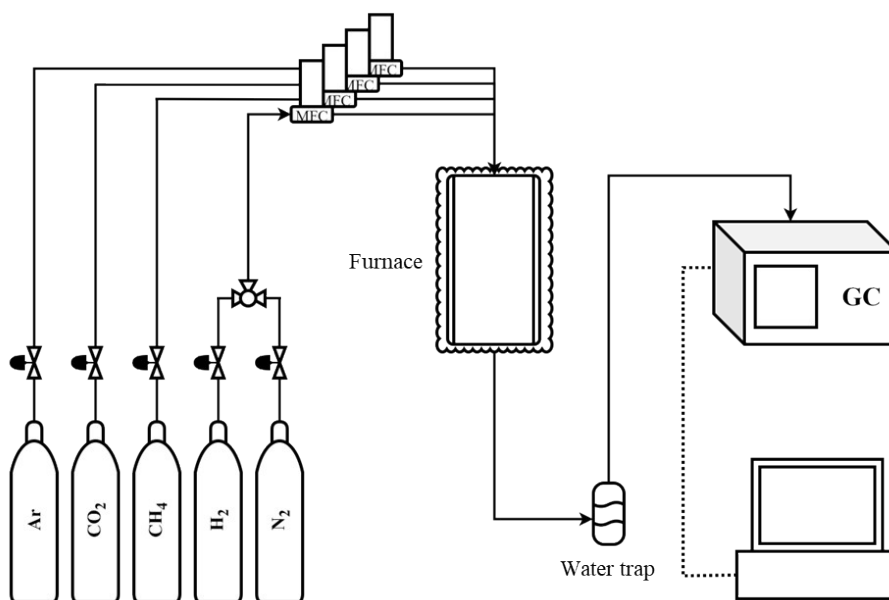
14 * Corresponding authors: Insoo@seoultech.ac.kr (I. Ro) and kjh24@yonsei.ac.kr (J. Kim)

15

16 **1. Experimental setup for DRM reaction**

17 In order to investigate the DRM reaction, an experimental setup for DRM reaction was constructed
18 as shown in Figure S1. The experimental setup consists of three main parts: feed, reaction, and analysis
19 part. The feed part consisted of Ar, CO₂, CH₄, H₂, and N₂ gas cylinders, and mass flow controllers
20 (MFC) for both reactant gases. The main obligation of the feed part is to supply the components of
21 interest including Ar, CO₂, CH₄, H₂, and N₂ to the reaction part, where a quartz-tube fixed bed reactor
22 was mounted vertically inside a furnace.

23



24

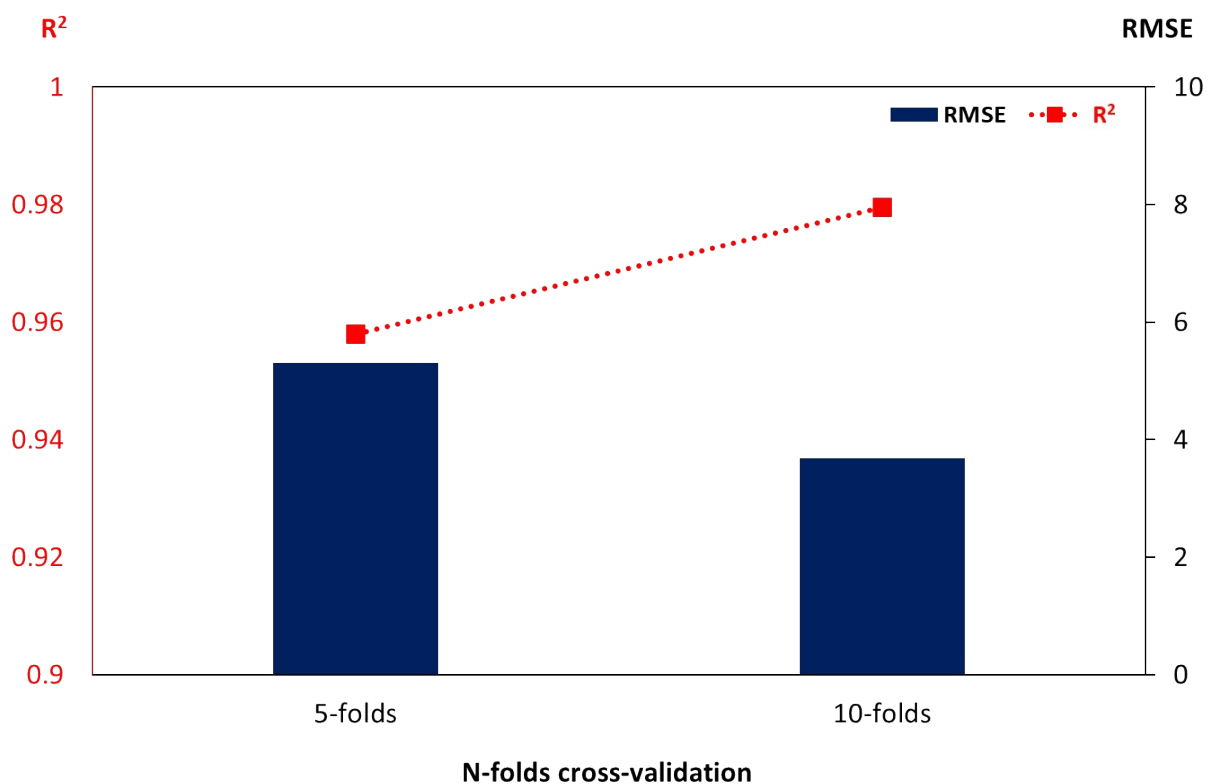
25 Fig. S1. Schematic of the experimental setup used for dry reforming of methane.

26

27 **2. Probabilistic prediction model validation**

28 We conducted N-fold cross-validation to validate the model. The cross-validation was performed
29 for both 5 and 10 folds. Fig S2 shows the results of cross-validation using 5 and 10 folds.

30



31

32 **Fig. S2. The results of N-folds cross-validation using 5-folds and 10-folds.**

33

34 **3. Feature importance results**

35

36 **Table S1. Feature importance value**

Domain	Component	Value
	Ni	0.1168
	Co	0.0623
	Pt	0.0373
	Pd	0.0197
	La	0.0190
	K	0.0158
	Rh	0.0121
	Ce	0.0105
	Cu	0.0101
Design variables (Active metal)	Zr	0.0101
	Mg	0.0086
	Ru	0.0080
	Y	0.0060
	Ir	0.0047
	Fe	0.0047
	Ca	0.0036
	Li	0.0021
	BN	0.0016
	Mn	0.0011
	Sr	0.0008
Design variables	ZrO ₂	0.0453
(Support)	CeO ₂	0.0170

	Y ₂ O ₃	0.0153
	Al ₂ O ₃ _gamma	0.0149
	CaO	0.0129
	ZrO ₂ _nanocrystalline	0.0129
	MgO_nanocrystalline	0.0115
	SiO ₂	0.0111
	MgO	0.0101
	ZSM_5	0.0097
	MnO	0.0082
	TiO ₂	0.0069
	La ₂ O ₃	0.0060
	PrO ₂	0.0045
	SBA_15	0.0044
	Al ₂ O ₃ _alpha	0.0037
	MgAl ₂ O ₄ _nanocrystalline	0.0022
	Al ₂ O ₃ _mesoporous	0.0021
	MgAlO _x	0.0005
	Si ₃ N ₄	0.0003
	MCM_41	0.0002
	V ₂ O ₅	0.0001
	Calcination_Temperature	0.0507
	Reduction_Temperature	0.0274
Pretreatment variables	Preparation	0.0189
	Calcination_time	0.0183
	Reduction_time	0.0155
	Reduction_H ₂	0.0148
Operating variables	Reaction_Temperature	0.0855

GHSV	0.0621
Time_on_stream	0.0538
Reaction_CO ₂	0.0453
Reaction_CH ₄	0.0278
Reaction_Ar	0.0114
Reaction_He	0.0082
Reaction_N ₂	0.0058

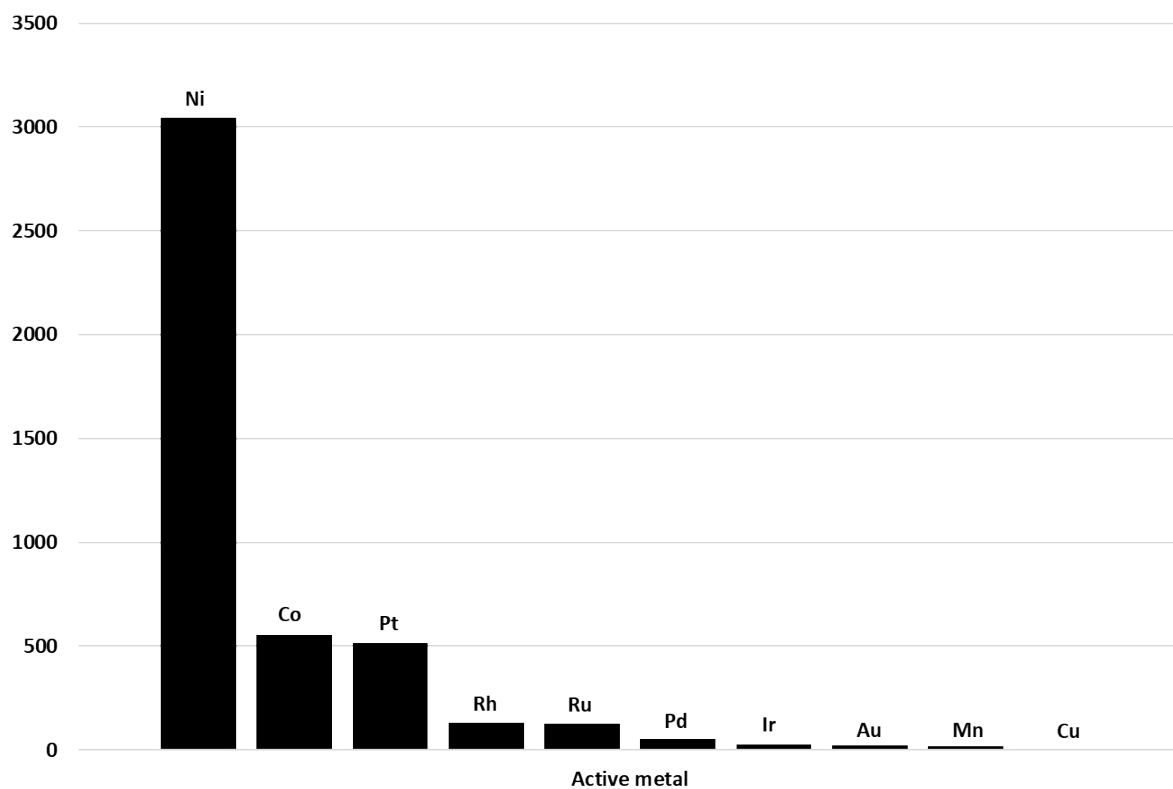
37

38

39 **4. The analysis of experimental validation results**

40 Among the 3958 training data points, the distribution based on the active metal is as follows: Ni:
41 3044, Co: 553, Pt: 513, Rh: 130, Ru: 128, Pd: 52, Ir: 25, Ar: 21, Mn: 20, and Cu: 2. And the distribution
42 based on the -ZrO₂ support is as follows: ZrO₂: 303, CaO-ZrO₂: 75, Y₂O₃-ZrO₂: 73, SiO₂-ZrO₂: 70,
43 CeO₂-ZrO₂: 46, MgO-ZrO₂: 39, Al₂O₃-ZrO₂: 7, La₂O₃-ZrO₂: 2.

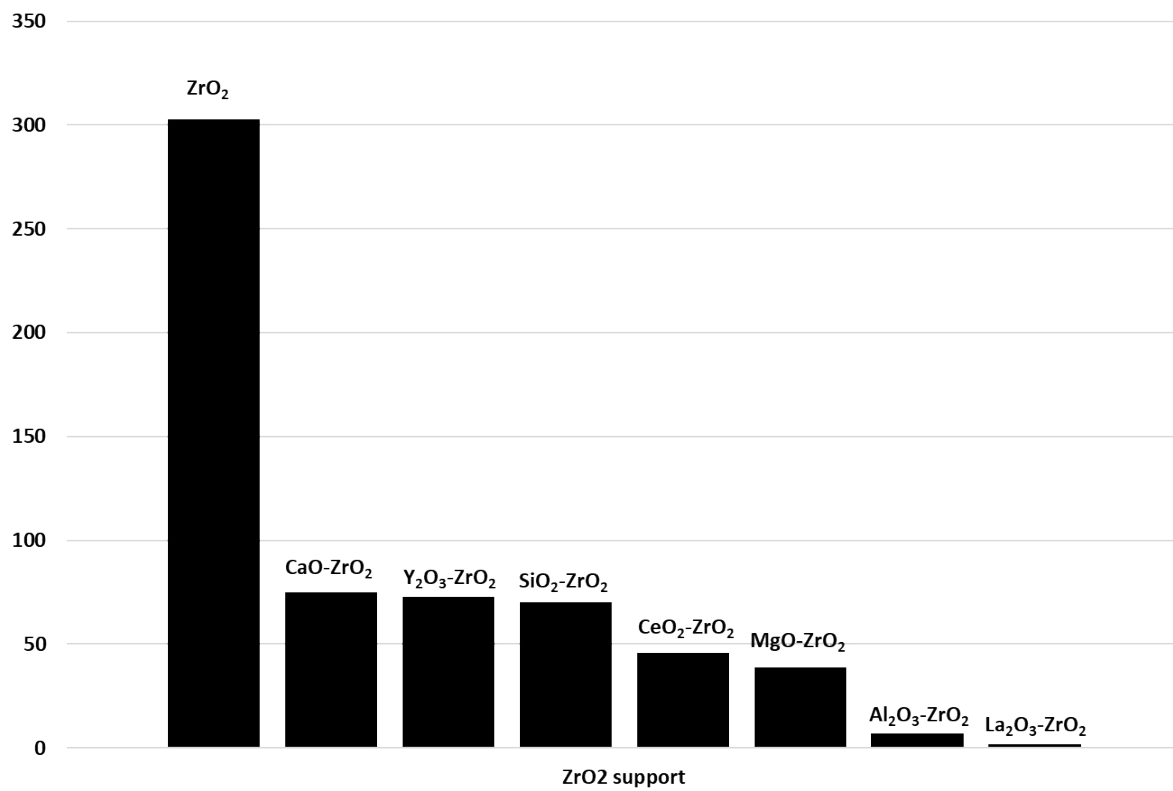
44



45

46 Fig. S3. Number of active metals in training data.

47



48

49 Fig. S4. Number of -ZrO₂ supported catalysts in training data.

50