

# Supporting Information

## CO<sub>2</sub> Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Propane to Olefin over Cr-M (M = Zr, La, Fe) Based Zeolite Catalyst

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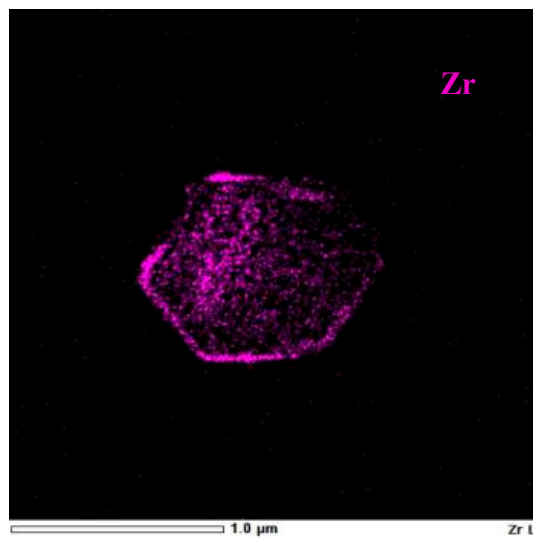
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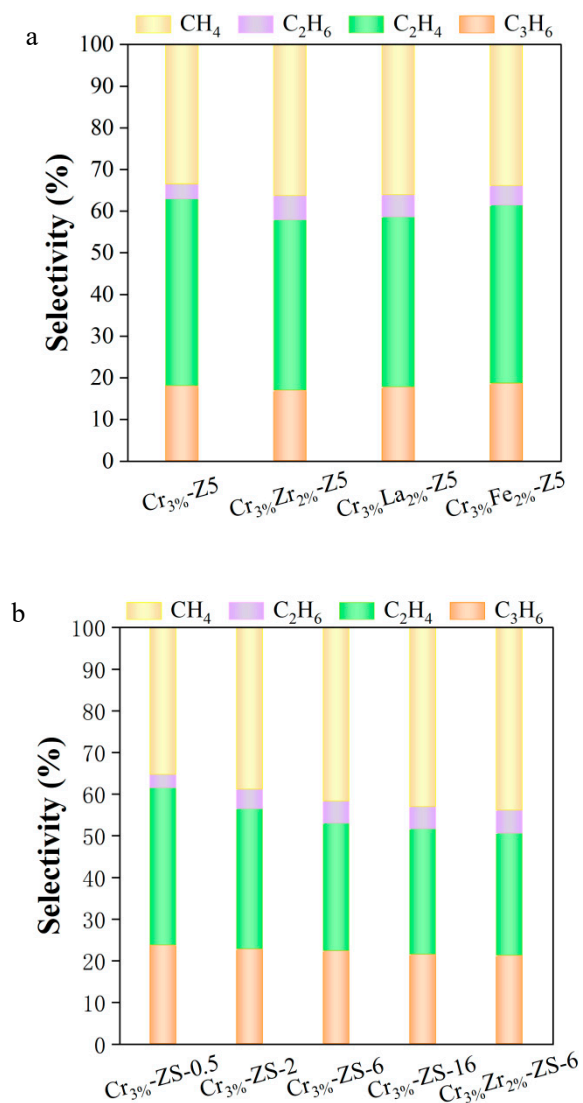
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## Constructed models and computational Method

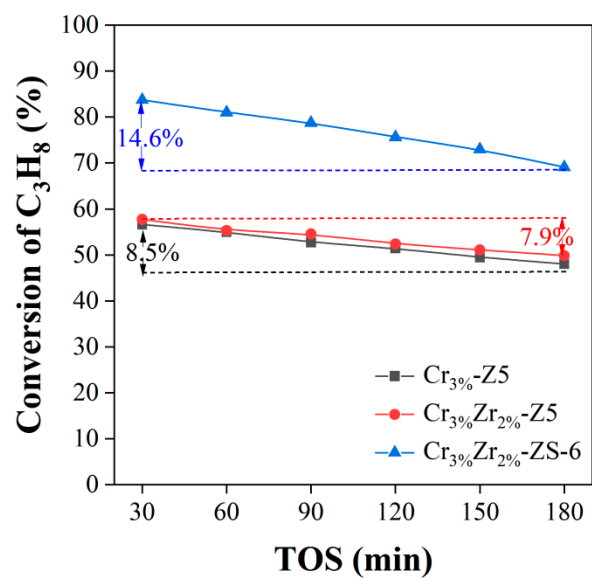
The [110] plane of  $\text{CrO}_3$  p ( $2 \times 2$ ) and [111] plane of  $\text{ZrO}_2$  ( $2 \times 2$ ) were constructed for the  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$  adsorption simulations. The optimized models were depicted in Table S1. Periodic density-functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed using the Vienna Nonlinear Simulation Package (VASP. 6.3.2) [1]. Van der Waals interactions were described by using empirical corrections in the Grimme scheme (DFT-D2). The energy convergence threshold was set to  $10^{-5}$  eV, and the geometric convergence criterion was set to  $0.02 \text{ eV } \text{\AA}^{-1}$ . The K-points were set to  $2 \times 1 \times 1$  according to the Monkhorst-Pack method.



**Figure S1.** EDS-Mapping image of Zr in catalyst  $\text{Cr}_3\%\text{Zr}_2\%-\text{Z5}$ .



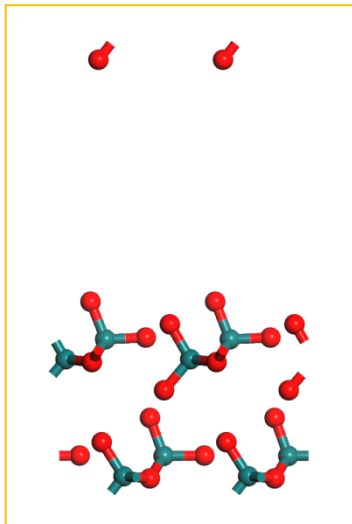
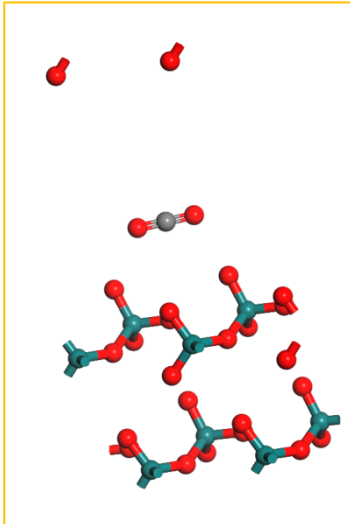
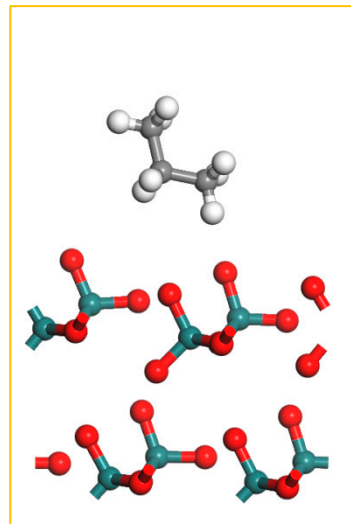
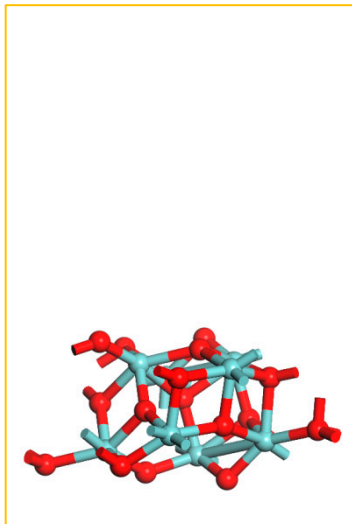
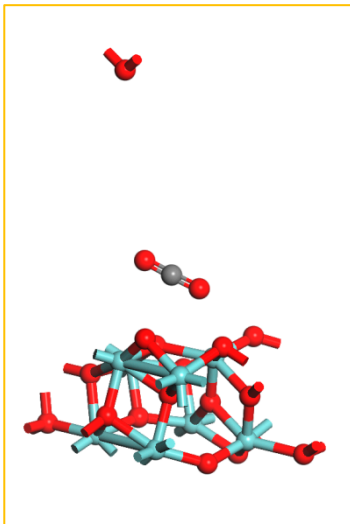
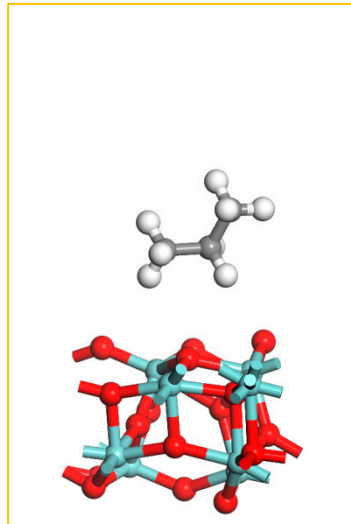
**Figure S2.** Selectivity of the synthesized samples of (a) Cr<sub>3</sub>%-Z5, Cr<sub>3</sub>%M<sub>2</sub>%-Z5 (M=La, Zr, Fe) and (b) Cr<sub>3</sub>%-ZS-n (n= 0.5, 2, 6, 16) as well as Cr<sub>3</sub>%Zr<sub>2</sub>%-ZS-6 (mass ratio of 6).



**Figure S3.** Conversion of propane with catalysts Cr<sub>3</sub>%-Z5, Cr<sub>3</sub>%Zr<sub>2</sub>%-Z5 and Cr<sub>3</sub>%Zr<sub>2</sub>%-ZS-6 (reaction time: 180 min).

**Table S1.** Model diagram of CO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> adsorption over CrO<sub>3</sub> [110] and ZrO<sub>2</sub>

[111]

		
[110] CrO <sub>3</sub> slab	CrO <sub>3</sub> +CO <sub>2</sub>	CrO <sub>3</sub> +C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
		
[111] ZrO <sub>2</sub> slab	ZrO <sub>2</sub> +CO <sub>2</sub>	ZrO <sub>2</sub> +C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>

**Table S2.** Adsorption energy of CO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> over CrO<sub>3</sub> [110] and ZrO<sub>2</sub> [111]

Model	Energy (eV)	Adsorption Energy (eV)
[110] CrO <sub>3</sub>	-205.78	—
CrO <sub>3</sub> +CO <sub>2</sub>	-228.85	-0.09
CrO <sub>3</sub> +C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	-262.85	-0.06
[111] ZrO <sub>2</sub>	-221.78	—
ZrO <sub>2</sub> +CO <sub>2</sub>	-244.90	-0.14
ZrO <sub>2</sub> +C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	-278.82	-0.03

**NOTE:** The adsorption energies of CO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> on molecular sieve supports with surface-loaded metals ZrO<sub>2</sub> and CrO<sub>3</sub> were calculated by DFT. The adsorption models of CO<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> on ZrO<sub>2</sub> and CrO<sub>3</sub>, respectively, were established (Table S1). Table S2 shows the adsorption energies of each model, and it can be concluded that: the adsorption energy of ZrO<sub>2</sub> for CO<sub>2</sub> is larger, while that of CrO<sub>3</sub> for C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> is larger.

## Reference

1. Kresse, G.; Furthmüller, J. Efficient iterative schemes for ab initio total-energy calculations using a plane-wave basis set. *Phys. Rev. B*. **1996**, *54*, 11169-11186.