

Article

# Investigations of the effect of H<sub>2</sub> in CO oxidation over ceria catalysts

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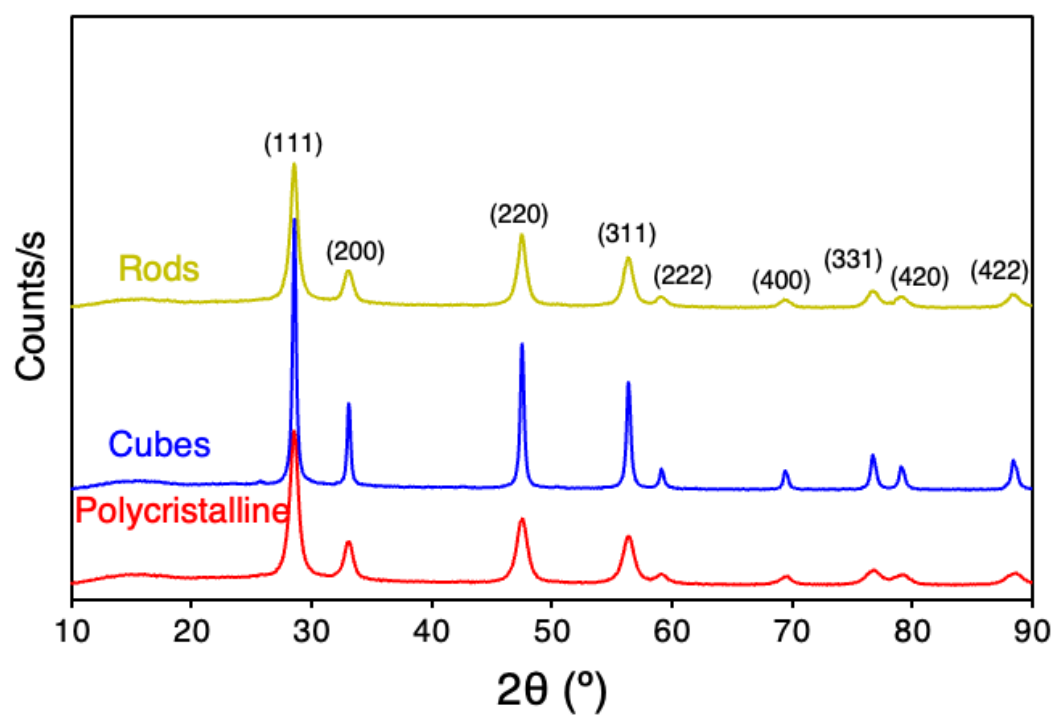
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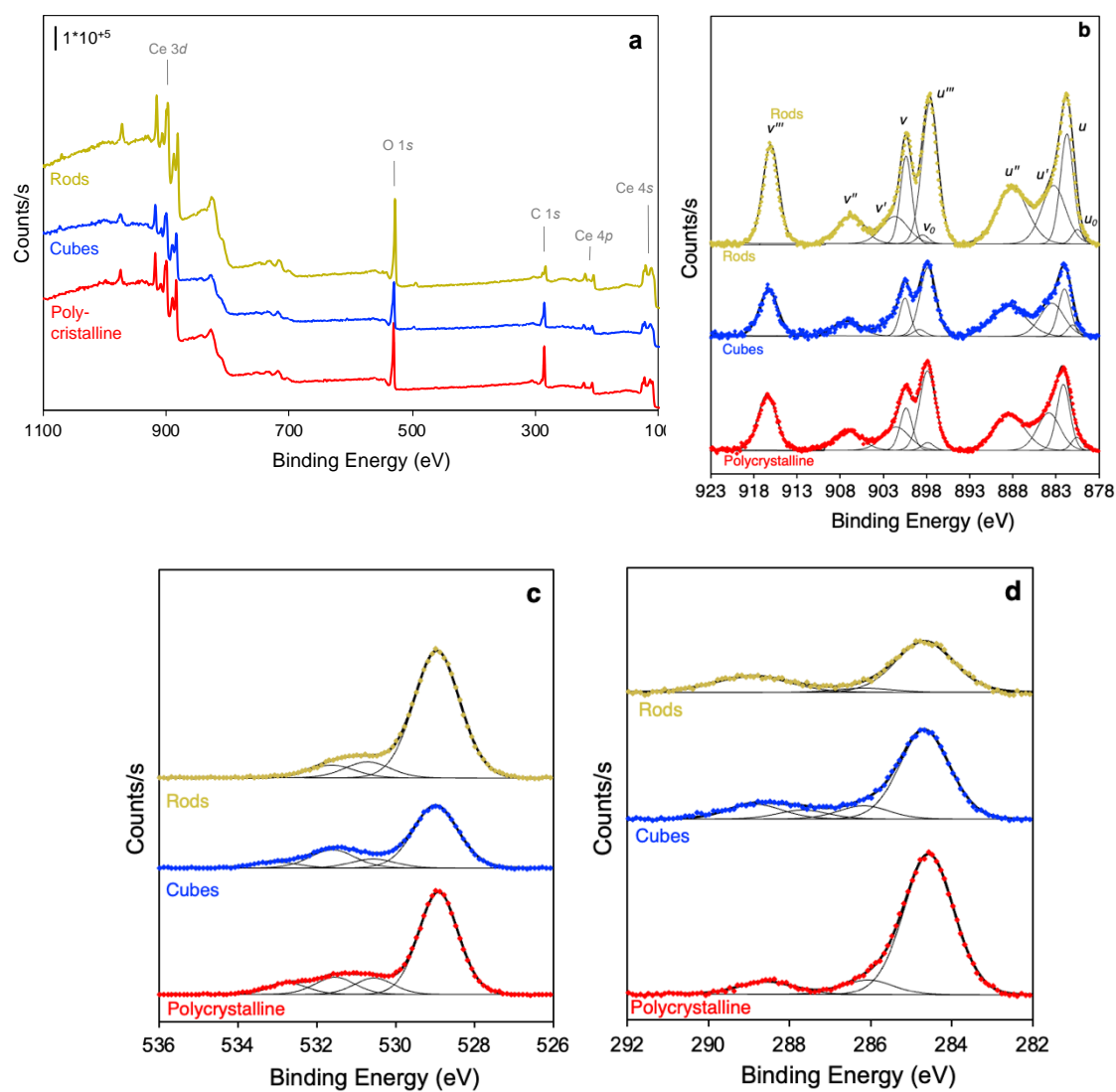
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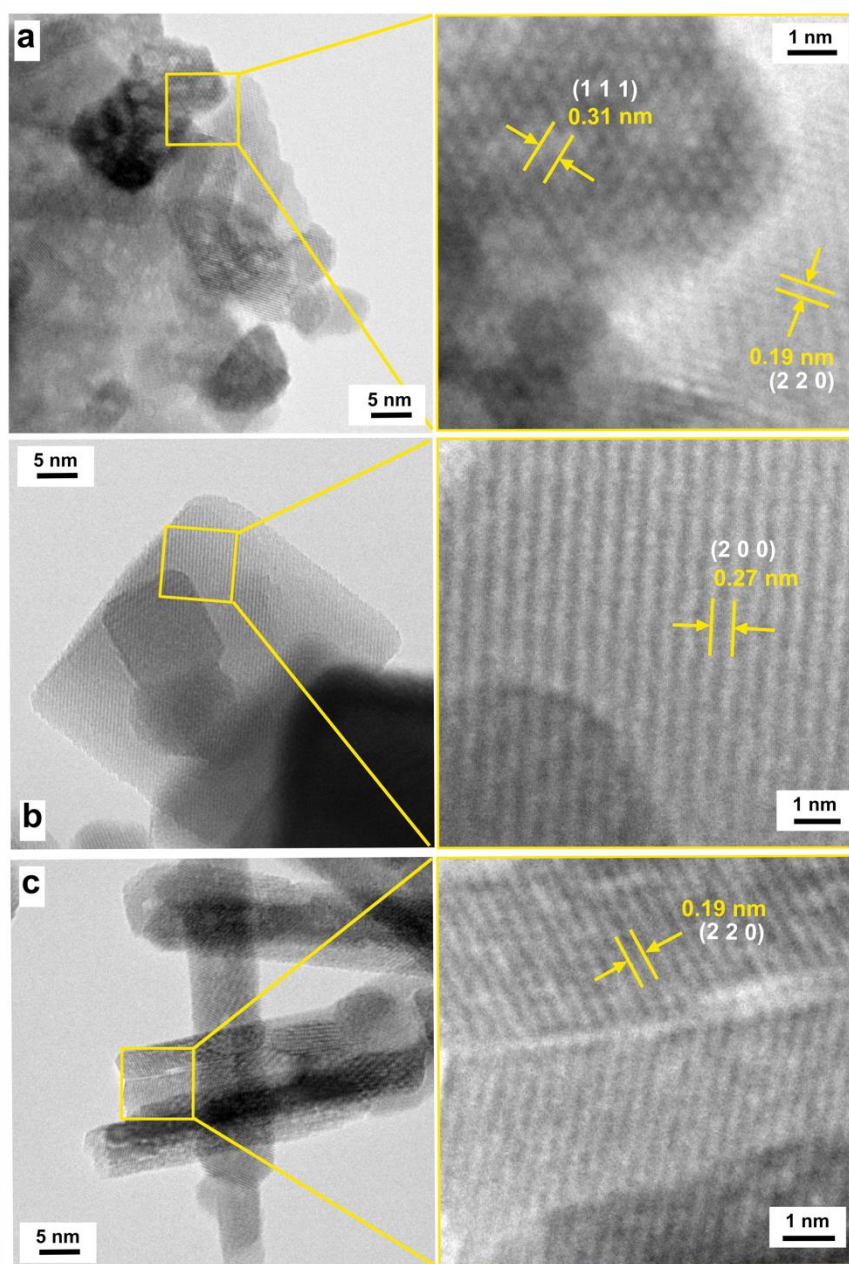
**X-ray diffraction**

**Figure S1.** X-ray diffractograms of polycrystalline ceria, nano cubes and nano rods. All diffractograms display CeO<sub>2</sub> crystalline features (JCPDS 34–0394).

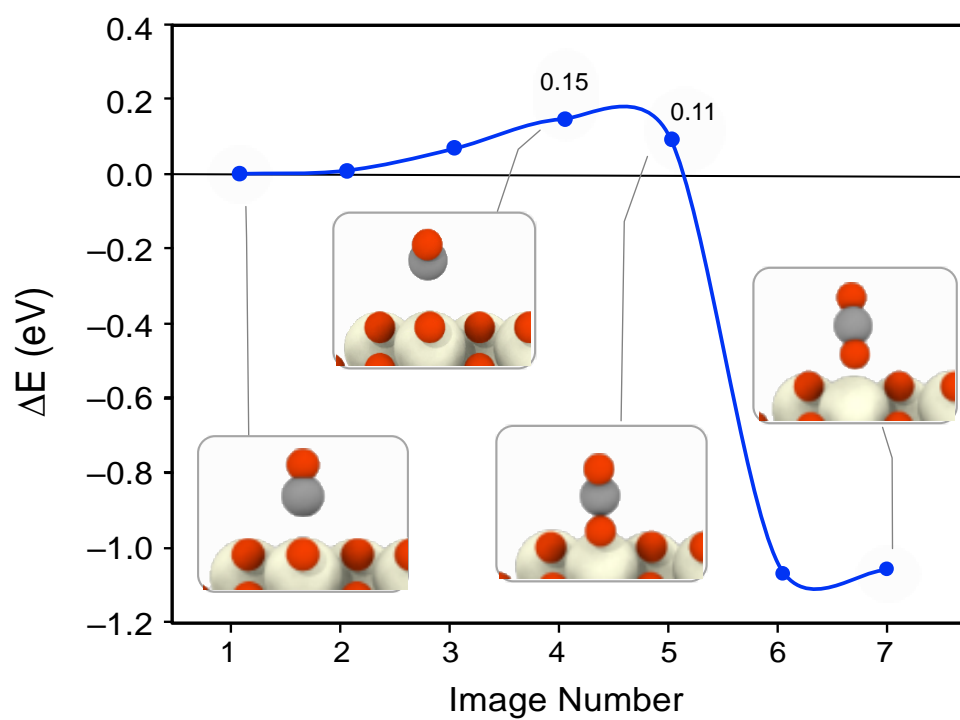
**X-ray photoelectronic spectroscopy**

**Figure S2.** XPS characterization: (a) survey spectra; (b) Ce 3d; (c) O 1s and (d) C 1s XPS regions.

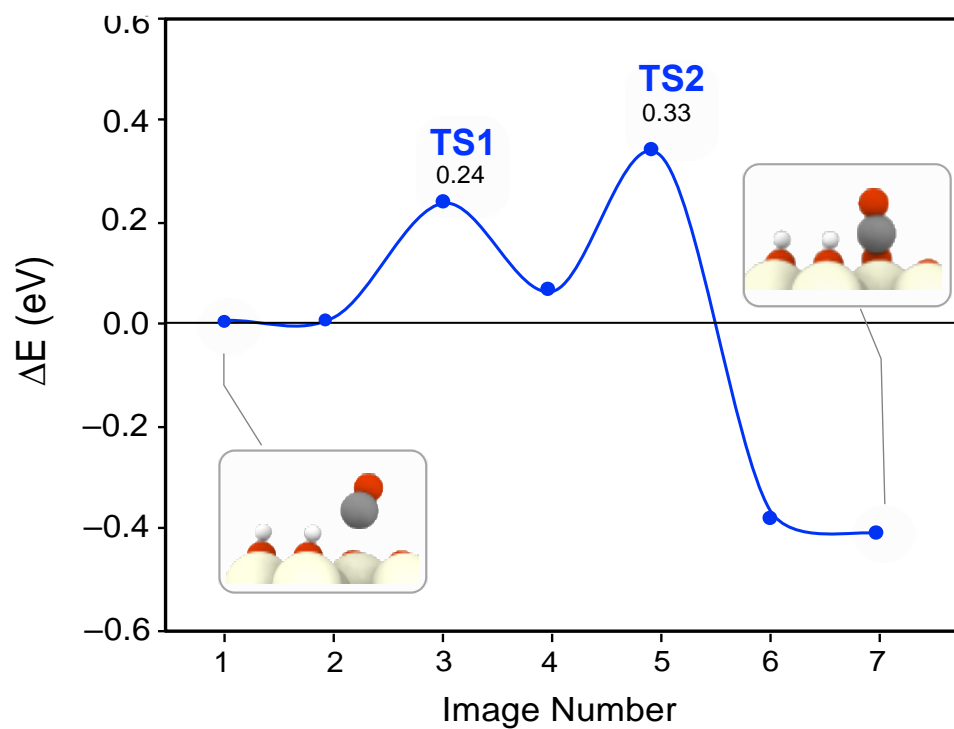
## Transmission electron microscopy



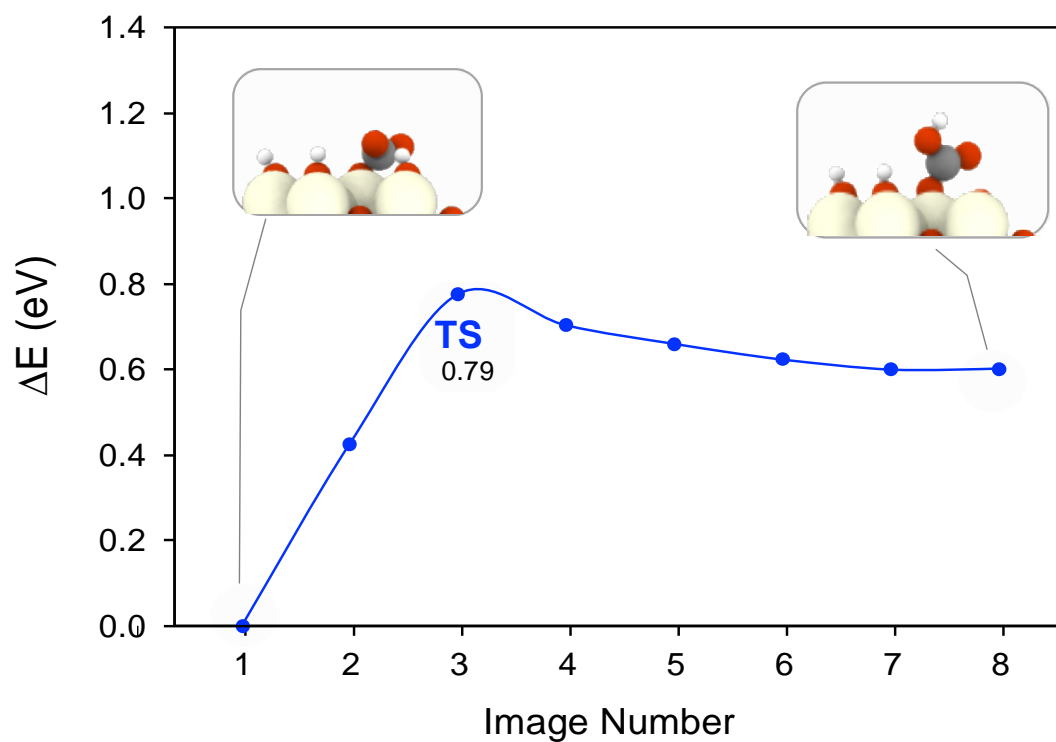
**Figure S3.** TEM images of: (a) polycrystalline ceria; (b) nanocubes; (c) nanorods exhibiting characteristic lattice interplanar fringes.



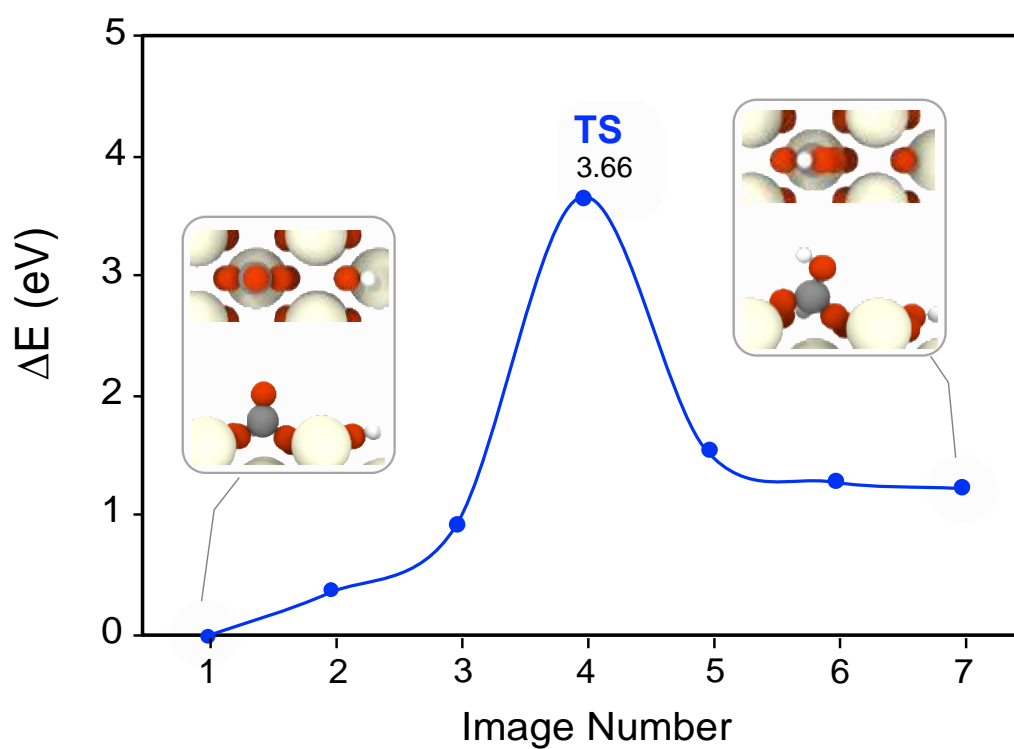
**Figure S4.** CI-NEB calculation of CO oxidation on a clean ceria(111) surface:  $\text{CO}(\text{gas}) + \text{O}^{2-}(\text{lat}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^{2-}(\text{ads})$



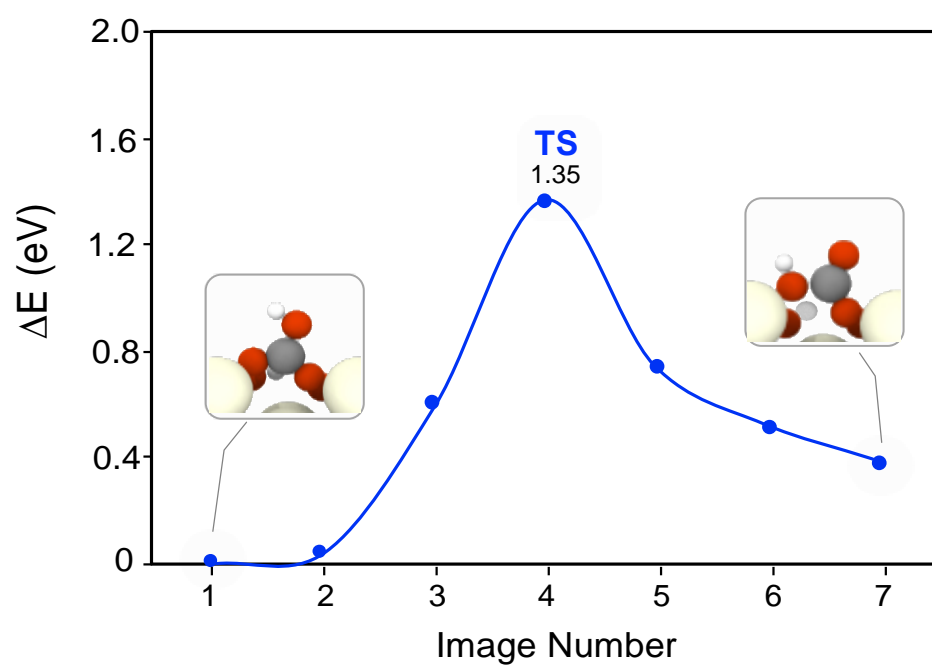
**Figure S5.** CI-NEB calculation of the formation of carboxylate on a 2 OH-covered ceria(111) surface:  $\text{CO}(\text{gas}) + \text{O}^{2-}(\text{lat}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2^{2-}(\text{ads})$



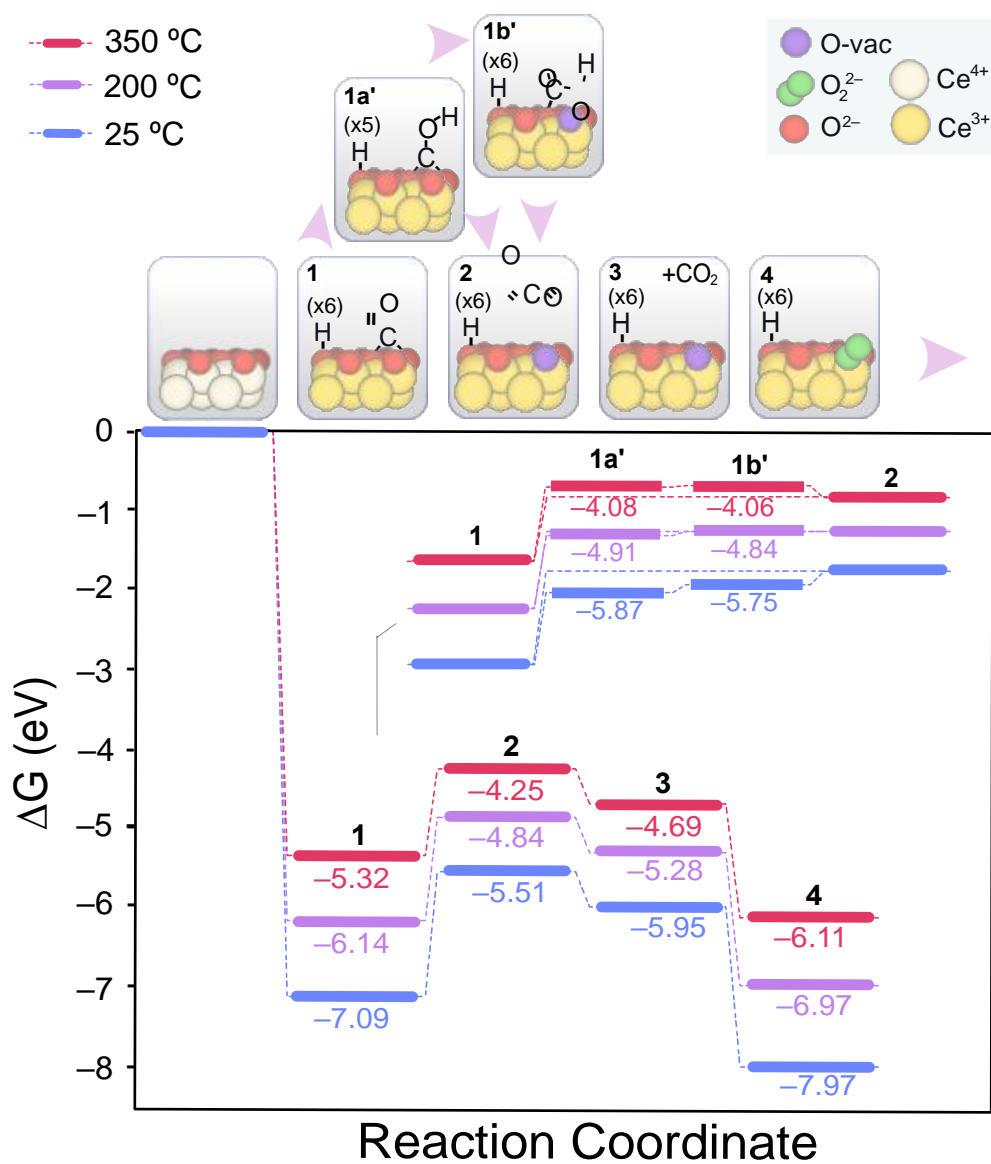
**Figure S6.** CI-NEB calculation of the bicarbonate formation upon proton transfer to carbonate on a 3 OH-covered ceria(111) surface.



**Figure S7.** CI-NEB calculation of the bicarbonate Type A formation upon proton transfer to carbonate on a 3 OH-covered ceria(110) surface.



**Figure S8.** CI-NEB calculation of the bicarbonate Type A transformation to bicarbonate Type B on the ceria(110) surface.



**Figure S9.** CO oxidation on a CeO<sub>2</sub>(110) surface with 6 OH coverage.

**Table S1.** Energies ( $\Delta E$ ) and Gibbs energies at different temperatures ( $\Delta G^T$ ) from DFT calculations on the modeled CeO<sub>2</sub>(111) slab with different adsorbates.

Adsorbate(s) on CeO <sub>2</sub> (111)	Binding mode	$\Delta E$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{350\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)
1 OH	Monocoordinated hydroxyl	−1.25	−0.83	−0.64	−0.48
2 OH		−2.35	−1.52	−1.15	−0.81
3 OH		−3.64	−2.40	−1.84	−1.34
4 OH		−4.83	−3.18	−2.42	−1.76
CO	Top (physisorbed)	−0.18	0.33	0.60	0.83
CO + 2 OH		−2.52	−1.39	−1.12	−0.90
CO + 4 OH		−4.74	−3.00	−2.29	−1.69
CO <sub>2</sub>	Tridentated carbonate	−0.46	0.13	0.39	0.60
CO <sub>2</sub> + 2 OH		−3.07	−1.86	−1.12	−0.79
CO <sub>2</sub> + 3 OH		−4.69	−3.18	−2.59	−2.10
CO <sub>2</sub> + V <sup>o</sup>		−0.51	0.09	0.35	0.56
CO <sub>2</sub> + 2 OH + V <sup>o</sup>		−3.68	−2.47	−1.99	−1.60
CO <sub>2</sub> H	Monodentated bicarbonate	−1.32	−0.42	−0.06	0.24
CO <sub>2</sub> H + 1 OH	Bidentated bicarbonate	−4.69	−3.18	−2.59	−2.10
CO <sub>2</sub> H + 2 OH		−4.08	−2.58	−2.00	−1.51
CO <sub>2</sub> H + 3 OH		−5.36	−3.55	−2.86	−2.27
CO <sub>2</sub> H + 1 OH + V <sup>o</sup>	Bidentated bicarbonate	−3.54	−2.21	−1.77	−1.41
CHO + 1 OH	Bidentated formate	−3.70	−2.46	−1.97	−1.56
CHO + 2 OH		−4.87	−3.33	−2.73	−2.22
CHO + 3 OH		−6.19	−4.33	−3.63	−3.02

**Table S2.** Energies ( $\Delta E$ ) and Gibbs energies at different temperatures ( $\Delta G^T$ ) from DFT calculations on the modeled CeO<sub>2</sub>(110) slab with different adsorbates.

Adsorbate(s) on CeO <sub>2</sub> (110)	Binding mode	$\Delta E$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{350\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)
1 OH	Linear (hydroxyl A)	−1.55	−1.23	−1.11	−1.00
2 OH		−3.12	−2.48	−2.24	−2.03
3 OH		−4.64	−3.68	−3.32	−3.01
4 OH		−6.19	−4.90	−4.43	−4.01
5 OH	Linear + tilted (hydroxyl B)	−6.91	−5.30	−4.71	−4.19
6 OH		−7.66	−5.73	−5.02	−4.40
7 OH		−8.12	−5.86	−5.04	−4.31
8 OH		−8.82	−6.25	−5.30	−4.47
CO	Bidentate carbonate	−3.66	−2.93	−2.68	−2.49
CO + 3 OH		−7.89	−5.89	−5.30	−4.81
CO + 6 OH		−9.75	−7.09	−6.14	−5.32
CHO + 2 OH	Bicarbonate bidentate (A)	−6.65	−4.93	−4.32	−3.81
CHO + 5 OH		−7.97	−5.93	−5.21	−4.59
CHO + 2 OH	Bicarbonate monodentate (B)	−6.26	−4.62	−4.06	−3.60
CHO + 5 OH		−7.50	−5.53	−4.86	−4.29
CO <sub>2</sub>	Monodentate carbonate	−1.31	−0.70	−0.44	−0.32
CO <sub>2</sub> + 3 OH		−6.92	−5.03	−4.29	−3.76

**Table S3.** Energies ( $\Delta E$ ) and Gibbs energies at different temperatures ( $\Delta G^T$ ) from DFT calculations on the modeled CeO<sub>2</sub>(100) slab with different adsorbates.

Adsorbate(s) on CeO <sub>2</sub> (100)	Binding mode	$\Delta E$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{200\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)	$\Delta G^{350\text{ }^\circ\text{C}}$ (eV)
1 OH	Monocoordinated hydroxyl <sup>†</sup>	−1.82	−1.51	−1.40	−1.31
2 OH		−3.57	−2.96	−2.74	−2.55
3 OH		−5.01	−4.09	−3.77	−3.49
4 OH		−6.38	−5.17	−4.73	−4.36
CO	Bridge (physisorbed)	−0.32	0.20	0.53	0.83
CO + 4 OH		−6.35	−4.61	−3.85	−3.18
CO <sub>2</sub>	Polydentate carbonate	−1.96	−1.34	−1.07	−0.86
CO <sub>2</sub> + 3 OH		−7.23	−5.72	−5.13	−4.63
CO <sub>2</sub> H	Monodentate bicarbonate	−2.01	−1.22	−0.88	−0.60
CO <sub>2</sub> H + 2 OH		−5.28	−3.80	−3.24	−2.77