Supporting Information:

Electronic Storage Capacity of Ceria: Role of Peroxide in Au_x Supported on CeO₂ (111) Facet and CO adsorption

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The structure or spin density of CeO_2 (111) facet containing single O vacancy is shown Figure S1, two excess electrons are localized at two Ce ions, which is consistent with our previous calculation.^{S1}



Figure S1. Calculated structures (top view) of the CeO_2 (111) facet containing single O vacancy: (a) top-surface O vacancy, and (b) sub-surface O vacancy. (The isosurface (0.005 e/Å³) of calculated spin charge densities are in dark blue).

The structures of $O_2^{2^-}$ (peroxide) and O_2^- (superoxide) species adsorbed on the CeO₂ (111) facet were studied as the reference.^{S1} Peroxide formed by O_2 adsorbing at oxygen vacancy on CeO₂ (111) facet with a single top-surface O vacancy, in which O_2 in the surface oxygen vacancy bind with its neighbor Ce ions, and the O-O bond changed to 1.44Å from 1.21Å in natural O_2 molecular, as shown in Figure S2a, and superoxide resulted from O_2 adsorbed at the second-neighbor Ce³⁺ site on CeO₂ (111) containing single subsurface O vacancy is shown Figure S2b. The charge density difference analysis of these two configurations also was calculated and shown in Figure S2. Like the result predicted by Teng *et al.*,^{S2} no electron is located at Ce atom on the surface with peroxide. The structure and the charge density difference for CeO₂(111) containing peroxide and an oxygen vacancy ((PO₂)₁-V₁) are also calculated and shown in Figure 2Sc. The O-O bond length is 1.44 Å, which is consistent with that on PO₂. And there are two reduced Ce³⁺ ions on the (PO₂)₁-V₁ surface.



Figure S2. Calculated structures of the CeO₂ (111) facet containing (a) peroxide, (b) superoxide, and (c) peroxide and O vacancy simultaneously, and the corresponding charge density difference. (The isosurface value was set as 0.005 e/Å^3).

Au₃ supported on CeO₂-(PO₂)₂-V₁ and Au₄ supported on CeO₂-(PO₂)₄-V₂ and corresponding CO adsorption on these Au_x/CeO₂ surfaces were calculated and their structures were displayed in Figure S3. As shown in Figure S3a, when three Au atoms lie linearly on the CeO₂ surface with the central Au atom bound to the O vacancy, it can be anchored by two peroxides. For this configuration, the lengths of two Au–O-peroxide bonds are 2.21Å and 2.20Å respectively. The corresponding adsorption energy of Au₃ cluster on CeO₂ is 2.32 eV. CO can adsorb on the Au₃-(PO₂)₂-V₁ surface (Figure S3b) to form a C-Au bond with the bond length of 1.92Å, and the corresponding adsorption energy is 0.43eV. For Au₄-(PO₂)₄-V₂ configuration (Figure S3c), all Au atoms lie on the surface with two structures of Au₂-(PO₂)₂-V₁-L. The Au₄ adsorption energy is 5.00 eV. CO can chemically adsorb on the supported Au₄ (Au₄-(PO₂)₄-V₂) with the adsorption energy of 0.57 eV.



Figure S3. Calculated structures of Au_3 -(PO₂)₂-V₁ and Au_4 -(PO₂)₄-V₂ and CO oxidation on them.

References

- S1. Li, H.-Y.; Wang, H.-F.; Gong, X.-Q.; Guo, Y.-L.; Guo, Y.; Lu, G. Z.; Hu, P. Multiple Configurations of the Two Excess 4f Electrons on Defective CeO₂ (111): Origin and Implication. Phys. Rev. B. 2009, 79 (19), 193401
- S2. Zhao, Y.; Teng, B.-T.; Wen, X.-D.; Zhao, Y.; Chen, Q.-P.; Zhao, L.-H.; Luo, M.-F. Superoxide and Peroxide Species on CeO₂ (111), and Their Oxidation Roles. J. Phys. Chem. C 2012, 116, 15986-15991.