## **Electronic supporting information**

## Highly efficient nanosized Mn and Fe codoped ceria-based solid solutions for elemental mercury removal at low flue gas temperatures

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Sample	Nominal values		Actual values from ICP- OES analysis				Chemical formulae
	Ce	Mn	Fe	Ce	Mn	Fe	-
СМ	0.7	0.3	-	0.69	0.31	-	$Ce_{0.69}Mn_{0.31}O_{2-\delta}$
CMF5	0.65	0.3	0.05	0.61	0.32	0.07	$Ce_{0.61}Mn_{0.32}Fe_{0.07}O_{2-\delta}$
CMF10	0.6	0.3	0.10	0.58	0.34	0.08	$Ce_{0.58}Mn_{0.34}Fe_{0.08}O_{2-\delta}$
CMF15	0.55	0.3	0.15	0.54	0.32	0.13	$Ce_{0.54}Mn_{0.32}Fe_{0.13}O_{2-\delta}$
CMF20	0.50	0.3	0.20	0.51	0.32	0.17	$Ce_{0.51}Mn_{0.32}Fe_{0.17}O_{2-\delta}$

**Table S2** The surface atomic concentrations and binding energies of CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ce<sub>0.7</sub>Mn<sub>0.3</sub>O<sub>2- $\delta$ </sub> (CM), Ce<sub>0.65</sub>Mn<sub>0.3</sub>Fe<sub>0.05</sub>O<sub>2- $\delta$ </sub> (CMF5), Ce<sub>0.6</sub>Mn<sub>0.3</sub>Fe<sub>0.1</sub>O<sub>2- $\delta$ </sub> (CMF10), Ce<sub>0.55</sub>Mn<sub>0.3</sub>Fe<sub>0.15</sub>O<sub>2- $\delta$ </sub> (CMF15), and Ce<sub>0.5</sub>Mn<sub>0.3</sub>Fe<sub>0.2</sub>O<sub>2- $\delta$ </sub> (CMF20) catalysts.

Sample	Ce <sup>3+</sup> /Ce <sup>3+</sup> +Ce <sup>4+</sup> (%)	O 1s centre (eV)			
		OI	O <sub>II</sub>	O <sub>III</sub>	
CeO <sub>2</sub>	12.6	530.4	531.9	-	
СМ	16.51	529.1	531.4	532.9	
CMF5	19.13	529.0	531.4	533.1	
CMF10	26.46	528.9	530.6	533.2	
CMF15	30.87	528.7	531.3	533.6	
CMF20	37.01	528.5	530.4	533.4	

 $O_I$  = lattice oxygen;  $O_{II}$  = surface adsorbed oxygen;  $O_{III}$  = chemisorbed water and/or carbonates



Fig. S1. Schematic experimental diagram set up.



Fig. S2(a) Mn 2p (b) Fe 2p XP spectra of CeO<sub>2</sub>,  $Ce_{0.7}Mn_{0.3}O_{2-\delta}$  (CM),  $Ce_{0.65}Mn_{0.3}Fe_{0.5}O_{2-\delta}$  (CMF5),  $Ce_{0.6}Mn_{0.3}Fe_{0.1}O_{2-\delta}$  (CMF10),  $Ce_{0.55}Mn_{0.3}Fe_{0.15}O_{2-\delta}$  (CMF15), and  $Ce_{0.5}Mn_{0.3}Fe_{0.2}O_{2-\delta}$  (CMF20) catalysts.



Fig. S3 Mercury speciation in presence of HCl and  $O_2$  gas conditions without catalyst.

It can be observed that  $\sim 16$  % of the Hg<sup>0</sup> is oxidised without the presence of a catalyst. This may be due to the presence of gas species that promote Hg<sup>0</sup> oxidation, namely HCl and O<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S4 The calibration experiments for total amount of inlet mercury  $(Hg_{inlet}^{0})$ .



Fig. S5 The relation between  $E_{oxi}$  and rate of increase in  $E_{oxi}$  with respect to the Fe content in the presence of HCl and Hg<sup>0</sup>.