

Supplementary Information

Methanol steam reforming catalysts derived by reduction of perovskite-type oxides $\text{LaCo}_{1-x-y}\text{Pd}_x\text{Zn}_y\text{O}_{3\pm\delta}$

Jagoda Kuc¹, Matthias Neumann², Marc Armbrüster³, Songhak Yoon¹, Yucheng Zhang⁴, Rolf Erni⁴, Anke Weidenkaff^{1,5}, Santhosh Kumar Matam^{1*}

¹*Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland*

²*Max-Planck-Institut für Chemische Physik fester Stoffe, D-01187 Dresden, Germany*

³*Faculty of Natural Sciences, Institute of Chemistry, Materials for Innovative Energy Concepts, Technische Universität Chemnitz, D-09107 Chemnitz, Germany*

⁴*Electron Microscopy Center, Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology, Überlandstrasse 129, CH-8600 Dübendorf, Switzerland*

⁵*Materials Chemistry, Institute for Materials Science, University of Stuttgart, D-70569 Stuttgart, Germany*

*corresponding author:

E-mail: santhosh.matam@empa.ch

Phone: +41 58 765 4706; Fax: +41 58 765 6919

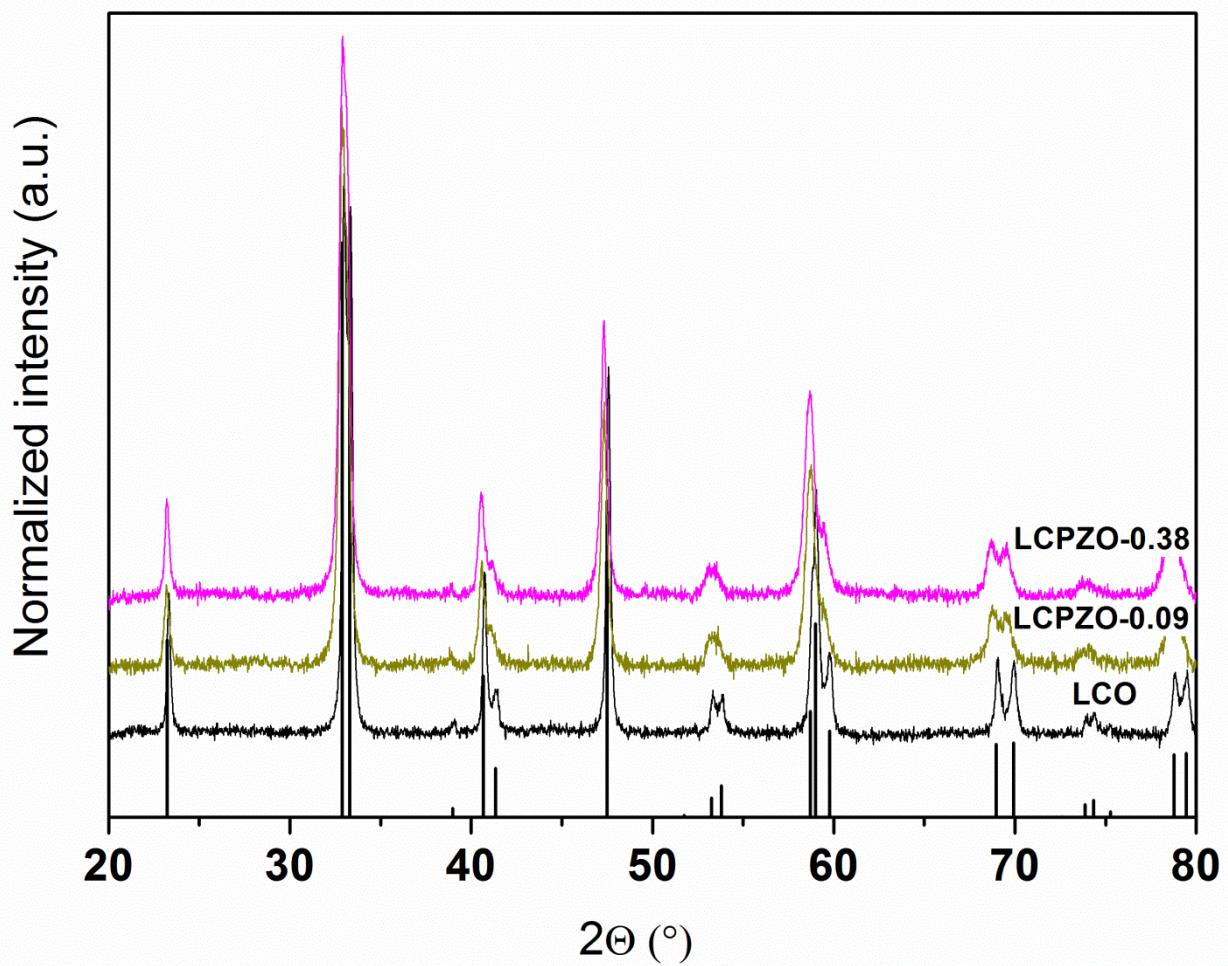


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of the catalysts recorded at ambient atmosphere. The reference perovskite-type oxide rhombohedral crystal structure is shown in line pattern.

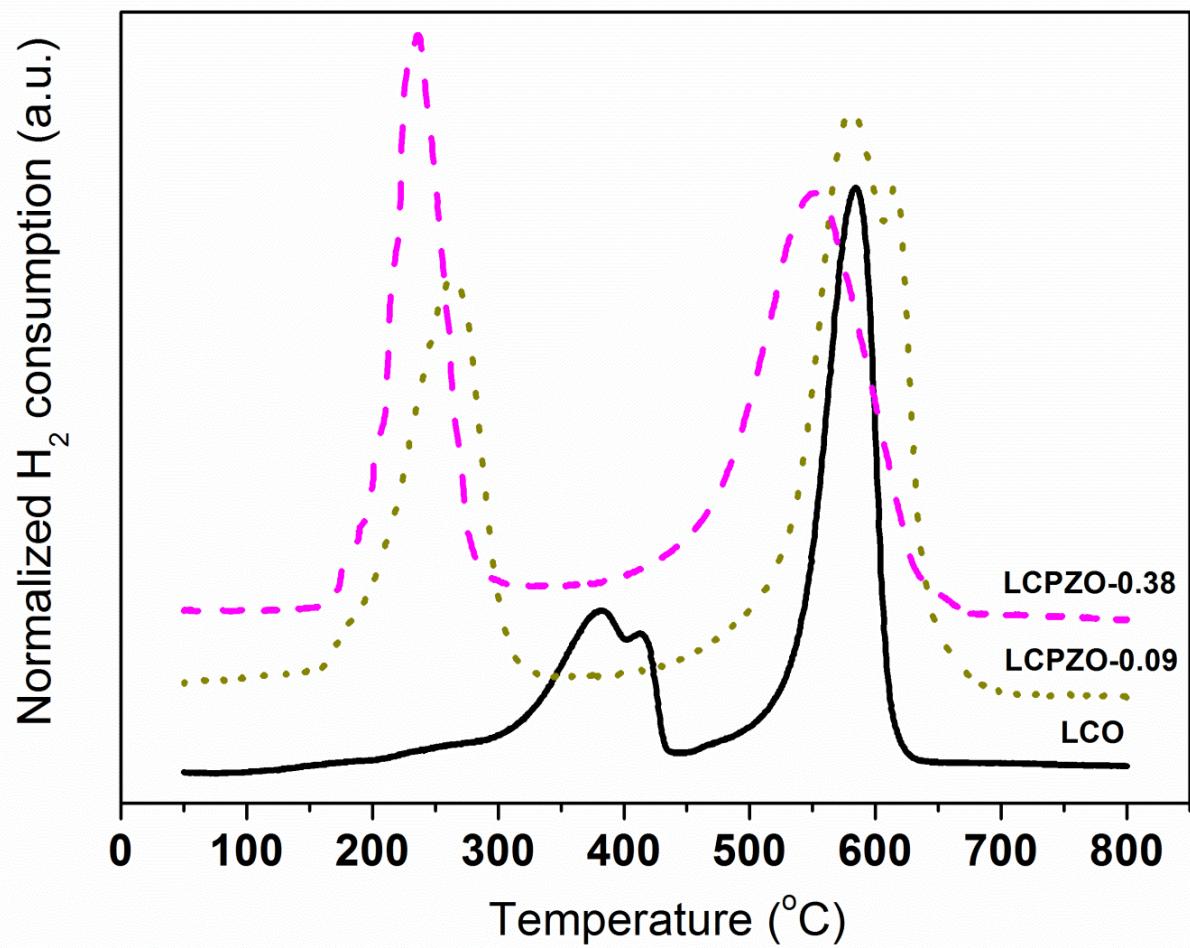


Fig. S2. H₂-TPR profiles of the catalysts.

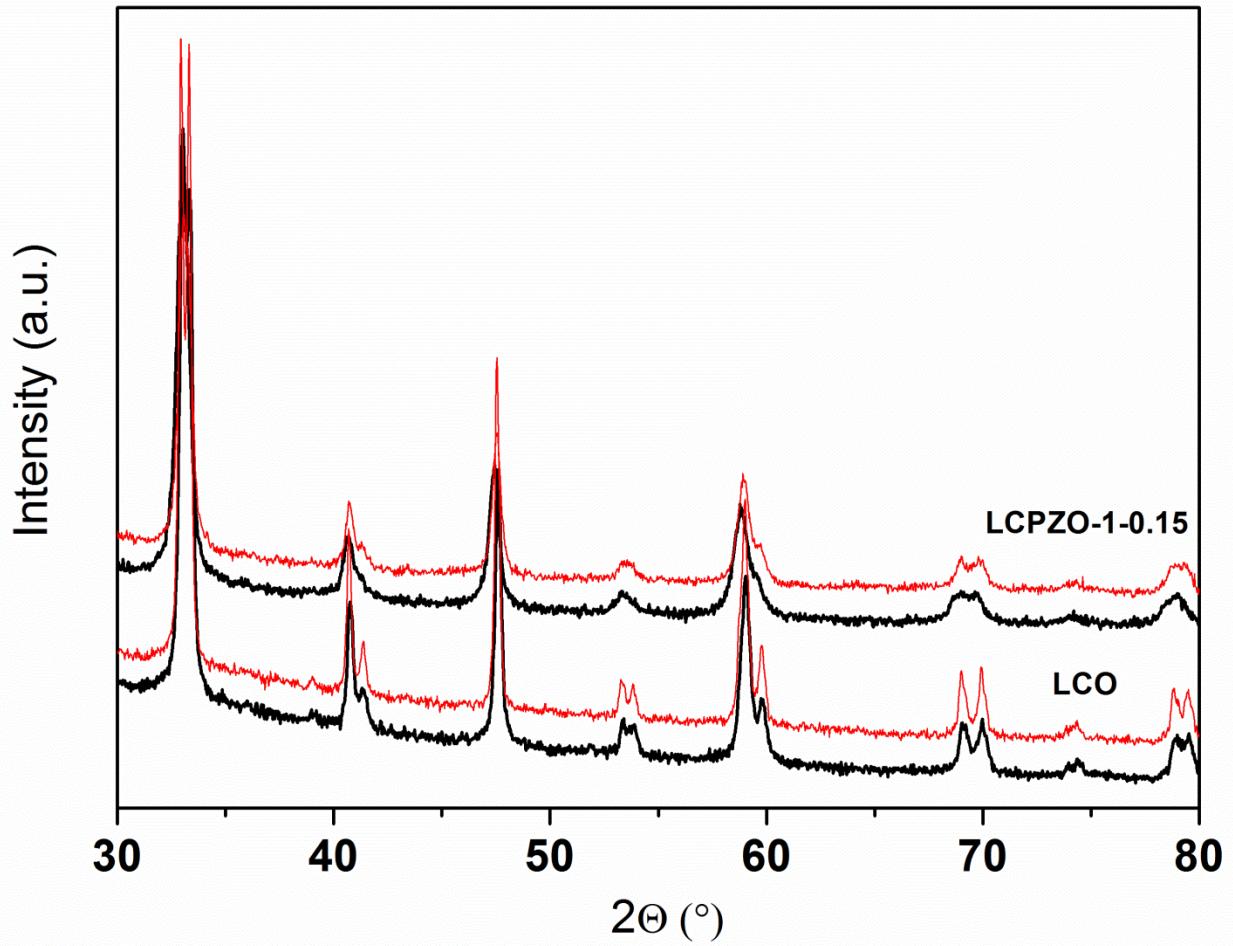


Fig. S3. XRD patterns of the catalysts recorded at room temperature before being subjected to TPR (below – black thick pattern) and after reduction/re-oxidation cycle (above – red thin pattern).

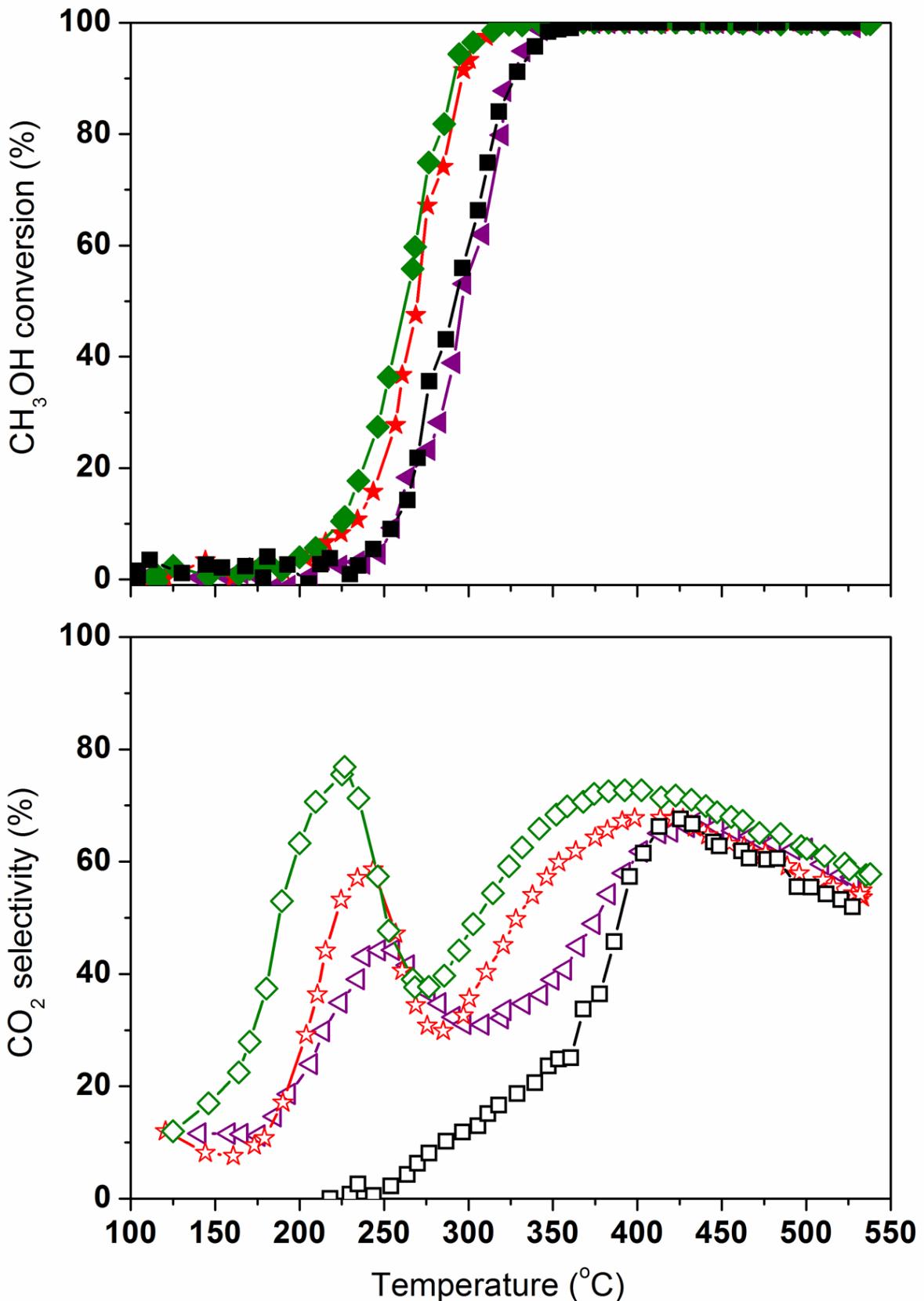


Fig. S4. The effect of Pd and Zn concentration (at 1:1 molar ratio) on the MSR performance of the catalysts: LCO (■, □), LCPZO-1-0.05 (▲, △), LCPZO-1-0.15 (★, ☆) and LCPZO-1-0.25 (◆, ◇).