Supporting information

Highly active and stable interface derived from Pt supported Ni/Fe layered double oxides for HCHO oxidation

Mengya Lin,[†,‡] Xiaolin Yu,[*,†] Xueqin Yang, [†,‡] Kezhi Li,[#] Maofa Ge,[*,†,‡,§] Junhua Li [#]

[†]State Key Laboratory for Structural Chemistry of Unstable and Stable Species, Beijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences (BNLMS), Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, P. R. China

[‡]University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China

[§]Center for Excellence in Regional Atmospheric Environment, Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xiamen, 361021, P. R. China

[#]State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control, School of Environment, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, P. R. China

*Email: icecoolyu@iccas.ac.cn; gemaofa@iccas.ac.cn

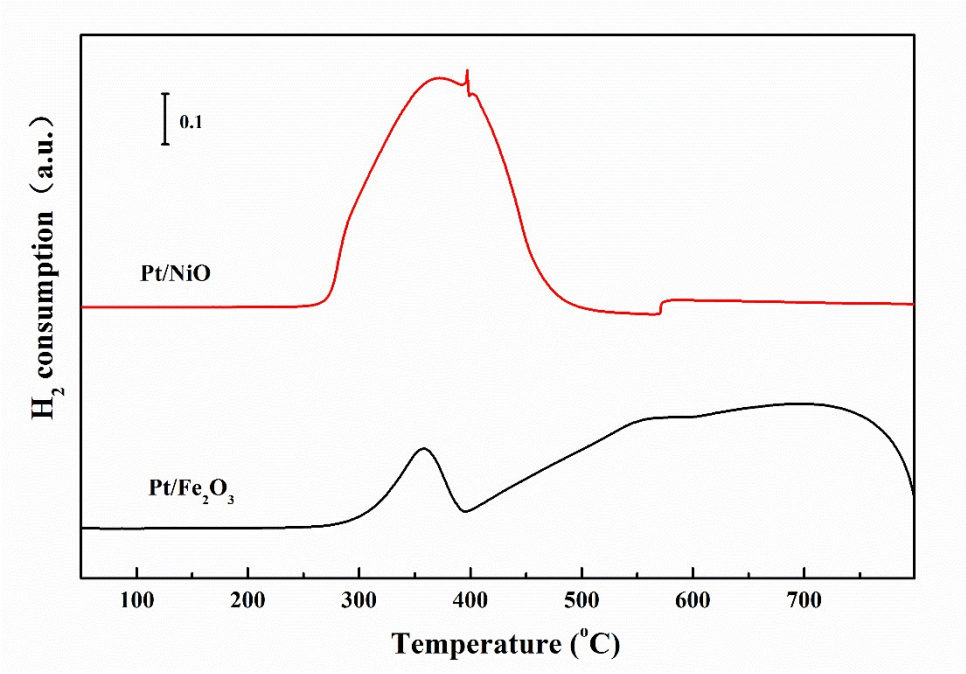

Fig.S1 the H_2-TPR of Pt/NiO and Pt/Fe_2O_3

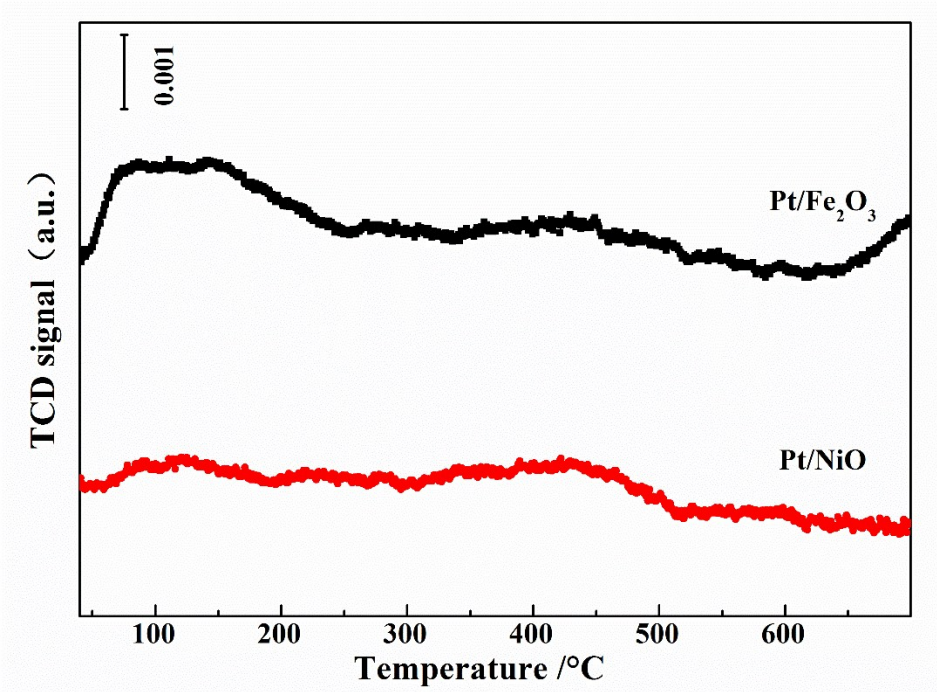

Fig.S2 the O_2-TPD of Pt/Fe_2O_3 and Pt/NiO

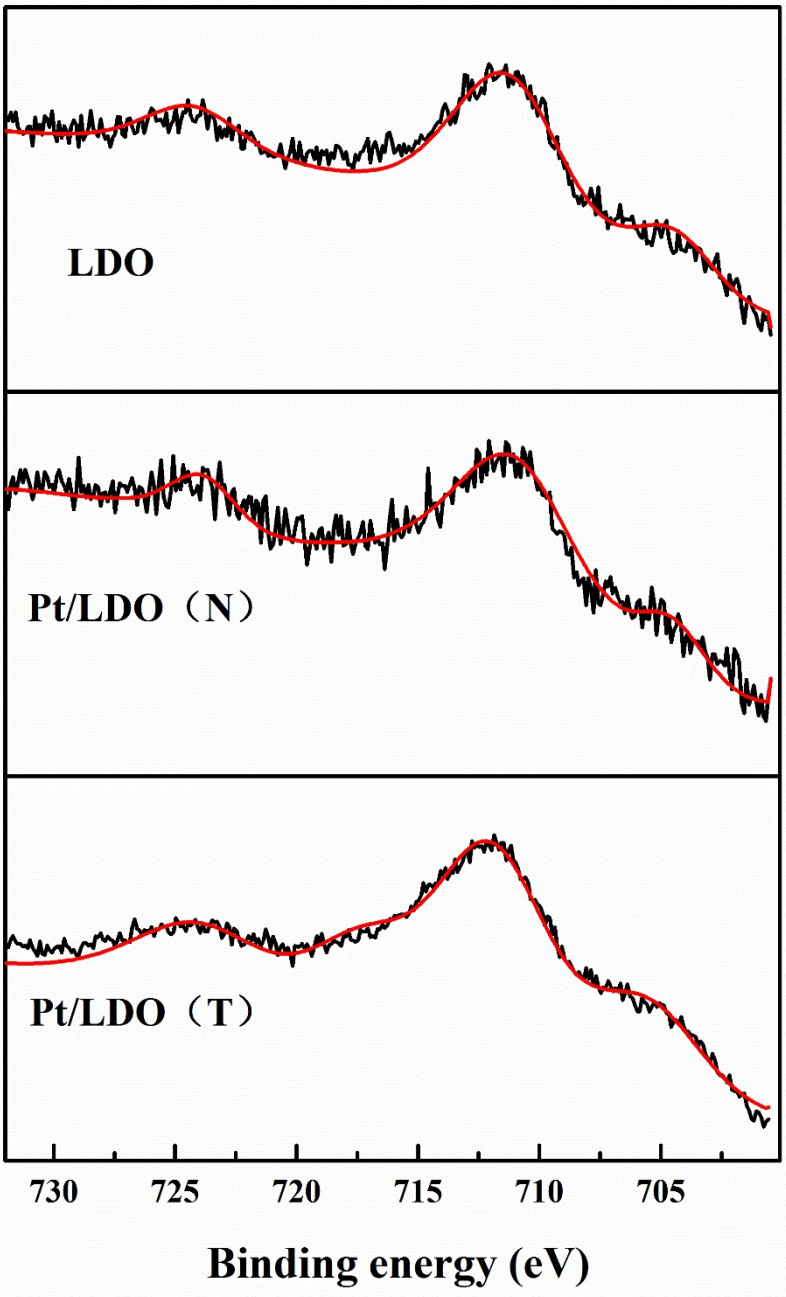

Fig.S3 Fe 2p XPS of Pt/LDO(T), Pt/LDO(N) and LDO

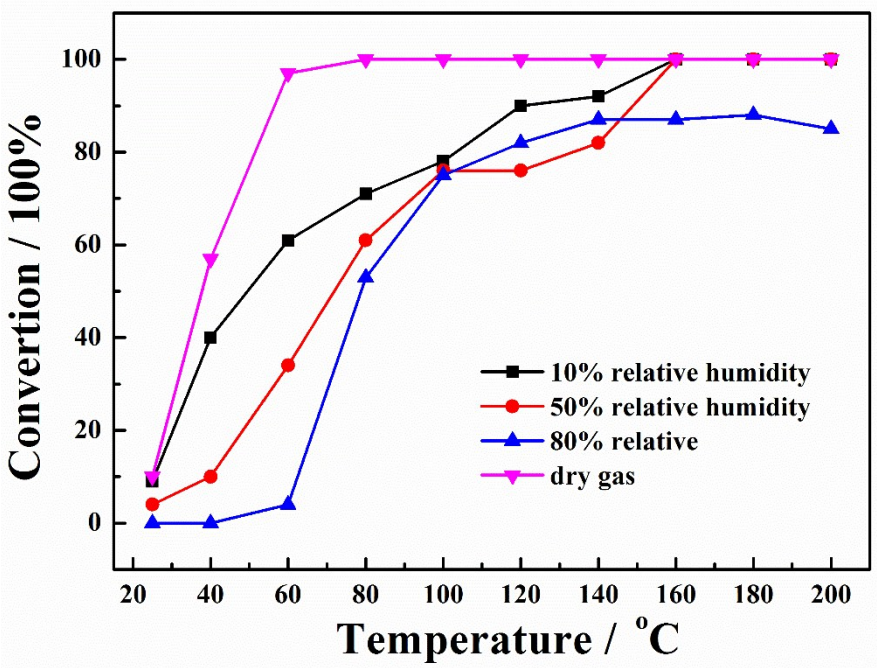

Fig. S4. The effect of relative humidity on HCHO conversion over Pt/LDO(N)

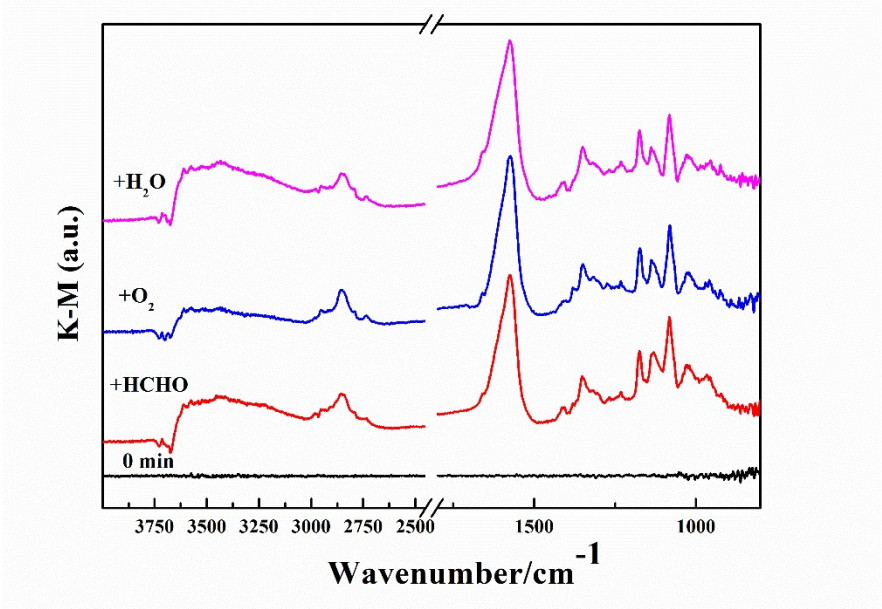

Fig. S5. In-situ DRIFT spectra of different atmospheres over Pt/LDO(N). The catalyst was first exposed in HCHO, and then the feeding gas was changed to O_2 and 6 % relative humidity.