## The synergistic effects between Ce and Cu in $Cu_yCe_{1-y}W_5O_x$ catalysts for enhanced NH<sub>3</sub>-SCR of NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> tolerance

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## **Figures and Tables**



Fig. S1 The apparent activation energies of the catalysts.



**Fig. S2** The NO<sub>x</sub> conversions as a function of temperature over the  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$  catalyst with different pellet particle sizes (60-80 and 80-100 meshes by sieving, and the original catalysts without sieving, respectively) under the GHSV of 216,000 h<sup>-1</sup>.

In order to further ensure the reaction was in the kinetic regime, the SCR de-NOx performance of the  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$  catalyst was further evaluated under a higher GHSV of 216,000 h<sup>-1</sup>, and three  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$  catalysts with different particle sizes were utilized to measure the possible mass-transfer limitation (60-80 and 80-100 meshes by sieving, and the original catalysts without sieving, respectively). As shown in Fig. S4, under such a high GHSV of 216,000 h-1, the NO<sub>x</sub> conversions at all temperature points were below 10%, so the reaction was in the kinetic regime. From the inset in Fig. S4, it can be seen that a slight difference can be identified among the three catalysts when the scale of Y-axis was set to 2-10, but the slight difference can be ignored when the scale of Y-axis was set to 0-100, indicating the affection of mass transport limitation can be nearly excluded.



Fig. S3 Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isothermals (A, left) and pore size distributions (B,

right) of all catalysts.



Fig. S4 The high-resolution XPS spectra of Cu2p (A), Ce3d (B), O1s (C) and W4f (D): (a)  $Cu_{0.4}Ce_{0.6}W_5O_x$ , (b)  $Cu_{0.6}Ce_{0.4}W_5O_x$ , (c)  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}O_x$ .



**Fig. S5** In-situ DRIFT spectra of NH<sub>3</sub> adsorption at 210 °C over  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$  (A),  $CuW_5O_x$  (B) and  $CeW_5O_x$  (C) for 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 min and N<sub>2</sub> purge for 15 min, and the comparison of the in-situ DRIFT spectra over  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$ ,  $CuW_5O_x$  and  $CeW_5O_x$  after N<sub>2</sub> purge for 15 min (D).



**Fig. S6** In-situ DRIFT spectra of NO+O<sub>2</sub> adsorption at 210 °C over  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$  (A),  $CuW_5O_x$  (B) and  $CeW_5O_x$  (C) for 2, 5, 10, 15, 30 min and N<sub>2</sub> purge for 15 min, and the comparison of the insitu DRIFT spectra over  $Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$ ,  $CuW_5O_x$  and  $CeW_5O_x$  after N<sub>2</sub> purge for 15 min (D).



**Fig. S7** The comparison of de-NO<sub>x</sub> performances over three catalysts, the CuCeW, CuCeFe and CuCeCo (reaction conditions: 500 ppm NO, 500 ppm NH<sub>3</sub>, 5 vol.%  $O_2$ , balanced with  $N_2$ , GHSV = 36,000 h<sup>-1</sup>).

Catalyst	Reaction conditions	X <sub>NO</sub>	X <sub>NO</sub> -U	X <sub>NO</sub> -A	Ref.
Cu-Ce-W	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 50 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 36000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 240 °C	95%	60%	64%	This work
Mn/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.06%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.06%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 50 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 108000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	79%	54%	68%	29
MnNb/TiO	0.06%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.06%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 50 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 108000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	90%	80%	86%	29
CrOx/C	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 50 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 30000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	95%	60%	~	30
MnCe/TNT	0.07%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.07%NO, 3.5%O <sub>2</sub> , 250 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 100000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 300 °C	93%	83%	89%	31
MnCe/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.07%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.07%NO, 3.5%O <sub>2</sub> , 250 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 100000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 300 °C	70%	51%	64%	31
MnCe	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 150 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 48000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 175 °C	87%	60%	73%	32
MgMnCe	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 150 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 48000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 175 °C	98%	70%	84%	32
FeMn/TiZr	0.1%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.1%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 100ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 30000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	91%	44%	~	33
MnCe/Ti	0.08%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.08%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 100 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 40000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	100%	62%	~	34
Mn/Ti	0.08%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.08%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 100 ppm SO <sub>2</sub> , 40000 h <sup>-1</sup> , 150 °C	92%	27%	~	34

Table S1. Summary and comparison on the  $SO_2$  tolerance of this work and other literature.

 $X_{NO}$ ,  $X_{NO}$ -U, and  $X_{NO}$ -A represent NO<sub>x</sub> conversion of regular SCR reaction, NO<sub>x</sub> conversion under the tolerance test and after tolerance test, respectively.

Catalyst	Preparation method	Heat- treatment conditions	Reaction conditions	The best NO <sub>x</sub> conversion	Ref.
Cu-Ce-W	Co-precipitation	400 °C/4h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 100000 h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (270~390 °C)	This work
Ce-Mo-Ti	Impregnation method	500 °C/4h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 71000 h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (300~400 °C)	21
Ce-W/Ti-Si	Co-precipitation	500 °C/5h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 30000 h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (250~400 °C)	22
Cu-W-Zr	Co-precipitation	500 °C/3h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 30000 h <sup>-1</sup>	95% (225~300 °C)	31
Cu-Ce	Citric acid method	350 °C/5h	0.06%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.06%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 28000 h <sup>-1</sup>	95% (180~210 °C)	32
Cu-Ce-Zr	Citric acid method	500 °C/5h	0.1%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.1%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 28000 h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (180~240 °C)	33
Cu-Ce	Co-precipitation	350 °C/3h	0.1%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.1%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 40000 h <sup>-1</sup>	98% (250~350 °C)	34
Ce-ACFN	Impregnation method	350 °C/6h	0.1%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.1%NO, 5%O <sub>2</sub> , 11000 h <sup>-1</sup>	95% (150~270 °C)	35
Fe-Ti	Co-precipitation	550 °C/3h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , $0.05%$ NO, $2%$ O <sub>2</sub> , $120000$ h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (350~400 °C)	36
Cu-Fe-Ti	Sol-gel method	500 °C/3h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , $0.05%$ NO, $3.5%$ O <sub>2</sub> , 60000 h <sup>-1</sup>	90% (200~250 °C)	37
Co-Fe-Ti	Sol-gel method	500 °C/3h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , $0.05%$ NO, $3.5%$ O <sub>2</sub> , 60000 h <sup>-1</sup>	95% (225 °C)	37
Fe-Co	Hydrothermal method	700 °C/4h	0.2%CO, 0.1%NO, 3.5%O <sub>2</sub> , 6000 h <sup>-1</sup>	100% (200~350 °C)	38
Ce-W	Hydrothermal method	400 °C/4h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , $0.05%$ NO, $3%$ O <sub>2</sub> , $300000$ h <sup>-1</sup>	80% (300 °C)	39
Fe-W	Stepwise urea-assisted method	500 °C/5h	0.05%NH <sub>3</sub> , 0.05%NO, 3%O <sub>2</sub> , 300000 h <sup>-1</sup>	98% (250~400 °C)	40

## Table S2. Summary of the results on non-manganese-based catalysts in literature.

Catalyst	S <sub>BET</sub>	Pore volume	Pore diameter	Ea	Curve area (normalize	
	$(m^{2}/g)$	$(cm^{3}/g)$	(nm)	(kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	NH <sub>3</sub> -TPD	NO-TPD
Cu <sub>0.4</sub> Ce <sub>0.6</sub> W <sub>5</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	55.3	0.30	3.72	/	1.69	1.43
$Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$	64.7	0.25	3.72	14.29	1.71	1.64
$Cu_{0.6}Ce_{0.4}W_5O_x$	53.9	0.28	18.68	/	1.29	1
CeW <sub>5</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	55.5	0.27	18.88	23.61	1	1.43
CuW <sub>5</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	44.4	0.31	24.32	14.87	1.40	1.10
$Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}O_x$	26.9	0.44	1.88	29.62	/	/

Table S3. Structural parameters and  $E_a$  (kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) of the catalysts.

Table S4. Relative atomic concentration on the surface of the three catalysts.

Catalyst	Surface atomic				Relative concentration ratios (%)			
Catalyst	concer	ntrations	s (%)					
	Cu	Ce	W	Ο	Cu <sup>2+</sup> /Cu	Ce <sup>3+</sup> /Ce	$W^{5+}/W$	O <sub>a</sub> /O
$Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$	2.24	3.40	22.93	47.64	28.57	39.3	60.4	38.6
CeW <sub>5</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	/	4.34	19.53	41.93	/	29.5	43.6	32.0
CuW <sub>5</sub> O <sub>x</sub>	3.37	/	18.58	44.10	31.51	/	26.2	24.2

Table S5 The atomic concentration of the  $Cu_yCe_{1\text{-}y}W_5O_x$  catalysts

Sample	Cu (%)	Ce (%)	W (%)	O (%)	Cu/Ce
$Cu_{0.4}Ce_{0.6}W_5O_x$	0.60	1.18	47.57	50.66	0.51
$Cu_{0.5}Ce_{0.5}W_5O_x$	1.41	1.70	40.85	56.04	0.83
$Cu_{0.6}Ce_{0.4}W_5O_x$	0.67	0.44	48.65	50.24	1.52