

## Supporting information

### Synthesis of Monodisperse CeO<sub>2</sub> Octahedra Assembled by Nano-sheets with exposed {001} facets and Catalytic property

Xiguang Han,<sup>\*ab</sup> Liang Li,<sup>a</sup> Chao Wang<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Department of Chemistry, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xuzhou Normal University, Xuzhou, Jiangsu, 221116, China.*

<sup>b</sup>*Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Green Synthetic Chemistry for Functional Materials, Xuzhou Normal University, Xuzhou, 221116, P. R. China*

*E-mail: xghan@xznu.edu.cn*

#### **Experimental Section:**

##### **Synthesis of Monodisperse CeO<sub>2</sub> Octahedra Assembled by Nano-sheets:**

In a typical synthesis, Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>•6H<sub>2</sub>O (0.434 g, 1 mmol) and PVP (K-30, M=58000, 0.335 g, 0.006 mmol,  $m_{\text{Ce(NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}} / m_{\text{PVP}} = 1.300$ ) were in order added to the mixed solvent of ethanol and distilled water (6 mL, v/v of 1:1). The mixed solvent placed in a beaker was put into ultrasonic cleaning machine (Frequency: 40 KHZ, Power: 50 W) for about 5 minutes. The purpose of treatment is fully mixed of the reactants. The resulting solution was transferred into a Teflon-lined stainless-steel autoclave and was kept at 200 °C for 12 h. The products were collected by centrifugation at 10000 rpm, and washed several times with deionized water and ethanol.

The composition and phase of the as-prepared products were acquired by the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern using a Panalytical X-pert diffractometer with CuK $\alpha$  radiation. The morphology and crystal structure of as-prepared products were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, S4800), and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM, FEI Tecnai-F30) with an acceleration voltage of 300 kV. All TEM samples were prepared from depositing a drop of diluted suspensions in ethanol on a carbon film coated copper grid.

**Measurement of catalytic CO oxidation.** The catalytic activity of CeO<sub>2</sub> catalysts towards CO oxidation was carried out in a continuous flow reactor. The reaction gas, 10 mL/min 5% CO in nitrogen and 40 mL/min air, was fed to catalyst particles.

Steady-state catalytic activity was measured at each temperature with the reaction temperature rising from room temperature to 380 °C in step of 20 °C. The effluent gas was analyzed on-line by an on-stream gas chromatograph (FuLi 9790II) equipped with a TDX-01 column.

Table S1: The percentage of CO conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> at different reaction temperature

<i>Reaction temperature (°C)</i>	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380
<i>Conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> (%) (CeO<sub>2</sub> assemble by nanosheets)</i>	2.3	4.5	13.1	32.8	61.7	87.3	98.1	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> (%) (CeO<sub>2</sub> assemble by nanoparticles)</i>	0	0	1.3	3.5	9.4	17.5	39.4	59.9	75.6	89.5	97.2	100	100