

## Supplementary materials for

Function of various levels of hierarchical organization of the porous  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{REE}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  mixed oxides in the catalytic activity.

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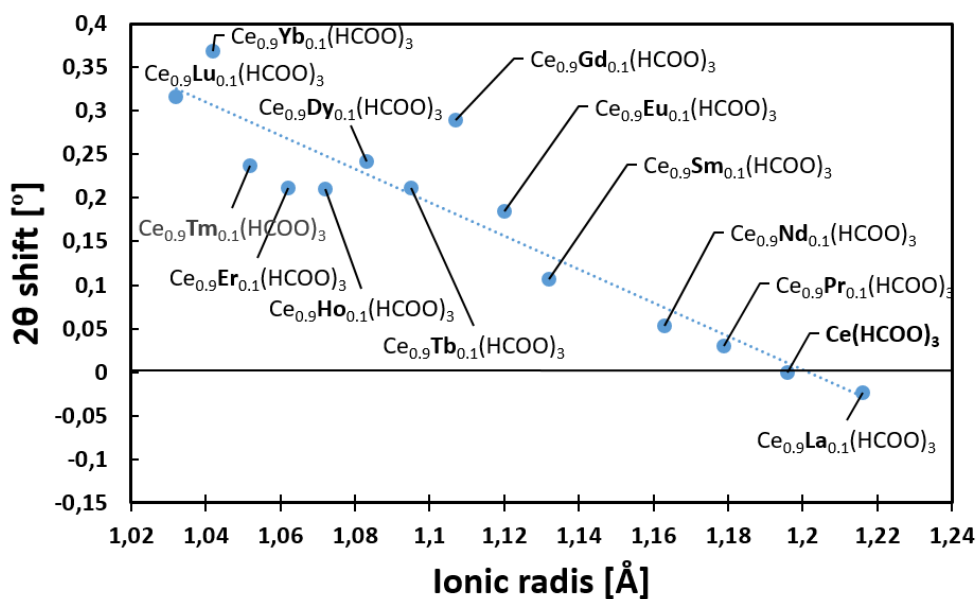


Fig. S1.  $2\theta$  angle shift of (411) peak in  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Ln}_{0.1}(\text{HCOO})_3$  samples (indicator of lattice constant change) as a function ionic radius (Ln refers to lanthanide ion).

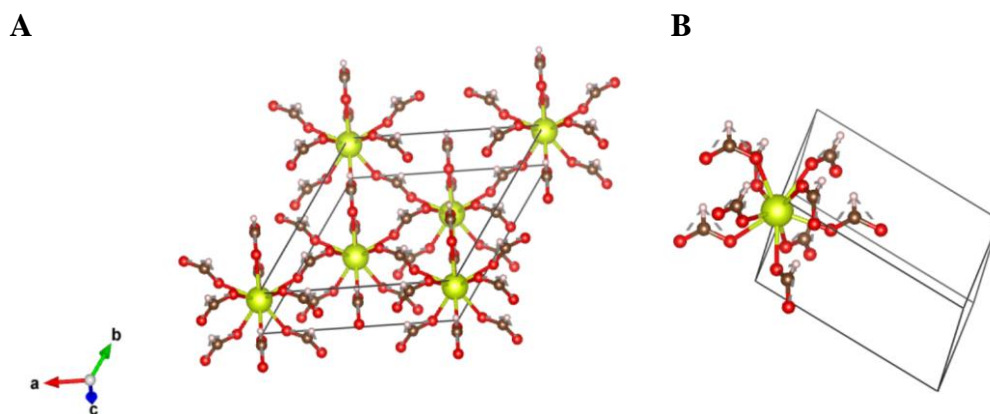


Fig S2. A. Crystal structure of  $\text{Ce}(\text{HCOO})_3$  (ref. ICSD: 237331); colour codes: cerium (yellow), oxygen (red), carbon (brown), hydrogen (white); B.  $\text{Ce}^{3+}(\text{IX})$  surrounded by nine  $\text{HCOO}_3$  molecules.

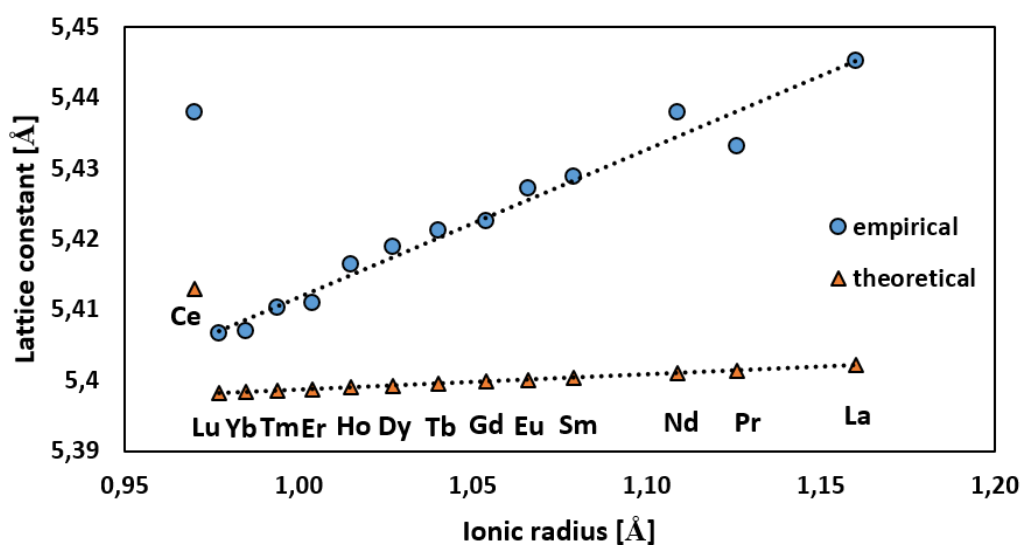


Fig. S3. Lattice constant as a function of ionic radius; Blue circles: Empirical data obtained from Rietveld refinement analysis of PXRD data of star-shaped particles; orange triangles: Lattice constant calculated from Kim's formula for doped cerium oxides [ref. D.-J. Kim, J. Am. Ceram. Soc. 72 (1989) 1415.]

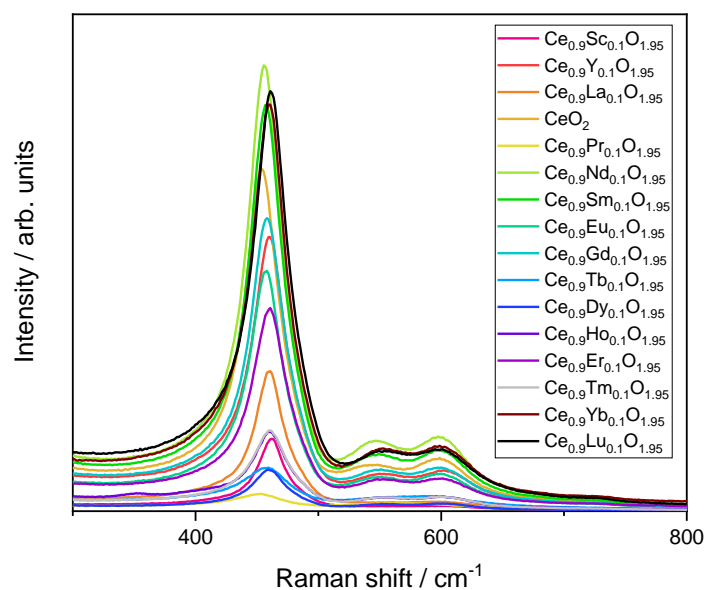


Fig. S4. Raman spectra of star-shaped  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{RE}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  samples.

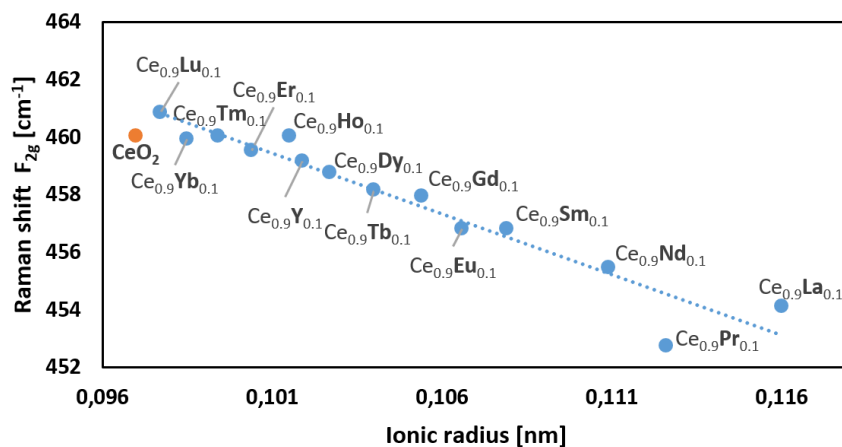


Fig S5. Raman  $F_{2g}$  mode shift for lanthanide series

Shift of  $\text{CeO}_2$   $F_{2g}$  mode from theoretical value of  $465 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $460 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  may be due to crystal size decrease as suggested in [Spanier JE, Robinson RD, Zhang F, Chan SW, Herman IP (2001) Phys Rev B 64:245407].

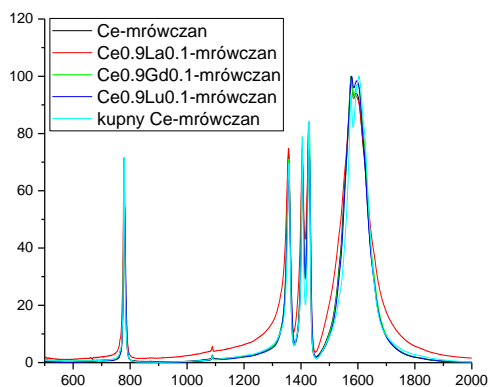


Fig. S6 IR spectra of  $Ce_xRE_{1-x}(HCOO)_3$  samples ( $x=0; 0.1$ ; RE- La, Gd, Lu)

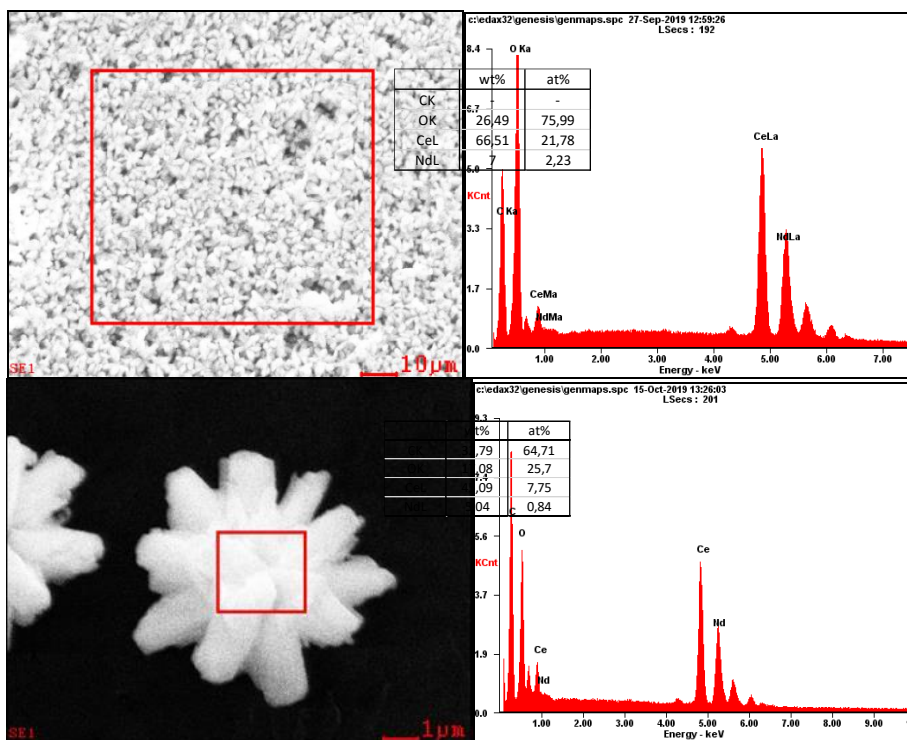


Fig. S7. EDS measurements of  $Ce_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}(HCOO)_3$  sample as a presentation of the way of composition determination; A) Global composition; B) local composition.

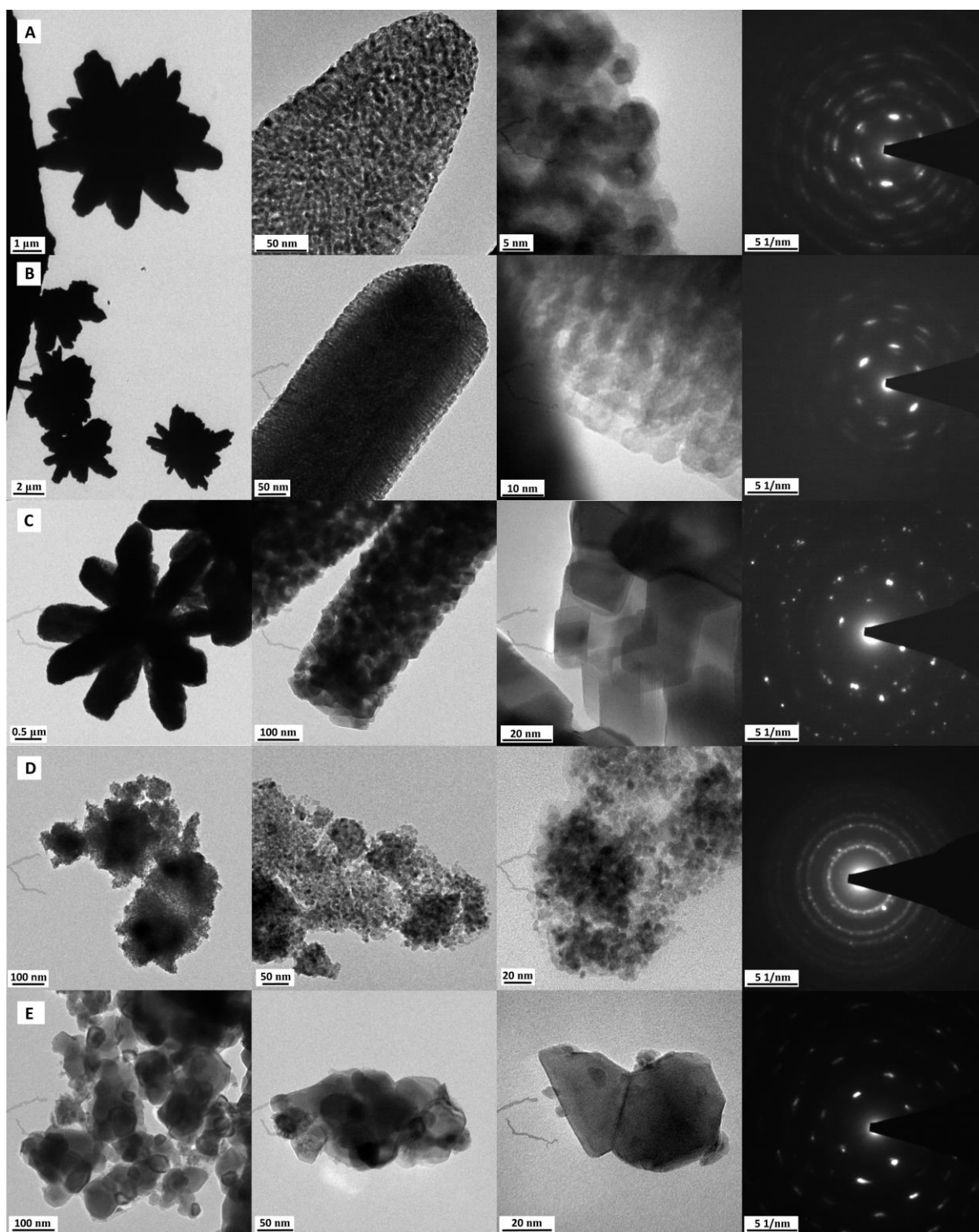
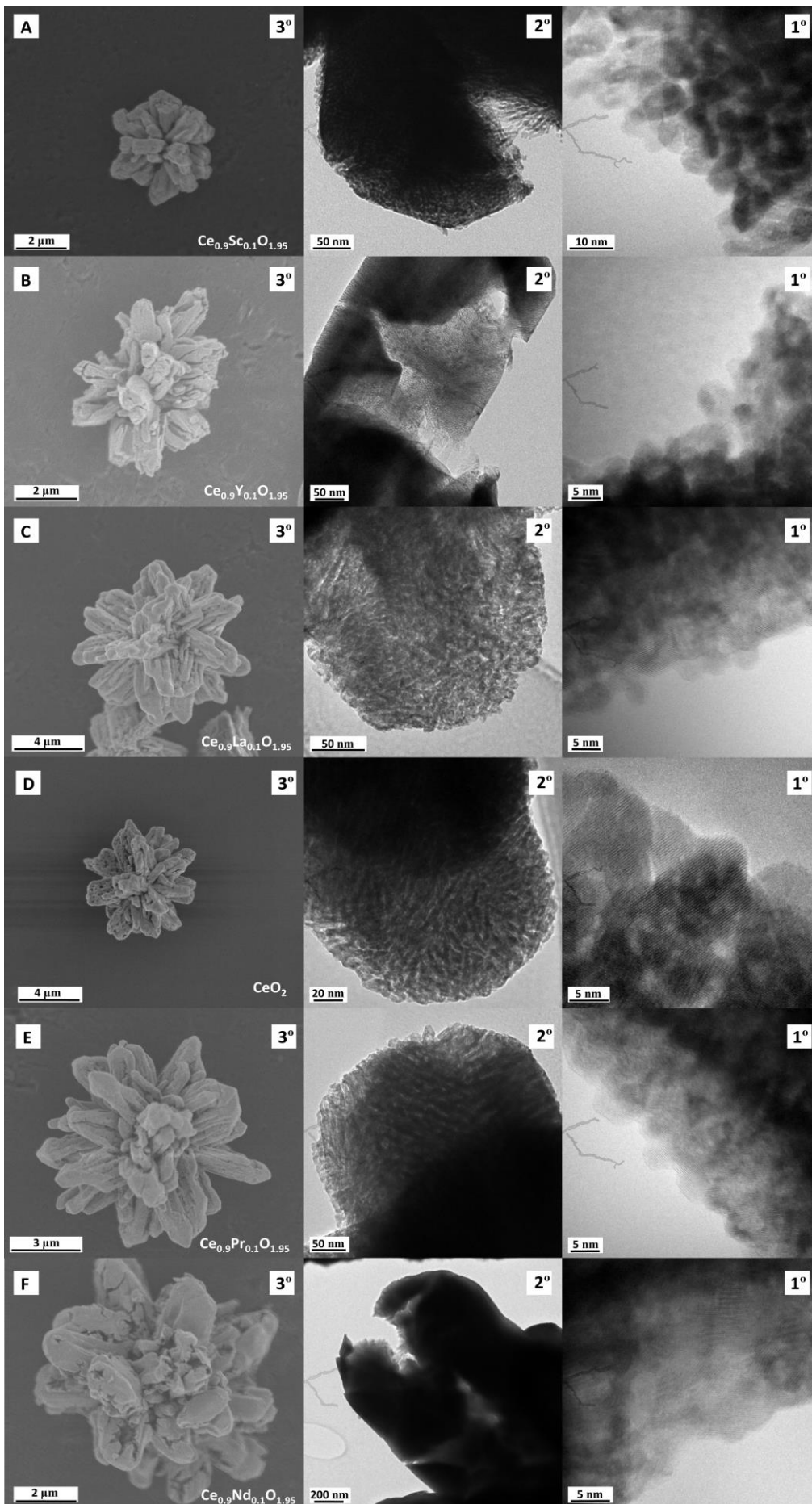
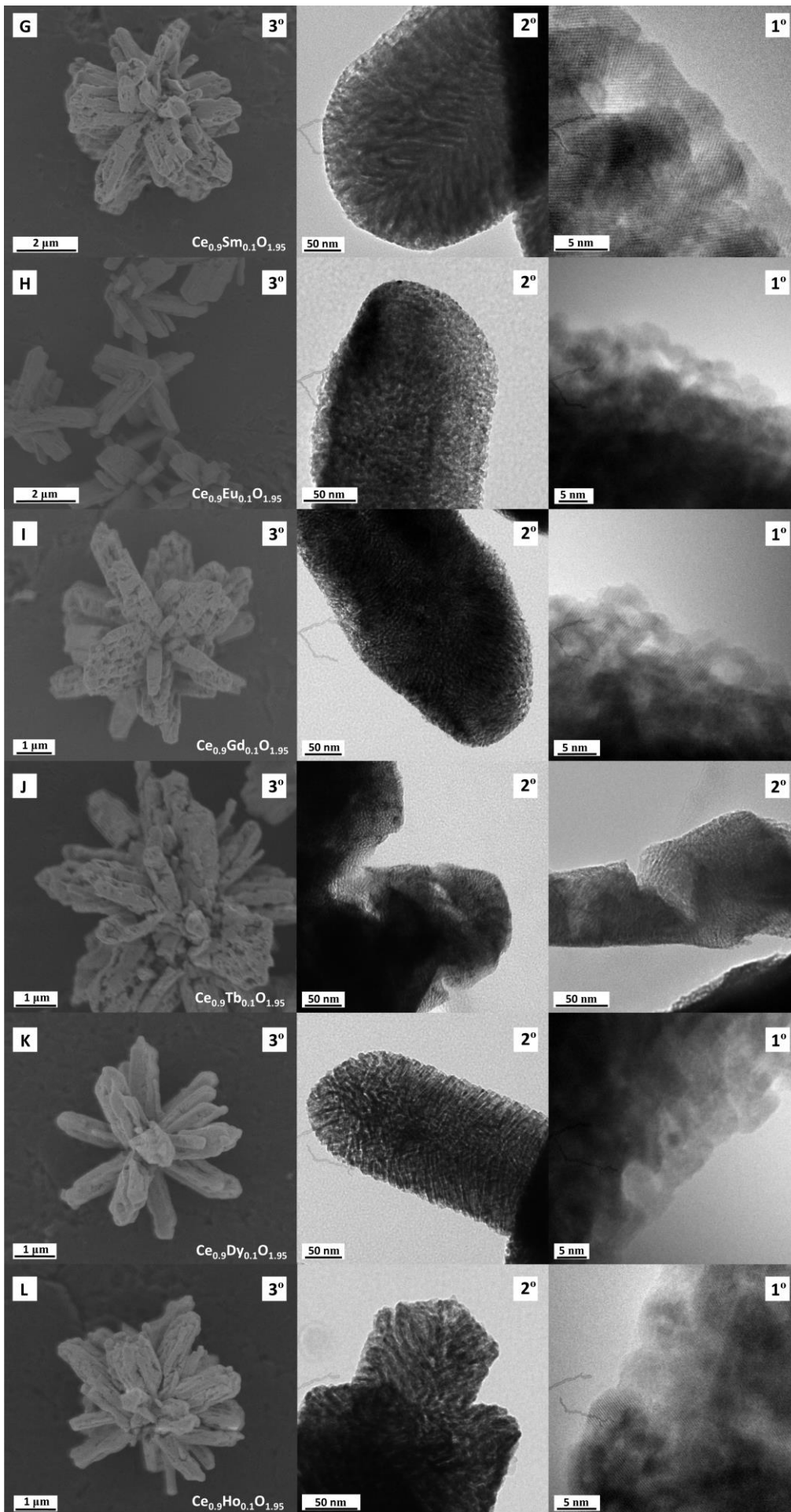


Fig S8. Ceria materials differed by 2<sup>nd</sup> hierarchy level organization of nanocrystallites; A. Undoped star-shaped particles (**CeO<sub>2</sub>\_Star**) heated at 550°C; B. Gadolinium doped star-shaped particles, (**Ce<sub>0.9</sub>Gd<sub>0.1</sub>O<sub>1.95</sub>\_Star**) heated at 550°C); C. Undoped star-shaped particles (**CeO<sub>2</sub>\_Star**) heated at 900°C; D) Microemulsion-derived nanoparticles (**CeO<sub>2</sub>\_NPs**) heated at 550°C; E. Microemulsion-derived nanoparticles (**CeO<sub>2</sub>\_NPs**) heated at 900°C.







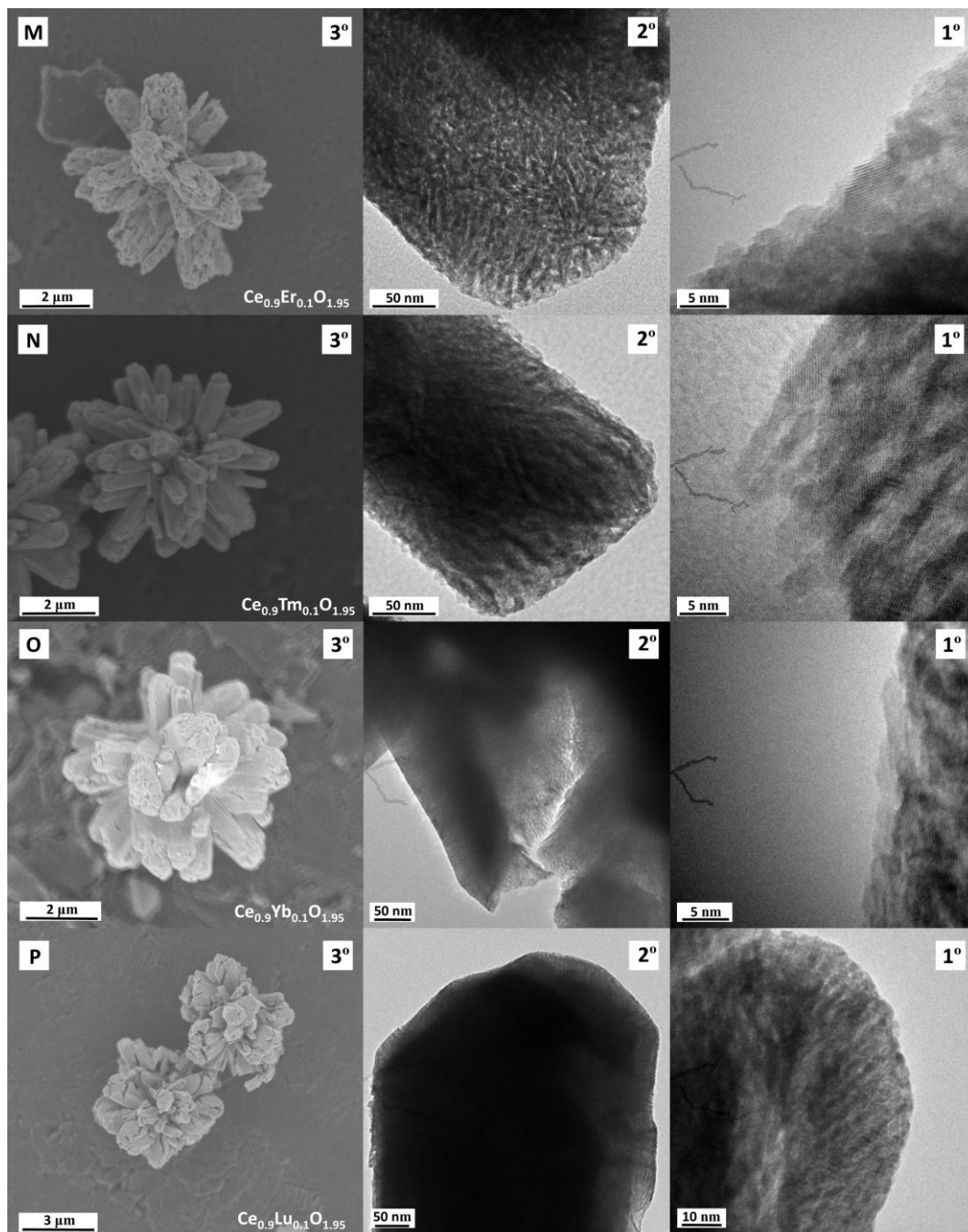


Fig S9. SEM and TEM images showing three-level hierarchical structure of star-like  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{RE}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  mixed oxides particles; 1<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> - first, second and third hierarchy levels respectively; A)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Sc}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  B)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Y}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  C)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{La}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  D)  $\text{CeO}_2$  E)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Pr}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  F)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Nd}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  G)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Sm}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  H)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Eu}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  I)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Gd}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  J)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Tb}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  K)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Dy}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  L)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Ho}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  M)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Er}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  N)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Tm}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  O)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Yb}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$  P)  $\text{Ce}_{0.9}\text{Lu}_{0.1}\text{O}_{1.95}$ .



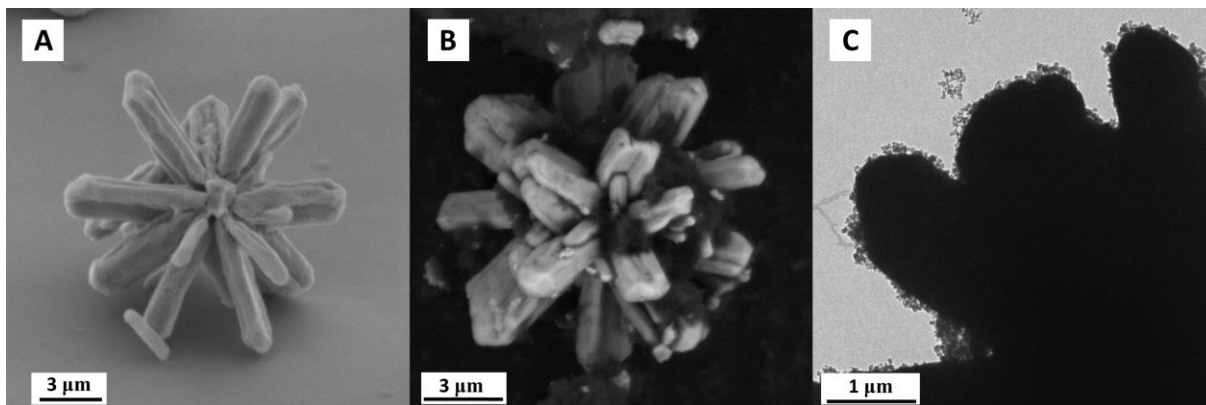


Fig S10. A) SEM image of CeO<sub>2</sub> star-shaped particles before mixing with soot; B) SEM image of CeO<sub>2</sub> star-shaped particle after mixing with soot; C) TEM image of arms of CeO<sub>2</sub> star-shaped particle after mixing with soot.

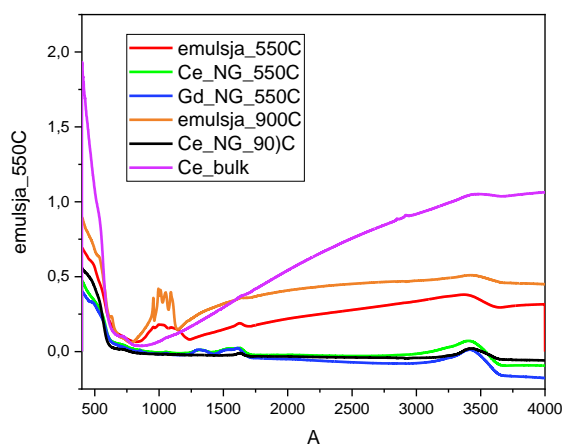


Fig. S11 FT-IR spectra of oxide samples heated at 550 °C (before catalytic tests).

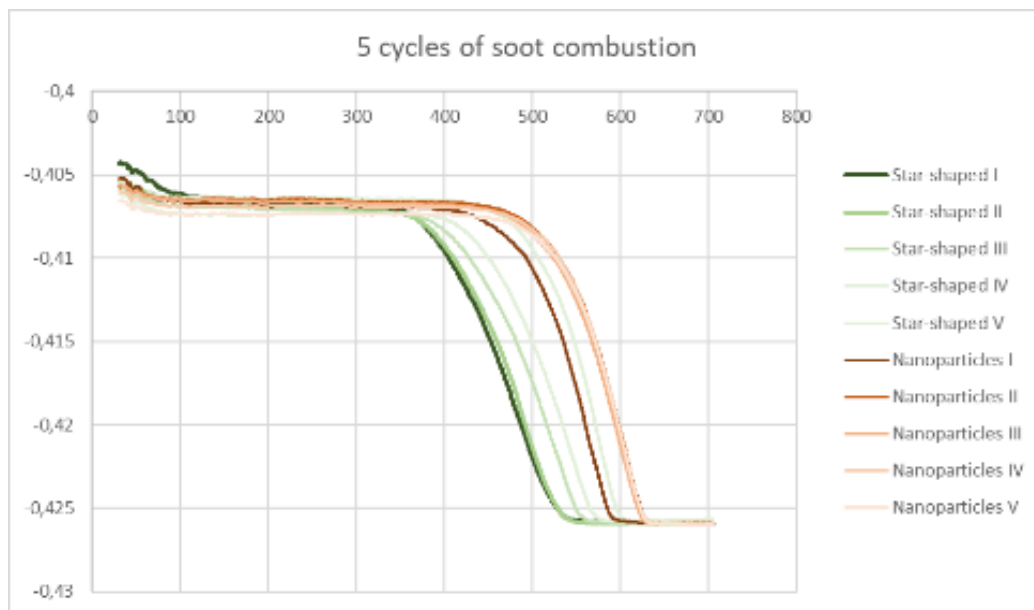


Fig. S12. Five cycles of soot combustion

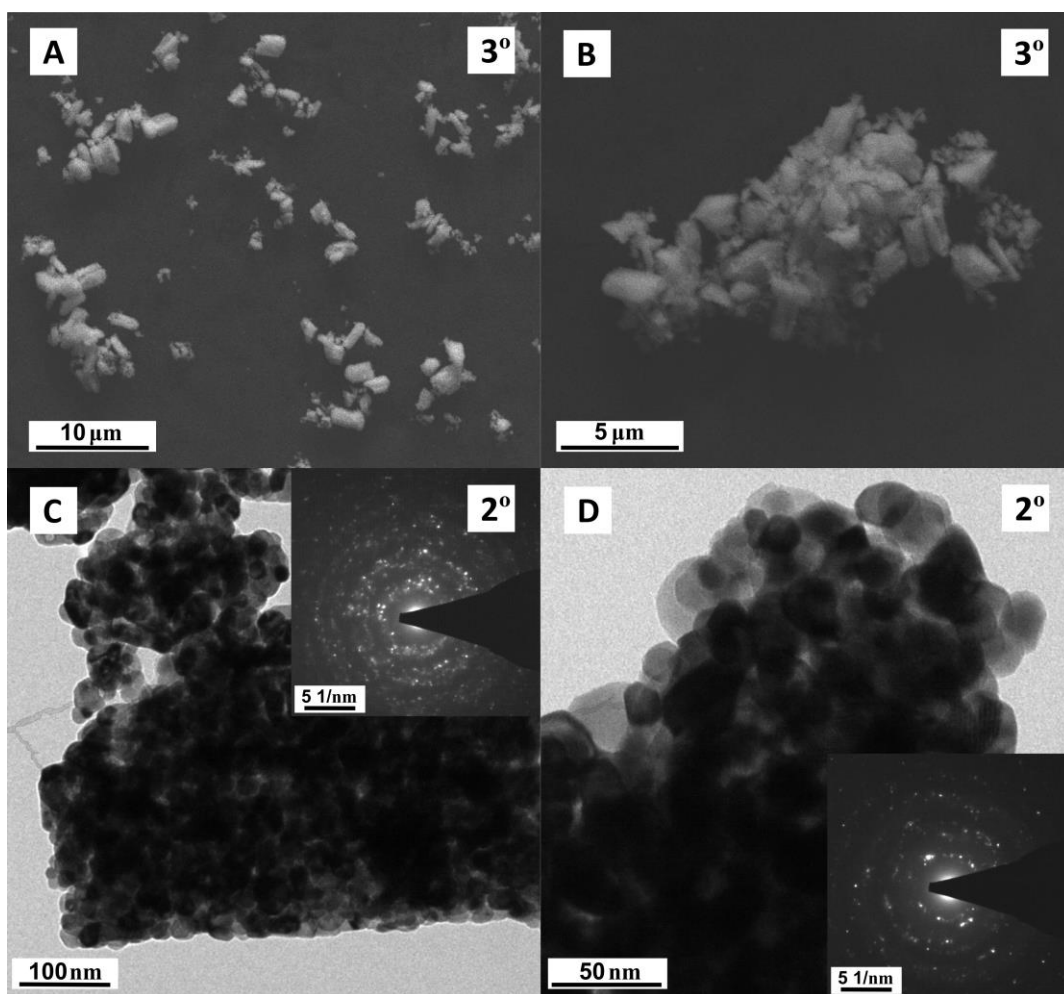


Fig. S13. SEM (A,B) and TEM (C,D) images of  $\text{CeO}_{2-\delta}\text{NG}$  after 5<sup>th</sup> cycle of soot combustion. Loss of  $3^\circ$  (A, B) and  $2^\circ$  structure (inlet SAED patterns on images C and D) is observed.

Table S1. CeO<sub>2</sub> hierarchical architectures and CO oxidation catalytic performance

Ref.	Hierarchy description		T <sub>50</sub> (°C)	T <sub>50</sub> of comparitive material (°C)	Reactant feed	Space velocity (mL g <sup>-1</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	BET (m <sup>2</sup> /g)
[16]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Nanobundles (0,5-1,2 μm <sup>b</sup> /2-4 μm <sup>a</sup> ) Nanorods (<30nm) Nanoparticles (5.4 nm) <sup>d</sup>	213	261  (ceria nanoparticles)	5% CO, CO/O <sub>2</sub> =0.15 in N <sub>2</sub>	80000	130.4
[17]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 1 <sup>st</sup>	Globin-like spheres (2-3 μm) Nano-sized & building blocks interconnected by nanoparticles	162	272  (calcined cerium nitrate)	2% CO, 18% O <sub>2</sub> , in N <sub>2</sub>	18000	57.13
[20]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Flowerlike spheres (5-8 μm) Nanowires (~6 nm) <sup>c</sup> Nanoparticles (~6 nm)	227	270  (bulk ceria)	1% CO, 20% O <sub>2</sub> in Ar	60000	64.2
[24]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Spindle-like (2-5 μm) / flower-like (5 μm) Nanoflakes Nanocrystallites (9.4 nm)	239	332  (commercial ceria)	1% CO, 1% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	120000	171.6
[21]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Flower-like (5 μm) Nanorods (20-40 nm <sup>c</sup> /1-2 μm <sup>a</sup> ) - <sup>e</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
[18]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Urchin-like (2.5-3 μm) Nanorods (50 nm <sup>c</sup> /1 μm <sup>a</sup> ) - <sup>e</sup>	~400	~465  (commercial CeO <sub>2</sub> )	1% CO, 10% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	120000	115.2
[18]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Coral-like (500- 600 nm) Nanorods (50 nm <sup>c</sup> / 200 nm <sup>a</sup> ) - <sup>e</sup>	~375	~465  (commercial CeO <sub>2</sub> )	1% CO, 10% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	120000	139.3
[22]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Nanoflowers (250 nm) Nanorods (100 nm <sup>a</sup> /30 nm <sup>c</sup> ) Nanocrystals (4.8 nm <sup>d</sup> )	~230	-	1% CO, 10% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	36000	95.7
[80]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Nanoparticles (500 nm) Hollow nanocones Nanocrystallites (3-5 nm)	~200	~300  (commercial ceria)	1% CO, 10% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	72000	147.6
[23]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Microflowers (3 μm) Microrods (600nm <sup>c</sup> /2-3 μm <sup>a</sup> ) Nanocrystallites (3-5 nm)	~230	~350  (commercial ceria)	1% CO, 10% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	96000	147.6
[19]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Sea urchin- like (10-50 μm) Rods (50 μm <sup>a</sup> /1-5	317	-	0.25% CO, 0.50% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	96000	179 - 234

	1 <sup>st</sup>	$\mu\text{m}^{\text{c}}$ Nanocrystallites (10.3-14.7)					
[29]	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	Flowerlike spheres (0,5- 10 $\mu\text{m}$ ) Wrinkled petals Nanocrystallites (<10 nm)	~255 CeO <sub>2</sub> ~290 CeLa ~225 CePr	T <sub>20</sub> ≈~400  (commercial ceria)	2% CO, 3% O <sub>2</sub> in N <sub>2</sub>	60000	166 (CeO <sub>2</sub> ) 155 (CeLa) 140 (CePr)

<sup>a</sup> length, <sup>b</sup> width, <sup>c</sup> diameter, <sup>d</sup> mean grain size calculated by Scherrer equation, <sup>e</sup> no information