

**The influence of ceria on Cu/TiO₂ catalysts to produce abundant oxygen
vacancies and induce highly efficient CO oxidation**

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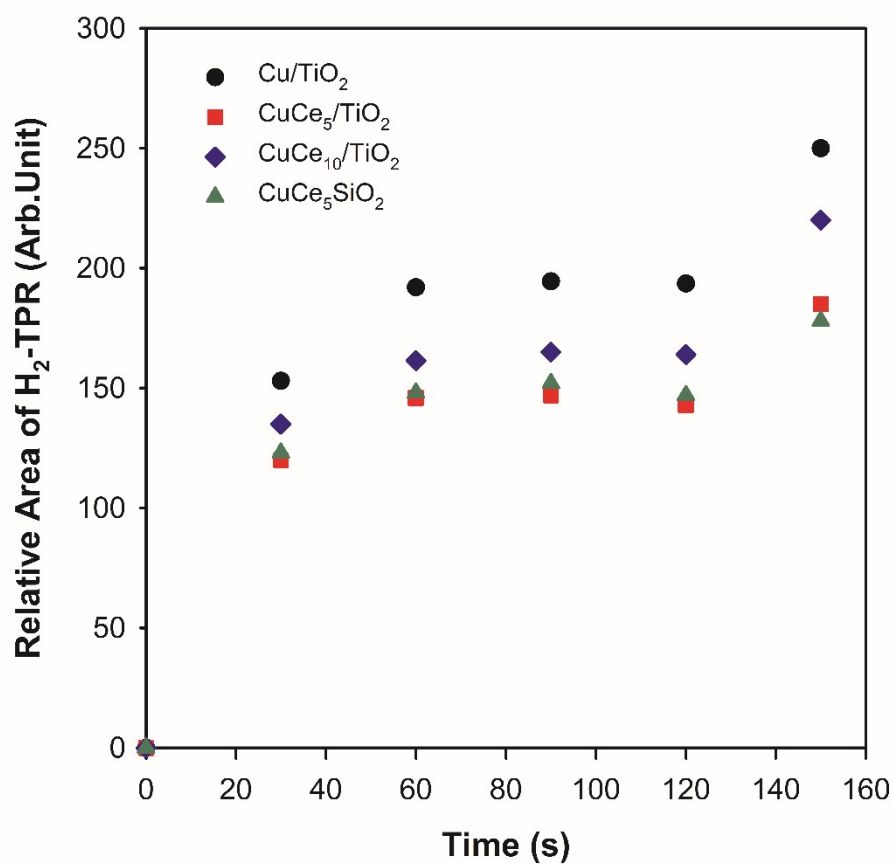


Fig. S1 Dependence of the relative area of H₂-TPR experiments for the reduced Cu/TiO₂, CuCe_x/TiO₂ and CuCe₅/SiO₂ samples versus the different oxidation time.

The as-impregnated Cu samples was calcined in air stream and reduced in H₂ at 573 K for 5 h, respectively. The reduced Cu samples were oxidized by a 10% N₂O/N₂ stream at 343 K.

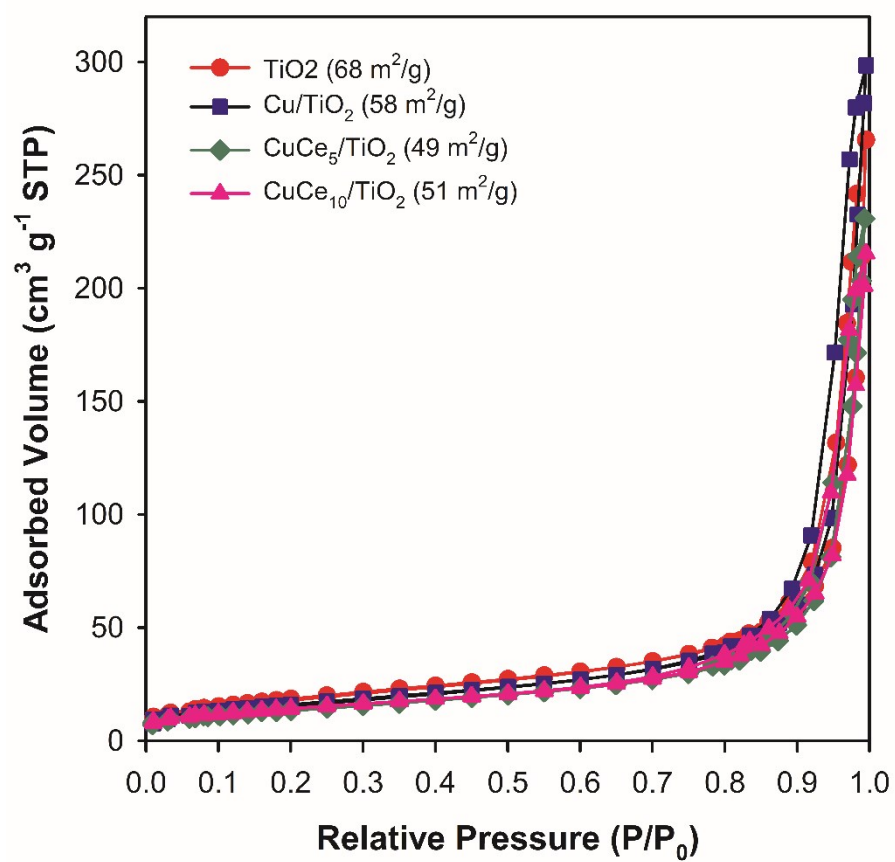


Fig. S2 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the TiO₂, Cu/TiO₂ and CuCe_x/TiO₂ catalysts.

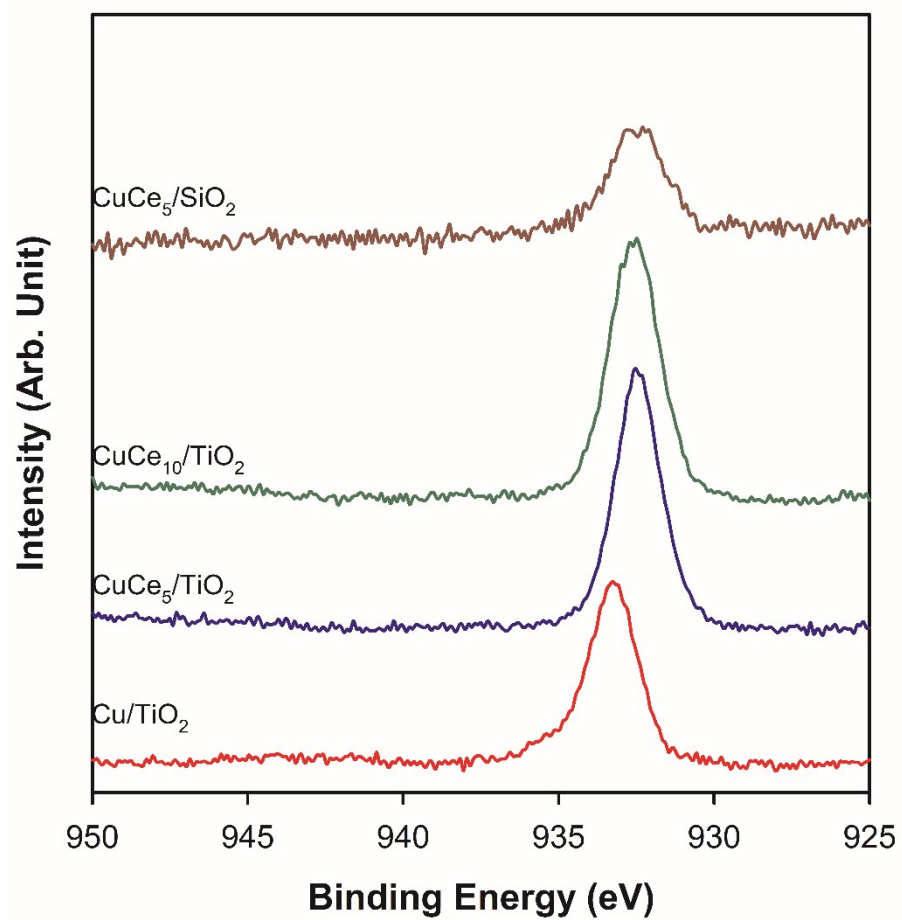


Fig. S3 XPS spectra of Cu 2p_{3/2} for the Cu/TiO₂, CuCe_x/TiO₂ and CuCe₅/SiO₂ samples.

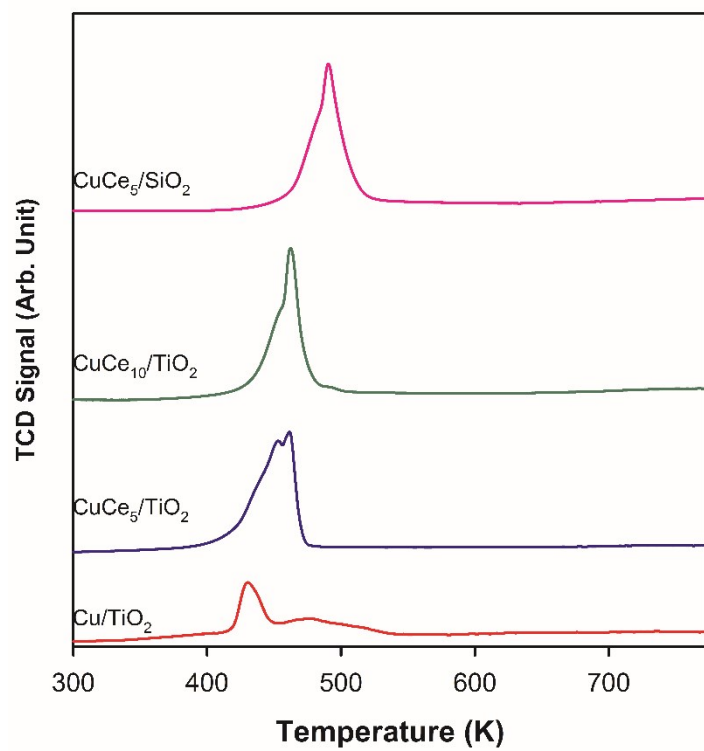


Fig. S4 H₂-TPR profiles of the calcined Cu/TiO₂, CuCe_x/TiO₂ and CuCe₅/SiO₂

samples. The as-impregnated Cu samples was calcined in air stream at 573 K for 5 h.

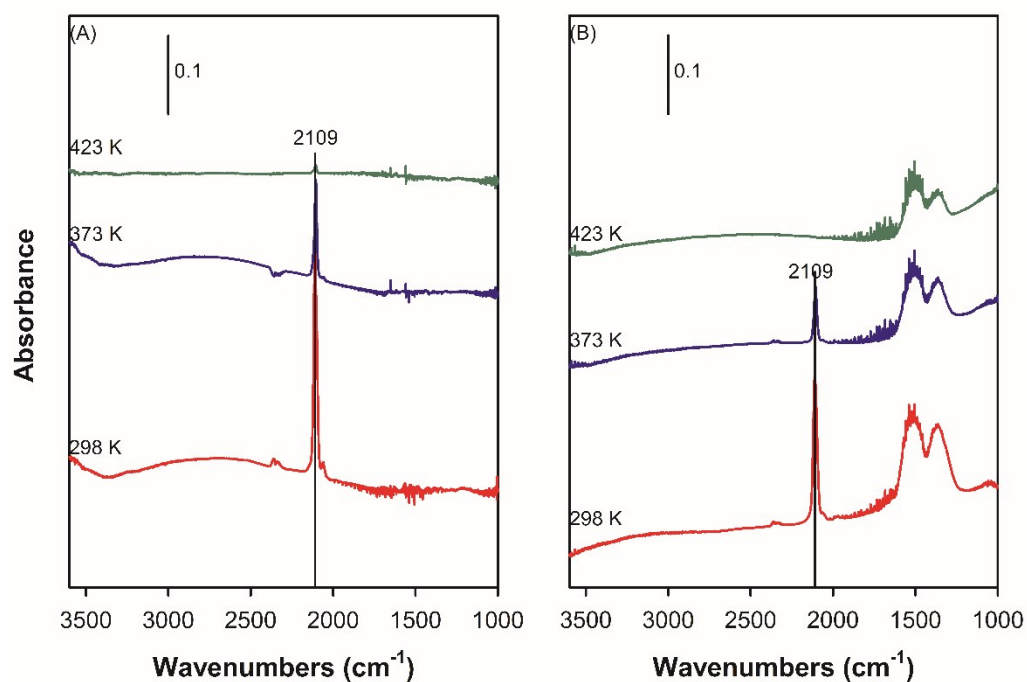


Fig. S5 Temperature-dependent IR spectra of CO adsorbed onto the reduced (A) Cu/TiO₂ and (B) CuCe₁₀/TiO₂ samples. CO adsorptions were performed via exposure to a 20 mL/min pure CO stream for 30 min at room temperature, followed by a 20 mL/min helium stream for 50 min to purge the CO gas.

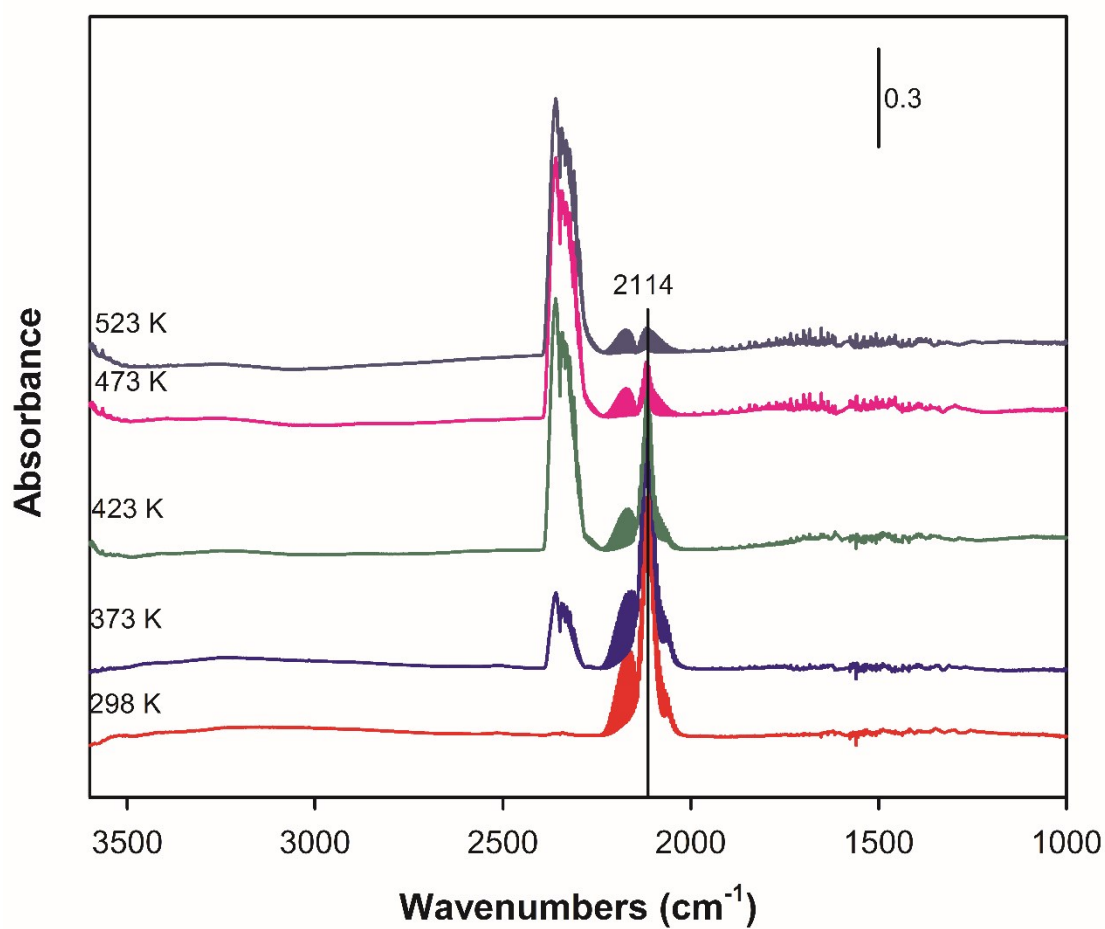


Fig. S6 Temperature-dependent IR spectra of a CO/air stream adsorbed on the reduced Cu/TiO₂. A gaseous mixture of 4.5% CO and 2.23% O₂ with a flow rate of 50 mL/min was passed through 50 mg of catalyst over the course of CO oxidation.

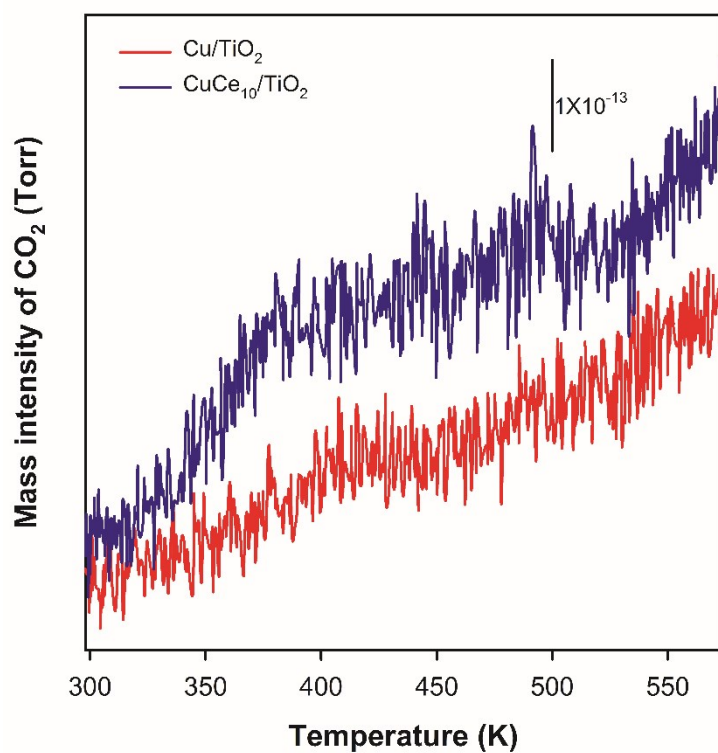


Fig. S7 CO-TPR plots of CO₂ desorbed from the reduced CuCe₁₀/TiO₂ and Cu/TiO₂ samples in a 100 mL/min CO stream with a 10 K/min heating rate.