Supplementary Information

Design Strategies for Ceria Nanomorphologies: Untangling Key Mechanistic Concepts

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Figure S1. Partial density of electronic states estimated for bulk CeO_2 and $CeO_{1.5}$ using first-principles methods based on the hybrid DFT functional HSEO6^a (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S2. TEM images of the nanorods prepared at high [Ce] and high [NaOH]: (a1) high-magnification top view of nanorod, showing elongated hexagonal cross section; (a2) low-magnification untilted top view of nanorods on nanocube; (a3) low-magnification 40° tilted view of Figure (a2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section is a nanorod; (b1) high-magnification top view of nanorod, showing asymmetric hexagonal cross section; (b2) low-magnification untilted top view of nanorods; (b3) low-magnification 25° tilted view of Figure (b2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section; (c2) low-magnification untilted top view of nanorod; (c1) high-magnification top view of nanorods; (c3) low-magnification 40° tilted view of Figure (b2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section; (c2) low-magnification untiled top view of nanorods; (c3) low-magnification 40° tilted view of Figure (b2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section; (c2) low-magnification untiled top view of nanorods; (c3) low-magnification 40° tilted view of Figure (b2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section; (c2) low-magnification untiled top view of nanorods; (c3) low-magnification 40° tilted view of Figure (b2), confirming that the particle with hexagonal cross section is a nanorod (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S3. TEM images of: (a) {111} truncated nanocube; (b) enlargement of {111} truncation; (c) cuboid; (d) adjacent cuboids (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S4. Oriented attachment of effectively {100} (but {200} as shown) truncated octahedra to form nanochains at 100°C,^b reprinted with permission from American Chemical Society



Figure S5. TEM images of: (a) short nanorods (short time); (b) long nanorods (long time); (c) small nanocubes (short time); (d) large nanocubes (long time) (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S6. XRD spectra of CeO_{2-x} synthesised at different temperatures (precipitated and hydrothermal); peak broadening with decreasing temperature indicates decreasing crystallite size as well as increasing amorphisation; shifts to higher 20 angles indicate lattice expansion from ionic radii increase from Ce⁴⁺ \rightarrow Ce³⁺ reduction, which occurs ownig to charge compensation for the introduction of oxygen vacancies ($V_{0}^{\bullet\bullet}$) (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S7. Laser Raman microspectra of CeO_{2-x} obtained at different temperatures (precipitated and hydrothermal); blue shift of predominant peak at ~464 cm⁻¹ indicates increasing number of oxygen vacancies ($V_{0}^{\bullet \bullet}$); peak at ~600 cm⁻¹ confirms presence of oxygen vacancies ($V_{0}^{\bullet \bullet}$) (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S8. Laser Raman microspectra of CeO_{2-x} with different oxygen vacancy concentrations; two peaks at ~580 cm⁻¹ and ~1147 cm⁻¹ indicate presence of oxygen vacancies (authors' unpublished work)



Figure S9. (a) XPS spectra of CeO_{2-x} (shaded peaks for Ce^{3+}) for nanocubes, nanorods, and nanoctahedra; (b) XPS spectra of CeO_{2-x} , where role of defects in formation of trapping sites at binding energies ~2 eV is highlighted; (c) PL spectra of CeO_{2-x} and CeO_{2-x} -based heterojunction nanostructures, where defects are responsible for intensity variations; (d) EPR spectra of CeO_{2-x} and CeO_{2} nanotube (NT); (e) TEM image and EDS mapping of CeO_{2-x} nanosheets decorated with NiO nanoparticles; (f,g) SAED patterns of CeO_{2-x} with low (f) and high (g) oxygen vacancy concentrations, as indicated by comparison of diffuse rings

- (a) Adapted from authors' work^c)
- (b) Adapted from authors' work^d
- (c) Adapted from authors' work $^{\rm d}$
- (d) Authors' unpublished work
- (e) Adapted from authors' work^d
- (f) Adapted from authors' work^d
- (g) Adapted from authors' work^d



Figure S10. STEM images and reconstructions of (111) facet of CeO_2 after vacuum annealing for: (a) 1 min; (b) 5 min; reprinted with permission from American Association for the Advancement of Science



Figure S11. (a) HAADF image of nanostructure; (b) EDS line scan across crystallite boundaries; (c) EDS line scan within crystallite; (d) EELS spectra at crystallite boundary (black dotted box d in (a)); (e) EELS spectra within crystallite (black dotted box e in (a)); (f,g) HAADF images showing Ce vacancies within CeO_{2-x} crystallites (highlighted by yellow boxes); (h,i) KPFM analysis of CeO_{2-x} nanosheet (voltage profile in inset of (i)) (adapted from authors' work)

- (a) Adapted from authors' work ${}^{\rm f}$
- (b) Adapted from authors' work ${}^{\rm f}$
- (c) Adapted from authors' work ${}^{\rm f}$
- (d) Adapted from authors' work $^{\rm d}$
- (e) Adapted from authors' work $^{\rm d}$
- (f) Adapted from authors' work^d
- (g) Adapted from authors' work $^{\rm d}$
- (h) Adapted from authors' work^d
- (i) Adapted from authors' work^d

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