

## Supporting Information

### **Ce-Mn Coordination Polymer Derived Hierarchical/Porous Structured CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> for Enhanced Catalytic Properties**

Junwei Feng,<sup>a</sup> Yong Wang,<sup>\*b</sup> Daowei Gao,<sup>a</sup> Baotao Kang,<sup>a</sup> Shun Li,<sup>\*c,d</sup> Chunsheng Li<sup>a</sup> and Guozhu Chen<sup>\*a</sup>

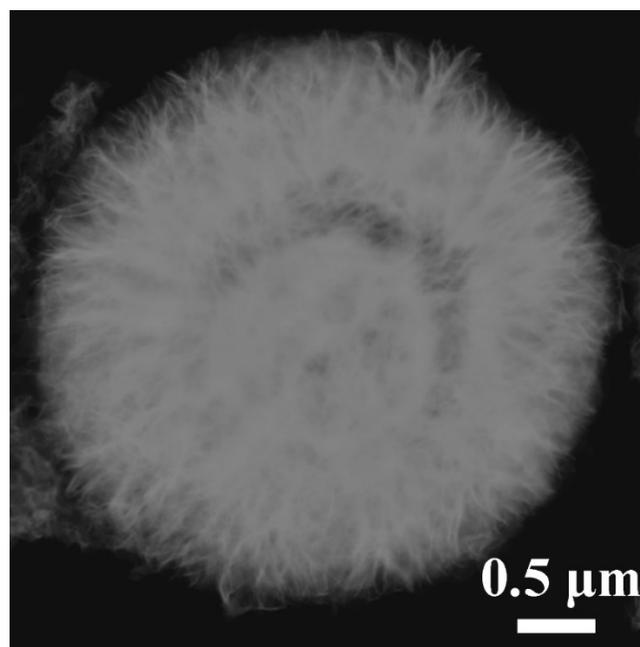
<sup>a</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Jinan, 250022, China

<sup>b</sup> Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1650 Boulevard Lionel Boulet, Varennes, Québec, J3X 1S2, Canada

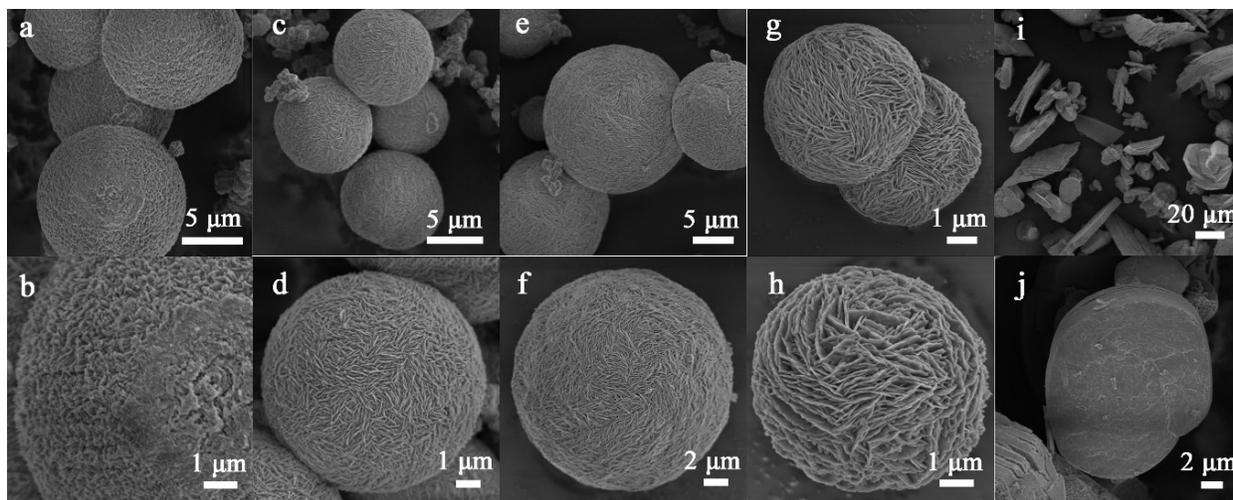
<sup>c</sup> Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Soil and Groundwater Pollution Control, School of Environmental Science and Engineering, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen 518055, China

<sup>d</sup> Foshan (Southern China) Institute for New Materials, Foshan, 528200, Guangdong, China

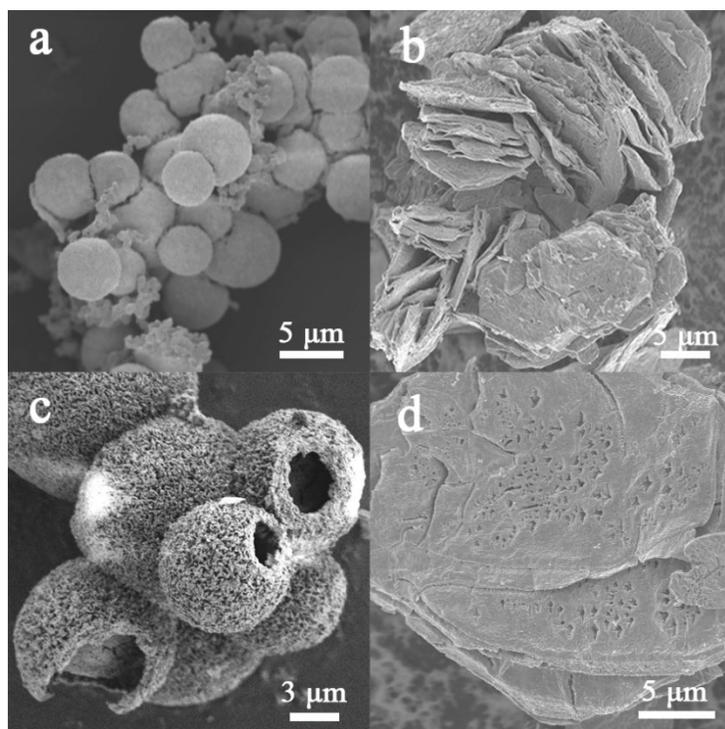
Email: chm\_chengz@ujn.edu.cn; yong.wang@emt.inrs.ca; lis3@sustech.edu.cn



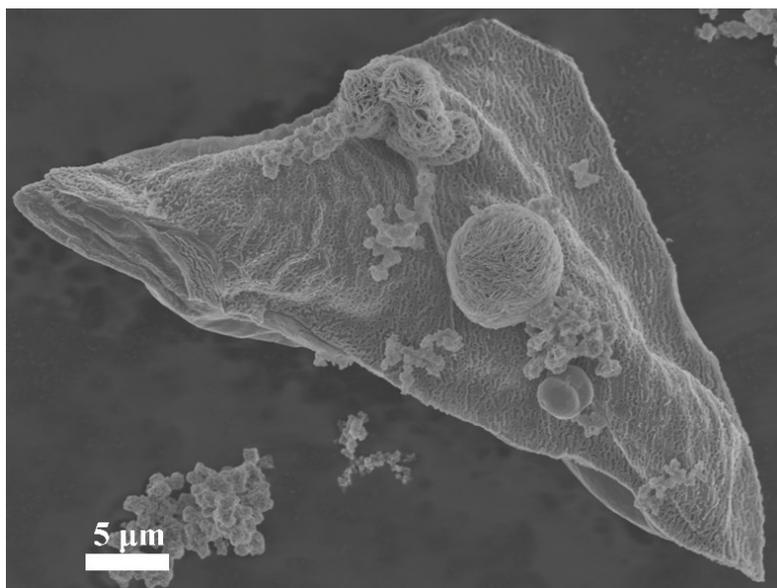
**Fig. S1** HAADF-STEM image of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (5:5) catalyst.



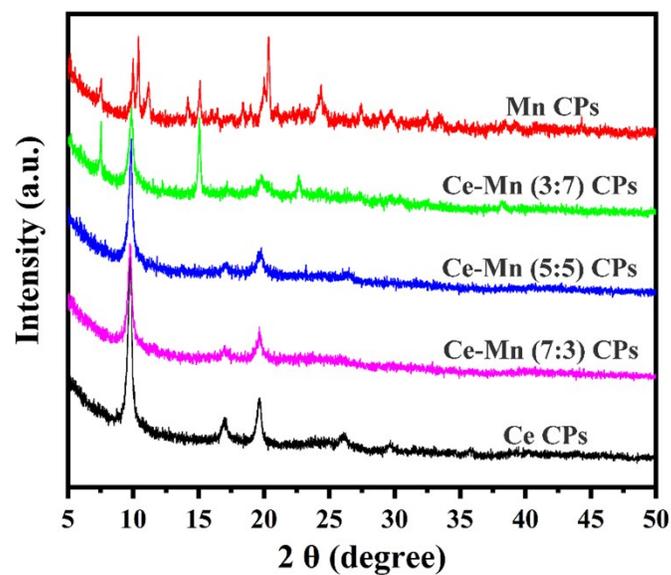
**Fig. S2** SEM images of (a and b) Ce CPs, (c and d) Ce-Mn (7:3) CPs, (e and f) Ce-Mn (5:5) CPs, (g and h) Ce-Mn (3:7) CPs, and (i and j) Mn CPs.



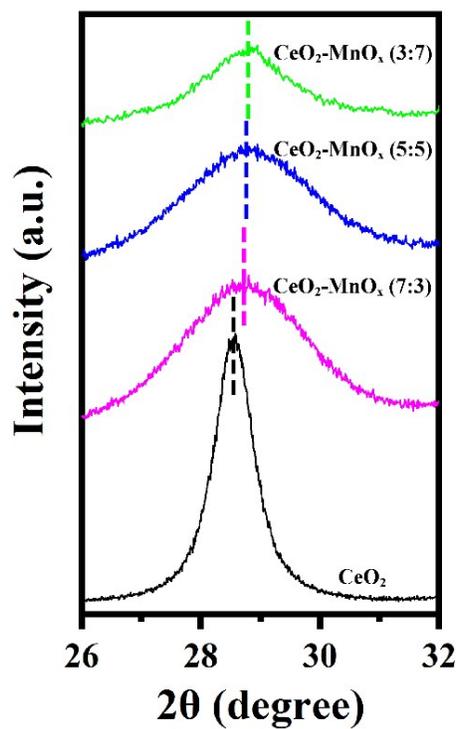
**Fig. S3** SEM images of (a and c) CeO<sub>2</sub> and (b and d) MnO<sub>x</sub>.



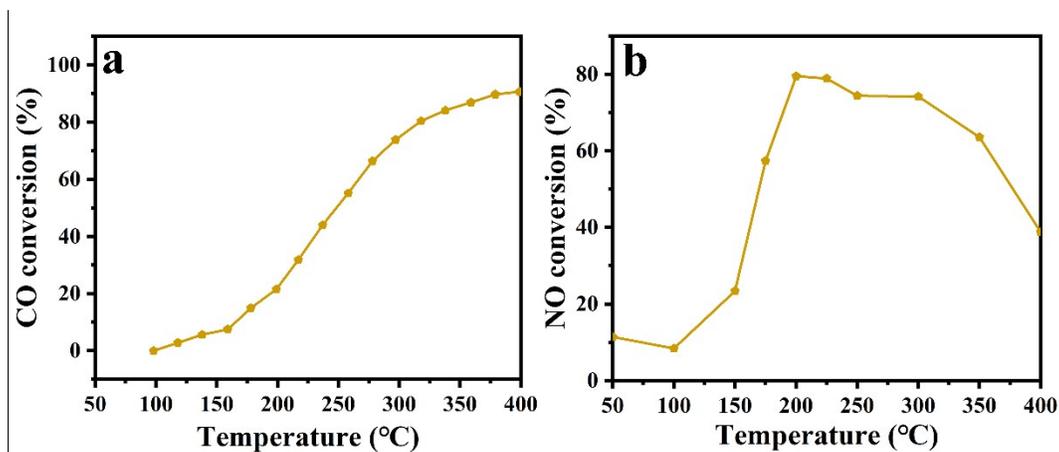
**Fig. S4** SEM image of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (3:7) catalyst.



**Fig. S5** XRD patterns of Ce CPs, Mn CPs, and Ce-Mn CPs with different ratios.

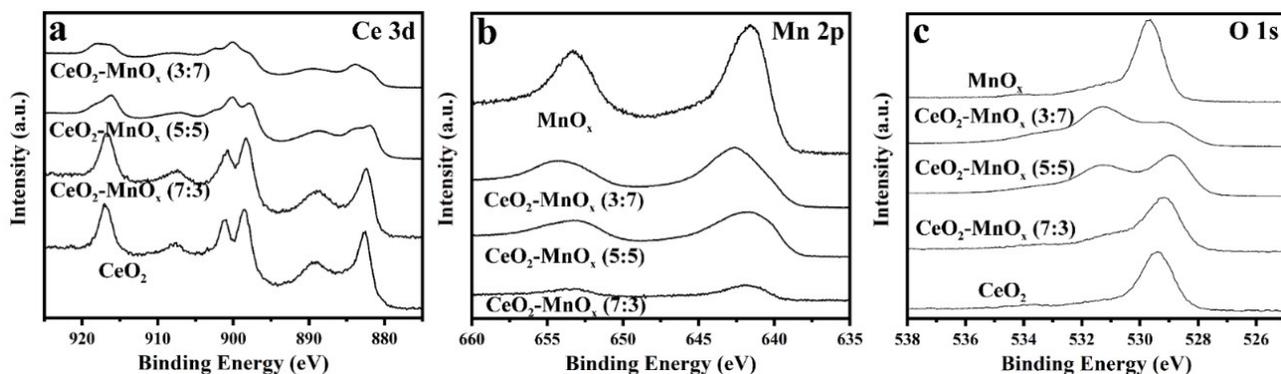


**Fig. S6** The enlarged XRD patterns of CeO<sub>2</sub> (111) diffraction peak for CeO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with different ratios.

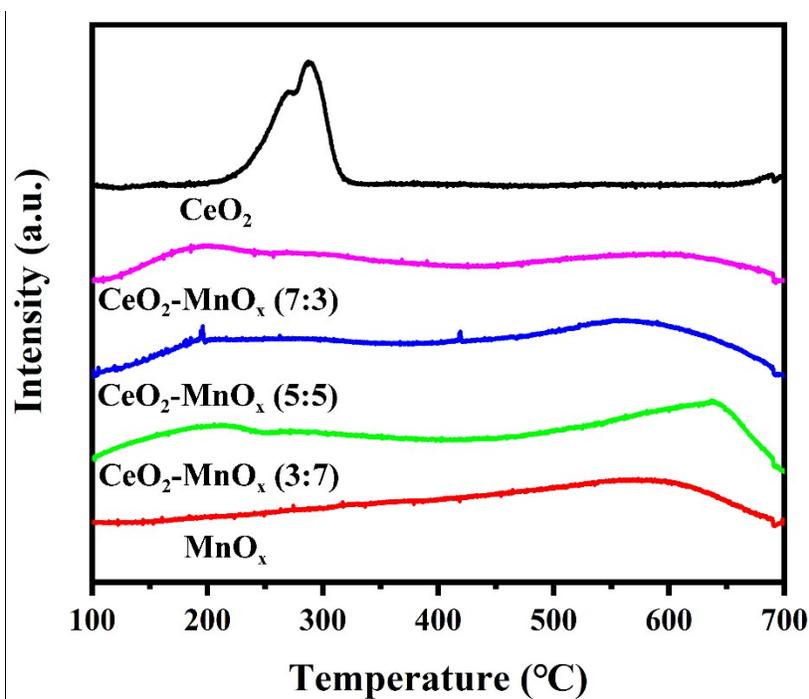


**Fig. S7** CO conversion curve (a) and NO conversion curve (b) of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (5:5) prepared from impregnation method\* under the same space velocity (60 000 and 120 000 mL·h<sup>-1</sup>·g<sup>-1</sup> of catalyst for CO oxidation and SCR of NH<sub>3</sub>, respectively)

\* The CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (5:5) catalyst was prepared by a traditional impregnation method. Typically, 200 mg of commercial CeO<sub>2</sub> was impregnated with an aqueous solution containing the desired amount of Mn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O for 2 h. Then, the resulting solid was heated at 100°C to evaporate residual water. Finally, the product was dried in an oven at 110°C for 12 h and calcined at 500°C for 5 h in air.



**Fig. S8** The original XPS spectra of (a) Ce 3d; (b) Mn 2p and (c) O 1s of CeO<sub>2</sub>, MnO<sub>x</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with different ratios.



**Fig. S9** NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD profiles of CeO<sub>2</sub>, MnO<sub>x</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with different ratios.

**Table S1.** Crystallite size of CeO<sub>2</sub>, porous structure parameters and molar ratios (by ICP-OES) of the CeO<sub>2</sub>, MnO<sub>x</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with different ratios.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Ce:Mn (mol/mol)</b>	<b>Crystallite size<sup>α</sup> (nm)</b>	<b>S<sub>BET</sub> (m<sup>2</sup>/g)</b>	<b>Pore size (nm)</b>	<b>Pore volume (cm<sup>3</sup>/g)</b>
CeO <sub>2</sub>	1:0	10.0	53.08	8.80	0.15
CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub> (7:3)	7:2.99	4.1	83.46	8.28	0.21
CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub> (5:5)	5:4.99	3.8	77.76	8.37	0.21
CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub> (3:7)	3:7.92	5.0	70.81	9.68	0.22
MnO <sub>x</sub>	0:1	-	27.47	13.80	0.14

<sup>α</sup> Calculated from the characteristic peak of CeO<sub>2</sub> (111) crystal face in the XRD patterns.