

## Supporting Information

### Efficient Ce-Co Composite Oxides Decorated Au Nanoparticles for Catalytic Oxidation of CO in Simulated Atmosphere of CO<sub>2</sub> Laser

Qiang Fang<sup>a†</sup>, Hailian Li<sup>a†</sup>, Qingquan Lin<sup>a\*</sup>, Kuo Liu<sup>b\*</sup>, Yang Su<sup>c</sup>, Guodong Huo<sup>a</sup>, Xuhua Zou<sup>a</sup>,  
Xiufeng Xu<sup>a</sup>, Haisheng Wei<sup>a</sup>, Shixue Qi<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Institute of Applied Catalysis, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Yantai University, Yantai 264005, China*

<sup>b</sup> *Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China*

<sup>c</sup> *Dalian National Laboratory for Clean Energy, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China*

\* Corresponding authors. E-mails: [Tsqilin@ytu.edu.cn](mailto:Tsqilin@ytu.edu.cn) (Q. Lin), [kuoliu@rcees.ac.cn](mailto:kuoliu@rcees.ac.cn) (K. Liu), [Qishixue@ytu.edu.cn](mailto:Qishixue@ytu.edu.cn) (S. Qi)

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Supporting figures and table

The equation for calculating the reaction rate was as follows:

$$x_{con} = \frac{X_{in} - X_{out}}{X_{in}} \times 100\% \quad (1-1)$$

$$n_{co} = \frac{P \times V_{feed}}{RT} \times X_{in} \quad (2-2)$$

$$TOF = \frac{n_{co} \times x_{con}}{m_{cat.} \times Au_{loading}} \quad (2-3)$$

$X_{in}$ : CO peak area tested by Gas Chromatography (GC)

$X_{out}$ : The peak area of residual CO tested by GC

$x_{con}$ : CO conversion

$P$ : Atmospheric pressure

$V_{feed}$ : The volume of gas which, under steady conditions, crosses the sample in unit time

$T$ : Room temperature

$n_{co}$ : The amount of CO in the feed gas

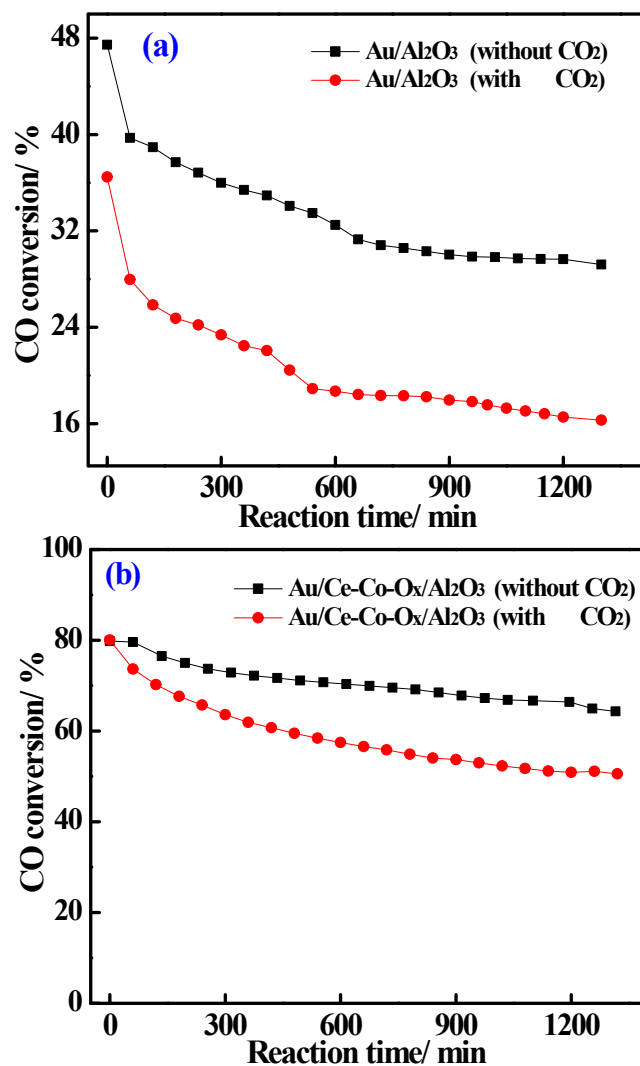
$m_{cat.}$ : The quality of catalyst

$Au_{loading}$ : The actual loading of Au

$TOF$ : Reaction rate

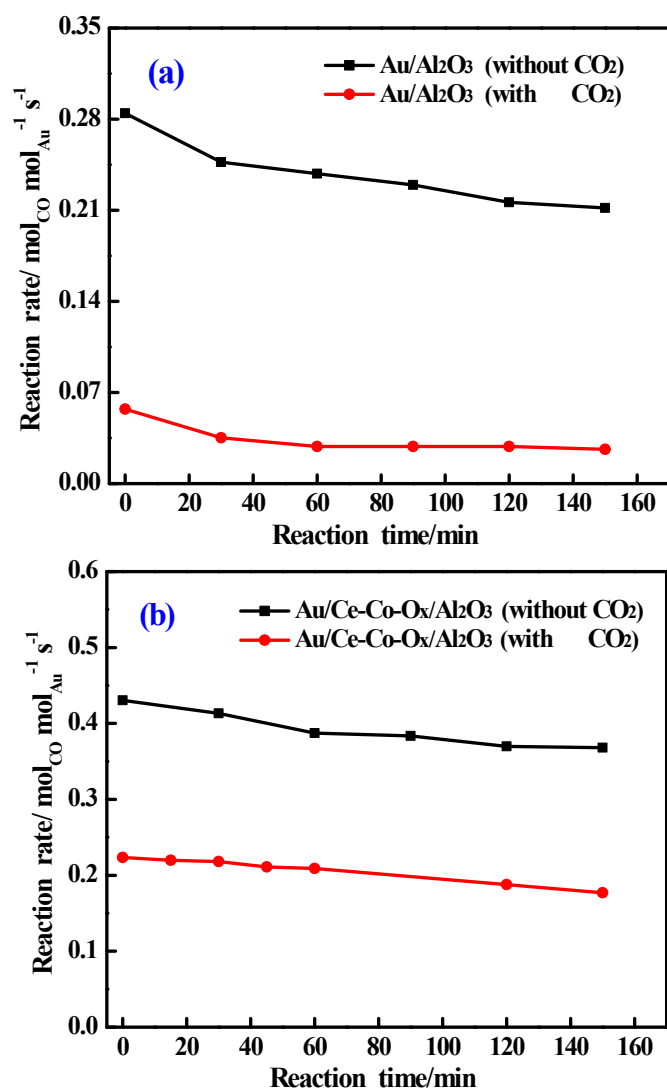
**Table S1** Physical properties of various supported Au catalysts

Catalyst	Au nominal loading (wt %)	Au actual loading (wt %)	BET surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.0	0.71	137
Au/CeO <sub>x</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.0	0.79	126
Au/CoO <sub>x</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.0	0.46	121
Au/Ce-Co-O <sub>x</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.0	0.89	119

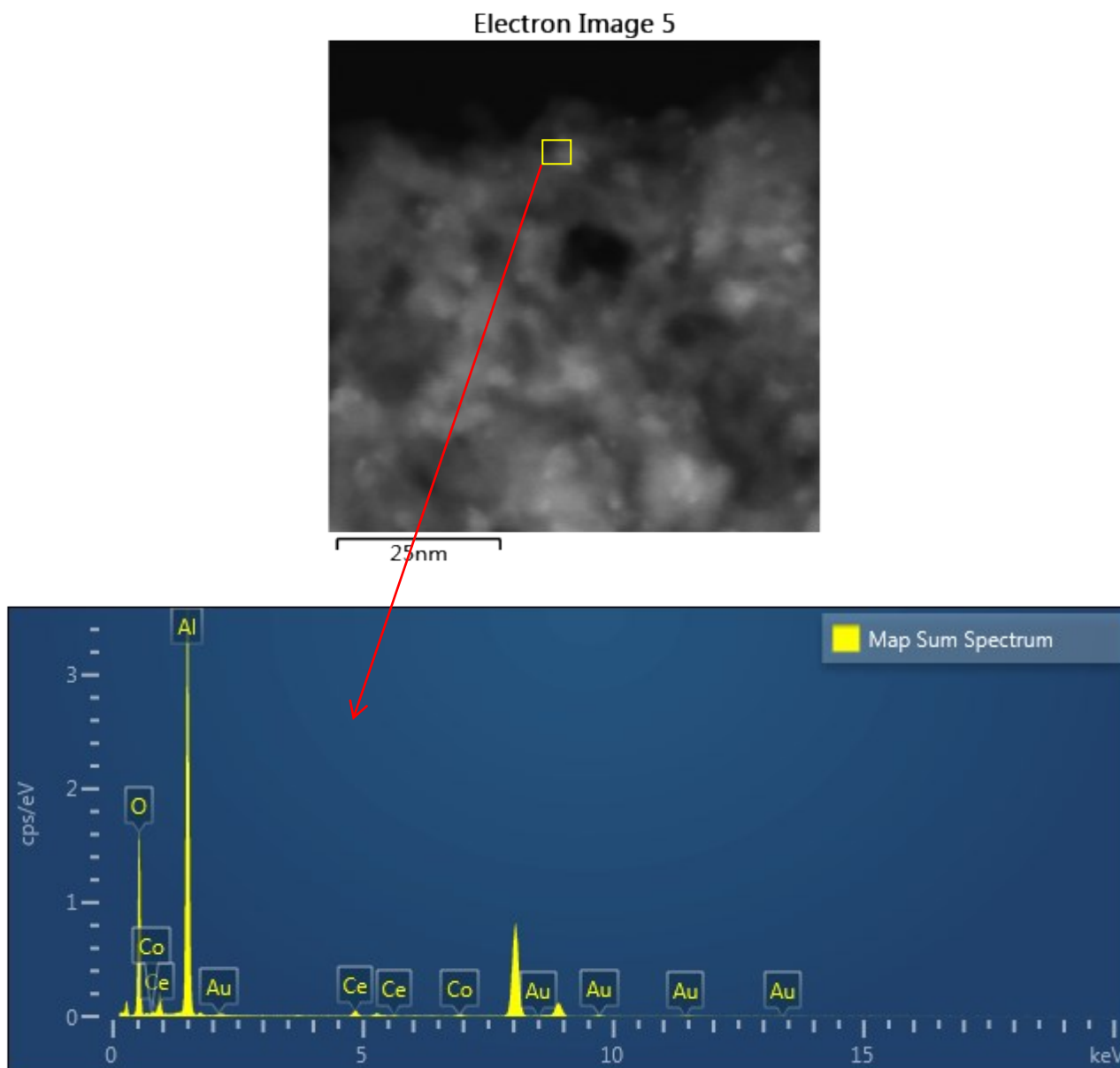


**Fig. S1** CO conversions as a function of the reaction time over the Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (a) and Au/Ce-Co-O<sub>x</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b) catalysts in atmospheres with and without CO<sub>2</sub>

Reactant conditions: 60 vol.% CO<sub>2</sub> + 1 vol.% CO + 0.5 vol.% O<sub>2</sub>, balanced N<sub>2</sub> (with CO<sub>2</sub>);  
 or 1 vol.% CO + 0.5 vol.% O<sub>2</sub>, balanced N<sub>2</sub> (without CO<sub>2</sub>); WHSV = 120, 000 mL g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>,  
 Temperature = 220 °C.



**Fig. S2** CO oxidation specific rates as a function of the reaction time over the Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (a) and Au/Ce-Co-O<sub>x</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (b) catalysts in atmospheres with and without CO<sub>2</sub>  
 Reactant conditions: 60 vol.% CO<sub>2</sub> + 1 vol.% CO + 0.5 vol.% O<sub>2</sub>, balanced N<sub>2</sub>;  
 or 1 vol.% CO + 0.5 vol.% O<sub>2</sub>, balanced N<sub>2</sub> (without CO<sub>2</sub>); WHSV = 1, 200, 000 mL g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>,  
 Temperature = 220 °C



**Fig. S3** HAADF-STEM image and EDX profiles of Au/Ce-Co-O<sub>x</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst.