

## Supporting Information

# Effect of Oxygen Storage Materials on the Performance of Pt-based Three-Way Catalysts

Gang Wang,<sup>†</sup> Yuan Jing,<sup>†</sup> Kah Wei Ting,<sup>†</sup> Zen Maeno,<sup>†</sup> Xiaorui Zhang,<sup>§</sup> Shuhei Nagaoka,<sup>\*§</sup>  
Ken-ichi Shimizu<sup>†,‡</sup>, and Takashi Toyao<sup>\*†,‡</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Institute for Catalysis, Hokkaido University, N-21, W-10, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan

<sup>§</sup> Johnson Matthey Japan G.K., 5123-3, Kitsuregawa, Sakura, Tochigi 329-1412, Japan

<sup>‡</sup> Elements Strategy Initiative for Catalysts and Batteries, Kyoto University, Katsura, Kyoto 615-8520, Japan

\*Corresponding authors:

Takashi Toyao and Shuhei Nagaoka

E-mail: toyao@cat.hokudai.ac.jp; Shuhei.Nagaoka@mattheyasia.com

## Supplementary Results

Table S1. Composition of the simulated exhaust gas mixtures for light-off tests.

$\lambda$	CO /%	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> /ppm	H <sub>2</sub> /%	NO /ppm	O <sub>2</sub> /%	CO <sub>2</sub> /%	H <sub>2</sub> O /%	N <sub>2</sub>
0.95	2.40	420	0.80	1000	0.60	15	10	balance
1.00	0.60	420	0.20	1000	0.60	15	10	balance
1.05	0.60	420	0.20	1000	1.65	15	10	balance

Table S2. Composition of the simulated exhaust gas mixtures for  $\lambda$  sweep tests.

$\lambda$	CO /%	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> /ppm	H <sub>2</sub> /%	NO /ppm	O <sub>2</sub> /%	CO <sub>2</sub> /%	H <sub>2</sub> O /%	N <sub>2</sub>
0.95	2.11	420	0.70	500	0.50	14	10	balance
0.96	1.76	420	0.59	500	0.50	14	10	balance
0.97	1.40	420	0.49	500	0.50	14	10	balance
0.98	1.07	420	0.38	500	0.50	14	10	balance
0.99	0.78	420	0.28	500	0.50	14	10	balance
1.00	0.50	420	0.17	500	0.50	14	10	balance
1.01	0.50	420	0.17	500	0.72	14	10	balance
1.02	0.50	420	0.17	500	0.92	14	10	balance
1.03	0.50	420	0.17	500	1.10	14	10	balance
1.04	0.50	420	0.17	500	1.30	14	10	balance
1.05	0.50	420	0.17	500	1.54	14	10	balance

Table S3. Composition of the simulated exhaust gas mixtures for  $\lambda$  switching tests.

$\lambda$	CO /%	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> /ppm	H <sub>2</sub> /%	NO /ppm	O <sub>2</sub> /%	CO <sub>2</sub> /%	H <sub>2</sub> O /%	N <sub>2</sub>
0.95	2.40	420	0.80	1000	0.60	15	10	balance
1.05	0.60	420	0.20	1000	1.65	15	10	balance

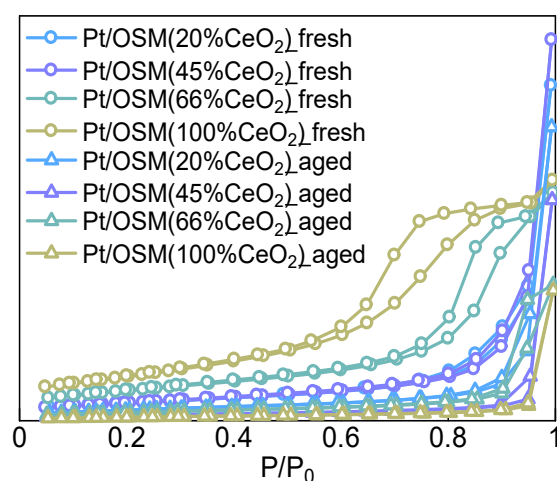


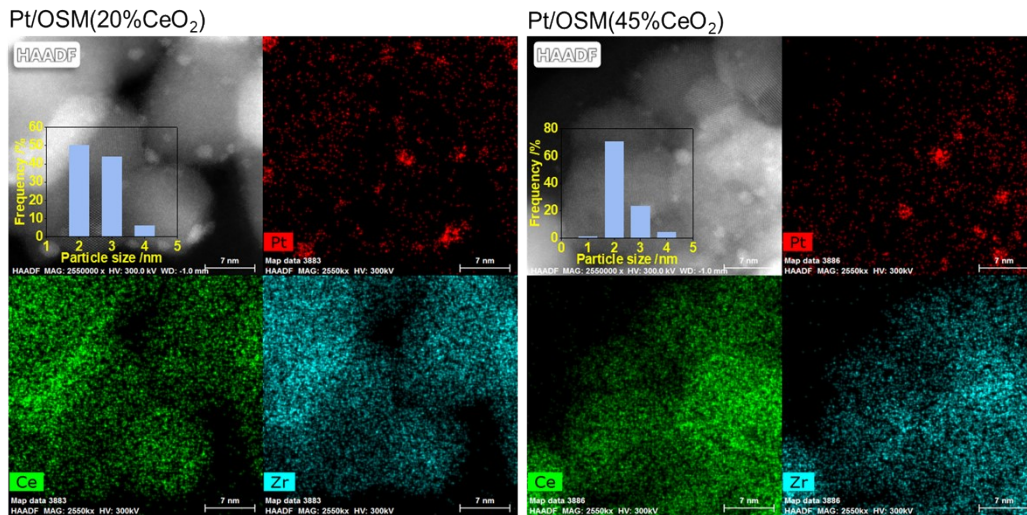
Figure S1. Isothermal N<sub>2</sub> adsorption and desorption curves of fresh and aged Pt/OSMs having different ceria content.

Table S4. Textual properties of Pt/OSMs having different ceria content.

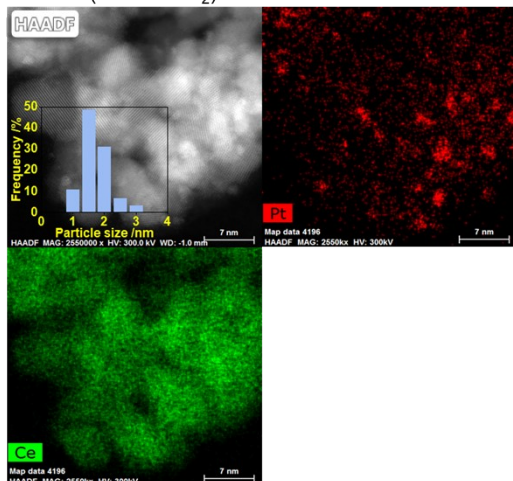
Catalyst	S <sub>BET</sub> <sup>a</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup>	Pt particle size <sup>b</sup> /nm	Pt particle size <sup>c</sup> /nm
Pt/OSM(20%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	58	4.0	3.0
Pt/OSM(45%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	57	3.9	2.8
Pt/OSM(66%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	99	3.2	2.2
Pt/OSM(100%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	146	2.3	2.1
Pt/OSM(20%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	36	-	8.9
Pt/OSM(45%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	18	-	9.0
Pt/OSM(66%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	27	-	8.7
Pt/OSM(100%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	12	-	9.2

<sup>a</sup> Determined by N<sub>2</sub> adsorption, <sup>b</sup> Estimated by CO adsorption at -70 °C, <sup>c</sup> Estimated by HAADF-STEM

Fresh catalysts



Pt/OSM(100%CeO<sub>2</sub>)



After aging treatment

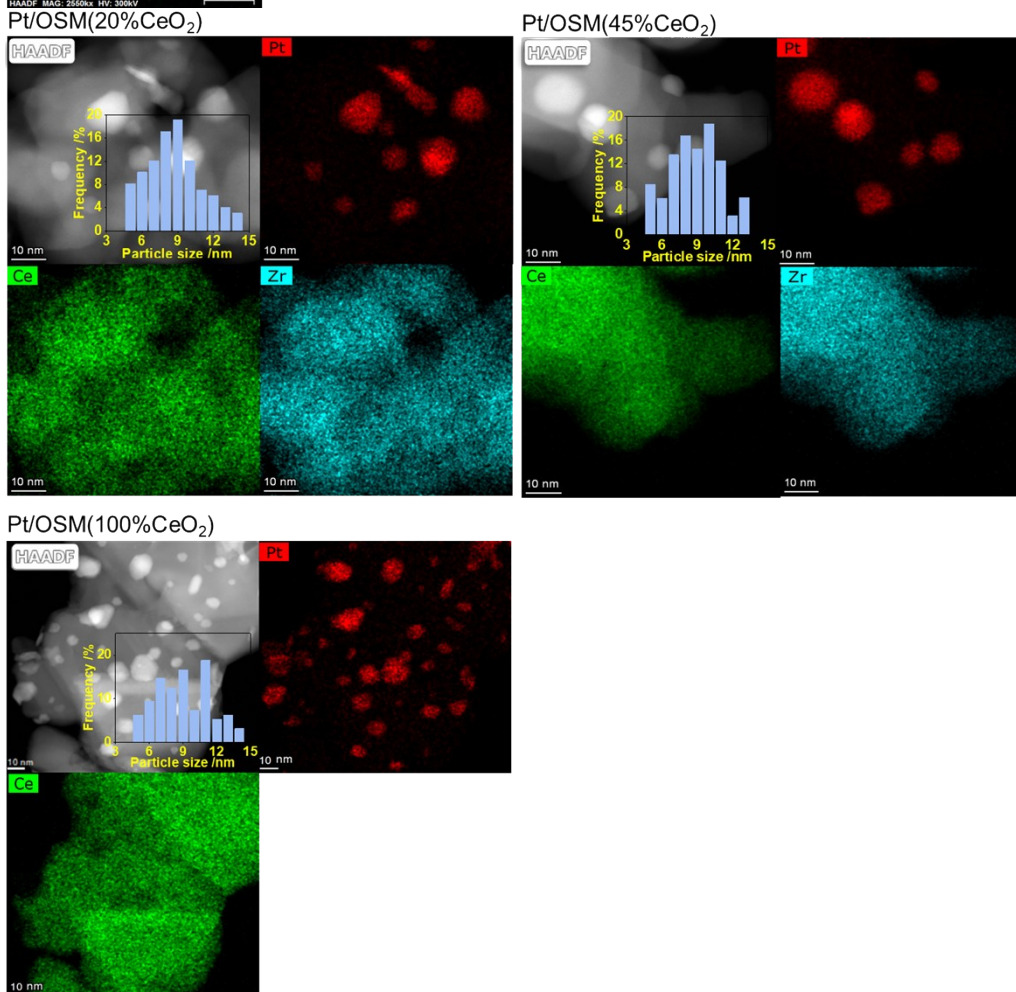


Figure S2. HAADF-STEM images and EDS elemental maps of fresh and aged Pt/OSMs having different ceria content.

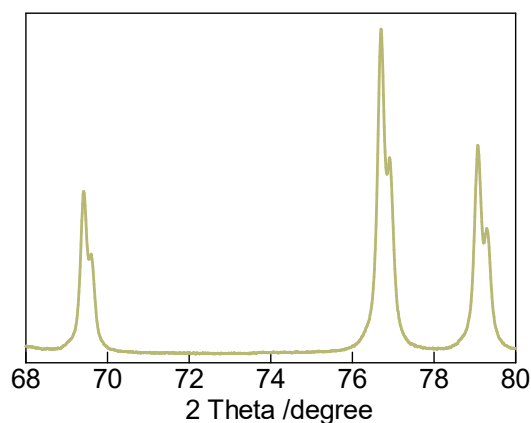


Figure S3. Close-up of XRD pattern of aged Pt/OSM(100%CeO<sub>2</sub>) for the peak splitting.

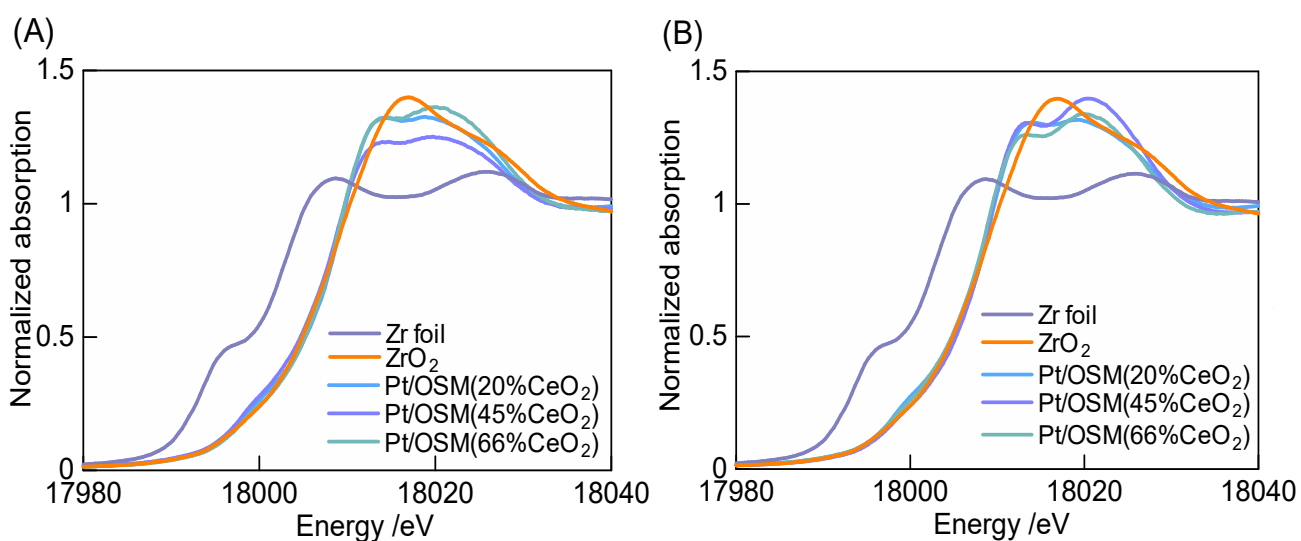


Figure S4. Zr K-edge XANES spectra of (A) fresh and (B) aged Pt/OSMs (27.1 mg for Pt/OSM(20%CeO<sub>2</sub>), 44.7 mg for Pt/OSM(45%CeO<sub>2</sub>), and 82.0 mg for Pt/OSM(66%CeO<sub>2</sub>)) having different ceria content.

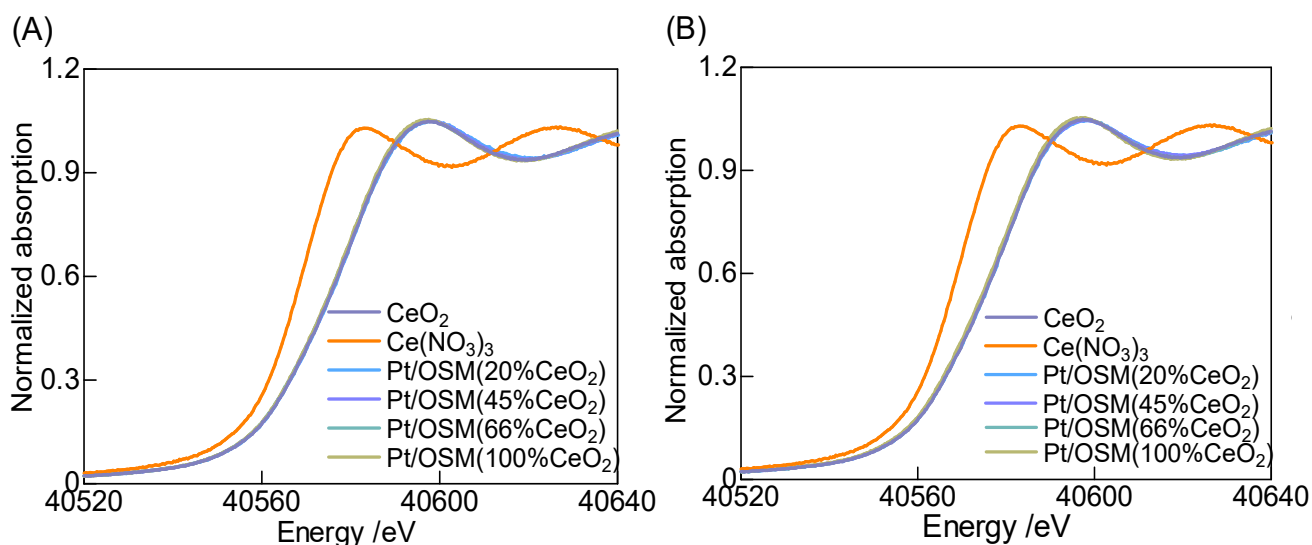


Figure S5. Ce K-edge XANES spectra of (A) fresh and (B) aged Pt/OSMs (110 mg for Pt/OSM(20%CeO<sub>2</sub>), 47.0 mg for Pt/OSM(45%CeO<sub>2</sub>), 33.0 mg for Pt/OSM(66%CeO<sub>2</sub>), and 22.0 mg for Pt/OSM(100%CeO<sub>2</sub>)) having different ceria content.

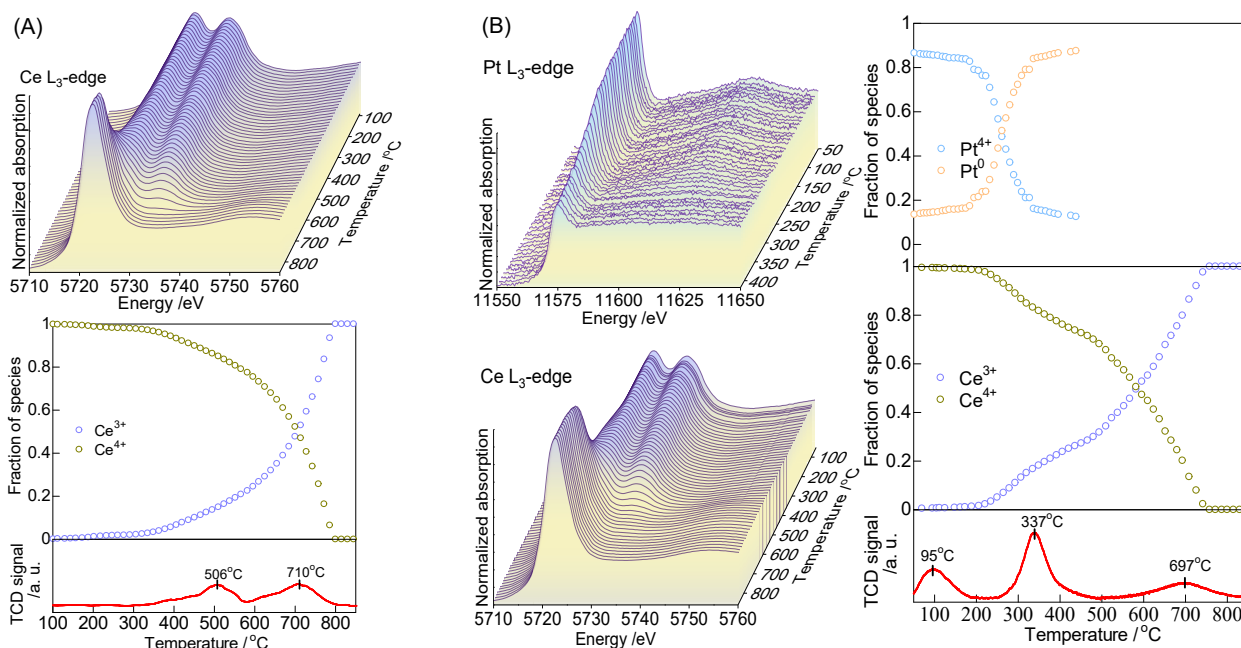


Figure S6. *In situ* Ce and Pt L<sub>3</sub>-edge XAS during H<sub>2</sub>-TPR of (A) OSM(100%CeO<sub>2</sub>) (1.3 mg sample mixed with 20.4 mg BN) and (B) PtO<sub>2</sub>/OSM(100%CeO<sub>2</sub>) (Sample weight = 1.3 mg with 20.4 mg of BN for Ce L<sub>3</sub>-edge and 17.3 mg with 12.8 mg of BN for Pt L<sub>3</sub>-edge examination) conducted under H<sub>2</sub> flow (1000 mL/min) at the heating rate of 15 °C/min using CeO<sub>2</sub> and Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, and Pt foil and PtO<sub>2</sub> as references for linear combination fitting analysis.

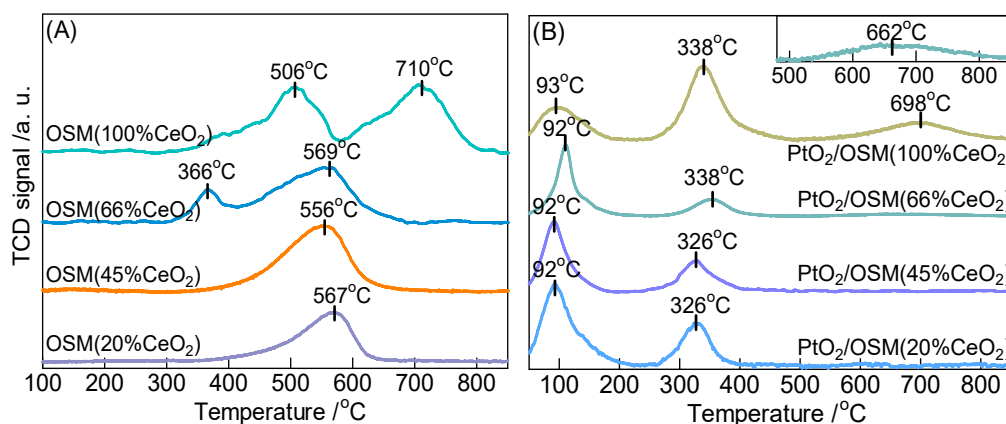


Figure S7. H<sub>2</sub>-TPR profiles of (A) OSM supports and (B) PtO<sub>2</sub>/OSMs having different ceria content.

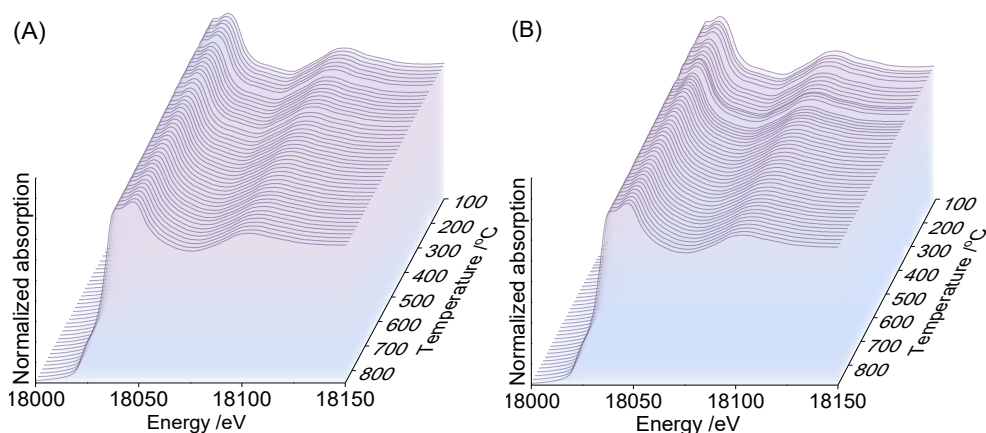


Figure S8. *In situ* Zr K-edge XANES spectra recorded during H<sub>2</sub>-TPR of (A) OSM(66%CeO<sub>2</sub>) (Sample weight = 18.7 mg with 12.8 mg of BN) and (B) PtO<sub>2</sub>/OSM(66%CeO<sub>2</sub>) (Sample weight = 19.3 mg sample with 12.8 mg of BN) conducted under H<sub>2</sub> flow (1000 mL/min) using Zr foil and ZrO<sub>2</sub> as reference.



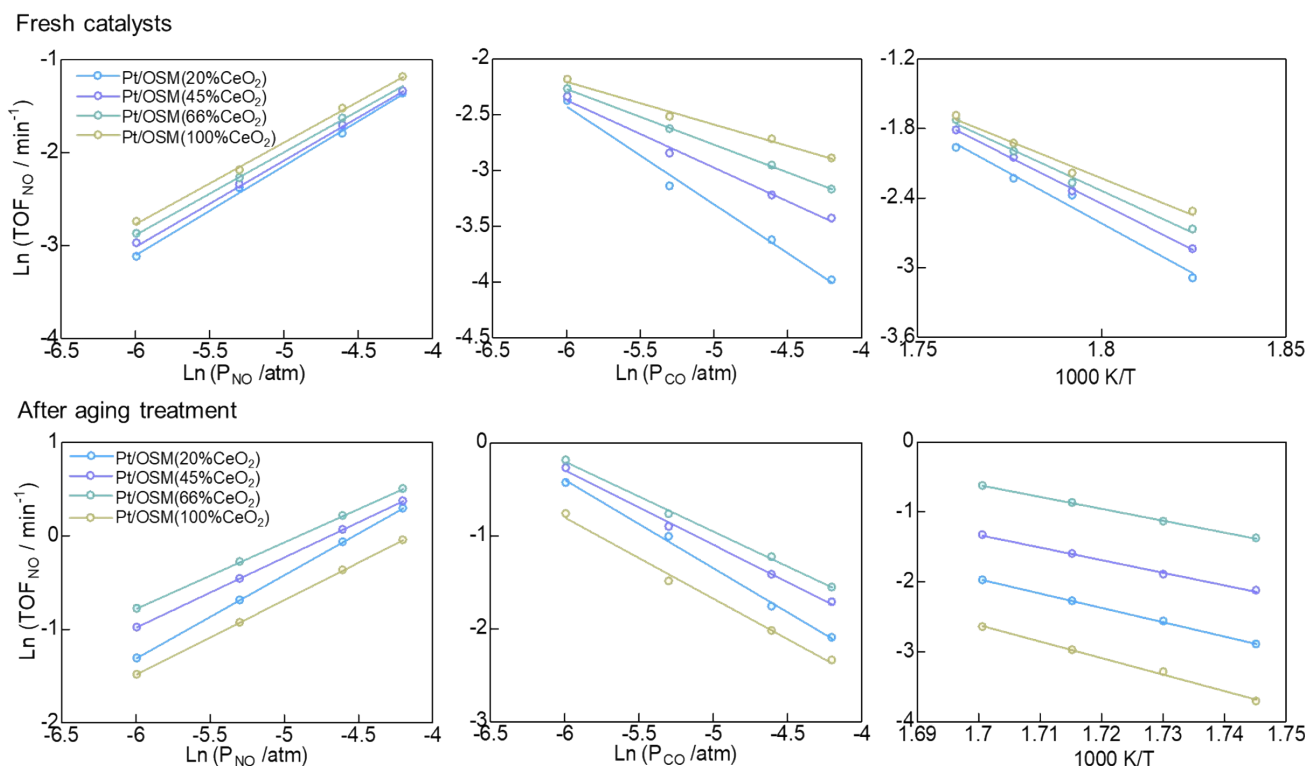


Figure S9. Apparent kinetic studies on NO–CO reactions over fresh and aged powdered Pt/OSMs (20 mg) having different ceria content at the reaction condition of 0.25–1.5% NO (0.5% for Arrhenius plot test), 0.5–2.0% CO (0.5% for Arrhenius plot test) in He flow (80 mL/min), 285 °C and 320 °C for reaction order measurement on fresh and aged catalysts, while 275–295 °C and 300–315 °C for Arrhenius plot examination on corresponding samples.

Table S5. Kinetic informatics of reaction order and activation barrier.

Catalyst	Reaction order of NO	Reaction order of CO	Activation barrier (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )
Pt/OSM(20%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	0.96	-1.15	144
Pt/OSM(45%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	0.91	-0.75	133
Pt/OSM(66%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	0.89	-0.65	121
Pt/OSM(100%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_fresh	0.87	-0.50	106
Pt/OSM(20%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	1.37	-1.88	170
Pt/OSM(45%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	1.15	-1.60	150
Pt/OSM(66%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	1.07	-1.50	141
Pt/OSM(100%CeO <sub>2</sub> )_aged	1.21	-1.70	193

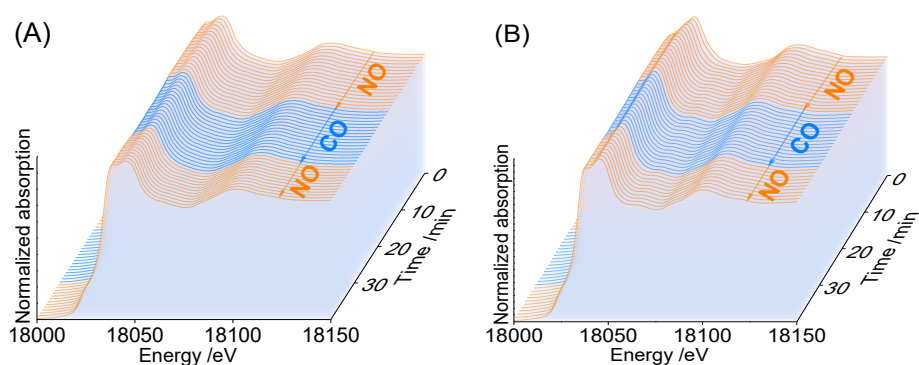


Figure S10. *In situ* Zr K-edge XAS measurements during NO–CO reactions on (A) fresh and (B) aged Pt/OSM(66%CeO<sub>2</sub>) (Sample weight = 19.3 mg with 12.8 mg of BN) in a switched flow of 0.5% NO/He and 0.5% CO/He (1000 mL/min) at 200 °C after H<sub>2</sub> reduction at 400 °C, using Zr foil and ZrO<sub>2</sub> as references.

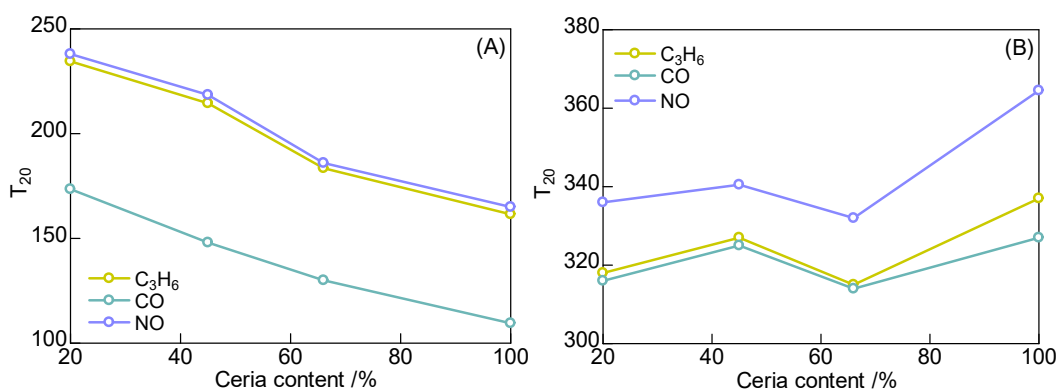


Figure S11. Effect of ceria content on  $T_{20}$  behavior over (A) fresh and (B) aged Pt/OSMs having different ceria content for the TWC light-off performance tests over fresh and aged Pt/OSM-coated honeycomb catalysts (Figure 9) under a switched flow of CO (2.4-0.6%), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (420 ppm), H<sub>2</sub> (0.8-0.2%), NO (1000 ppm), O<sub>2</sub> (0.6-1.65%), CO<sub>2</sub> (15%), and H<sub>2</sub>O (10%) (with the balance being composed of N<sub>2</sub>) with the lambda perturbation set at 1 Hz changing from 0.95 (rich) to 1.05 (lean) at a heating rate of 25 °C/min and SV = 100,000 h<sup>-1</sup>.

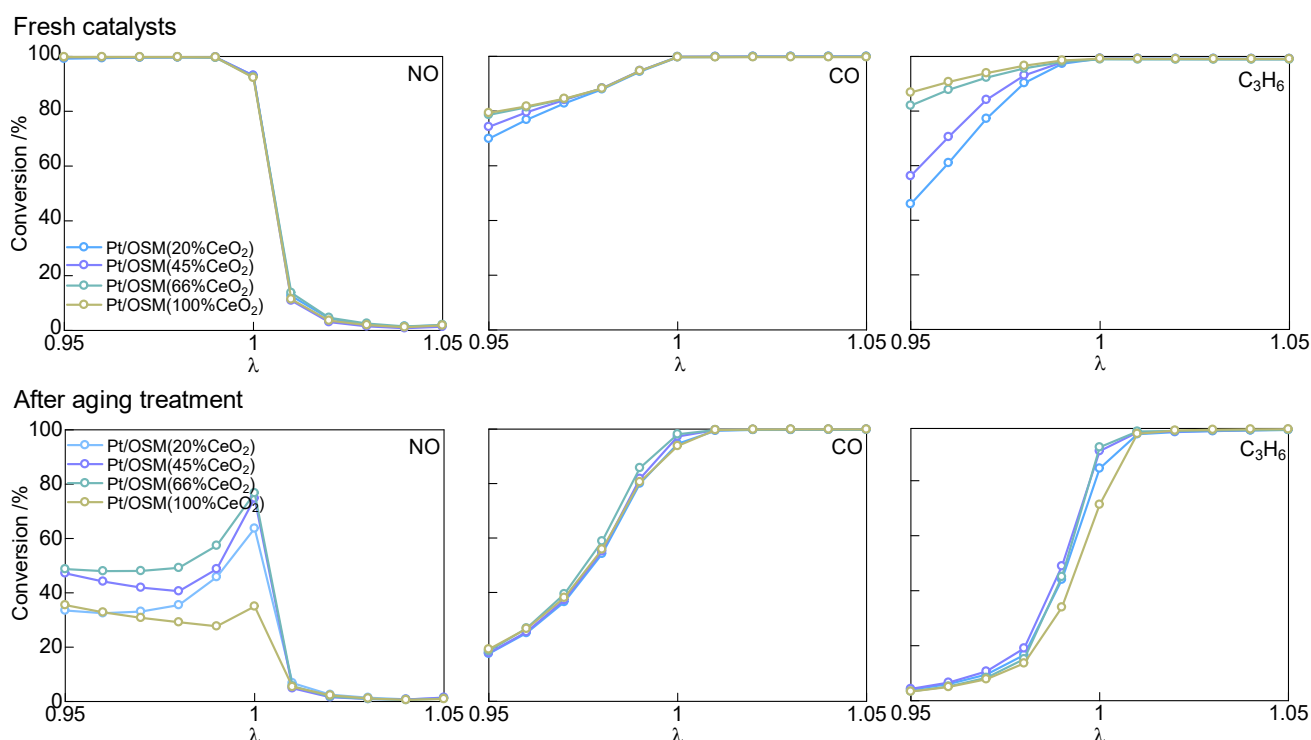


Figure S12. Effect of OSMs on TWC lambda-sweep performance over fresh and aged Pt/OSM-coated honeycomb catalysts under a switched flow of CO (2.4-0.6%), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (420 ppm), H<sub>2</sub> (0.8-0.2%), NO (1000 ppm), O<sub>2</sub> (0.6-1.65%), CO<sub>2</sub> (15%), and H<sub>2</sub>O (10%) (with the balance being composed of N<sub>2</sub>) with the lambda perturbation interval set at 60 s and changing from 0.95 (rich) to 1.05 (lean) through steps of 0.01 at 400 °C and SV = 100,000 h<sup>-1</sup>.

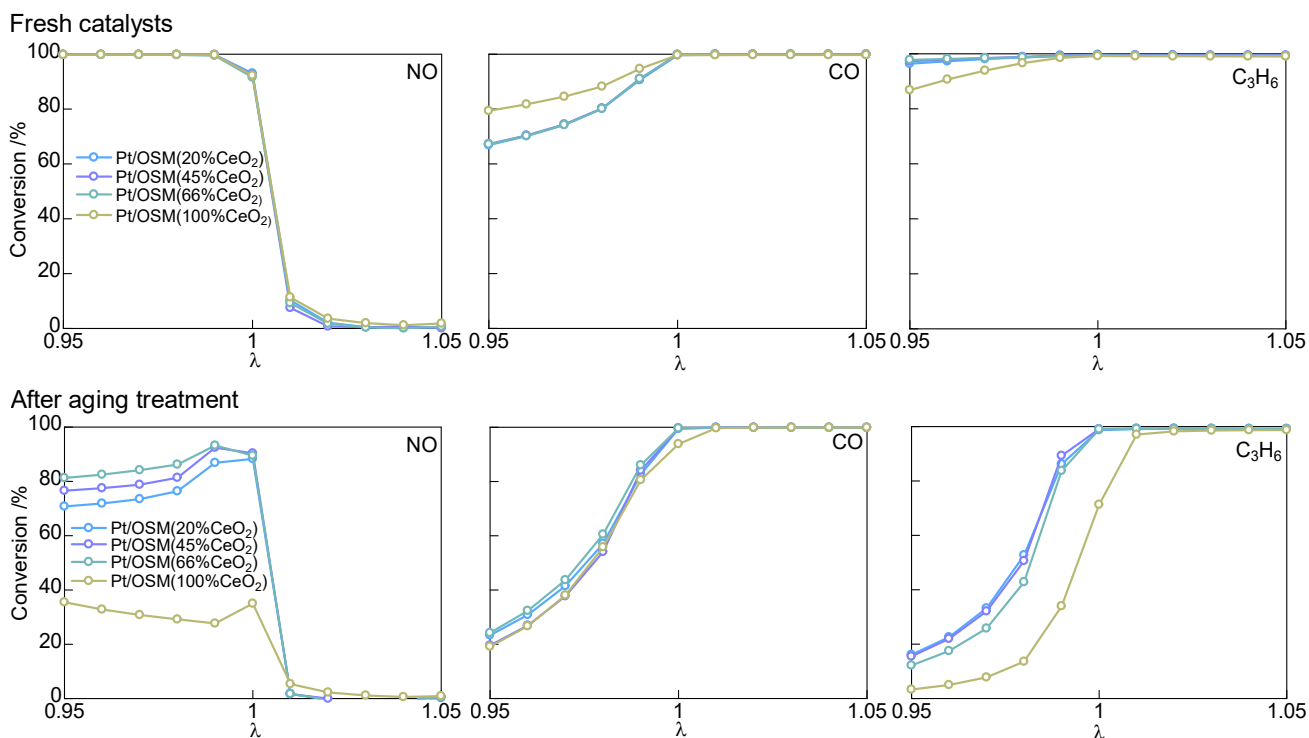


Figure S13. Effect of OSMs on TWC lambda-sweep performance over fresh and aged Pt/OSM-coated honeycomb catalysts under a switched flow of CO (2.4-0.6%), C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (420 ppm), H<sub>2</sub> (0.8-0.2%), NO (1000 ppm), O<sub>2</sub> (0.6-1.65%), CO<sub>2</sub> (15%), and H<sub>2</sub>O (10%) (with the balance being composed of N<sub>2</sub>) with the lambda perturbation interval set at 60 s and changing from 0.95 (rich) to 1.05 (lean) through steps of 0.01 at 500 °C and SV = 100,000 h<sup>-1</sup>.