# **Supporting Information**

### Confinement Chemistry of FeO<sub>x</sub> Centers for Activating Molecular Oxygen

### under Ambient Condition

Bingqi Han, Xinbo Li, Zhibin Geng, Liping Li\*, Guangshe Li\*

State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, College of

Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, P. R. China

e-mail: guangshe@jlu.edu.cn; lipingli@jlu.edu.cn

## Content

Figure S1. Schematic illustration of sample preparation	3
Figure S2. XRD patterns of the samples	4
Figure S3. SEM images and diameter distribution of the samples	5
<b>Figure S4.</b> TEM images and EDS mapping of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	6
<b>Figure S5.</b> XRD patterns of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and $PtO_y$ -mFeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H	7
Figure S6. Raman spectra of the samples	8
Figure S7. TEM image of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H	9
Figure S8. A comparison of $N_2$ adsorption desorption isotherms of the samples	10
Figure S9. CO oxidation performance of the samples	11
<b>Figure S10</b> . CO-PROX performance of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H in a long time testing	12
Figure S11. MS signals measured after injecting <sup>36</sup> O2 and <sup>28</sup> CO into reaction	13
Figure S12. Core level XPS spectra of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and control samples	14
<b>Figure S13.</b> Survey spectra of $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and control samples	15
Figure S14. XANES of PtO <sub>y</sub> -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and control samples	16
<b>Figure S15.</b> (a) $H_2$ -TPR and (b) $O_2$ -TPD profiles of $PtO_y$ -Fe $O_x$ /Ce $O_2$ -H and control	
samples	17
Figure S16. $O_2$ -TPD profiles of $PtO_y$ -Fe $O_x$ /Ce $O_2$ -H and $PtO_y$ -mFe $O_x$ /Ce $O_2$ -H	18
Figure S17. In situ DRIFTS spectra over the samples $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and	
$PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> in the range of 1800~4000cm <sup>-1</sup>	19
Figure S18. Evolutions of DRIFTS spectra after reactive gas adsorption on $PtO_y/CeO_2$	20
Figure S19. Temporal evolutions of DRIFTS spectra after CO saturation adsorption on	
PtOy-FeOx/CeO2-H, PtOy/CeO2, and PtOy-FeOx/CeO2	21
<b>Figure S20</b> . CO pulse adsorption profiles of the samples $PtO_y$ -FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub> -H and control	
samples	22
Table S1.         Lattice parameter, surface areas, grain size and stress of the samples	23
Table S2. Comparison of performance of catalysts reported in reference.	
24	
References	25



Figure S1. Schematic illustration of catalyst preparation



Figure S2. XRD patterns of the samples.



**Figure S3.** SEM images and statistical distribution of diameter of the samples: (a, b) CeO<sub>2</sub>, (c, d) FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>, (e, f) PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>, and (g, h) PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H.



Figure S4. (a) TEM, (b) HR-TEM images, and (c) EDS mapping of PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>.



Figure S5. XRD patterns of  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H and  $PtO_y$ -mFeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H (m=0.01, 0.05, and 0.2)



Figure S6. Raman spectra of the samples using 532 nm excitation.

Raman spectrum is a useful tool to detect ceria crystalline changes, such as lattice dilation effect with a proportional lower frequency shift from foreign ion doping, oxygen vacancy identification. Raman pattern is mainly composed of two peaks from  $F_{2g}$  mode (460 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and a vibration caused by oxygen vacancy (580 cm<sup>-1</sup>), as well as some weak second-order vibrations of CeO<sub>2</sub> (265, 835 and 1185 cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>1,2,3</sup>



Figure S7. TEM image of PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H.



**Figure S8.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption desorption isotherms of the samples: (a)  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H, (b)  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>, (c) FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>, and (d) CeO<sub>2</sub>. Inserted figures are the BJH pore size distribution curves of samples.



**Figure S9.** Catalytic performances of the samples for the model CO oxidation in 1% CO and 20%  $O_2$  with 79% He as balance gas.



Figure S10. CO-PROX performance of PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H in a long time testing.



**Figure S11.** MS signals measured after injecting  ${}^{36}O_2$  and  ${}^{28}CO$  into reaction with the samples: PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H (left) and PtO<sub>y</sub>-FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub> (right) measured at room temperature.



Figure S12. Core level XPS spectra of samples: (a) Ce 3d, (b) Pt 4f, (c) Fe 2p, and (d) O 1s.



Figure S13. Survey spectra of samples.



Figure S14. XANES of the samples.



**Figure S15.** (a) H<sub>2</sub>-TPR and (b) O<sub>2</sub>-TPD profiles of the given samples.  $\xi$  in (a) represents the ratio of H<sub>2</sub> spillover peak to total hydrogen consumption.



**Figure S16.** Comparison of O<sub>2</sub>-TPD profiles of the samples:  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H and  $PtO_y$ -mFeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H (m=0.01, 0.05 and 0.2).



**Figure S17.** In situ DRIFTS spectra obtained under CO-PROX conditions (1% CO, 1.25% O2 and 50% H<sub>2</sub> in He balance) over the samples: (a)  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H and (b)  $PtO_y$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>. The spectra were recorded at a time range of 0-90 min with an interval of 2 min.



Figure S18 Temporal evolutions of DRIFTS spectra after reactive gas adsorption on  $PtO_y/CeO_2$ .



**Figure S19.** Temporal evolutions of DRIFTS spectra after CO saturation adsorption on samples: (a)  $PtO_y/CeO_2$ , (c)  $PtO_y-FeO_x/CeO_2$ , (e)  $PtO_y-FeO_x/CeO_2$ -H in a continuous flow of N<sub>2</sub>. Temporal evolutions of DRIFTS isotherms after CO saturation adsorption on samples: (b)  $PtO_y/CeO_2$ , (d)  $PtO_y-FeO_x/CeO_2$ , (f)  $PtO_y-FeO_x/CeO_2$ -H in a continuous flow of N<sub>2</sub>. The measured interval is 2 min and time range is 0-30 min.



Figure S20. CO pulse adsorption profiles of the given samples.

samples	a=b=c (Å)	BET (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Grain size (nm) <sup>a</sup>	Stress (%) <sup>a</sup>
CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.414(2)	168.6	8.7	0.60
PtOy/CeO2	5.415(9)	161.3	8.1	0.48
FeO <sub>x</sub> /CeO <sub>2</sub>	5.410(9)	159.8	8.9	0.60
PtOy-FeOx/CeO2	5.408(3)	149.5	9.6	0.64
PtOy-FeOx/CeO2-H	5.414(1)	128.4	8.9	0.57

Table S1. Lattice parameter, surface areas, grain size and stress of samples.

<sup>a</sup>: The grain size and lattice stress were calculated by Williams-Hall theorem using Scherrer formula with lattice stress correction. 4 strong diffractions of (111), (200), (220), and (311) were chosen to calculate.

samples	Mass of catalyst (mg)	GHSV (mL·g <sub>cat</sub> - <sup>1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )	Gas	T <sub>100</sub>	Ref.
PtOy-FeOx/CeO2-H	50	60000	1%CO,1%O <sub>2</sub> ,50%H <sub>2</sub> He balance	RT	This work
CuCe-Fe	300	16000	<sup>-</sup> 1%CO,1%O <sub>2</sub> ,50%H <sub>2</sub> He balance	100°C	4
1/10Fe <sub>(N)</sub> -CuCZ	300	24000	1%CO,1%O <sub>2</sub> ,50%H <sub>2</sub> He balance	120°C	5
Pt/NiFeA1-600	50	60000	$\frac{1\%CO,20\%O_2}{\text{He balance}}$	100°C	6
Pt/CeO-S	30	200000	0.4%CO, 10%O <sub>2</sub> Ar balance	150°C	7
Pt/Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	50	240000	$1500 \text{ppmCO}, 10\%\text{O}_2$ $N_2 \text{ balance}$	150°C	8
CuO/CeO <sub>2</sub> - polyhedra	100	24000	1%CO,1.25%O <sub>2</sub> ,50%H <sub>2</sub> He balance	90°C	9

**Table S2.** Comparison of performance of catalysts reported in reference and  $PtO_{y}$ -FeO<sub>x</sub>/CeO<sub>2</sub>-H.

#### References

(1) R. Jain, A. S. Poyraz, D. P. Gamliel, J. Valla, S. L. Suib and R. Maric, *Appl. Catal., A*, 2015, **507**, 1-13.

(2) W. Lin, A. Herzing, C. Kiely and I. Wachs, J. Phys. Chem. C, 2008, 112, 5942-5951.

(3) D. L. De Faria, S. Venâncio Silva and M. De Oliveira, J. Raman Spectrosc., 1997, 28, 873-878.

(4) J. Lu, J. Wang, Q. Zou, D. He, L. Zhang, Z. Xu, S. He and Y. Luo, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 2177-2195.

(5) J. Wang, C. Han, X. Gao, J. Lu, G. Wan, D. He, R. Chen, K. Chen, S. He and Y. Luo, *J. Power Sources*, 2017, **343**, 437-445.

(6) J. Ding, L. Li, Y. Wang, H. Li, M. Yang and G. Li, Nanoscale, 2020, 12, 14882-14894.

(7) L. Nie, D. Mei, H. Xiong, B. Peng, Z. Ren, P. Hernandez Xavier Isidro, A. DeLaRiva,
M. Wang, H. Engelhard Mark, L. Kovarik, K. Datye Abhaya and Y. Wang, *Science*, 2017,
358, 1419-1423.

(8) L. Ma, X. Chen, J. Li, H. Chang and J. W. Schwank, *Catal. Today*, 2020, 355, 539-546.
(9) X. Guo and R. Zhou, *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2016, 6, 3862-3871.