

Supplementary Information

Characterization procedures

Phase measurement was carried out on an X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku D/MAX 2200PC) using Ni-filtered Cu K α radiation at 40 kV and 30 mA. *UV-Vis DRS* was recorded at the wavelength range of 200-900 nm on a Shimadzu UV-2700i spectrophotometer using solid BaSO₄ powder for background correction. *Textural parameter* measurements were carried out on a surface analyzer (JW-BK132F) using N₂ physicoadsorption. A sample of 200 mg was degassed at 250 °C for 4 h before measurement. The specific surface area was obtained using the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) model. Pore volume and pore distribution were obtained using the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) model. *Micro morphology* was observed on a FESEM (ZEISS Gemini 300 microscope) at 30 kV and a TEM (FEI Talos F200X) at 200 kV. *XPS* was performed on a Thermo Scientific K-Alpha spectrometer using an Al K α X-ray radiation source. The base pressure of the chamber was less than 5×10^{-8} Pa. The binding energy (B.E.) was calibrated to adventitious carbon using the C1s peak at 284.8 eV. *NH₃-TPD* was performed on a TP-5080 adsorption instrument. A sample of 50 mg was pretreated in a He flow (30 mL·min⁻¹) at 550 °C for 1 h and then cooled down to ambient temperature. Then NH₃ was adsorbed at 100 °C for 30 min followed by purge in the He flow for 0.5 h. The desorption of NH₃ was recorded using TCD as the temperature was raised at 10 °C·min⁻¹ from ambient temperature to 600 °C. *CO₂/C₃H₈-TPD* was carried out on a chemisorption instrument (Micromeritics AutoChem II 2920). A sample of 50 mg was placed into a U-shaped quartz tube and pretreated at 350 °C for 1 h in a He flow (30 mL·min⁻¹). Then the sample was cooled down to 50 °C and adsorbed CO₂/C₃H₈ (30 mL·min⁻¹) for 30 min. Next, the sample was purged by the He flow for 1 h. Subsequently, as the temperature rose to 800 °C at a rate of 10 °C·min⁻¹, the desorption amount of CO₂/C₃H₈ was recorded using TCD. For *H₂-TPR*, a sample of 50 mg was loaded into, followed by pretreatment at 300 °C for 1 h, and cooled down to ambient temperature in the He flow. Then, as the sample was heated at 10 °C·min⁻¹ to 800 °C in a 10% H₂/Ar flow (30 mL·min⁻¹), the H₂ consumed was recorded. *TG analysis* of the used catalyst samples was carried out on a thermogravimetric analyzer (NETZSCH STA 449). A sample of 20 mg was heated at 20 °C·min⁻¹ from ambient temperature to 800 °C in an air flow (30 mL·min⁻¹), and the weight was synchronously recorded. *Raman spectra* were recorded on a HORIBA Scientific LabRAM HR Evolution spectrophotometer equipped with a solid state laser (532 nm wave-length, 17 mW capacity) as the

excitation source and a 5x objective lens, at ambient temperature in the wavenumber range of 100–2000 cm^{-1} . *In-situ DRIFTS analysis* was carried out on a Bruker Tensor II spectrometer equipped with a diffuse reflectance cell. The catalyst sample was pretreated at 300 °C in an Ar flow ($20 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) for 2 h, and cooled down to 30 °C. The background was recorded. Then $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{-CO}_2$ (1/1, $20 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) was switched into. As the cell was heated at $10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$, the spectra at the set temperature interval were collected.

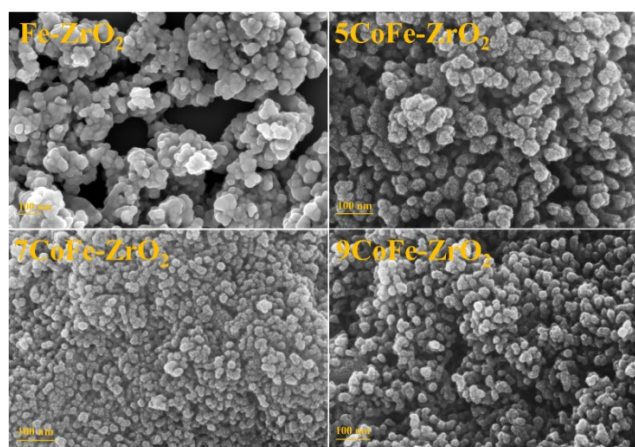


Fig. S1 SEM images of fresh catalysts.

Table S1 Textural parameters of fresh catalysts

Catalysts	A_{BET} ($\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	Cumulative pore volume($\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$)	Average pore diameter(nm)
Fe-ZrO ₂	63.9	0.30	10.9
3CoFe-ZrO ₂	87.6	0.26	8.3
5CoFe-ZrO ₂	87.9	0.25	9.4
7CoFe-ZrO ₂	88.3	0.25	8.7
9CoFe-ZrO ₂	89.6	0.24	8.4

Table S2 Initial catalytic activity of nCoFe-ZrO₂ for propane and CO₂ reaction

Catalysts	Conv. (%)		Hydrocarbon sel. (%)				Yield (%)			Carbon
	C ₃ H ₈	CO ₂	C ₃ H ₆	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₃ H ₆	CO	H ₂	balance (%)
Co-ZrO ₂	77.1	57.8	0	100	0	0	0	54.5	41.8	65.0
9CoFe-ZrO ₂	48.1	38.2	75.6	18.7	1.34	0.64	36.4	31.7	6.87	95.7
7CoFe-ZrO ₂	47.6	37.4	80.1	15.2	1.82	0.59	38.1	29.5	6.94	97.1
5CoFe-ZrO ₂	45.8	36.6	81.2	12.1	2.34	0.56	37.2	26.1	6.45	95.8
3CoFe-ZrO ₂	45.1	35.9	82.7	10.8	2.11	0.51	37.3	25.6	5.85	94.4
Fe-ZrO ₂	39.9	28.2	83.7	7.55	1.61	0.42	33.1	23.5	5.15	90.6

W/F=12.5 g·h·mol⁻¹, 550 °C, 0.1 MPa, TOS=10 min.

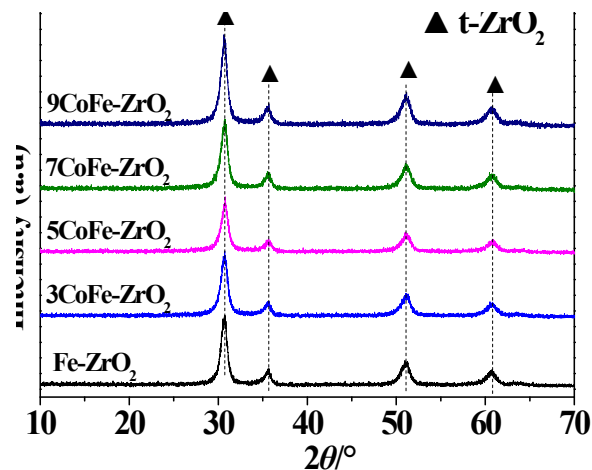


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of fresh catalysts.

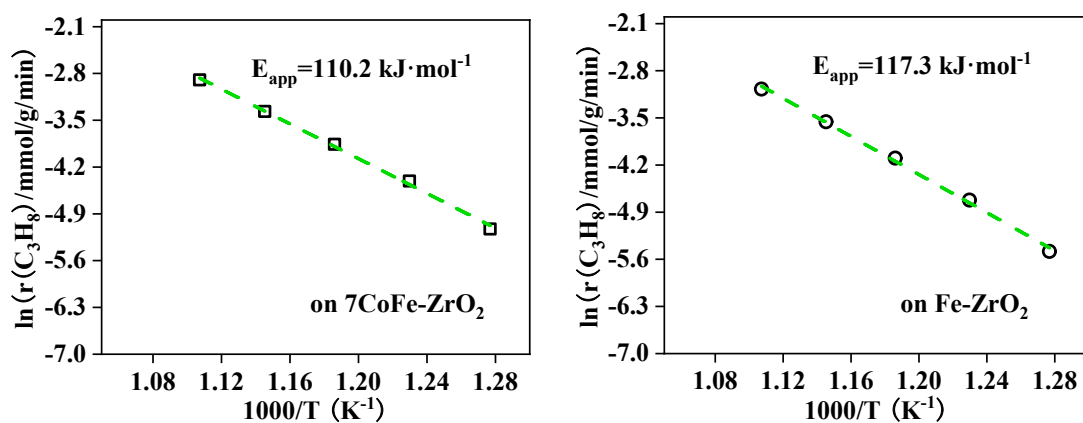


Fig. S3 Kinetics studies for PDH-CO₂.

F_0 : inlet molar flow rate of C_3H_8 , X : C_3H_8 conversion, and W_{cat} : cat. weight (0.5 g).

$W/F=5.3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (To avoid possible propane pyrolysis).

$T=510, 540, 570, 600, \text{ and } 630 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$, 0.1 MPa.

$$r(C_3H_8)(\text{mmol/g/min}) = \frac{F_0 \cdot X(C_3H_8)}{W_{cat}}$$

Table S3 Electron binding energy of Fe $2p_{3/2}$ for the used catalysts

Catalysts	B. E. (eV)		
	Fe ²⁺	Fe ³⁺	Fe ²⁺ / Fe ³⁺
7Co-FeZrO ₂	711.4	713.5	0.52
Fe-ZrO ₂	711.2	713.5	0.47

Table S4 Surface element composition of fresh catalysts based on XPS

Catalysts	Fe (wt.%)	Zr (wt.%)	O (wt.%)	Co (wt.%)	Co/(Fe ₂ O ₃ +ZrO ₂) (mass ratio)	Co/(Fe ₂ O ₃ +ZrO ₂) (nominal mass ratio)
Fe-ZrO ₂	8.20	22.10	69.70	/	/	/
5CoFe-ZrO ₂	6.63	18.48	72.74	2.15	4.87	5.0
7CoFe-ZrO ₂	5.69	17.39	74.23	2.69	6.84	7.0
9CoFe-ZrO ₂	4.83	16.59	75.52	3.06	8.91	9.0

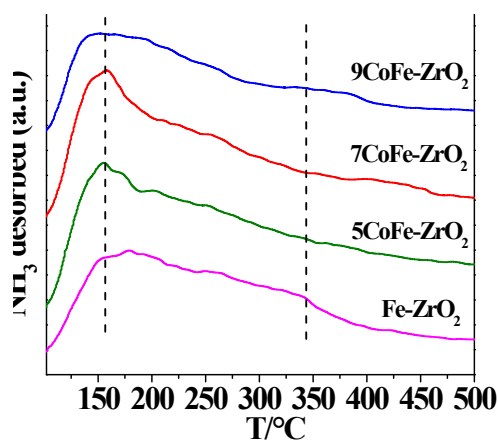
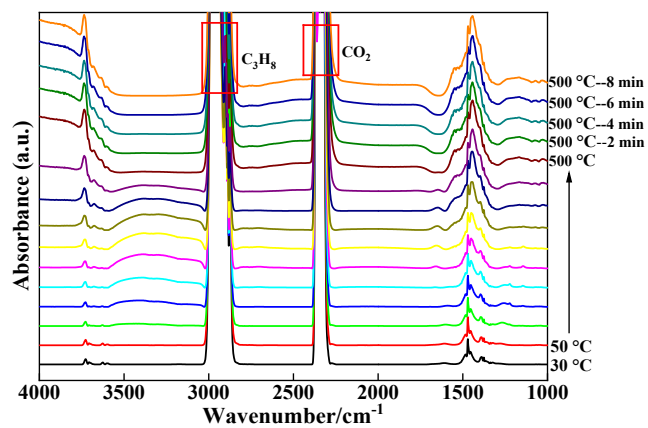
**Fig. S4** NH₃-TPD profiles of fresh catalysts.**Fig. S5** *In situ* DRIFT spectra for propane and CO₂ reaction on 7CoFe-ZrO₂.

Table S5 *In situ* DRIFT absorption assignments

Bands	Species	Modes	Ref.
3734	M(Fe/Zr/Co)-OH	ν (O-H)	S1, S2
3700	M(Fe/Zr/Co)-OH	ν (O-H)	S3, S4
3679	M(Fe/Zr/Co)-OH	ν (O-H)	S1, S2, S4
3631	triply bridged-OH (Zr-OH-Fe)	ν (O-H)	S5
3028-2814	gaseous C ₃ H ₈	ν (C-H)	S6
2400-2230	gaseous or *CO ₂	ν (C=O)	S7
1650	*HCO ₃	ν (COO)	S8
1546	*OOCH	ν (COO)	S9
1530	*OOCCH ₃	ν (COO)	S10
1469	methylene in C ₃ H ₈	δ (CH ₂)	S6, S11
1453	methyl in C ₃ H ₈ /C ₃ H ₆	δ (CH ₃)	S11
1443	methyl in C ₃ H ₆	δ (CH ₃)	S11
1394	*CO ₃	ν (C=O)	S8
1375	methyl in C ₃ H ₈ /C ₃ H ₆	δ (CH ₃)	S6
1070	*OCH ₃	ν (CO)	S12
1030	*CH ₃ OH	ν (CO)	S12

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