

Highly Efficient Cobalt-Modified Hopcalite Catalyst Prepared through the Crednerite-Spinel Transformation

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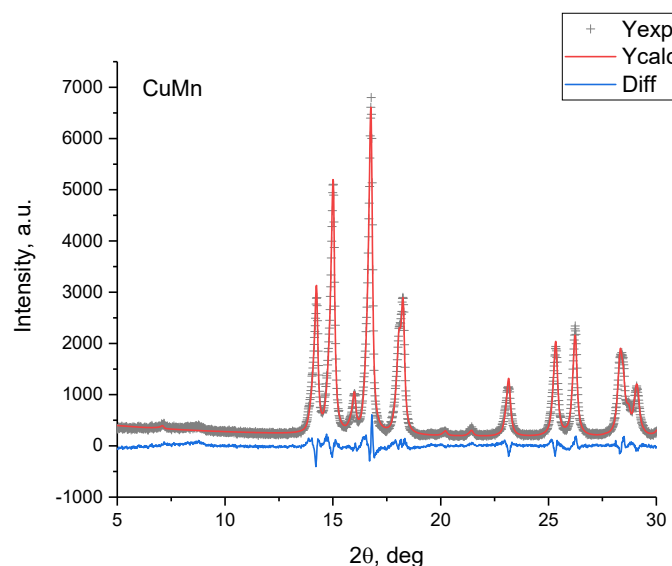


Figure S1. Both experimental (+) and simulated (red line) X-ray patterns for as-prepared CuMn sample. Simulation was performed using the Rietveld method. Blue line corresponds to difference curve. The obtained value of R_{wp} is close to 7.8%.

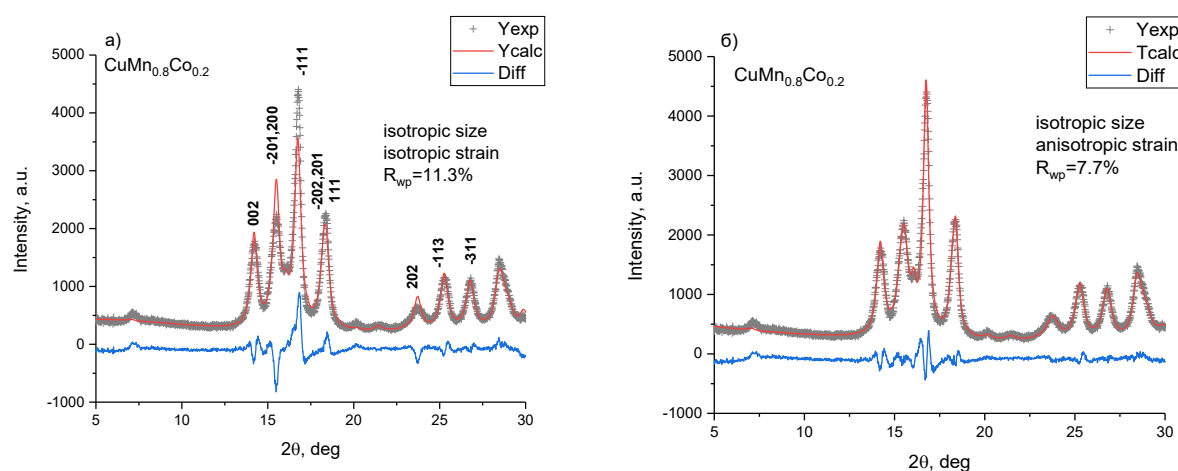


Figure S2. Experimental (+) and simulated (red line) X-ray patterns for $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ as well as corresponding difference curve (blue line). The structure refinement was performed via the Rietveld method using (a) isotropic or (b) anisotropic models for microstrains simulation.

Fig.S2a shows experimental X-ray diffraction pattern for the $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ sample as well as the simulated Rietveld refinement based on the crednerite structure. Only the isotropic broadening of the diffraction lines (due to the change in the crystallite size and the concentration of microstrains) was taken into account for the refinement. In this case, the high value of $R_{wp} = 11.5$ is due to a poor description of the experimental broadening for the reflections of -201, 200, 202 (not wide enough) and -111 (not narrow enough). Previously, the defect structure of the

AgMnO₂ oxide with a crednerite-type structure was discussed elsewhere [1]. The X-ray diffraction pattern of AgMnO₂ was also characterized by anisotropic broadening of the reflections, which was associated with the formation of planar defects. However, the presence of such defects in the crednerite structure causes a broadening of 110, -111, 111 reflections.

Table S1. Phase composition and corresponding crystallite sizes in accordance with the full-profile Rietveld refinement of experimental X-ray patterns

Sample	Phases	As-prepared		T=250°C		T=350°C	
		Content, wt.%	Crystal size, nm	Content, wt.%	Crystal size, nm	Content, wt.%	Crystal size, nm
CuMn	Crednerite CuMnO ₂	100	39(6)	100	19(2)	25	15(1)
	Cubic spinel (Cu,Mn) ₃ O ₄	-	-	-	-	73	14(2)
	Tenorite CuO	-	-	-	-	2	12(2)
CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1}	Crednerite Cu(Mn,Co)O ₂	100	23(3)	83	19(2)	-	-
	Cubic spinel (Cu,Mn,Co) ₃ O ₄	-	-	17	11(2)	95	11(1)
	Tenorite CuO	-	-	-	-	5	9(1)
CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2}	Crednerite Cu(Mn,Co)O ₂	100	10(1)	55	8(1)	-	-
	Cubic spinel (Cu,Mn,Co) ₃ O ₄	-	-	45	7(1)	93	10(1)
	Tenorite CuO	-	-	-	-	7	7(1)
CuMn _{0.7} Co _{0.3}	Crednerite Cu(Mn,Co)O ₂	74	8(1)	21	9(1)	-	-
	Tetragonal spinel CoMn ₂ O ₄	18	7(1)	18	6(1)	-	-
	Delafossite CuCoO ₂	3	≈5*	3	≈10*	2	25(9)
	Tenorite CuO	5	15(1)	19	3.2(3)	15	6.8(3)
	Cubic spinel (Cu,Mn,Co) ₃ O ₄	-	-	38	3.9(1)	83	13(1)
CuMn _{0.5} Co _{0.5}	Cubic spinel (Co,Mn)O ₄	71	4.9(2)	-	-	65	11(1)
	Tenorite CuO	12	20(1)	-	-	27	32(6)
	Cuprite Cu ₂ O	17	>100	-	-	8	>100

*parameters were not refined due to low phase content;

Table S2. Structural parameters for crednerite particles in the composition of as-prepared CuMn_{1-x}Co_x samples, where x=0, 0.1, 0.2, and 0.3

Sample	a, Å	b, Å	c, Å	β, °	V, Å ³	Microstrains*
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CuMn	5.589(1)	2.884(1)	5.892(1)	103.97(2)	92.17(3)	0.008(1)
CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1}	5.505(3)	2.886(1)	5.896(3)	104.37(3)	90.75(6)	0.017(10)
CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2}	5.414(3)	2.891(3)	5.901(3)	104.76(3)	89.3(1)	0.033(1)
CuMn _{0.7} Co _{0.3}	5.355(3)	2.892(2)	5.890(3)	105.28(6)	88.0(1)	**

* values averaged in all crystallographic directions;

** - parameters were not reliably obtained due to the presence of other interfering phases.

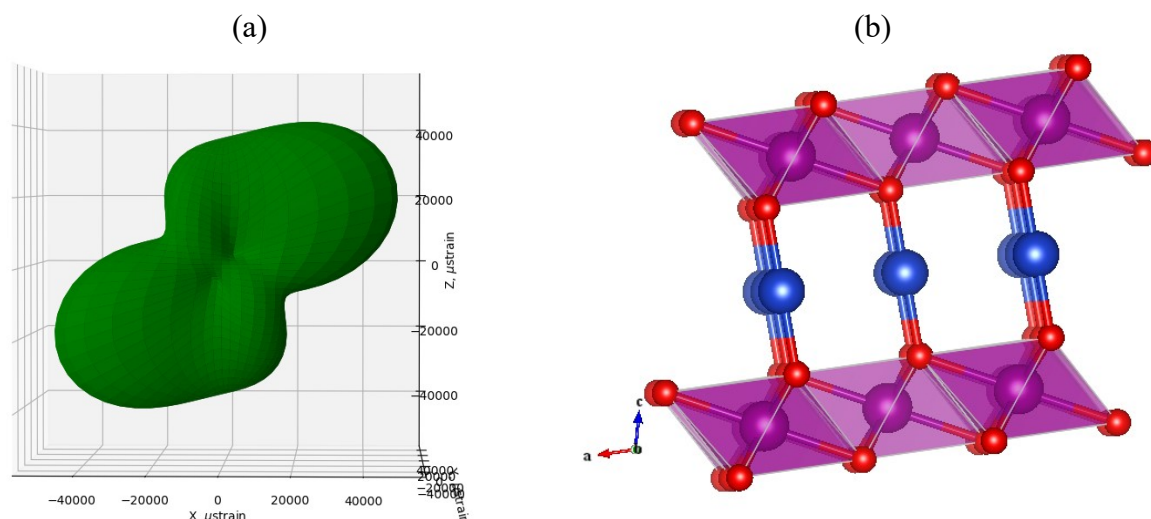


Figure S3. (a) Graphic visualization of the refined elements of anisotropic microstrain tensor; (b) Crednerite structure in the xz plane reflecting the long Mn-O bonds of distorted octahedra MnO₆: blue circle – copper, red circle – oxygen, violet circle – manganese.

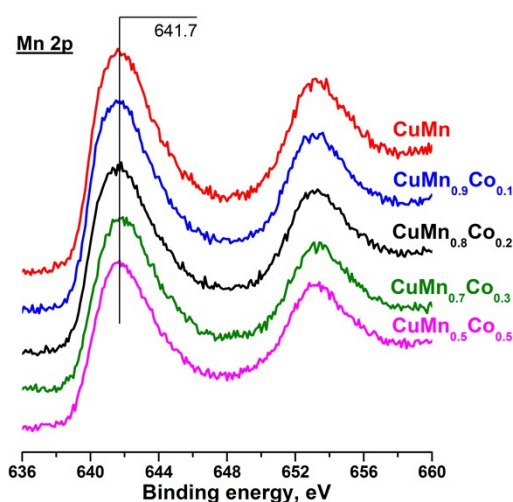


Figure S4. Spectral regions of Mn 2p for as-prepared CuMn_{1-x}Co_x catalysts with varied Co content ($x=0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ u 0.5)

Table S3. The values of specific surface area according to the BET theory for studied catalysts

Sample	Specific surface area (S_a), m ² /g
CuMn-250	35

CuMn-350	32
As-prepared CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1}	45
CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1} -250	43
CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1} -350	31
As-prepared CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2}	54
CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2} -250	46
CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2} -350	37
As-prepared CuMn _{0.7} Co _{0.3}	35
CuMn _{0.7} Co _{0.3} -250	29
CuMn _{0.7} Co _{0.3} -350	23
As-prepared CuMn _{0.5} Co _{0.5}	52
CuMn _{0.5} Co _{0.5} -350	49

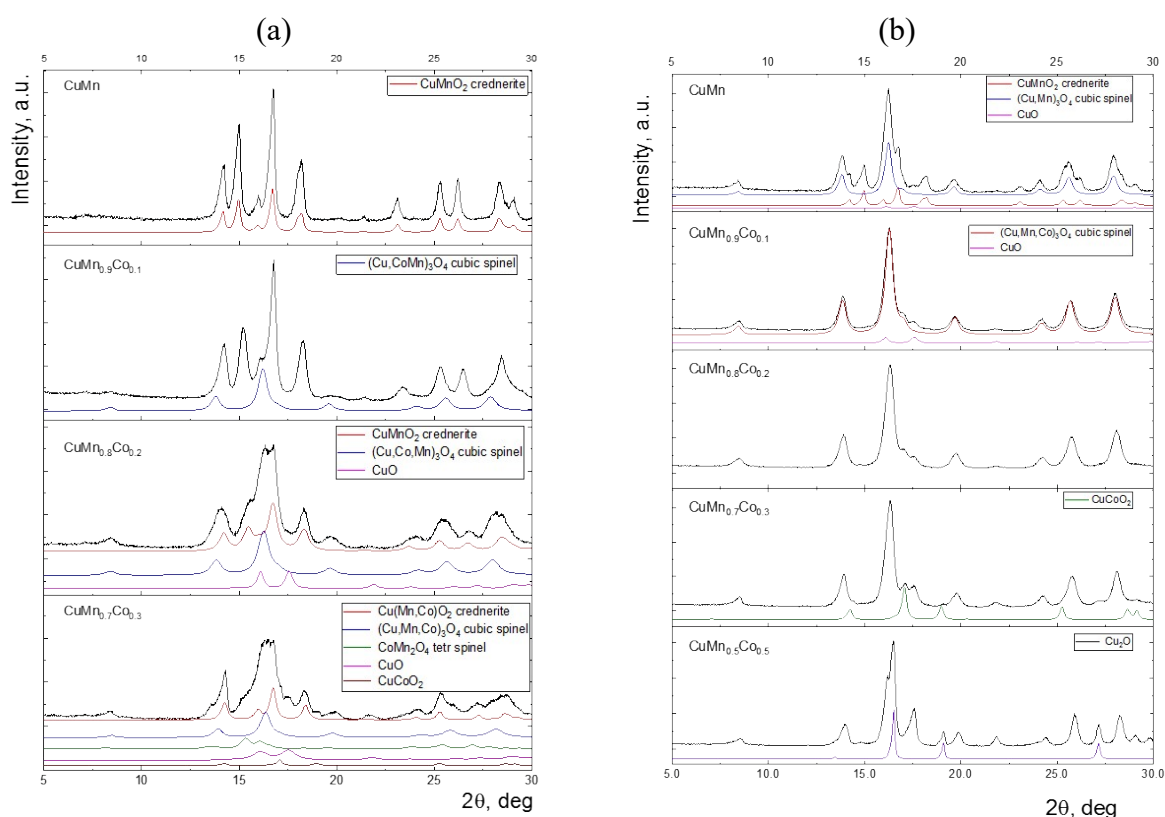


Figure S5. Experimental X-ray patterns for CuMn_{1-x}Co_x samples ($x=0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3$ u 0.5) after catalytic measurements with heating up to (a) 250 and (b) 350°C in the comparison with simulated data for reference compounds. Simulation was performed using the full-profile Rietveld refinement. Quantitative data about phase composition and crystallite sized are presented in Table S1 above.

Table S4. Lattice and isotropic microstrain parameters for cubic spinel particles in the composition of CuMn_{1-x}Co_x samples after catalytic measurements with heating up to 250 and 350°C

Sample	lattice parameter a , Å		microstrains	
	T=250°C	T=350°C	T=250°C	T=350°C
CuMn	-	8.303(1)	-	0.24(2)
CuMn _{0.9} Co _{0.1}	8.320(6)	8.280(2)	0.41(6)	0.26(2)

$\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$	8.286(6)	8.265(2)	0.42(6)	0.21(2)
$\text{CuMn}_{0.7}\text{Co}_{0.3}$	8.24(1)	8.253(2)	—*	0.24(1)
$\text{CuMn}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.5}$	—	8.205(2)	—*	0.07(1)

* - the parameter was not refined due to the presence of other interfering phases

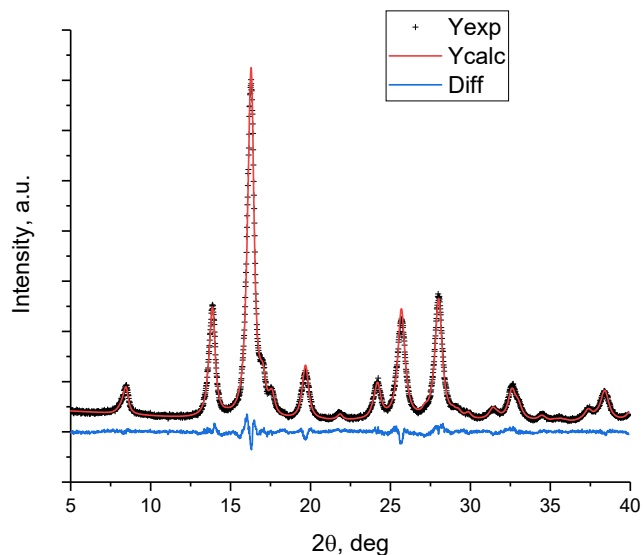


Figure S6. Experimental (+) and simulated (red line) X-ray patterns for $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ -350 sample as well as corresponding difference curve (blue line). Simulation was performed using the full-profile Rietveld refinement taking into the account the presence of both cubic spinel $(\text{Cu,Mn,Co})_3\text{O}_4$ and CuO particles. In the case of spinel $(\text{Cu,Mn,Co})_3\text{O}_4$ the model with Cu cations in both tetrahedral and octahedral positions was considered.

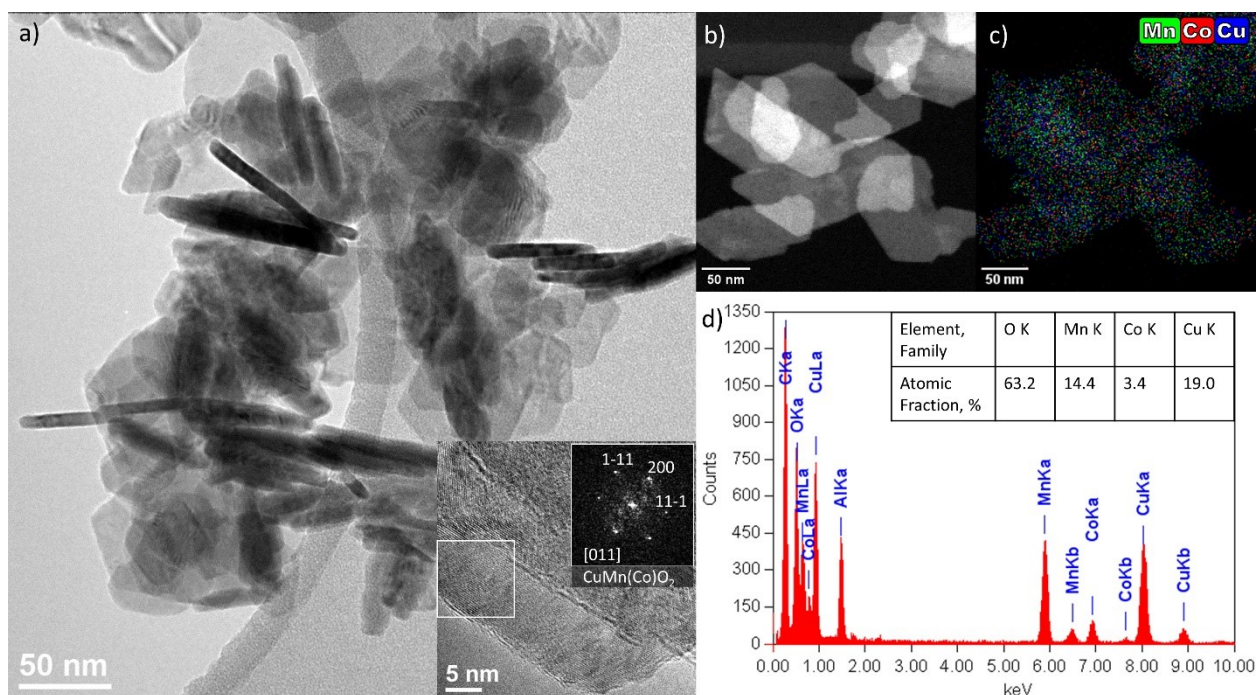


Fig. S7. TEM data for $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ sample: (a) TEM image, high resolution TEM image and the insertion of FFT of selected area with indication of reflections from crednerite-type $\text{CuMn}(\text{Co})\text{O}_2$ particles; (b) HAADF-STEM image and (c) corresponding EDX mapping showing the distribution of Mn (green), Co (red), and Cu (blue) in the sample as well as (d) corresponding EDX spectrum and quantitative data about element concentration for selected area.

Table S5. Quantitative TPR-CO data for CuMn and $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ samples after heating at 350°C in Ar or $20\%\text{O}_2/\text{Ar}$

	* CuMn		* $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$	
	Ar	$20\%\text{O}_2/\text{Ar}$	Ar	$20\%\text{O}_2/\text{Ar}$
Evolved CO_2 , $0-600^\circ\text{C}$	6858 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	12110 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	6510 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	12786 $\mu\text{mol/g}$
CO/CO_2 , $0-600^\circ\text{C}$	1.29	1.22	1.19	1.28
Evolved CO_2 , $0-100^\circ\text{C}$	22 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	127 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	45 $\mu\text{mol/g}$	204 $\mu\text{mol/g}$
δ for $\text{CuMn}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x\text{O}_{2+\delta}$	-	0.79	-	0.95
$[\text{O}]_{100}/[\text{O}]_{600}$	0.003	0.0105	0.007	0.016

*total oxygen quantity for CuMn and $\text{CuMn}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}$ samples was calculated to be near 13291 and 13220 $\mu\text{mol/g}$ respectively;

Table S6. Specific catalytic rates of dry CO oxidation over different hopcalites (CuMnO_x) at room temperature

CuMnO_x synthesis	Reaction conditions	GHSV_{CO} , $\text{ml}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}_{\text{cat}}^{-1}$	Specific reaction rate		Reference
			W_s , $\times 10^{-3} \text{ ml}(\text{CO})\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	W_m , $\times 10^{-2} \text{ ml}(\text{CO})\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	
Thermal decomposition of supercritically precipitated copper and manganese acetates	$T=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V=22.5 \text{ ml/min}$ $[\text{CO}]_0=0.5 \text{ vol.}\%$ $m_{\text{cat}}=50 \text{ mg}$	135	-	0.375	S. Kondrat et al. [2]
Co-precipitation from copper and manganese nitrates using Na_2CO_3	$T=20^\circ\text{C}$ $V=55 \text{ ml/min}$ $[\text{CO}]_0=0.45 \text{ vol.}\%$ $m_{\text{cat}}=100 \text{ mg}$	149	1.1	3.71	G. Hutchings et al [3]
Co-precipitation from copper and manganese nitrates using Na_2CO_3	$T=25^\circ\text{C}$ $V=21 \text{ ml/min}$ $[\text{CO}]_0=0.5 \text{ vol.}\%$ $m_{\text{cat}}=50 \text{ mg}$	126	0.185	1.575	T. Clarke, PhD thesis [4]

Co-precipitation from copper and manganese nitrates using Na_2CO_3	T=25°C V=22.5 ml/min [CO] ₀ =0.5 vol. % m _{cat} =50 mg	135	0.098	0.85	C. Jones, PhD thesis [5]
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Table S7. Specific catalytic rates of dry CO oxidation over various Cu-Co-Mn catalytic systems at near room temperature

Catalyst	Reaction conditions	GHSV _{CO} , ml·h ⁻¹ ·g _{cat} ⁻¹	Specific reaction rate		Reference
			W_s , ×10 ⁻³ ml(CO)·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹	W_m , ×10 ⁻² ml(CO)·g ⁻¹ ·s ⁻¹	
CuMn _{0.8} Co _{0.2} -350	T=25°C V=200 ml/min [CO] ₀ =0.24 vol.% m _{cat} =300 mg S=37 m ² /g light-off	96	0.5	1.7	This work
1%Co/CuMnO _x	T=25°C V=22.5 ml/min [CO] ₀ =0.5 vol.% S=73 m ² /g steady state (120 min)	135	0.3	1.8	C. Jones et al. [6]
Mn-Cu-Co	T=25°C V=30 ml/min [CO] ₀ =1 vol.% m _{cat} =100 mg S=176 m ² /g light-off	180	0.1	2.3	K.-H. Choi et al. [7]
CuMnCo _{RC3}	T=25°C V=60 ml/min [CO] ₀ =2.5 vol.% m _{cat} =100 mg S=138.6 m ² /g light-off	900	0.3	3.8	S. Dey et al. [8]
CoO _x -CuO _x -10MnO _x	T=30°C V=83.33 ml/min [CO] ₀ =5 vol.% m _{cat} =900 mg S=33.7 m ² /g light-off	278	1.3	4.2	R.D. Kerkar et al. [9]
Amorphous CuCoMnO ₄	T=60°C V=60 ml/min [CO] ₀ =1 vol.% m _{cat} =20 mg S=188 m ² /g light-off	1800	0.4	7.7	P.A. Wright et al. [10]
Crystallized CuCoMnO ₄	T=60°C V=60 ml/min [CO] ₀ =1 vol.% m _{cat} =20 mg S=113 m ² /g light-off	1800	0.8	9.2	P.A. Wright et al. [10]
CuO nanopowders	T=65°C V=1000 ml/min [CO] ₀ =0.2 vol.% m _{cat} =188.5 mg S=77 m ² /g light-off	637	0.23	1.8	D.A. Svintsitskiy et al. [11]

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