Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers

Supporting Information

Constructing 3D crosslinked CeO₂ nanosheet/graphene architectures anchored

with Pd nanoparticles for boosted formic acid and methanol oxidation performance

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1. Figures



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Fig. S13. The stability characteristics of different catalysts in formic acid oxidation. (a) Cycling stability comparison of Pd/CeO₂-G(5:5), Pd/CeO₂, Pd/G, Pd/CNT, and Pd/C. Results from 500 consecutive cycle scans of methanol oxidation in 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ and 0.5 mol L⁻¹ HCOOH for (b) Pd/CeO₂-G(5:5), (c) Pd/CeO₂, (d) Pd/G, (e) Pd/CNT, and (f) Pd/C catalysts, highlighting the superior cycling stability of Pd/CeO₂-G(5:5).



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Fig.S19. Relaxed atomic structures for the CO adsorption on (a) Pd/G and (b)Pd-CeO₂ models, further confirming the enhanced anti-poisoning capability of Pd when supported on CeO₂.

Electrode	ECSA $(m^2 g^{-1})$		Mass activity		Specific activity	
			$(mA mg^{-1})$		(mA cm ⁻²)	
	DFAFC	DMFC	DFAFC	DMFC	DFAFC	DMFC
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(1:9)	37.5	43.6	276.8	415.2	7.8	11.8
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(3:7)	84.7	91.7	502.0	1773.0	14.2	50.2
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(5:5)	107.9	115.8	681.0	2143.5	19.3	60.7
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(7:3)	47.1	58.5	372.1	563.0	10.5	15.9
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(9:1)	30.7	37.8	300.3	498.8	8.5	14.1
Pd/CeO ₂	8.5	12.7	54.5	166.0	1.5	4.7
Pd/G	28.6	35.0	245.0	353.0	6.9	10.0
Pd/CNT	23.1	20.1	200.0	242.5	5.7	6.9
Pd/C	18.2	17.0	124.5	138.5	3.5	3.9

 Table S1. Compiled study comparing CV results for different catalysts.

Catalyst	ECSA	Mass activity	Scan rate	Electrolyte	Refer
	(m ² g ⁻¹)	(mA mg ⁻¹)	(mV s ⁻¹)	Electrolyte	ence
				$0.5 \text{ M H}_2 \text{SO}_4 +$	
Pd/CeO ₂ -	107.9	681.0	50		This
G(5:5)				$0.5 \text{ M} \text{HCOOH} \pm$	work
	115.8	2143.5	50	$1 \text{ M CH}_{2}\text{OH}$	
				1 M KOH +	
PtPd/GO	38.0	924.0	50		[1]
				0.5 M CH ₃ OH	
				1 M KOH +	
Pd-Cu-Co/GO	47.1	1062.5	50		[2]
				$1 \text{ M CH}_3\text{OH}$	
DA Ma N/CO	515	527 7	50	$0.5 \text{ M H}_2 \text{SO}_4 +$	[2]
ru-100210/00	51.5	552.7	50	0 5 М НСООН	[3]
				1 M KOH +	
Pd/BN-GO	43.4	1141.7	50		[4]
				1 M CH ₃ OH	
				0.5 M NaOH +	
Pd/BNG	82.1	707.5	50		[5]
				1 M CH ₃ OH	
DJ/NG CO	02.4	501.9	50	$0.5 \text{ M H}_2 \text{SO}_4 +$	[6]
Pa/INS-GO	83.4	301.8	30	05МНСООН	[0]
				1 M KOH +	
Pd/PPv-GO	69.4	1192.7	50		[7]
5				1 M CH ₃ OH	
Pd/CoMoO ₄ -				1 M KOH +	
modified	50.5	1109.3	50		[8]
graphene				$1 \text{ M CH}_{3}\text{OH}$	
D1/DDUE CO	510	1520.0	50	I M KOH +	[0]
Pa/DPHE-GO	54.8	1539.0	50		[9]
				$0.5 \text{ M} \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 +$	
Pd/MCNTs	68.3	402	50	0.0 101 112004	[10]
				0.5 M HCOOH	L .]
				1 M KOH +	
PdCuSn/CNTs	N.A.	395.9	50		[11]
				0.5 M CH ₃ OH	
Pd/NG-CNT	00.0	1207.0	50	0.5 M NaOH +	[10]
	88.8	1396.0	50		[12]
				I M CH ₃ OH	

Table S2. Comparison of methanol oxidation behavior on the Pd/CeO_2 -G(5:5)composite and various Pd-based electrocatalysts.

	R _{ct}			
Electrode —	Value (ohm)	Error (%)		
Pd/CeO ₂ -G(5:5)	17.6	6.1		
Pd/G	32.6	8.7		
Pd/CNT	38.7	4.8		
Pd/C	2166.0	3.3		

 Table S3. The charge-transfer resistance (Rct) of different catalysts.

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