

Supporting Information

Rapid microwave-assisted hydrothermal synthesis of CeO₂ octahedrons with mixed valence state and their catalytic activity for thermal decomposition of ammonium perchlorate

*Jing Shi,^a Huixiang Wang,^b Yequn Liu,^a Xiaobo Ren,^{b,c} Haizhen Sun,^a and Baoliang
Lv^{*,b}*

^a Analytical Instrumentation Center, State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion,
Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan, 030001, China

^b State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion, Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan, 030001, China

^c University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China.

* Corresponding author. Tel: +86-0351-4063121; Fax: +86-0351-4041153;

E-mail: lbl604@sxicc.ac.cn

Synthesis of CeO₂ cubes

0.868 g of Ce(NO₃)₃·6H₂O and 9.6 g of NaOH were dissolved in 5 and 35 mL of deionized water, respectively. Then, these two solutions were mixed in a Teflon bottle, and this mixture was kept stirring for 30 min with the formation of a milky slurry. Subsequently, the Teflon bottle was held in a stainless steel vessel autoclave. Finally, the autoclave was sealed and transferred into a electric oven, and was subjected to hydrothermal treatment at 180 °C for 24 h. After the hydrothermal treatment, fresh white precipitates were separated by centrifugation, washed with deionized water and ethanol several times, followed by drying at 60 °C in air overnight.

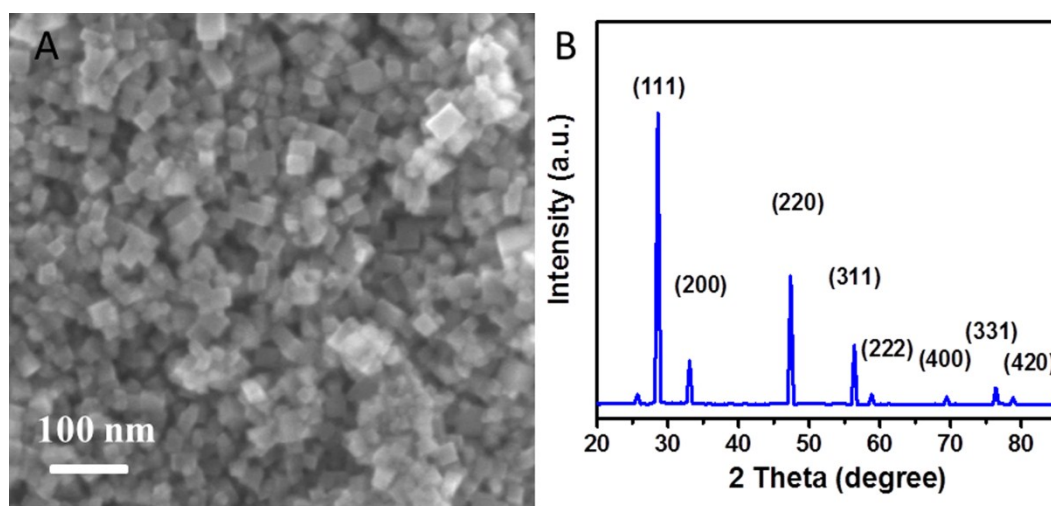


Fig. S1 SEM image (A) and XRD pattern (B) for CeO₂ cubes.

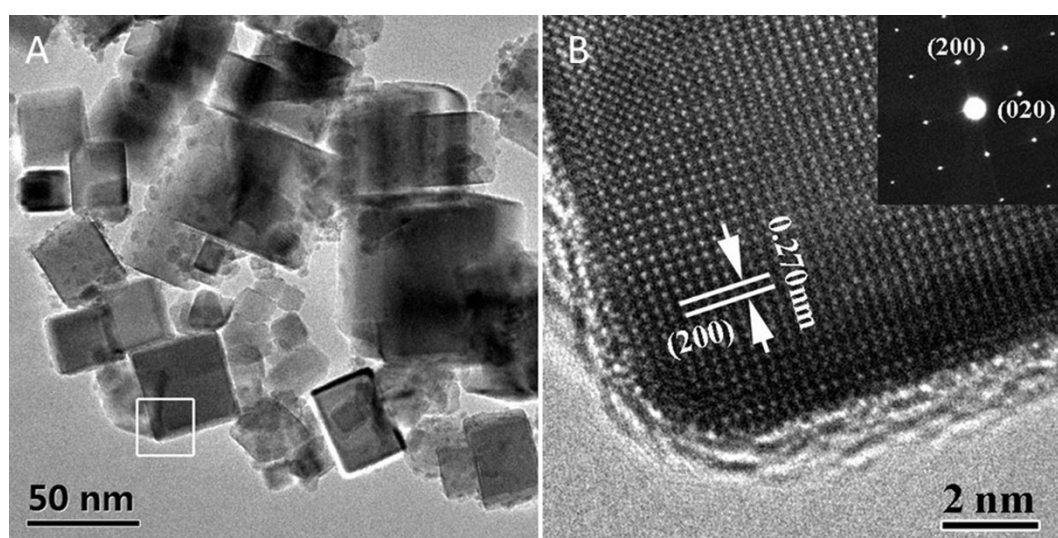


Fig. S2 TEM and HRTEM images of CeO₂ cubes: (A) the overview of typical cubes, (B) the HRTEM image of white regions in (A), inset is a fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis.

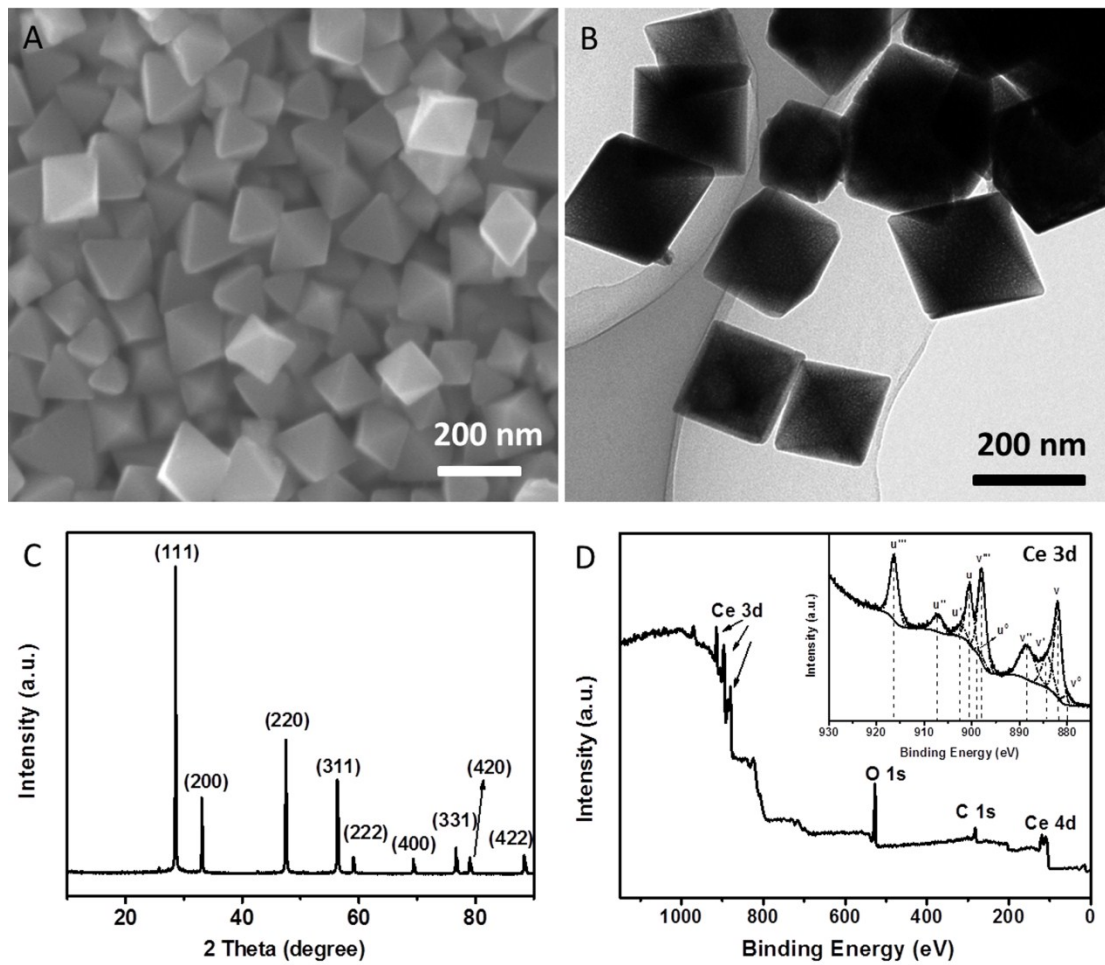


Fig. S3 (A) SEM and (B) TEM images, (C) XRD and (D) the survey XPS patterns of recovered CeO_2 catalyst, the inset in (D) is the multi peak separation patterns of Ce 3d.