## Supporting Information

## Direct Synthesis of Higher Alcohols from Syngas over Modified

Mo<sub>2</sub>C Catalysts under Mild Reaction Conditions

Caiqi Wang<sup>a,b</sup>, Hailing Yu<sup>a,b</sup>, Tiejun Lin<sup>a</sup>, Xingzhen Qi<sup>a,b</sup>, Fei Yu<sup>a</sup>, Liangshu Zhong<sup>a,c,\*</sup>, Yuhan Sun<sup>a,c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> CAS Key Laboratory of Low-Carbon Conversion Science and Engineering, Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 201203, P.R. China

<sup>b</sup> University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P.R. China

<sup>c</sup> School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai
201203, P.R. China

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail: zhongls@sari.ac.cn (L. Zhong), sunyh@sari.ac.cn (Y. Sun).

Content (wt%)				
Rh	Κ	Mo		
-	-	74.5		
1.8	-	73.5		
1.6	4.8	70.3		
-	5.2	71.4		
	Rh - 1.8 1.6 -	Content (w       Rh     K       -     -       1.8     -       1.6     4.8       -     5.2	Content (wt%)       Rh     K     Mo       -     -     74.5       1.8     -     73.5       1.6     4.8     70.3       -     5.2     71.4	

Table S1 The element content of various catalysts determined by ICP-OES.

Table S2 The catalytic performances for syngas conversion over Rh/AC and RhK/AC catalysts.

Catalysts	CO	$CO_2$	Selectivity (C%, free of $CO_2$ )				
	Conversion %	Selectivity	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	C <sub>2+</sub> Oxy	Olefins	$\mathrm{CH}_4$	C <sub>2+</sub> Alkane
Rh/AC	1.3	11.8	10.5	20.2	5.0	45.0	19.3
RhK/AC	4.5	25.0	74.1	5.0	2.2	14.9	3.8
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Reaction conditions: 290 °C,  $H_2/CO = 1$ , 3 MPa, GHSV = 1200 mL·g<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>.



Figure S1 TEM and HAADF-STEM images of the reduced catalysts. (a, b) Rh/Mo<sub>2</sub>C, (c, d) RhK/Mo<sub>2</sub>C.



Figure S2 TEM images of the spent catalysts. (a) Rh/Mo<sub>2</sub>C, (b) RhK/Mo<sub>2</sub>C.



Figure S3 Elemental mapping of C and O for spent Rh/Mo<sub>2</sub>C (a, b) and

RhK/Mo<sub>2</sub>C (c, d) catalysts.



Figure S4 In situ DRIFTs of CO adsorption from 0.1 to 0.5 MPa at 50  $^\circ$ C over Rh/Mo<sub>2</sub>C (a) and RhK/Mo<sub>2</sub>C (b) catalysts.



Figure S5 Dependence of CO consumption rate on WHSV. (Conditions: H<sub>2</sub>/CO=1, 290 °C, 1 MPa, 0.4 g of catalyst diluted with 2 g quartz)

For kinetic study, the diffusion effects were excluded by adjusting the WHSV over RhK/Mo<sub>2</sub>C catalyst. With the increase of WHSV from 1500 to 7500 mL·g<sub>cat.</sub><sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup> (Figure S5), CO consumption rate increased and then remained almost constant when WHSV reached 6000 mL·g<sub>cat.</sub><sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>, demonstrating a negligible effect on mass-transfer diffusion when WHSV was higher than 6000 mL·g<sub>cat.</sub><sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>. In the kinetic study, WHSV of 7500 mL·g<sub>cat.</sub><sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup> was used to avoid the effect of mass transfer. In addition, to exclude the effect of heat transfer, 0.4 g of catalyst was diluted with 2 g quartz sand to remove the reaction heat.



Figure S6 Rh 3d XPS spectra of (a) Rh/AC, (b) RhK/AC after reduction in syngas flow.



Figure S7. TEM image of the spent RhK/AC catalyst.



Figure S8. HAADF-STEM image and the corresponding EDS elemental



mapping images of the spent RhK/AC catalyst.

Figure S9. TEM image of the spent Rh/AC catalyst with size distribution of Rh nanoparticles.