

**Ultrahigh efficiency CH<sub>4</sub> photocatalytic conversion to C1 liquid products over cheap and plentiful CeO<sub>2</sub> at 30 °C**

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**Key words:** CeO<sub>2</sub>, oxygen vacancy, CH<sub>4</sub> conversion, photocatalysis, C1 products

**Fig. S1-S8, Table S1-S4**

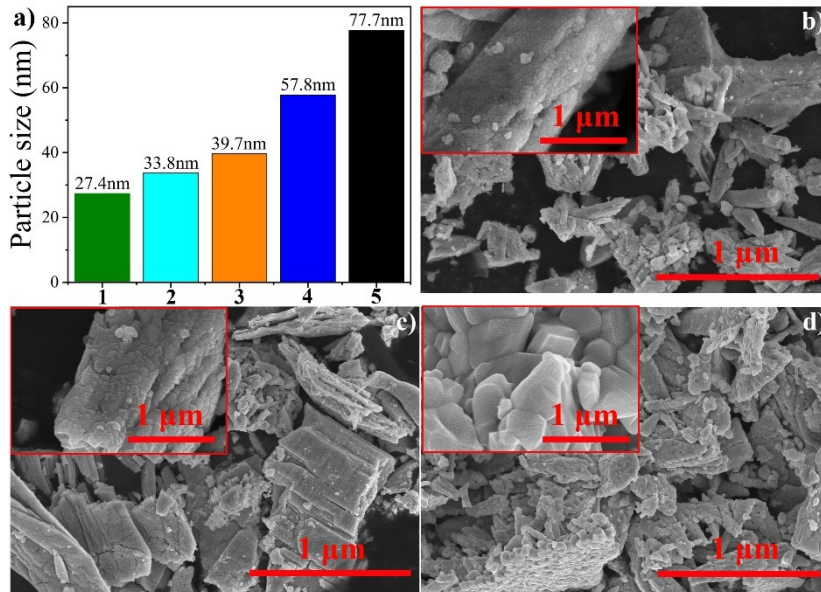


Fig. S1 a) Particle size distributions of different catalysts calculated using Scherrer equation, b-d) Low- and high-magnification SEM images of representative samples.

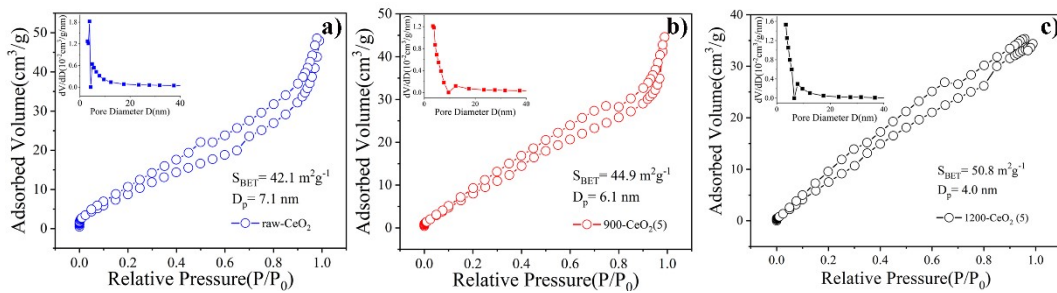


Fig. S2 The nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and pore size distributions of raw-CeO<sub>2</sub>, 900-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) and 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) respectively.

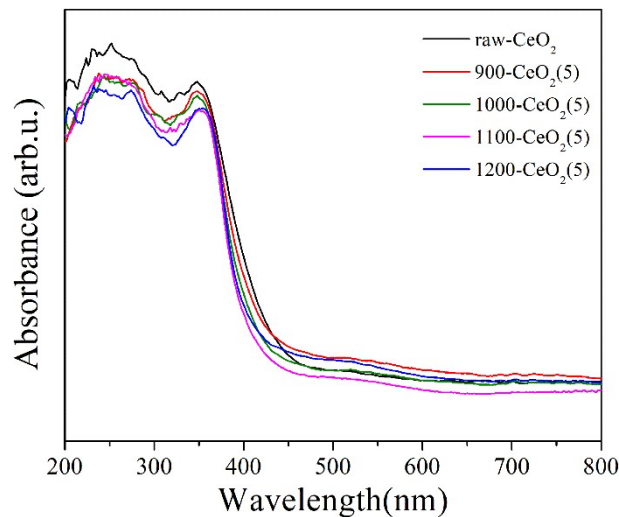


Fig. S3 UV-vis absorption spectra of different samples.

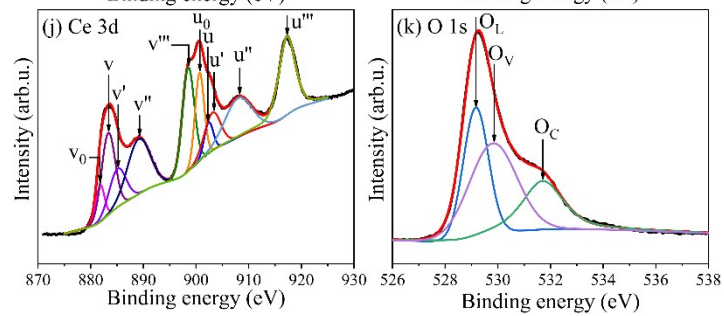
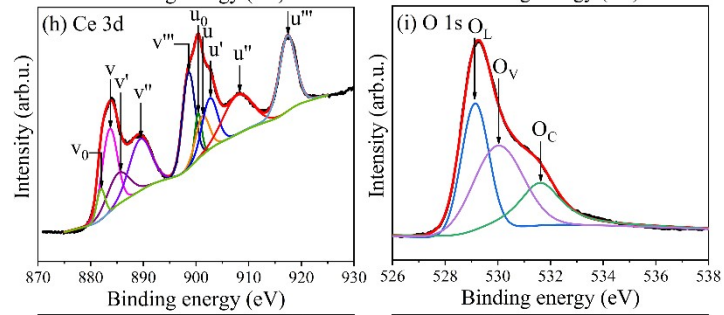
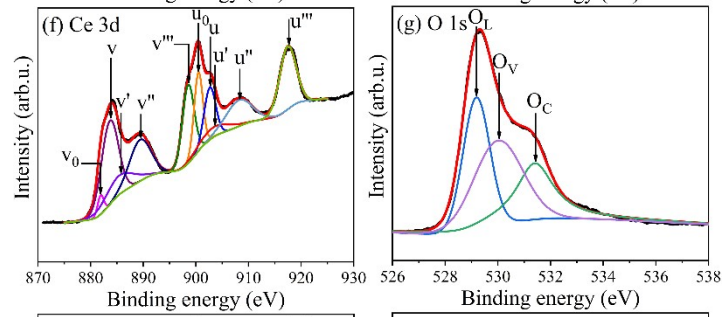
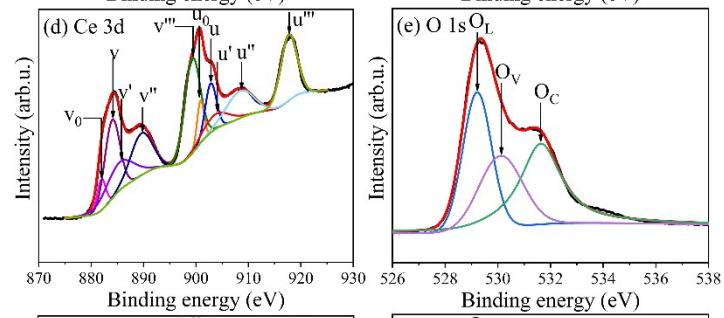
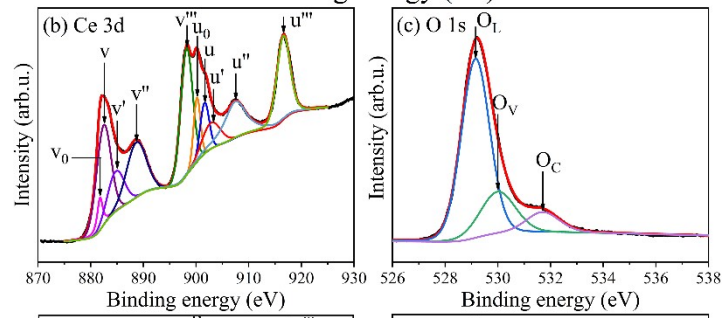
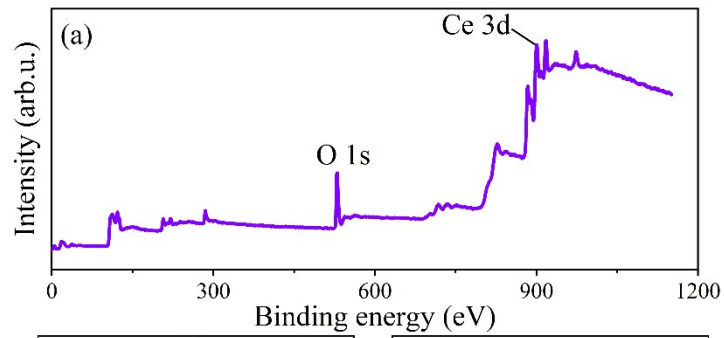


Fig. S4 a) XPS survey spectra of sample 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>, and high resolution Ce 3d and O 1s XPS spectra of sample b, c) raw-CeO<sub>2</sub>, d, e) 900-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5), f, g) 1000-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5), h, i) 1100- CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) and j, k) 1100- CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) respectively.

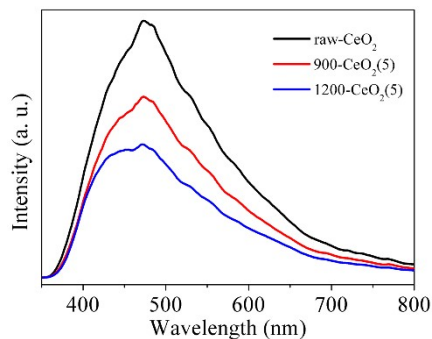


Fig. S5 Photoluminescence spectra of raw-CeO<sub>2</sub>, 900-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) and 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5).

Catalyst	Main Products	Oxidant	Temperature	Pressure	References
Fe/TiO <sub>2</sub>	alcohol	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Room temperature	Atmospheric pressure	17
Cu/C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	ethanol	H <sub>2</sub> O	Room temperature	Atmospheric pressure	19
Au-CoO <sub>x</sub> /TiO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH and CH <sub>3</sub> OH	O <sub>2</sub>	25 °C	0.1 MPa O <sub>2</sub> and 2.0 MPa	21
ZnO nanosheets	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH, CH <sub>3</sub> OH, HCHO and HCOOH	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	50 °C	Atmospheric pressure	22
CeO <sub>2</sub>	ethanol and aldehyde	water	25 °C	0.2 MPa	34
IrFe supported on ZSM-5	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH, CH <sub>3</sub> OH, and HCOOH	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	50 °C	3 MPa	41

<b>RGO-TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Aldehyde and acetone</b>	<b>Water vapor</b>	<b>60 °C</b>	<b>Atmospheric pressure</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>BiOCl</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>OH</b>	<b>O<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>40 °C</b>	<b>Normal</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>CeO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>HCHO, CH<sub>3</sub>OH, CH<sub>3</sub>OOH and HCOOH</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>30 °C</b>	<b>2 MPa</b>	<b>Our work</b>

Table S1 Catalysts referenced in Fig. 4f and their photocatalytic experimental conditions.

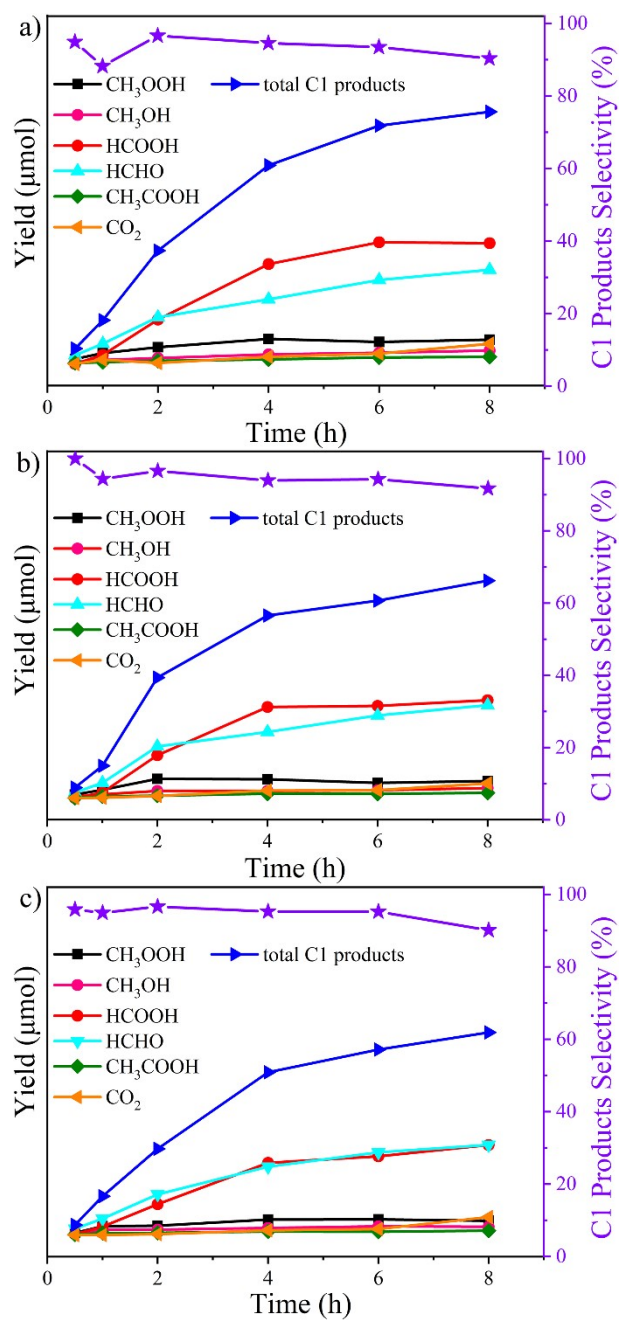


Fig. S6 Different products yields and C1 products selectivity over a) 5 mg, b) 10 mg and c) 20 mg 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) obtained as a function of photoexcitation time (2 MPa CH<sub>4</sub>, 30 °C, 165 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>).

C1 liquid products	e <sup>-</sup> transferred	C1 selectivity	HCHO and HCOOH selectivity	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> conversion rate	Gain factor
67.31	348.1	1	0.92	0.1	0.39

Table S2 Photocatalytic performance of 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5), experimental condition: (20 mg catalyst, 2 MPa CH<sub>4</sub>, 70 °C, 165 μL H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 2 h).

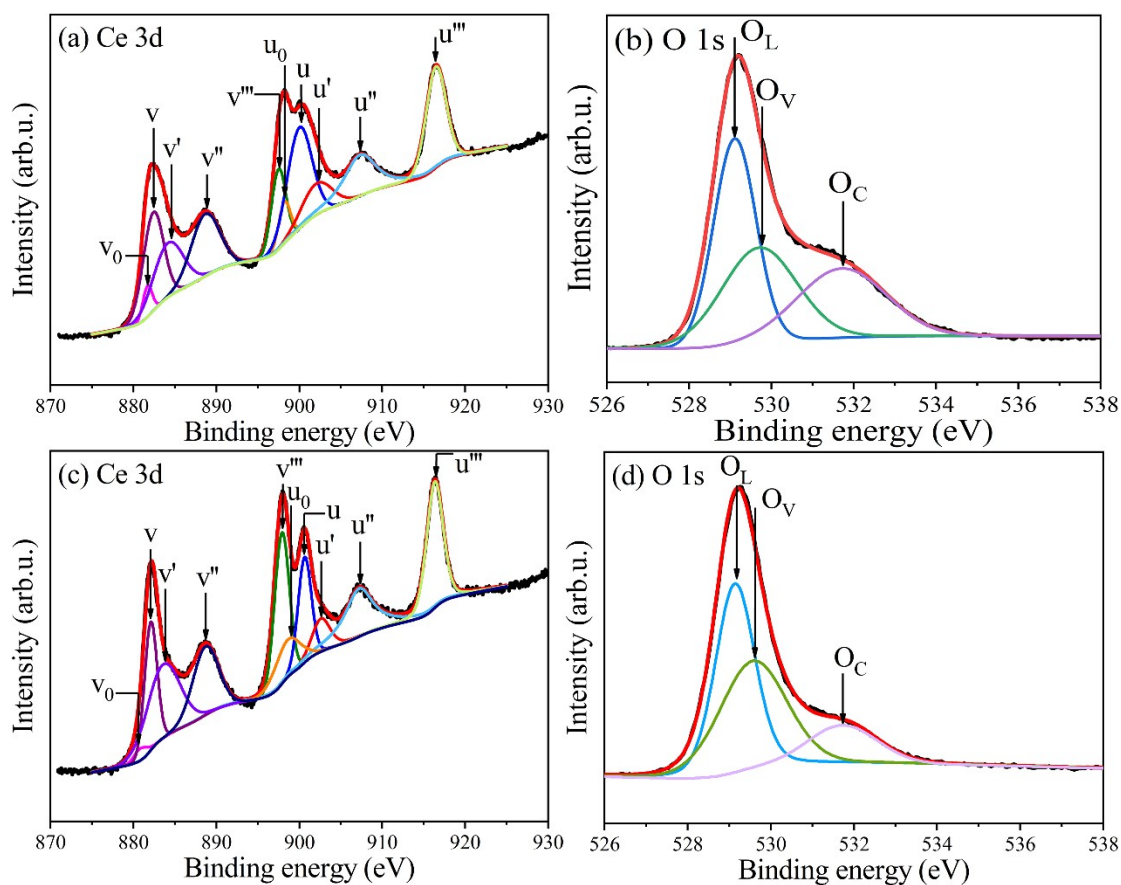


Fig. S7 High resolution Ce 3d and O 1s XPS spectra of sample 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) a) after photocatalysis and b) regenerated via reannealing treatments.

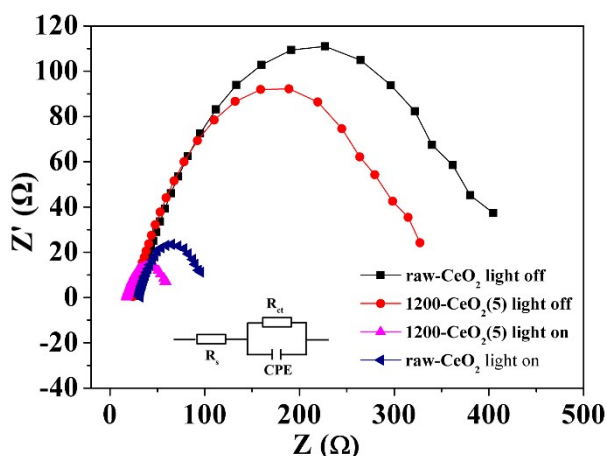


Fig. S8 Electrochemical impedance spectra of raw-CeO<sub>2</sub> and 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) in 1 M Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> aqueous solution at 1.8 V vs reversible hydrogen electrode.

1200-CeO <sub>2</sub> (5)	Ce <sup>3+</sup> /(Ce <sup>3+</sup> +Ce <sup>4+</sup> ) (%)	O <sub>v</sub> ratios (%)
After 4th cycle	23.13	32.83
Regenerated	27.4	41.45

Table S3 Ce<sup>3+</sup>/(Ce<sup>3+</sup>+Ce<sup>4+</sup>) and O<sub>v</sub> ratios of 1200-CeO<sub>2</sub>(5) after 4<sup>th</sup> cycle and regeneration via the relative intensity ratios in XPS spectra.

radical scavengers	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	HCHO	HCOOH	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	CH <sub>3</sub> OOH	CO <sub>2</sub>	C1 products
Without radical scavengers	2.2	11.5	15.9	0.5	4.8	0.5	34.9
isopropanol	0.7	4.1	16.9	3.6	0.6	0	25.9
benzoquinone	0	0	0		0	3.2	0

Table S4 Yields of C1 products without and with radical scavengers.

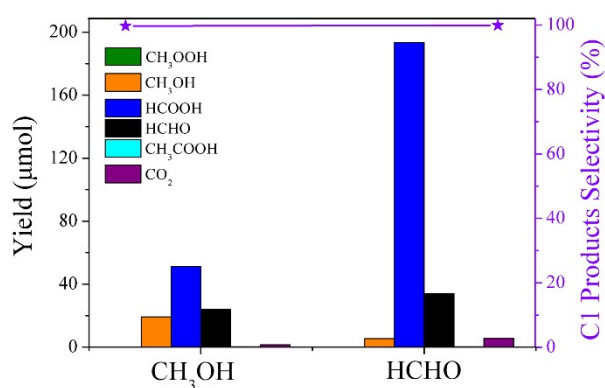


Fig. S9 Yields of various products using CH<sub>3</sub>OH and HCHO as the starting reactants respectively.