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# New insights into the effect of morphology on catalytic properties of $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$ mixed oxides for chlorobenzene degradation

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We synthesized four  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies using simple hydrothermal methods. The catalytic activity for chlorobenzene (CB) degradation decreases in the following order: rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  > plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  > polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  > cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ .  $\text{CeO}_2$  and  $\text{MnO}_x$  in the mixed oxides are highly dispersed and two new phases of both todorokite (S.G.:  $P2/m:b$ ) and vernadite (S.G.:  $I4/m$ ) with a special tunnel-like structure are found. Both rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  and plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  exhibit increased lattice microstrains generated from lattice distortion and defects; further, there are more oxygen vacancies and more  $\text{MnO}_x$  ( $\text{Mn}^{4+}$  and  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ) species on the surface, particularly when compared to cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ . Therefore, this promotes deeper oxidation activity for CB. Moreover, the strong interaction between  $\text{CeO}_2$  and  $\text{MnO}_x$  also promotes the redox ability of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides, while their oxygen storage capacity (OSC) properties are not only intrinsic to their structures but also limited to their surfaces and by their particle sizes.

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## 1. Introduction

Chlorinated volatile organic compounds (Cl-VOCs) as the main air pollutants are known to be dangerous to the health of humans as well as the environment.<sup>1,2</sup> Catalytic combustion technology is considered to be an efficient way to control Cl-VOC emissions and is extensively used.<sup>3</sup> So far, efforts have been made to investigate all kinds of catalysts including noble metals, zeolites, transition metal oxides, and their mixtures. Although the catalytic activity of noble metals is higher, their industrial applications are very difficult because of high cost and easy deactivation. In order to find cheaper substitutes to noble metal catalysts, the use of various mixed metal oxides has attracted much attention. Mixed oxides such as  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ ,<sup>4,5</sup>  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-CuO}$ ,<sup>6</sup>  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-ZrO}_2$ ,<sup>7</sup>  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-CrO}_x$ ,<sup>8</sup> and  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$  (ref. 9) exhibit excellent catalytic properties for the deep oxidation of Cl-VOCs. Recently, metal oxide crystals with different exposed facets have attracted a lot of attention due to their unique electronic properties and higher reactivity when compared to the bulk phase. For example, Shen *et al.*<sup>10</sup> found that  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  nanorods still exhibit exemplary catalytic performances for CO oxidation even at  $-77^\circ\text{C}$ . Mai *et al.*<sup>11</sup> also found that the exposed crystalline planes of  $\text{CeO}_2$  have an important effect on the ability of a catalyst to release and uptake oxygen as well as its catalytic performance.  $\text{CeO}_2$  nanorods with exposed  $\{110\}$  and  $\{100\}$  facets show higher catalytic activity than  $\text{CeO}_2$

nanoparticles with primarily exposed  $\{111\}$  facets toward CO oxidation, because the  $\{110\}$  and  $\{100\}$  facets form oxygen vacancies more easily than the stable  $\{111\}$  facet. Similarly, for other oxidation reactions, the structure and morphology of  $\text{CeO}_2$  also displays major effects on the catalytic performance. For instance, Dai *et al.*<sup>12</sup> found that in the dichloroethane oxidation reaction,  $\text{CeO}_2$  nanorods have higher catalytic activity than  $\text{CeO}_2$  nanocubes and  $\text{CeO}_2$  nanopolyhedra, and the catalytic activity decreases in the sequence of rod > cube > polyhedron. Chen *et al.*<sup>13</sup> also found that  $\text{Ce}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Ti}, \text{Zr}, \text{and Hf}$ ) nanomaterials with exposed  $\{110\}$ ,  $\{100\}$ , and  $\{111\}$  facets also display significant morphological effects in ethanol steam reforming reaction and the catalytic performance decreases in the sequence of rod > pipe > cube. The explanation for the better catalytic performance of the metal-doped  $\text{Ce}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{O}_2$  nanorods is not only related to their exposure to the  $\{110\}$  and  $\{100\}$  facets, but the doping of metals also significantly increases the specific surface area as well as oxygen storage capacity (OSC) of nanomaterials. Recently,  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with high OSC and multiple valences have also attracted much attention, out of which mixed oxides exhibit superior catalytic activity in different reactions like the catalytic reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  with  $\text{NH}_3$ , catalytic decomposition of  $\text{NO}_x$ , and catalytic oxidation of CO/VOCs at lower temperatures.<sup>14-17</sup> However, their characteristics are still under debate and meaningful to investigate.

In the present study, four  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies (rods, plates, polyhedra, and cubes) were synthesized using simple hydrothermal methods and evaluated for the deep oxidation performance of chlorobenzene (CB) as typical Cl-VOCs. The mixed oxides were

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characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), high-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM), N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption, and temperature-programmed reduction (H<sub>2</sub>-TPR) techniques. The structural properties of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts were investigated by XRD Rietveld refinement in order to obtain new information about the morphological effect.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Catalysts' preparation

Nanorod and nanocube CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides were synthesized by simple hydrothermal methods.<sup>18</sup> Here, 1.16 g Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O and 0.24 g Mn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> were added into 20 mL deionized water. In a Teflon-lined autoclave, the mixture was slowly added into 60 mL NaOH solution with different concentrations (rod: 4 mol L<sup>-1</sup>; cube: 6 mol L<sup>-1</sup>) under vigorous stirring for 30 min and then heated to different temperatures (rod: 100 °C; cube: 180 °C) for 24 h (rod) or 12 h (cube).

The nanoplate CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst was synthesized by a CTAB-assisted hydrothermal method.<sup>19</sup> Here, 2.61 g Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.54 g Mn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and 0.73 g CTAB were added into 70 mL distilled water. Afterwards, 10 mL NH<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O was slowly added dropwise into the mixed solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min. Then, the mixture was transferred to a Teflon-lined autoclave and heated to 100 °C for 24 h.

The nanopolyhedra CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst was synthesized by the method reported in the literature.<sup>20</sup> Here, 3.47 g Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.72 g Mn(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and 1.0 g polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP; molecular weight = 3000 g mol<sup>-1</sup>) were added into an autoclave with 40 mL deionized water under vigorous stirring for 30 min. Then, 10 mL N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O was slowly added dropwise into the mixed solution under vigorous stirring for 30 min and heated to 180 °C for 12 h.

The above precipitates were obtained after centrifuging and washing in turn by distilled water and ethanol. The precipitated solids were dried at 60 °C overnight and then calcined in air at 500 °C for 2 h. Afterwards, the samples were sieved to 40–60 meshes (0.3–0.45 mm) and labeled as rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, and polyhedral-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>. The molar ratio of Ce/Mn is 2 : 1 in all the samples.

### 2.2 Catalysts' characterization

XRD was performed on ARLX'TRA apparatus (Cu K $\alpha$  radiation, 250 mA, and 40 kV) with  $2\theta = 10\text{--}100^\circ$ . The XRD Rietveld refinements of the catalysts were performed with Maud software to obtain the microstructure data and the pseudo-Voigt profile function was used to qualitatively and quantitatively analyze the structure.

UV-Raman spectra were recorded on a UV-HR Raman spectrograph apparatus equipped with a laser at 325 nm. The range of the Raman spectra was 100–1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> and the spectral resolution was 4 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

The XPS spectra were recorded on a Thermo K-Alpha apparatus equipped with 84 W Al K $\alpha$  radiation. The binding energies

(BEs) of various elements were calibrated using the C 1s peak (284.6 eV).

HR-TEM images were obtained using a TECNAI G220 apparatus at 200 kV. In order to identify the chemical composition, energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS) analysis was performed.

H<sub>2</sub>-TPR experiment was carried out on a quartz fixed-bed microreactor equipped with a TCD detector. Before testing, 50 mg of the sample was pretreated in N<sub>2</sub> flow (30 mL min<sup>-1</sup>) at 200 °C for 30 min and then cooled down to 100 °C. After stabilization, TPR experiments were performed from 100 to 600 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> under 5 vol% H<sub>2</sub>/Ar flow (40 mL min<sup>-1</sup>).

The OSC experiment was carried out on a CHEMBET-3000 apparatus (Quantachrome Co.) equipped with a TCD detector using the pulse injection of CO. Before testing, the samples were pretreated under H<sub>2</sub> flow (30 mL min<sup>-1</sup>) at 500 °C for 2 h and then cooled down to 400 °C. After stabilization, the gas was switched to He flow (40 mL min<sup>-1</sup>) for 30 min.

The specific surface areas ( $S_{\text{BET}}$ ) were determined by N<sub>2</sub> adsorption/desorption isotherms at 77 K with Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) theory operating on a Micrometrics TriStar II 2020 analyzer.

### 2.3 Catalytic activity tests

The catalytic performances of the samples employed in the oxidation of CB were measured in a fixed-bed quartz reactor with 300 mg of catalyst under atmospheric pressure. The reactant gas mixture consisted of CB (1000 ppm) and dry air with a GHSV of 15 000 h<sup>-1</sup>. The outlet gas was monitored online by a gas chromatograph equipped with TCD and FID detectors. The durability test of the catalysts for DCE degradation was also evaluated. It was exposed to dry air or in the existence of water (2.3 v/v%) or benzene (500 ppm) continuously for a long time.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1 Catalytic performance tests

**3.1.1 Catalytic activity.** The catalytic activity of the CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides with different morphologies for CB degradation is shown in Fig. 1A. It is obvious that the catalytic activity is significantly influenced by the morphology of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts, and rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> shows superior catalytic activity for CB destruction than the other three catalysts. It can be seen that the  $T_{90\%}$  (temperature with CB conversion of 90%) is the highest for cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (365 °C) and is decreased to different degrees as the morphology of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts changes from cube to polyhedral, plate, and rod, which is greatly reduced to 303 °C for rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst. Moreover, in the process of CB degradation, no carbon-containing byproducts and polychloride benzene or polychlorobenzene were detected over the samples, which is different from the catalytic behavior of noble metal catalysts.<sup>21,22</sup>

Fig. 1B shows the catalytic performances of rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> with different CB concentrations and GHSVs. On one hand, it can be seen that when the GHSV is fixed at 15 000 h<sup>-1</sup>, the catalytic activity of the catalyst gradually decreases with higher



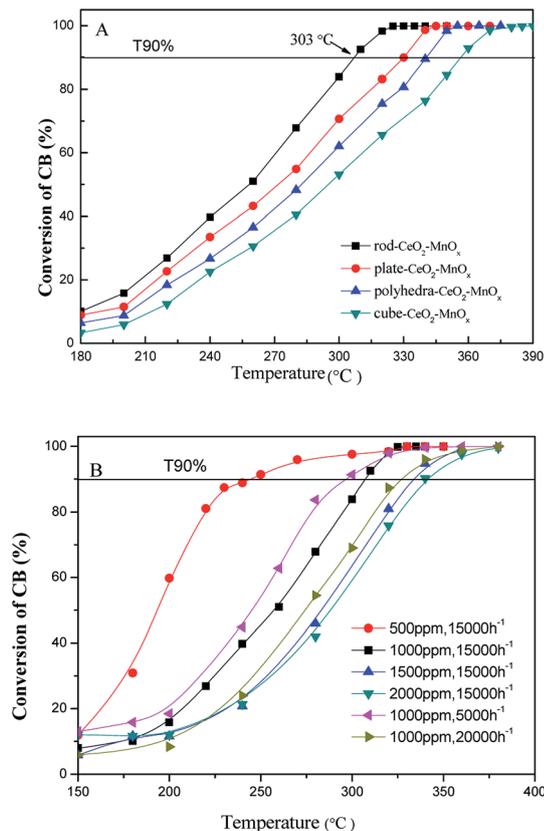


Fig. 1 (A) Catalytic activity of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies and (B) rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  with different CB concentrations and GHSV for CB degradation.

CB concentration; here,  $T_{90\%}$  increases by about 100 °C (from 244 °C to 342 °C) as the CB concentration increases from 500 to 2000 ppm. On the other hand, the CB concentration is equal to 1000 ppm and the catalytic performance is evaluated with different GHSVs. The results indicate that higher GHSV leads to poor catalytic performance of rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  for CB destruction, which is due to the shorter retention time of CB in the catalyst bed with high GHSV.

**3.1.2 Durability of catalysts.** In industrial applications, the deactivation of catalysts for Cl-VOCs degradation is an important evaluation index. As shown in Fig. 2, as compared to rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  and plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts, CB conversions over the other catalysts decrease in an obvious manner at lower temperatures for the first 5 h at the beginning of the continuous reaction and then tend toward stability. After the reaction system is injected with water steam (2.3 v/v%), CB conversion over rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalyst decreases slightly and it increases slightly over the other catalysts; however, their catalytic activities return to the original level after cutting off the water steam. Generally, during the degradation of Cl-VOCs, the catalysts may be partially or even completely deactivated because the carbon deposits and/or the chlorine species are strongly adsorbed on the surface of the catalysts at lower temperatures. Therefore, after being treated in a stream of dry air at 400 °C for 0.5 h, the decreased activities of the  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides are

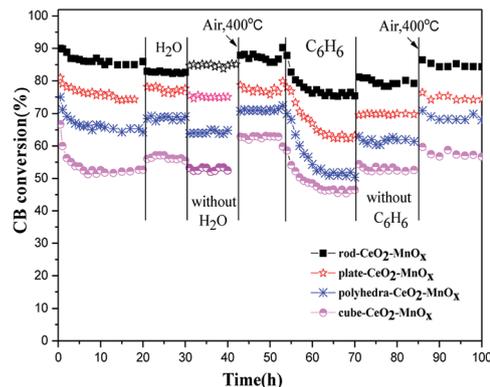


Fig. 2 Durability test of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies for CB degradation in dry air,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (2.3 v/v%), or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (500 ppm) at 310 °C.

completely recovered. According to the literature,<sup>23</sup> on one hand, the presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  can decrease the chloride and carbon contents on the used samples, which is beneficial to improve the catalytic performances, and on the other hand, the competitive adsorption between  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and CB would impair the catalytic activity for CB destruction. For rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ , the reduced CB conversion indicates that the presence of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  severely inhibits CB oxidation because of the easy competitive adsorption on the active sites than the reactant molecules (*i.e.*, CB). Further, for the other three catalysts, the addition of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  mainly promotes the movement of Cl species and carbonaceous deposits from the surface of the catalysts, yielding improved catalytic performances. Moreover, the complete recovery of the catalytic activity with the treatment of dry air at 400 °C is mainly due to the fact that dry air could remove the carbon deposits and/or chlorine species that get strongly adsorbed on the surface of the catalysts at lower temperatures during the degradation of Cl-VOCs.

In addition, the effect of other VOCs on the catalytic activities of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  for CB degradation is also evaluated. As shown in Fig. 2, after a certain concentration of benzene (500 ppm) was injected into the reaction system, CB conversions over the  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts decrease in an obvious manner, and the catalytic activity of all the four catalysts could not recover after removing  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ . However, after being treated in dry air at 400 °C for 30 min, the decreased activities of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts are completely recovered. According to the literature,<sup>24</sup> the presence of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  could result in strong competitive adsorption and oxidation of  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  on the active sites of catalysts for CB destruction and increase the carbon content on the used samples, which dramatically decreases the catalytic activity of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts.

## 3.2 Structural properties of catalysts

**3.2.1 XRD and XRD Rietveld analyses.** Efforts have been made on the XRD Rietveld refinement by using Maud software to obtain the microstructural information of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies. XRD and Rietveld XRD patterns of the  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides are shown in Fig. 3,



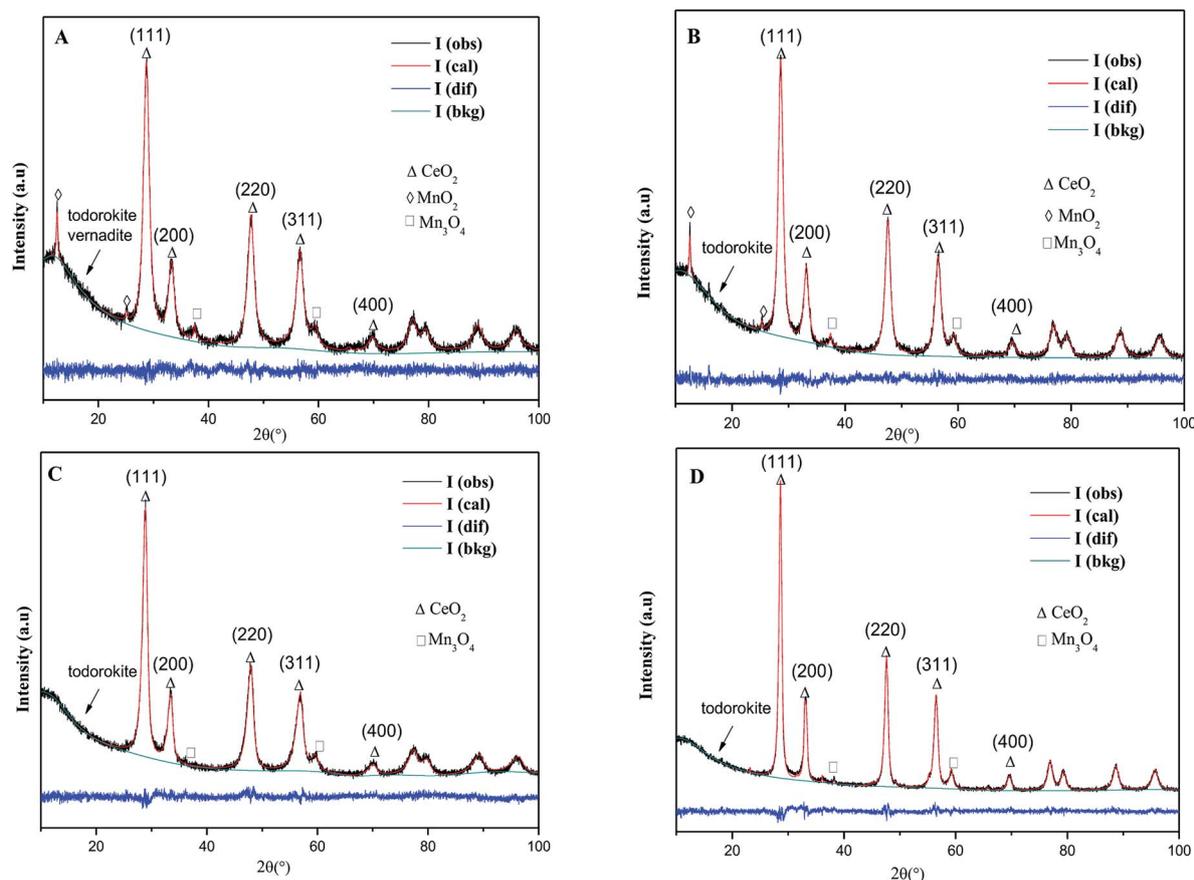


Fig. 3 XRD and Rietveld XRD patterns of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies: (A) rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ , (B) plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ , (C) polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ , and (D) cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ .

and the related results are listed in Table 1. The characteristic diffraction peaks of  $\text{CeO}_2$  (S.G.:  $Fm\bar{3}m$ ) with a fluorite structure are observed in all the samples, but the rod- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  shows the broadest peak as compared to the other three catalysts, indicating that the particle size of the rod- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  is smaller. Except for the characteristic peaks of  $\text{CeO}_2$ , the diffraction peaks of  $\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$  (S.G.:  $I4_1/am\bar{d}$ ) appeared at  $2\theta =$

$\sim 36.3^\circ$  and  $59.9^\circ$  in all the catalysts, and the diffraction peak of  $\text{MnO}_2$  (S.G.:  $I4/m$ ) appeared at  $2\theta = 12.5^\circ$  in rod- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  and plate- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  are also observed.<sup>25,26</sup> In addition, it is noteworthy that two new phases (todorokite and vernadite) with a special tunnel-like structure, which are usually ignored, are found in the  $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  mixed oxides. The diffraction peak assigned to the new phase appears at lower than  $20^\circ$ . The

Table 1 Structural parameters deduced from Rietveld refinement of the XRD patterns for  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies

Samples	Component	S.G.	$a/\text{\AA}$	$b/\text{\AA}$	$c/\text{\AA}$	$\text{CeO}_2$ crystallite ( $\text{\AA}$ )	R.M.S. microstrain/ $\text{CeO}_2$
Rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$	$\text{CeO}_2$	$Fm\bar{3}m$	5.376	—	—	{111}:79.10	{111}:0.005
	$\text{MnO}_2$	$I4/m$	10.049	—	2.371	{100}:78.49	{100}:0.013
	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	$I4_1/am\bar{d}$	5.765	—	9.450	{110}:84.77	{110}:0.008
	Todorokite	$P2/m:b$	7.905	2.237	10.535		
	Vernadite	$I4/m$	9.445	—	2.855		
Plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$	$\text{CeO}_2$	$Fm\bar{3}m$	5.381	—	—	{111}:86.10	{111}:0.003
	$\text{MnO}_2$	$I4/m$	10.049	—	2.371	{100}:80.49	{100}:0.009
	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	$I4_1/am\bar{d}$	5.765	—	9.450	{110}:82.75	{110}:0.006
	Todorokite	$P2/m:b$	7.916	2.248	10.533		
	Polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$	$\text{CeO}_2$	$Fm\bar{3}m$	5.389	—	—	{111}:105.62
Cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	$I4_1/am\bar{d}$	5.765	—	9.450	{100}:103.79	{100}:0.005
	Todorokite	$P2/m:b$	7.989	2.253	10.563	{110}:113.74	{110}:0.003
	$\text{CeO}_2$	$Fm\bar{3}m$	5.398	—	—	{111}:116.62	{111}:0.004
	$\text{Mn}_3\text{O}_4$	$I4_1/am\bar{d}$	5.765	—	9.450	{100}:107.73	{100}:0.004
	Todorokite	$P2/m:b$	7.934	2.247	10.559	{110}:110.29	{110}:0.003



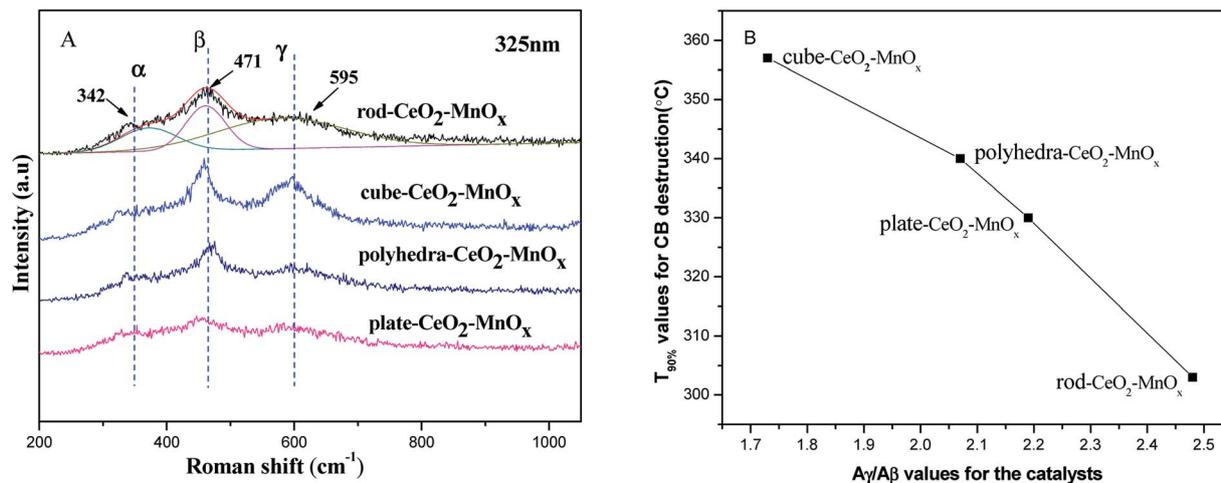


Fig. 4 UV-Raman spectra (A) and  $T_{90\%}$  values versus  $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$  ratios (B) of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies.

todorokite phase (S.G.:  $P2/m:b$ ) exists in all the  $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  mixed oxides, while the vernadite phase (S.G.:  $I4/m$ ) only exists in rod- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$ . According to the intensity of the diffraction peak at lower than  $20^\circ$ , this means that the content of the new phases is the highest in rod- $\text{MnO}_x\text{-CeO}_2$  and the lowest in cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ , which is consistent with the activity of the catalysts. Therefore, the result probably implies that the existence of both todorokite and vernadite phases with a special tunnel-like structure can promote the catalytic performance for CB oxidation. On the other hand, the results of Rietveld refinements also suggest that for  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides,  $\text{CeO}_2$  and  $\text{MnO}_x$  crystallites are highly dispersed within each other, indicating that  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  or  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  cannot enter into the  $\text{CeO}_2$  lattice to form  $\text{CeMnO}_x$  solid solution, which is considered in the literature.<sup>4,5</sup> As shown in Table 1, the lattice microstrains of  $\text{CeO}_2$  on different facets in rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  are bigger than those in the other three catalysts. In particular, for the  $\{110\}$  and  $\{100\}$  facets, the lattice microstrain of rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  is the highest and apparently higher than those of both polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  and cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ . The lattice microstrain decreases in the following sequence: rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x > \text{plate-}\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x > \text{polyhedra-}\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x > \text{cube-}\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ . The microstrain is generated due to lattice distortion and defects, which is favorable to forming more oxygen vacancies. Thus, the increased oxygen vacancy concentration would facilitate the process in which the active oxygen species existing on the subsurface migrate toward the surface of the catalysts, resulting in increasing catalytic activity. Moreover, the size of the  $\text{CeO}_2$  crystallites (Table 1) can also explain the growth characteristics of the exposed crystal planes; for example, the exposed  $\{100\}$  (78.49 Å) and  $\{110\}$  (84.77 Å) planes of rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  grow on the orientated attachment with a  $[110]$  growth direction. Further, this is in agreement with the results of the HRTEM (discussed below).

**3.2.2 UV-Raman results.** The UV-Raman spectra provided information about the vibration of oxygen lattices. The UV-Raman profiles and  $T_{90\%}$  values versus  $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$  ratios of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies are shown in

Fig. 4A and B, respectively. In Fig. 4A, three main peaks appearing at  $342\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\alpha$ ),  $471\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\beta$ ), and  $595\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\gamma$ ) can be observed, which is the same as that in the literature.<sup>27,28</sup> The weak peak  $\alpha$  is assigned to an intermediate phase named as  $t'$ , between  $t'$  and cubic  $\text{CeO}_2$ , which is metastable. Peak  $\beta$  is related to the  $F_{2g}$  vibration mode of the cubic fluorite-type structure. The shift in the broad  $F_{2g}$  band implies that the ceria species apparently possess a distorted structure, which can cause the generation of oxygen vacancies in ceria.<sup>29</sup> Peak  $\gamma$  is assigned to the oxygen vacancies in  $\text{CeO}_2$ , which is favorable to the defective structure in  $\text{CeO}_2$ . Usually, the intensity ratio ( $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$ ) of the peaks between  $595\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $471\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is calculated to show the relative oxygen vacancies concentration. From Fig. 4B, rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  shows a much higher  $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$  ratio (2.49), while the  $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$  ratio for cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  is only 69% of that for rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$ . The  $A_{\gamma}/A_{\beta}$  ratio decreases in the following order: rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (2.49) > plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (2.22) > polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (2.07) > cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (1.72). This suggests that the oxygen vacancies concentration in the rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  catalyst is more than that of the other three catalysts, which is in good agreement with the XRD Rietveld refinement results. The oxygen vacancies with high concentration would promote the diffusion of active oxygen species from bulk phase to the surface of the catalysts, which promotes the catalytic activity of  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides for CB oxidation.

**3.2.3 XPS results.** The XPS data of the  $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies are given in Table 2. As shown in Table 2, rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  has a higher relative concentration of  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$  in Ce than the other catalysts and the ratio of  $\text{Ce}^{3+}/\text{Ce}^{4+}$  is in the sequence of rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (0.48) > plate- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (0.42) > polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (0.36) > cube- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  (0.28). Generally, there are some direct relationships between the presence of  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$  and the generation of oxygen vacancies. Thus, the above result is also in good agreement with the UV-Raman results. As for the Mn element, the ratio of Mn/Ce in rod- $\text{CeO}_2\text{-MnO}_x$  is much higher than its theoretical value (0.50) and the content of  $\text{MnO}_2$  is also higher than that in the other catalysts. The value of Mn/Ce decreases in



Table 2 Surface elemental composition and the oxidation state of Ce and Mn measured by XPS

Samples	Surface composition (at%)			Mn distribution (at%)			O distribution (at%)			
	Ce 3d	Mn 2p	O 1s	Mn <sup>4+</sup>	Mn <sup>3+</sup>	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	O <sub>latt</sub>	O <sub>sur</sub>	Mn/Ce	Ce <sup>3+</sup> /Ce <sup>4+</sup>
Rod-CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub>	16.12	11.25	72.63	6.04	1.49	3.56	43.47	29.16	0.70	0.48
Plate-CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub>	19.09	9.85	71.06	4.89	1.40	3.45	44.71	26.35	0.52	0.42
Polyhedra-CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub>	23.45	8.66	67.89	4.21	2.93	1.42	46.75	21.14	0.37	0.36
Cube-CeO <sub>2</sub> -MnO <sub>x</sub>	26.79	7.72	65.49	4.74	2.08	0.84	48.37	17.12	0.29	0.28

the order of rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.70) > plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.52) > polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.37) > cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.29). This result indicates that Mn enrichment and the presence of more Mn<sup>4+</sup> species on the surface of the catalysts would increase the catalytic performances of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides for Cl-VOC oxidation. Moreover, there are more Mn<sup>2+</sup> species in rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> and plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts, which is related to the generation of oxygen vacancies owing to retaining the charge neutrality in the oxides.<sup>30</sup> Thus, the reduction of Ce<sup>4+</sup> to Ce<sup>3+</sup> may also be promoted due to the presence of the redox cycle of Mn<sup>2+</sup>-Mn<sup>4+</sup>, which would promote the migration of lattice oxygen as well as the catalytic performance. On the other hand, it suggests that there is a stronger interaction between MnO<sub>x</sub> and rod/plate-CeO<sub>2</sub> species in rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> and plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, which is beneficial toward the formation of more Mn<sup>4+</sup> and Ce<sup>3+</sup> species, further promoting the deeper oxidation of Cl-VOCs. In addition, with respect to the O element, from Table 2, there are two different oxygen species:<sup>31,32</sup> lattice oxygen (O<sub>latt</sub>) and surface oxygen species (O<sub>sur</sub>) such as hydroxyl, carbonate species, adsorbed oxygen (O<sup>-</sup>/O<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>), and adsorbed water on the surface. It is noteworthy that the value of O<sub>sur</sub>/O<sub>latt</sub> decreases in the sequence of rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.67) > plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.59) > polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.45) > cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> (0.35),

indicating that high O<sub>sur</sub> species content on the surface of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides would promote the deeper oxidation of CB.

### 3.3 Morphologies of catalysts

As shown in Fig. 5, CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides with different morphologies were successfully synthesized. Fig. 5A and B show that rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalyst is a long rod-like nanoparticle with dimensions of (10.5 ± 1.6) nm × (50–200) nm, clearly showing three different lattice plane spacings ascribed to the {111} (0.31 nm), {002} (0.28 nm), and {110} (0.19 nm) facets. Interestingly, when observed and calculated along the long attitudinal axis, the plane-intersecting angle of 45° further proves that rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mainly exposes the {100} (0.26 nm) facet and preferentially grows along the direction of the {110} facet.<sup>33</sup> Fig. 5C and D reveal that plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> is a rhombic plate with a diameter of 18 nm and thickness of ~4 nm, exposing two facets, namely, {111} (0.31 nm) and {200} (0.27 nm). From Fig. 5E, polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> is an irregular hexagonal nanoparticle, which comprises truncated octahedra with an average size of about 20 ± 1.5 nm. From Fig. 5F, the polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> shows {200}, {111}, and {220} facets corresponding to the interplanar spacings of 0.26, 0.33, and

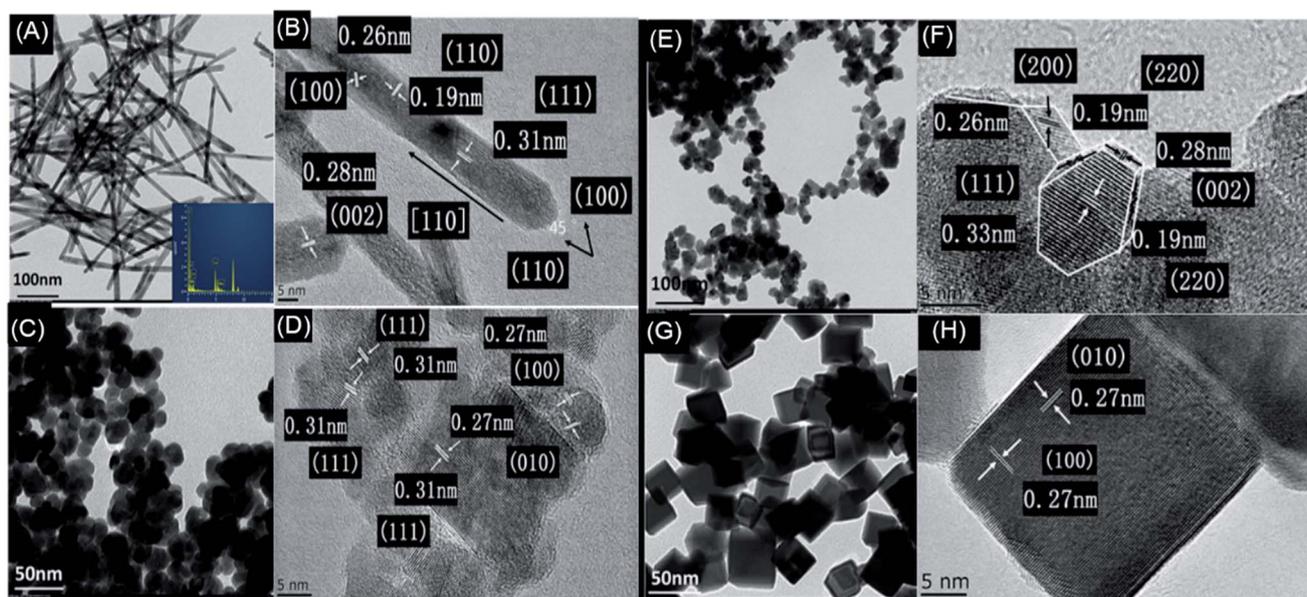


Fig. 5 TEM and HRTEM images of CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> catalysts with rod (A and B), plate (C and D), polyhedral (E and F) and cube (G and H) morphologies.



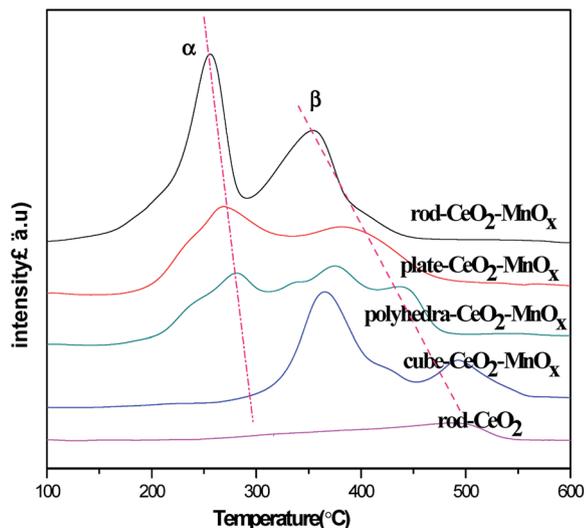


Fig. 6  $\text{H}_2$ -TPR profiles of  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies.

0.19 nm, respectively, indicating that it exposes the {111} and {100} facets.<sup>34</sup> From Fig. 5G and H, it can be seen that cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  is a more uniform cube block with a size of 20–25 nm and has a bigger particle size than the others. Further, it is only enclosed by the {100} facet. Generally, the exposed crystal face plays an important role in the catalytic performance of the catalysts. The {111} facet is much more stable than the {110} and {100} facets with a higher surface energy; the former is inactive as compared to the latter facets. Therefore, rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  that mainly exposed the {100} facet exhibits higher catalytic activity for CB degradation. Although cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  is enclosed by the {100} facets, it has a bigger particle size and lower concentration of oxygen vacancies, resulting in a dramatic decrease in the catalytic activity for CB oxidation in the low-temperature range. Moreover, the chemical composition is also identified by high-resolution EDS. As shown in Fig. 5A, manganese and cerium species are detected in rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_2$ , implying the existence of Mn species on the surface of  $\text{CeO}_2$ .

### 3.4 Redox properties of catalysts

The redox properties of  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies were tested by  $\text{H}_2$ -TPR, and the related profiles are shown in Fig. 6. As shown in Fig. 6, for pure rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ , the reduction peak below 600 °C is rather weak, which corresponds to the reduction of two kinds of oxygen species that are present on the surface and subsurface. It implies that  $\text{CeO}_2$  represents

poor oxidation performance at lower temperatures. For  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  mixed oxides, except for polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$ , two obvious reduction peaks ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) are observed, which belong to the reduction of  $\text{MnO}_x$  species and oxygen species on the surface/subsurface of  $\text{CeO}_2$ . Generally, at lower temperatures, peak  $\alpha$  corresponds to the reduction of  $\text{MnO}_x$  species that are highly dispersed and interact with ceria. As for peak  $\beta$ , it may be attributed to the combined reduction of  $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3$  to  $\text{MnO}$  or  $\text{MnO}_x$  species with larger particles and surface/subsurface oxygen species of ceria.<sup>35–37</sup> Further, for polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$ , the profile of  $\text{H}_2$ -TPR shows multiple peaks, which may be related to more exposed planes and heterogeneous polyhedral particles.<sup>38</sup> Among them, rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  catalyst has the best reducibility, while cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  catalyst has the worst. The reducibility of mixed oxides decreases in the following order: rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > plate- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$ . However, as reported in the literature,<sup>39</sup> the temperatures for the reduction of pure  $\text{MnO}_x$  are much higher than those for  $\text{MnO}_x$  species in  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  mixed oxides. This implies that there is a strong interaction between  $\text{CeO}_2$  and  $\text{MnO}_x$ , which promotes the mobility of active oxygen species and further enhances the catalytic activity for CB oxidation.

### 3.5 OSC properties of catalysts

The OSC value has a substantial impact on the catalytic performance for deep oxidation. Thus, the OSC measurement of  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  mixed oxides with different morphologies was carried out at 400 °C, and the data is listed in Table 3. The OSC value of rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  ( $574 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) is the highest and much larger than that of cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  ( $106 \mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ). The OSC value decreases in the following order: rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > plate- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  > cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$ , which is consistent with the results of the catalytic activity test. According to the literature,<sup>40</sup> the OSC values of  $\text{CeO}_2$ -based mixed oxides are intrinsic to their structures. A more homogeneous structure would create more oxygen that would result in an increase in the OSC value. Moreover, it is worth noting that the variation of the OSC value is consistent with those of their BET surface area ( $S_{\text{BET}}$ ) and  $\text{OSC}/S_{\text{BET}}$  values, suggesting that the OSC value of the catalysts is also limited to its surface and particle size. As the BET surface area dramatically decreases, the available oxygen species on the surface also decline, which leads to a decrease in the OSC value. In addition, for rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  and plate- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$ , their  $\text{OSC}/S_{\text{BET}}$  values are also higher than the theoretical ones (calculated

Table 3 Exposed facets, OSCs, and surface areas of  $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$  catalysts with different morphologies

Samples	Exposed facets	OSC ( $\mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ )	$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ )	$\text{OSC}/S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ m}^{-2}$ )	Calculated OSC ( $\mu\text{mol O}_2 \text{ m}^{-2}$ ) <sup>a</sup>
Rod- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$	{100} + {110}	574	75.6	7.5	4.9 <sup>b</sup>
Plate- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$	{200} + {111}	479	70.8	6.8	6.6
Polyhedra- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$	{100} + {111}	256	48.1	5.3	6.6 <sup>b</sup>
Cube- $\text{CeO}_2$ - $\text{MnO}_x$	{100}	106	33.7	3.1	5.7

<sup>a</sup> Calculated according to the theoretical OSC of the {100}, {110}, and {111} facets for  $\text{CeO}_2$ .<sup>41</sup> <sup>b</sup> Assumption: balanced distribution of oxygen species on different facets.<sup>42</sup>



OSC). This result indicates that the mobility of active oxygen species in rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> and plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> is better, which increases the migration rate of bulk oxygen toward the surface, thereby improving the catalytic activity for CB oxidation.

## 4. Conclusion

Four CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides with different morphologies were prepared by simple hydrothermal methods and characterized using XRD, XPS, HRTEM, N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption, and H<sub>2</sub>-TPR techniques. Rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mainly exposes the {100} facet and preferentially grows along the {110} facet direction. Plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> is dominated by the {111} facet and polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> exposes the {111} and {100} facets, while cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> with a bigger particle size is only enclosed by the {100} facet. The XRD Rietveld refinement results show that CeO<sub>2</sub> and MnO<sub>x</sub> in the CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> mixed oxides are highly dispersed with respect to each other. Two new phases of both todorokite and vernadite with a special tunnel-like structure are found. The todorokite phase (S.G.: *P2/m:b*) exists in all the MnO<sub>x</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> mixed oxides, while the vernadite phase (S.G.: *I4/m*) only exists in rod-MnO<sub>x</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub>. Moreover, the lattice microstrain generated from the lattice distortion and defects decreases in the following order: rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> > plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> > polyhedra-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> > cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, which is consistent with their OSC values. The results of UV-Raman and XPS spectra reveal that rod-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> and plate-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> have higher concentrations of Ce<sup>3+</sup> and Mn<sup>2+</sup> as compared to the other catalysts, particularly when compared to cube-CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub>, which is favorable for the promotion of lattice oxygen mobility and further enhancing the catalytic activity for Cl-VOCs oxidation. Moreover, Mn enrichment and more Mn<sup>4+</sup> species on the CeO<sub>2</sub>-MnO<sub>x</sub> surface are also beneficial toward improved catalytic activity. The H<sub>2</sub>-TPR and OSC results show that the catalytic performance of the catalysts can be enhanced because CeO<sub>2</sub> and MnO<sub>x</sub> strongly interact with each other, while their OSC properties are not only intrinsic to their structures but also limited to their surfaces and by their particle sizes.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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