

# Supplementary Materials

## The Study of Reverse Water Gas Shift Reaction Activity over Different Interfaces: The Design of Cu-Plate ZnO Model Catalysts

Jinjun Wen <sup>1</sup>, Chunlei Huang <sup>1</sup>, Yuhai Sun <sup>1</sup>, Long Liang <sup>1</sup>, Yudong Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Yujun Zhang <sup>1</sup>, Mingli Fu <sup>1,2</sup>, Junliang Wu <sup>1,2</sup>, Limin Chen <sup>1,2,\*</sup> and Daiqi Ye <sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Atmospheric Environment and Pollution Control, School of Environment and Energy, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, China; mrwenjj@163.com (J.W.); h13771888573@163.com (C.H.); sunyuhai1110@163.com (Y.S.); ll2235653307@163.com (L.L.); zyd1536872623@163.com (Y.Z.); zhangyujun34@163.com (Y.Z.); mlfu@scut.edu.cn (M.F.); ppjl@scut.edu.cn (J.W.); cedqye@scut.edu.cn (D.Y.)

<sup>2</sup> National Engineering Laboratory for VOCs Pollution Control Technology and Equipment, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510006, Guangdong, China

\* Correspondence: liminchen@scut.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-20-3938-0508

Received: 29 March 2020; Accepted: 6 May 2020; Published: 12 May 2020

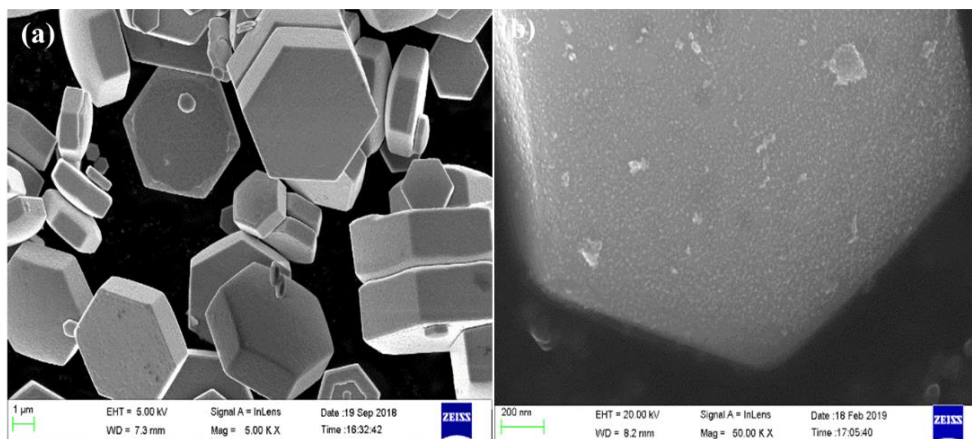


Figure S1. SEM images of pristine plate ZnO (a) and 1Cu/ZnO (b) after reduction

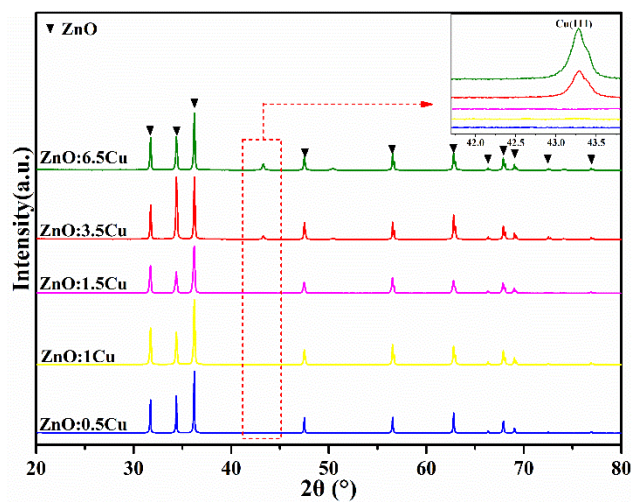


Figure S2. XRD patterns of ZnO:XCu model catalysts after H<sub>2</sub> reduction, X = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 3.5, 6.5.

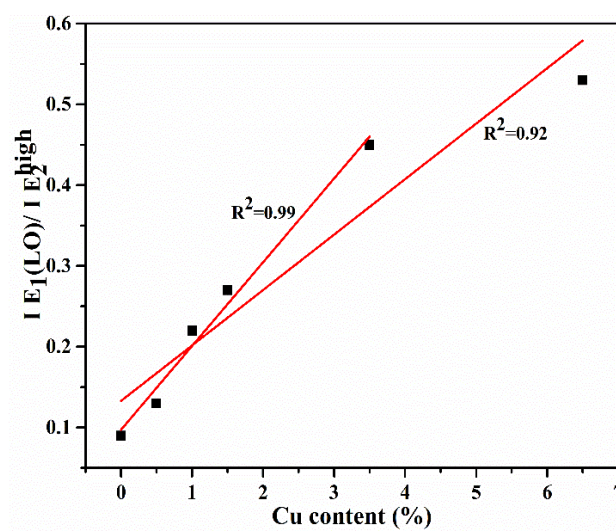
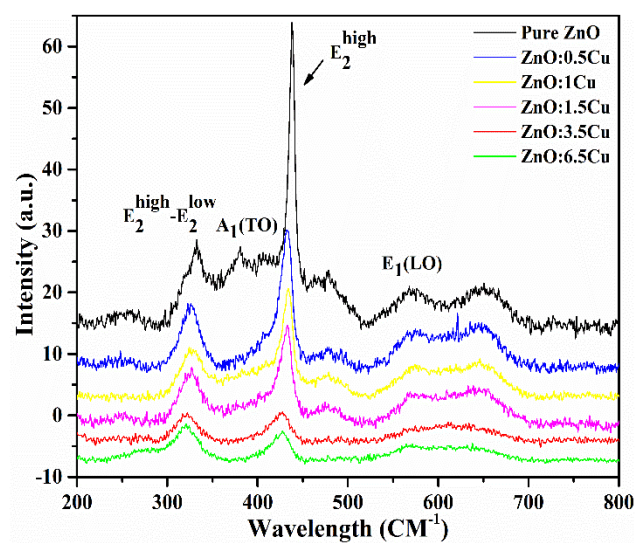
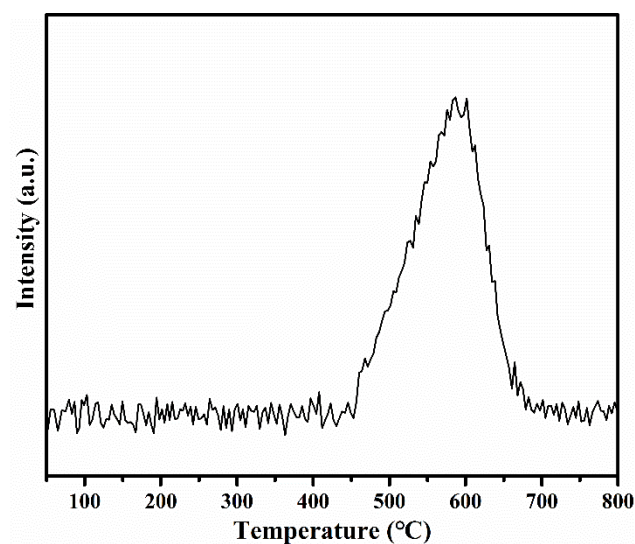


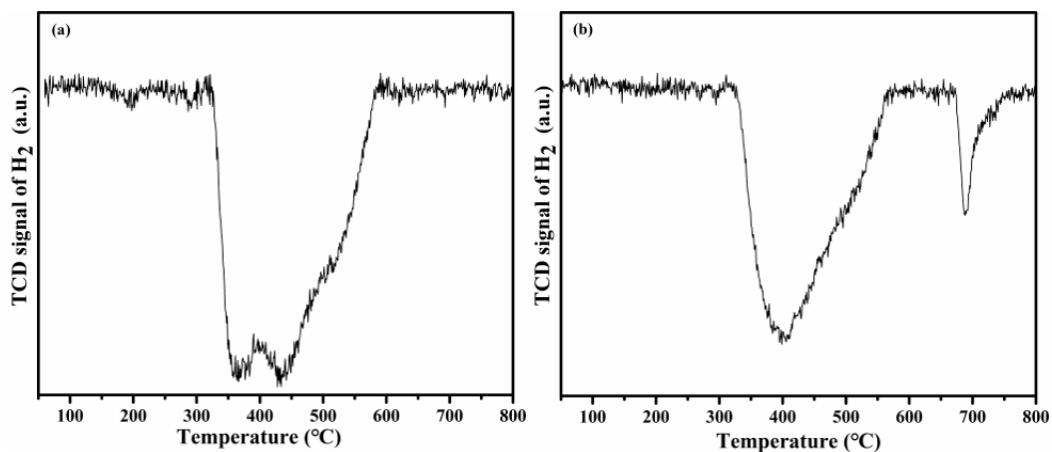
Figure S3. The correlation of the intensity ratio of E<sub>1</sub>(LO) to E<sub>2</sub><sup>high</sup> and the Cu content.



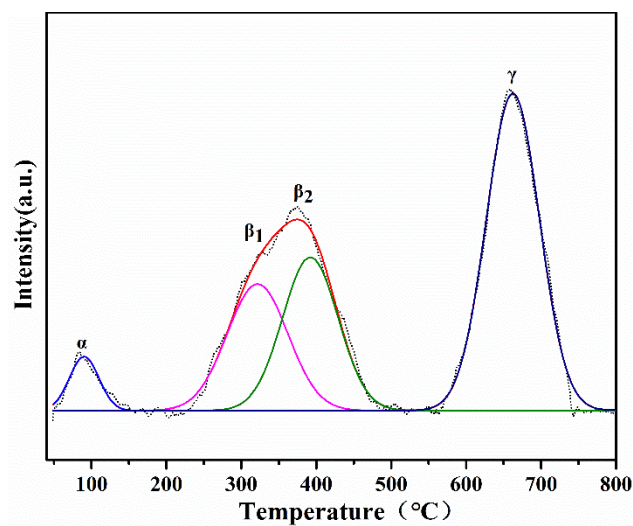
**Figure S4.** Raman spectra of the reduced pristine ZnO and ZnO:XCu model catalysts, X = 0.5, 1, 1.5, 3.5, 6.5.



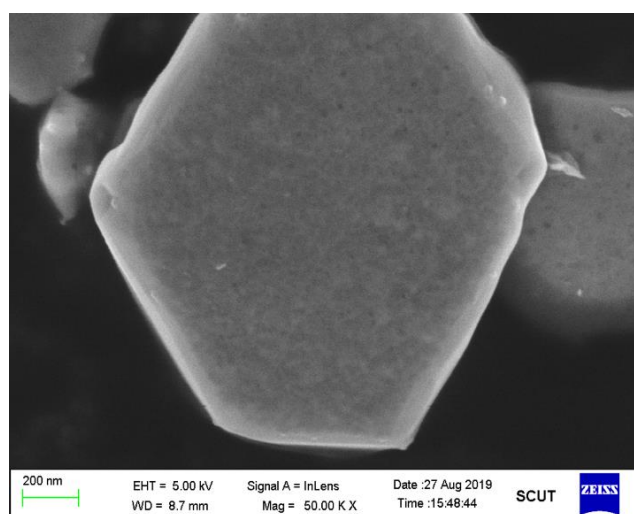
**Figure S5.** H<sub>2</sub>-TPD profile of pristine ZnO plate after reduction in H<sub>2</sub> without H<sub>2</sub> adsorption (detected by MS).



**Figure S6.** H<sub>2</sub>-TPD profile of plate ZnO:1Cu model catalyst after reduction in H<sub>2</sub> without H<sub>2</sub> adsorption (a) and with H<sub>2</sub> adsorption (b), detected by TCD detector.



**Figure S7.** CO<sub>2</sub>-TPD profiles of the 1Cu/ZnO model catalyst.



**Figure S8.** SEM image of ZnO:1Cu model catalyst after RWGS stability evaluation.

**Table S1.** The intensity ratios of  $E_1(\text{LO})$  to  $E_2^{\text{high}}$  and wavenumber of  $E_2^{\text{high}}$  for the reduced pristine ZnO and ZnO:XCu model catalysts.

Samples	ZnO	ZnO:0.5Cu	ZnO:1Cu	ZnO:1.5Cu	ZnO:3.5Cu	ZnO:6.5Cu
$E_1(\text{LO})/$ $E_2^{\text{high}}$	0.12	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.48	0.54

**Table S2.** Specific surface area of calcined ZnO and Cu-ZnO model catalysts.

Samples	ZnO <sup>b</sup>	ZnO:0.5Cu	ZnO:1Cu	ZnO:1.5Cu	ZnO:3.5Cu	ZnO:6.5Cu	1Cu/ZnO
$S_{\text{BET}}$ ( $\text{m}^2/\text{g}$ ) <sup>a</sup>	293	386	429	442	390	429	494

<sup>a</sup> determined by  $\text{N}_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherm.

<sup>b</sup> used for  $R_{\text{SSA}}$  calculation of 1Cu/ZnO model catalyst.

**Table S3.** Surface compositional analysis of ZnO:1Cu model catalyst based on XPS experiments.

Treatment	Surface composition (%)			
	Cu	Zn	O	Cu/Zn <sup>a</sup>
Reduced	2.47	45.71	51.82	5.40
After reaction	2.72	48.61	48.66	5.60

<sup>a</sup> calculated from O1s, Zn2p<sub>3/2</sub> and Cu2p<sub>3/2</sub>.