## The role of samarium in the catalytic activation of CO<sub>2</sub> over cerium oxide nanoparticles supported on Ru(0001)

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In cerium-based inverse catalyst systems, the  $Ce^{3+}$  states have been shown to be the active sites for methanol synthesis [1,2]. This suggests that the activity can be enhanced by promoting those through alloying with trivalent, catalytically active rare-earth metals that also form cubic sesquioxides (RE<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), as Sm [3].

Here, we present a structural and chemical investigation by low-energy and X-ray photoemission electron microscopy (LEEM/XPEEM) of the  $Ce_{1-x}Sm_xO_{2-\delta}/Ru(0001)$  model system, measured at the Nanospectroscopy beamline at the synchrotron Elettra (Trieste, Italy). Further characterization at more realistic conditions was performed by near-ambient pressure X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (NAP-XPS) at the CIRCE-NAP beamline at the synchrotron ALBA (Barcelona, Spain).

We show that, with the deposition of Sm, the CeO<sub>2</sub> (111)-oriented islands undergo a structural change, concomitant with a partial conversion from Ce<sup>4+</sup> to Ce<sup>3+</sup>. Subsequent exposure to reducing (H<sub>2</sub>) and oxidizing (CO<sub>2</sub>) conditions at moderate pressures (1×10<sup>-6</sup> mbar), results in enhanced ceria reduction and reoxidation as compared to undoped CeO<sub>2</sub>/Ru(0001) [4]. NAP-XPS measurements at higher pressures (up to 1 mbar) show similar results under H<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> exposure. Furthermore, when exposing the sample to different mixtures of H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>, the spectra show features associated with the carboxylate species CO<sub>2</sub><sup>δ-</sup> [1], i.e., a fingerprint of CO<sub>2</sub> molecule activation, that significantly increase in the presence of Sm. The presence of more Ce<sup>4+</sup> in the Ce3d spectra at the same time as the active phase appears suggests that the Ce<sup>3+</sup> is participating in the activation of the CO<sub>2</sub><sup>δ-</sup> molecule and, thus, rapidly oxidizing to Ce<sup>4+</sup> in a dynamic equilibrium where Sm prompts the facile and fast exchange of Ce<sup>3+</sup>/Ce<sup>4+</sup> cations compare to bare CeO<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, the complex Ce<sub>1-x</sub>Sm<sub>x</sub>O<sub>2-δ</sub> surface likely promotes the activation of the CO<sub>2</sub> molecule compared to the undoped CeO<sub>x</sub>/Ru(0001).

Keywords: Samaria, model system, NAP-XPS, LEEM

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