

# One-step hydrothermal synthesis of CeO<sub>2</sub>/reduced graphene oxide composite aerogels for low temperature selective catalytic reduction of NO<sub>x</sub>

Kunmeng Zhu <sup>a,b</sup>, Wenqian Yan <sup>a,b</sup>, Sijia Liu <sup>a,b</sup>, Xiaodong Wu <sup>a,b</sup>, Sheng Cui <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Xiaodong Shen <sup>a,b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *State Key Laboratory of Materials-Oriented Chemical Engineering, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 210009, China*

<sup>b</sup> *Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center for Advanced Inorganic Function Composites, Nanjing Tech University, Nanjing 210009, China*

**Email address:** scui@njtech.edu.cn (S. Cui), xdshen@njtech.edu.cn (X. Shen)

## Abstract

In response to the problem of air pollution caused by nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), we synthesized a three-dimensional (3D) CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles /reduced graphene aerogel for low-temperature selective catalytic reduction (SCR) of NO<sub>x</sub> with NH<sub>3</sub> by a facile one-step hydrothermal treatment. During the hydrothermal reaction, the graphene nanosheets and CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles self-assembled into 3D interconnected networks, in which the nanoparticles CeO<sub>2</sub> with uniform size were densely anchored onto the graphene nanosheets. Besides, the CeO<sub>2</sub>/reduced graphene oxide(RGA) exhibited unique properties such as high specific surface area, and numerous catalytically active sites in comparison with pure CeO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. The results show that CeO<sub>2</sub> has good crystallinity, the size of the nanoparticles is about 5 nm and no obvious particle aggregation is found. The material reached a catalytic efficiency of 85.3 % at a maximum test temperature of 240 °C, and could maintain a catalytic activity of more than 81 % within 18 h.

## Keywords:

Reduced graphene oxide; CeO<sub>2</sub>; Hydrothermal synthesis; Low temperature catalysis; Selective catalytic reduction

## **Acknowledgments**

This work was financially supported by the Key Research and Development Project of Jiangsu Province (BE2019734, BE2017151, BE2016171), the Major Program of Natural Science Fund in Colleges and Universities of Jiangsu Province (15KJA430005), the Program of Science and Technology of Suqian City (M201704, H201801, H201803), the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51702156, 81471183), the Program for Changjiang Scholars and Innovative Research Team in University (IRT\_15R35), the Postgraduate Research & Practice Innovation Program of Jiangsu Province (SJCX18\_0342), the Priority Academic Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions and the Brand Major Program Development of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions (PPZY2015B128), the General Program of Natural Science Fund in Colleges and Universities of Jiangsu Province (19KJB430023), Science and technology innovation project for overseas of Nanjing City, Postdoctoral Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (2019K005), China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2019M661781). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of these programs.