

## Supplementary Information

### CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation over unsupported Fe-Co nanoalloy catalysts

Marco Calizzi <sup>1,2</sup>, Robin Mutschler <sup>1,2</sup>, Nicola Patelli <sup>3,\*</sup>, Andrea Migliori <sup>4</sup>, Kun Zhao <sup>1,2</sup>, Luca Pasquini <sup>3</sup>, and Andreas Züttel <sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Materials for Renewable Energy, Institute of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne, Valais/Wallis, Energypolis, Sion, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup> EMPA Materials Science & Technology, Dübendorf, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup> Department of Physics and Astronomy, Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

<sup>4</sup> Unit of Bologna, Institute of Microelectronics and Microsystems, National Research Council, Bologna, Italy

\* Correspondence: [nicola.patelli@unibo.it](mailto:nicola.patelli@unibo.it)

#### Mass spectrometry

**Table S1.** Reference table for the assignments of mass spectrometer peaks.

Molecule	Major peak of molecule [m/z] (100% relative intensity)	Reference peak for molecule[m/z]	Relative intensity reference peak [%]	Minor contributions to peak. Relative intensity to the molecules major peak (greater than 5%)
CH <sub>4</sub>	16	15	89	MeOH (12%), EtOH (7%)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	28	26	53	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (23%), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (10%), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (9%), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (8%), EtOH (10%)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	28	30	26	MeOH (6%), EtOH (8%)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	41	39	73	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (18%), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (34%), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> (17%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> (14%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> (27%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> (19%),
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	29	29	100	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (22%), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (13%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> (21%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> (14%), MeOH (45%), EtOH (30%)
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	41	56	39	None
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	43	43	100	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (18%), C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> (100%)
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	42	70	39	None
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	43	57	20	None
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	44	100	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (27%)
CO	28	28	100	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (100%), C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (100%), C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (59%), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> (27%), CO <sub>2</sub> (10%)
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	18	100	None
MeOH	31	32	74	None
EtOH	31	45	51	None

## Activation energy determination

**Table S2.** Activation temperature ( $T_a$ ) of selected m/z mass spectrometer peaks, which are assigned to C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> hydrocarbon products, the corresponding temperature of the maximum activity Tmax, the starting and ending temperature of the kinetically determined reaction range (T1 kin and T2 kin) and activation energy ( $E_a$ ). %Tmax is an indicator that tells if the reaction is solely limited by the reaction kinetics; it gives the ratio of T2 kin compared to Tmax. R<sup>2</sup> is assigned to the Arrhenius plots (inverse T1 kin to T2 kin vs. the natural logarithm of the normalized MS signal) on which the activation energy is determined.

Sample 30Fe70Co.

m/z	ass. comp.	$T_a$ [K]	Tmax [K]	T1 kin [K]	T2 kin [K]	Width kin [K]	% Tmax	Max signal	$E_a$ [kJ/mol]	R <sup>2</sup>
15	CH <sub>4</sub>	444	570	444	525	81	64%	9.47E-10	70	0.999
26	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	480	600	461	570	109	75%	7.39E-11	80	0.997
29	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	470	590	529	578	49	90%	1.66E-10	64	0.998
30	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	480	590	489	570	81	82%	5.26E-11	67	0.999
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	480	600	546	583	37	86%	7.32E-11	101	0.998
56	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	460	600	534	591	57	94%	1.98E-11	89	0.997
57	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	460	590	534	583	49	95%	7.28E-12	41	0.987
70	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	460	595	534	587	53	94%	6.14E-12	67	0.982

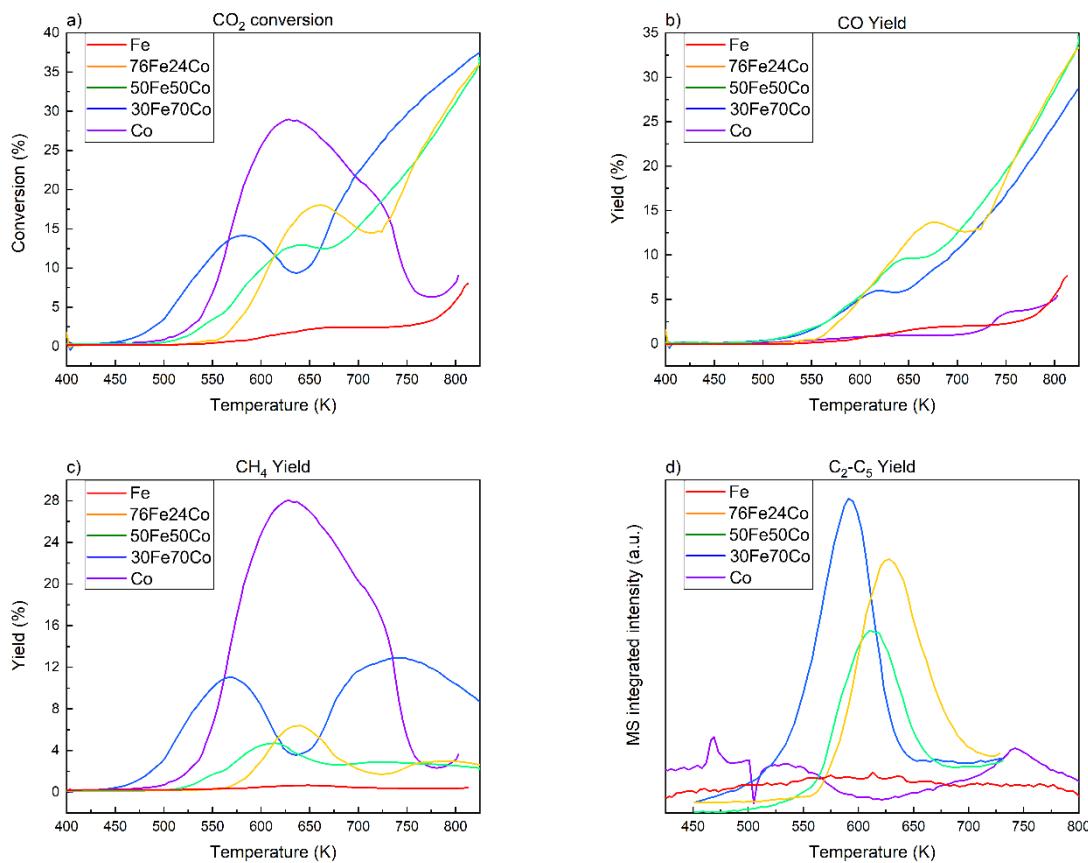
Sample 50Fe50Co.

m/z	ass. comp.	$T_a$ [K]	Tmax [K]	T1 kin [K]	T2 kin [K]	Width kin [K]	% Tmax	Max signal	$E_a$ [kJ/mol]	R <sup>2</sup>
15	CH <sub>4</sub>	500	615	499	581	82	70%	3.41E-10	75	0.992
26	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	530	620	540	581	41	57%	5.04E-11	138	0.988
29	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	520	620	565	590	25	70%	1.14E-10	83	0.995
30	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	530	620	573	590	17	67%	2.54E-11	105	0.99
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	530	615	540	581	41	60%	5.24E-11	160	0.984
56	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	560	610	557	581	24	42%	1.49E-11	165	0.992
57	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	550	585	561	573	12	66%	6.20E-12	141	0.979
70	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	560	610	557	577	20	34%	5.28E-12	135	0.992

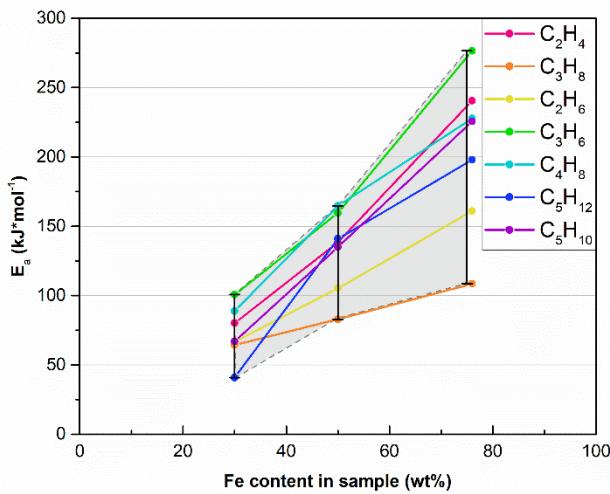
Sample 76Fe24Co.

m/z	ass. comp.	$T_a$ [K]	Tmax [K]	T1 kin [K]	T2 kin [K]	Width kin [K]	% Tmax	Max signal	$E_a$ [kJ/mol]	R <sup>2</sup>
15	CH <sub>4</sub>	560	645	566	599	33	46%	5.09E-10	137	0.998
26	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	560	640	557	591	34	39%	5.95E-11	241	0.991
29	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	560	630	574	603	29	61%	1.44E-10	109	0.996
30	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	560	635	566	603	37	57%	4.36E-11	161	0.996
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	560	630	557	578	21	26%	4.82E-11	277	0.996
56	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	560	620	557	578	21	30%	1.39E-11	228	0.992
57	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	560	600	557	578	21	45%	8.23E-12	198	0.99
70	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	560	605	562	574	12	31%	5.03E-12	226	0.988

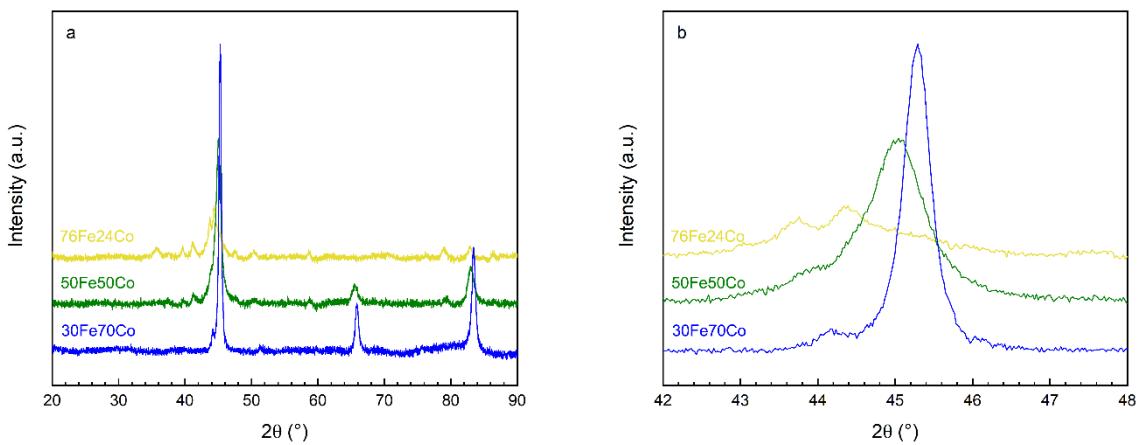
## Catalytic properties: product by product comparison



**Figure S1.** Catalytic properties of Fe, Co and Fe-Co NPs in a flow reactor with 4:1 H<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> ratio, 1 bar and 10 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, measured by mass spectroscopy. (a) CO<sub>2</sub> conversion (b) CO yield, (c) CH<sub>4</sub> yield (d) conversion curves of the summed up C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> mass spectrometer normalized signals for m/z=26,29,30,39,56,57,70.



**Figure S2.** Activation energies of C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> products formation as a function of the Fe content in the alloy precursor. The colours corresponding to the different products are listed in the legend, with the m/z ratio of the MS reference peak increasing from top to bottom.



**Figure S3.** (a) XRD of the Fe-Co samples after the  $\text{CO}_2$  hydrogenation experiments, background corrected; (b) a detail of the main FeCo *bcc* peak shifted to higher angular positions with increasing Co content.