

# Supporting Information

## Hydrogen Production from Methanol Steam Reforming over TiO<sub>2</sub> and CeO<sub>2</sub> Pillared Clay Supported Au Catalysts

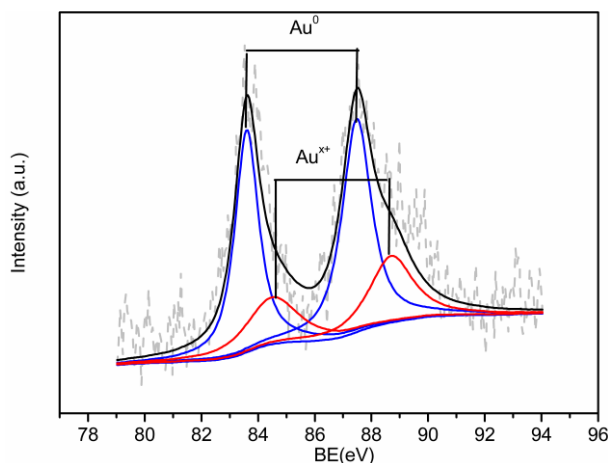
Rongbin Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Chuanqing Huang<sup>1</sup>, Lijuan Zong<sup>1</sup>, Kun Lu<sup>1</sup>, Xuwen Wang<sup>1</sup> and Jianxin Cai<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Institute of Applied Chemistry, Nanchang University, No. 999 Xuefu Road, Nanchang 330031, China; rbzhang@ncu.edu.cn (R.Z.); cqhuang@email.ncu.edu.cn (C.H.); 407028714047@email.ncu.edu.cn (L.Z.); kunlu@email.ncu.edu.cn (K.L.); wangxuwen@ncu.edu.cn (X.W.)

<sup>2</sup> School of Resources Environmental & Chemical Engineering, Nanchang University, No. 999 Xuefu Road, Nanchang 330031, China

\* Correspondence: cjx@ncu.edu.cn

Figure S1. The XPS Au(4f) of Au-Ti-Ce/Na-ABen.



The XPS peaks clearly show that bands at 83.6 and 87.5 eV correspond to metallic Au whereas bands at 84.7 and 88.6 eV are ascribed to 4f<sub>7/2</sub> and 4f<sub>5/2</sub> photoelectrons of oxidized Au. The relative intensities of Au<sup>0</sup> and Au<sup>+</sup> are 41% and 59% respectively.