Supporting Information

Mo-V-O Based Electrocatalysts for Low Temperature Alcohol Oxidation

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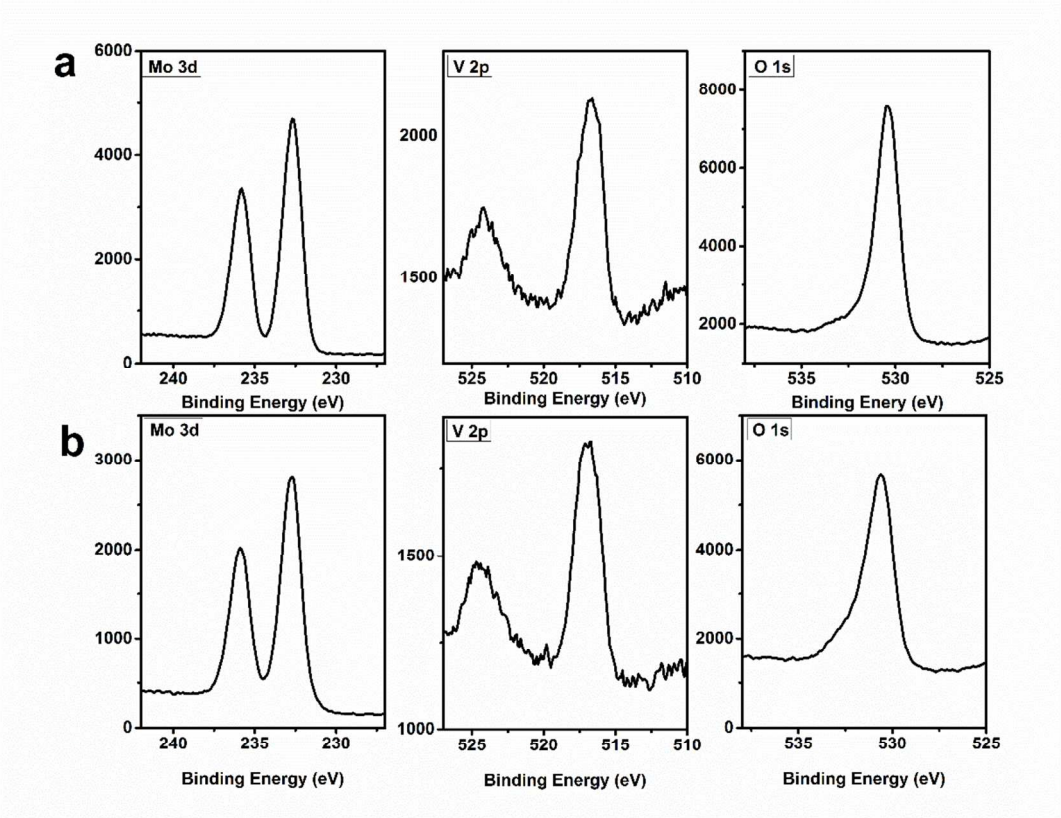

Figure S1. XPS (a) before calcination and (b) after calcination under nitrogen flow $Mo_{0.97}V_{0.95}O_5$ showing Mo3d, V2p and O1s photopeaks.

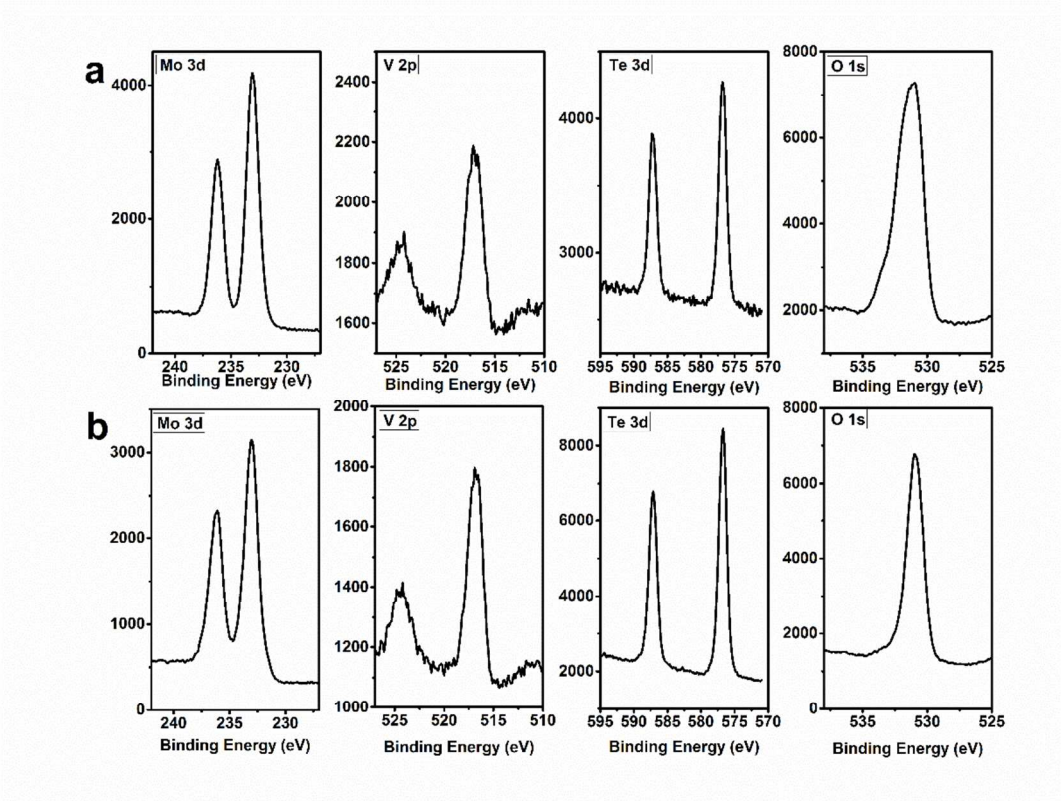

Figure S2. XPS (a) before calcination and (b) after calcination under nitrogen flow $TeO_{0.33}Mo_{0.75}V_{0.25}O_x$ (b) showing Mo3d, V2p, Te3d and O1s photopeaks.

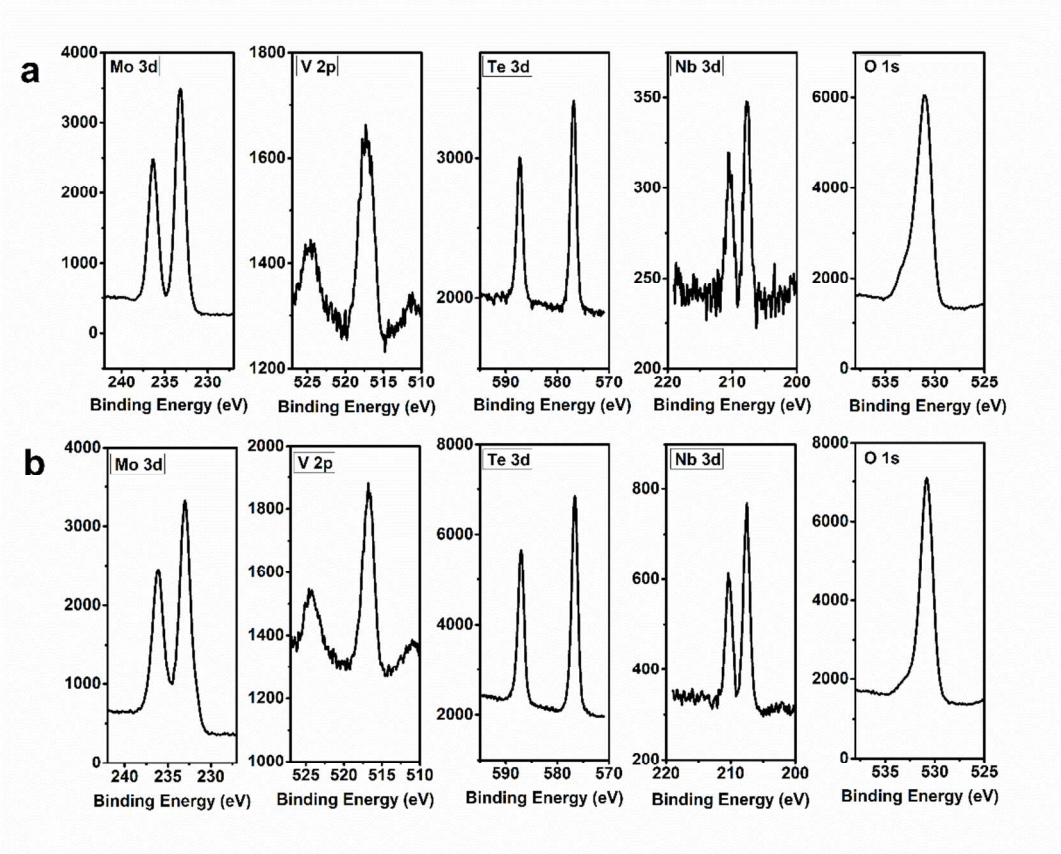

Figure S3. XPS (a) before calcination and after (b) calcination under nitrogen flow $(TeO)_{0.39}(Mo_{3.52}V_{1.06}Nb_{0.42})O_{14}$ showing Mo3d, V2p, Te3d, Nb3d and O1s photopeaks.

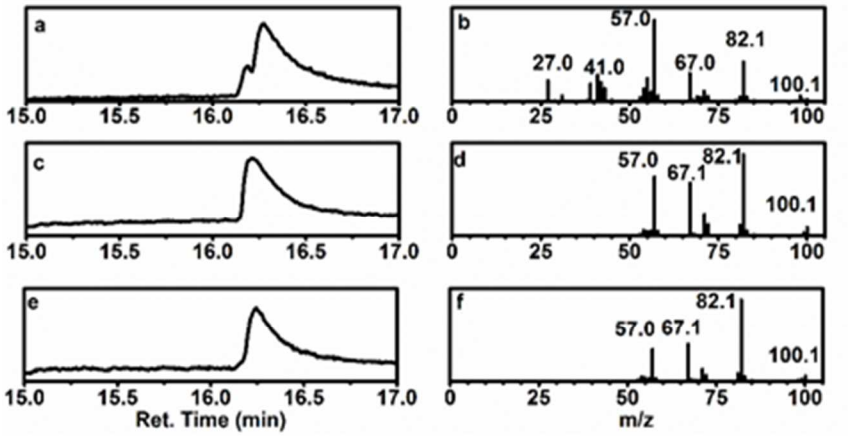

Figure S4. GCMS analysis of 0.5 M H_2SO_4/0.15 M $C_6H_{11}OH$ blank (a,b) and solutions after cyclic voltammetry studies in 0.5 M H_2SO_4/0.15 M $C_6H_{11}OH$ for Vulcan XC-72 at 25 °C (c,d), 40 °C and 60 °C (e,f) showing cyclohexanol with 100 m/z.

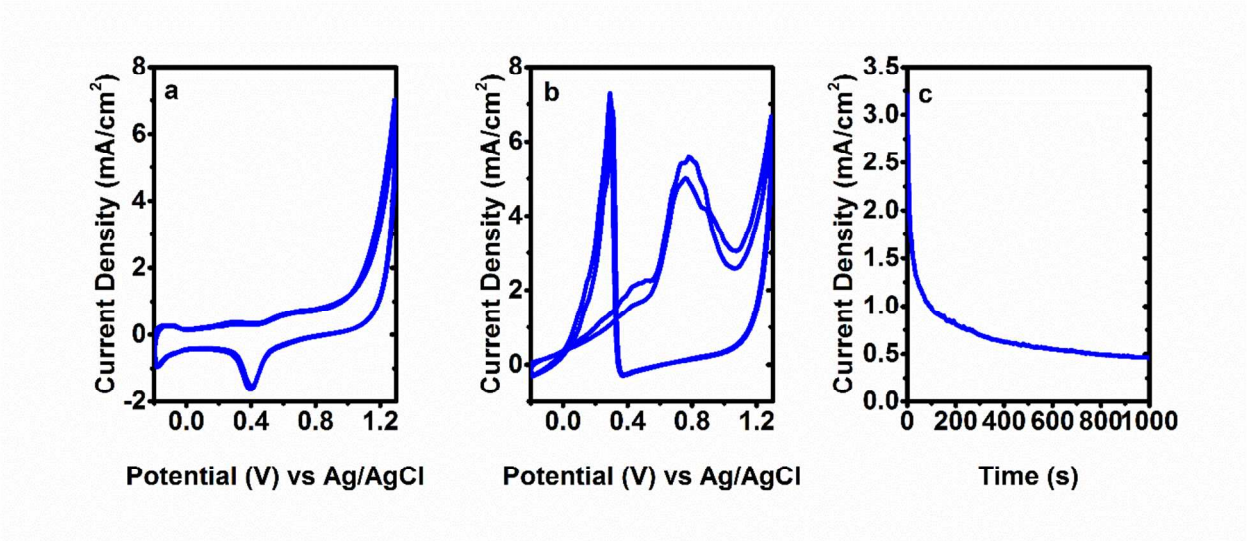

Figure S5. Cyclic voltammetry curves of ETEK-Pt in (a) 0.5 M H_2SO_4 and (b) 0.5 M H_2SO_4/0.15 M $C_6H_{11}OH$ at 60 °C. Scan rate 10 mVs^{-1}. (c) Chronoamperometric curve of ETEK-Pt at 0.7 V in 0.5 M H_2SO_4/0.15 M $C_6H_{11}OH$.