Cerium promotion on the hydrocarbons resistance of Cu-SAPO-34 NH$_3$-SCR monolith catalyst

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Fig. S1. The NO\textsubscript{x} conversion and N\textsubscript{2}O formation of the H-SAPO-34 and Ce-x supported material. Feed condition: 350 ppm NH\textsubscript{3}, 350 ppm NO, 8% O\textsubscript{2}, 5 vol% H\textsubscript{2}O and N\textsubscript{2} balance, GSHV: 30,000 h\textsuperscript{-1}.

Table S1. The chemical composition of Ce-x.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sample</th>
<th>Ce (wt%)</th>
<th>Si (wt%)</th>
<th>Al (wt%)</th>
<th>P (wt%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ce-1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ce-1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ce-2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The NO\textsubscript{x} conversion of the H-SAPO-34 and Ce-x supported materials were shown in Fig. S1, and the chemical composition of Ce-x were listed in Table S1. For the
supported materials, it could be found that the H-SAPO-34 supported material showed no NH$_3$-SCR activity, and the NO$_x$ conversion at temperature above 300 °C was negative. In addition, after the Ce doping, the Ce-x supported materials also showed little NH$_3$-SCR activity at temperature below 300 °C, indicating that the cerium species was not the active sites for CuCe-x catalysts at the temperature below 300 °C. Furthermore, at the temperature above 300 °C, the NO$_x$ conversion of Ce-x catalysts increased with the content of Ce increasing, until the content of Ce reached 1.9 wt%, suggesting that the NO$_x$ conversion of CuCe-x catalysts may be improved by Ce adding. It could be found that the amount of N$_2$O formation of Ce-x catalyst increased as the content of Ce increasing, and the maximum concentrations of N$_2$O formation of Ce-x catalysts were not higher than 10 ppm, indicating that the selectivity of NO$_x$ to N$_2$ of Ce-x catalysts were high.