

## Supplementary information

**Table 1.** Thermodynamic parameters obtained from the Dubinin-Astakhov fittings of the propene and trans-2 butene adsorption isotherms in ITQ-32 zeolite at different temperatures.

	<b><i>T</i></b> <b>(K)</b>	<b><i>Q</i><sub>∞</sub></b> <b>(mol/g)</b>	<b><i>m</i></b>	<b><i>E</i></b> <b>(KJ/mol)</b>
<b>propene</b>	298	$1.24 \times 10^{-3}$	3.5	18.8
	333	$1.22 \times 10^{-3}$	3.5	19.6
	363	$1.21 \times 10^{-3}$	4.1	19.2
<b>trans-2-butene</b>	298	$1.18 \times 10^{-3}$	2.7	15.2
	333	$1.17 \times 10^{-3}$	1.9	18.6
	363	$1.07 \times 10^{-3}$	2.1	18.5

The Dubinin-Askatakov equation is as follows:

$$Q = Q_{\infty} \cdot \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{RT}{E} \right)^m \cdot \ln^m \left( \frac{P_0}{P} \right) \right]$$

where  $E$  is the characteristic free energy of adsorption,  $m$  is a integer related to the Weibull distribution of pore size,  $R$  is the universal gas constant,  $T$  is the temperature,  $P$  is the pressure and  $P_0$  is the estimated saturation pressure of the corresponding gas at a given temperature assuming the Antoine equation and using the coefficients given by R. C. Reid, J. M. Prausnitz, B. E. Poling in '*The Properties of Gases and Liquids*' (Ed. McGraw-Hill; 4<sup>th</sup> edition), 1987.

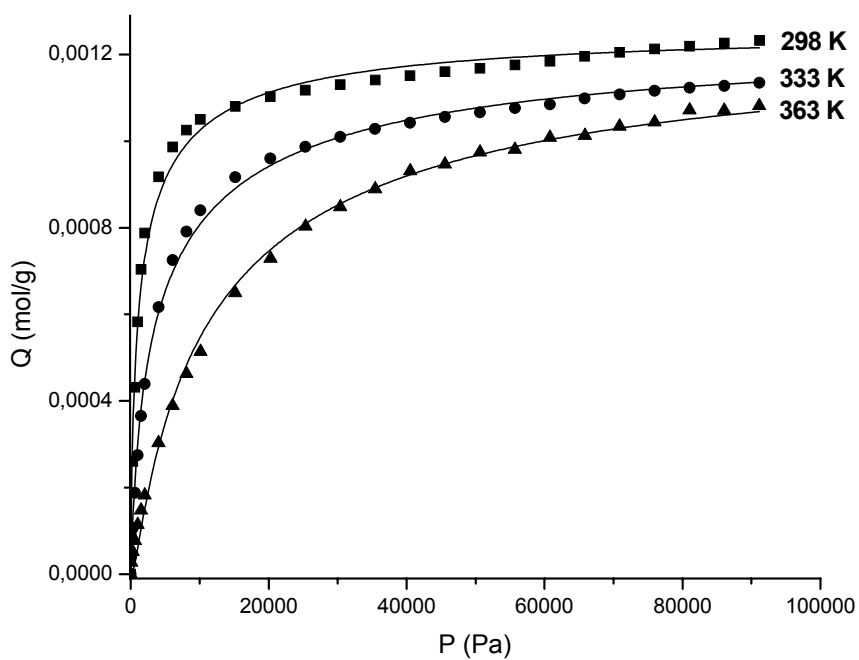
**Table 2.** Ratio of the diffusion parameters ( $R_D$ ) of propene and propane in ITQ-32 and Chabazite at 30.4 KPa and different temperatures, calculated using equation (1).

	$R_D$	
	298 K	333 K
<b>ITQ-32</b>	1430	1611
<b>Chabazite</b>	5268	2265

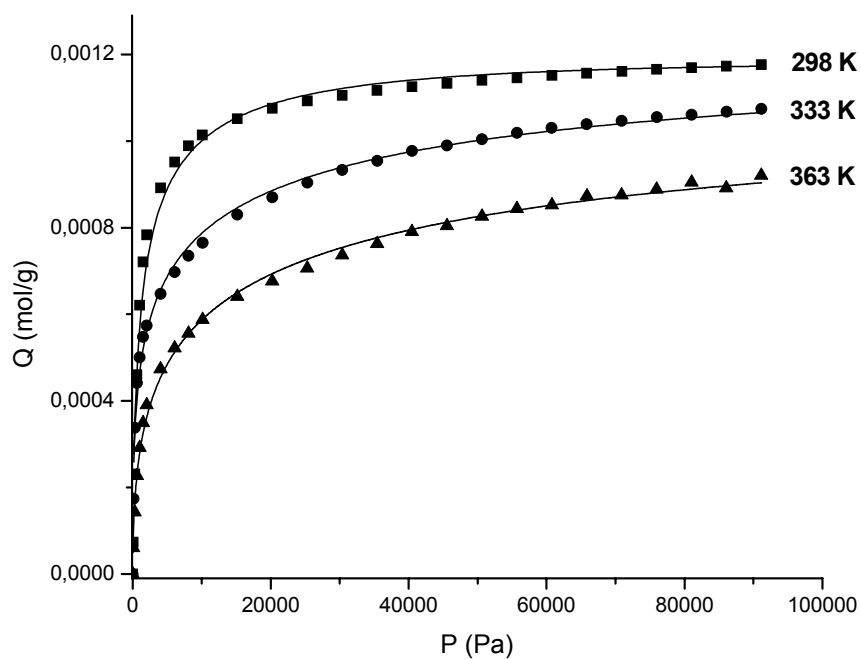
**Table 3.**  $D/r^2$  parameters for trans-2-butene and 1-butene adsorption in chabazite and ITQ-32 at 30.4 KPa and different temperatures, calculated using equation (1).

	$D/r^2$ (s <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>(a)</sup>			
	<b>Chabazite</b>		<b>ITQ-32</b>	
	298 K	333 K	298 K	333 K
<b>trans-2-butene</b>	$3.19 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.19 \times 10^{-4}$	$4.73 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.46 \times 10^{-4}$
<b>1-butene</b>	$3.38 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.67 \times 10^{-7}$	$9.71 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.10 \times 10^{-6}$

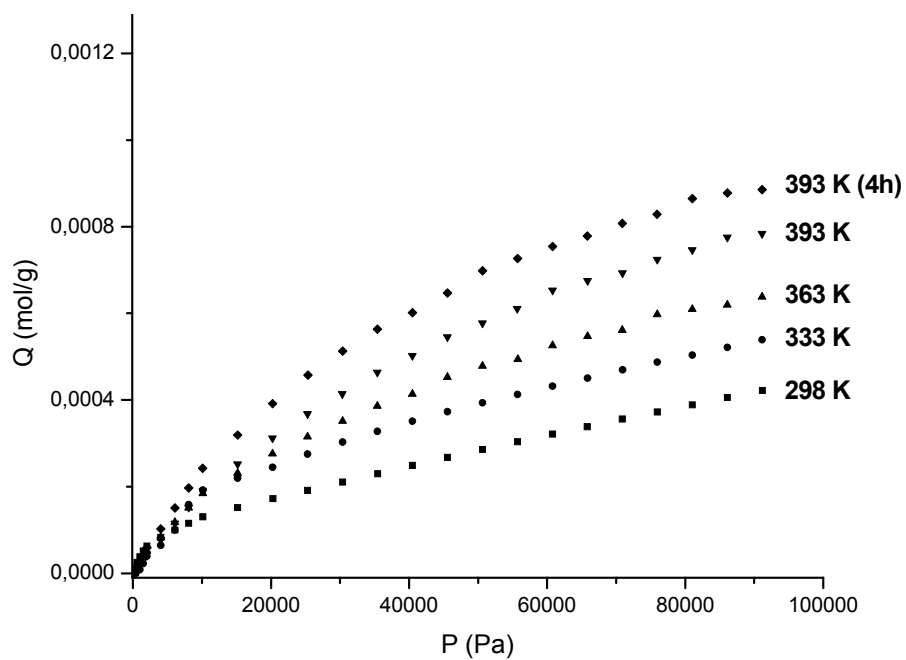
<sup>a</sup> Fitting of equation (1) was done assuming that  $Q_\infty$  of C<sub>4</sub> was the same than that of trans-2-butene.



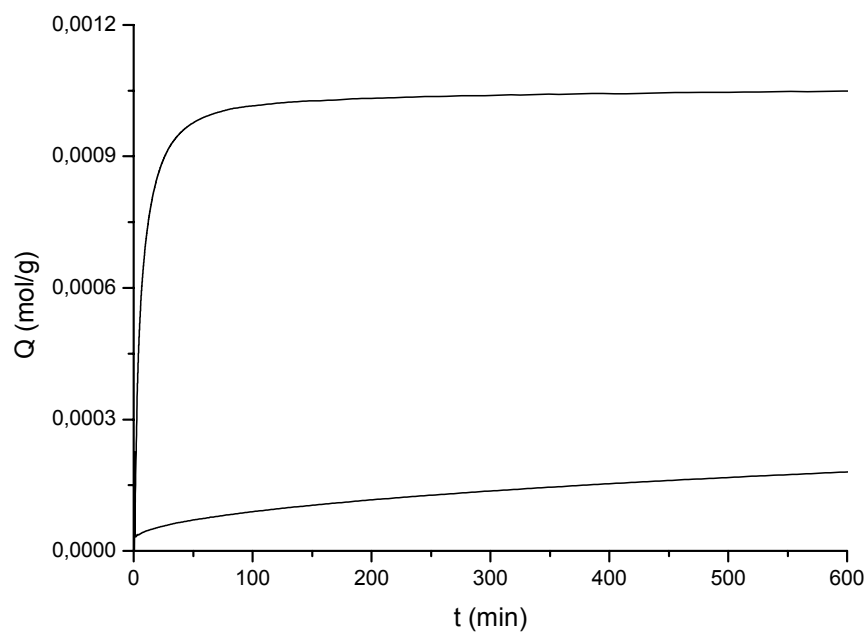
**Figure 1.** Adsorption isotherms of propene in ITQ-32 zeolite at different temperatures using the equilibrium conditions described in the main text. The lines correspond to the Dubinin fittings using equation given in Table 1 of Supplementary Information.



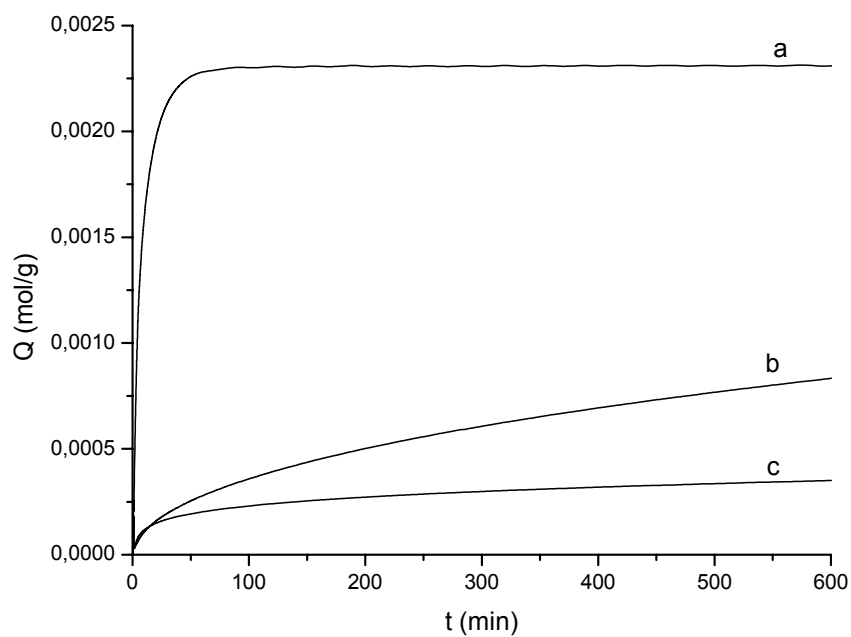
**Figure 2.** Adsorption isotherms of trans-2-butene in ITQ-32 zeolite at different temperatures using the equilibrium conditions described in the main text. The lines correspond to the Dubinin fittings using equation given in Table 1 of Supplementary Information.



**Figure 3.** Adsorption isotherms of propane in ITQ-32 zeolite at different temperatures using the equilibrium conditions described in the main text, except for isotherm at 393 K (4h), that were conducted during four hours. None of the isotherm given in this figure reached equilibrium.



**Figure 4.** Adsorption kinetics of propene (top) and propane (bottom) in ITQ-32 zeolite at 333 K and 30.4 KPa.



**Figure 5.** Adsorption kinetics of trans-2 butene (a), 1-butene (b) and cis-2-butene (c) in Chabazite at 333 K and 30.4 KPa.