Supporting Information

Development of post-synthetic method for tuning Al content of OSDA-free Beta as catalyst for conversion of methanol to olefins

Ryoichi Otomo,^a Ulrich Müller,^b Mathias Feyen,^b Bilge Yilmaz,^c Xiangju Meng,^d Feng-Shou Xiao,^d Hermann Gies,^e Xinhe Bao,^f Weiping Zhang,^g Dirk De Vos,^h Toshiyuki Yokoi^{a, *}

^aChemical Resources Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta, Midori-ku,

Yokohama 226-8503, Japan.

^bChemicals Research and Engineering, BASF SE, 67056 Ludwigshafen, Germany.

^cChemicals Research and Engineering, BASF Corporation, NJ 08830, USA.

^dKey Lab of Applied Chemistry of Zhejiang Province, Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028, China.

^eInstitute of Geology, Mineralogy and Geophysics, Ruhr-University Bochum, 44780, Bochum, Germany.

^fState Key Laboratory of Catalysis, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Dalian, China.

^gState Key Laboratory of Fine Chemicals, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, China.

^hCentre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis, K.U. Leuven, Leuven, Belgium.

*Corresponding author: Toshiyuki Yokoi

Tel: +81-45-924-5265, Fax: +81-45-924-5282, E-mail: yokoi@cat.res.titech.ac.jp

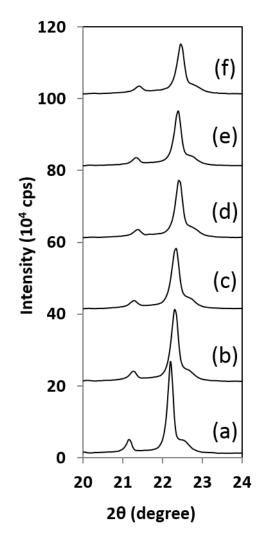


Fig. S1 XRD patterns around 22 ° of calcined Beta(OF) zeolites. (a) Beta(OF)-NH4, (b) Cal650-5h, (c) Cal700-5h, (d) Cal750-5h, (e) Cal750-15h, and (f) Cal800-24h.

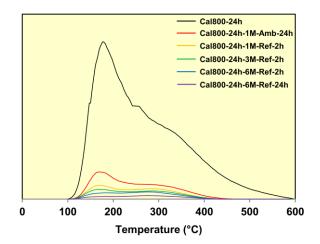


Fig. S2 NH₃-TPD profiles of Cal800-24h and its acid-treated catalysts.

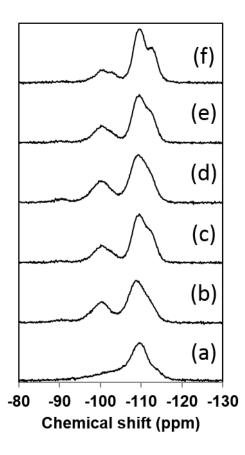


Fig. S3 ²⁹Si MAS NMR spectra of acid-treated Cal800-24h. (a) Cal800-24h, (b) Cal800-24h-1M-Amb-24h, (c) Cal800-24h-1M-Ref-2h, (d) Cal800-24h-3M-Ref-2h, (e) Cal800-24h-6M-Ref-2h, and (f) Cal800-24h-6M-Ref-24h.