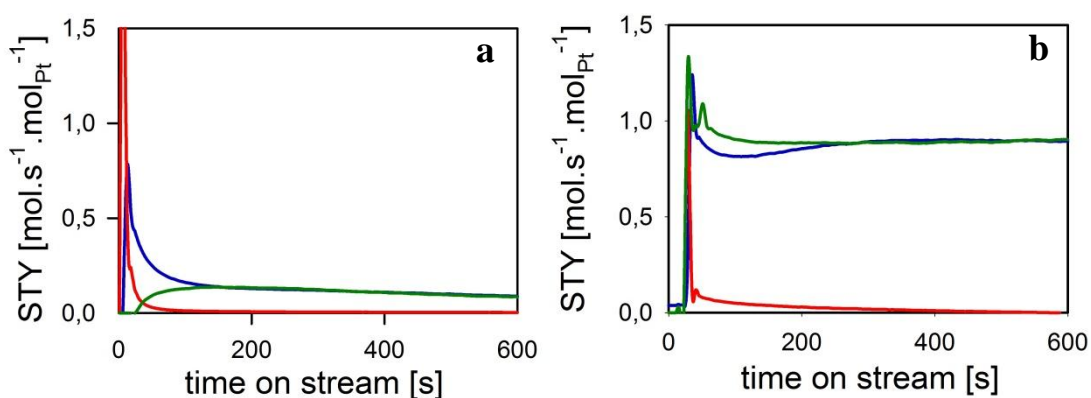


## Electronic Supporting Information

### One-pot synthesis of Pt catalysts based on layered double hydroxides: an application in propane dehydrogenation

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#### Performance of Pt/Mg(Pt)(Al)O<sub>x</sub> monometallic and Pt-Ga/Mg(Pt)(Ga)(Al)O<sub>x</sub> bimetallic catalysts



**Figure S-1:** Catalytic propane dehydrogenation at 600 °C ( $W_{\text{cat}}/F_{\text{propane},0} = 4 \text{ kg}_{\text{cat}} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  and  $P_{\text{propane},0} = 5 \text{ kPa}$  at a total pressure of 101.3 kPa): site-time yield (STY) vs. time on stream: (a) one-pot synthesized Pt/Mg(Pt)(Al)O<sub>x</sub> and (b) one-pot synthesized Pt-Ga/Mg(Pt)(Ga)(Al)O<sub>x</sub> (red = CH<sub>4</sub>, blue = H<sub>2</sub>, green = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).

### Stability test for Pt-In/Mg(Pt)(In)(Al)O<sub>x</sub>

The stability of the one-pot synthesized Pt-In/Mg(Pt)(In)(Al)O<sub>x</sub> catalyst was tested for 6 hours. Figure S-2 shows the products obtained during catalytic propane dehydrogenation at 600 °C. Notably, the partial pressure of propane was set to 20 kPa, in contrast to 5 kPa for other catalytic experiments (Figure S-1 and Figure 4). This was done to subject the catalyst to more severe reaction conditions, which could more directly uncover deactivation phenomena.

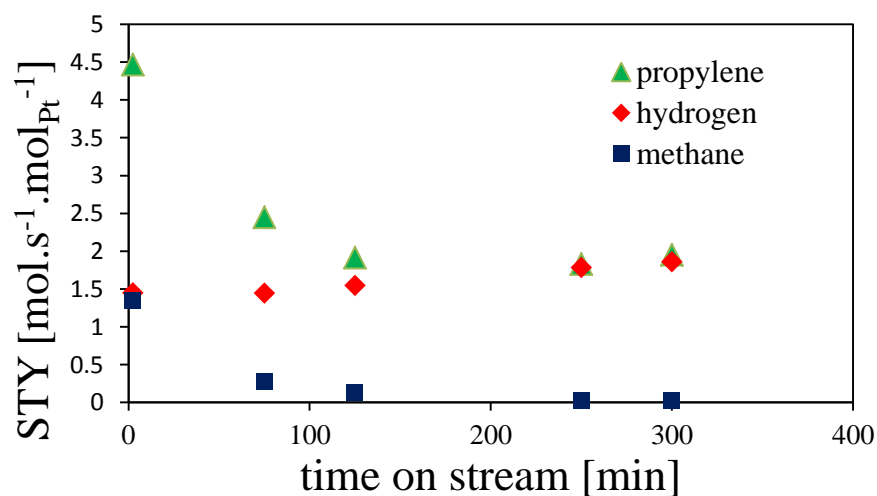


Figure S-2: Catalytic propane dehydrogenation at 600 °C ( $W_{\text{cat}}/F_{\text{propane},0} = 4 \text{ kg}_{\text{cat}} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  and  $P_{\text{propane},0} = 20 \text{ kPa}$  at a total pressure of 101.3 kPa): site-time yield (STY) vs. time on stream.