

## Revised Electronic Supplementary Information

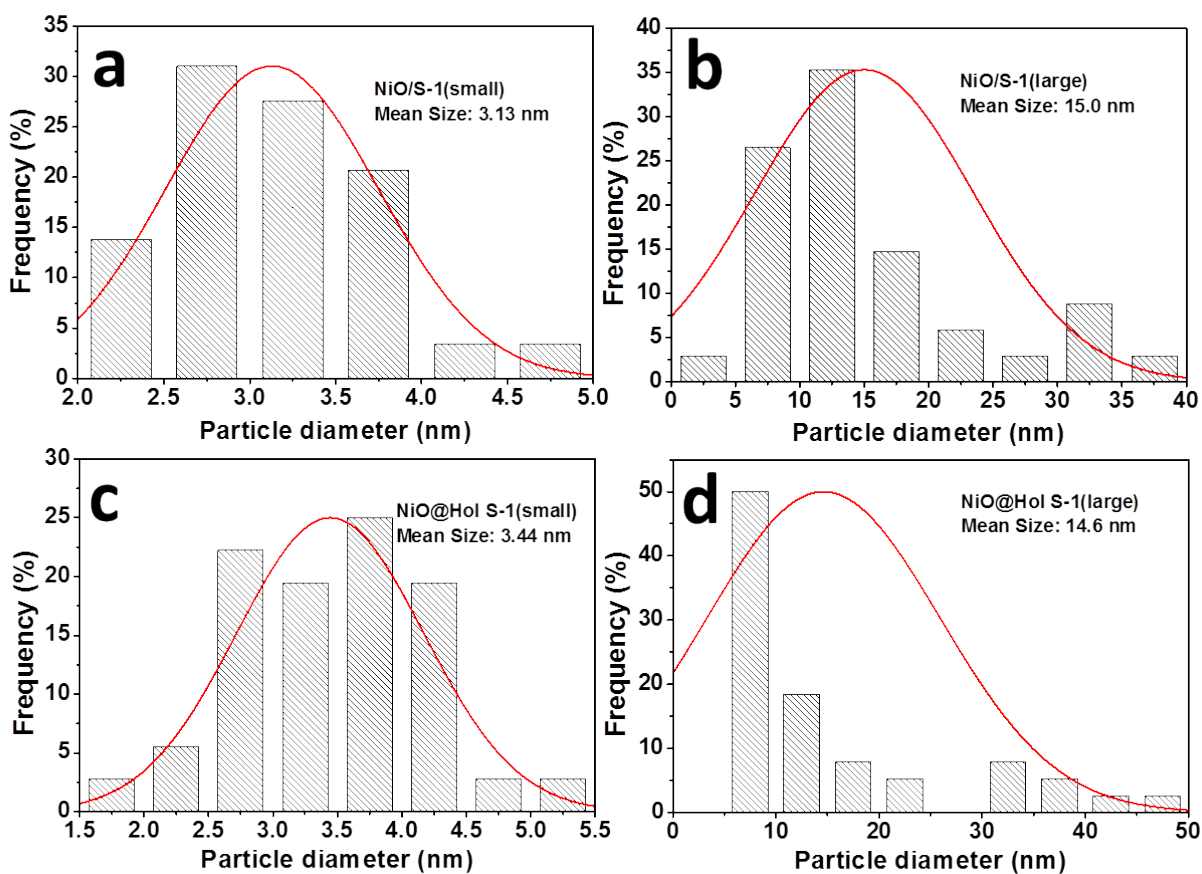
### **Hollow Zeolite encapsulated Ni-Pt bimetals for sintering and coking resistant dry reforming of methane**

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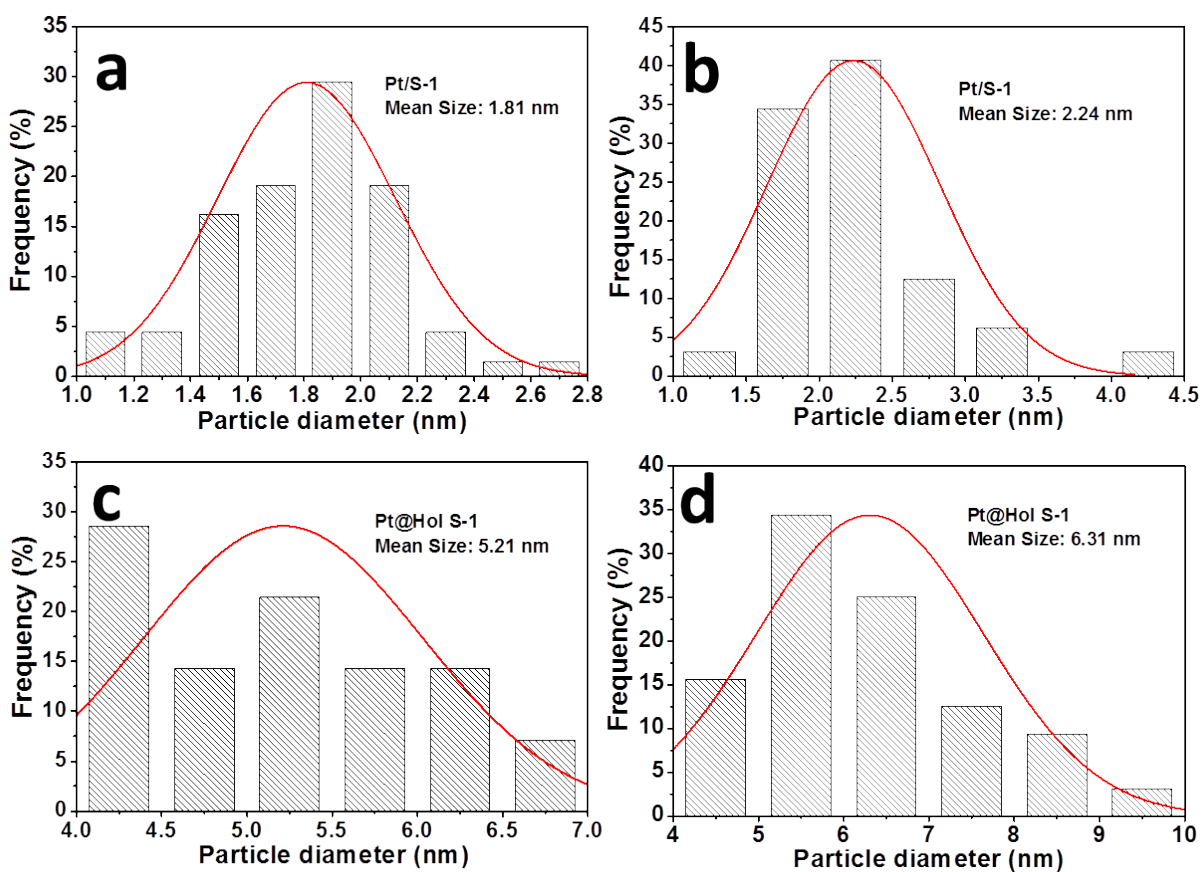
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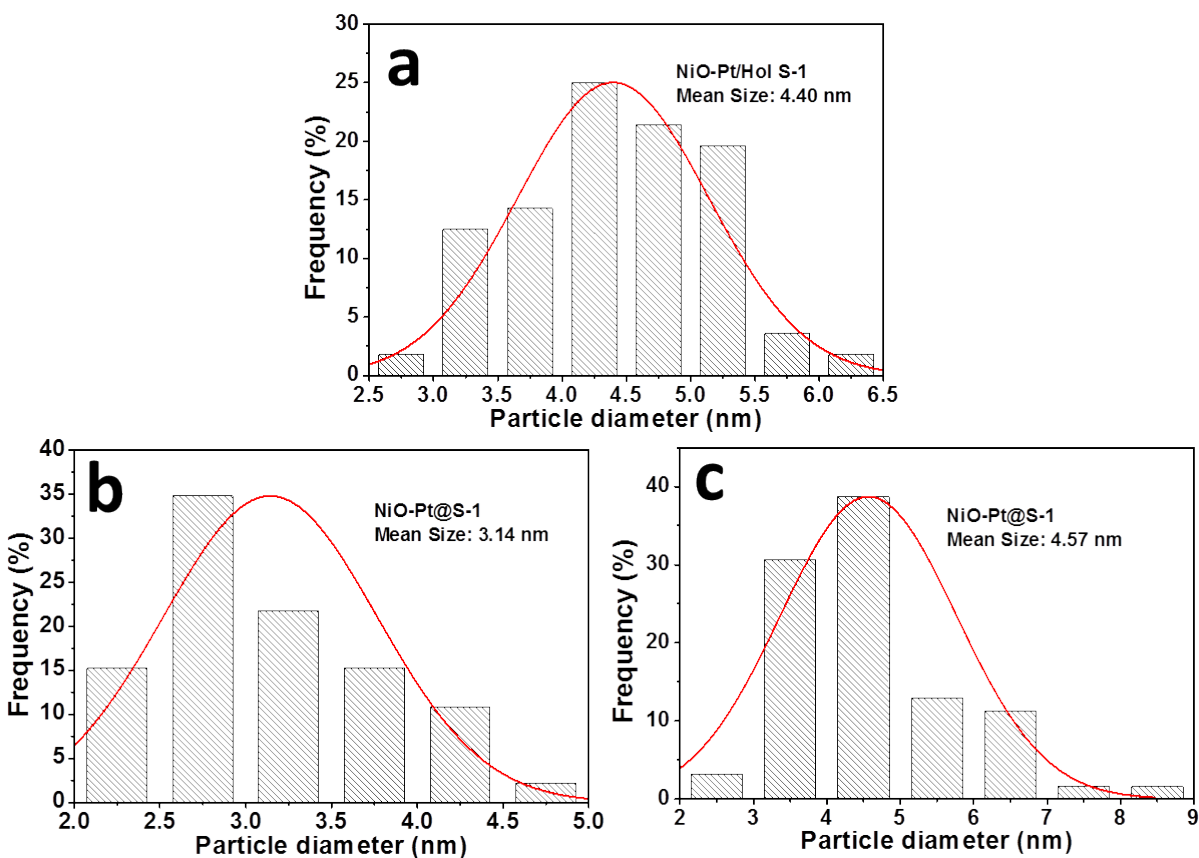
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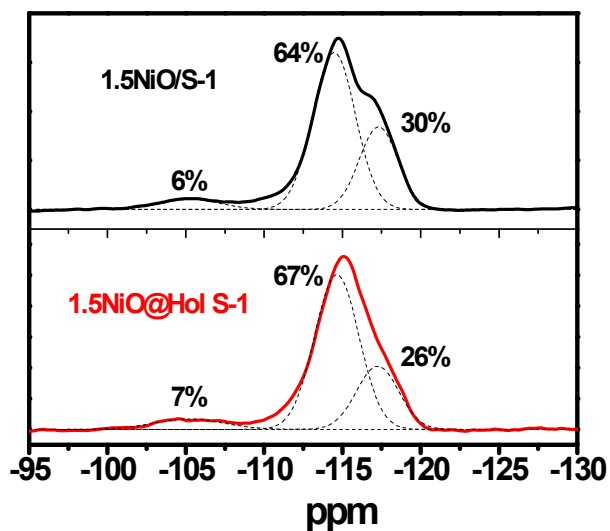
**Fig. S1.** Metal particle size distributions of prepared (a, b) 1.5NiO/S-1 and (c, d) 1.5NiO@Hol S-1 after reduction under H<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C for 30 min.



**Fig. S2.** Metal particle size distributions of prepared (a, b) 0.5Pt/S-1 and (c, d) 0.5Pt@Hol S-1 after calcination at 400 °C for 2 h (a, c) and reduction under H<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C for 30 min (b, d).



**Fig. S3.** Metal particle size distributions of prepared (a) 1.5NiO-0.5Pt/S-1 and (b, c) 1.5NiO-0.5Pt@Hol S-1 after calcination in air at 400 °C for 2 h (b) and reduction under H<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C for 30 min (a, c).



**Fig. S4.** <sup>29</sup>Si MAR NMR spectra of 1.5NiO/S-1 and 1.5NiO@Hol S-1.

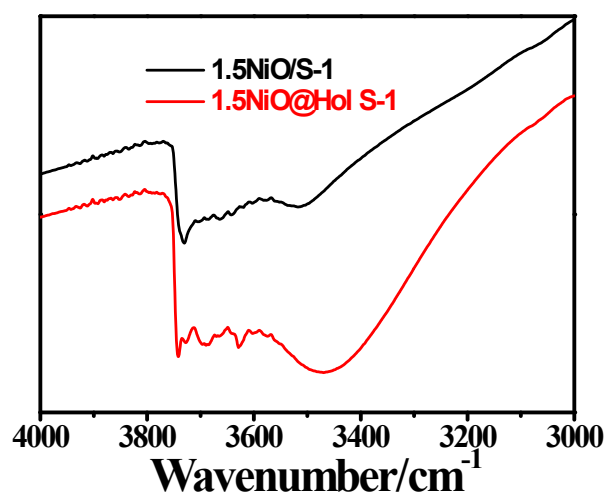


Fig. S5. FT-IR spectra in the hydroxyl range of 1.5NiO/S-1 and 1.5NiO@Hol S-1.

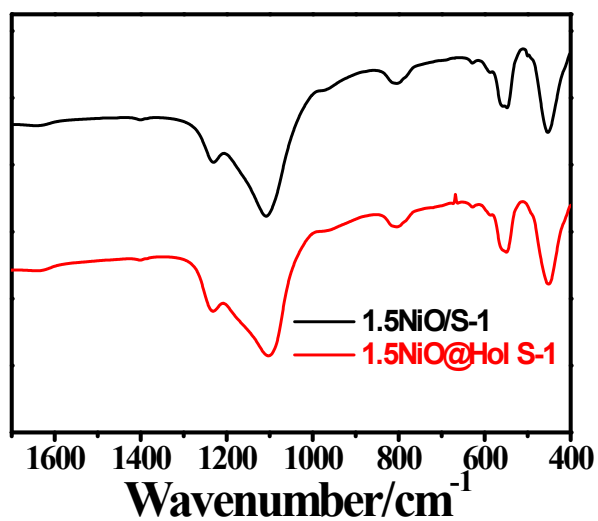
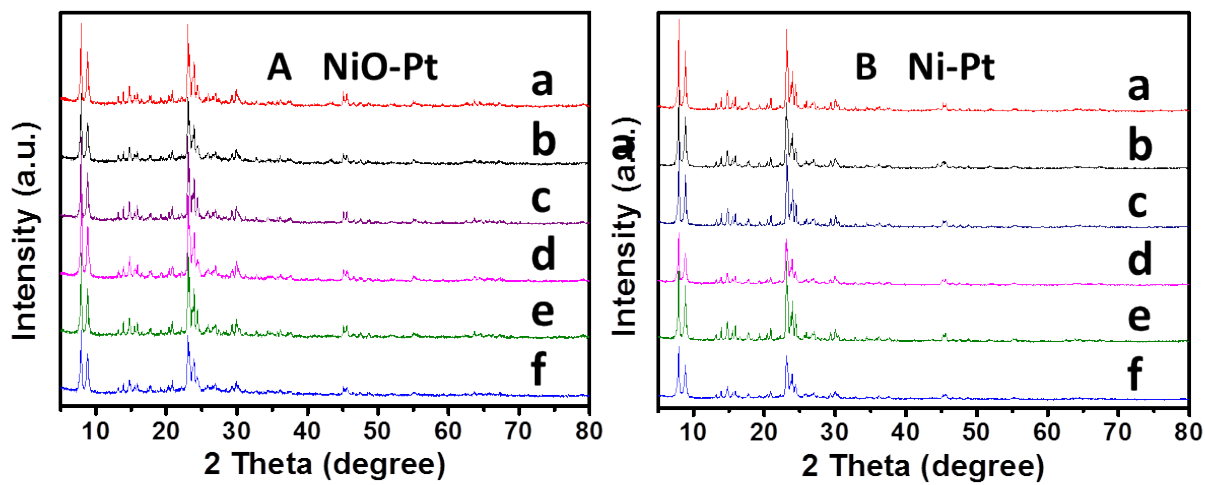
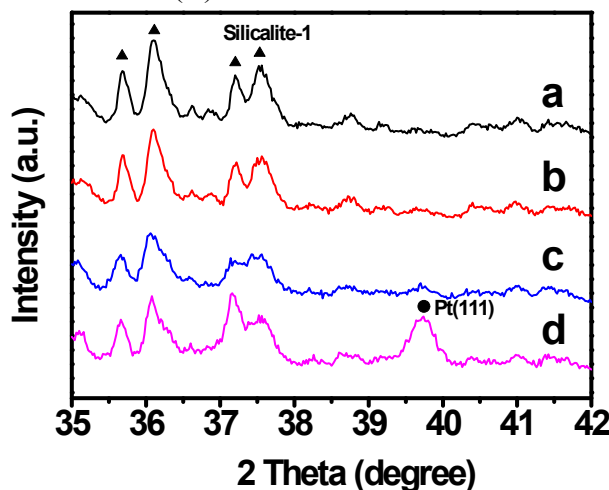


Fig.S6. FT-IR spectra of 1.5NiO/S-1 and 1.5NiO@Hol S-1.



**Fig. S7.** XRD patterns of prepared (a) 1.5NiO/S-1, (b) 1.5NiO@Hol S-1, (c) 0.5Pt/S-1, (d) 0.5Pt@Hol S-1, (e) 1.5NiO-0.5Pt/S-1, (f) 1.5NiO-0.5Pt@Hol S-1 after calcination in air at 400 °C for 2 h (A) and reduction under H<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C for 30 min (B).



**Fig. S8.** XRD patterns of prepared (a) Silicalite-1, (b) 0.5Pt/S-1, (c) 0.5Pt@Hol S-1 after calcination in air at 400 °C for 2 h and (d) 0.5Pt@Hol S-1 after reduction under H<sub>2</sub> at 800 °C for 30 min.

Table S1. H<sub>2</sub> consumption of samples calculated from H<sub>2</sub>-TPR

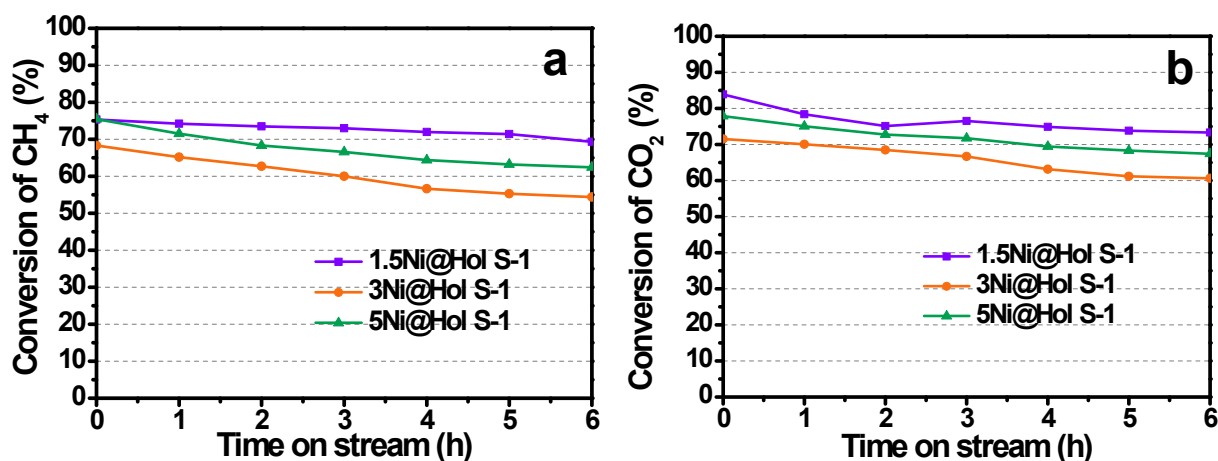
Sample	H <sub>2</sub> consumption (μmol/g)
1.5NiO/S-1	94.8
1.5NiO@Hol S-1	109
0.5Pt/S-1	11.7
0.5Pt@Hol S-1	0
1.5NiO-0.5Pt/S-1	198
1.5NiO-0.5Pt@Hol S-1	100

The conversions of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> over the catalysts with different metal content were shown in **Fig. S9**. With the nickel increasing, the conversions of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> didn't improve and the sample of 1.5Ni@Hol S-1 showed the best performance. With the Pt content increasing, the conversions of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> improve obviously (**Fig. S10**). Due to the high price of Pt, the amount of platinum kept within 0.5%. According to **Fig. S9** and **Fig. S10**, this loading (1.5%Ni and 0.5%Pt) is optimal. The real Ni and Pt contents of the samples were listed in Table S2.

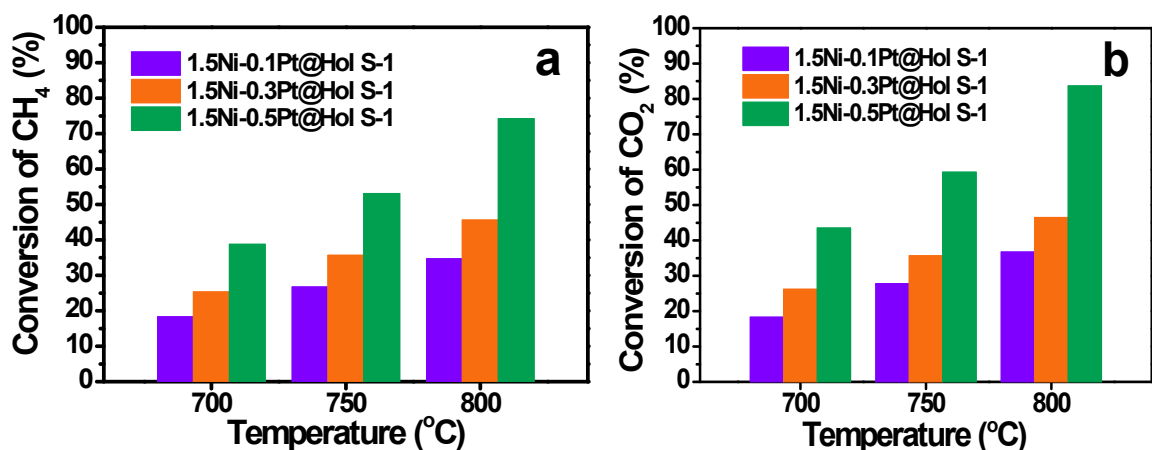
Table S2 Ni and Pt contents of the samples before reduction

Sample	Real composition <sup>a</sup>	
	Ni (wt%)	Pt (wt%)
1.5NiO@Hol S-1	1.96	/
3NiO@Hol S-1	3.99	/
5NiO@Hol S-1	6.44	/
1.5NiO-0.1Pt@Hol S-1	1.76	0.14
1.5NiO-0.3Pt@Hol S-1	2.07	0.45
1.5NiO-0.5Pt@Hol S-1	1.58	0.54

<sup>a</sup> ICP analysis

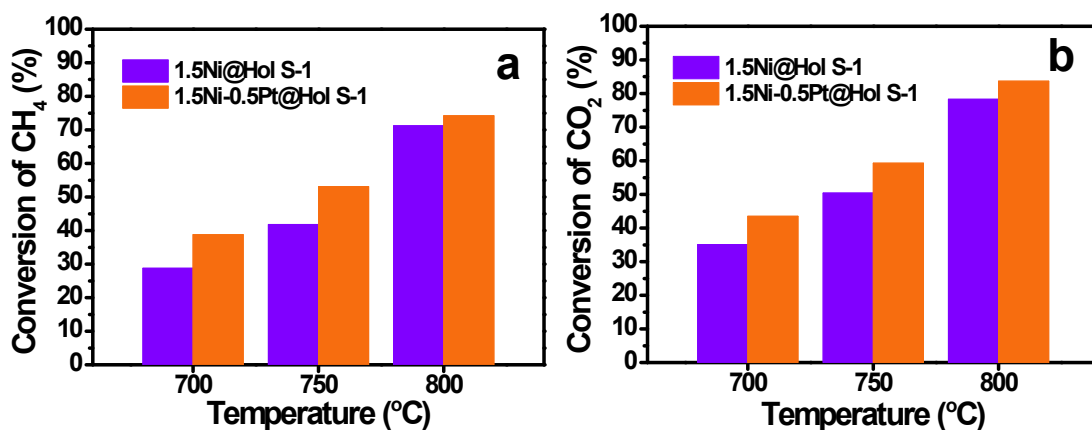


**Fig. S9.** (a) CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> conversions over Ni@Hol S-1 with different nickel contents (F/W=72000 ml/g-h, 800 °C, atmospheric pressure).



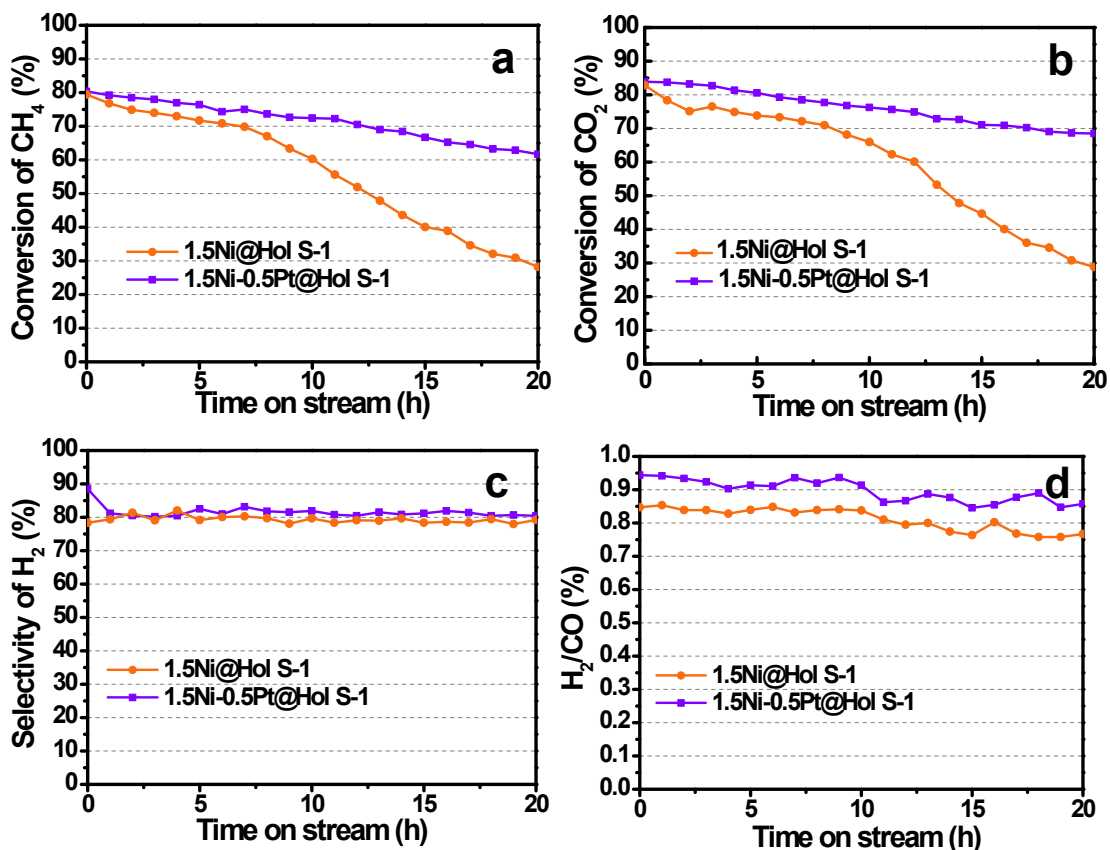
**Fig. S10.** (a) CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> conversions over the catalysts at different reaction temperatures (F/W=72000 ml/g-h, atmospheric pressure), time on stream 2 h.

The effect of reaction temperature on catalytic activity of catalysts was compared and the results were shown in **Fig. S11**. Over the two catalysts, there is an increase of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> conversions with the rise of temperature. The conversions of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> are low at 700 °C. With increasing temperature to 750 °C, CH<sub>4</sub> conversion is about 40% over 1.5Ni@Hol S-1, which is lower than that over 1.5Ni-0.5Pt@Hol S-1 (>50%). At 800 °C, the two catalysts are rather similar in performance.



**Fig. S11.** (a) CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> conversions over the catalysts at different temperatures (F/W=72000 ml/g·h, atmospheric pressure), time on stream 2 h.

The distributions of the products were shown in Fig. S12c, d. As showed in Fig. S12c, the selectivities of H<sub>2</sub> were ca. 80% over the 1.5Ni@Hol S-1 and 1.5Ni-0.5Pt@Hol S-1 catalysts under the adopted reaction conditions. The higher CO<sub>2</sub> conversion compared with that of CH<sub>4</sub> (Fig. S12a, b) and the H<sub>2</sub>/CO (n/n, Fig. S12d) is smaller than 1 are results of reversed-water-gas-shift reaction.



**Fig. S12.** (a) CH<sub>4</sub> and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> conversions, (c) H<sub>2</sub> selectivity and (d) H<sub>2</sub>/CO (n/n) over the 1.5Ni@Hol S-1 and 1.5Ni-0.5Pt@Hol S-1 catalysts (F/W=72000 ml/g·h, 800 °C, atmospheric pressure).