

Insight to composition evolution in the synthesis of high-performance Cu/SiO₂ catalysts for CO₂ hydrogenation

Zhi-Qiao Wang,^{ab} Zhong-Ning Xu,^{*ab} Ming-Jian Zhang,^a Qing-Song Chen,^a Yumin Chen,^a and Guo-Cong Guo^{*a}

^a State Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, P. R. China

^b Key Laboratory of Coal to Ethylene Glycol and Its Related Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, P. R. China

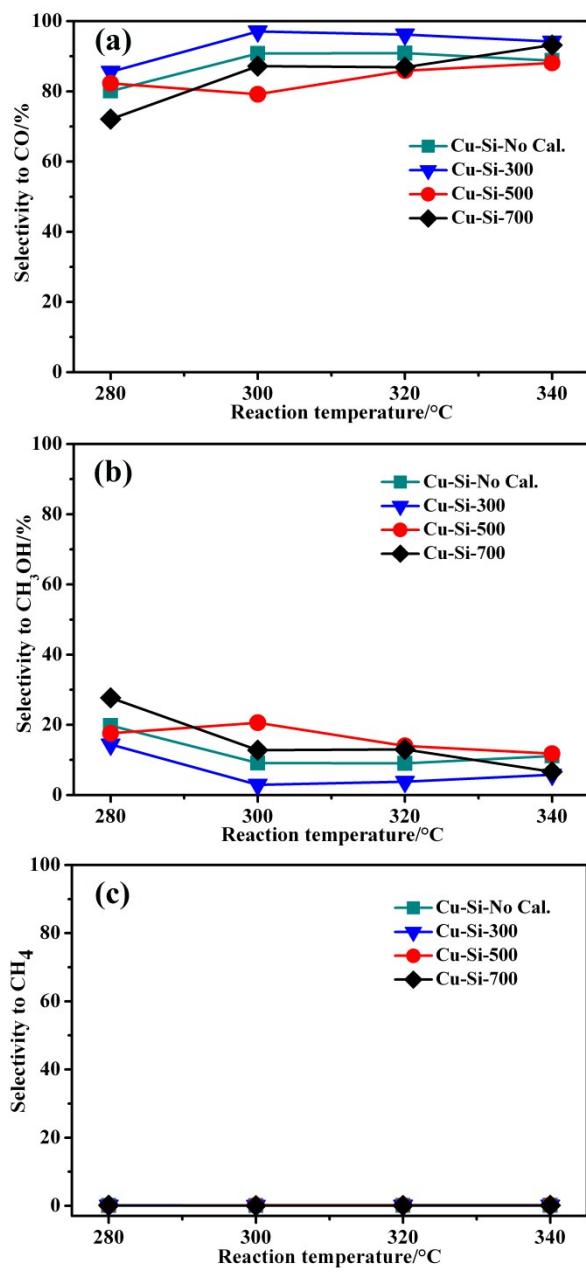


Fig. S1 Selectivities to (a) CO, (b) CH₃OH and (c) CH₄ over the reduced Cu/SiO₂ catalysts with different reaction temperature at 3.0 MPa and 16 L·g_{cat}⁻¹·h⁻¹.

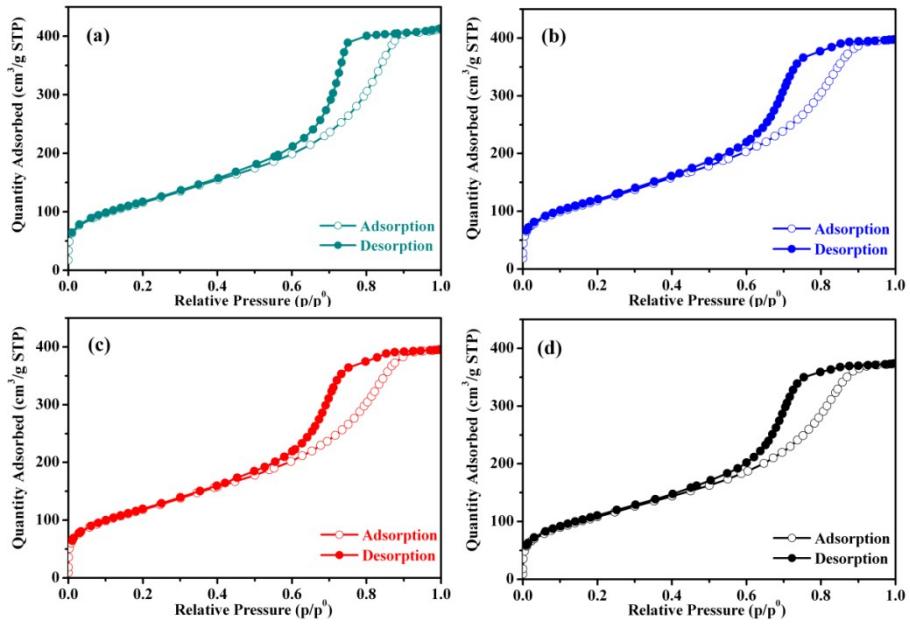


Fig. S2 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of the reduced Cu/SiO₂ catalysts: (a) Cu-Si-No Cal., (b) Cu-Si-300, (c) Cu-Si-500 and (d) Cu-Si-700.

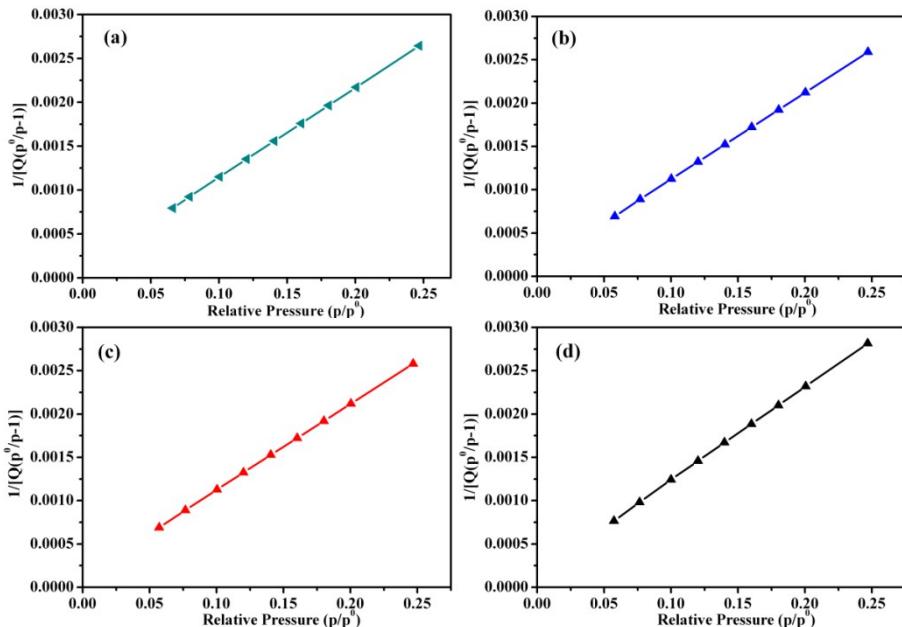


Fig. S3 BET surface area plots of the reduced Cu/SiO₂ catalysts: (a) Cu-Si-No Cal., (b) Cu-Si-300, (c) Cu-Si-500 and (d) Cu-Si-700.

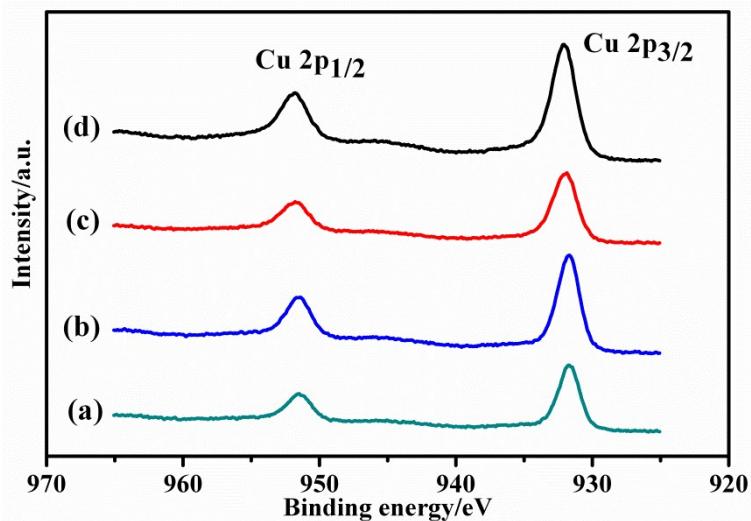


Fig. S4 Quasi-in-situ Cu 2p XPS spectra of the reduced Cu/SiO₂ catalysts: (a) Cu-Si-No Cal., (b) Cu-Si-300, (c) Cu-Si-500, (d) Cu-Si-700.

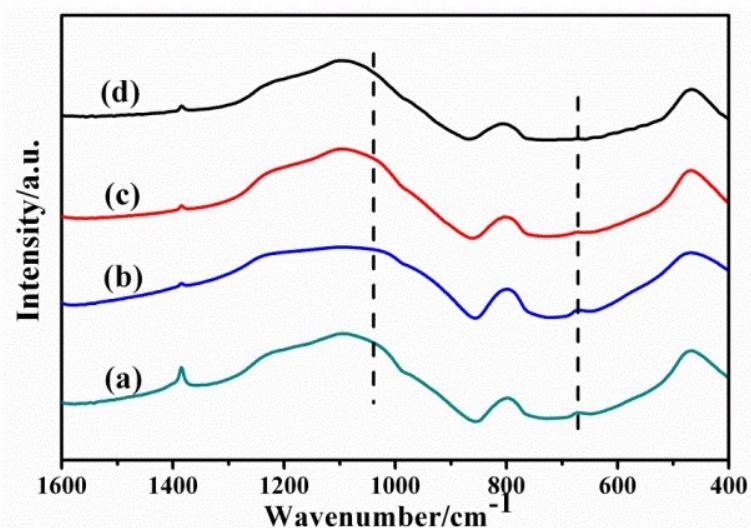


Fig. S5 FT-IR spectra of the calcined Cu-Si-O-T precursors: (a) Cu-Si-O-No Cal., (b) Cu-Si-O-300, (c) Cu-Si-O-500, (d) Cu-Si-O-700.

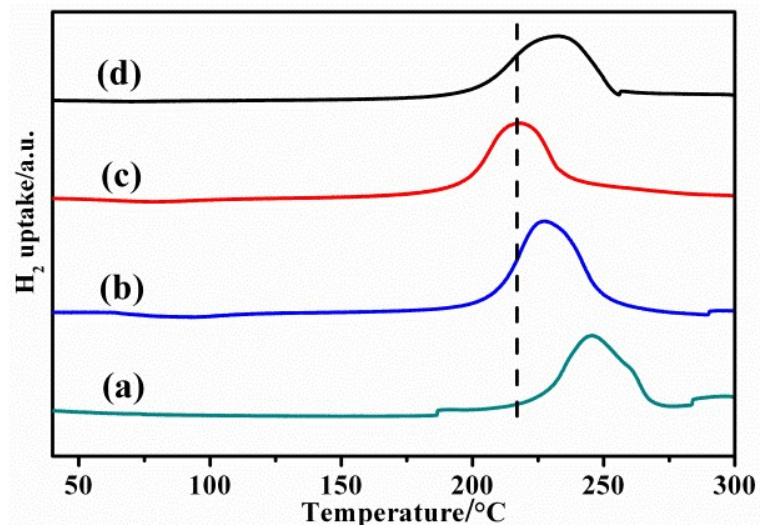


Fig. S6 H₂-TPR profiles of the calcined Cu-Si-O-T precursors: (a) Cu-Si-O-No Cal., (b) Cu-Si-O-300, (c) Cu-Si-O-500, (d) Cu-Si-O-700.