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Solvent-free synthesis of hierarchical zeolite Y by carbochlorination

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S.1 Chlorination temperature



Fig. S1 ²⁹Si CP-MAS NMR spectra of the parent zeolite and composite 2 prepared at 400 and 500 °C. Si(nAl) species have been assigned according to [S1]



Fig. S2 ²⁷AI CP-MAS NMR spectra of the parent zeolite and composite 2 prepared at 400 and 500 °C. AI species have been assigned according to [S2]

S.2 Carbon Content in Composite



Fig. S3 TG/MS of parent material and all 3 composites with different carbon loadings under synthetic air from 25 to 1250 °C (heating rate 5 K min⁻¹)



Fig. S4 N2-Isotherms at -196 °C of samples at 500 °C from different zeolite-carbon composite red (C1-500-4-10/70), blue (C2-500-4-10/70), green (C3-500-4-10/70)



Fig. S5 N_2 -adsorption isotherms of parent material and samples with different carbon loadings carbochlorinated at 400 °C



Fig. S6 $N_{2.}$ adsorption isotherms of parent material and samples with different carbon loadings carbochlorinated at 600 °C



Fig. S7 Powder XRD of carbochlorinated samples with different carbon loadings at 400 °C, 500 °C and 600 °C. Diffractograms are normalized on the main reflex [111] at 6 ° 2θ.



Fig. S8 TPAD of parent material and samples with different carbon loadings carbochlorinated at 400 °C after calcination under air for 6 h at 550 °C.



Fig. S9 TPAD of parent material and samples with different carbon loadings carbochlorinated at 600 °C after calcination under air for 6 h at 550 °C.

S.3 Reaction time



Fig. S10 N₂-Isotherms at -196 °C from composite 2 samples at 400 °C and 500 °C with different reaction time



Fig. S11 N₂-adsorption isotherms of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 500°C and 600 °C over 2 h, 4 h or 8 h, respectively



Fig. S12 TPAD of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 500°C and 600 °C over 2h, 4 h or 8 h, respectively. Samples were calcinated under air for 6 h at 550 °C.



Fig. S13 Powder XRD of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 500°C and 600 °C over 2h, 4 h or 8 h, respectively. Diffractograms are normalized on the main reflex [111] at 6 ° 20.

S.4 Chlorine concentration



Fig. S14 N₂-adsorption isotherms of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 600 °C for 4 h with different chlorine concentrations.



Fig. S15 Powder XRD of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 600 °C for 4 h with different chlorine concentrations. Diffractograms are normalized on the main reflex [111] at 6 ° 2θ.



Fig. S16 TPAD of parent material and samples carbochlorinated at 600 °C for 4 h with different chlorine concentrations. Samples were calcinated under air for 6 h at 550 °C.

Table S1 characterization data of samples synthesized at 600 °C for different chlorine concentrations. Physisorption data derived from N ₂ -isotherms measured at -196 °C.											
Sample ^a	Si/Al ^b / mol mol ⁻¹	SSA _{BET} c / m ² g ⁻¹	PV d total / m ³ g ⁻¹	PV e micro / m³ g-1	PV f meso / m³ g ⁻¹	HF ^g	C _{xRD} ^h / %	Total acidity ⁱ ∕ mmol g⁻¹	C _{res} j / w%	Yield ^k /w%	
H-Y 5 pure	3.0	751	0.43	0.29	0.12	0.08	100	0.995	-	-	
C2-600-4-10/110	16.0	287	0.40	0.06	0.34	0.08	28	0.412	1.09	70.6	
C2-600-4-10/70	18.3	275	0.42	0.05	0.37	0.07	26	0.227	0.71	72.2	
a sample descripti b ICP-OES element	on given in expe tal analysis	erimental se	ection								

c Multi-point BET-method

d Total pore volume at $p/p_0 = 0.95$

e t-plot method p/p0 from 0.2 to 0.5

f PV_{meso} = PV_{total} - PV_{micro}

g hierarchy factor HF = $(PV_{micro}/PV_{total}) (S_{ext}/SSA_{BET})^{70}$

h % XRD intensity/HY after ASTM 3906-03⁶⁹

i total acidity determined by TPAD

j residual carbon (C_{res}) analyzed by TG; C_{res} = C_{sample} – C_{H-Y 5 pure}

k calculated by weighing before and after carbochlorinatio

S.5 Si/Al ratio



Fig. S17 N₂-adsorption isotherms of parent material and composite 5 carbochlorinated at different temperatures for 4 h respectively



Fig. S18 XRD from composite 5 samples carbochlorinated at different temperatures. Diffractograms are normalized on the main reflex [111] at 6 ° 20.



Fig. S19 TG/MS of parent material and all 3 composites with different carbon loadings under synthetic air from 25 to 1250 °C (heating rate 5 K min⁻¹)



Fig. S20 TPAD of parent material and samples with different carbon loadings carbochlorinated at 800 °C after calcination under air for 6 h at 550 °C.

S.6 References

[S1] Jiao, J., Wang, W., Sulikowski, B., Weitkamp, J., & Hunger, M. (2006). 29 Si and 27 Al MAS NMR characterization of non-hydrated zeolites Y upon adsorption of ammonia. *Microporous and mesoporous materials*, *90*(1), 246-250.

[S2] Van Bokhoven, J. A., Roest, A. L., Koningsberger, D. C., Miller, J. T., Nachtegaal, G. H., & Kentgens, A. P. M. (2000). Changes in structural and electronic properties of the zeolite framework induced by extraframework AI and La in H-USY and La (x) NaY: A 29Si and 27AI MAS NMR and 27AI MQ MAS NMR study. *The Journal of Physical Chemistry B*, *104*(29), 6743-6754.