## **Supplementary Information**

Unraveling the original active sites of amorphous silica-alumina supported nickel catalyst for highly efficient ethylene oligomerization

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## **Supplementary Figures**



Fig. S1 The detailed product distribution of ethylene oligomerization on the N<sub>2</sub>-Ni/ASA catalyst. Reaction conditions: 60 °C, 3.0 MPa, 0.5 g catalyst, 50%  $C_2H_4$  - 50% N<sub>2</sub> with a flowrate of 15 mL min<sup>-1</sup>.



Fig. S2 HAADF-STEM images of the  $N_2$ -Ni-ASA sample.



Fig. S3 The stability testing of the N<sub>2</sub>-pretreated catalyst. Reaction condition: 0.5 g catalyst, reaction temperature is 60 °C, reaction pressure is 3 MPa, 50%  $C_2H_4$  - 50% N<sub>2</sub> with a flowrate of 15 mL min<sup>-1</sup>.

For the calculation of if the product follows a Schulz-Flory type distribution or not, the following equation of Schulz–Flory equation was used:

 $\log(Wn/n) = n \log \alpha + \log((1-\alpha)2/\alpha)$ 

where, n is the number of monomer units in the oligomer, Wn is the mass fraction of the n<sup>th</sup> oligomer, and  $\alpha$  is the chain growth probability (growth factor).

We have further tested the ethylene oligomerization performance on the N<sub>2</sub>-Ni/ASA catalyst at a high MHSV of 2.25 h<sup>-1</sup>. Upon the product distribution (see Fig. S4), we plotted log(Wn/n) as a function of (n-1) by using the above equation, as shown in Fig S5. There is almost a linear relationship. Therefore, the product distribution at a high MHSV of 2.25 h<sup>-1</sup> (by reducing the residence time) follows Schulz-Flory type distribution. A metallacycle mechanism for the oligomerization of ethylene over Ni<sup>+</sup> ions in such N<sub>2</sub>-Ni/ASA catalyst can be proposed.



Fig. S4 The detailed product distribution of ethylene oligomerization on the N<sub>2</sub>-Ni/ASA catalyst. Reaction conditions: 60 °C, 3.0 MPa, 0.5 g catalyst, 50%  $C_2H_4$  - 50% N<sub>2</sub> with a flowrate of 15 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, MSHV = 2.25 h<sup>-1</sup>.



Fig. S5 The calculation of carbon chain growth probability. Reaction conditions: 60  $^{\circ}$ C, 3.0 MPa, 0.5 g catalyst, 50% C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> - 50% N<sub>2</sub> with a flowrate of 15 mL min<sup>-1</sup>, MSHV = 2.25 h<sup>-1</sup>.

## **Supplementary Tables**

Table 51. Emeta and oranged $C_4$ $C_{12}$ products of the emytene of gomenzation reaction.										
Sample	C <sub>4</sub> /%		C <sub>6</sub> /%		C <sub>8</sub> /%		C <sub>10</sub> /%		C <sub>12</sub> /%	
	LO	BO	LO	BO	LO	BO	LO	BO	LO	BO
N <sub>2</sub> -pretreated	69.4	30.6	14.8	85.2	12.1	87.9	0.8	99.2	0.9	99.1

Table S1. Linear and branched  $C_4$  -  $C_{12}$  products of the ethylene oligomerization reaction.

Note: LO means linear olefins; BO means branched olefins