

Supplementary Information

Tailoring hierarchical zeolite composites with two distinct frameworks for fine-tuning product distribution in benzene alkylation with ethanol

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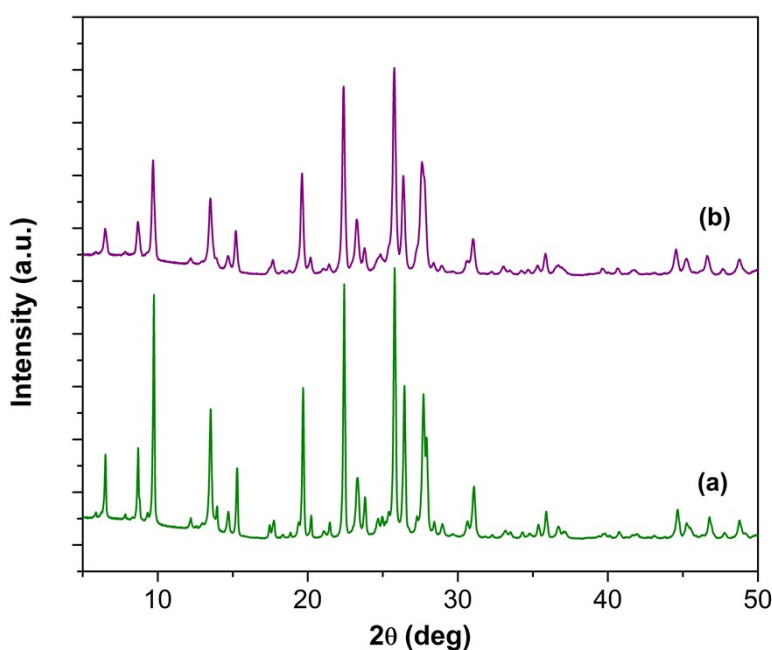


Figure S1. XRD patterns of (a) commercial mordenite and (b) pretreated mordenite in alkaline TBAOH solution.

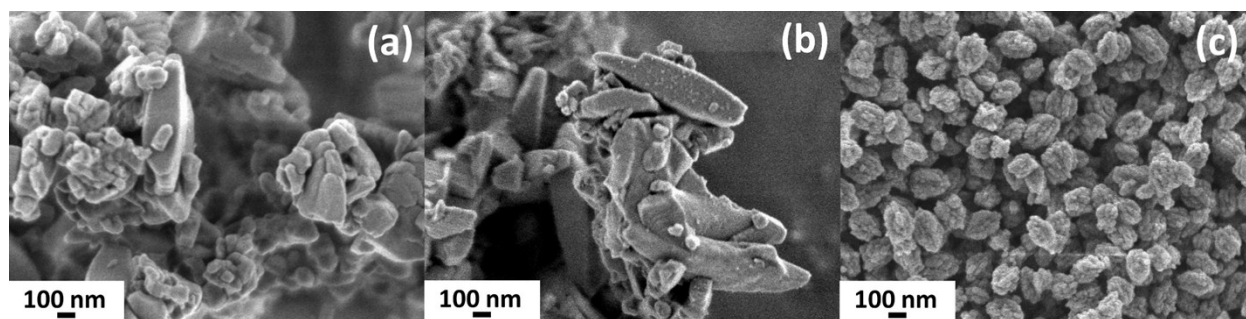


Figure S2. SEM images of (a) commercial mordenite, (b) pretreated mordenite in alkaline TBAOH solution, and (c) ZSM-5-NS.

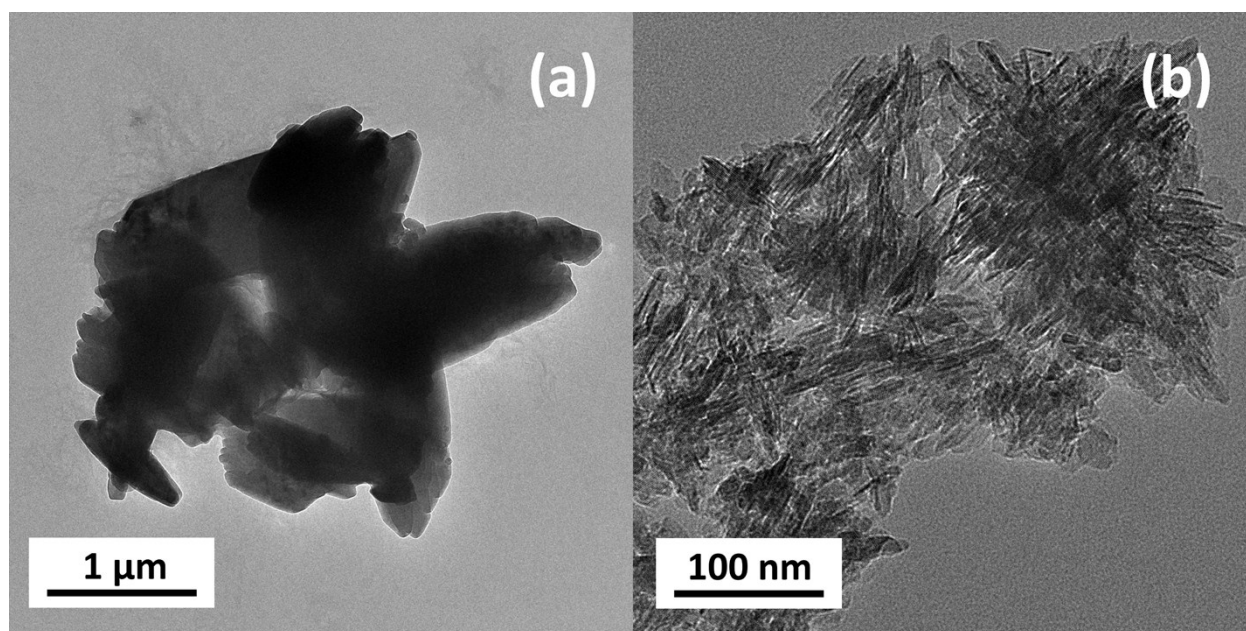


Figure S3. TEM images of (a) commercial mordenite and (b) ZSM-5-NS.

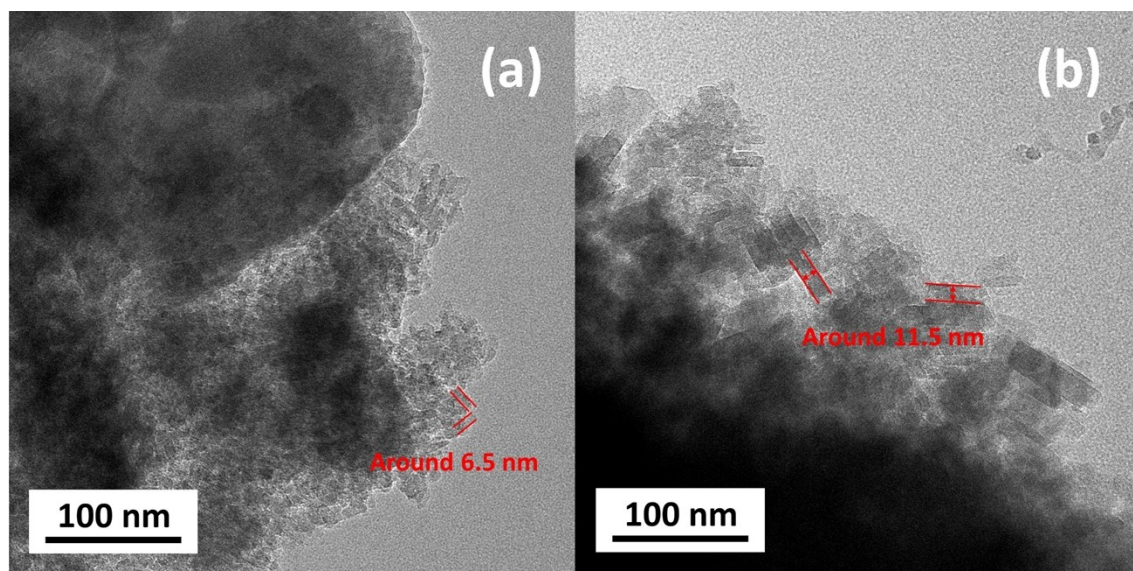


Figure S4. TEM images with high magnification (100 kX) of (a) MOR@ZSM-5(SS) and (b) MOR@ZSM-5(CS).

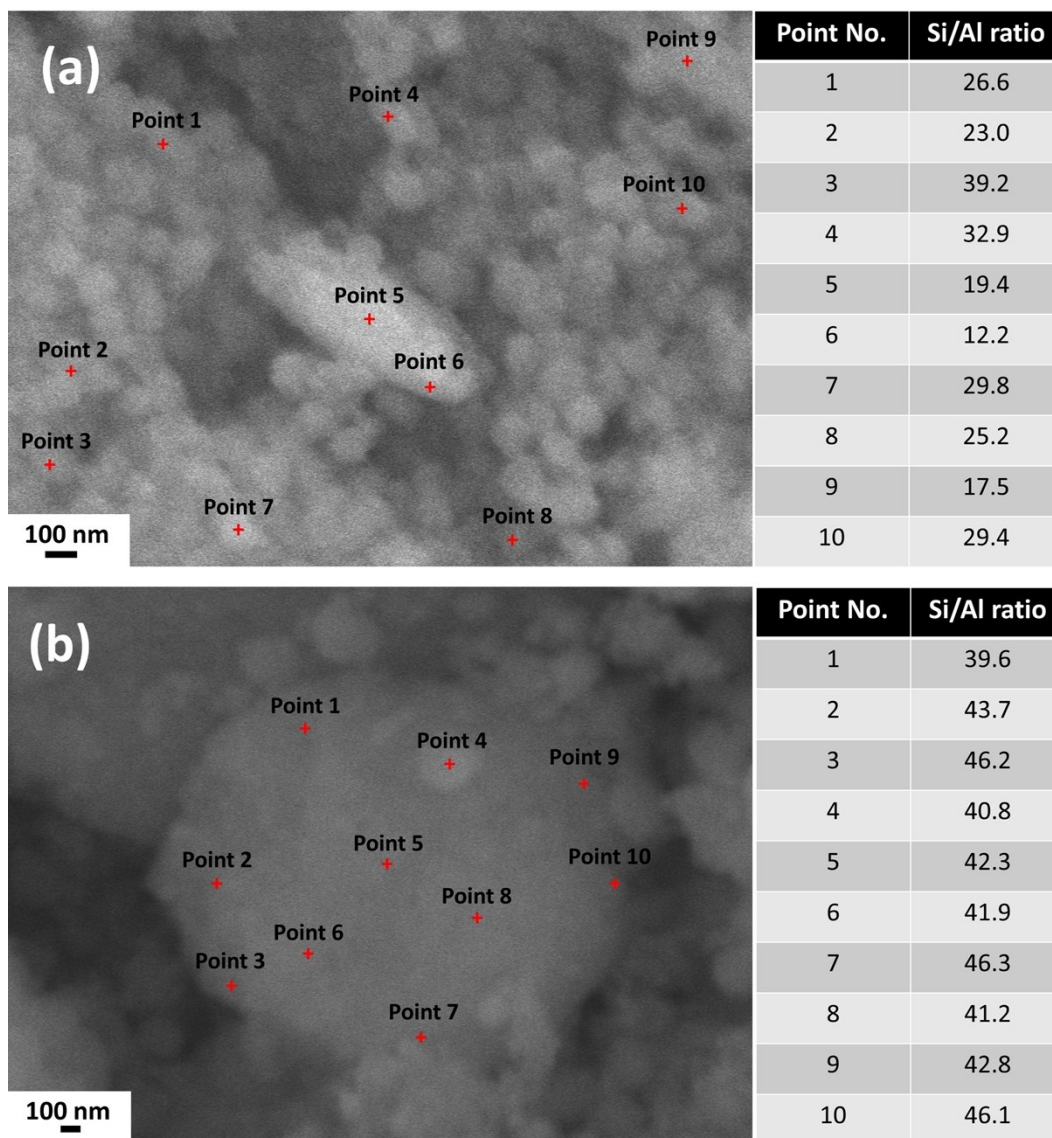


Figure S5. SEM-EDS elemental points of (a) MOR@ZSM-5(SS) and (b) MOR@ZSM-5(CS).

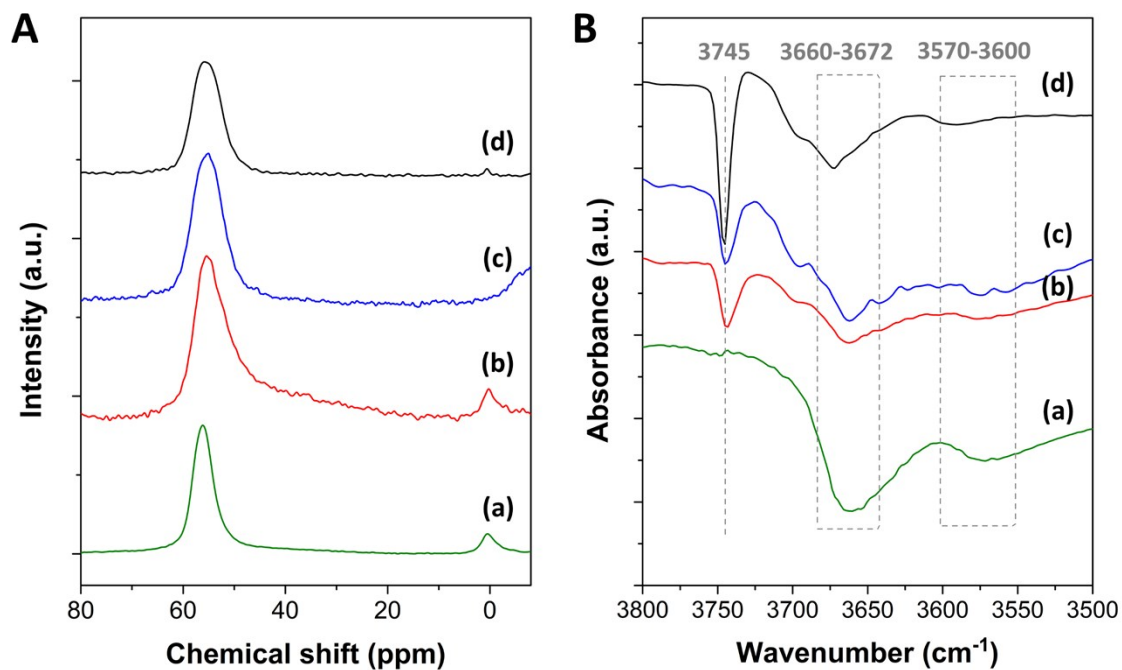


Figure S6. (A) ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectra and (B) FTIR spectra of pyridine adsorption in OH region of (a) mordenite, (b) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (c) MOR@ZSM-5(CS), and (d) ZSM-5-NS.

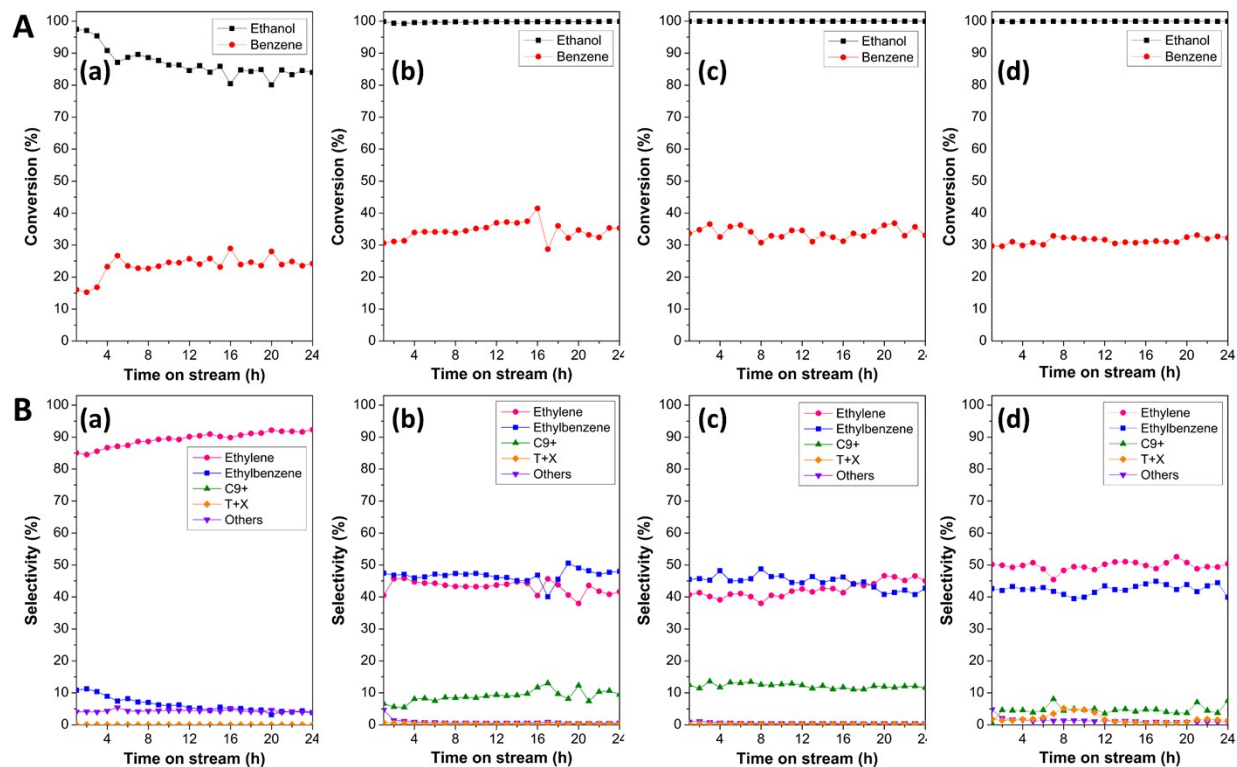


Figure S7. (A) Reactant conversion (%) and (B) Product selectivity (%) obtained over (a) mordenite, (b) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (c) MOR-ZSM-5(mix), and (d) ZSM-5-NS in benzene alkylation at 450 °C as a function of time on stream (TOS) for 24 h.

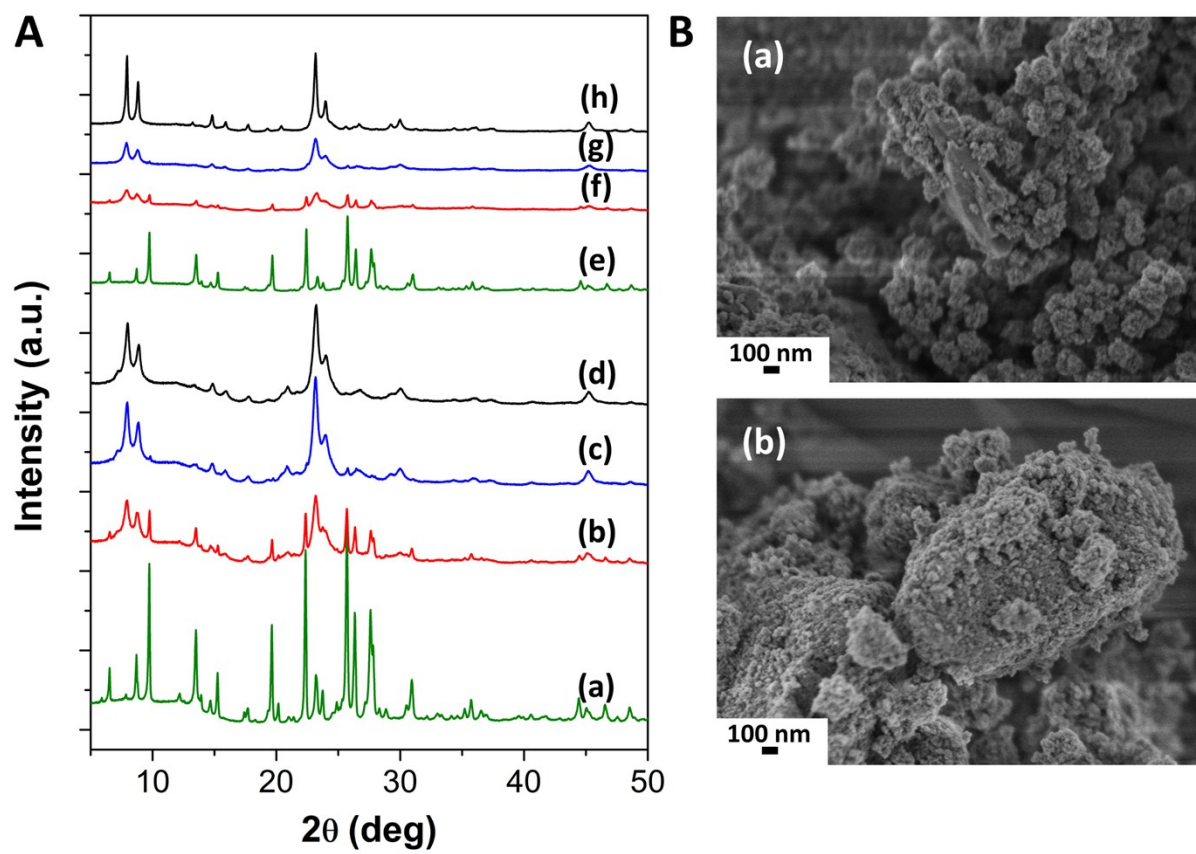


Figure S8. (A) XRD patterns of fresh (a) mordenite, (b) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (c) MOR@ZSM-5(CS), and (d) ZSM-5-NS and spent (e) mordenite, (f) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (g) MOR@ZSM-5(CS), and (h) ZSM-5-NS and (B) SEM images of spent (a) MOR@ZSM-5(SS) and (b) MOR@ZSM-5(CS).

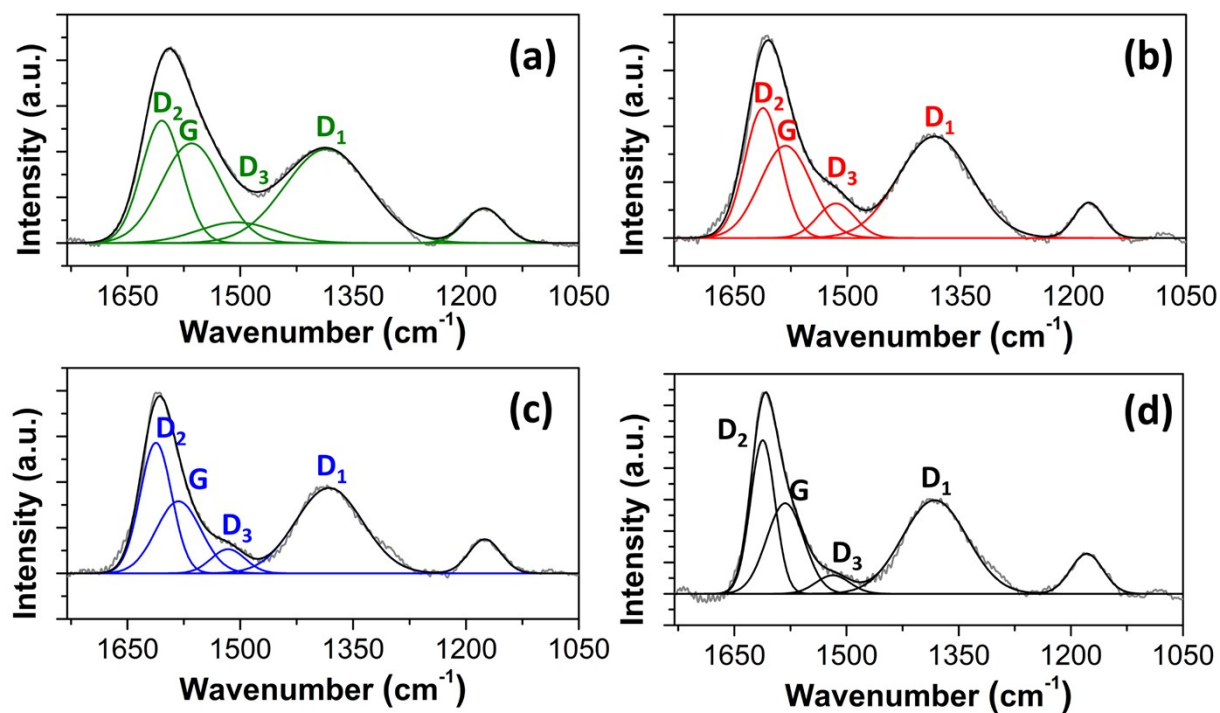


Figure S9. Raman spectra of spent catalysts: (a) mordenite, (b) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (c) MOR@ZSM-5(CS), and (d) ZSM-5-NS taken after the catalytic test for alkylation of benzene with ethanol at 450 °C for 24 h.

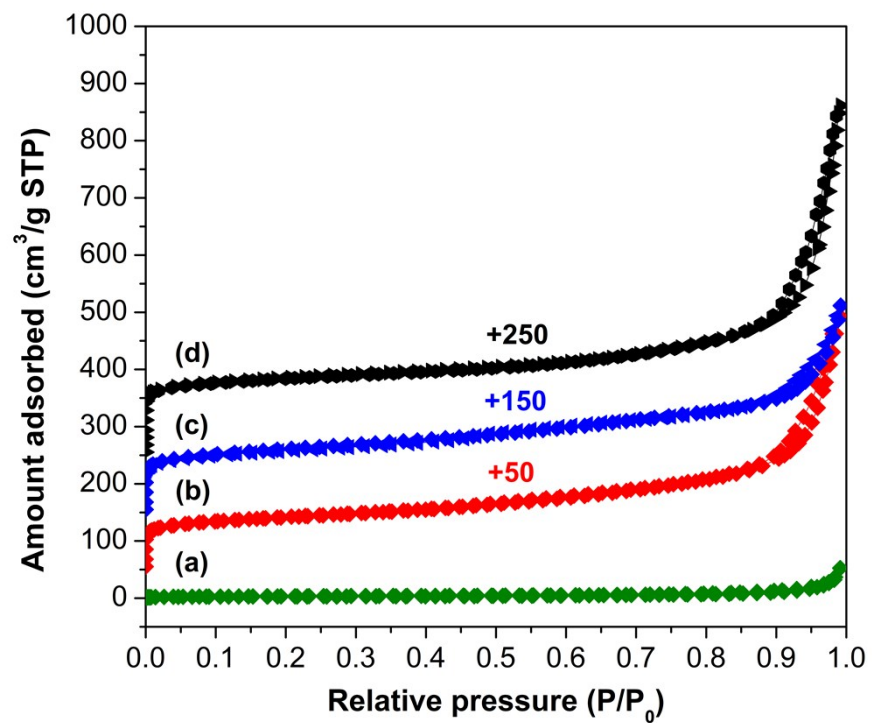


Figure S10. N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of spent (a) mordenite, (b) MOR@ZSM-5(SS), (c) MOR@ZSM-5(CS), and (d) ZSM-5-NS.

Table S1. The crystallinity and Si/Al ratio of commercial and pretreated mordenite.

Sample	Si/Al ratio ^a	Crystallinity ^b (%)	Amorphous ^b (%)
commercial mordenite	9.3	87.9	12.1
pretreated mordenite	9.1	75.2	24.8

^aestimated from XRF, ^bobtained from XRD pattern.

Table S2. The average reactant conversion and product selectivity obtained at 24 h of TOS for alkylation of benzene with ethanol at 450 °C over different catalysts.

Sample	Conversion (%)			Selectivity (%)			
	Ethanol	Benzene	EB	Ethylene	Heavy aromatics (C ₉ ⁺)	T + X ^a	Others ^b
mordenite	86.9	23.5	6.2	89.4	0	0.1	4.3
MOR@ZSM-5(SS)	99.8	34.4	46.7	43.1	8.9	0.4	0.9
MOR@ZSM-5(CS)	99.6	44.9	59.3	23.7	15.1	0.5	1.4
MOR-ZSM-5(mix)	100.0	33.9	44.7	42.3	12.2	0.2	0.6
ZSM-5-NS	99.9	31.4	42.4	49.7	4.6	2.0	1.3

^aT + X: toluene and xylenes, ^bother products: ethane, propane, propylene, butylene, pentane, and diethyl ether.

Table S3. The amount of coke formed on different spent catalysts.

Sample	Amount of coke ^a (mmol/g)
mordenite	0.82
MOR@ZSM-5(SS)	0.37
MOR@ZSM-5(CS)	0.34
ZSM-5-NS	0.24

^aestimated from O₂-TPO data.**Table S4.** Representative parameters of the Raman bands and in-plane correlation length (L_a) calculated by Ferrari-Robertson expression.

Sample	G _p (cm ⁻¹)	G _w (cm ⁻¹)	D ₁ /G	L_a^a (nm)
mordenite	1565	94	1.34	1.56
MOR@ZSM-5(SS)	1582	80	1.58	1.69
MOR@ZSM-5(CS)	1582	70	1.75	1.78
ZSM-5-NS	1582	59	1.83	1.83

^acalculated by $D_1/G = 0.55 L_a^2$.

Table S5. Textural properties of different spent zeolite samples after the catalytic test for alkylation of benzene with ethanol at 450 °C for 24 h.

Sample	$S_{\text{BET}}^{\text{a}}$ (m ² /g)	$S_{\text{micro}}^{\text{b}}$ (m ² /g)	$S_{\text{ext}}^{\text{c}}$ (m ² /g)	$V_{\text{total}}^{\text{d}}$ (cm ³ /g)	$V_{\text{micro}}^{\text{e}}$ (cm ³ /g)	$V_{\text{ext}}^{\text{f}}$ (cm ³ /g)	%Loss of $V_{\text{micro}}^{\text{g}}$
spent mordenite	12	1	11	0.08	0	0.08	100.0
spent MOR@ZSM-5(SS)	331	146	185	0.68	0.06	0.62	60.0
spent MOR@ZSM-5(CS)	398	271	127	0.54	0.14	0.4	36.4
spent ZSM-5-NS	496	234	262	0.89	0.09	0.8	25.0

^aBET specific surface area, ^bmicroporous surface area, ^cexternal surface area, ^dtotal pore volume, ^emicropore volume, ^f $V_{\text{ext}} = V_{\text{total}} - V_{\text{micro}}$, ^gLoss of microporous volume = $[(V_{\text{micro, fresh}} - V_{\text{micro, spent}}) / V_{\text{micro, fresh}}] \times 100$.