

Well-Defined Surface Tungstenocarbonyne complex through the Reaction of $[\text{W}(\equiv\text{C}t\text{Bu})(\text{CH}_2t\text{Bu})_3]$ with CeO_2 : a highly and stable precatalyst for NO_x reduction with NH_3

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Supporting Information

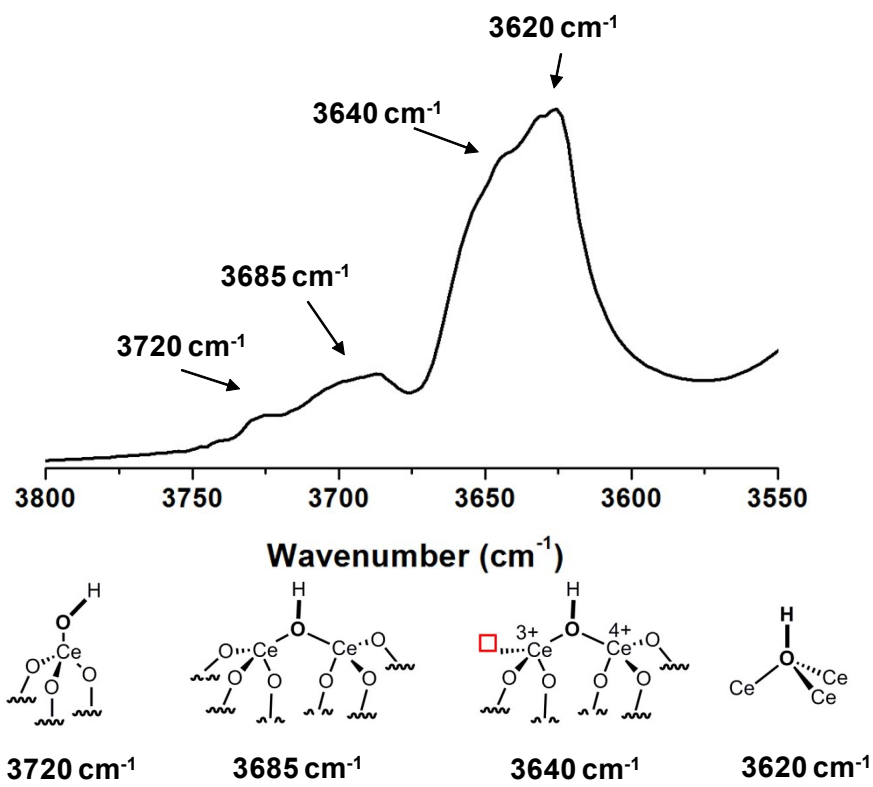


Fig S1: Attribution of (CeO-H) Stretching vibration according to literature.^{1,2}

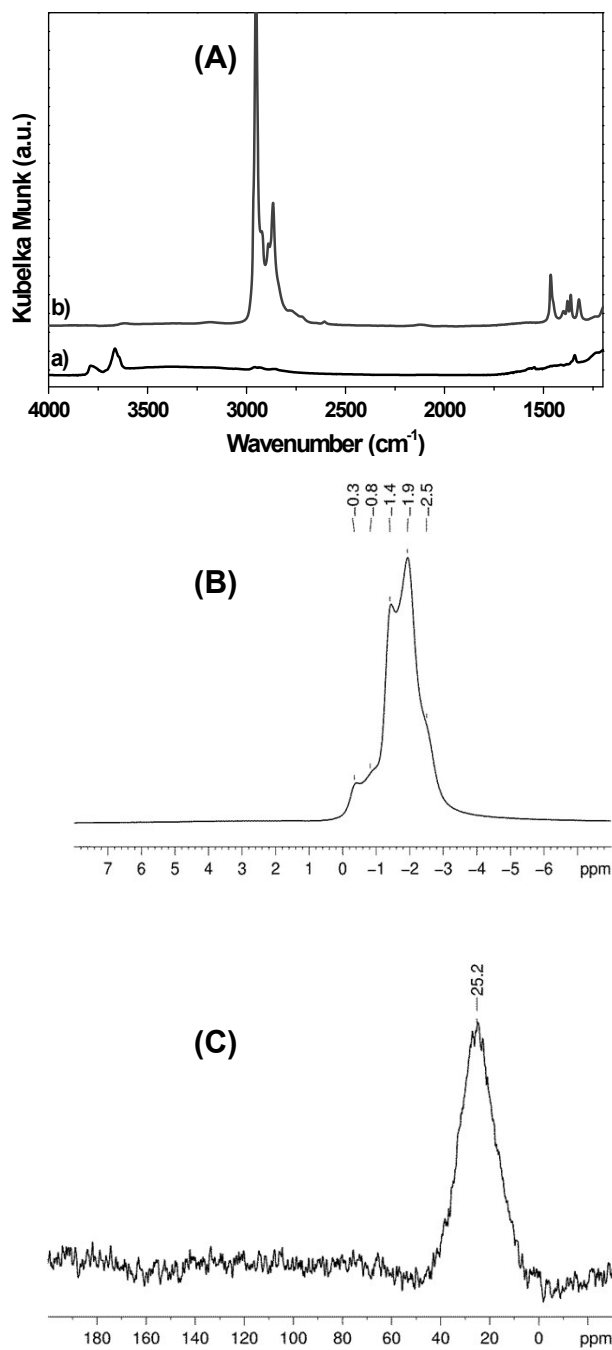
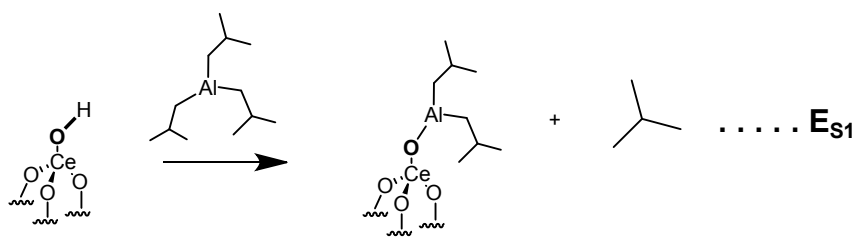


Fig S2: Titration of surface OH of the ceria partially dehydroxylated at 200 °C with $\text{Al}(\text{iBu})_3$ (E_{S1}), DRIFT spectrum of a) CeO_2 dehydroxylated at 200 °C. b) after grafting of $\text{Al}(\text{iBu})_3$ (A). This confirms that all types of the surface OH groups have reacted. Hence the quantification of surface OH groups with $\text{Al}(\text{iBu})_3$ gives 0.7 mmol OH/g. ^1H MAS (B) and ^{13}C (C), NMR spectra of $\text{Al}(\text{iBu})_3/\text{CeO}_2$. The solid state NMR also shows the presence of isobutyl group.

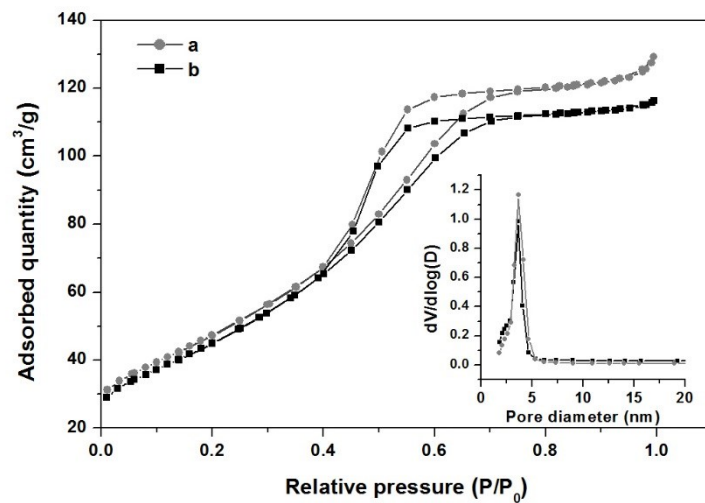


Fig S3: Nitrogen physisorption isotherms and corresponding pore size distribution (inset) of CeO₂₋₂₀₀ (a) and W(=C^tBu)(CH₂^tBu)₃/CeO₂₋₂₀₀ (b).

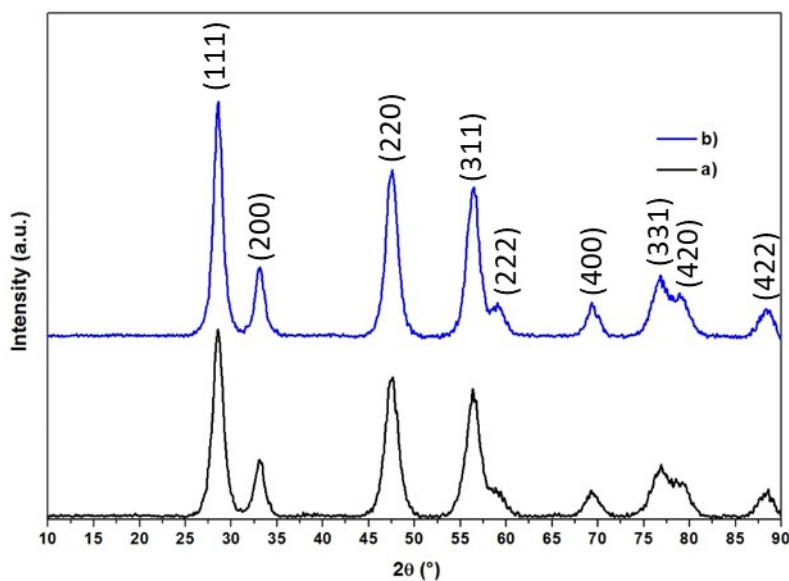


Fig S4: Powder X-Ray diffraction of the CeO₂₋₂₀₀ (a) and W(≡CtBu)(CH₂tBu)₃/CeO₂₋₂₀₀ (b). These data fit well with CeO₂ exhibiting a fluorite structure (JCPDS 34-0394).

Table S1 average particle size of ceria samples calcined at various temperatures, estimated measured using Scherrer's equation

Sample	Average crystallite size a)	Surface area ^{b)}	BET
CeO ₂₋₂₀₀	45 (Å)	173 m ² .g ⁻¹	205 m ² .g ⁻¹
W(≡CtBu)(CH ₂ tBu) ₃ /CeO ₂₋₂₀₀	52 (Å)	155 m ² .g ⁻¹	190 m ² .g ⁻¹

^{a)}The average size of the crystallites was calculated using the following equation (Scherrer's equation):

$$T = \frac{0.9 \times \lambda}{\cos \theta \times \sqrt{H^2 - H'^2}}, \text{ where:}$$

T - size of the particles (Å)

λ - X-Ray wavelength (Å).

θ - Bragg angle.

H - full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the measured line.

H' - full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the instrument's response.

^{b)}The surface area is calculated assuming that the particles have a perfect spherical shape, $S = 60000/\rho \times d$ where:

ρ - Specific gravity of ceria (7.215 g.cm⁻³)

d - Particle diameter (Å°).

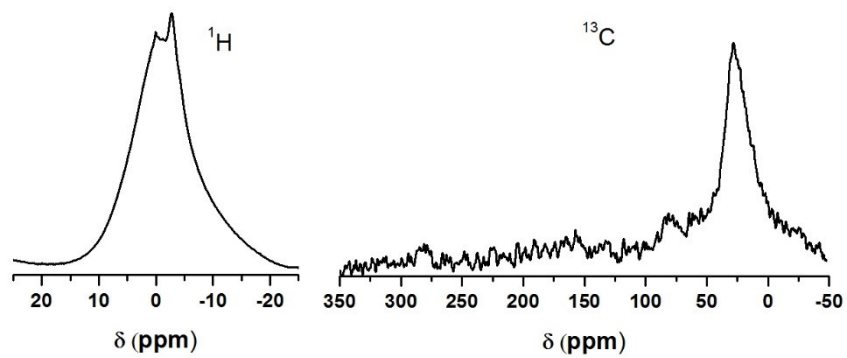


Fig S5: ^1H MAS (left) and ^{13}C (right), NMR spectra of $\text{W}(\equiv\text{CtBu})(\text{CH}_2\text{tBu})_3/\text{CeO}_{2-200}$

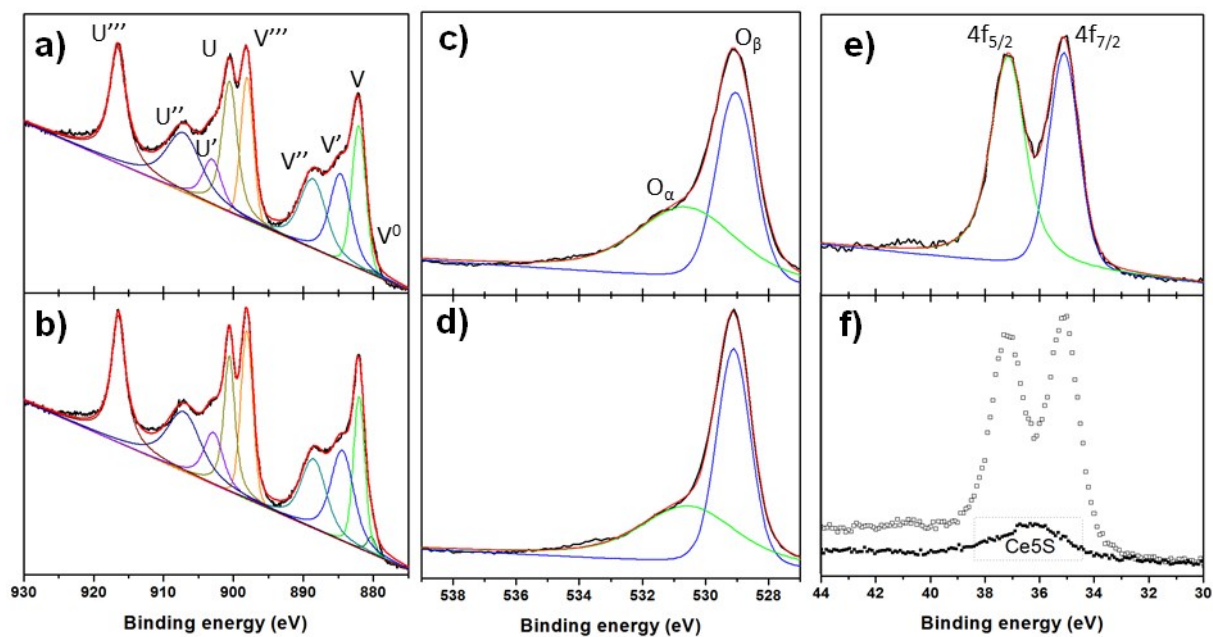


Fig S6 : XPS spectra of CeO₂₋₂₀₀; Ce3d (a), O1s (c) and W(≡tBu)(CH₂tBu)₃/CeO₂ catalyst; Ce3d (b), O1s (d), W4f (e). f) Shows the overlap of Ce5S signal of neat ceria and W4f of the catalyst.

Table S2 Surface atom concentration of different elements estimated by XPS of CeO₂₋₂₀₀ and W(≡tBu)(CH₂tBu)₃/CeO₂ catalyst.

Samples	O _α /(O _α + O _β) %	Ce ³⁺ /(Ce ⁴⁺ + Ce ³⁺)%
Ceria (CeO ₂₋₂₀₀)	45	32
W(≡tBu)(CH ₂ tBu) ₃ /CeO ₂	37	34

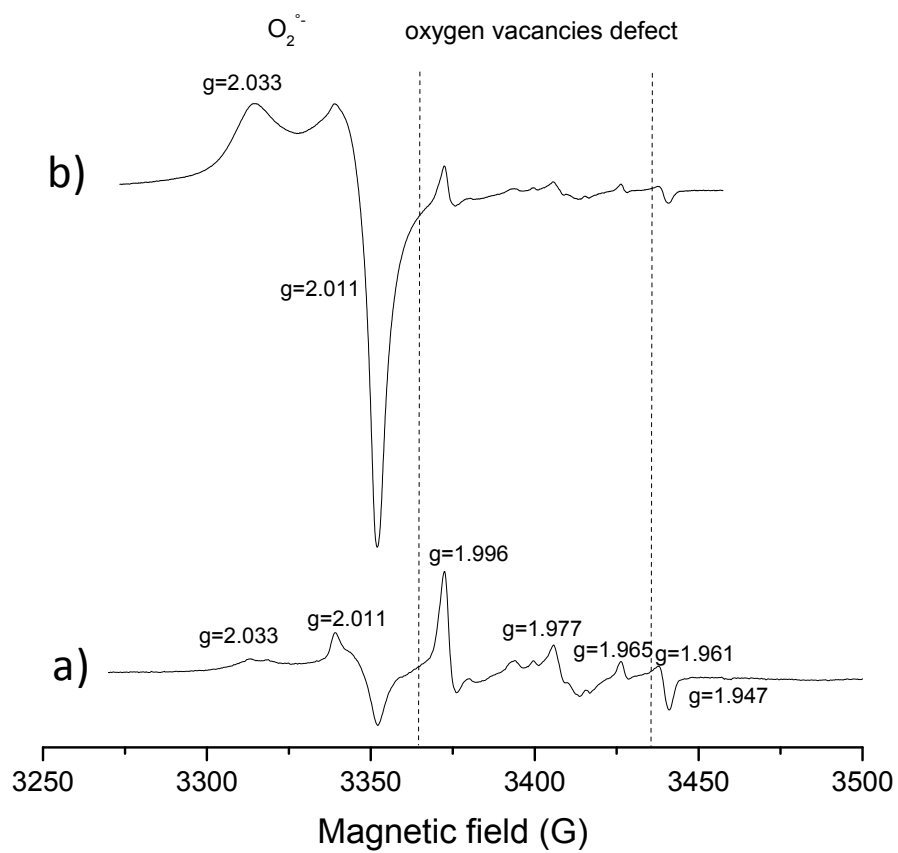


Fig S7: CW EPR spectra of $W(\equiv\text{CtBu})(\text{CH}_2\text{tBu})_3/\text{CeO}_{2-200}$ recorded at room temperature with microwave power of 1.6mW (a) and 0.6mW (b)

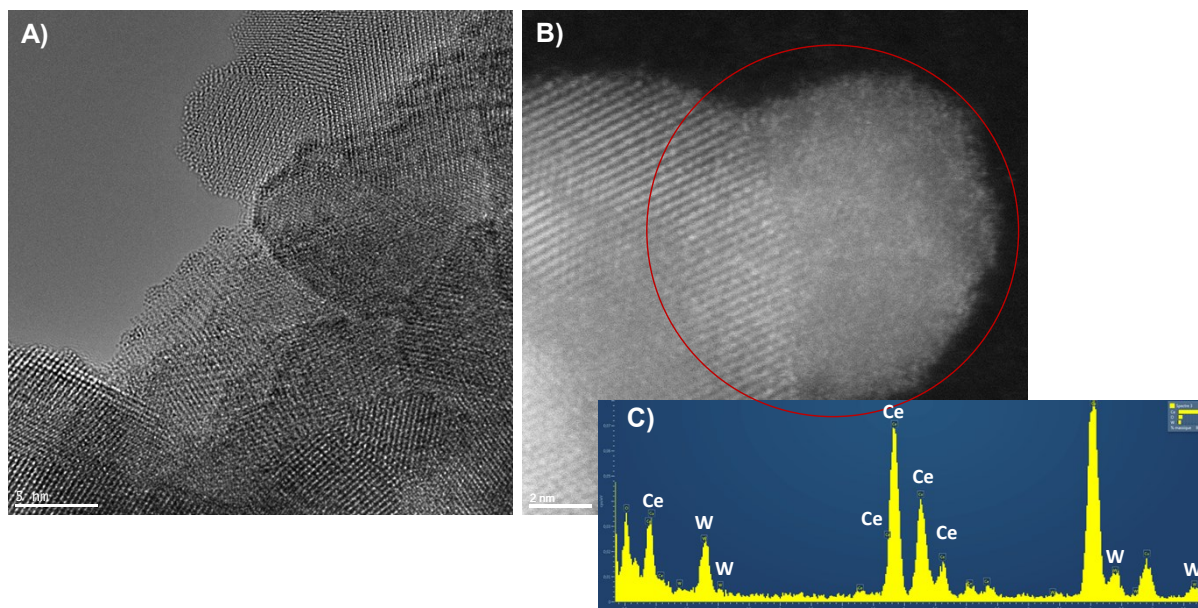


Fig S8 : HRTEM (a), STEM (b) and EDX analysis (c) of $W(=CtBu)(CH_2tBu)_3/CeO_2$.

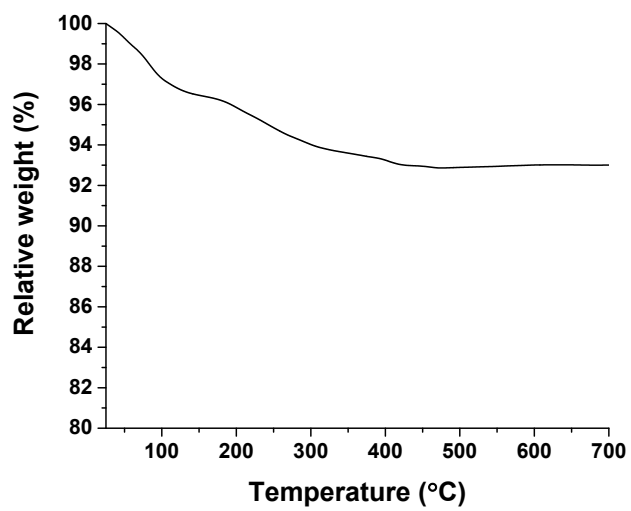


Fig S9 : TGA curve of $W(\equiv C t B u)(C H_2 t B u)_3 / C e O_2$ under air (heating rate: $10\text{ }^\circ C / \text{min}$)

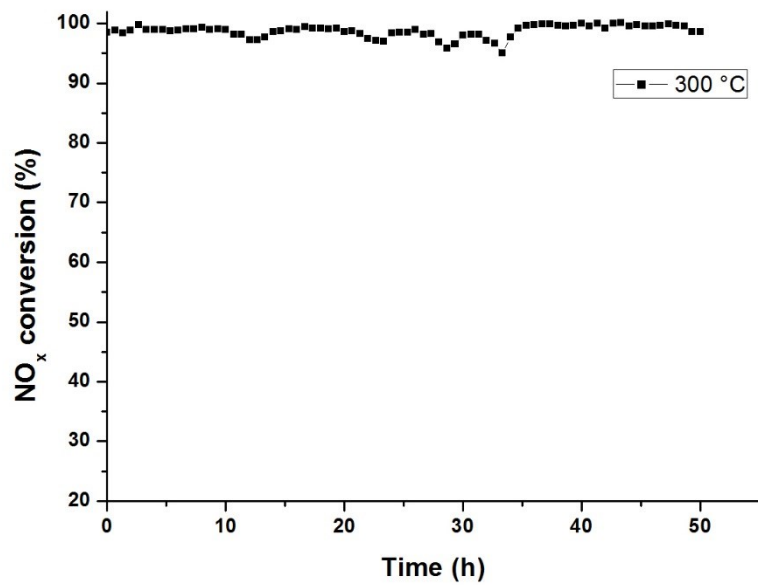


Fig S10 : Long terms catalytic stability for NH₃-SCR test of 1.

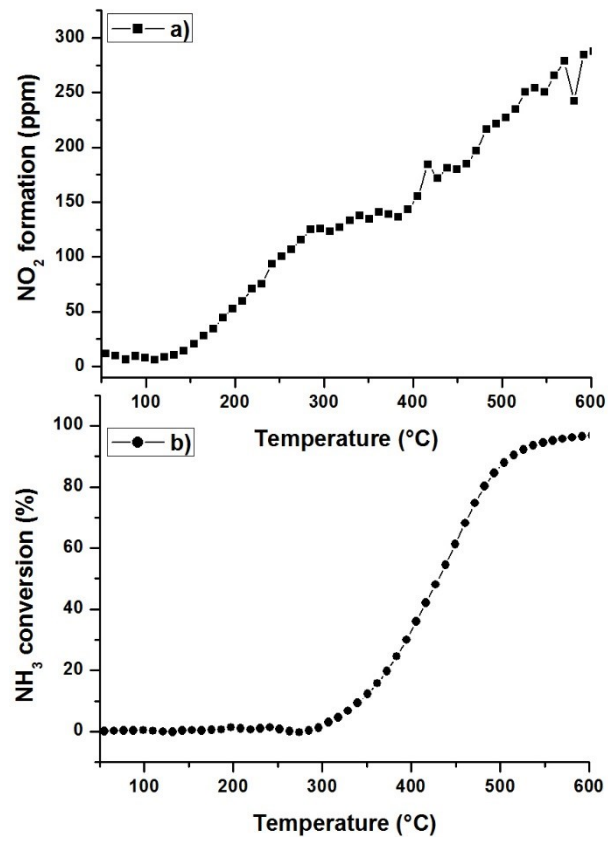


Fig S11 : Separate oxidation reaction of NO into NO₂ (a) and NH₃ (b) over 1.

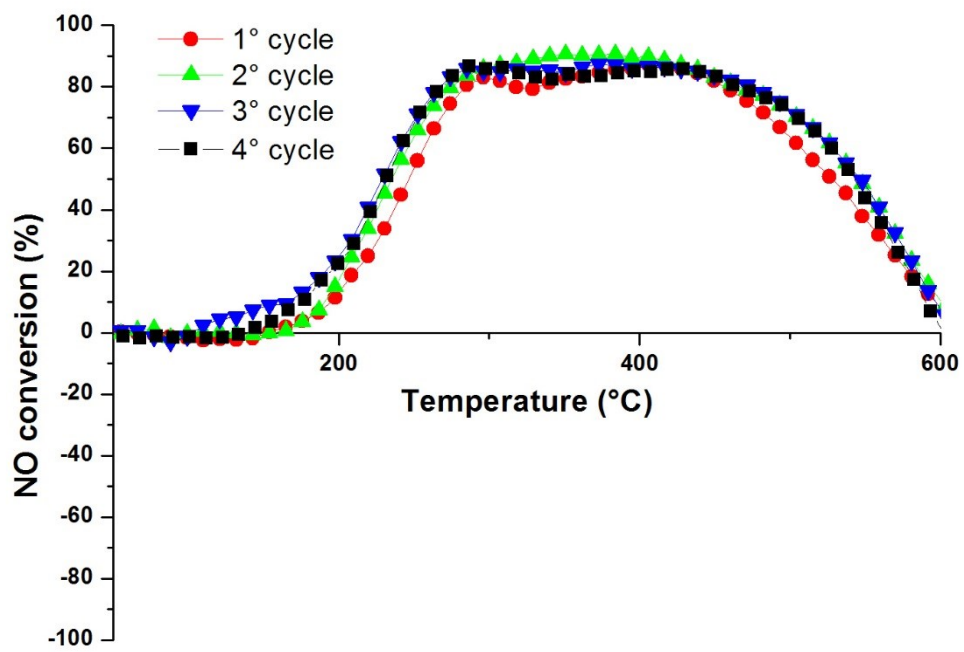


Fig S12 : Recyclability of **2**, catalyst prepared by conventional method