

Selective catalytic reduction of NO with NH₃ over TiO₂ supported metal sulfate catalysts prepared via a sol-gel protocol

Yanke Yu^a, Jiali Zhang^{ab}, Changwei Chen^a, Mudi Ma^a, Chi He^{*ac}, Jifa Miao^d, Huirong Li^d and Jinsheng Chen^{*d}

^a. Department of Environmental Science and Engineering, School of Energy and Power Engineering, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710049, P.R. China Address here.

^b. College of Geology and Environment, Xi'an University of Science and Technology, Xi'an 710054, P.R. China.

^c. National Engineering Laboratory for VOCs Pollution Control Material & Technology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 101408, P.R. China.

^d. Center for Excellence in Regional Atmospheric Environment, Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xiamen, 361021, P.R. China

Table S1 The distribution of acid sites on metal sulfate catalysts (%)

Sample	Weak acid sites	Medium strong acid sites	Strong acid sites
Cu-S/Ti	51.1	37.5	11.4
Fe-S/Ti	33.0	37.4	29.6
Mn-S/Ti	20.7	40.9	38.4
Ce-S/Ti	27.7	40.3	32.0
Co-S/Ti	33.1	48.8	18.1

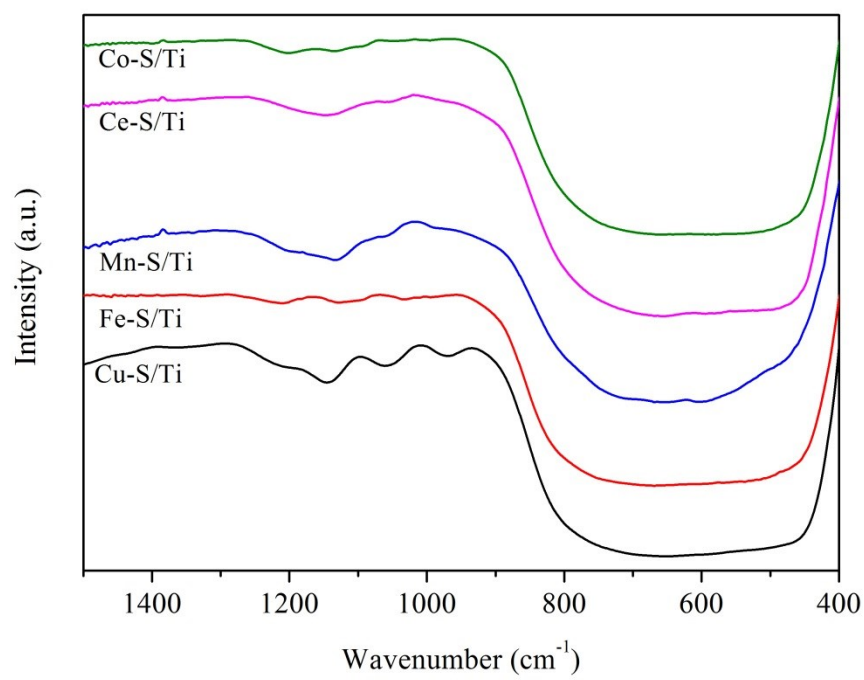
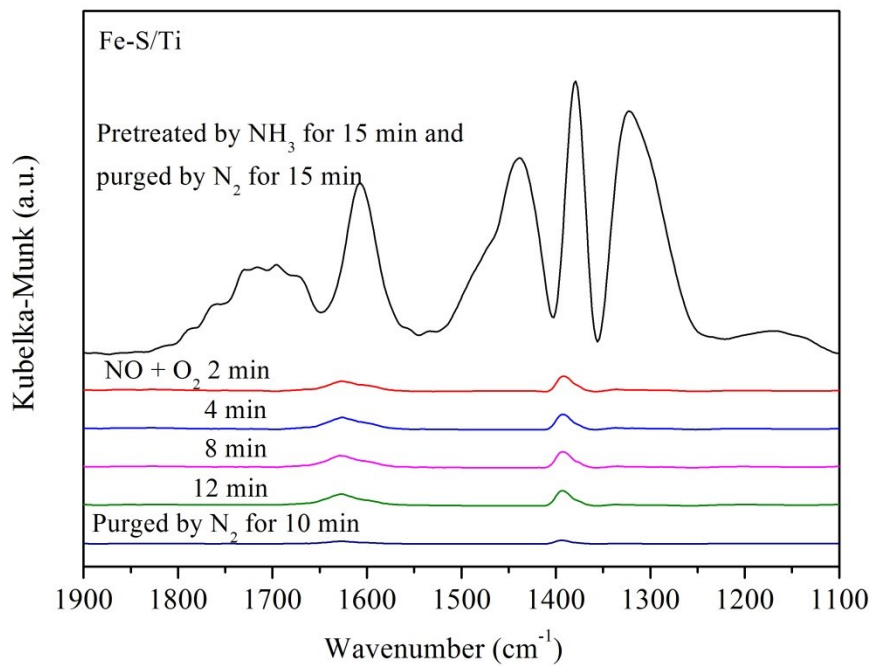
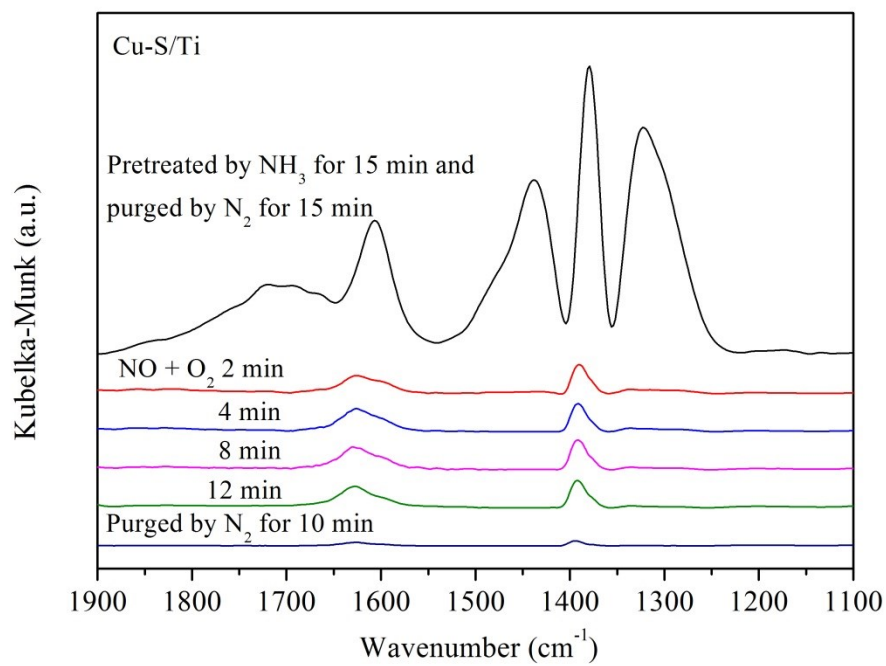
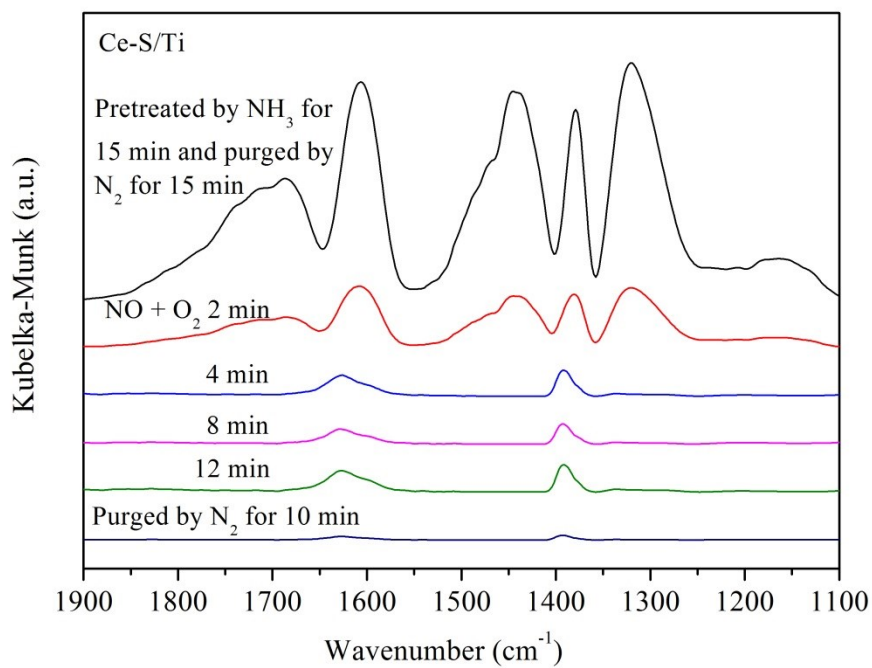
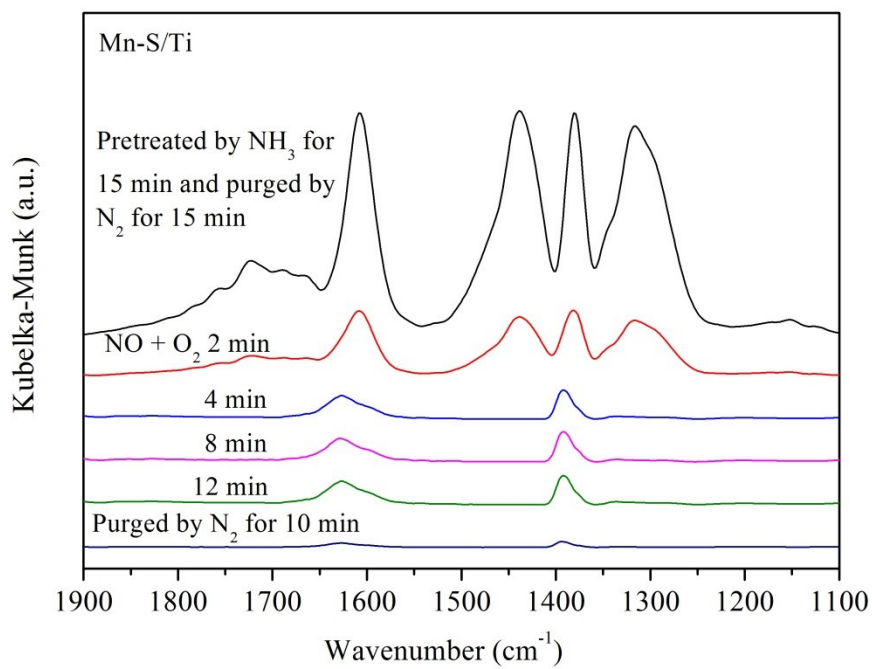


Figure S1. FT-IR result of each metal sulfate catalyst.





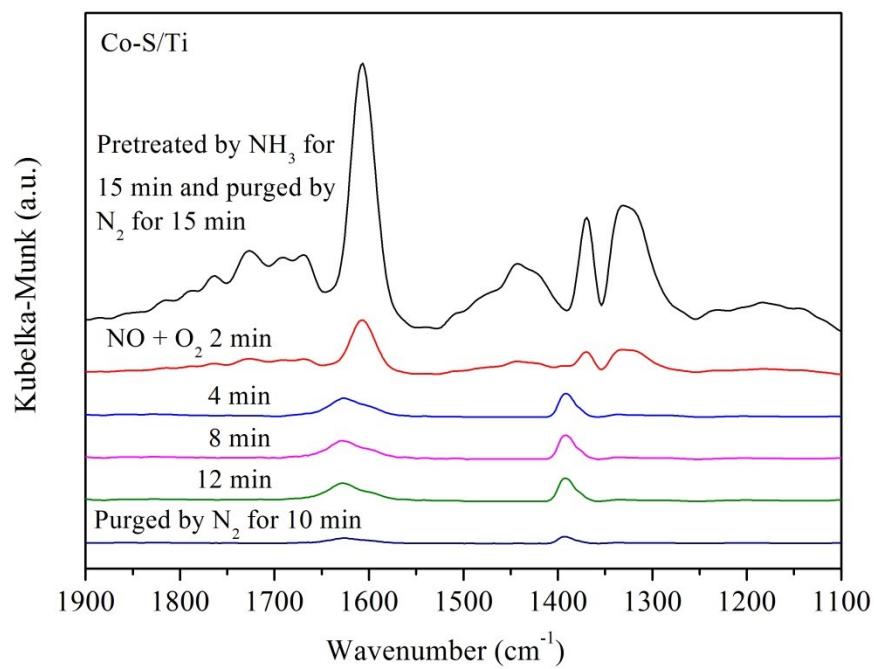


Figure S2. *In situ* DRIFTS of $\text{NO} + \text{O}_2$ on metal sulfate catalysts pretreated by NH_3 at 350 °C.