

Supporting Information

Pt core silica shell nanostructure: A robust catalyst for highly corrosive sulfuric acid decomposition reaction in SI cycle to produce hydrogen

Hassnain Abbas Khan^{a,b}, Kwang-Deog Jung^{*a,b}, Tansir Ahamad^c, and Mohd Ubaidullah^c, Muhammad Imran^d, and Saad M. Alshehri^c

^aClean Energy and Chemical Engineering, University of Science and Technology, 217, Gajeong-ro Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

^bClean Energy Research Centre, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 131, Cheongryang, Seoul 136-791, Republic of Korea

^cDepartment of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

^dSaudi Basic Industries corporation (SABIC) Technology and Innovation Centre , King Saud University , Riyadh 11451 Saudi Arabia

*Corresponding author. Email: : hassnain.khan@kaust.edu.sa (H. A. Khan)

1. Stability test of Pt/Al₂O₃ and Pt/TiO₂ catalyst at GHSV: 76000 mL.g_{cat}⁻¹.h⁻¹ for 100 h.

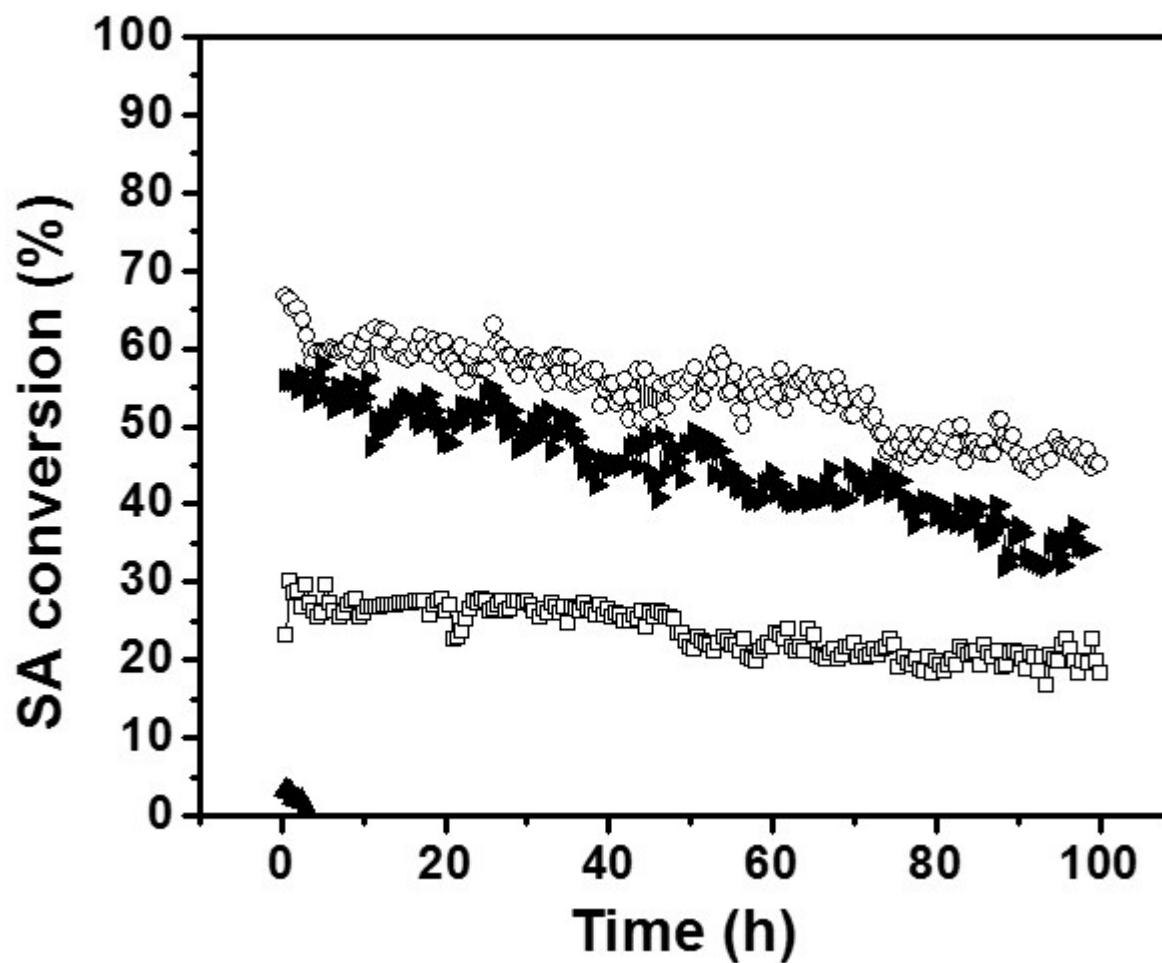


Figure S1. Longer-term stability test over : (□) 650 °C (○) 850 °C for Pt/TiO₂ and (▲) 650 °C and (◆) Pt/Al₂O₃ at 850 °C . GHSV: 76,000 mL.g_{cat}⁻¹.h⁻¹

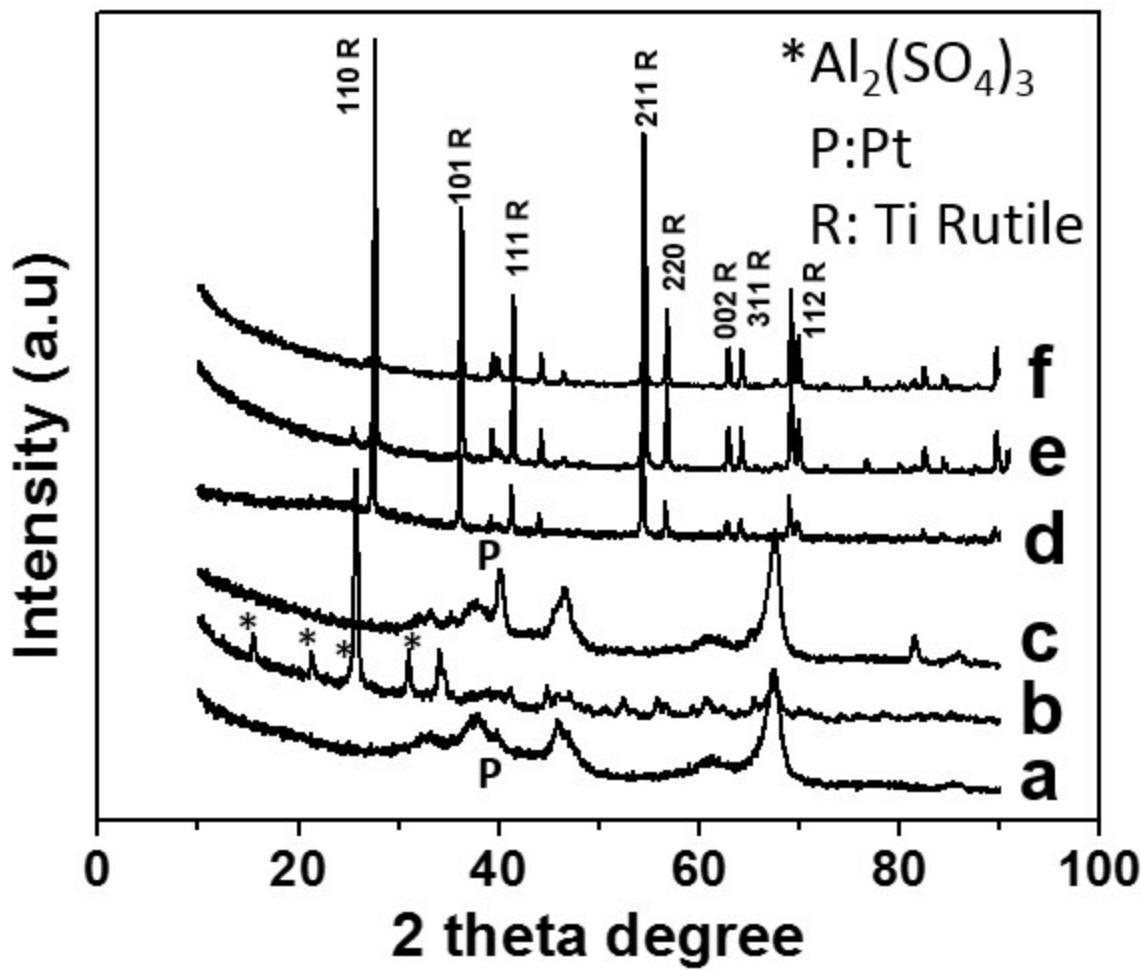


Figure S2. XRD analysis of Pt/Al₂O₃ and Pt/TiO₂ pristine and spent catalyst at 850 and 650 °C for 100 h at 76000 mL.g_{cat}⁻¹.h⁻¹