

1 **Supporting information for**

2 **Constructing the direct relations between various structure-directing agents and low-**  
3 **temperature hydrothermal durability over Cu-SAPO-34 during NH<sub>3</sub>-SCR reaction**

4 Shoute Zhang <sup>a</sup>, Ying Meng <sup>a</sup>, Lei Pang <sup>b</sup>, Qianzhao Ding <sup>a</sup>, Zhen Chen <sup>a</sup>, Yanbing Guo <sup>c,\*</sup>,  
5 Weiquan Cai <sup>d</sup>, Tao Li <sup>a,\*</sup>

6 <sup>a</sup>Key Laboratory of Material Chemistry for Energy Conversion and Storage, Ministry  
7 of Education, Hubei Key Laboratory of Material Chemistry and Service Failure, School of  
8 Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology,  
9 Wuhan 430074, P.R China

10 <sup>b</sup>DongFeng Trucks R&D Center, Zhushanhu Road No. 653, Wuhan 430056, P.R China

11 <sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory of Pesticide and Chemical Biology of Ministry of Education, Institute of  
12 Environmental and Applied Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Central China  
13 Normal University, Wuhan, 430079, PR China

14 <sup>d</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangzhou University, 230 Wai Huan Xi  
15 Road, Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center, Guangzhou, 510006, China

16 \*Corresponding author: Tel number: +86 27 87557350; Fax number: +86 27 87543632;

17 E-mail: guoyanbing@mail.ccnu.edu.cn; taoli@hust.edu.cn

## 25 **Catalysts preparation details**

26  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (99 wt%), tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA, 99 wt%), DEA (99.5 wt%), TEA  
27 (99.5 wt%), PA (99.5 wt%), and TEAOH (35 wt% in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) were purchased from Sinopharm  
28 Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd, China. The Al source, Si source, and P source were boehmite (75  
29 wt%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , Zibo Baida Chem. Ind. Co. Ltd, China), silica sol (30 wt%, Qingdao Haiyang  
30 Chem. Co. Ltd, China),  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (85 wt%, Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd, China),  
31 respectively.

32 In a typical synthesis: (1) phosphoric acid and deionized water were first mixed and stirred  
33 to obtain a homogeneous solution. (2) boehmite was then slowly added and stirred for 1h. (3)  
34 silica sol was added within 10 min and the slurry was stirred for 1 h. (4) SDAs was added drop  
35 by drop under stirring and the slurry was then stirred for 2 h. (5) The Cu-TEPA solution,  
36 measured to contain the desired amount of Cu, was slowly added to the slurry under stirring  
37 for 3 h. (6) The resulting gel was transferred to an autoclave with a Teflon liner, and heated at  
38 200 °C for 48 h under static conditions. (7) The solid product was separated with  
39 centrifugation, washed twice with deionized water, and dried at 110 °C for 12 h, and the  
40 resulting samples were calcined at 600 °C for 5 h in air to properly remove the occluded  
41 organic species.

42

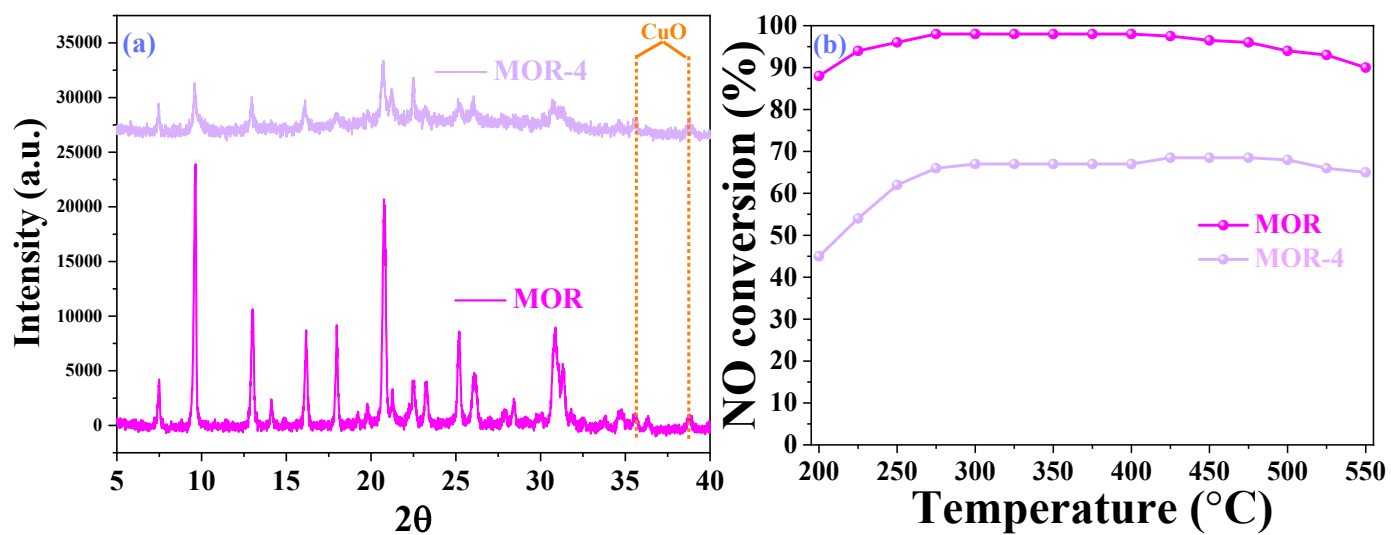
## 43 **Characterization protocols**

44 For  $\text{NH}_3$ -TPD, 0.05 g sample was pretreated under Ar gas ( $25 \text{ mL min}^{-1}$ ) at 550 °C for 1 h,  
45 then, cooled to 100 °C and saturated with 10%  $\text{NH}_3/\text{N}_2$  gas for 45 min. After being purged by  
46 Ar gas for 1h to remove the physically adsorbed  $\text{NH}_3$ , desorption of  $\text{NH}_3$  was carried out from  
47 100 to 700 °C at  $20 \text{ °C min}^{-1}$ . For  $\text{H}_2$ -TPR, the sample (0.05 g) was pretreated under Ar gas

48 (25 mL min<sup>-1</sup>) at 550 °C for 1 h, then cooled down to 40 °C. Finally, the reduction process was  
49 carried out from 40 to 850 °C at 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup> in 10% H<sub>2</sub>/Ar flow (10 mL min<sup>-1</sup>).

50 For *in-situ* DRIFTS experiments, about 25 mg powder catalyst was packed into in situ  
51 diffuse-reflectance cell (Harrick) covered with a ZnSe window. Before each test, the sample  
52 was pretreated at 350 °C for 1 h in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere (50 mL min<sup>-1</sup>), then cooled to 200 °C to  
53 obtain the background spectrum. First, the catalytic powder was exposed to a flow of 1000  
54 ppm NH<sub>3</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> (or 1000 ppm NO + 5% O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>) at 200 °C for 40 min, then purged with N<sub>2</sub> for 30  
55 min, whereafter, exchanging to 1000 ppm NO + 5% O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> (1000 ppm NH<sub>3</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>) for 1h.

56



57

58 **Fig. S1.** XRD profiles (a) and NH<sub>3</sub>-SCR performance (b) of fresh and LHAT catalysts  
 59 synthesized with MOR.

60

61

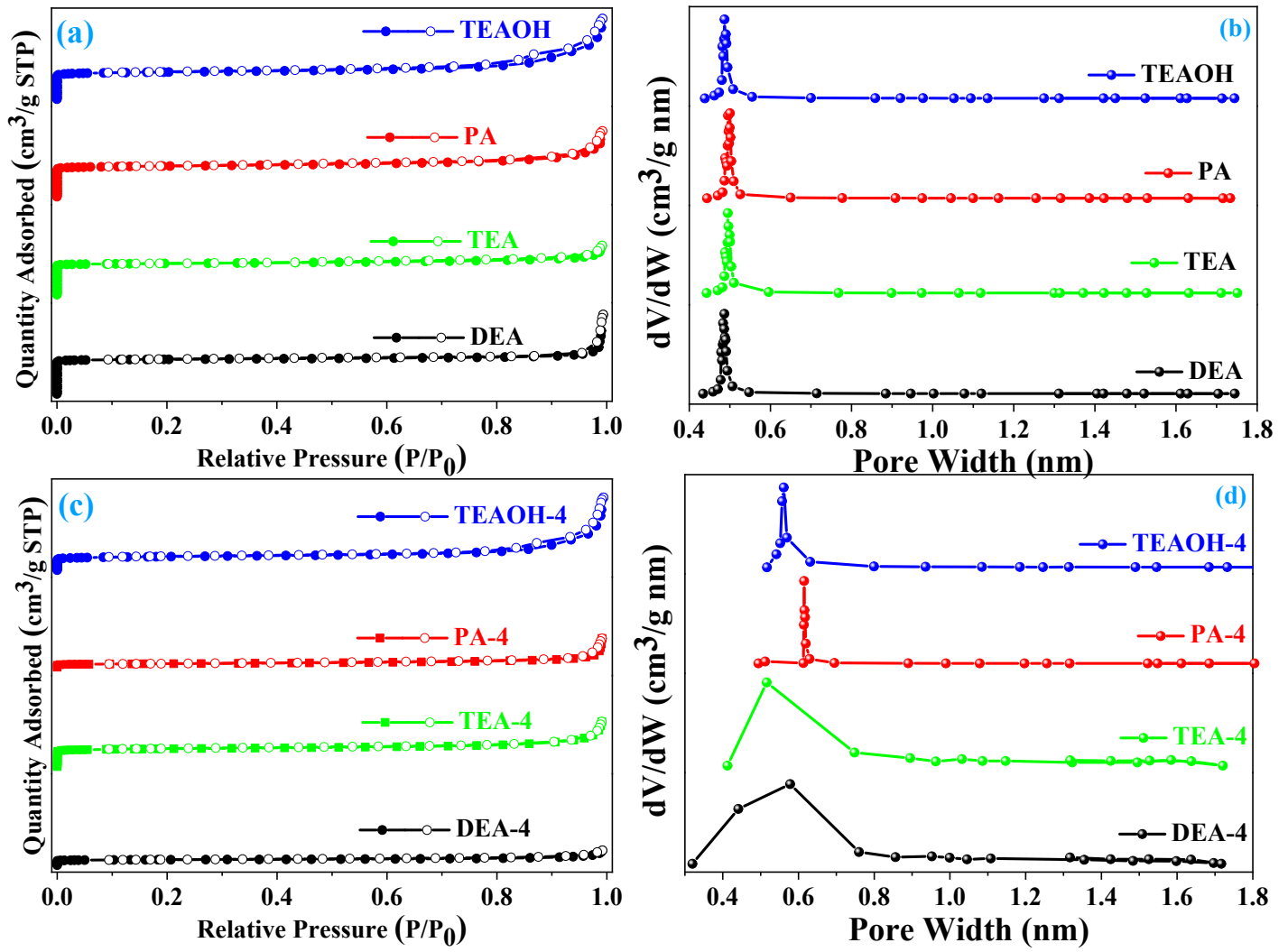
62

63

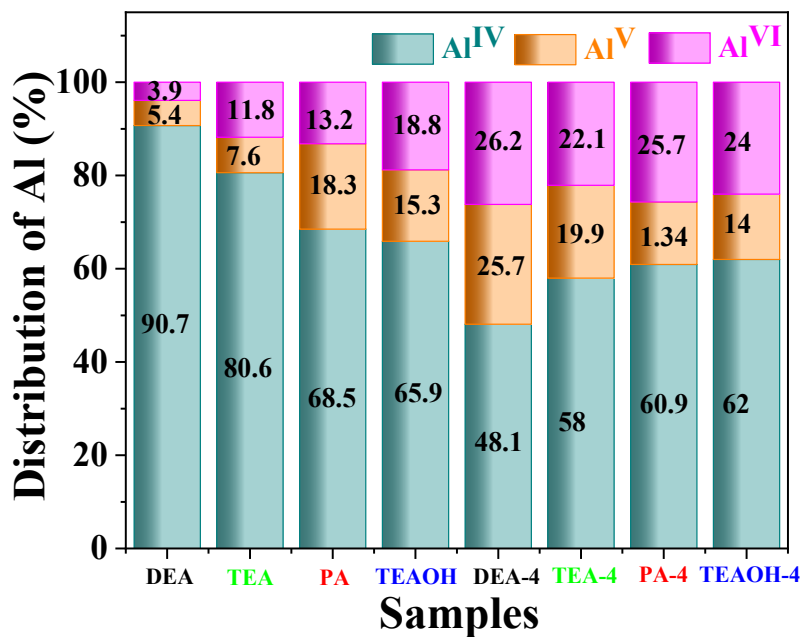
64

65

66

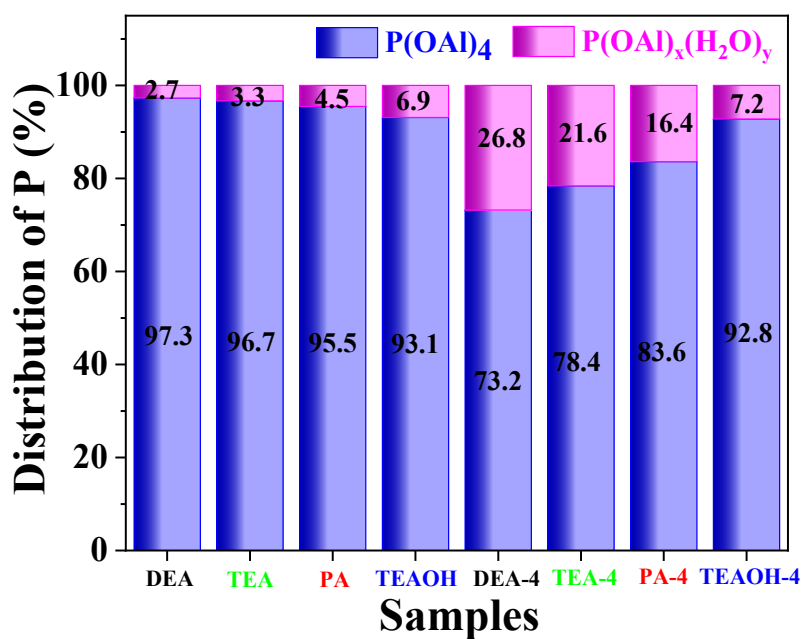


67 **Fig. S2.** (a) N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of fresh (a) and LHMAT (c) samples, and the  
 68 corresponding pore size distributions of the fresh (b) and LHMAT (d) samples.



69

**Fig. S3.** The proportion of various Al species calculated from <sup>27</sup>Al NMR



70

spectra of the samples.

71

**Fig. S4.** The proportion of various P species calculated from <sup>31</sup>P NMR

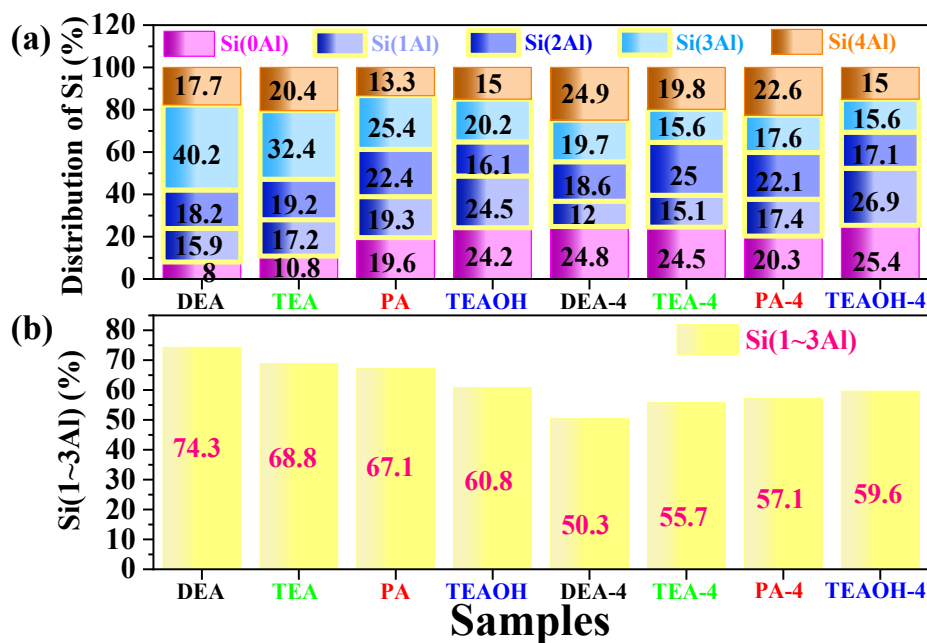
72

spectra of the samples.

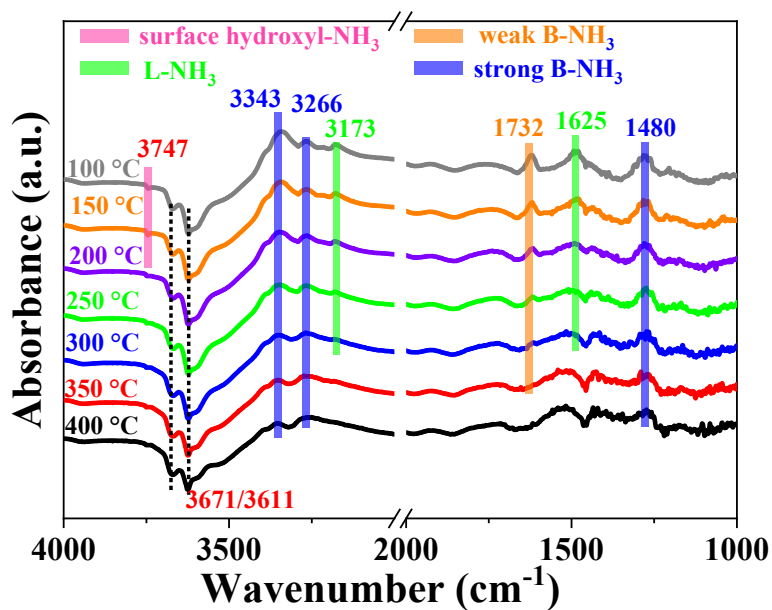
73

74

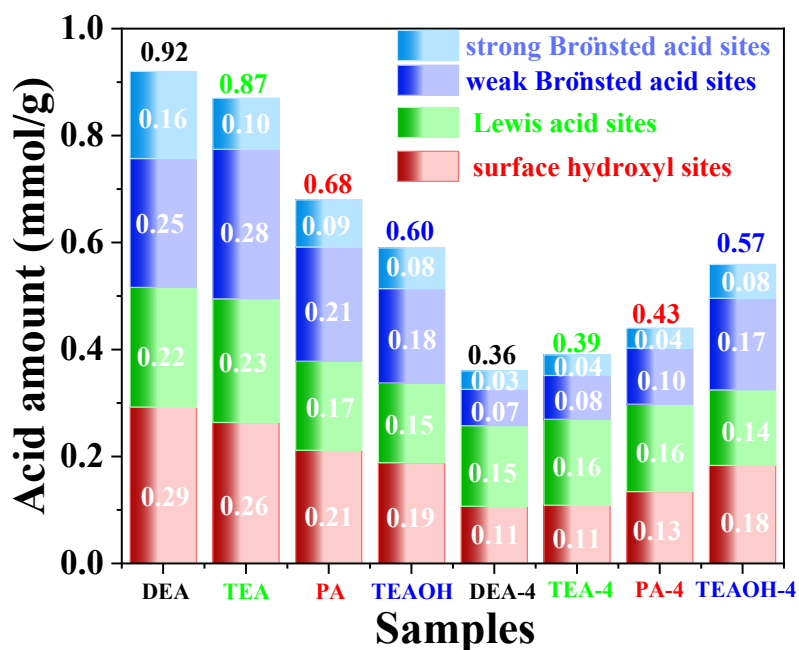
75



77 **Fig. S5.** The proportion of various Si species (a) and the Si(1-3Al) (b)  
 78 calculated from  $^{32}\text{Si}$  NMR spectra of the samples.

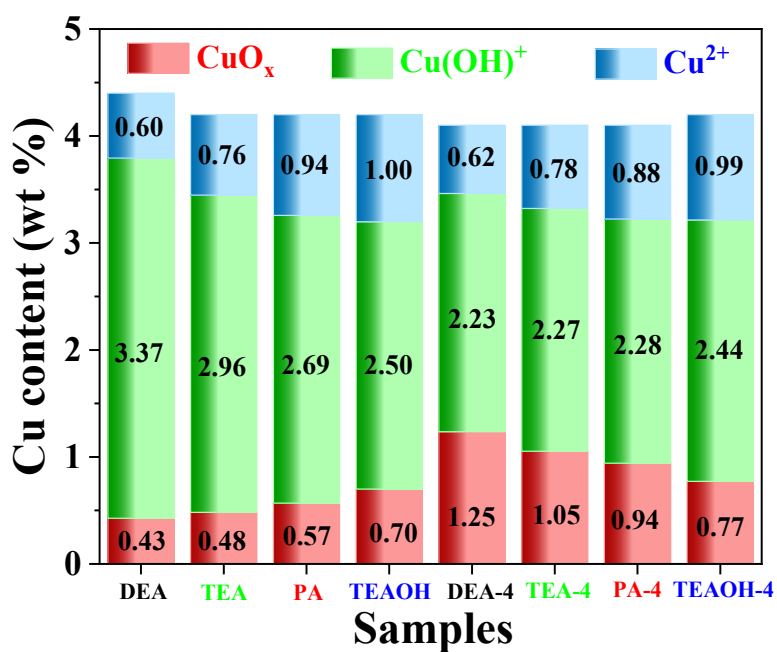


79 **Fig. S6.** DRIFTS spectra of  $\text{NH}_3$  desorption collected at different temperatures over fresh  
 80 DEA catalyst.



84

**Fig. S7.** Integrated  $\text{NH}_3$  desorption amounts calculated from  $\text{NH}_3$ -TPD results.



85

**Fig. S8.** The  $\text{CuO}_x$ ,  $\text{Cu(OH)}^+$ , and isolated  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  contents calculated from  $\text{H}_2$ -TPR results.

86

87

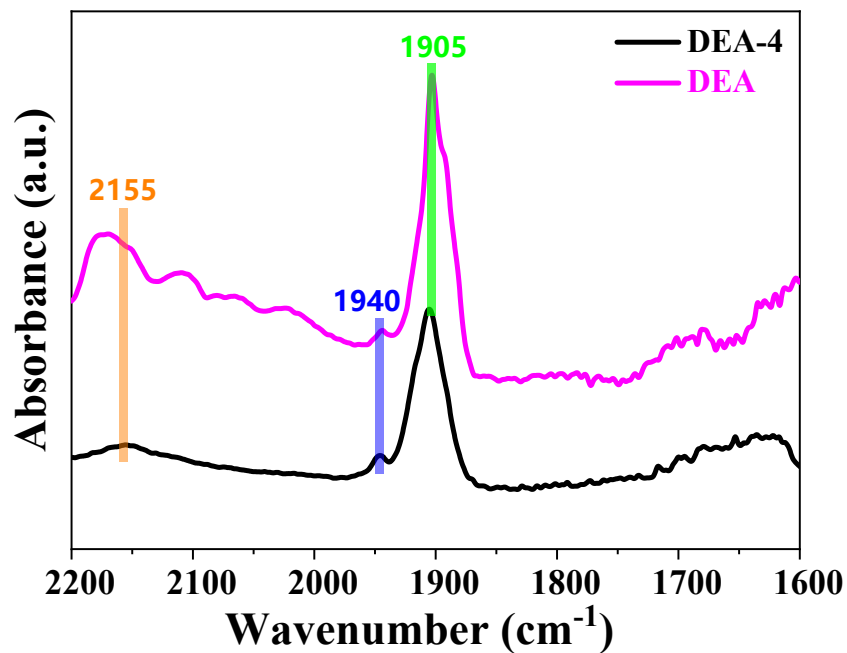
88

89

90

91

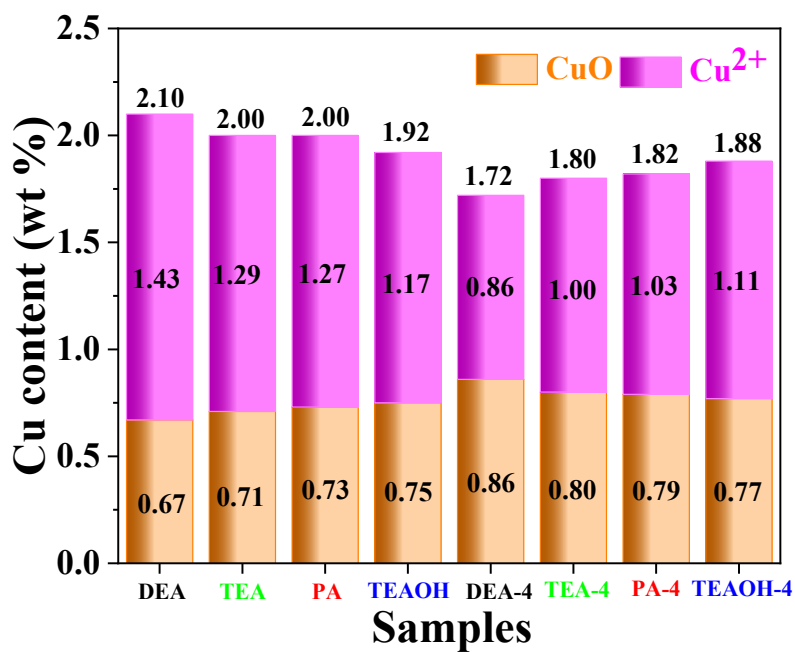




93

**Fig. S9.** The NO-DRIFT spectra of DEA and DEA-4 at 200 °C for 30 min

94

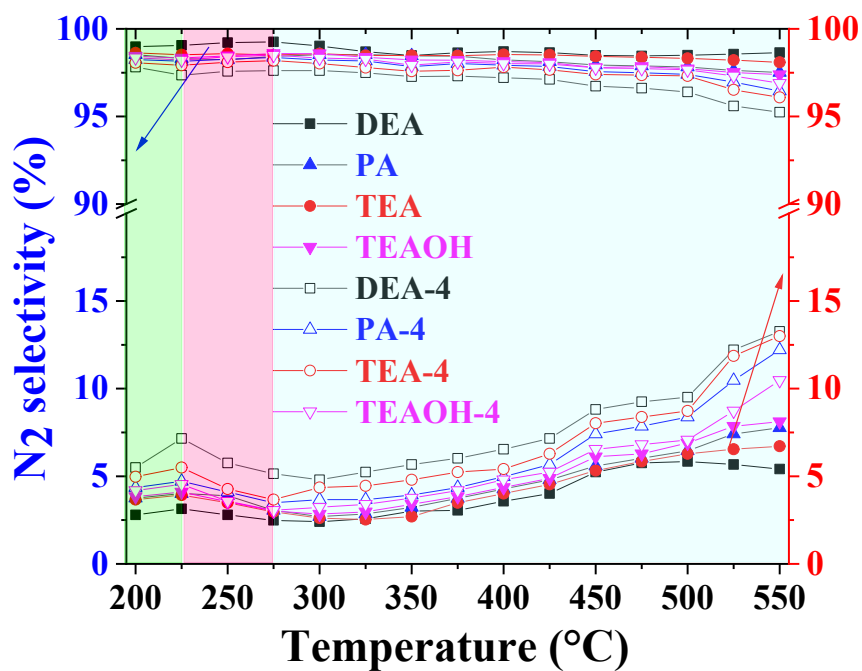


95

**Fig. S10.** The Cu<sup>2+</sup> and CuO contents calculated from XPS results.

96

97

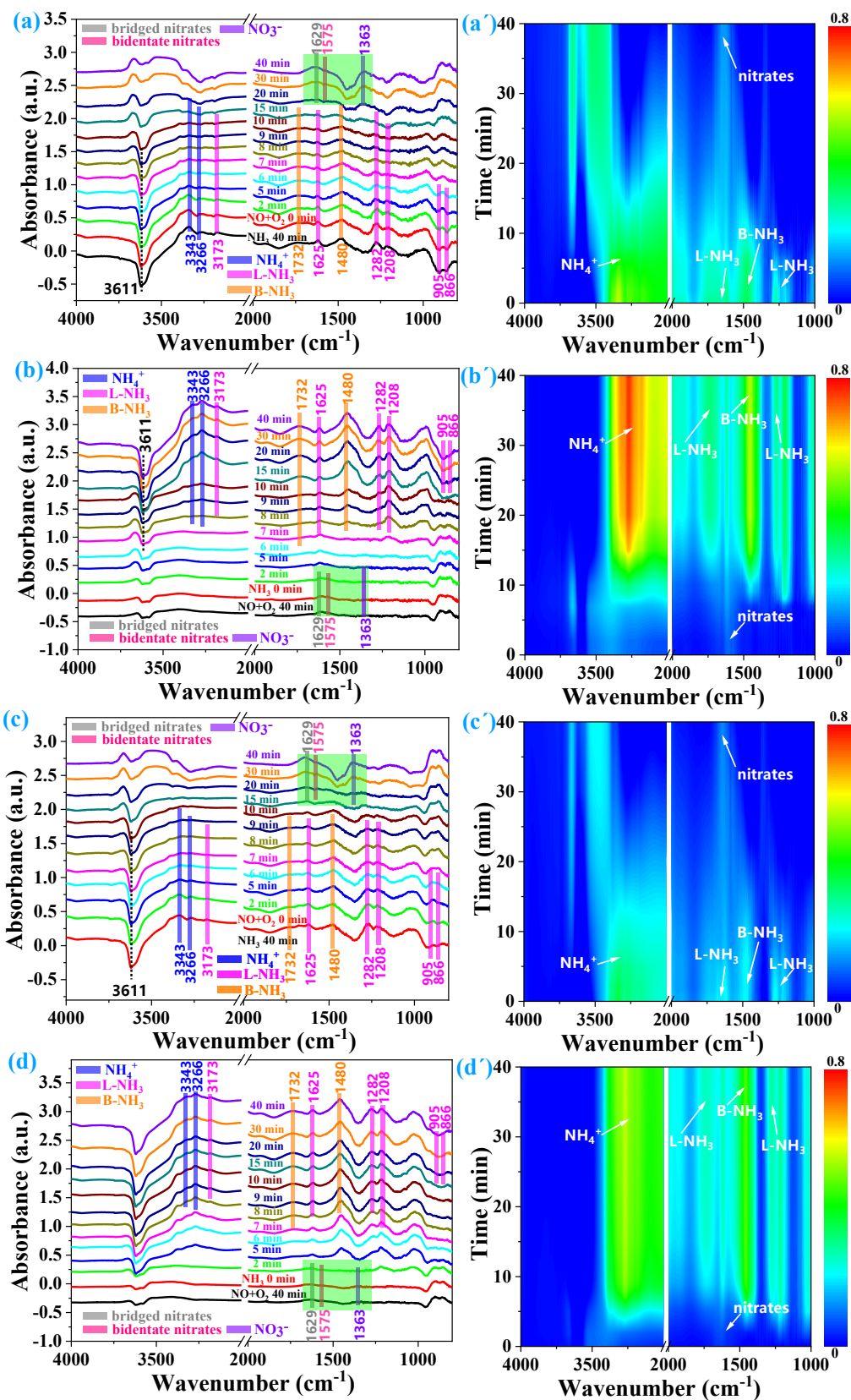


99 **Fig. S11.** The N<sub>2</sub> selectivity and N<sub>2</sub>O formation of both fresh and LHAT samples  
 100 synthesized with different SDAs as a function of temperature during standard SCR. Reactant  
 101 feed contains 1000 ppm NO, 1100 ppm NH<sub>3</sub>, 10% O<sub>2</sub> balanced with N<sub>2</sub> at a GHSV of 80,000

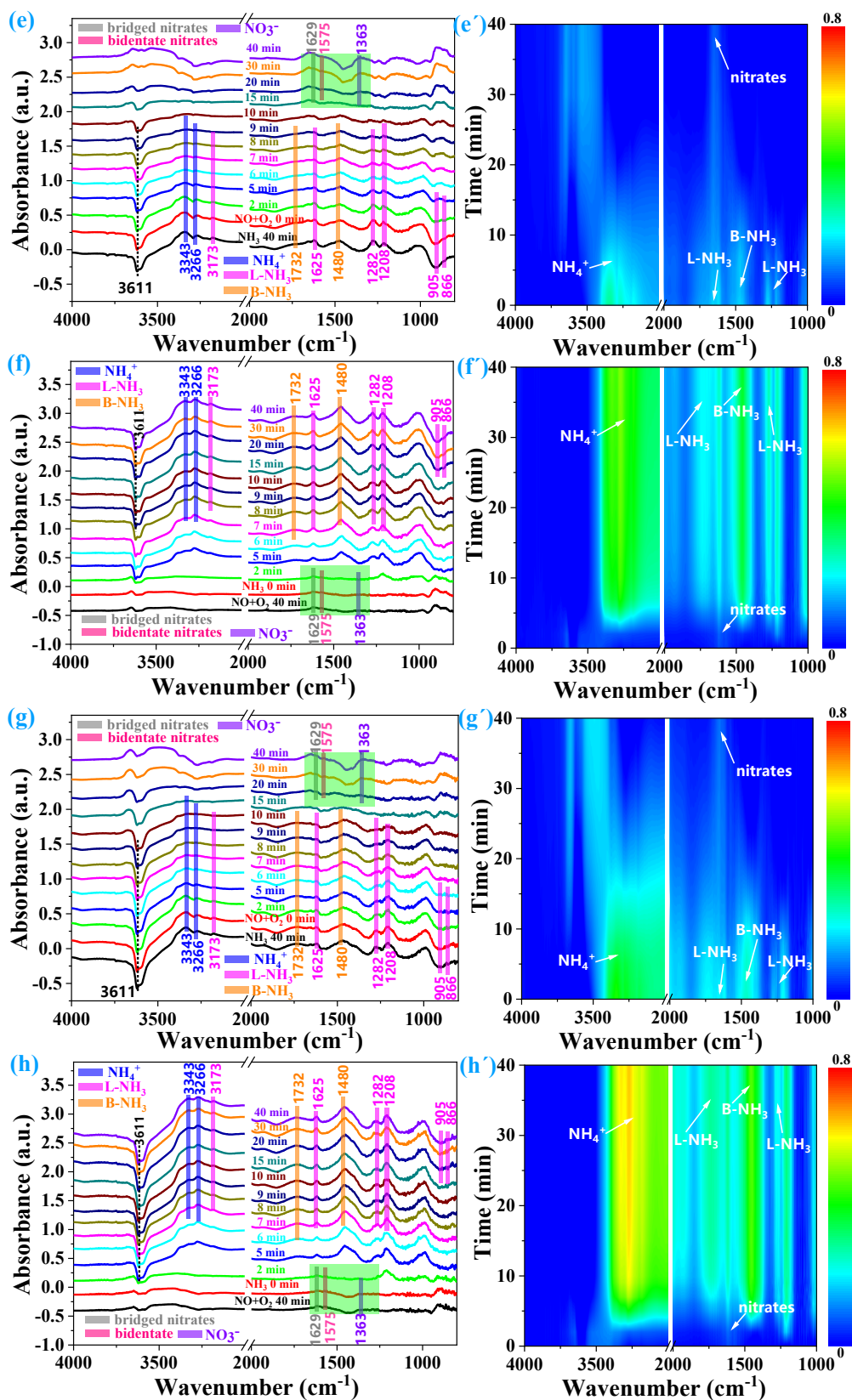
102 h<sup>-1</sup>

103

104



105 **Fig. S12.** In situ DRIFTS spectra with corresponding mapping results of pre-adsorbed NH<sub>3</sub>  
 106 with NO/O<sub>2</sub> over DEA (a,a') and TEA (c,c'); In situ DRIFTS spectra with corresponding  
 107 mapping results of pre-adsorbed NO/O<sub>2</sub> with NH<sub>3</sub> over DEA (b,b') and TEA (d,d')



108 **Fig. S13.** In situ DRIFTS spectra with corresponding mapping results of pre-adsorbed NH<sub>3</sub>  
 109 with NO/O<sub>2</sub> over PA (e,e') and TEAOH (g,g'); In situ DRIFTS spectra with corresponding  
 110 mapping results of pre-adsorbed NO/O<sub>2</sub> with NH<sub>3</sub> over PA (f,f') and TEAOH (h,h')

111