SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Selective olefin production on silica based iron catalysts in Fischer-Tropsch synthesis

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| Catalyst | CO conversion | CO ₂ selectivity | Hydrocarbon distribution | | listribution (| %) | Oxygenate selectivity | α ^b | O/(O+P) c | FTY ^d (10 ⁻⁵ mol _{CO} $g_{E_{c}}^{-1}$ s ⁻¹) |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| | (%) | (%) | CH ₄ | $C_2^{=}-C_4^{=}$ | $C_2^0 - C_4^0$ | C5+ | - (%) | | (%) | (• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| 5Fe/SiO ₂ | 9.4 | 28.9 | 68.0 | 17.5 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 64.3 | 0.96 |

Table S1. Catalytic performance of 5Fe-SiO₂ catalyst reduced at 550 °C for 4 h in the FTS reaction.^a

^a Reaction conditions: feedstock composition = 64% H₂, 24% CO, 8% CO₂ and 4% Ar; WHSV = 1800 mL g_{cat} ⁻¹ h⁻¹; $P_{total} = 2.0$ MPa, T = 340 °C. The data were obtained at 50 h.

^b Chain growth probability (α) was calculated by obtaining a slope based on the Anderson-Schultz-Flory model.

^c O/(O + P) was calculated as a percentage by dividing the amount of C2-C4 olefins produced by that of all C2-C4 hydrocarbons (olefin + paraffin).

^d The iron time yield (FTY) was calculated as the moles of CO converted to products divided by moles of surface iron oxides on the SiO₂ surface per second.

| | Si-O (Å) | O-O (Å) | Si-Si (Å) | O-Si-O (Å) | Si-O-Si (Å) |
|-------------------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| This work | 1.645 | 2.631 | 3.031 | 106.000 | 133.900 |
| Ref. ¹ | 1.650 | 2.650 | 3.020 | 107.120 | 132.850 |

 Table S2. Angles and bond lengths between Si and O in the cluster ring.

| S | Binding energy (eV) ^a | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Surface species | χ-Fe ₅ C ₂ (001) | SiO_2/χ -Fe ₅ C ₂ (001) | | | |
| H* | -3.08 | -3.24 | | | |
| C* | -7.70 | -7.75 | | | |
| O* | -6.50 | -6.81 | | | |
| CO* | -2.63 | -2.89 | | | |
| C_2H_4* | -1.21 | -1.42 | | | |
| C_2H_5* | -2.00 | -2.20 | | | |
| C_2H_6* | -0.26 | -0.55 | | | |

Table S3. Binding energies of surface adsorbates.

^a The binding energies of individual surface adsorbates were defined with respect to their gas-phase energies using the following equation: $BE = E_{tot} - E_{slab} - E_{gas}$, where BE is the binding energy of the adsorbate, E_{tot} the total DFT energy of the adsorbed species and the slab, E_{slab} the total DFT energy of the clean slab, and E_{gas} the total energy of the adsorbate in the gas phase.



Figure S1. Hydrocarbon molecular weight distributions of Fe/SiO2 and Fe-SiO2 catalysts.(Reaction conditions: H2:CO:CO2:Ar = 64:24:8:4. WHSV = 1800 mL g_{cat}^{-1} h⁻¹, P_{total} = 2.0 MPa,andT=340°C.)



Figure S2. The catalytic performance of the 5Fe-SiO₂ catalyst reduced at 550 °C for 4 h. (a) CO conversion and (b) olefin selectivity at C2-C4. (Reaction conditions: H_2 :CO:CO₂:Ar = 64:24:8:4. WHSV = 1800 mL g_{cat}⁻¹ h⁻¹, P_{total} = 2.0 MPa, and T = 340 °C.)



Figure S3. TEM images of the spent (a) 1Fe/SiO₂ and (b) 1Fe-SiO₂ catalysts. White arrows indicate particles that are expected to be Fe species.



Figure S4. TGA results for spent Fe/SiO_2 and $Fe-SiO_2$ catalysts after 50 h of reaction.



Figure S5. Top and side views of (a) SiO₂ cluster, (b) χ -Fe₅C₂(001) slab, and (c) SiO₂/ χ -Fe₅C₂(001) slab. The spheres represent the following elements: orange, Fe; gray, C; light yellow, Si; and red, O.



Figure S6. Top and side views of the $C_2H_4^*$, $C_2H_5^*$, and $C_2H_6^*$ on the (a) χ -Fe₅C₂(001) and (b) SiO₂/ χ -Fe₅C₂(001) surfaces. The spheres represent the following elements: orange, Fe; gray, C; light yellow, Si; and red, O.



Figure S7. The grand potentials (Ω) of C₂H₄* on the (a) SiO_x/ χ -Fe₅C₂(001) and (b) χ -Fe₅C₂(001) surfaces with different coverages. The most stable state (the most negative value for the grand potential) corresponds to the C₂H₄* coverage.



Figure S8. Top and side views of CO*, C*, O*, and H* on (a) χ -Fe₅C₂(001) and (b) SiO₂/ χ -Fe₅C₂(001) surfaces. The spheres represent the following elements: orange, Fe; gray, C; light yellow, Si; and red, O.



Figure S9. XPS spectra of the spent Na-promoted 5Fe-SiO₂ catalysts for (a) C 1s and (b) Fe 2p.



Figure S10. Hydrocarbon molecular weight distribution of Na-promoted 5Fe-SiO₂ catalysts.



Figure S11. Molar carbon selectivity for hydrocarbons and α -olefins with respect to carbon number for the products of Na-promoted 5Fe-SiO₂ catalysts. (a) Na/Fe = 0, (b) 0.05, (c) 1, (d) 5, (e) 10, (f) 20, and (g) 30.

Reference

1. S.F. Zaman and K.J. Smith, Mol. Simul., 2010, 36, 118-126.