# Synergistic effect of metal oxidation states and surface acidity enhanced the trace ethylene 

 adsorption of Ag/ZSM-5Chunli Li*, Huaming Yang, Ying Qi, Hao Li*

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Fig. S1. The $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ adsorption-desorption isotherms of $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(85), \mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$ and Ag/ZSM-5(200).


Fig. S2. (a), (b) The SEM images of Ag/ZSM-5(130); (c), (d) The TEM images of Ag/ZSM5(130).


Fig. S3. The breakthrough curves of pristine ZSM-5(130), ZSM-5(85), and reduced Ag/ZSM$5(130)$ at the experiment conditions.


Fig. S4. (a) The breakthrough curves of $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$ with six consecutive cycles; (b) The adsorption capacity of $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$ with six consecutive cycles.


Fig. S5. (a) High-resolution XPS spectra of $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$ and reduced $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$; (b) The TEM image of reduce $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{ZSM}-5(130)$.

Table S1.

Structural parameters of the adsorbents.

| Adsorbent | $\mathrm{S}_{\text {total }}{ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {total }}{ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {micro }^{\mathrm{c}}}$ <br> $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3} \mathrm{~g}^{-1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{d}}$ <br> $(\mathrm{nm})$ | $\mathrm{Ag}^{\mathrm{e}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(\%)$ |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{a}$ Specific surface area obtained from BET equation $\left(\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{P}_{0}=0.04-0.32\right)$.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Total pore volume calculated by NLDFT methods.
${ }^{c}$ NLDFT micropore volume.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Average pore size obtained by using the HK method.
${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ Silver loaded content determined by ICP-OES.

