

Tailoring Oxygen Vacancies and Active Surface Oxygen Species in CrO_x Hierarchical Strawberry-Type Three-Dimensional (3D) Micro-Spindles Catalysts for Total Catalytic Oxidation of VOCs

Shankha S. Acharyya,^{*a,b} Swati Rana,^a Sachin K. Sharma,^a Mukesh K. Poddar,^a Vinod Kumar,^c Takehiko Sasaki,^d Shilpi Ghosh,^{*a,b} and Rajaram Bal^{*a}

^aLight Stock Processing Division, CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun- 248005, Uttarakhand, India; E-mail: raja@iip.res.in

^b Research Initiative for Supra-Materials (RISM) Interdisciplinary Cluster for Cutting Edge Research, Shinshu University, Nagano 380-8553, Japan; E-mail: acharyya_shankha@shinshu-u.ac.jp; shlpghsh@gmail.com

^cDept. of Pharmacology and Toxicology, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, India

^dGraduate School of Frontier Science, The University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8561, Japan

Table S1. Earlier Reports of total oxidation of VOC's over Cr-based catalysts

Entry	Catalyst	Substrate	Catalytic Performance	Ref
1	MCM-48 supported Chromium (Cr/MCM-48)	Trichloroethylene	T ₁₀₀ : 350 °C	1
2	3D Mesoporous Chromium oxide, prepared by Neutral Templating Route	Toluene	T ₁₀₀ : 280–300°C	2
3	0.5% Pt/CrOOH	1,2-Dichloroethane (Flow rate: 46,000 h ⁻¹)	T ₉₀ : 317 °C	3
4	3D Mesoporous chromium oxide prepared by a Neutral Templating Route	Toluene (GHSV = 30,000 h ⁻¹)	T ₉₀ : 300 °C	4
5	Mesoporous Cr ₂ O ₃ prepared using 3D cubic mesoporous silica: KIT-6 (Hard Template)	Toluene	T ₅₀ : 205 °C	5
6	Mesoporous Cr ₂ O ₃ with ordered 3D hexagonal polycrystalline structures using KIT-6 (Hard Template)	Toluene (Space vel. = 20000 h ⁻¹)	T ₉₀ : 300 °C	6
7	Chromium-and Copper-modified SBA-15 (Cr ₃ Cu ₇ /SBA-15)	Toluene (WHSV = 1.2 h ⁻¹)	T ₁₀₀ : 360 °C	7
8	Chromium & Cerium modified USY Zeolite catalysts (Cr ₂ O ₃ -CeO ₂ -USY) prepared by Impregnation Method	Dichloromethane	T ₉₀ : 281 °C	8
9	Cake-like Cr ₂ O ₃ prepared in Microemulsion Methods	Toluene	T ₉₀ : 240 °C	9
10	γ-Alumina supported Chromium oxide catalysts by Impregnation Method	Benzene	T ₁₀₀ : 350 °C	10
11	CeO ₂ -CrO _x oxide prepared using (NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃ as Precipitant.	Cl-VOC (CH ₂ Cl ₂ + C ₆ H ₅ Cl + C ₂ H ₄ Cl ₂ + C ₂ HCl ₃) GHSV: 9000mLg ⁻¹ h ⁻¹)	T ₉₀ : 295 °C	11
12	Cr/TiO ₂ porous microspheres prepared by hydrothermal method	Chlorobenzene (GHSV 15,000 h ⁻¹)	T ₉₀ : 265.73 °C	12
13	MnOx/Cr ₂ O ₃ composites prepared by Pyrolysis of Cr-MOF precursors (MIL-101-Cr)	Toluene (60,000 mL/gh)	T ₉₀ : 259 °C	13
14	Cr modified ZSM-5 zeolite	Trichloroethylene	T ₉₀ : 495 °C	14
15	Hierarchical Strawberry-Type Three-Dimensional (3D) CrOx Micro-Spindles	Toluene	T ₉₀ : 270 °C	This Work

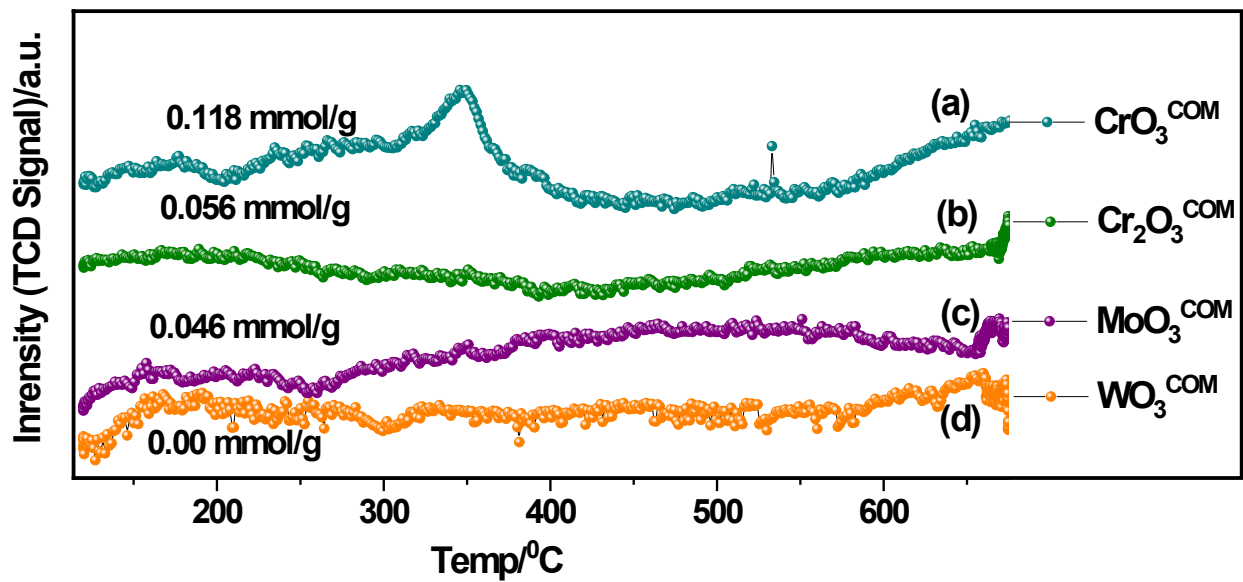


Fig S1. NH₃-TPD profiles of commercial (a) chromium (VI) oxide, (b) chromium (III) oxide, (c) molybdenum (VI) oxide and (d) tungsten (VI) oxide.

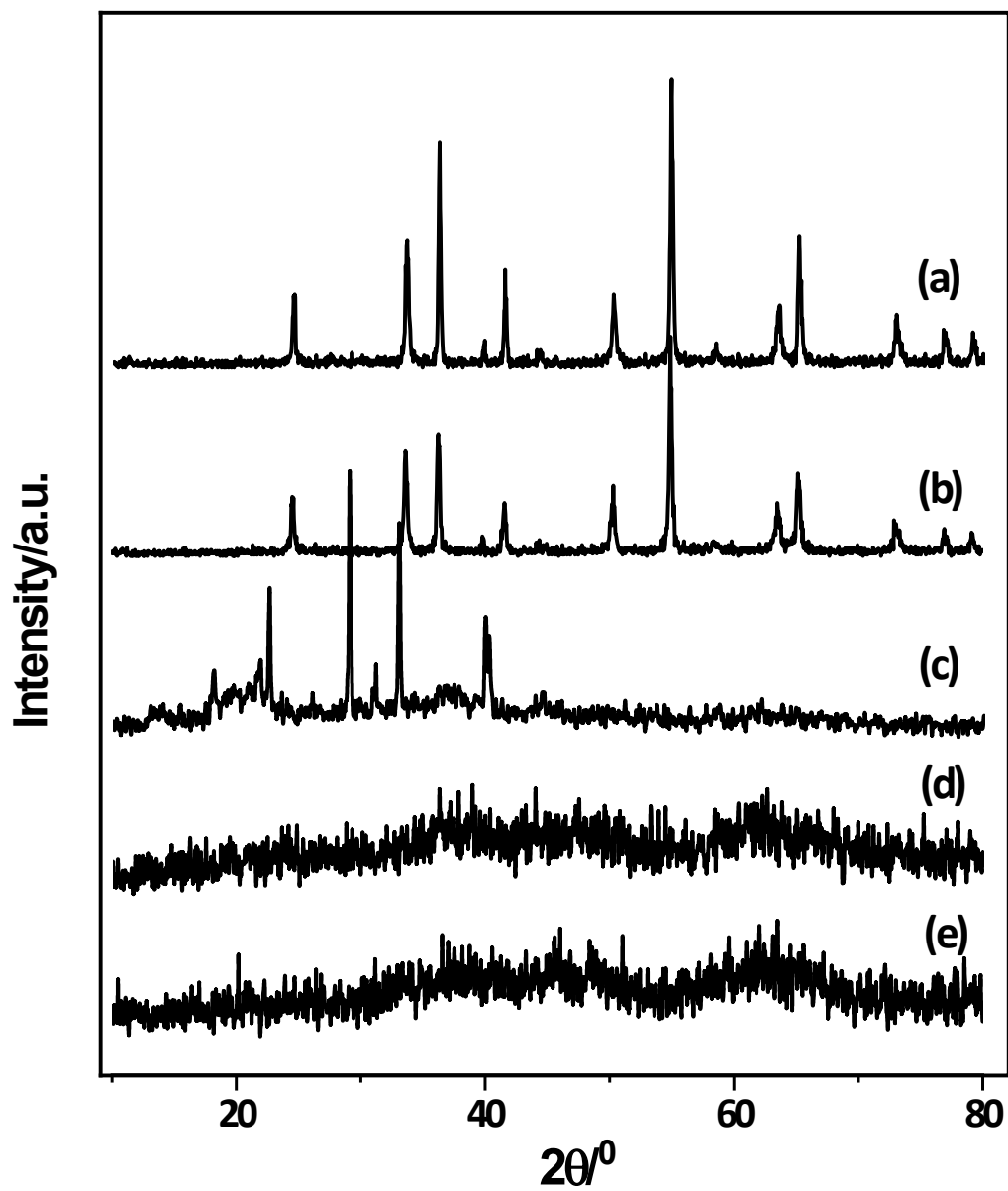


Fig. S2. XRD diffractogram of products (chromium oxide) calcined at (a) 750 °C; (b) 550 °C; (c) 450 °C; (d) 350 °C and (e) 150 °C.

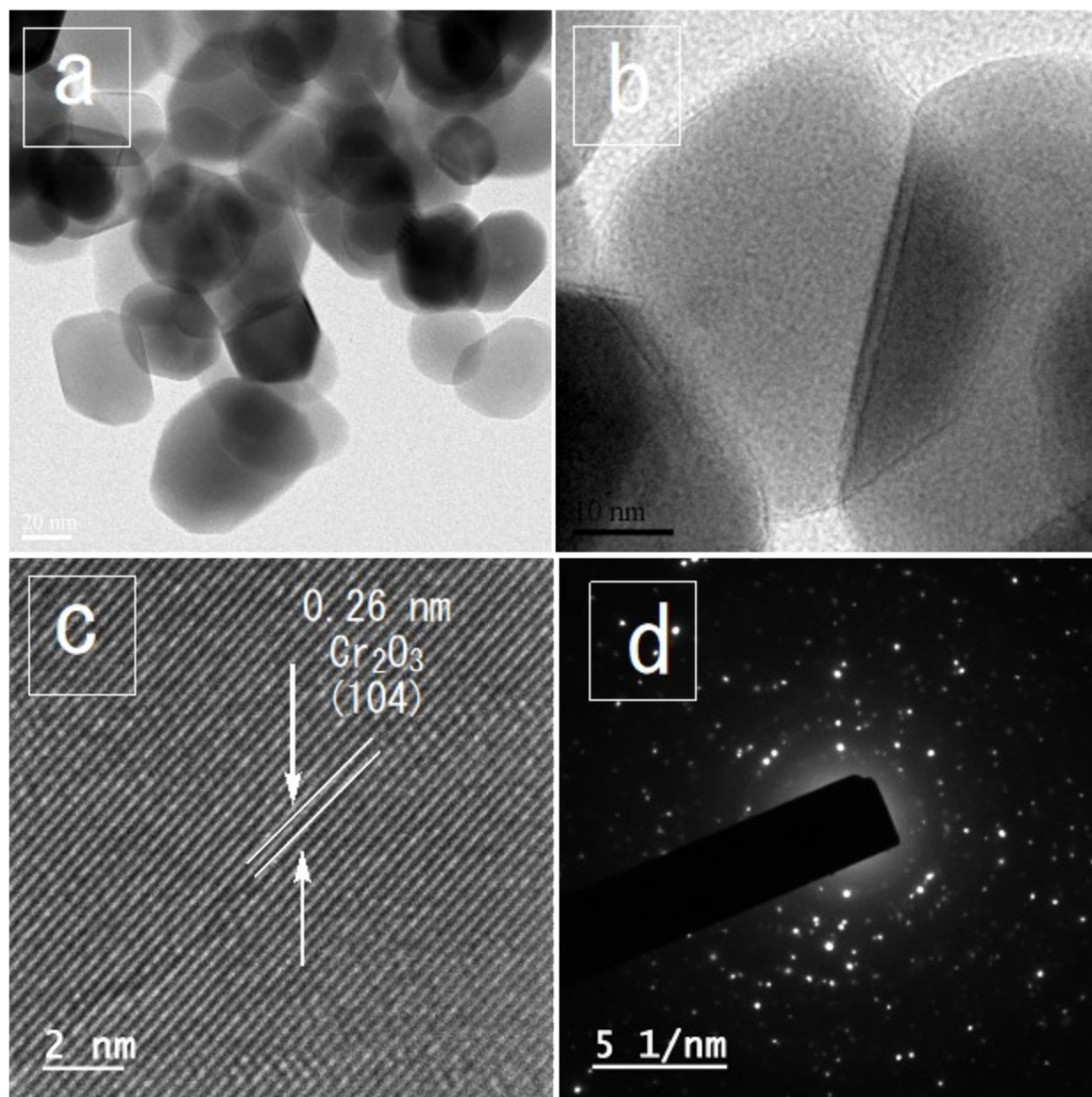


Fig. S3 TEM image of fresh chromium oxide nanoparticles catalyst i.e. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{NIT}}$ (a)-(c) with successively higher magnifications and (d) the corresponding SAED diagram.

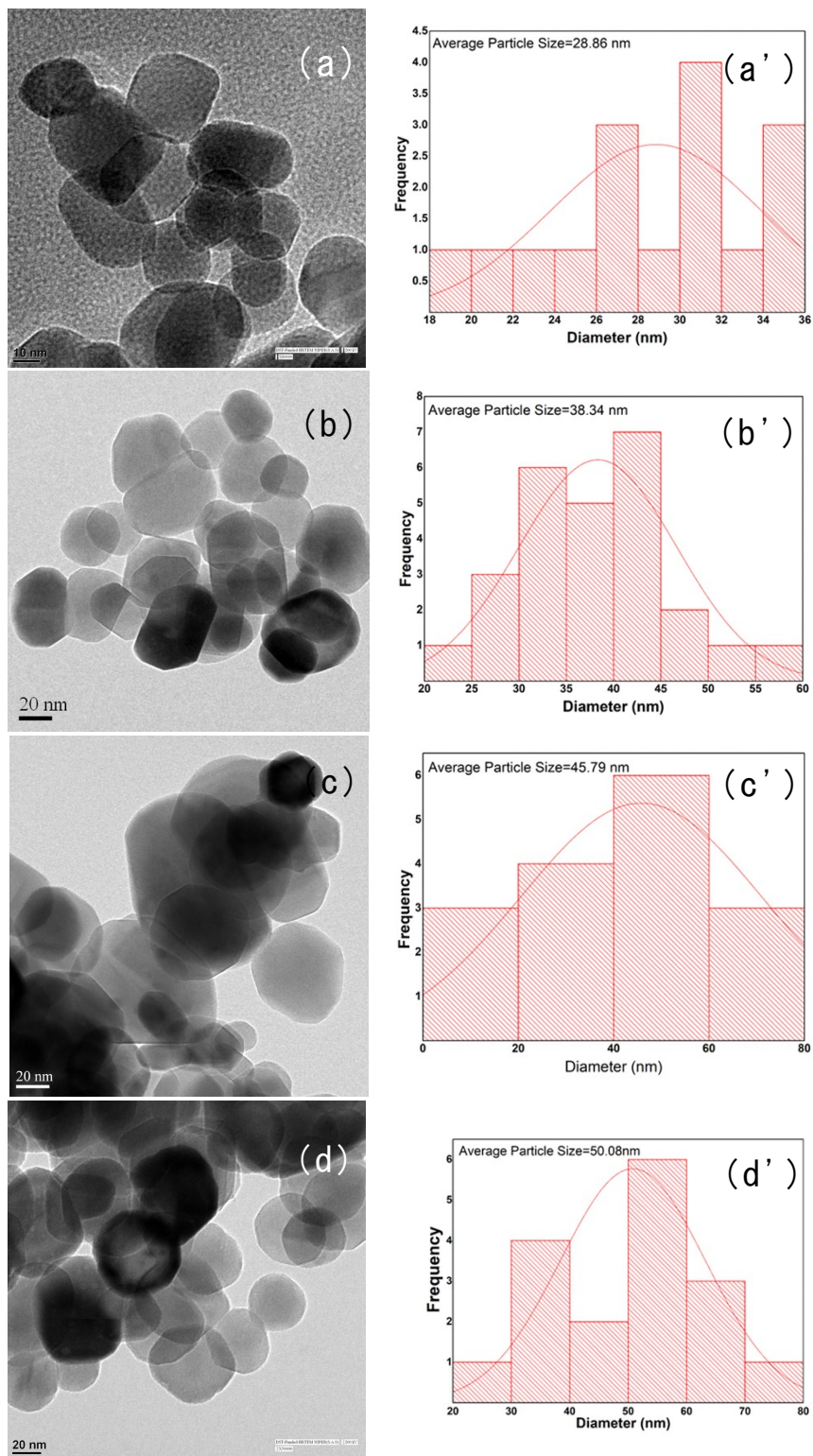


Fig. S4 HRTEM images and the respective particle size distribution (histogram) of (a) fresh and (b) spent $\text{CrOx}^{\text{K-SB}}$ and that of (c) fresh and (d) spent $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{NIT}}$ catalysts.

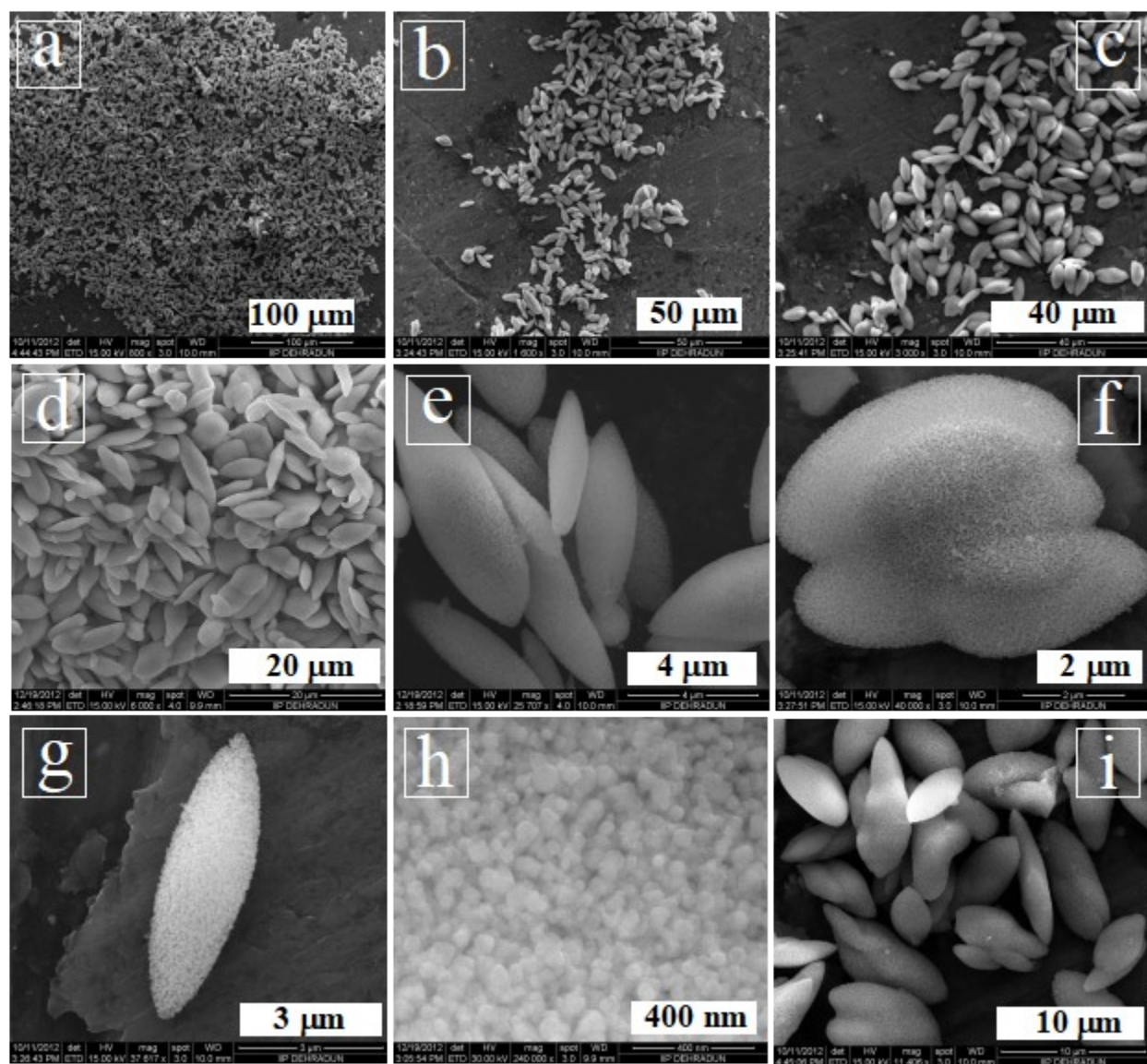


Fig. S5 SEM images of fresh (a)-(h) at ascending resolutions and (i) that of spent $\text{CrO}_x^{\text{K-SB}}$ catalyst

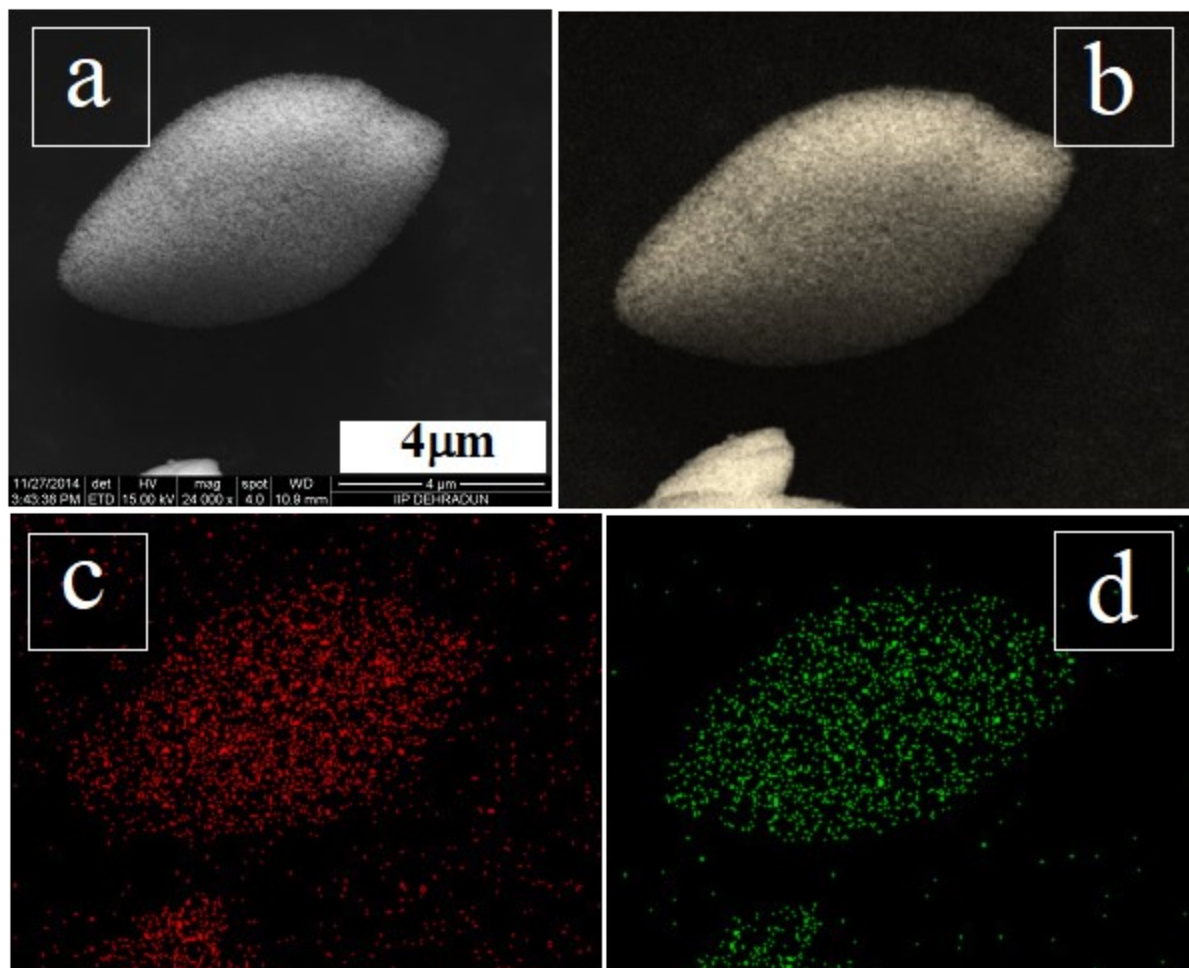


Fig. S6 SEM images (a,b) and SEM-EDX mapping of (c) chromium and (d) oxygen in $\text{CrO}_x^{\text{K-SB}}$ catalyst

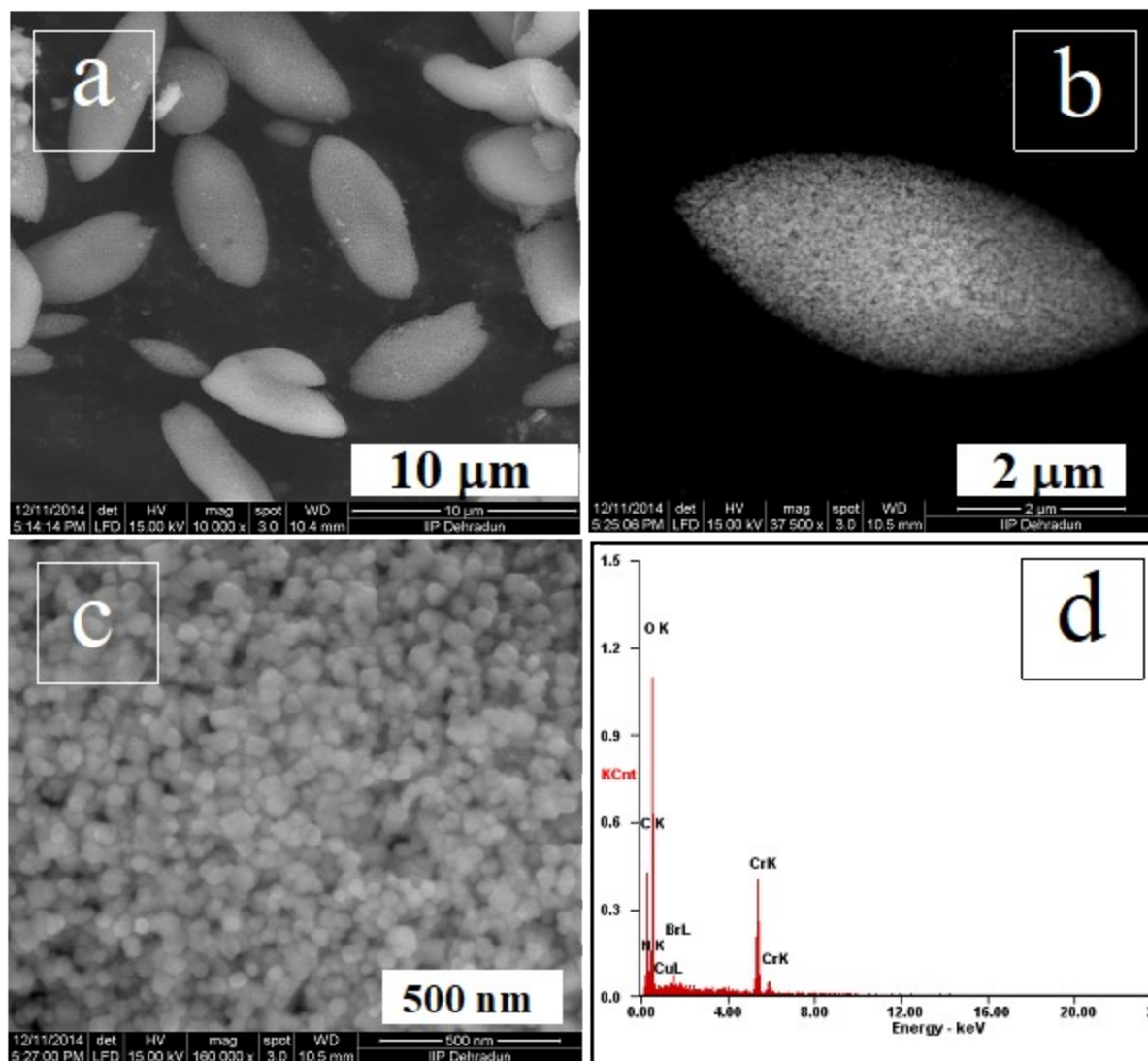


Fig. S7 SEM images (a-c) of uncalcined $\text{CrO}_x^{\text{K-SB}}$ catalyst and (d) corresponding EDX diagram demonstrating the presence of C and Br as impurities during catalyst synthesis

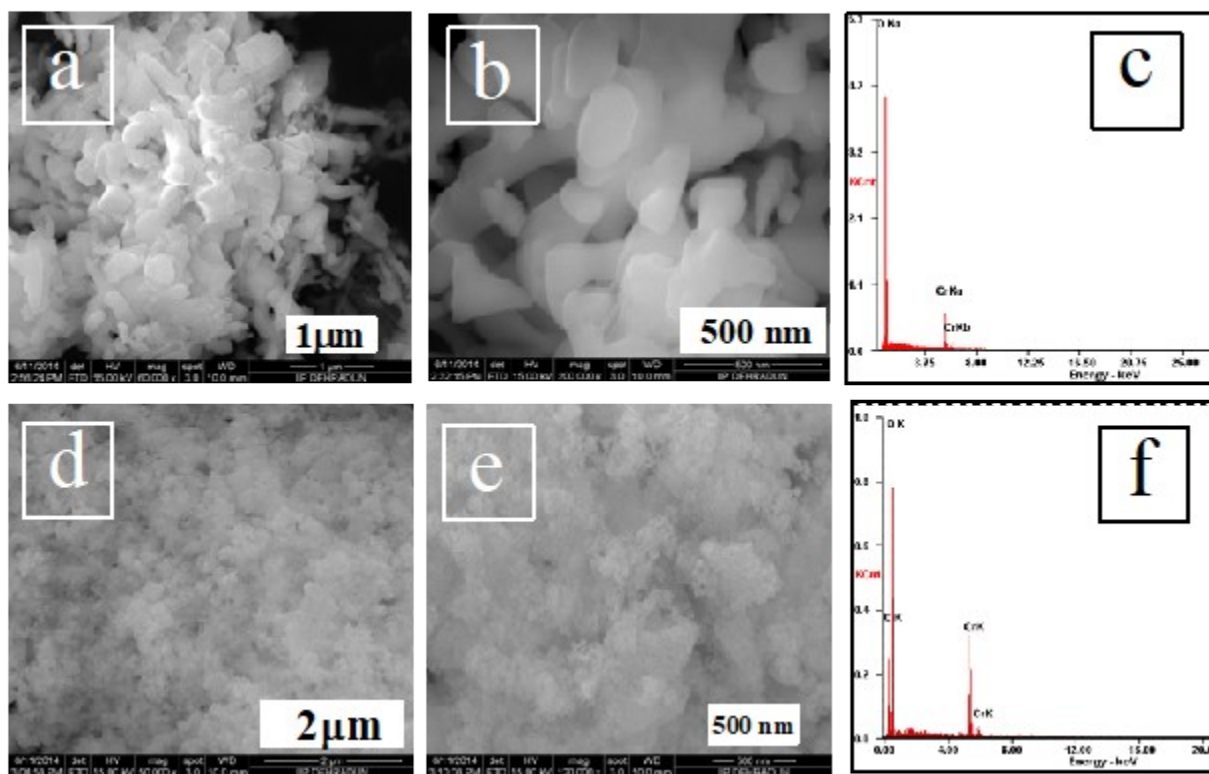


Fig. S8 (a), (b) SEM and (c) SEM-EDAX image of Cr(III) oxide prepared by heating $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ and (d), (e) SEM and (f) SEM-EDAX image of CTAB-promoted Cr(III) oxide nanoparticles i.e. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3^{\text{NIT}}$ prepared by using $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

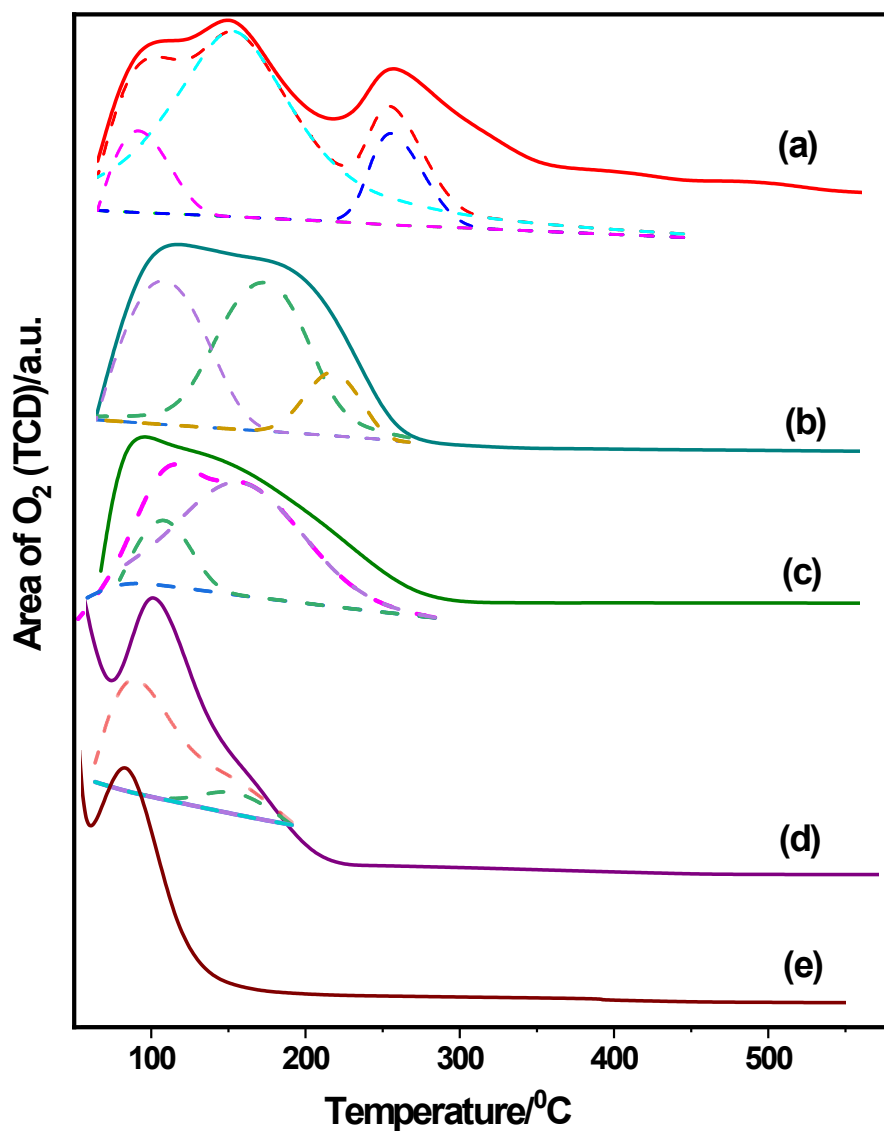


Fig. S9 O₂-TPD plots of (a) CrO_x^{K-SB}, (b) Chromium oxide prepared using (chromic acid + NH₄OH) mixture, followed by drying (CrO_x^{AH}) (c) chromium oxide generated heating ammonium dichromate, (d) commercial Cr(VI) oxide, (d) Cr₂O₃^{NIT} and (e) commercial Cr₂O₃

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