

Supporting Information

Low Pt loaded CNTs as efficient catalysts for CO oxidation

Yang Zou,^{a, d} Xue Li,^a Siqi Hu,^b Yumeng Wen,^b Xiaolong Liu,^{*a} Chunxin Lu,^{*d} Tingyu Zhu^{a, c}

^{a.} CAS Key Laboratory of Green Process and Engineering, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China.

^{b.} College of Biological, Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Jiaxing University, Jiaxing 314001, China.

^{c.} Center for Excellence in Regional Atmospheric Environment, Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xiamen 361021, China

^{d.} University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Author information

(*) Corresponding author. Tel./Fax: +86-10-82544821.

E-mail: liuxl@ipe.ac.cn (Xiaolong Liu); chunxin.lu@zjxu.edu.cn (Chunxin Lu)

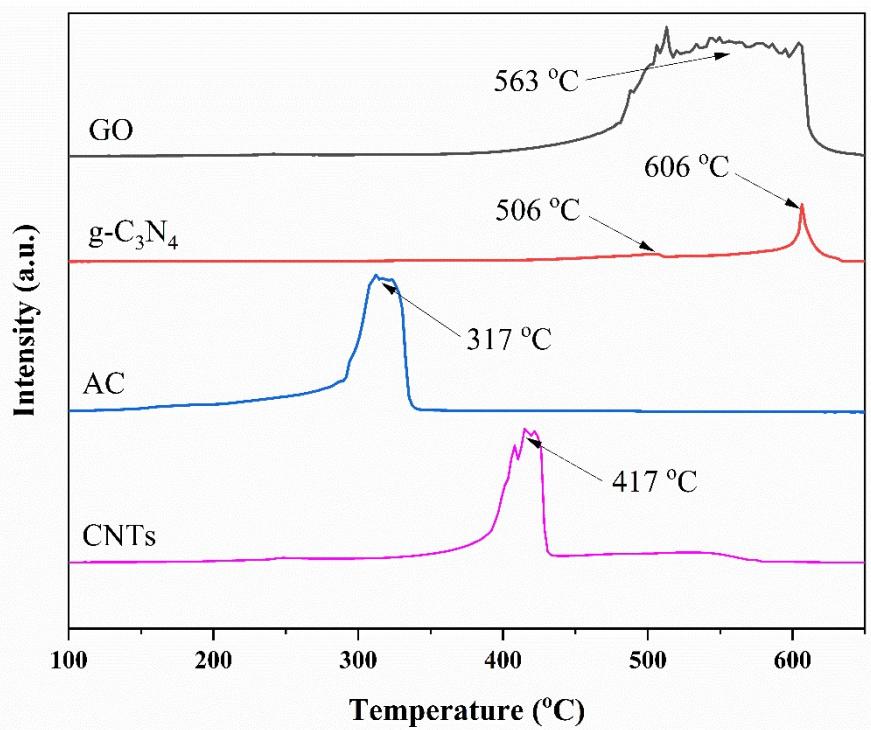


Fig. S1. Carbon oxidation curve of carbon support with temperature variation

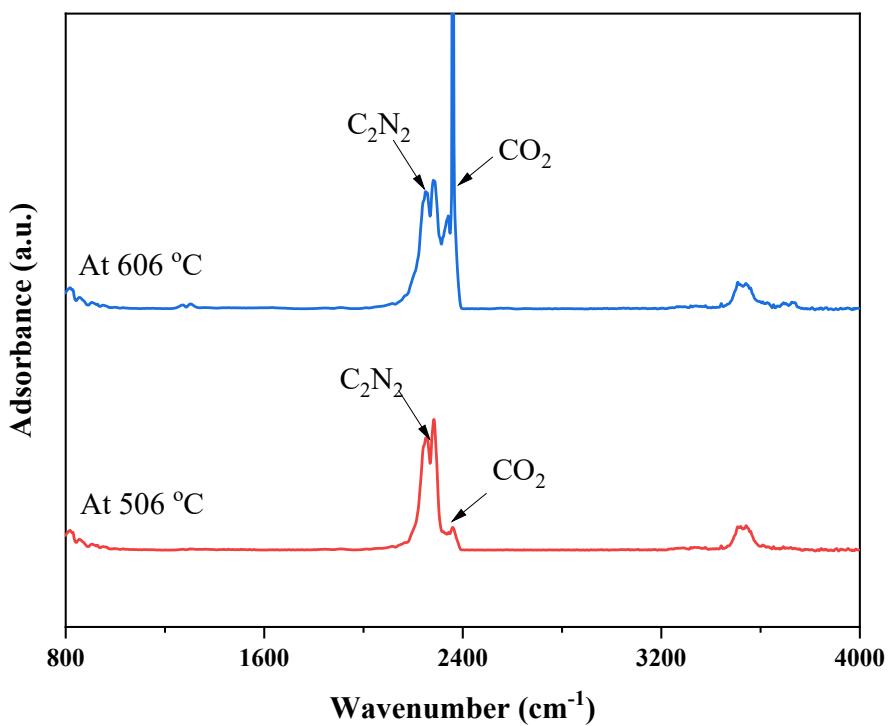


Fig. S2. Infrared absorption spectra of g-C₃N₄ at 506 °C and 606 °C.

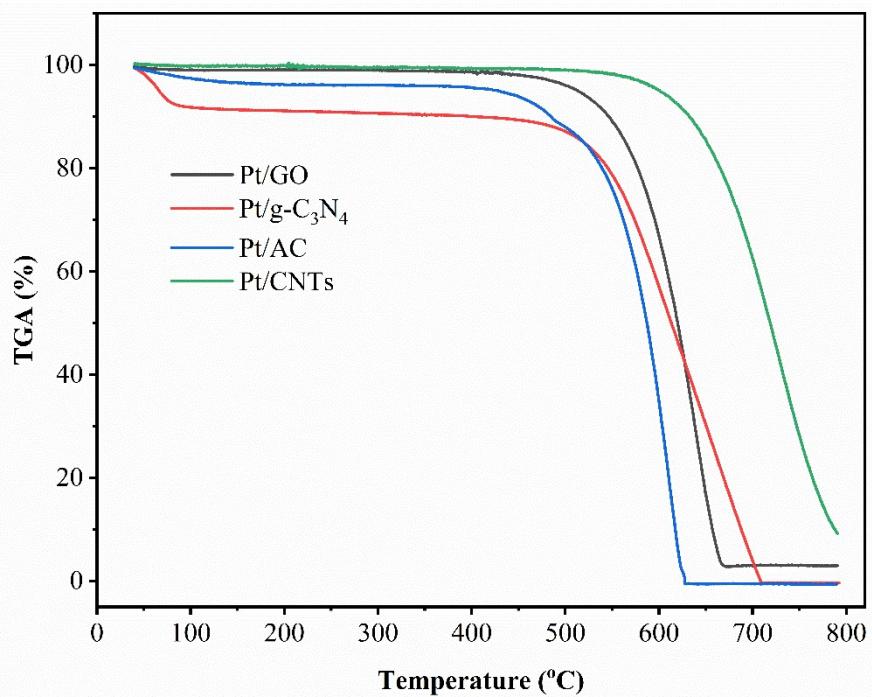


Fig. S3. TGA curves of Pt/GO, Pt/g-C₃N₄, Pt/AC and Pt/CNTs (heating rate = 10 °C/min under an air atmosphere)

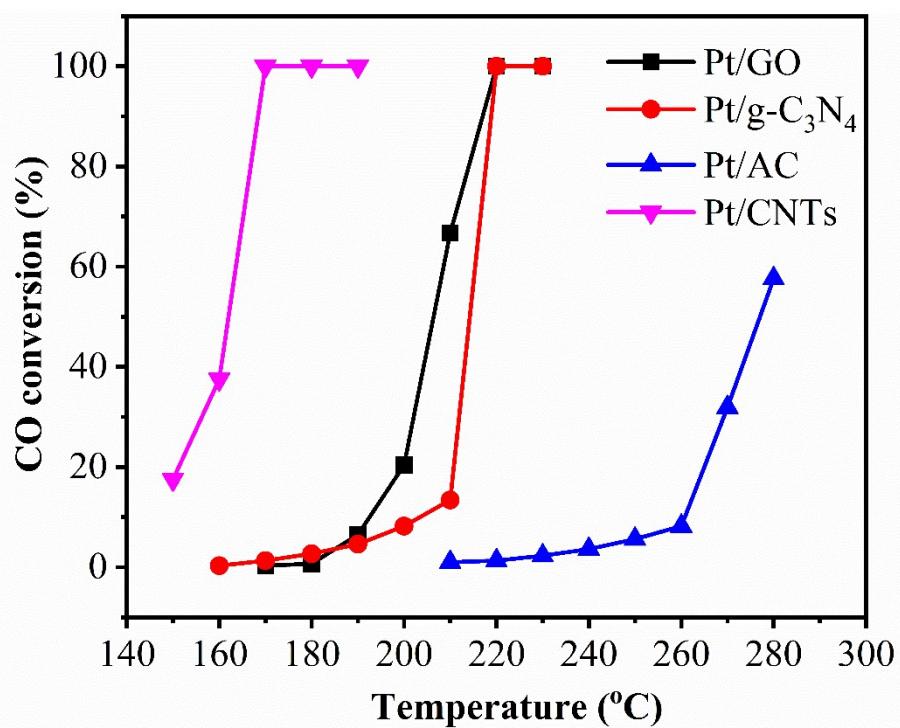


Fig. S4. CO oxidation curves of four carbon-supported Pt catalysts after H₂ pretreatment. Reaction conditions: 10000 ppm CO, 16% O₂, N₂ as balance gas, WHSV: 60000 mL·g⁻¹·h⁻¹

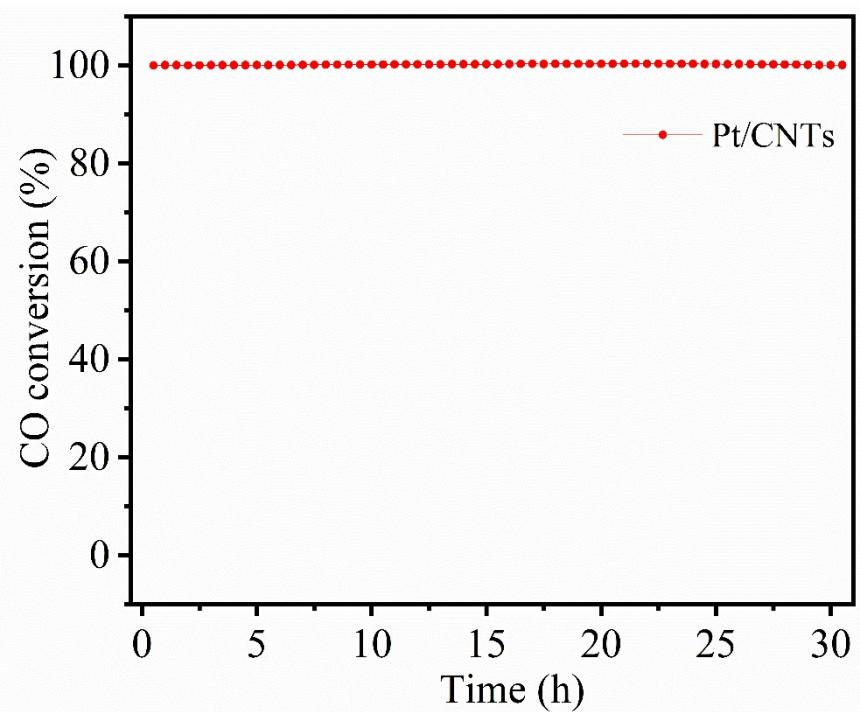


Fig. S5. Stability test of Pt/CNTs at 230 °C. Reaction conditions: 10000 ppm CO, 16% O₂, N₂ as balance gas, WHSV: 60000 mL·g⁻¹·h⁻¹

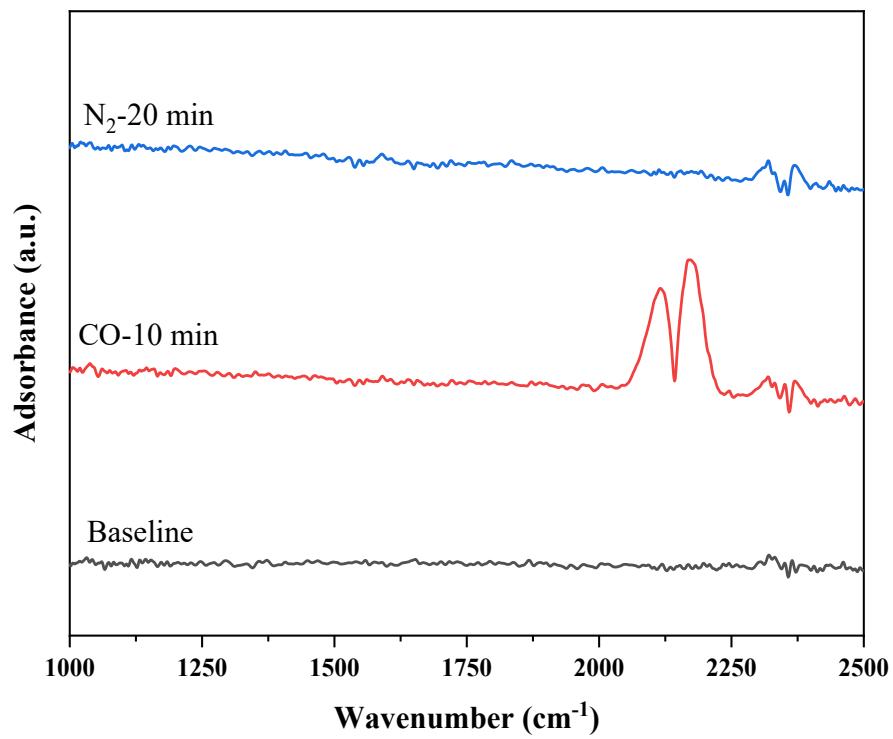


Fig. S6. In-situ DRIFT studies on CO absorption for Pt/CTNs at 50 °C