

Supplementary Information

An atomically dispersed Pt/ γ -Mo₂N(O_{0.3}) catalyst for hydrogen production via aqueous-phase reforming of methanol

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1 Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Pt L₃-Edge EXAFS fitting results of the 1wt%Pt/ γ -Mo₂N catalyst

| Path | N | R | ΔE | $\sigma^2 * 10^{-3}$ | R-factor |
|-------|-----|------|------------|----------------------|----------|
| Pt-N | 1.1 | 1.84 | | 1.5 | |
| Pt-O | 4.4 | 1.90 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 0.019 |
| Pt-Pt | 4.3 | 2.76 | | 3.6 | |

Table S2. Surface fractions of the various species calculated from XPS of catalyst

| Sample | Pt/% | Mo/% | N/% | O/% |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| γ -Mo ₂ N | - | 10.1 | 67.3 | 22.6 |
| 0.2% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N | 0.17 | 9.5 | 70.1 | 20.2 |
| 1% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N | 1.3 | 13.1 | 72.1 | 14.2 |

Table S3. Catalytic performance of Pt/ γ -Mo₂N(O_{0.3}) catalysts and conventional platinum catalysts in the APR of methanol

| Catalyst | Pt loading (wt%) | Temperatur e /°C | ATOF (mol _{H2} / mol _{Pt} /h) | production rate (μ mol _{H2} / g _{cat} /min) | H ₂ | | | Selectivity (%) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | CO | CH ₄ | CO ₂ | |
| 1% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N* | 1.1 | 210 | 4968 | 4242 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 97.7 | |
| 0.2% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N* | 0.19 | 210 | 14813 | 2532 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 98.4 | |
| 1% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N** | 1.2 | 210 | 4898 | 4200 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 98.3 | |
| 0.2% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N** | 0.22 | 210 | 14810 | 2529 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 98.5 | |
| γ -Mo ₂ N | - | 210 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 2% Pt/ α -MoC | 2.2 | 190 | 13810 | 7776 | - | - | - | |
| 1% Pt/MoO ₃ | 1.1 | 210 | 115 | 98 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 97.1 | |
| 1% Pt/Al ₂ O ₃ | 1.0 | 210 | 294 | 252 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 96.2 | |
| 1% Pt/NiAl ₂ O ₄ | 1.4 | 210 | 512 | 438 | 0.5 | 25.4 | 74.1 | |

Reaction conditions: n(CH₃OH) : n(H₂O) = 1:1, 20 ml total volume of liquid, 50 mg catalysts, 210 °C; reaction for 1 hour; initial pressure 3 MPa N₂. Pt loadings were measured by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES).

* Precursor is H₂PtCl₆

** Precursor is Pt(NO₃)₂

Table S4. Catalytic performance of Pt/ γ -Mo₂N(O_{0.3}) under different temperatures

| Catalyst | Temperature (°C) | H ₂ production rate ($\mu\text{mol}_{\text{H}_2}/\text{g}_{\text{cat}}/\text{min}$) | Selectivity (%) | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | CO | CH ₄ | CO ₂ |
| 0.2%Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N | 180 | 976 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 99.0 |
| | 190 | 1372 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 98.4 |
| | 200 | 2101 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 98.2 |
| | 210 | 2529 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 98.5 |
| | 220 | 3409 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 98.2 |
| | 230 | 4138 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 98.0 |

Reaction conditions: 20 ml total volume of liquid CH₃OH, 50 mg catalysts, reaction for 1 hour; initial pressure 3 MPa N₂.

Table S5. Methanol dehydrogenation test

| Sample | Temperature / °C | H ₂ production rate (μmol _{H2} / g _{cat} /min) |
|---|---------------------|--|
| 1% Pt/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 180 | 243 |
| | 210 | 350 |
| | 240 | 420 |
| 0.2% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N(O _{0.3}) | 180 | 3102 |
| | 210 | 3631 |
| | 240 | 3813 |
| 1% Pt/ γ -Mo ₂ N(O _{0.3}) | 180 | 4891 |
| | 210 | 5031 |
| | 240 | 5981 |
| γ -Mo ₂ N(O _{0.3}) | 180 | - |
| | 210 | - |
| | 240 | - |

Reaction conditions: 20 ml total volume of liquid CH₃OH, 50 mg catalysts, reaction for 1 hour; initial pressure 3 MPa N₂.

2 Supplementary Figures

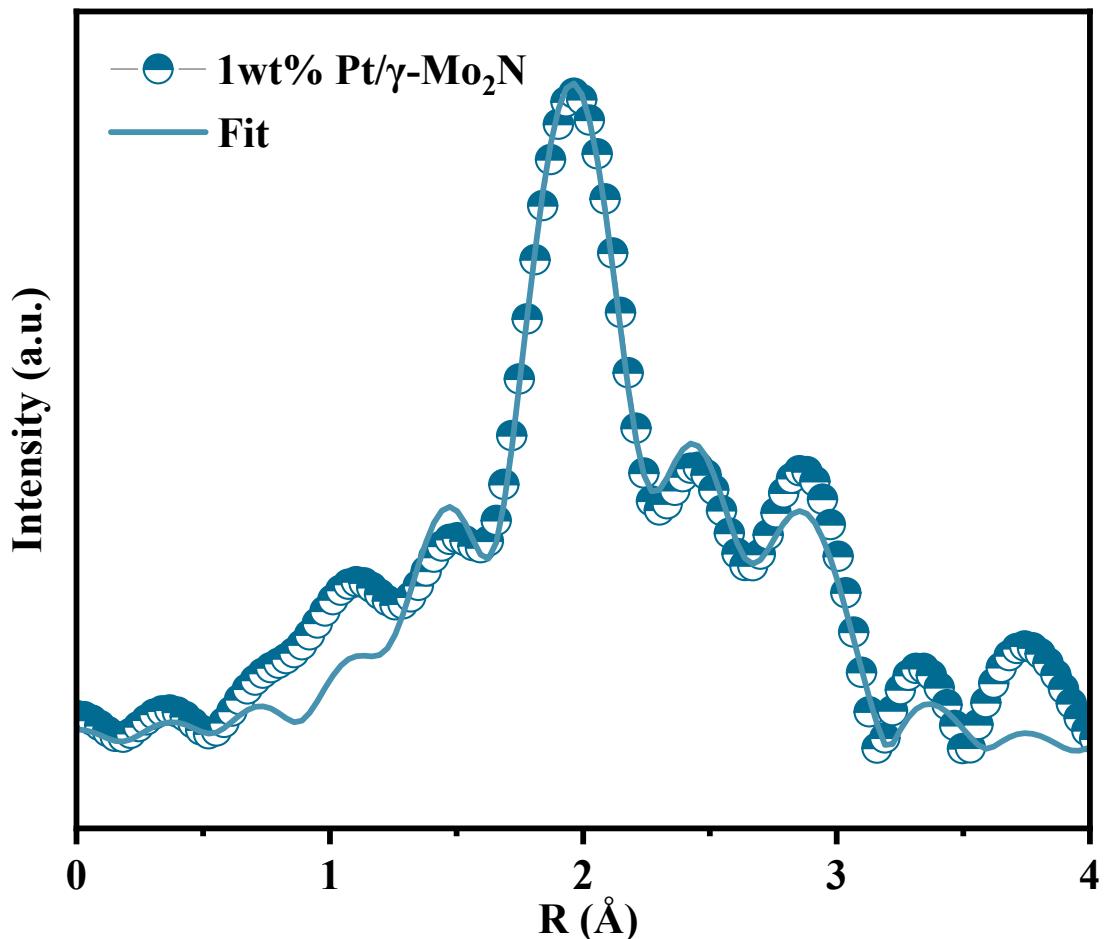


Figure S1. Fitting details for Pt L₃-edge EXAFS spectra obtained for the Pt/ γ -Mo₂N(O_{0.3}) catalyst.

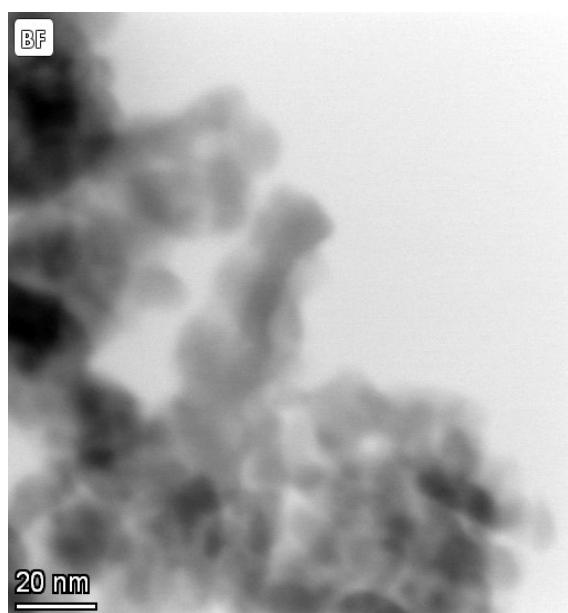


Figure S2. TEM image of $1\text{wt\% Pt}/\gamma\text{-Mo}_2\text{N(O}_{0.3}\text{)}$.

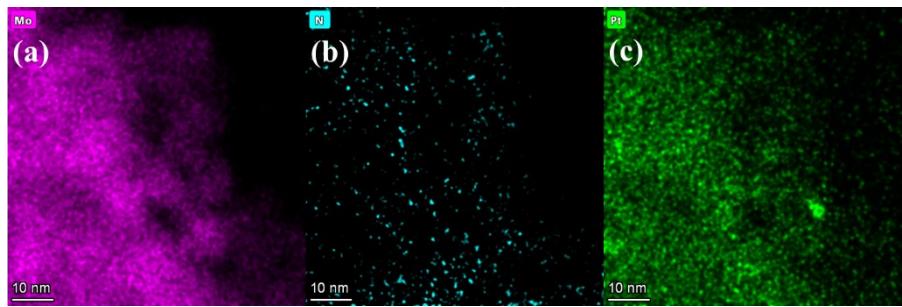


Figure S3. High-resolution STEM Z-contrast image of used 0.2% Pt/γ-Mo₂N(O_{0.3}) after 10 cycle stability.

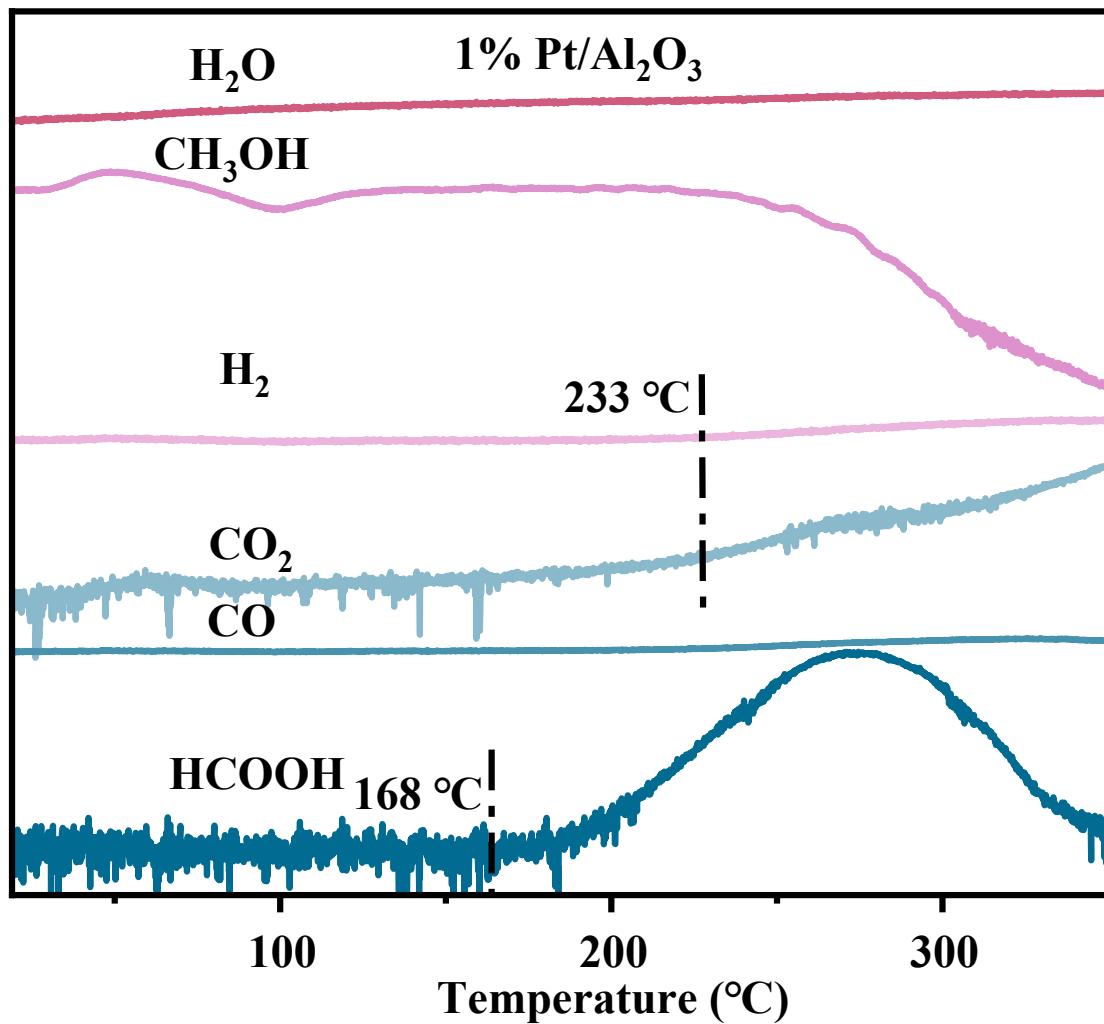


Figure S4. TPSR of methanol and water over 1% Pt/γ-Al₂O₃.

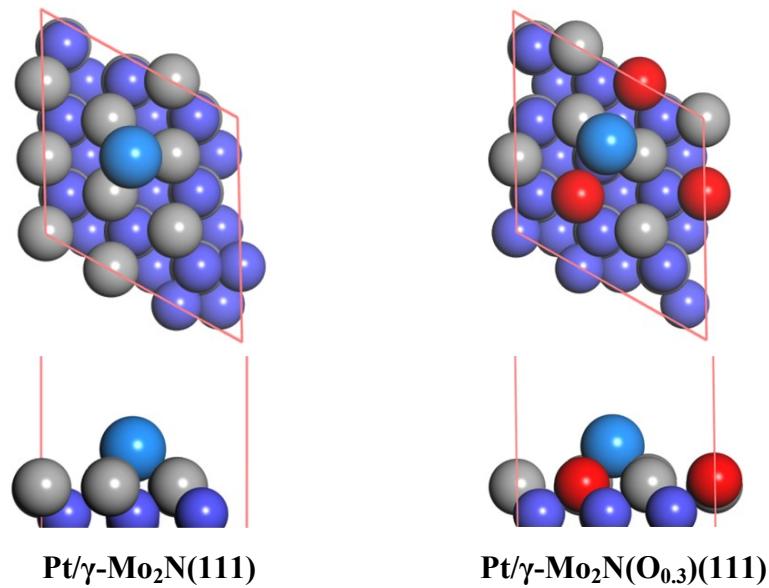


Figure S5. The top and side views for the structural models of $\text{Pt}/\gamma\text{-Mo}_2\text{N}(111)$ and $\text{Pt}/\gamma\text{-Mo}_2\text{N}(\text{O}_{0.3})(111)$. The Mo, Pt, N and O atoms are shown in purple, blue, gray, and red, respectively.

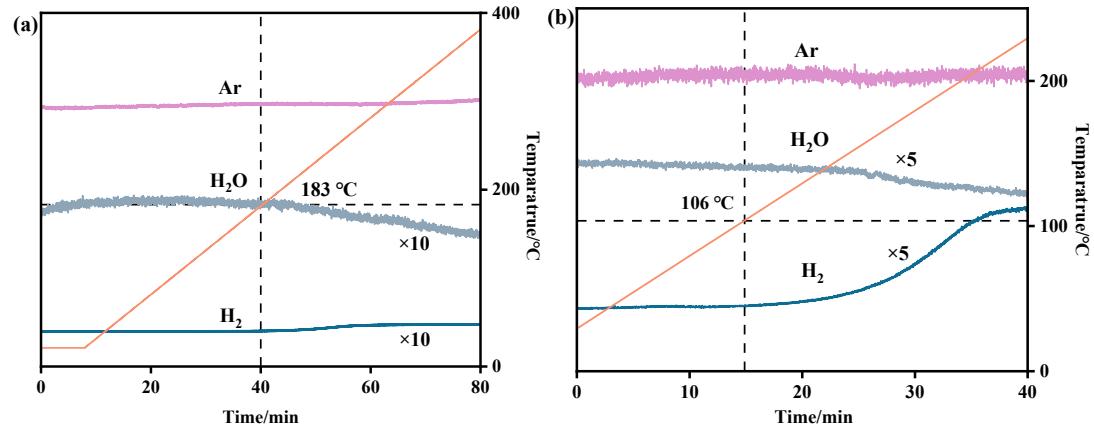


Figure S6. H_2O dissociation experiments for different catalysts: (a) $\gamma\text{-Mo}_2\text{N}(\text{O}_{0.3})$, (b) $\text{Pt}/\gamma\text{-Mo}_2\text{N}(\text{O}_{0.3})$.

3 Date sharing



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