

Supporting information

Preparation of high-surface-area Ni/ α -Al₂O₃ catalysts for improved CO methanation

Youjun Liu,^{a,b} Jiajian Gao,^b Qing Liu,^b Fangna Gu,^{b,*} Xiaopeng Lu,^{a,b}

Lihua Jia,^{a,*} Guangwen Xu,^b Ziyi Zhong,^c and Fabing Su^{b,*}

^a *College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Qiqihaer University, Qiqihaer161006, Heilongjiang Province, China*

^b *State Key Laboratory of Multiphase Complex Systems, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China*

^c *Institute of Chemical Engineering and Sciences, A*star, 1 Pesek Road, Jurong Island, 627833, Singapore*

*Corresponding author: fngu@ipe.ac.cn (F. Gu), jlh29@163.com (L. Jia), fbsu@ipe.ac.cn (F. Su),

Tel.: +86-10-82544850,

Fax: +86-10-82544851

Table S1 Physical and chemical properties of the catalyst.

Catalyst	$S_{\text{BET}}^{\text{a}}$ ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)	Ni particle size (nm)	
		by XRD ^b	by TEM
Ni/CAH-C	65	20	80–110

^a surface area, derived from BET equation;

^b crystal size of Ni, derived from XRD by Debye–Scherrer equation;

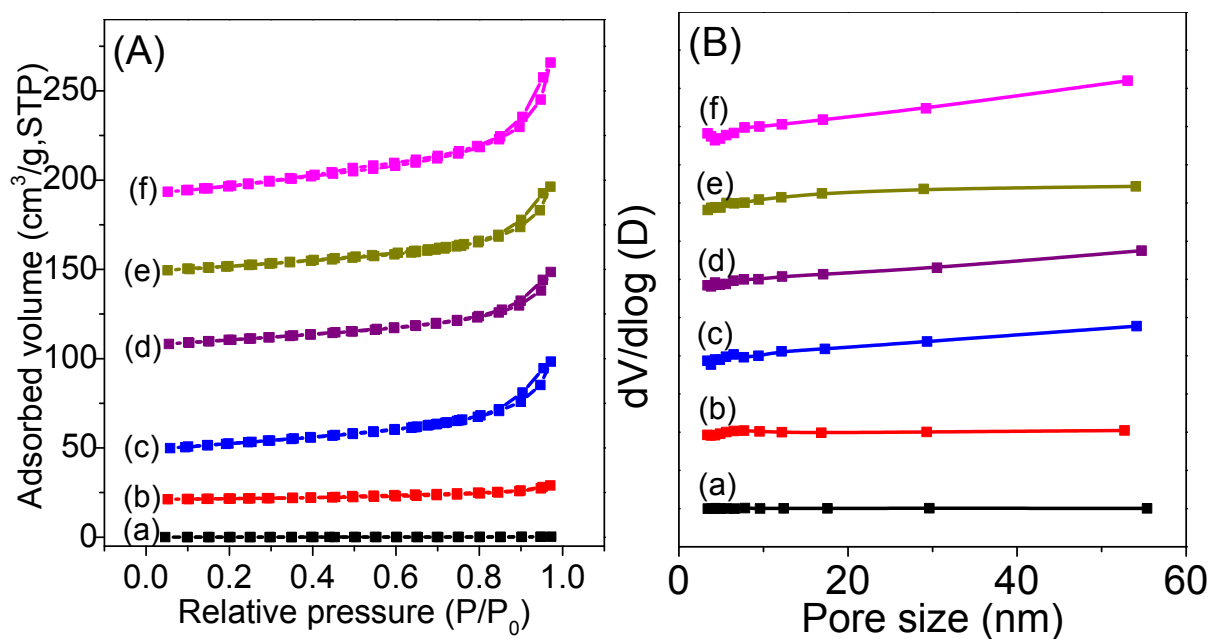


Fig. S1 N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms (A) and pore-distribution curves (B) of the samples: (a) A, (b) Ni/A-I, (c) AH, (d) Ni/AH-I, (e) Ni/AH-C, and (f) Ni/CAH-C. (For clarity, the isotherms of Ni/A-I, AH, Ni/AH-I, Ni/AH-C and Ni/CAH-C were vertically shifted curve by 20, 40, 100, 140, 180, respectively).

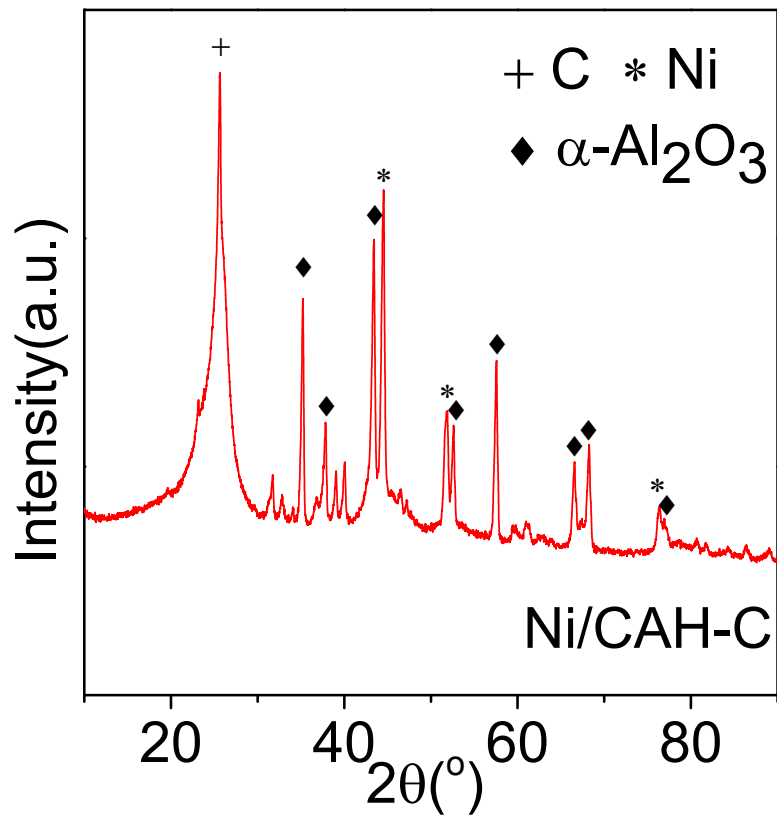


Fig. S2 The XRD pattern of the Ni/CAH-C

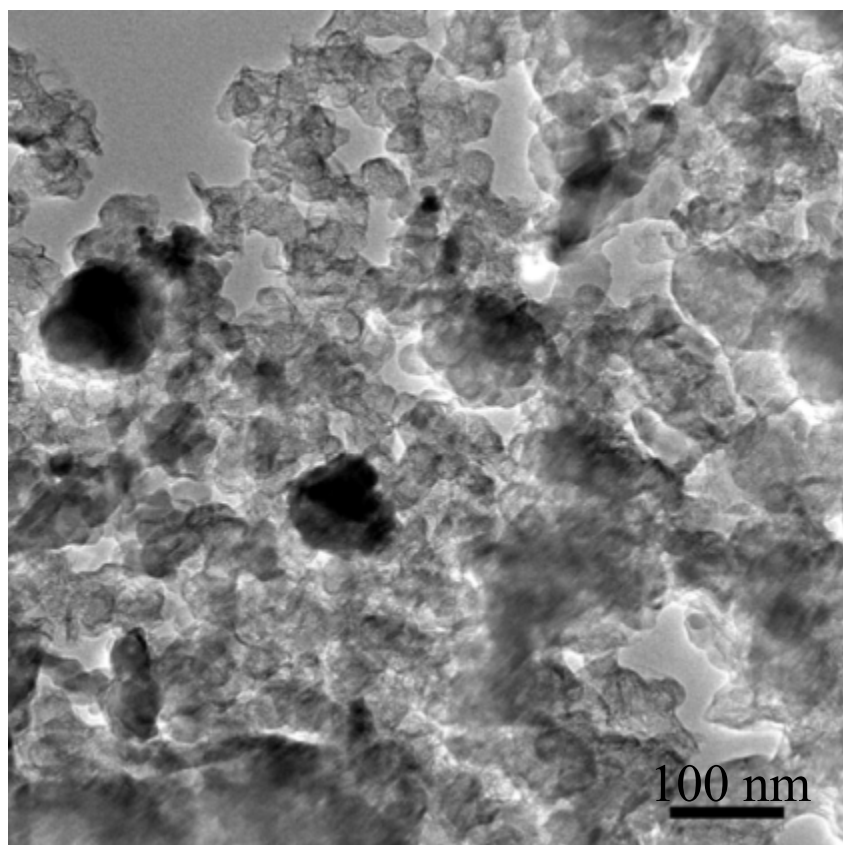


Fig. S3 TEM image of the Ni/CAH-C.

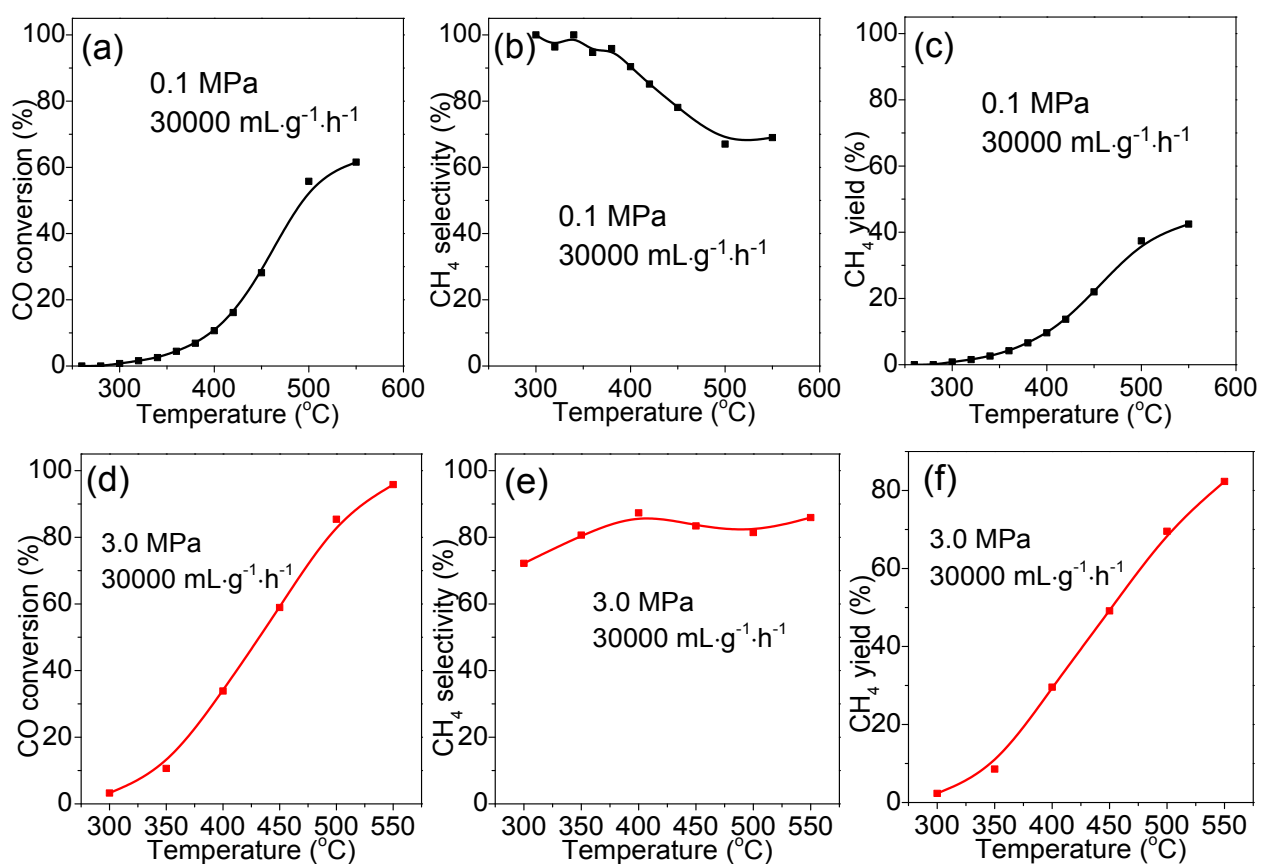


Fig. S4 Catalytic properties of the Ni/AH-C: (a) (d) CO conversion, (b) (e) CH₄ selectivity, and (c) (f) CH₄ yield.