Supplementary materials

Nature of SiO_2 modification on the hydrothermal stability of V_2O_5/WO_3 -TiO₂ NH₃-SCR catalyst: TiO₂ structure and vanadia species

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Fig. S1. (a) N₂O generation, (b) NO₂ generation and (c) NH₃ conversion of the catalysts for NH₃-SCR and (d) NH₃ conversion for NH₃ oxidation. Reaction conditions: 500 ppm NO (when used), 500 ppm NH₃, 5% O₂, 10% H₂O and N₂ in balance, GHSV = 100,000 h⁻¹.

The NH₃ conversion was calculated according to Eq. S1.

$$NH_{3} \text{ conversion } (\% = \frac{NH_{3in} - NH_{3out}}{NH_{3in}} \times 100$$
(S1)



Fig. S2. Effect of GHSV on the NH₃-SCR activity of (a) VF and (b) VSF. Reaction conditions: 500 ppm NO, 500 ppm NH₃, 5% O₂, 10% H₂O and N₂ in balance.



Fig. S3. XRD patterns of the fresh and aged supports.



Fig. S4. TEM images of (a) VF, (b) VSF, (c) VA750 and (d) VSA750.

Table S1

Sample –	Phase composition / %		Anatase TiO ₂	$S_{\rm BFT}$ /
	Anatase	Rutile	crystallite size / nm	$m^2 \cdot g^{-1}$
WF	100	-	18.7	72
WSF	100	-	16.6	81
WA650	-	-	-	55
WSA650	-	-	-	73
WA750	100	-	26.3	49
WSA750	100	-	18.3	53

Structural properties of the samples.