

## Dehydrogenation of Propane over PtSnAl/SBA-15 Catalysts: Al-addition Effect and Coke Formation Analysis

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## Supplementary Information

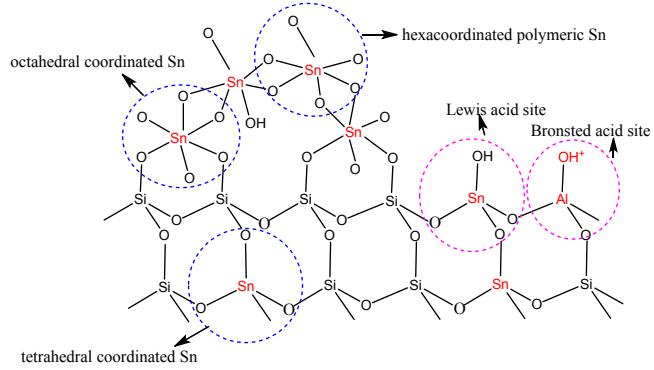
### Table of content:

**Fig. S1** The suggested model of the coordination states of Sn and acidity of PtSnAl/SBA-15 system.

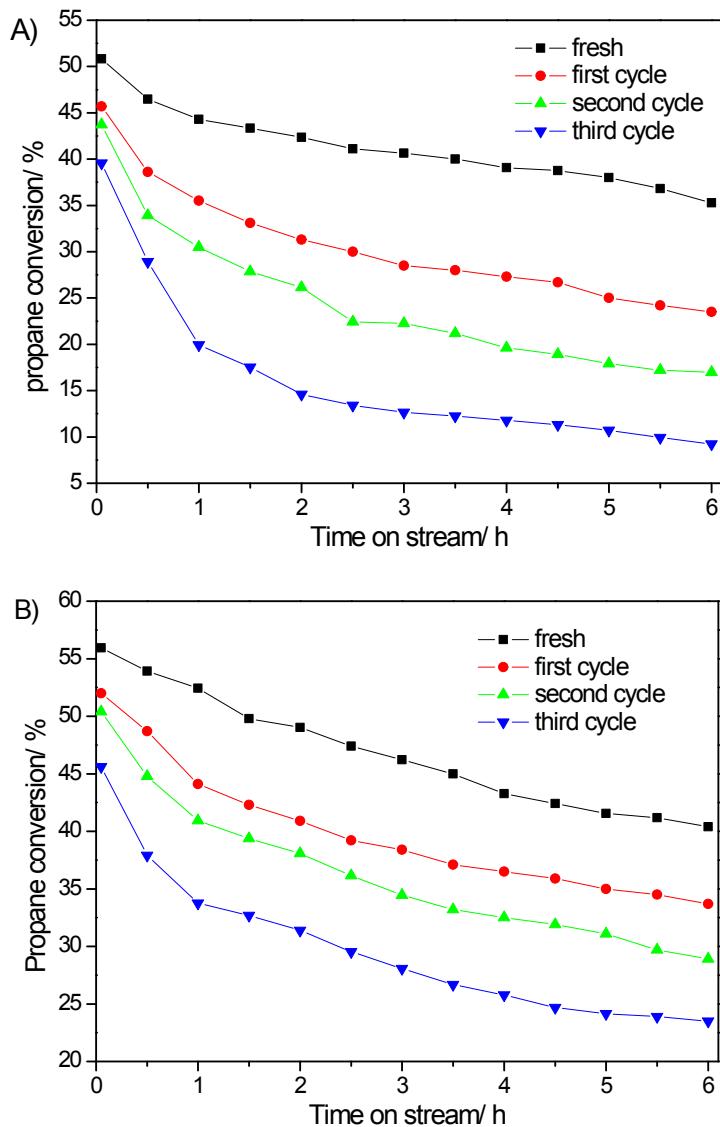
**Fig. S2** The performance comparison of (A) PtSnAl<sub>0</sub>/SBA-15 and (B) PtSnAl<sub>0.2</sub>/SBA-15 catalysts for propane dehydrogenation.

**Fig. S3** FT-IR spectra of PtSnAl/SBA-15 catalysts: (a) PtSnAl<sub>0</sub>/SBA-15, (b) PtSnAl<sub>0.1</sub>/SBA-15, (c) PtSnAl<sub>0.2</sub>/SBA-15, (d) PtSnAl<sub>0.3</sub>/SBA-15, (e) PtSnAl<sub>0.4</sub>/SBA-15.

**Table S1** A comparison of catalytic performance over different catalysts for propane dehydrogenation to produce propene



**Fig. S1** The suggested model of the coordination states of Sn and acidity of PtSnAl/SBA-15 system.



**Fig. S2** The performance comparison of (A) PtSnAl<sub>0</sub>/SBA-15 and (B) PtSnAl<sub>0.2</sub>/SBA-15 catalysts for propane dehydrogenation. Regeneration conditions: catalyst regeneration was performed by oxidative treatment using 10% O<sub>2</sub>/Ar (50 ml/min) for 4h at 500 °C. And then the catalyst was reduced in 10% H<sub>2</sub>/Ar (50 ml/min) for 4h at 500 °C.

### The results of FT-IR

FT-IR spectra of PtSnAl/SBA-15 catalysts are shown in Fig. 8. The band at  $3420\text{ cm}^{-1}$  can be assigned to the hydrogen-bonded Si–OH because of terminal Si–OH of  $\text{Q}_2$  and adjacent  $\text{Q}_3$ .<sup>1</sup> And the band at  $1640\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1080\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponds to the O–H bending of adsorbed water and the Si–O asymmetrical stretching of Si–O–Si, respectively. The band at  $808\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is assigned to symmetric stretching vibration Si–O–Si of tetrahedral  $\text{SiO}_4$ , while the band at  $457\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to the Si–O–Si bending mode.<sup>2</sup> Shah et al.<sup>3</sup> have reported that the band at  $960\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in Sn-SBA-15 should correspond to a vibration mode of  $\text{SiO}_4$  perturbed by a neighboring  $\text{SnO}_2$  or  $\text{Sn}=\text{O}$  (OH) group due to the presence of an adjacent  $\text{Si}=\text{O}^\delta\cdots\text{Sn}^{\delta+}$ . The presence of this band in PtSnAl/SBA-15 samples is generally attributed to the formation of Si–O–M (Si–O–Sn or Si–O–Al) linkages in metallosilicates, which is consistent with the result of UV-Vis characterization.

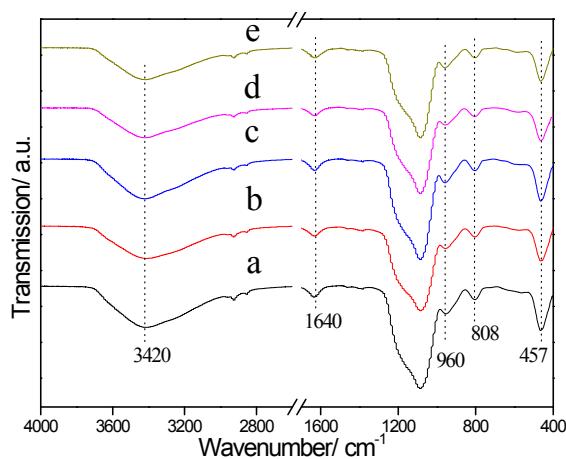


Fig. S3 FT-IR spectra of PtSnAl/SBA-15 catalysts: (a)  $\text{PtSnAl}_{0.0}/\text{SBA-15}$ , (b)  $\text{PtSnAl}_{0.1}/\text{SBA-15}$ , (c)  $\text{PtSnAl}_{0.2}/\text{SBA-15}$ , (d)  $\text{PtSnAl}_{0.3}/\text{SBA-15}$ , (e)  $\text{PtSnAl}_{0.4}/\text{SBA-15}$ .

Table S1. A comparison of catalytic performance over different catalysts for propane dehydrogenation to produce propene

Catalysts	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ in fed/%	Reaction temperature/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8$ Conversion /%	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_6$ Selectivity/%	References
Pt-Sn/ $\text{Ce}-\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$	14	576	43.8	92.5	4
Pt-Sn/ $\theta\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$	63	620	40	93	5
Pt-Sn/ SAPO-34	80	585	23	94	6
PtSn/ZnO/ $\text{MgAl}_2\text{O}_4$	50	530	39.9	98.4	7
$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	20	600	26	70	8
$\text{CrO}_x/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	10	550	37	88	9
Al-ZSM-5	16	530	19	19	10
Fe-ZSM-5	16	530	16	7.2	10
Cr-SBA-15	10	580	18	81	11
PtSnAl/ SBA-15	17	590	56	98	This work

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