Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for CrystEngComm.

Supporting information

Effect of crystallization mechanism on zeolite BEA textural and acidic properties

Tatiana O. Bok[1], Egor P. Andriako[1], Elena E. Knyazeva[1,2], and Irina I. Ivanova* [1,2]

[1]A.V. Topchiev Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia.

[2]Department of Chemistry, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

***Email:** iiivanova@phys.chem.msu.ru

Table S1. Acidity measured by TPD NH_3

Sample	Al*, µmol/g	Content of weak acid sites a_1, µmol/g	Concent of strong acid sites a_2, µmol/g	Total concentration of acid sites $a_0(NH_3)$, µmol/g
BEA-SM	1300	670	450	1120
BEA-SS	1300	815	535	1350

- Determined by XRF analysis

Table S2. Acidity measured by FTIR of adsorbed Py

Sample	Al*, µmol/g	B-sites**, µmol/g	L-sites***, µmol/g	Total acidity, µmol Py/g	B/L
BEA-SM	1300	510	618	1128	0.83
BEA-SS	1300	601	447	1048	1,34

*XRF analysis

**Calculated from IR band at 1545 cm-1 using molar integral extinction coefficient of 0.73 cm/ µmol taken from [1]

*** Calculated from IR band at 1454 cm-1 using molar integral extinction coefficient of 0.96 cm/ µmol taken from [1]

[1]. Mailer S.M., Jentys A., Lercher J.A. //J. Phys. Chem. C, 2011, 115, 8005-8013.

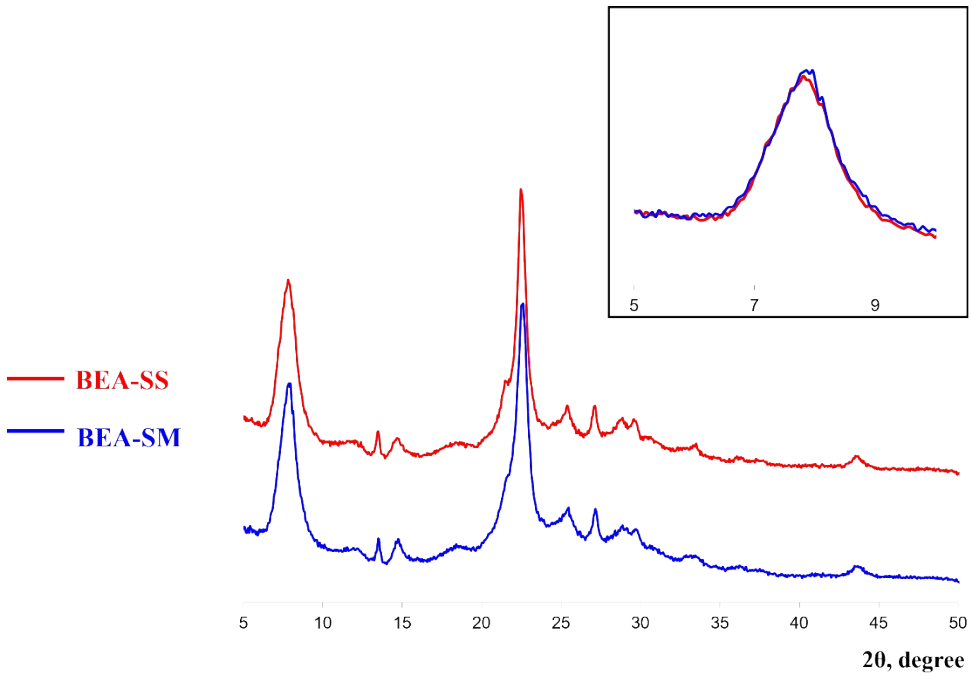

Fig. S1. XRD patterns obtained for BEA samples

The insert shows the region of *5-10° 2θ. The deconvolution of this peak points to similar contribution of polymorphs A and B (A/B ~50/50) for both samples.*

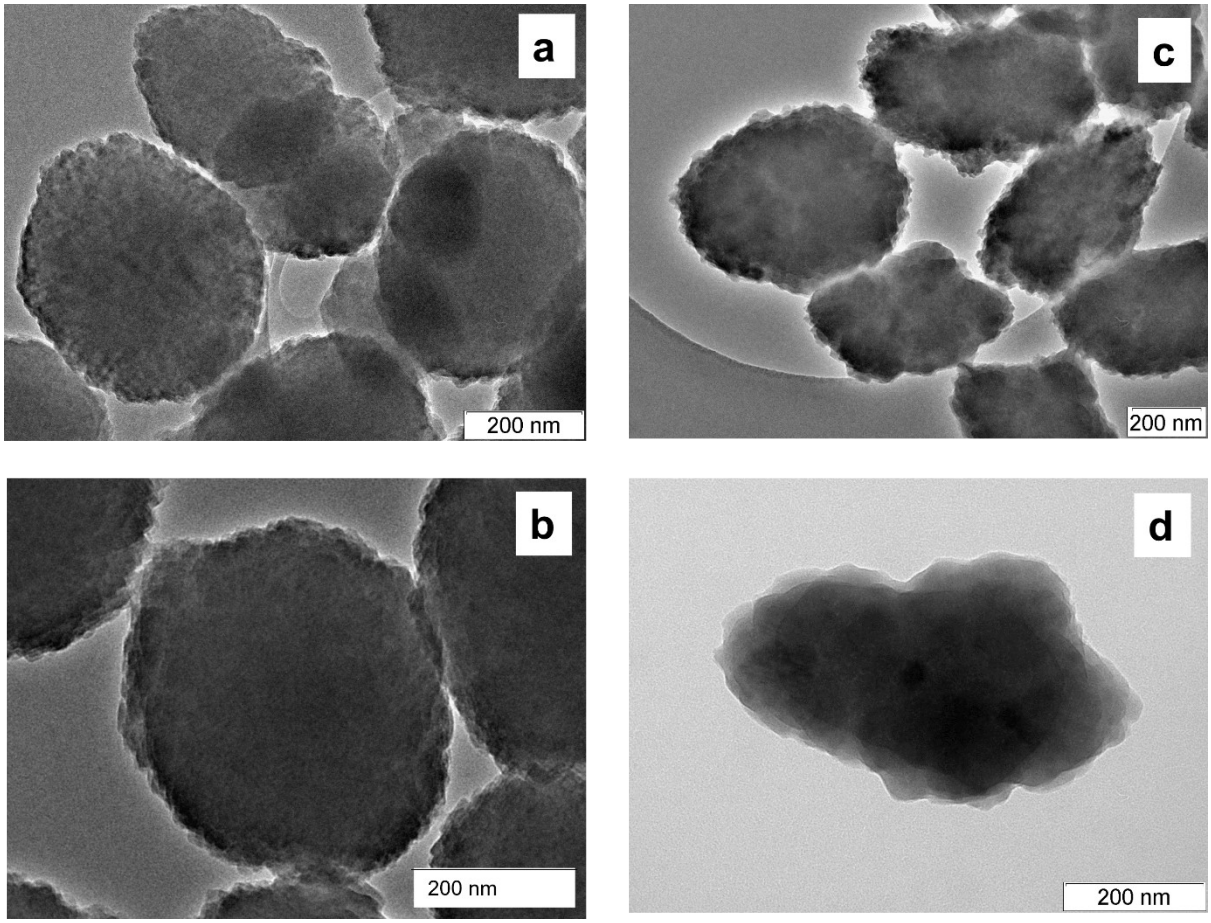

Fig. S2. TEM images of BEA-SM (a,b) and BEA-SS (c,d).

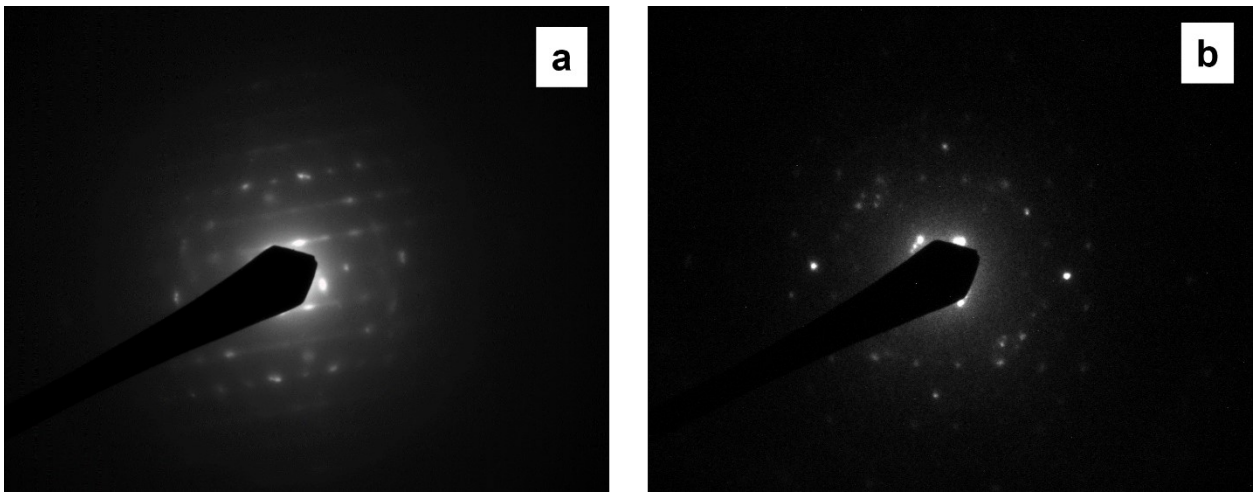

Fig. S3. Local electron diffraction patterns for BEA-SM (a) and BEA-SS (b).

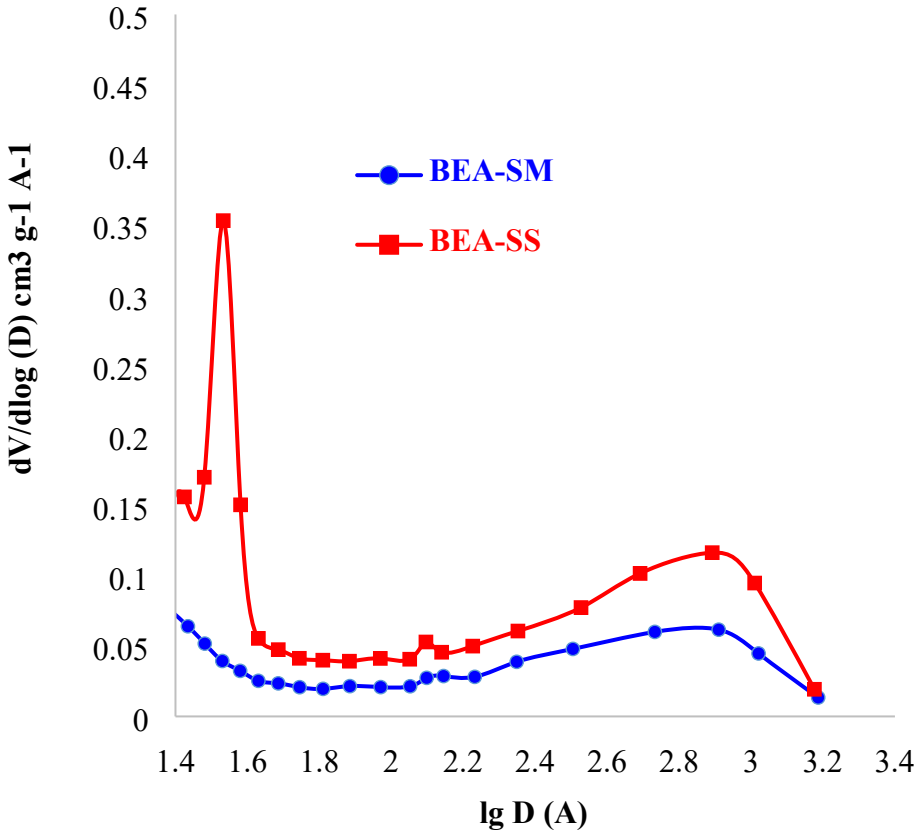

Fig. S4. Pore distribution for BEA samples.