

Catalytic cracking of CH₃Cl on copper-based phases

Eugénie Blaser,^{a,*} Cécile Rosier,^b Michel Huet,^b Christophe Geantet,^a Stéphane Loridant^{a,*}

Author affiliations

a) Univ Lyon, Université Claude Bernard-Lyon 1, CNRS, IRCELYON-UMR 5256, 2 av. A. Einstein, F-69626 Villeurbanne Cedex, France

b) Elkem Silicones, 9 rue Specia, 69190 Saint Fons, France

** Corresponding authors*

Table S1: Hypothetical reactions of CuCl formation from Cu.

Reaction	$\Delta_r G^\circ(400\text{ }^\circ\text{C})$ (kJ/mol)
$\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CuCl} + \frac{1}{4} \text{C} + \frac{3}{4} \text{CH}_4$	-78.9
$2 \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CuCl} + 2 \text{C} + \text{HCl} + \frac{5}{2} \text{H}_2$	-259.0
$\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{CuCl} + \frac{1}{2} \text{C} + \frac{1}{2} \text{CH}_4 + \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2$	-81.8

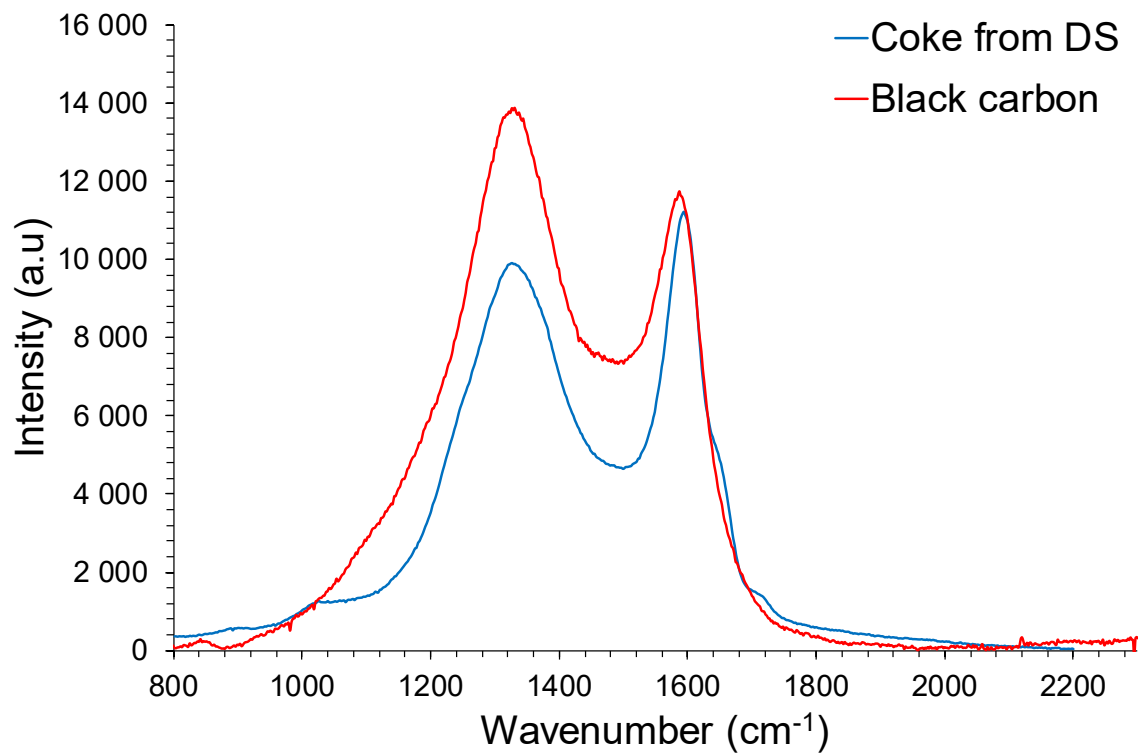


Figure S1 Raman spectra of coke formed during the direct synthesis and the carbon black support-Vulcan 3. The D and G bands located around 1350 and 1575 cm⁻¹, respectively are typical of disordered graphite.

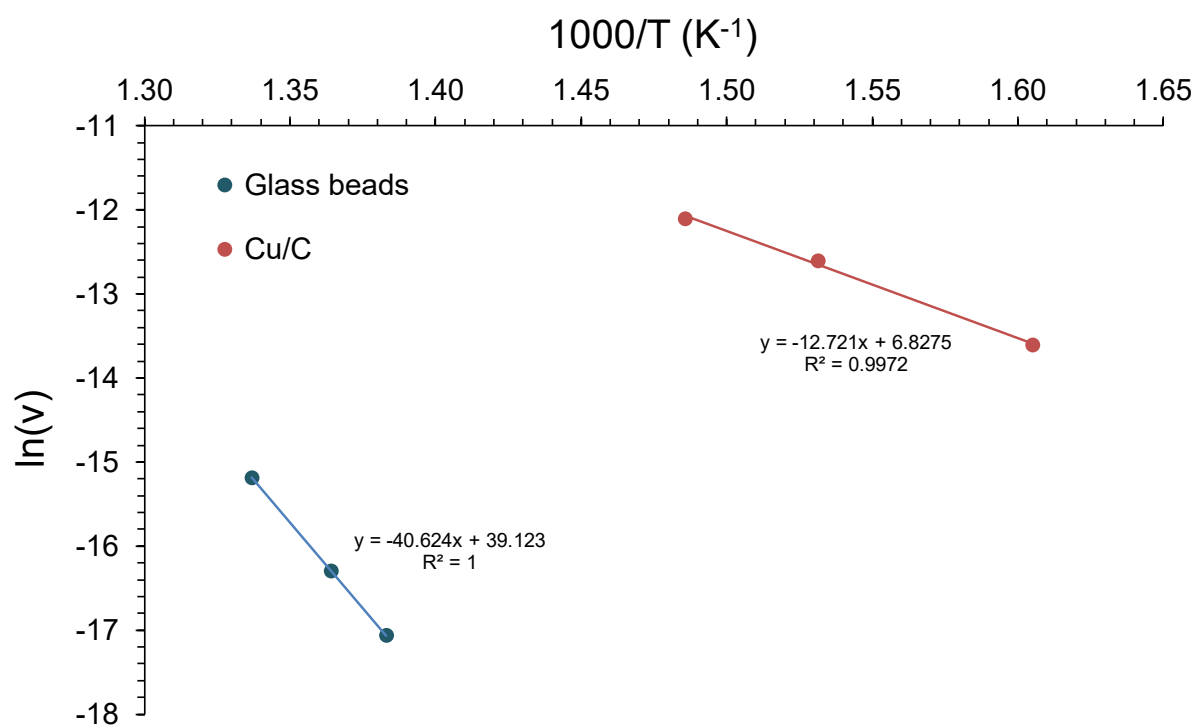


Figure S2 Plot of $\ln(v)$ as function of $1/T$ for CH_3Cl cracking on inert surface (glass beads) and Cu/C.

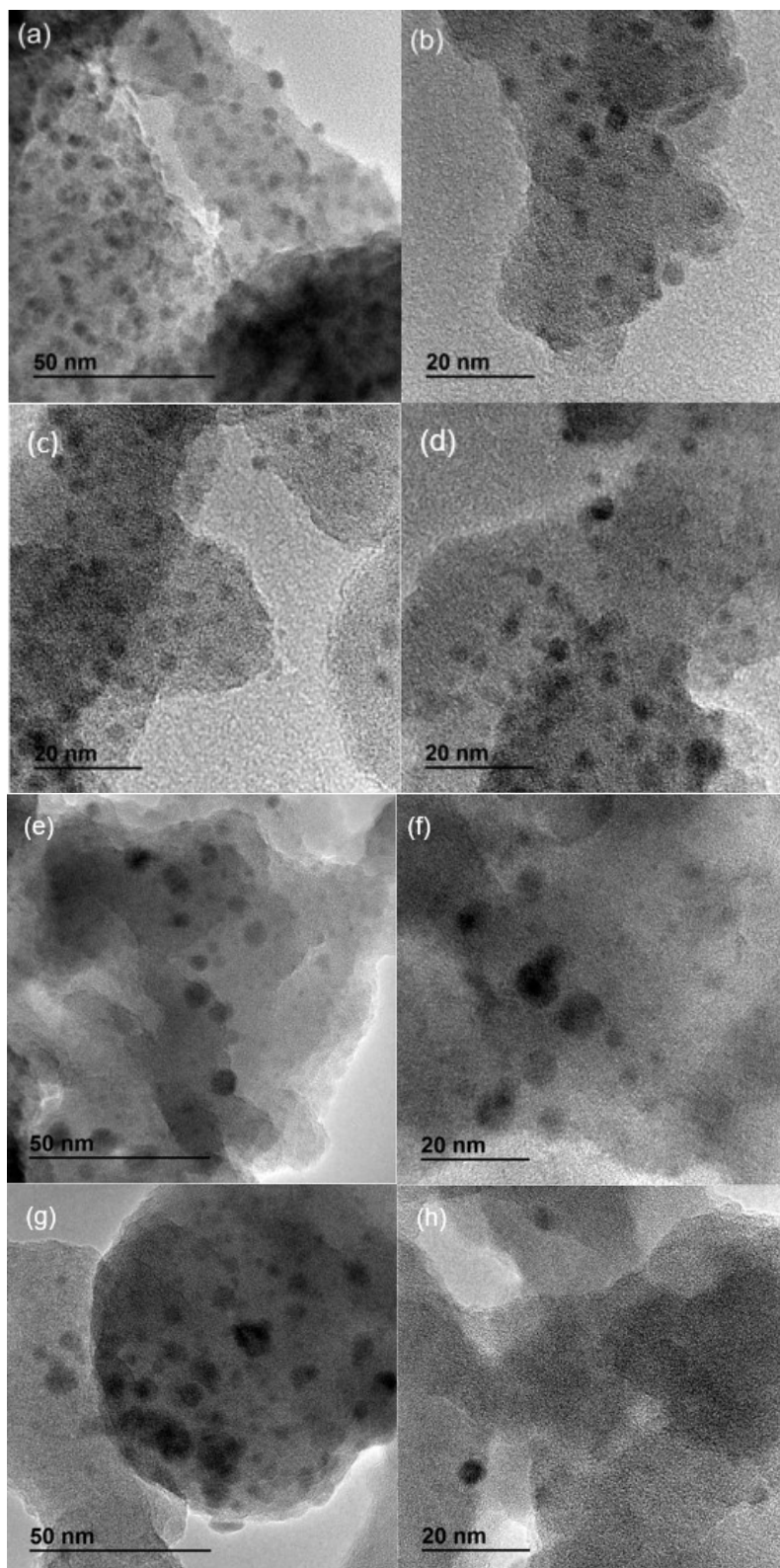


Figure S3: TEM images of Cu-nano/SiO₂ (a,b,c,d) before and (e,f,g,h) after the CH₃Cl cracking.