

Supporting information

Particle size effect of SiO₂-supported ZnO catalysts in propane dehydrogenation

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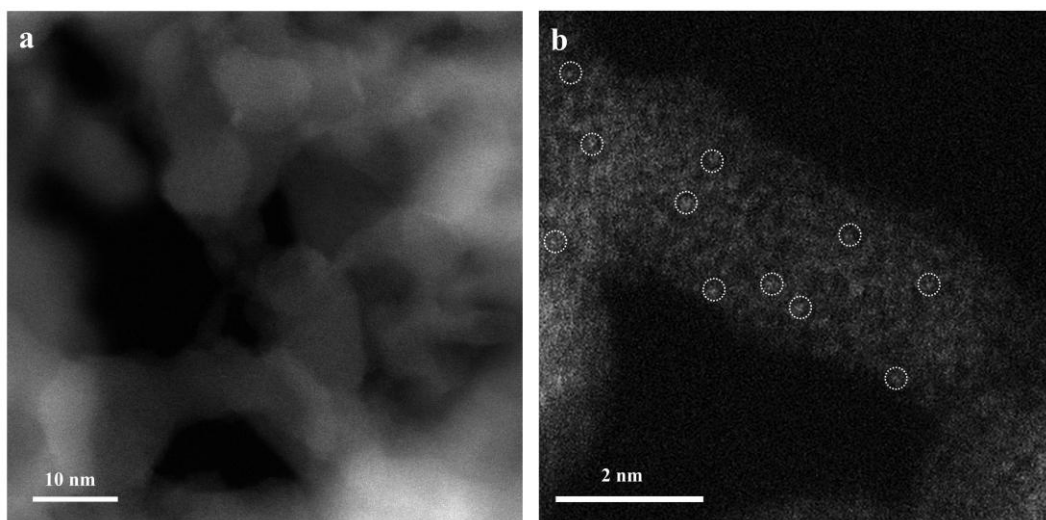


Figure S1. Representative HAADF-STEM images of 1ZnO/SiO₂ at low and high magnifications.

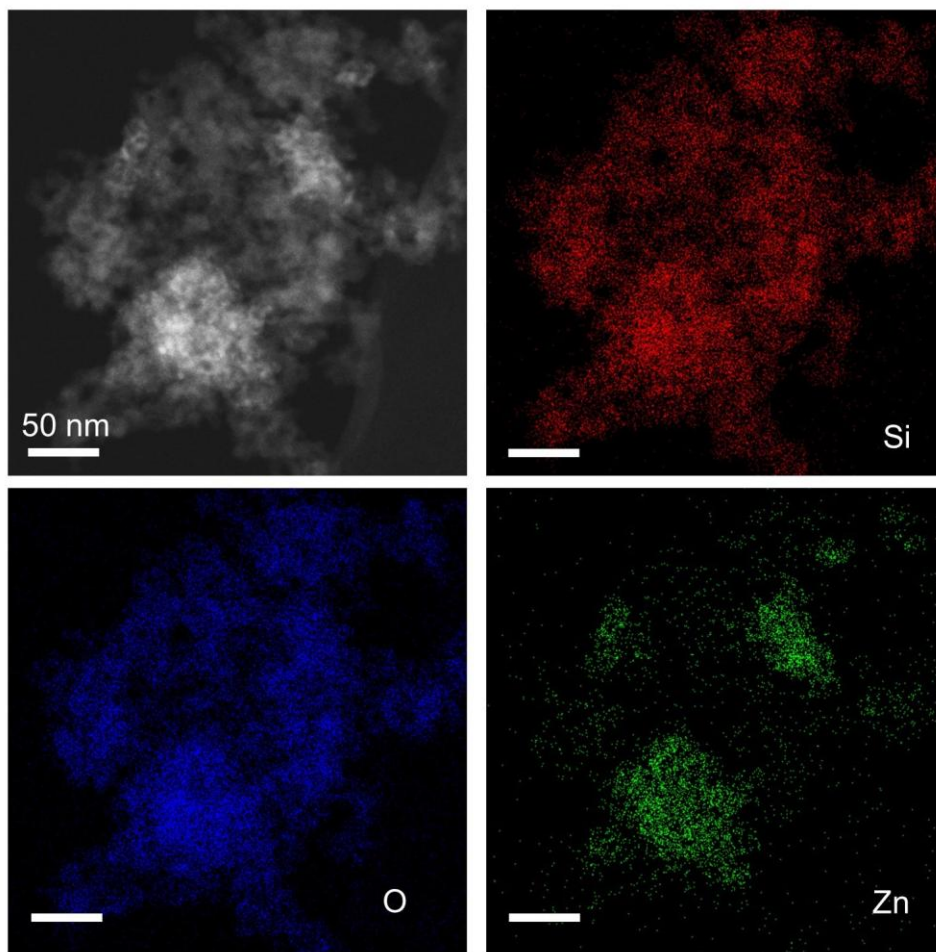


Figure S2. (a) A representative HAADF-STEM image of 7ZnO/SiO₂ and the corresponding EDS mapping of (b) Si K α_1 , (c) O K α_1 , and (d) Zn K α_1 .

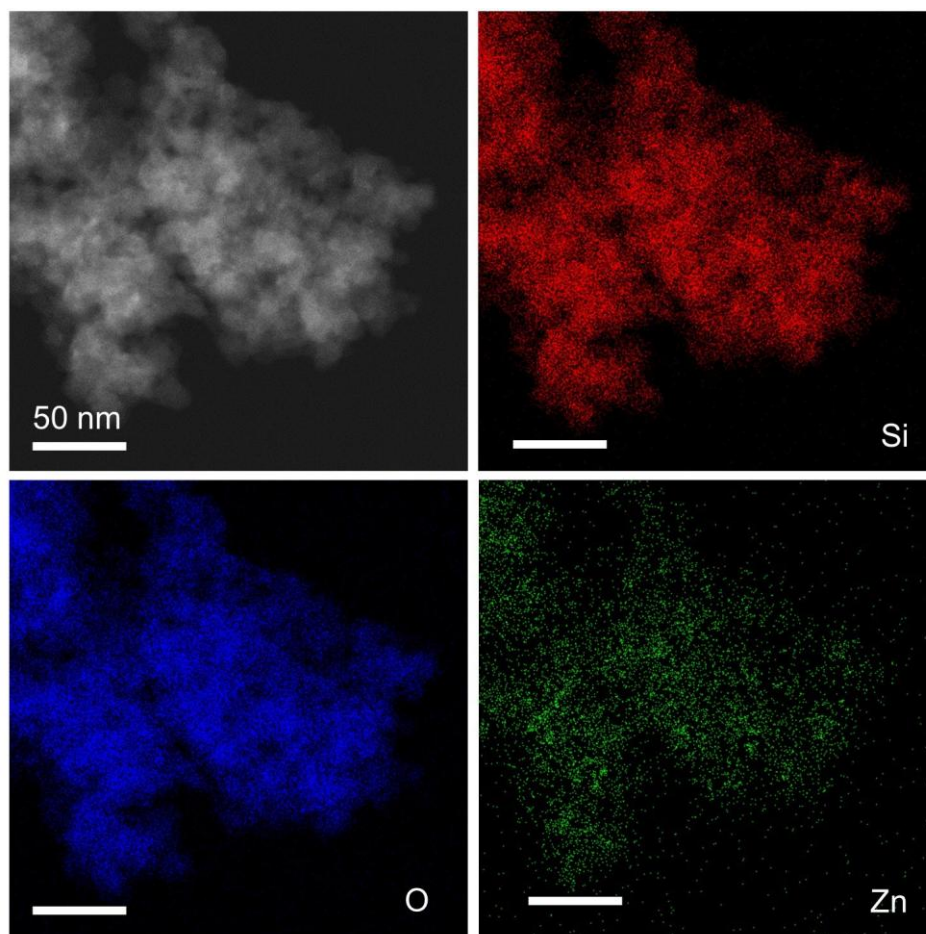


Figure S3. (a) A representative HAADF-STEM image of 10ZnO/SiO₂ and the corresponding EDS mapping of (b) Si K α_1 , (c) O K α_1 , and (d) Zn K α_1 .

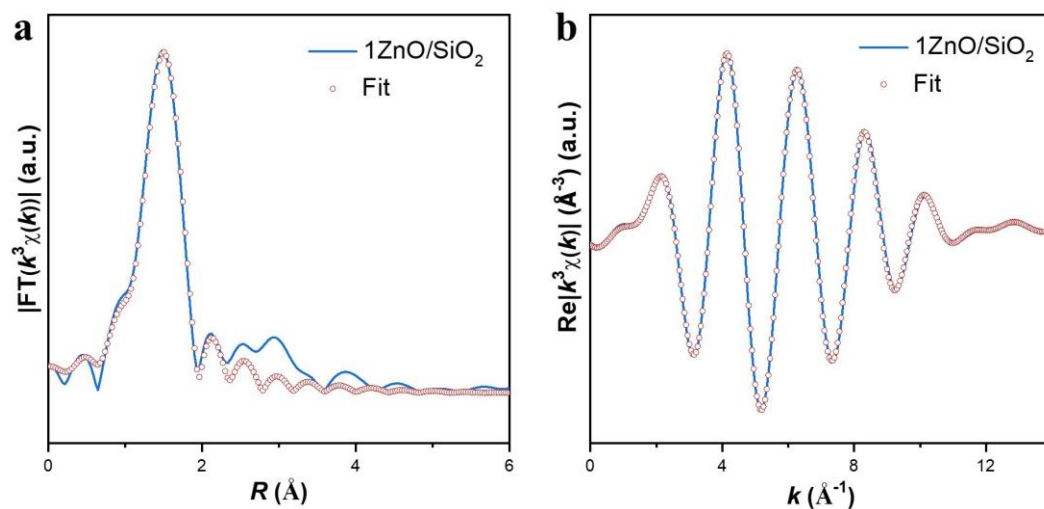


Figure S4. (a) The k^3 -weighted Fourier transform spectrum and (b) the inversely Fourier transforms (FT) K -space EXAFS spectrum of the 1ZnO/SiO₂ sample after *ex situ* H₂ reduction at 600 °C. Least-squares EXAFS fittings in (a) and (b) are also shown in red dot lines.

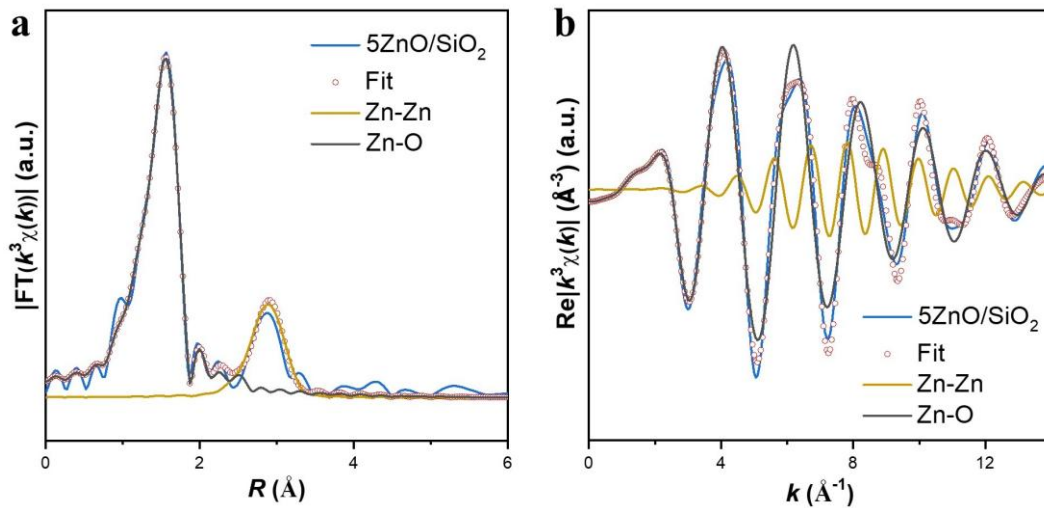


Figure S5. (a) The k^3 -weighted Fourier transform spectrum and (b) the inversely FT K -space EXAFS spectrum of the 5ZnO/SiO₂ sample after *ex situ* H₂ reduction at 600 °C. Least-squares EXAFS fittings in (a) and (b) are also shown in red dot lines.

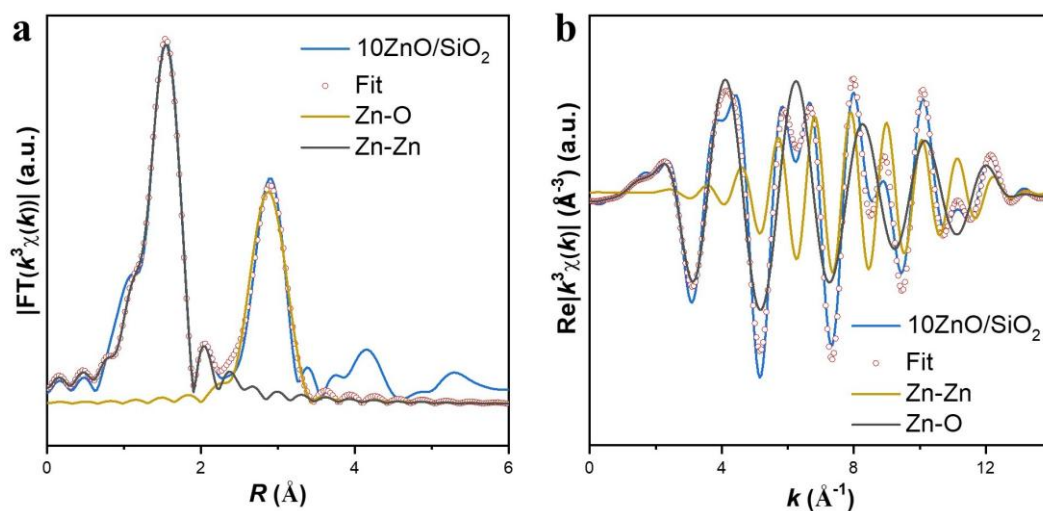


Figure S6. (a) The k^3 -weighted Fourier transform spectrum and (b) the inversely FT K -space EXAFS spectrum of the 10ZnO/SiO₂ sample after *ex situ* H₂ reduction at 600 °C. Least-squares EXAFS fittings in (a) and (b) are also shown in red dot lines.

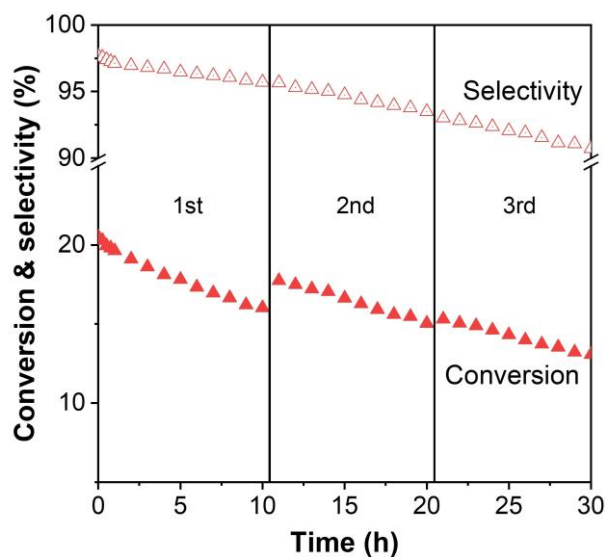


Figure S7. Stability test of the 5ZnO/SiO₂ catalyst in PDH at 550 °C for three successive dehydrogenation cycles with catalyst regeneration in between. Catalyst regeneration was performed by a treatment 10% O₂ in Ar for 0.5 h and a reduction 10% H₂ in Ar for 0.5 h at 550 °C. Reaction condition: 10% propane, 10% H₂ balanced in Ar; flow rate = 20 mL min⁻¹; pressure = 0.1 MPa.

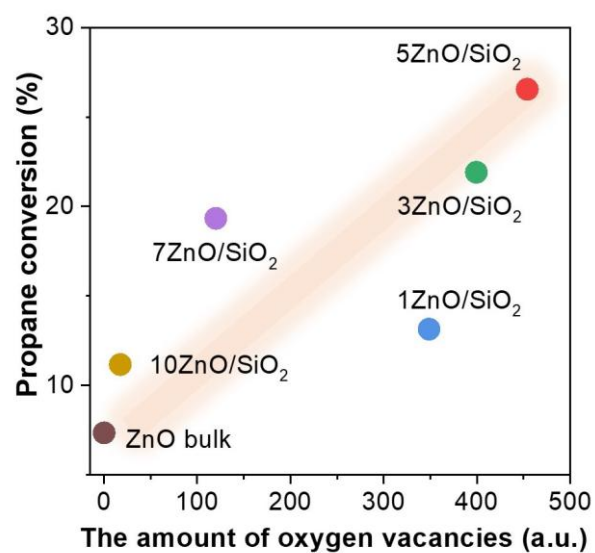


Figure S8. The correlation between the conversion of propane at 600 °C and the amount of oxygen vacancies determined by normalized PL spectra based on the Zn content.

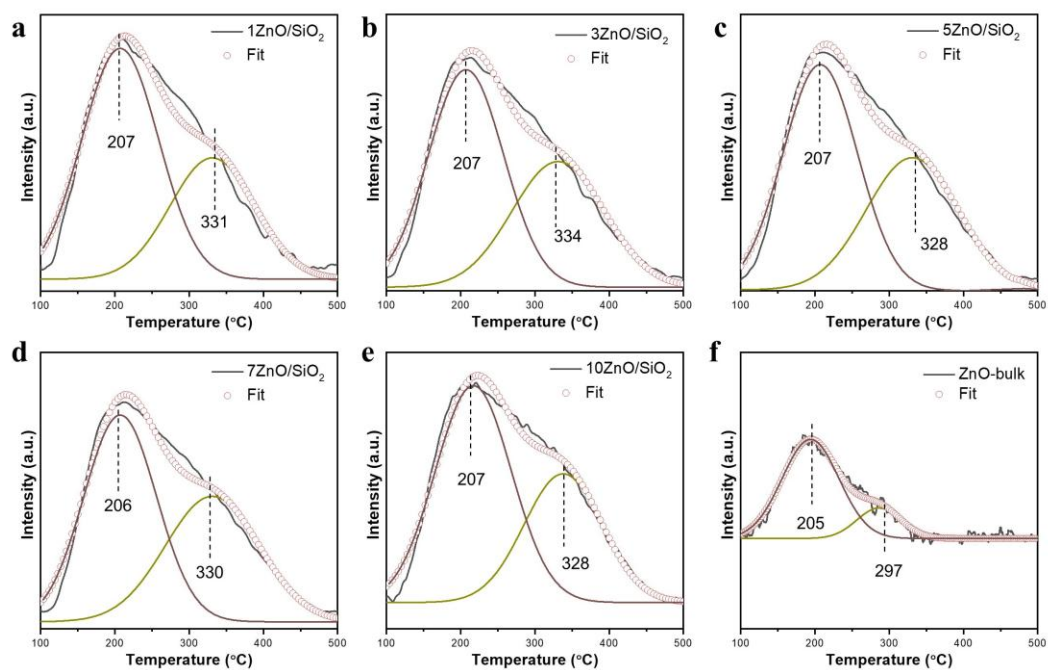


Figure S9. The NH_3 -TPD spectra and fittings profiles of ZnO catalysts with different ZnO sizes. (a) $1\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$, (b) $3\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$, (c) $5\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$, (d) $7\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$, (e) $10\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$, and (f) ZnO-bulk.

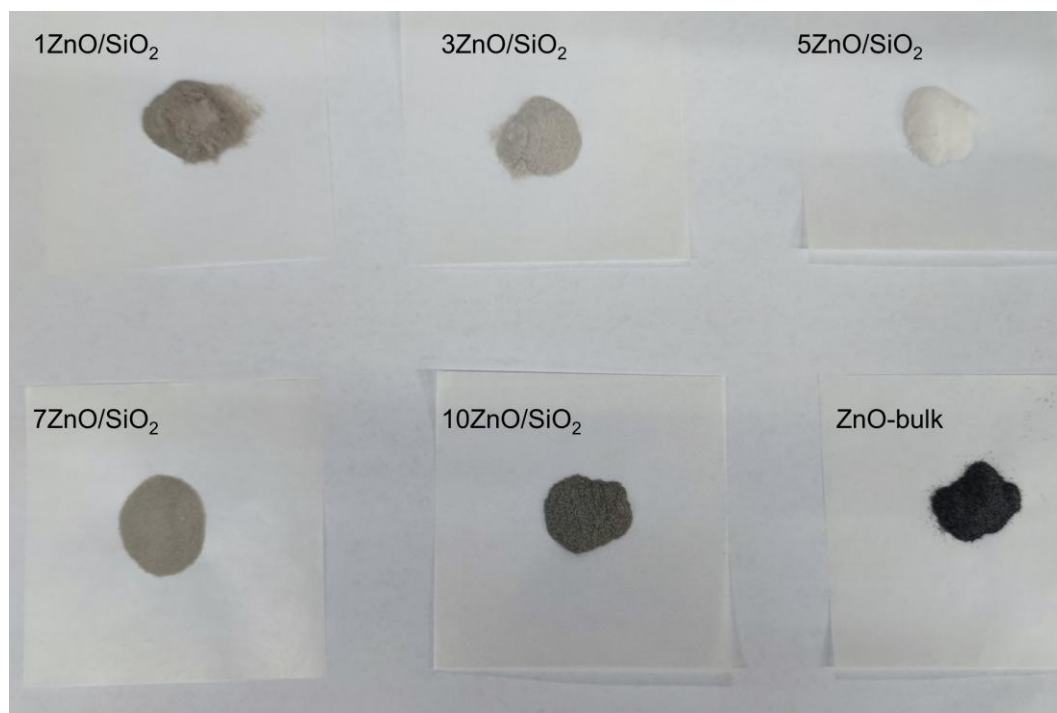


Figure S10. Pictures of used catalysts after 10 h stability test. The different colors indicated the different extent of coke accumulations after the stability test.

Table S1. The EXAFS fitting results of $x\text{ZnO}/\text{SiO}_2$ catalysts.

Sample	Path	CNs ^a	R(Å) ^b	$\sigma^2(10^{-3}\text{Å}^2)$ ^c	$\Delta E_0(\text{eV})$ ^d
Zn foil	Zn-Zn	6	2.65		
ZnO	Zn-O	4	1.97		
	Zn-Zn	12	3.21		
1ZnO/SiO ₂	Zn-O	3.6±0.3	1.95±0.01	5.9±1.4	3.3±0.9
	Zn-O	3.7±0.2	1.96±0.01	6.0±1.0	1.9±0.7
5ZnO/SiO ₂	Zn-Zn	2.1±0.5	3.23±0.03	9.9±0.8	4.4±2.1
	Zn-O	3.8±0.6	1.96±0.01	5.5±1.7	3.8±1.7
10ZnO/SiO ₂	Zn-Zn	5.3±0.8	3.22±0.02	11.3±1.5	6.7±2.1

^aCN is the coordination number for the absorber–backscatterer pair; ^bR is the average absorber–backscatterer distance; ^c σ^2 is the Debye–Waller factor; ^d ΔE_0 is the inner potential correction.

Table S1. Comparison of representative catalysts for catalyzing propane to propylene.

Sample	Temp. (°C)	Components (vol. %)	WHSV (h ⁻¹)	STY (C ₃ H ₆) g(C ₃ H ₆) h ⁻¹ g ⁻¹	k _d (h ⁻¹)	Ref.
5ZnO/SiO ₂	600	C ₃ H ₈ /H ₂ /Ar = 1 : 1 : 8	2.4	0.58	0.030	This work
	550			0.41		
Zn/Al ₂ O ₃	600	C ₃ H ₈ /H ₂ /N ₂ = 28 : 28 : 44	3.0	0.80	0.178	1
4Zn/TiZrO _x	550	C ₃ H ₈ /H ₂ /N ₂ = 40 : 5 : 55	4.7	1.28	0.539	2
Znβ-10	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 5 : 95	0.4	0.18	0.088	3
50Zn/Al ₂ O ₃	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 1 : 9	2.5	0.38	0.408	4
10%Zn/250HZSM-5	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 5 : 95	0.6	0.36	0.055	5
ZnO and ZnO-S-1_3	550	C ₃ H ₈ /H ₂ /N ₂ = 4 : 2 : 4	3.1	1.11	0.026	6
Zn _{1.5} Ti ₁ Al ₂	500	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 5 : 95	2.9	0.73	0.184	7
Cr/Al ₂ O ₃ -700	580	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 1 : 19	0.5	0.09	0.063	8
7.5Cr/Al ₂ O ₃	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 1 : 4	2.2	1.14	0.078	9
10Cr/MCM-41	630	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 14 : 86	1.1	0.53	0.100	10
2.5Cr-Ni/Al	550	C ₃ H ₈ / Ar = 1 : 9	1.1	0.42	0.110	11
Pt/Sn-ZSM-5	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 1.5 : 5	1.8	1.19	0.044	12
K-PtSn@MFI	600	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 24 : 76	29.5	0.001	0.013	13
Pt-Sn/SiO ₂ -1073 K H ₂	500	C ₃ H ₈ /N ₂ = 20 : 80	47.3	12.12	0.013	14
0.3Pt-0.5Zn@S-1	550	C ₃ H ₈ /Ar = 19 : 11	6.5	2.76	0.006	15
Pt/ND@G	600	C ₃ H ₈ /Ar = 5 : 95	1.6	0.22	0.020	16
Pt ⁰ Zn ^{δ+} /SiO ₂	550	C ₃ H ₈ /Ar = 20 : 80	32	10.52	0.014	17
0.04Pt-0.36Zn-DeBEA	550	C ₃ H ₈ /He = 10 : 30	59.1	19.54	0.004	18
15Zn0.1Pt	600	C ₃ H ₈ /H ₂ /N ₂ = 1 : 1 : 8	3.0	0.94	0.200	1

Here the space time yield of propylene formation [STY(C₃H₆)] was calculated using the following equation:

$$STY(C_3H_6) = \frac{[C_3H_6] \times M_{C_3H_6}}{m_{cat} \times V_m}$$

Therein, [C₃H₆] is the flow rate of propylene at the outlet of reactor (mL h⁻¹), M_{C₃H₆} is the molar weight of propylene (42 g mol⁻¹). V_m is molar volume (22400 mL mol⁻¹), m_{cat} is catalyst amount (g).

Table S3. Qualitative data of NH₃-TPD measurements of *x*ZnO/SiO₂ with different ZnO size.

Sample	Weak LAS area (a.u.)	Medium LAS area (a.u.)	Total area (a.u.)	Ratio of weak LASs (%)	Ratio of Medium LASs (%)
1ZnO/SiO ₂	130	75	205	63.4	36.6
3ZnO/SiO ₂	191	134	325	58.8	41.2
5ZnO/SiO ₂	216	157	373	57.9	42.1
7ZnO/SiO ₂	147	115	262	56.1	43.9
10ZnO/SiO ₂	83	75	158	52.5	47.5
ZnO-bulk	5.6	0.6	6.2	90.3	9.7

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