

Supplementary Information

Role of the Heptagonal Channel of Crystalline Mo_3VO_x Catalyst for the Selective Oxidation of Acrolein and Methacrolein

*Satoshi Ishikawa,^{*a} Nagisa Noda,^a Kosuke Shimoda,^b Toru Murayama^c and Wataru Ueda^{*a}*

^a Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Kanagawa University, 3-27-1, Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama 221-8686, Japan

^b Institute for Catalysis, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 001-0021, Japan

^c Research Center for Hydrogen Energy-based Society, Graduate School of Urban Environmental Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 1-1 MinamiOsawa, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan.

Corresponding Author

*Email: sishikawa@kanagawa-u.ac.jp (S. Ishikawa)

*Email: uedaw@kanagawa-u.ac.jp (W. Ueda)

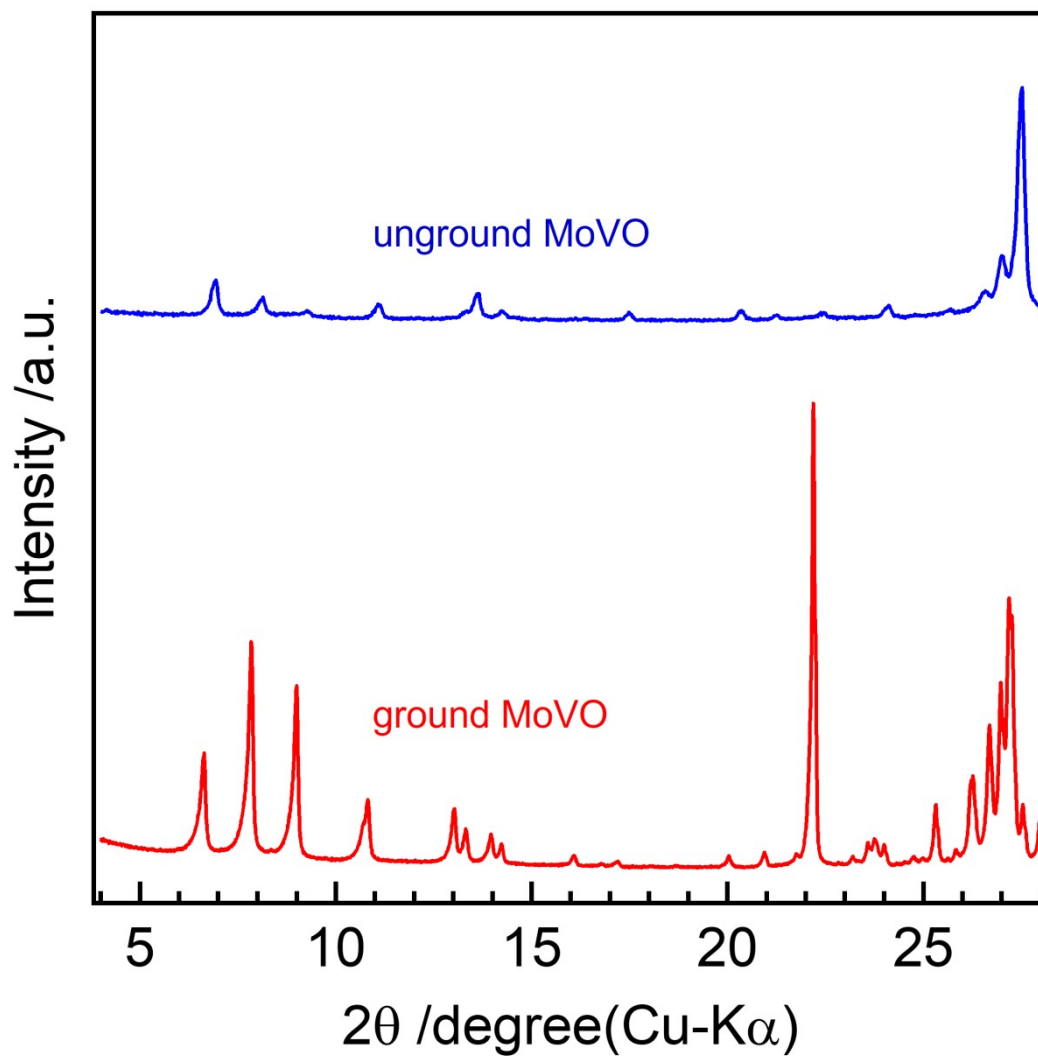


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of ground and unground MoVO.

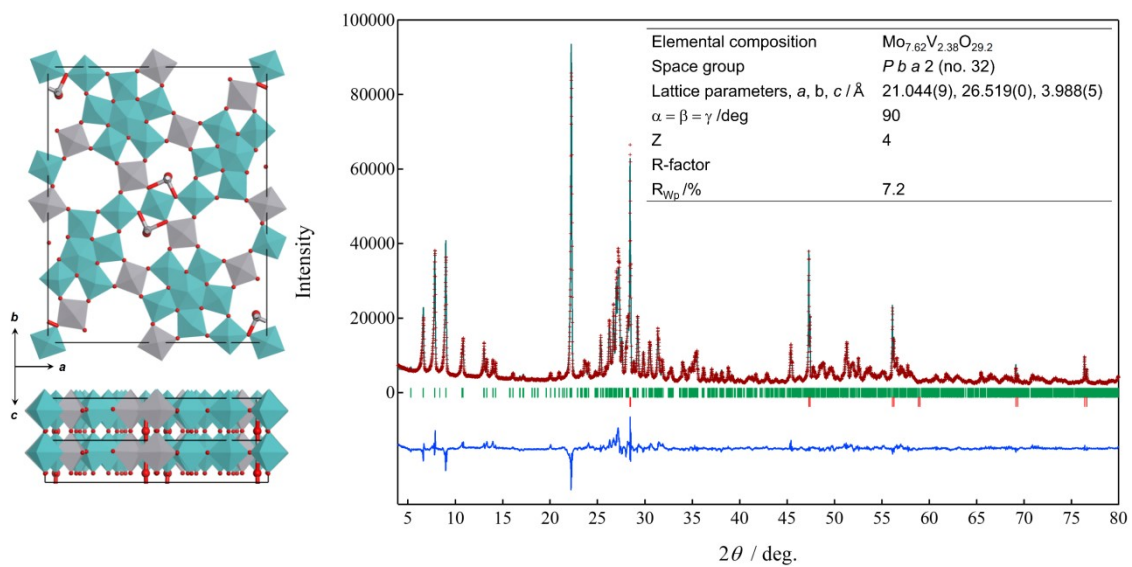


Fig. S2. Results of Rietveld refinement for MoVO. Initial structural model was obtained by single crystal analysis.¹ Mo, green; V, gray; O, red. Observed (red), calculated (light blue), and difference (blue) patterns resulting from Rietveld analysis are shown in right. The green and purple vertical bars indicate the Bragg positions for MoVO and Si, respectively. NIST SI powder (SRM640D) was mixed with the sample as an internal standard to improve the accuracy of the lattice constants, and a two-phase Rietveld analysis was performed.

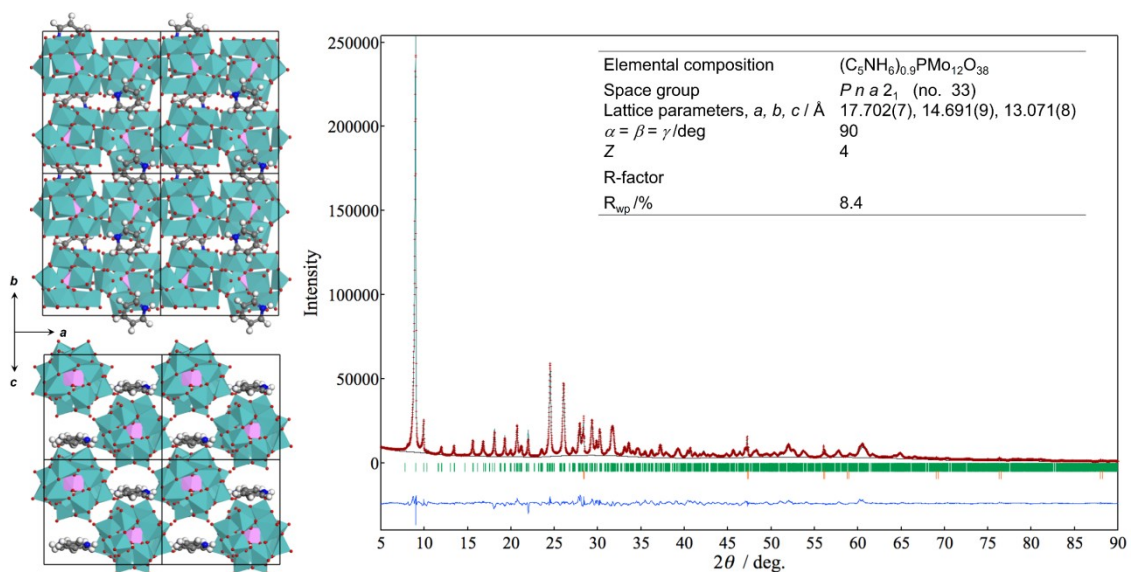


Fig. S3. Results of Rietveld refinement for PyPMo-420. Initial structural model was obtained by single crystal analysis.² Mo, green; P, pink; O, red; C, gray; N, blue; H, white. Observed (red), calculated (light blue), and difference (blue) patterns resulting from Rietveld analysis are shown in right. The green and purple vertical bars indicate the Bragg positions for PyPMo-420 and Si, respectively. NIST SI powder (SRM640D) was mixed with the sample as an internal standard to improve the accuracy of the lattice constants, and a two-phase Rietveld analysis was performed.

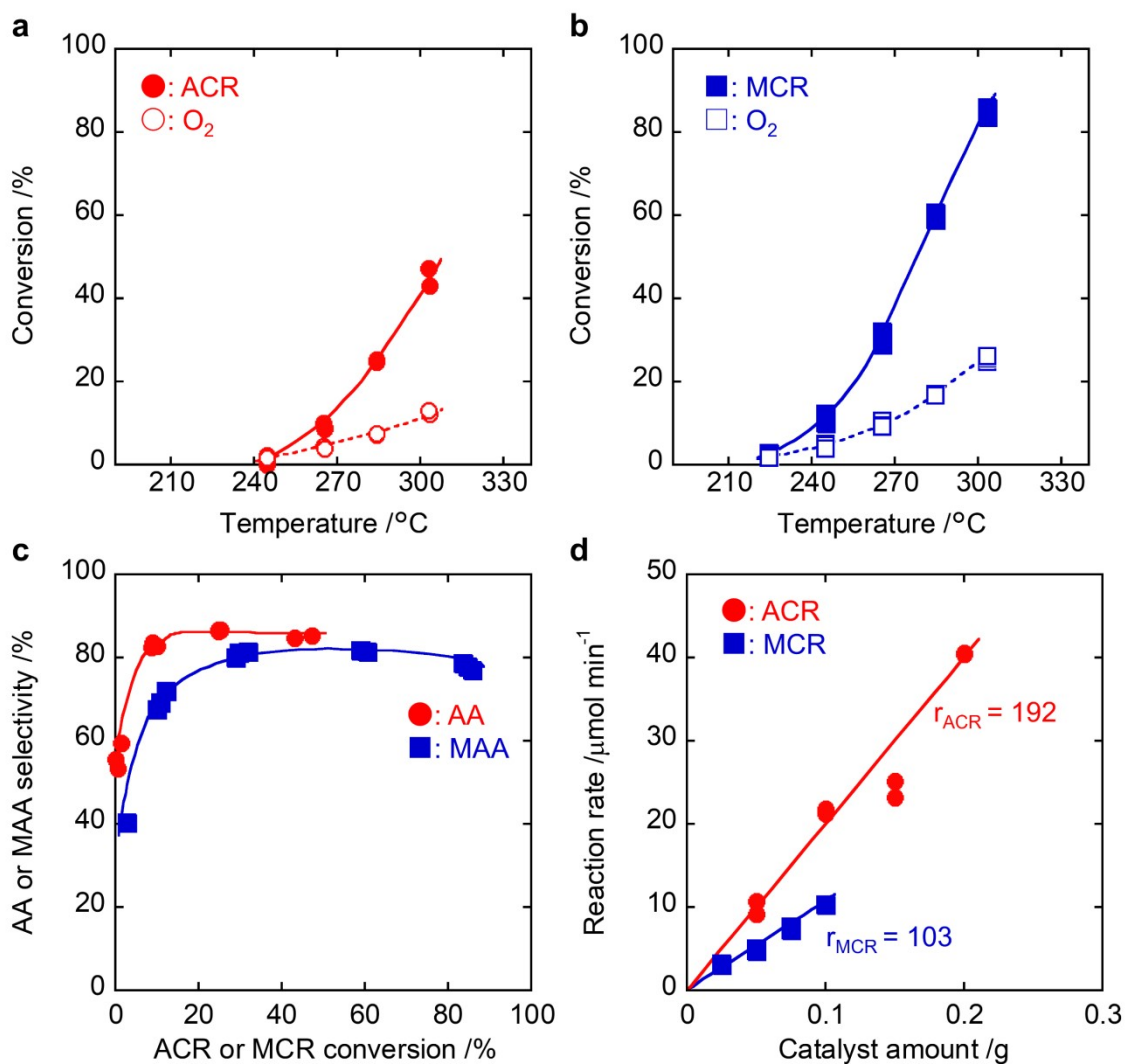


Fig. S4. **a–b** ACR and O₂ conversions (**a**) and MCR and O₂ conversions (**b**) as a function of reaction temperature over PyPMo-420. Reaction conditions: reactant gas, ACR/O₂/(N₂+He)/H₂O = 1.5/4.0/31.8/12.0 mL min⁻¹ (**a**) and MCR/O₂/(N₂+He)/H₂O = 0.7/1.7/18.3/4.5 mL min⁻¹ (**b**); catalyst amount, 0.50 g. **c** Relationship between ACR or MCR conversion and AA or MAA selectivity obtained from **a** and **b**. **d** Reaction rates of ACR and MCR conversion as a function of catalyst amount at 300 °C over PyPMo-420. Reactant gas compositions are the same as in **a** and **b**. ACR conversion range, 2.8%–34.2%; MCR conversion range, 11.8%–53.3%. The numbers shown in **d** indicate conversion rates based on gram of catalyst (μmol min⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹).

References

- (1) M. Sadakane, K. Kodato, N. Yasuda, S. Ishikawa and W. Ueda, *ACS Omega*, 2019, **4**, 13165–13171.
- (2) S. Ishikawa, T. Ikeda, M. Koutani, S. Yasumura, K. Amakawa, K. Shimoda, Y. Jing, T. Toyao, M. Sadakane, K.-i. Shimizu and W. Ueda, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2022, **144**, 7693–7708.