## Supporting information for paper

# A laboratory scale fast feedback characterization loop for optimizing coated catalysts for emission control

Tim Delrieux<sup>§</sup>, Shweta Sharma<sup>§</sup>, Florian Maurer<sup>§</sup>, Paolo Dolcet<sup>§</sup>, Maximilian Lausch<sup>#</sup>, Camilo Cardenas<sup>§</sup>, Anna Zimina<sup>§</sup>, Patrick Lott<sup>§</sup>, Thomas Sheppard<sup>§§</sup>, Jan-Dierk Grunwaldt<sup>§,‡</sup>\*

§ - Institute for Chemical Technology and Polymer Chemistry (ITCP), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Engesserstraße 20, 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany
‡ - Institute of Catalysis Research and Technology (IKFT), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
Platz 1, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
§ - Current address: Institute of Chemical Technology, Leipzig University,
Linnéstraße 3, 04103 Leipzig, Germany
# - Institute for Fluid Mechanics and Aerodynamics (SLA), Technical University of Darmstadt (TUD), Flughafenstr. 19, 64347 Griesheim, Germany

### **Corresponding Author**

\*grunwaldt@kit.edu

XRD analysis of Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst after different applied milling intensities



Fig. S1 XRD patterns after different milling intensities showing no apparent change in crystal structure

#### Mechanical stability tests as a function binder content



Fig. S2 Loss of powder during tests for mechanical stability as a function of added binder

#### **Rheological Measurements**



Fig. S3 Rheological measurements of a slurry containing 10 and 20 wt. % binder exhibiting a similar behavior.

#### Data and Image processing for µ-CT

The reconstructed image data from micro-CT was treated with ImageJ and Avizo 3D software (Thermofischer Scientifc, USA). The raw volume data was first rotated and cropped in ImageJ to remove the outer volume of sample measured which might have been affected while extracting subvolumes from the washcoated sample. With Avizo, the volume obtained was filtered with median filter applied in 3D (neighborhood: 26, iterations: 3, type: iterative) for noise reduction. To calculate the thickness of washcoat and OCA; following procedure was followed:

Parameters used for modules:

Closing in 3D:- Type: Ball, Size: 5px, Precision: Faster

Fill holes in 3D:- Neighborhood: 26



Fig. S4 Workflow of data and image processing of the tomography data



Fig. S5 3D images of different samples a) 2 wt. %; 300 rpm b) 10 wt. %; 300 rpm c) 20 wt. % 300 rpm



Fig. S6 Heat maps of the resulting layer thicknesses a) 2wt. % 300 rpm b) 10 wt. % 300 rpm c) 20 wt. % 300 rpm d) 10 wt. % 200 rpm e) 10 wt.% 500 rpm

#### Photos of different samples as basis for the photo-based channel analysis



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 2 wt.% Inlet position, catalytically tested



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 20 wt.% Inlet position, catalytically tested



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Inlet position, catalytically tested











Sample: Milling Intensity: 200 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Inlet position, catalytically tested



Sample: Milling Intensity: 100 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Inlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 2 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 20 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 300 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 600 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 500 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 200 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Outlet position



Sample: Milling Intensity: 100 rpm Binder: 10 wt.% Outlet position

Fig. S7 The evaluated pictures of the coated honeycombs and the associated parameters



**Fig. S8** Open channel area as a function honeycomb length for a) 300 rpm and 2 wt. % binder, b) 300 rpm and 20 wt. % binder, c) 300 rpm and 10 wt. %, d) 200 rpm and 10 wt. % binder and e) 500 rpm and 10 wt. binder.