

Supplementary Materials

Propane dehydrogenation on Co-N-C/SiO₂ catalyst: the role of single-atom active sites

Aleksey N. Chernov, Vladimir I. Sobolev, Evgeny Yu. Gerasimov, Konstantin Yu. Koltunov*

**koltunov@catalysis.ru*

Table of contents

Figure S1. Survey XPS spectra of the samples.....	S2
Table S1. The XPS-derived chemical composition of the samples.....	S2
Table S2. The XPS-derived atomic fractions of elements in the samples.....	S2
Figure S2. Propane conversions and selectivities to propylene over Co/SiO ₂ as functions of time on stream	S3
Figure S3. Propane conversion and selectivity to propylene over Co-N-C/SiO ₂ as functions of time on stream (for the increased catalyst loading)	S3
Figure S4. HAADF, EDX-STEM mixed C/Si/Co and separate Co, N, C, Si and O mapping images for a typical area of spent Co-N-C/SiO ₂ catalyst.....	S4
Figure S5. HAADF, EDX-STEM mixed C/Si/Co and separate Co, C, Si and O mapping images for the spent Co-N-C/SiO ₂ catalyst for the area of increased content of “oversized” Co nanoparticles	S5
Figure S6. HAADF and EDX-STEM C, Co, Si and O mapping images of a carbon nanotube grown out in the spent Co-N-C/SiO ₂ catalyst.....	S6
Figure S7. HAADF and related EDX-STEM mixed elemental mapping images of Co-N-C/SiO ₂ -R1, with atomic and mass fraction analysis.....	S7
Figure S8. Propane conversion and selectivity to propylene over SiO ₂ as functions of time on stream (the blank experiment)....	S8

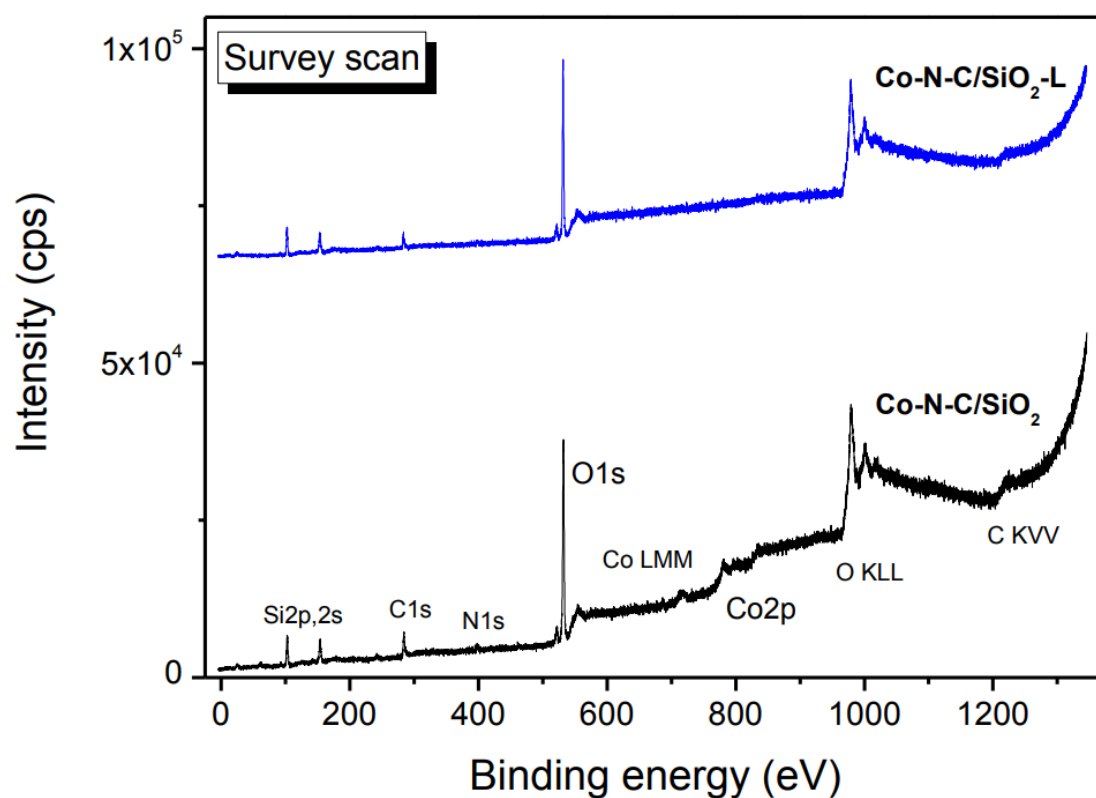


Figure S1. Survey XPS of the samples.

Table S1. The XPS-derived chemical composition of the samples (%).

Sample	C	N	O	Co	Si
Co-N-C/SiO ₂	20.8	2.6	49.2	2.0	25.5
Co-N-C/SiO ₂ -L	20.9	2.3	50.2	0.3	26.3

Table S2. The XPS-derived atomic fractions of elements in the samples.

Sample	Co/N	Co/Si	N/Si	O/Si
Co-N-C/SiO ₂	0.75	0.08	0.10	1.93
Co-N-C/SiO ₂ -L	0.13	0.01	0.09	1.91

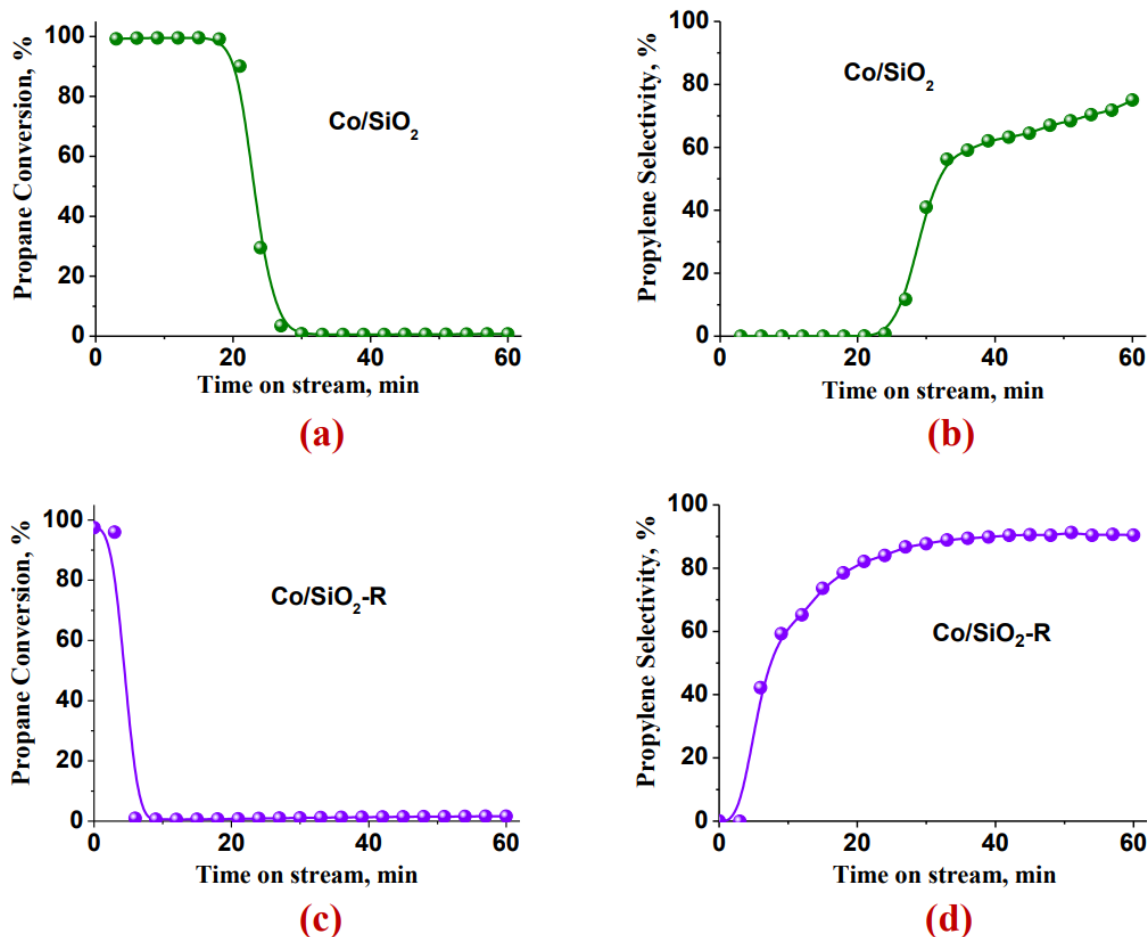


Figure S2. Propane conversions (a, c) and selectivities to propylene (b, d) as functions of time on stream over Co/SiO₂ and Co/SiO₂-R (a fresh sample of Co/SiO₂, reduced preliminarily in a 25 mL min⁻¹ flow of H₂ at T = 600 °C for 4 h) at T = 600 °C and P = 1 atm. Gas mixture: 10 vol% propane, N₂ balance; GHSV = 7500 mL h⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹.

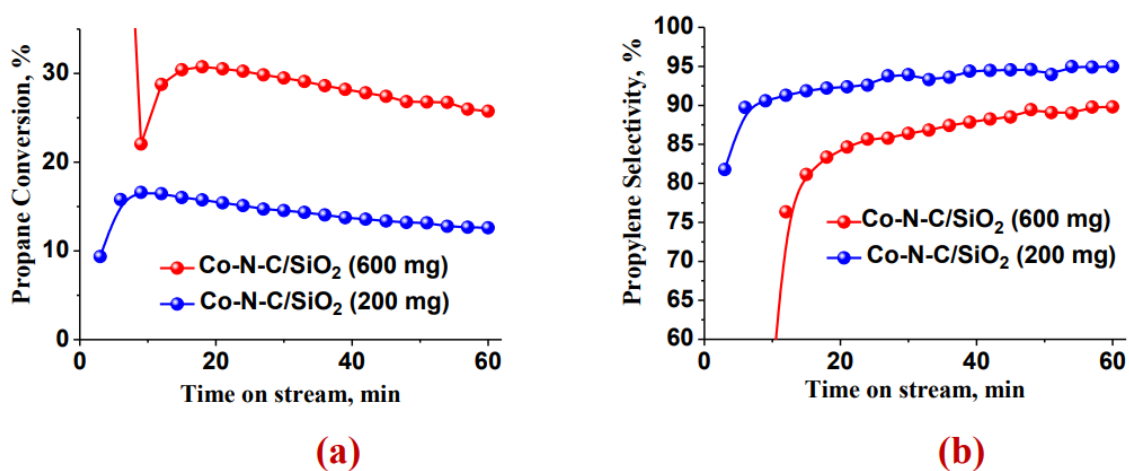


Figure S3. Propane conversion (a) and selectivity to propylene (b) as functions of time on stream over Co-N-C/SiO₂ (for the increased catalyst loading) at T = 600 °C and P = 1 atm. Gas mixture: 10 vol% propane, N₂ balance; GHSV = 2500 and 7500 mL h⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹, for a 200 and 600 mg catalyst loadings, respectively.

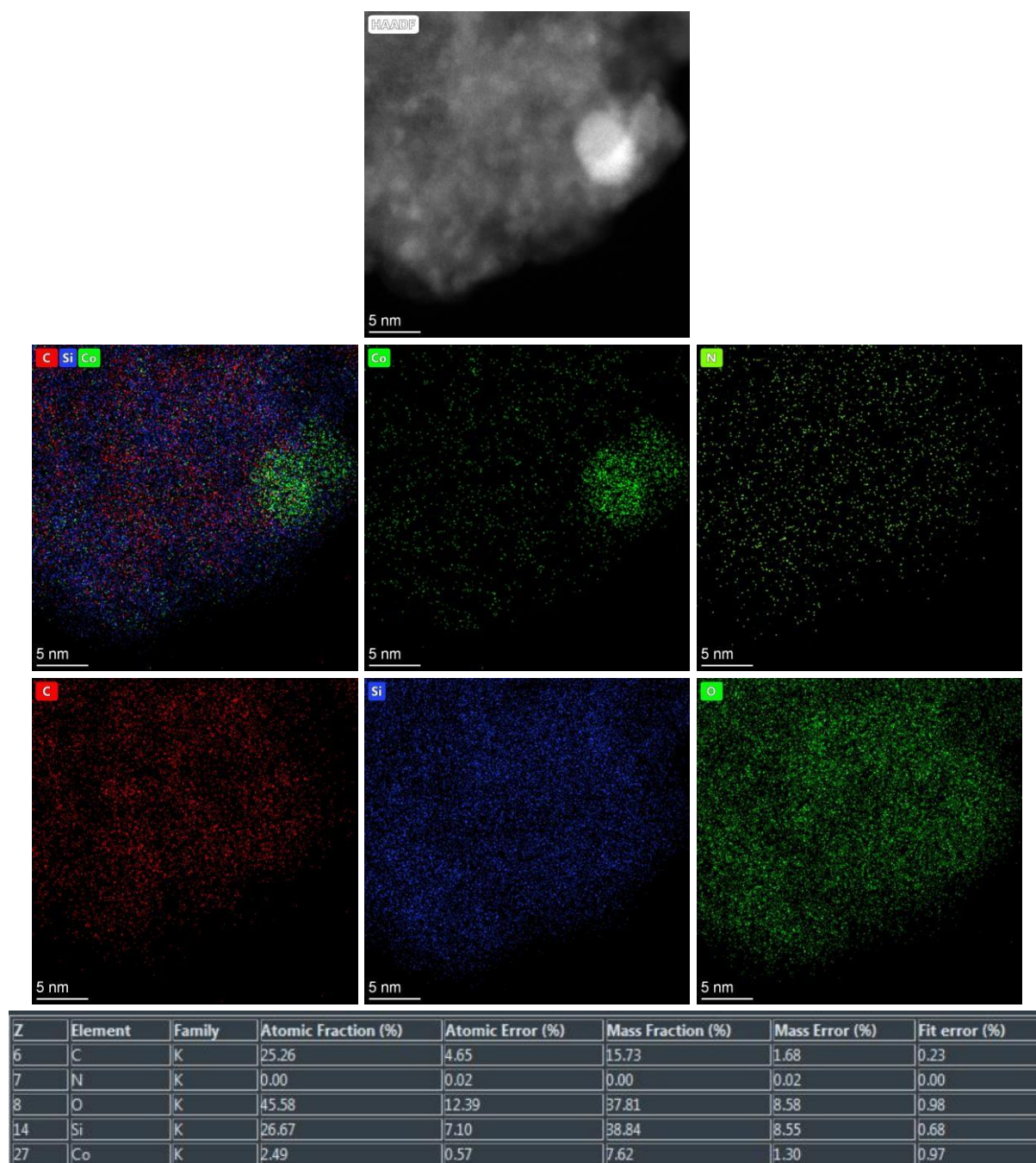


Figure S4. HAADF, EDX-STEM mixed C/Si/Co and separate Co, N, C, Si and O mapping images for a typical area of spent Co-N-C/SiO₂ catalyst (after 1 h of operation), with atomic and mass fraction analysis.

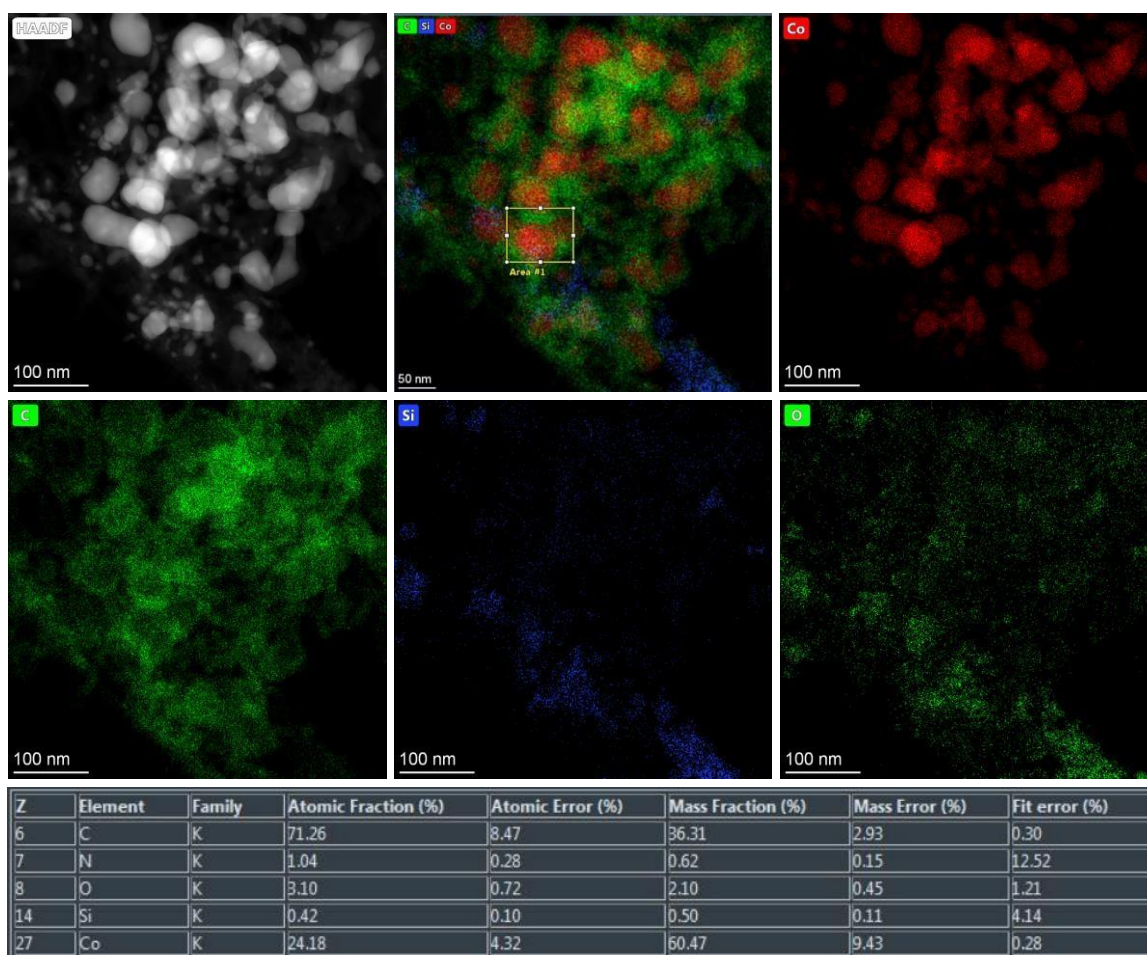


Figure S5. HAADF, EDX-STEM mixed C/Si/Co and separate Co, C, Si and O mapping images for the spent Co-N-C/SiO₂ catalyst (after 1 h of operation) for the area of increased content of “oversized” Co nanoparticles, with atomic and mass fraction analysis.

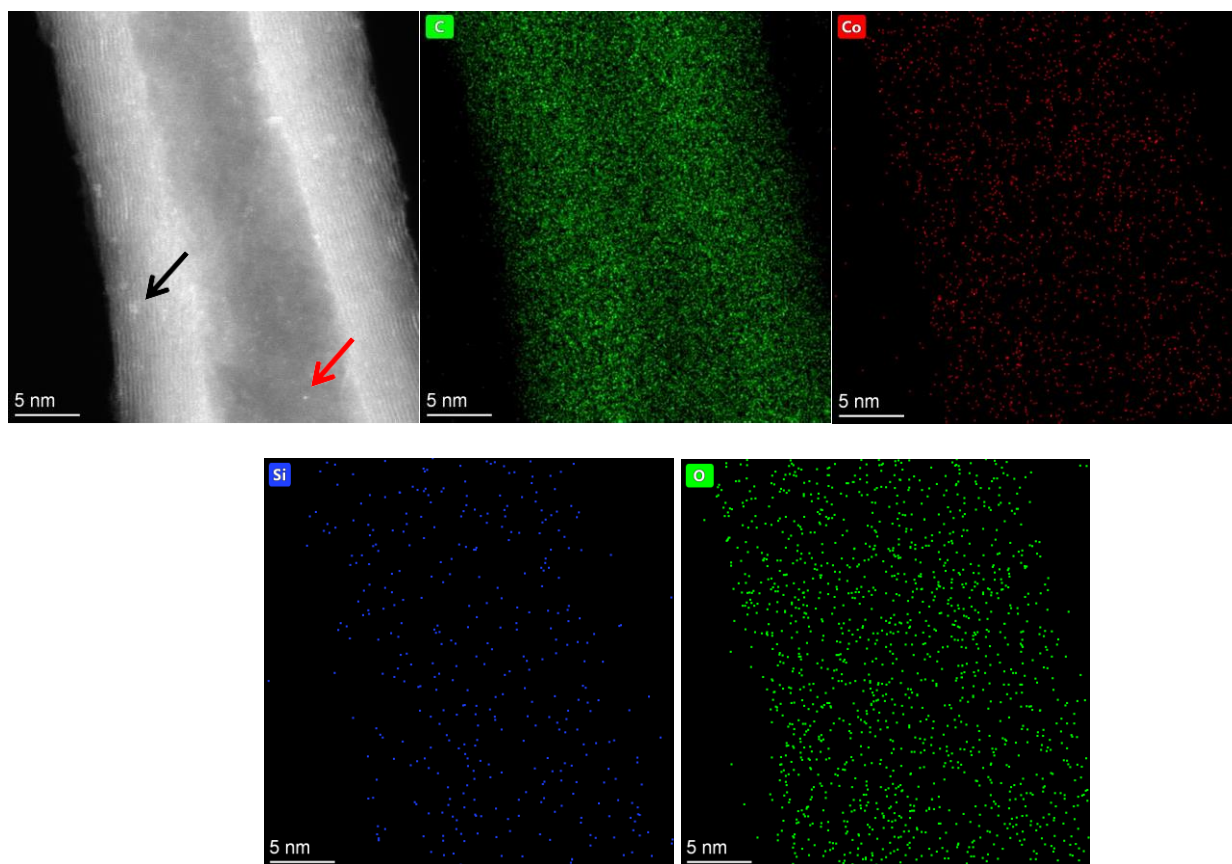


Figure S6. HAADF and EDX-STEM C, Co, Si and O mapping images of a carbon nanotube grown out in the spent Co-N-C/SiO₂ catalyst (after 1 h of operation). Black arrow shows Co nanocluster. Red arrow shows a single atom of cobalt.

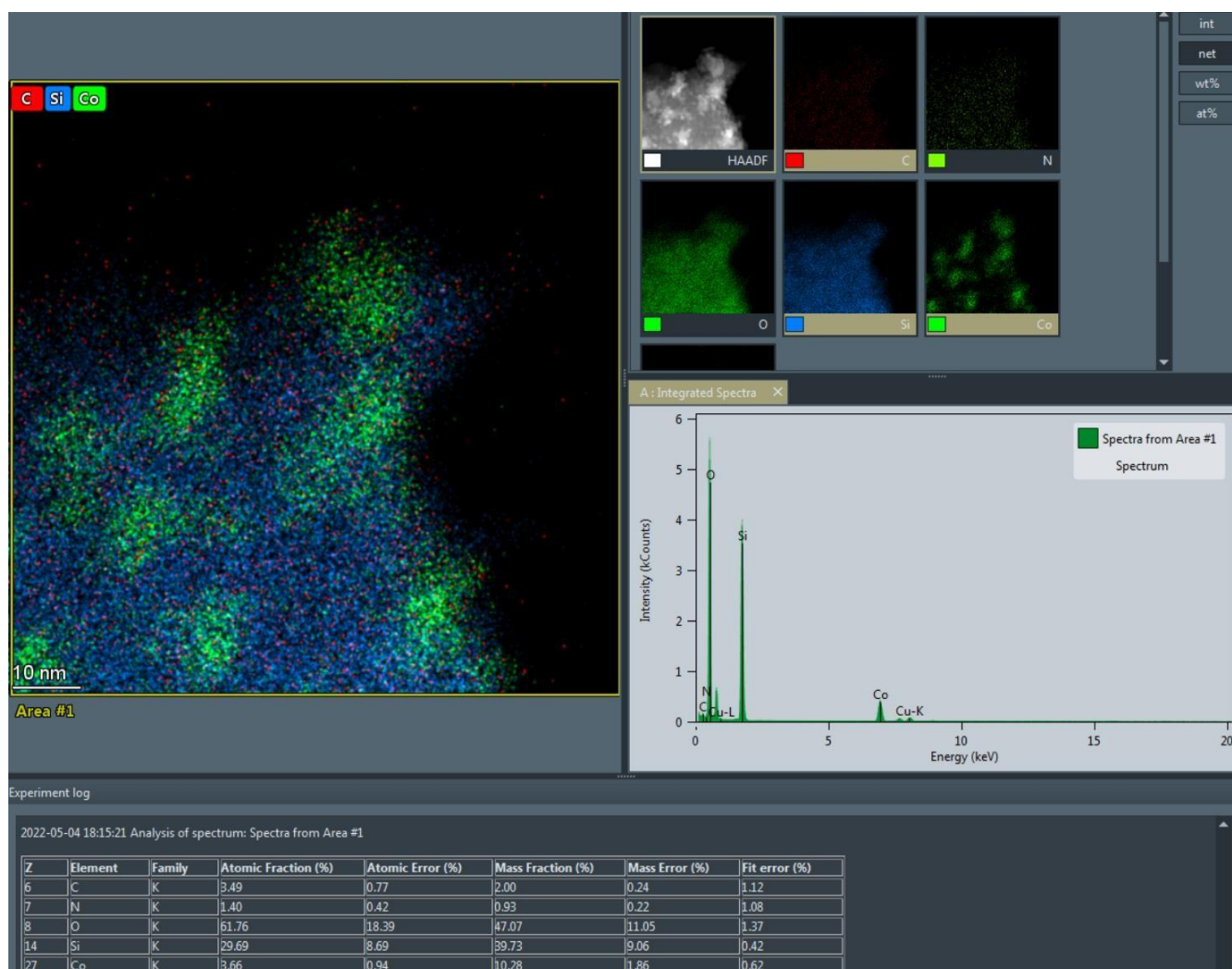


Figure S7. HAADF and related EDX-STEM mixed elemental mapping images of Co-N-C/SiO₂-R1 catalyst, with atomic and mass fraction analysis.

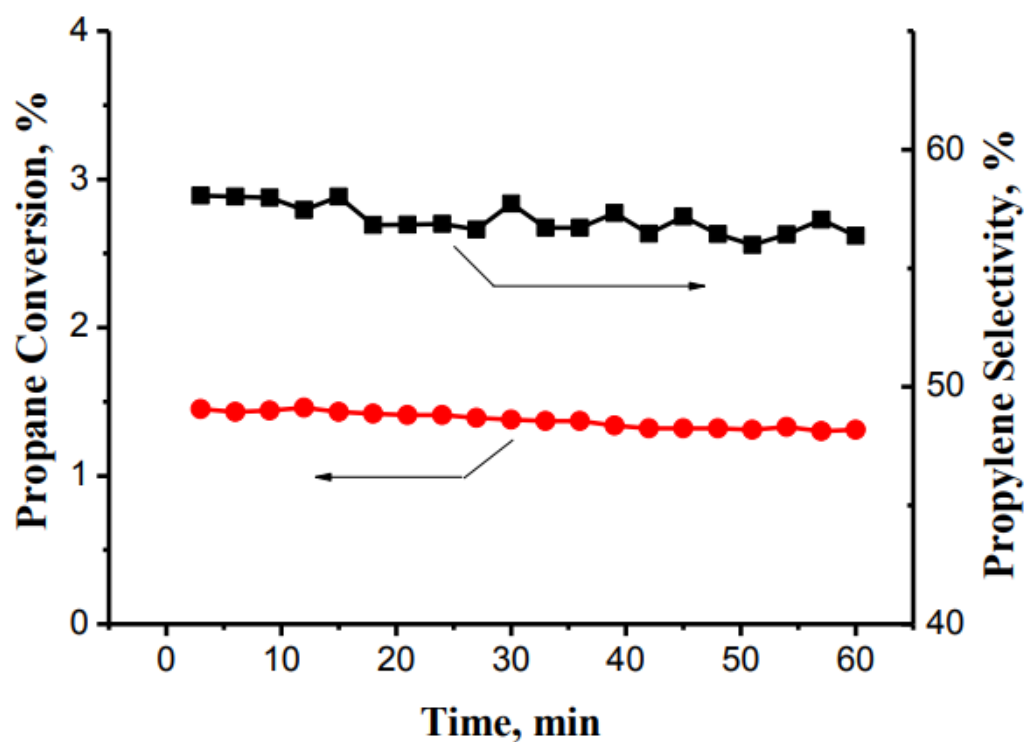


Figure S8. Propane conversion and selectivity to propylene as functions of time on stream over SiO₂ (1 mL, quartz particles of $d = 0.45$ to 1 mm) at $T = 600$ °C and $P = 1$ atm. Gas mixture: 10 vol% propane, N₂ balance; GHSV = $7500 \text{ mL h}^{-1} \text{ g}_{\text{cat}}^{-1}$.