

Supporting Information

Catalytic oxidation of chlorobenzene over HSiW/CeO₂ as a co-benefit of NO_x reduction: Remarkable inhibition of chlorobenzene oxidation by NH₃

Leyuan Dong, Keyu Jiang, Qi Shen, Lijuan Xie, Jian Mei*, Shijian Yang

School of Environment & Ecology, Jiangnan University, Wuxi, 214122, P. R. China

Corresponding Author:

* School of Environment & Ecology, Jiangnan University. Telephone: 86-15121199536; E-mail: jsjhmj@126.com (Jian Mei).

Content including: **Five** pages, one table, and **eight** figures.

Table S1 Percentages of Ce and W species on/in HSiW/CeO₂ and V₂O₅-WO₃/TiO₂ /%

	Ce	V	W	Ce/W
HSiW/CeO ₂ from XPS analysis	21	-	3.7	5.7
HSiW/CeO ₂ from XRF analysis	31	-	1.7	18
1% V ₂ O ₅ -WO ₃ /TiO ₂ from XRF analysis	-	1.4	9.2	-
3% V ₂ O ₅ -WO ₃ /TiO ₂ from XRF analysis	-	5.3	9.1	-

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: jsjhmj@126.com (J. Mei).

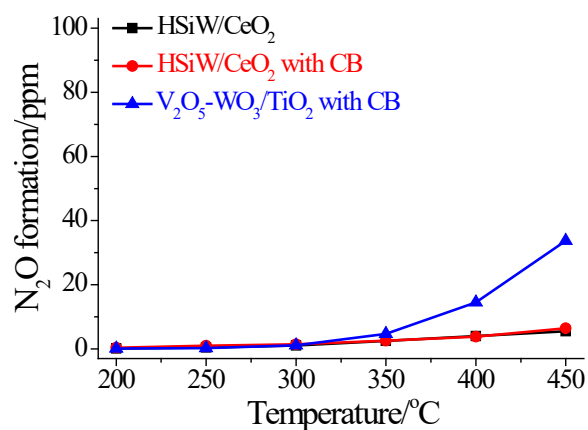


Fig. S1 N₂O formation during NO_x reduction over HSiW/CeO₂. Reaction condition: [NO_x] = 500 ppm (during use), [NH₃] = 500 ppm (during use), [CB] = 100 ppm (during use), [O₂] = 5%, catalyst mass = 30 mg, total flow rate = 200 mL min⁻¹, and GHSV = 400,000 cm³ g⁻¹ h⁻¹.

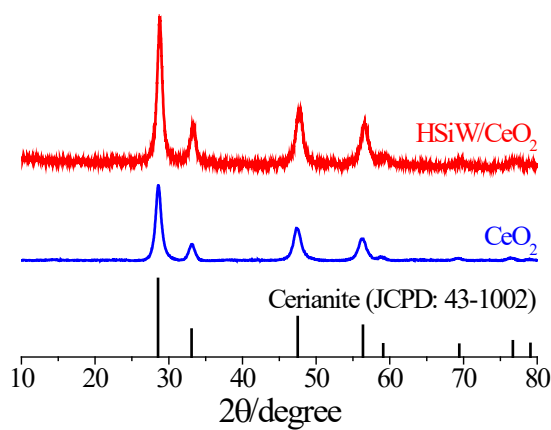


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of CeO₂ and HSiW/CeO₂.

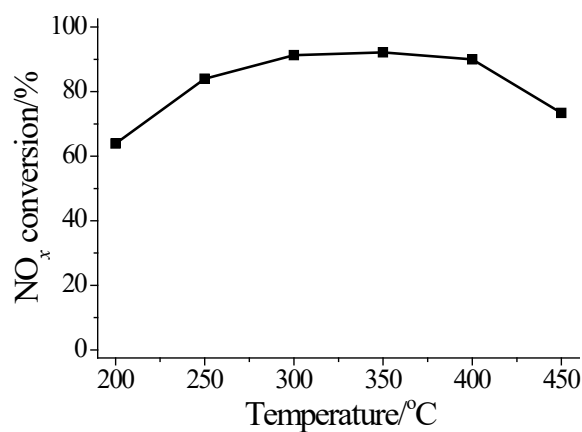


Fig. S3 NO_x conversion efficiency of HSiW/CeO₂ with a high GHSV. Reaction condition: [NO_x] = 500 ppm, [NH₃] = 500 ppm, [O₂] = 5%, catalyst mass = 50 mg, total flow rate = 200 mL min⁻¹, and GHSV = 240,000 cm³ g⁻¹ h⁻¹.

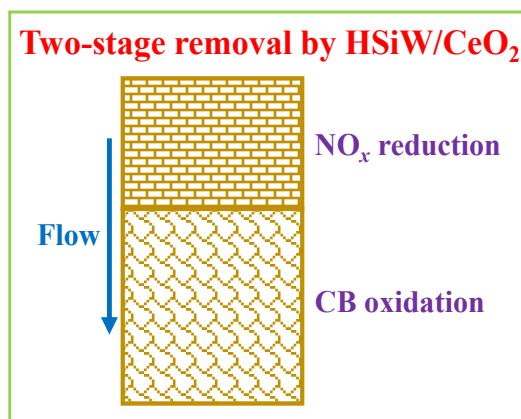


Fig. S4 Two-stage removals of NO_x and CB over HSiW/CeO₂.

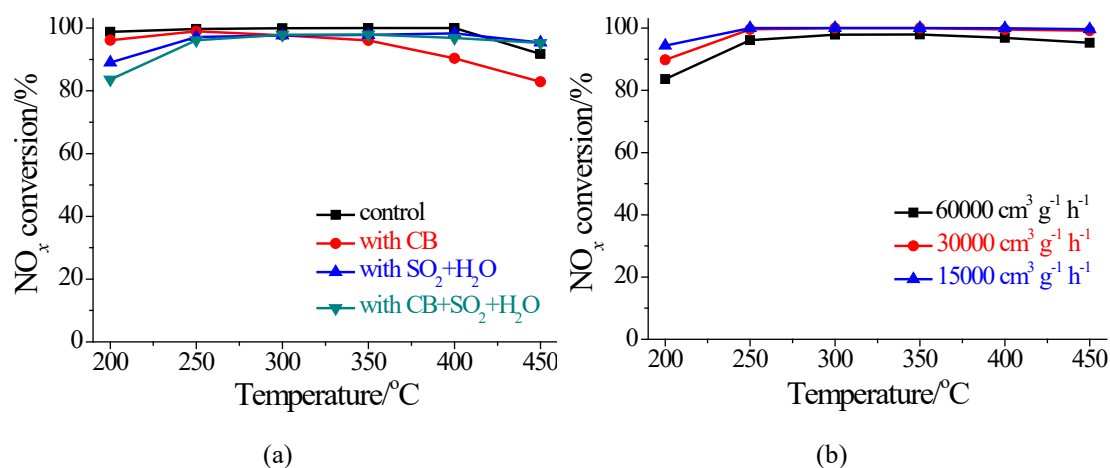


Fig. S5 (a) NO_x conversion efficiency of HSiW/CeO₂ with a low GHSV of normal SCR condition. Reaction condition: [NO_x] = 500 ppm (during use), [NH₃] = 500 ppm (during use), [CB] = 100 ppm (during use), [O₂] = 5%, [SO₂] = 100 ppm (during use), [H₂O] = 8% (during use), catalyst mass = 200 mg, total flow rate = 200 mL min⁻¹, and GHSV = 60,000 cm³ g⁻¹ h⁻¹. (b) Influence of GHSV on NO_x conversion efficiency of HSiW/CeO₂. Reaction condition: [NO_x] = 500 ppm, [NH₃] = 500 ppm, [CB] = 100 ppm, [O₂] = 5%, [SO₂] = 100 ppm, [H₂O] = 8%, catalyst mass = 200–800 mg, and total flow rate = 200 mL min⁻¹.

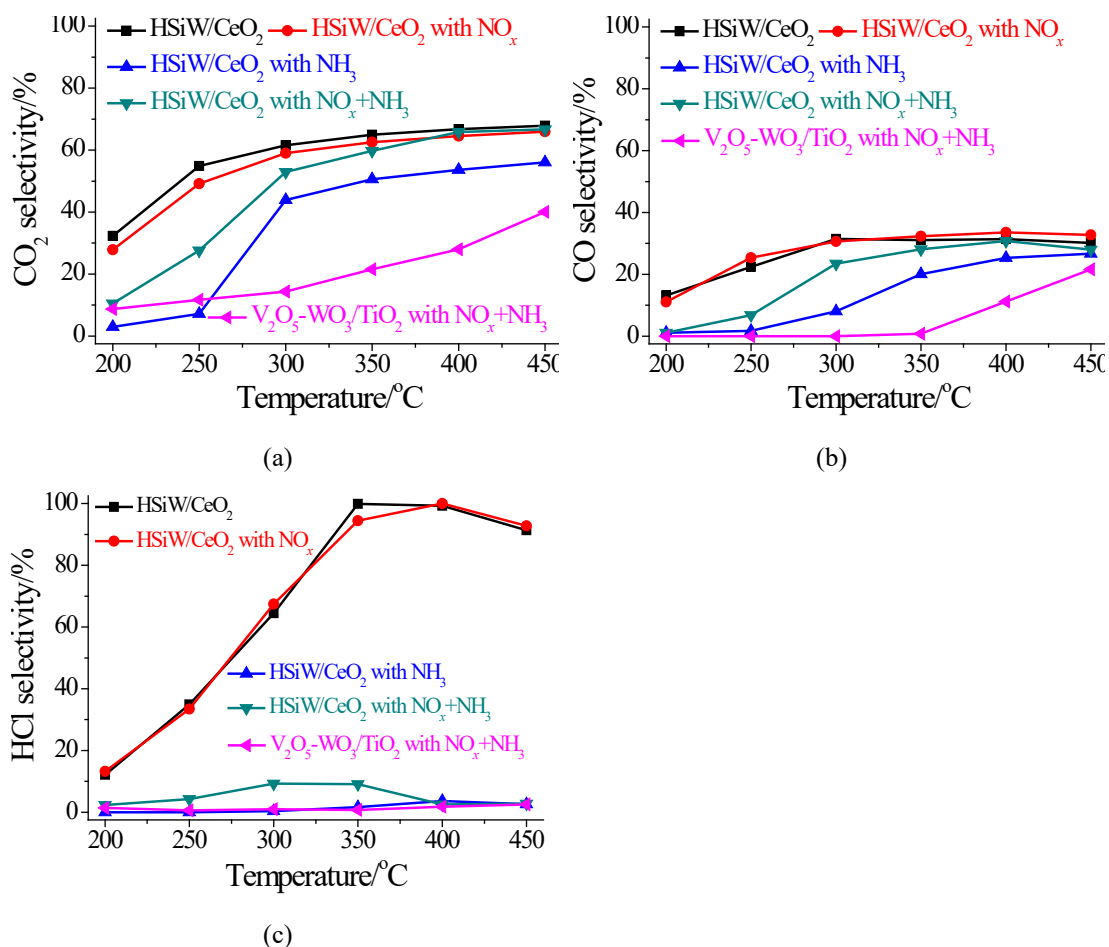


Fig. S6 Selectivities towards (a) CO_2 , (b) CO , and (c) HCl of HSiW/CeO_2 and $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5\text{-WO}_3/\text{TiO}_2$. Reaction conditions: $[\text{NO}_x] = 500 \text{ ppm}$ (during use), $[\text{NH}_3] = 500 \text{ ppm}$ (during use), $[\text{CB}] = 100 \text{ ppm}$ (during use), $[\text{O}_2] = 5\%$, catalyst mass = 30 mg, total flow rate = 200 mL min^{-1} , and GHSV = $400,000 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ h}^{-1}$.

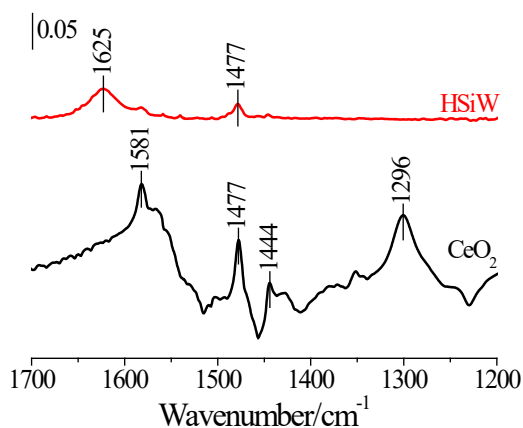


Fig. S7 *In situ* DRIFTS spectra of passing CB over CeO_2 and HSiW for 30 min at 100°C .

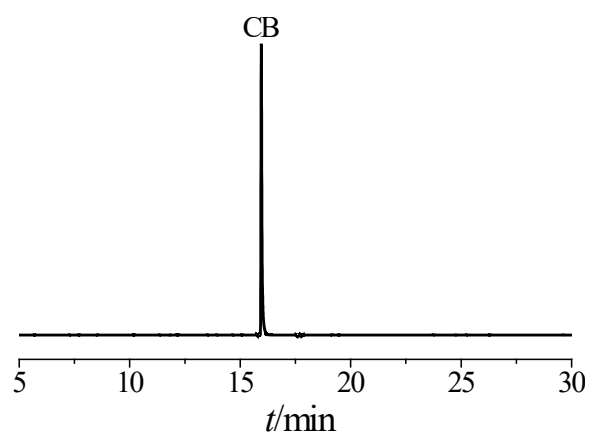


Fig. S8 Analysis of chlorinated by-product by GC-MS during CB oxidation over HSiW/CeO₂ at 400 °C.