

Supplementary Materials

The Hydrothermal Stability and the Properties of Non- and Strongly-Interacting Rh Species over Rh/ γ -Al₂O₃ Catalysts

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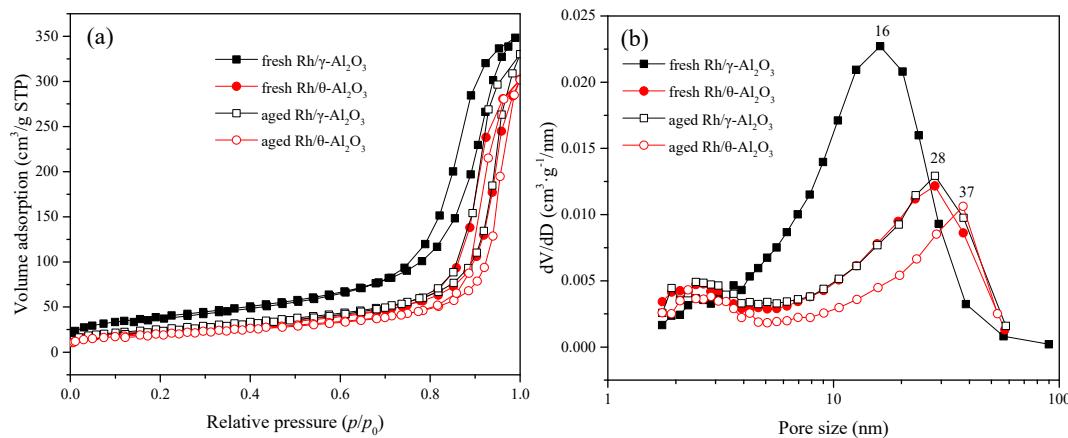


Figure S1. The N₂ physical adsorption and desorption analysis results for fresh and aged catalysts: (a) the isothermal plots and (b) pore size distributions.

Table S1. The physical properties of fresh and aged Rh/γ, θ-Al₂O₃ catalysts.

Samples	BET (m ² /g)		Pore volume (cm ³ /g)	
	Fresh	Aged	Fresh	Aged
Rh/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	139	91	0.54	0.48
Rh/θ-Al ₂ O ₃	83	72	0.47	0.44

Table S2. Quantification of Rh (3d_{5/2}) signals of Rh/γ, θ-Al₂O₃ catalysts.

Samples	Binding energy of Rh 3d _{5/2} (eV)			Rh ⁰ /Rh	Rh ³⁺ /R	Rh ⁴⁺ /Rh
	Rh ⁰	Rh ³⁺	Rh ⁴⁺	(%)	(%)	(%)
fresh Rh/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	307.4	309.4	310.4	11.9	56.4	31.7
fresh Rh/θ-Al ₂ O ₃	307.4	309.3	310.5	15.5	50.0	34.5
deactivated Rh/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	-	-	310.4	0	0	100
deactivated Rh/θ-Al ₂ O ₃	-	-	310.3	0	0	100

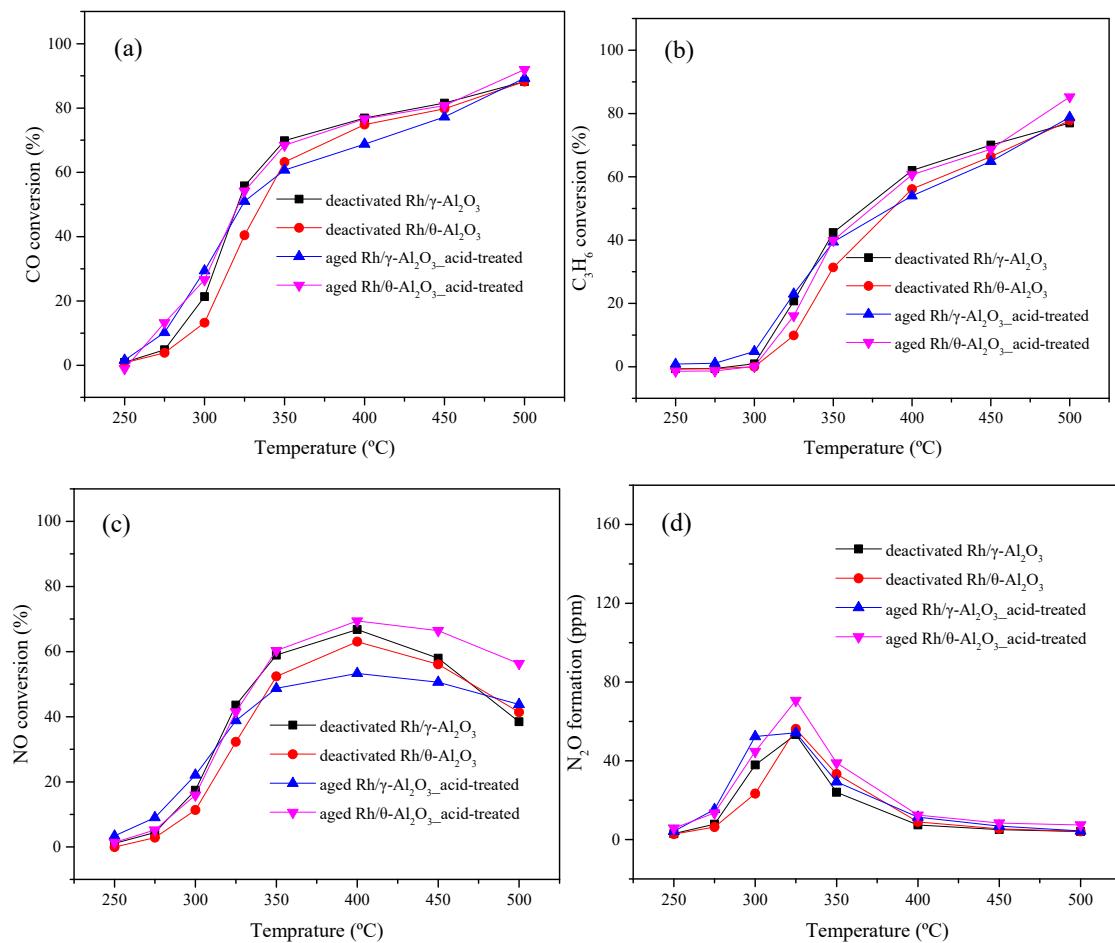


Figure S2. The profiles of (a) CO, (b) C₃H₆, (c) NO conversion, and (d) N₂O formation over deactivated and aged Rh/γ, θ-Al₂O₃ after acid-treated (HCl-KBr) under TWC reaction condition. Feed stream: 1% CO, 1000 ppm HC_s (C₃H₆:C₃H₈ = 2:1), 1000 ppm NO, 0.917% O₂, 12% CO₂, 3% H₂O, N₂ balance.

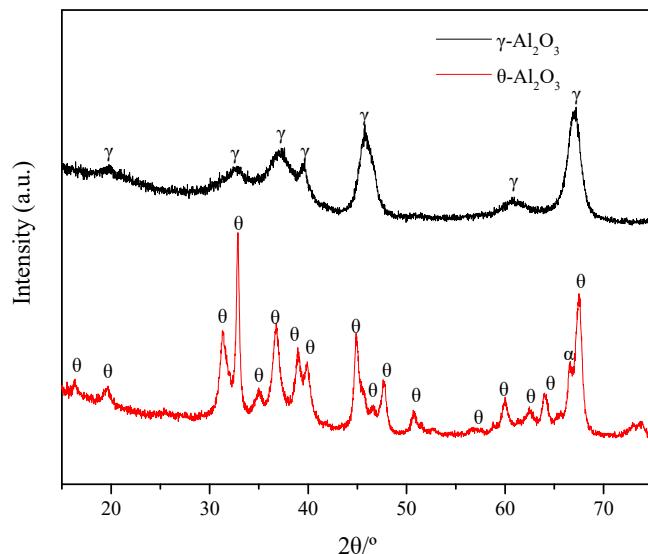


Figure S3. XRD patterns of catalyst supports.