

Supplementary Material

In Situ DRIFTS Study of Single-Atom, 2D, and 3D Pt on γ -Al₂O₃ Nanoflakes and Nanowires for C₂H₄ Oxidation

Shengpan Peng ^{1,†}, Ziran Ma ^{1,†}, Jing Ma ¹, Hongyan Wang ¹, Kai Ren ¹, Xiaodong Wu ² and Baodong Wang ^{1,*}

¹ National Institute of Clean-and-Low-Carbon Energy, Beijing 102211, China

² Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials of Ministry of Education, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

* Correspondence: baodong.wang.d@chnenergy.com.cn; Tel.: +86-010-57339633

† These authors contributed equally to this work.

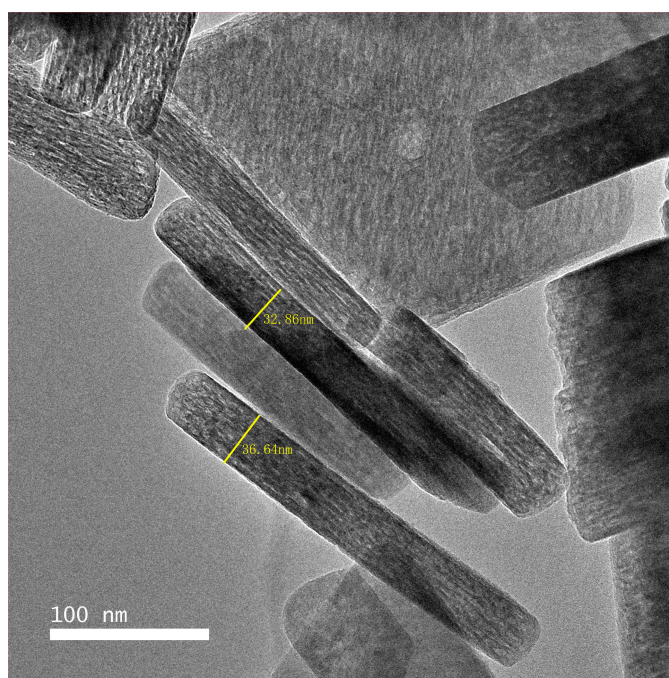


Figure S1. TEM images of synthesized γ -Al₂O₃ (Al-NF).

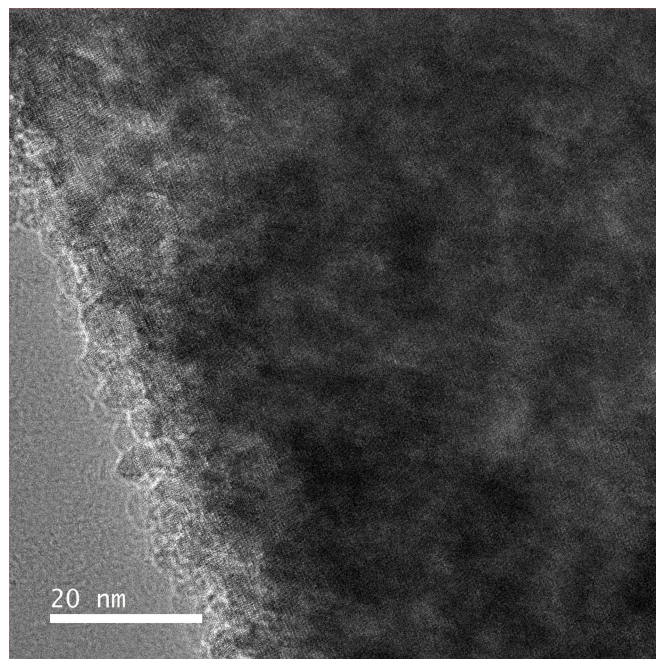


Figure S2. HRTEM images of synthesized γ -Al₂O₃ (Al-NF). The nanoflakes in sample Al-NF were composed of aggregated crystalline grains with sizes of around 10 nm, which fused to form nanoflakes.

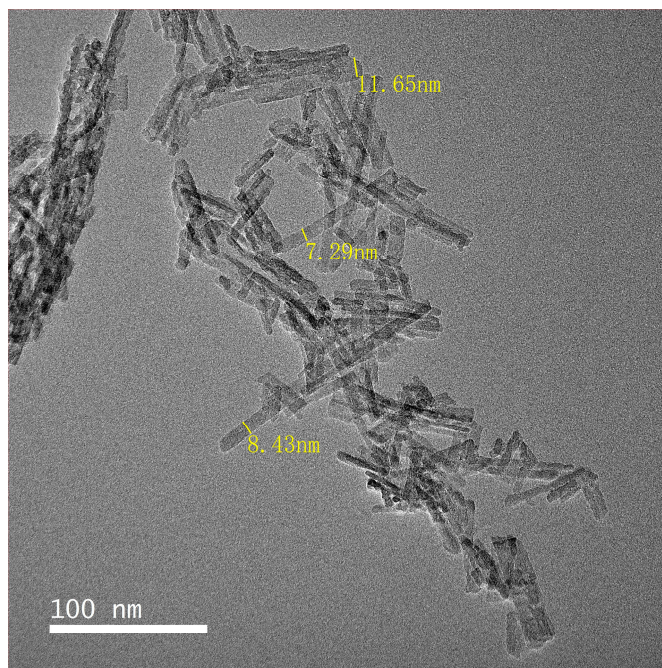


Figure S3. TEM images of synthesized γ -Al₂O₃ (Al-NW).

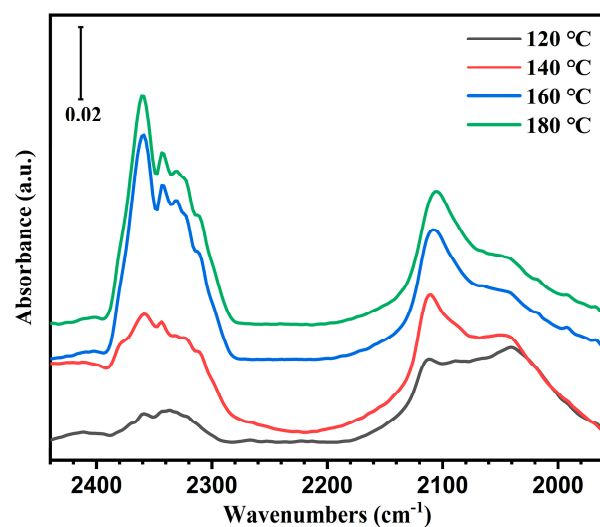


Figure S4. In situ DRIFTS spectra over PtAl-NW at temperatures from 120 to 180 °C. Reaction conditions: 700 ppm C₂H₄, 10% O₂, N₂ balance, 17 mg catalyst, 50 ml min⁻¹ flow rate.

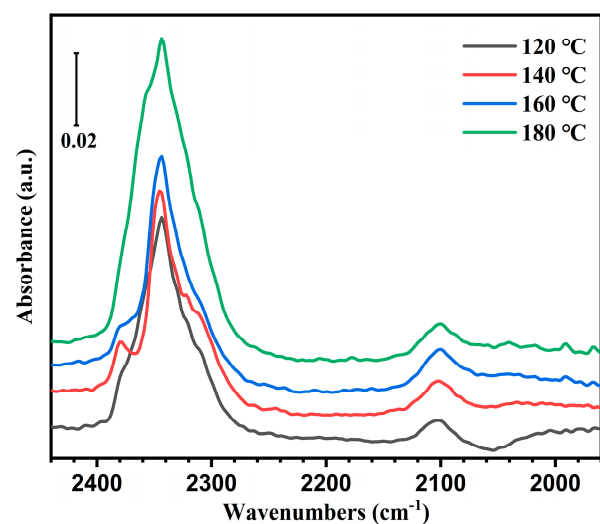


Figure S5. In situ DRIFTS spectra over PtAl-NF at temperatures from 120 to 180 °C. Reaction conditions: 700 ppm C₂H₄, 10% O₂, N₂ balance, 17 mg catalyst, 50 ml min⁻¹ flow rate.

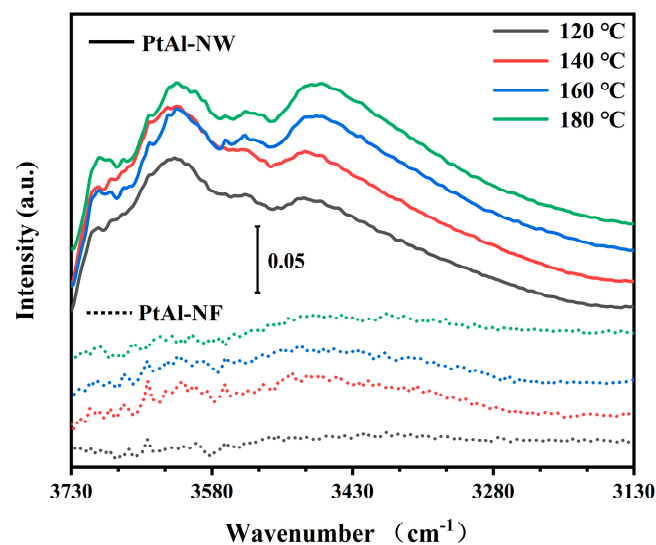


Figure S6. In situ DRIFTS spectra over Pt/γ-Al₂O₃ at temperatures from 120 to 180 °C. Reaction conditions: 700 ppm C₂H₄, 10% O₂, N₂ balance, 17 mg catalyst, 50 ml min⁻¹ flow rate.