catalysts

MDPI

Supplementary Materials

CO total and preferential oxidation over stable Au/TiO2 catalysts derived from preformed Au nanoparticles

Núria J. Divins[1]*, Eduardo López[2], Inmaculada Angurell[3], Stefan Neuberg [4], Ralf Zapf[4], Gunther Kolb[4], Jordi Llorca[1]*

[1] Institute of Energy Technologies, Department of Chemical Engineering and Barcelona Research Centre in Multiscale Science and Engineering, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Campus EEBE, Eduard Maristany 10-14, 08019 Barcelona, Spain.
[2] Planta Piloto de Ingeniería Química, PLAPIQUI (UNS-CONICET), Camino la Carrindanga Km 7, 8000 Bahía Blanca, Argentina; elopez@plapiqui.edu.ar
[3] Department of Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry Section, Universitat de Barcelona, Martí i Franquès 1, 08028 Barcelona, Spain; inmaculada.angurell@qi.ub.es
[4] Fraunhofer Institute of Microengineering and Microsystems, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 18-20, D-55129 Mainz, Germany; gunther.kolb@imm.fraunhofer.de

* Correspondence: NJD nuria.jimenez.divins@upc.edu, JL jordi.llorca@upc.edu

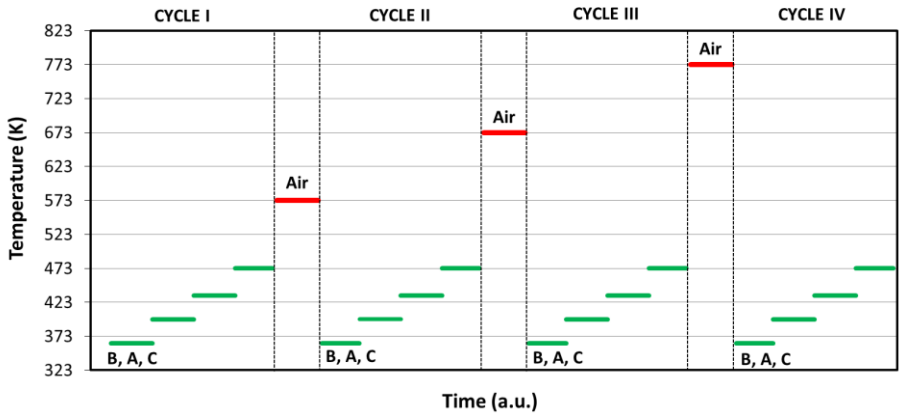

Figure S1. Sequence of experimental conditions performed, highlighting the order of the reaction mixtures, temperatures and details of the oxidations performed.

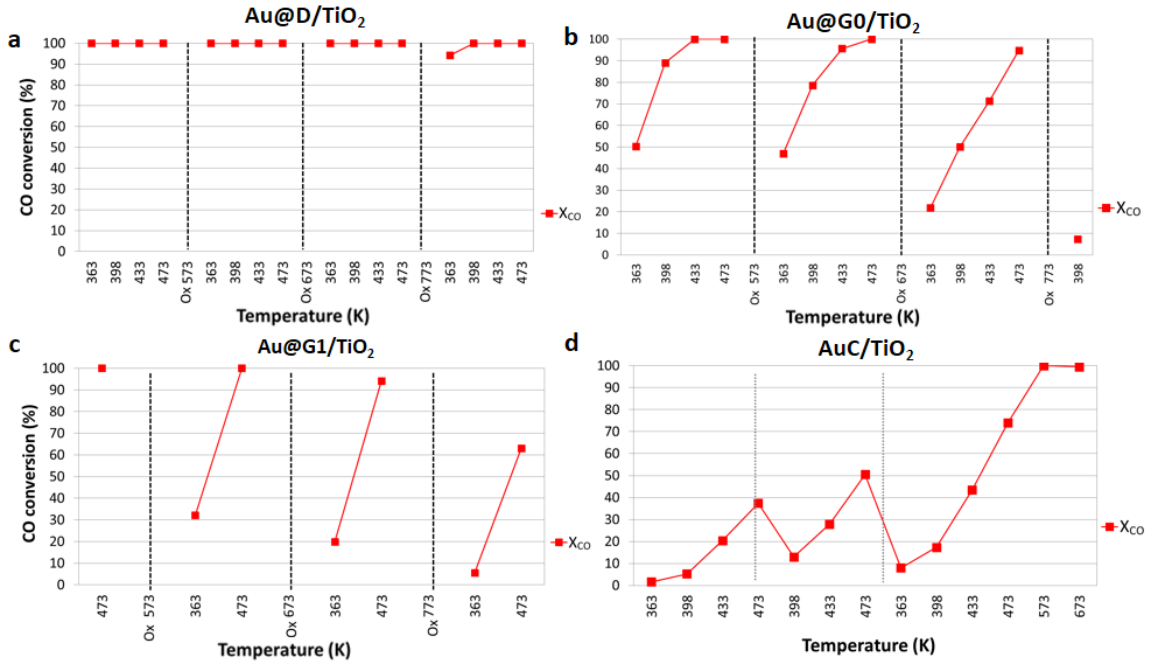

Figure S2. Temperature dependence performance of (a) Au@D/TiO_2, (b) Au@G0/TiO_2, (c) Au@G1/TiO_2, and (d) AuC/TiO_2 catalysts for mixture A. Black vertical lines in (a)-(c) indicate the oxidations performed; grey lines in (d) show when mixture B was dosed at a higher temperature.

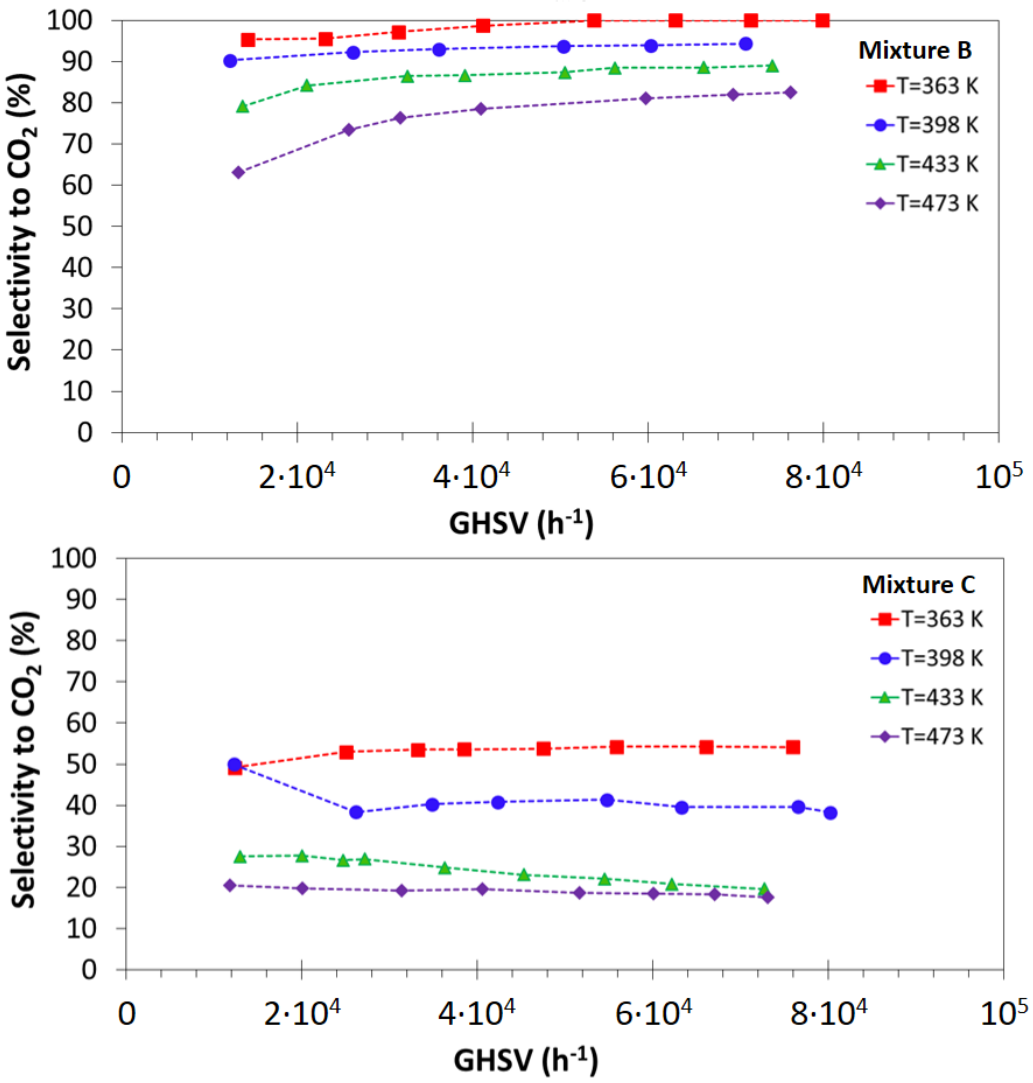

Figure S3. CO_2 selectivity for the feed load tests carried out for mixtures B and C on the microreactor functionalized with Au@D/TiO_2.

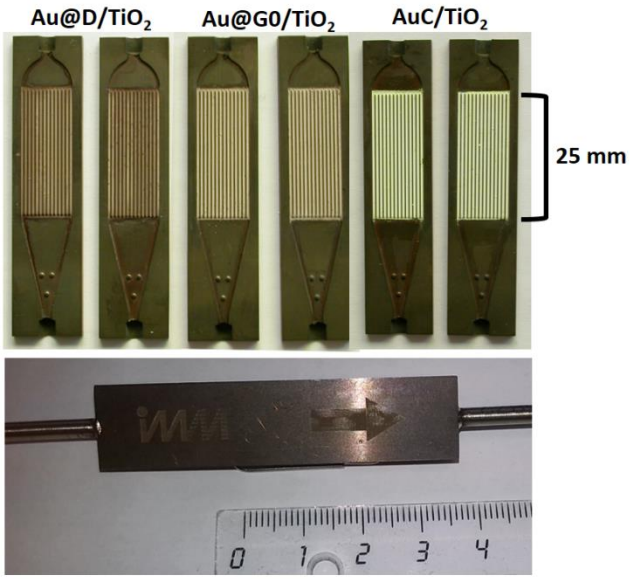

Figure S4. Upper photographs: Detail of the inner part of the microreactors showing the microchannels coated with TiO_2 and three different Au precursors: Au@D, Au@G0, and $HAuCl_4 \cdot 3H_2O$. Lower photograph: detail of an assembled microreactor. The scale is shown in cm.