

Supporting Information

Effect of Copper Precursors on the Activity and Hydrothermal Stability of **Cu^{II}-SSZ-13** NH₃-SCR Catalysts

Meixin Wang ¹, Zhaoliang Peng ¹, Changming Zhang ¹, Mengmeng Liu ¹, Lina Han ²,
Yaqin Hou ³, Zhanggen Huang ³, Jiancheng Wang ^{1,*}, Weiren Bao ¹ and Liping Chang ¹

¹ Key Laboratory of Coal Science and Technology, Ministry of Education and Shanxi
Province, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan, 030024, China

² College of Materials Science and Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology,
Taiyuan 030024, China

³ State Key Laboratory of Coal Conversion, Institute of Coal Chemistry, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Taiyuan, 030001, China

* Correspondence: wangjiancheng@tyut.edu.cn; Tel.: +86-138-3462-9730

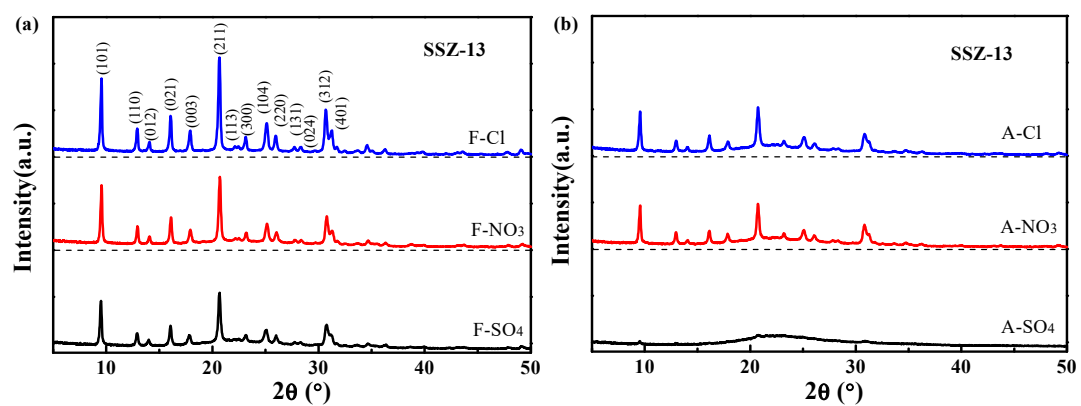


Figure S1. XRD patterns of Cu^{II}-SSZ-13 catalysts before (a) and after (b) hydrothermal aging treatment.

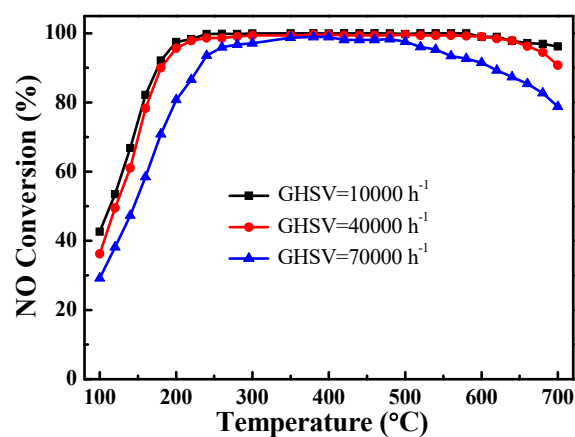


Figure S2. Gaseous hourly space velocity (GHSV) of fresh Cu^{II}-SSZ-13 catalyst synthesized by Cu^{II}(NO₃)₂ as copper precursors.

Figure S2 shows the NO conversion of fresh Cu^{II}-SSZ-13 catalyst synthesized by Cu^{II}(NO₃)₂ as copper precursors at different gaseous hourly space velocity. When the GHSV are 10000 and 40,000 h⁻¹, the deNO_x activity of the catalyst is similar. However, when the GHSV reaches 70,000 h⁻¹, the catalyst activity is low at the whole temperature range. Therefore, the GHSV are 40000 h⁻¹ is preferentially used as the optimal space velocity.