

Supporting Information

Confining gold nanoparticles in preformed zeolites by post-synthetic modification enhances stability and catalytic reactivity and selectivity

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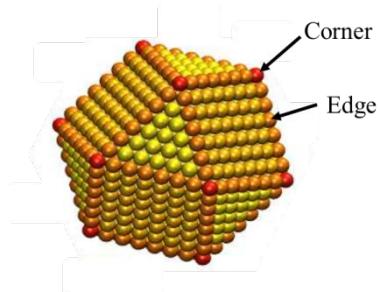
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Calculation method of the fraction of edge and corner sites of nanoparticles.

We assumed that Au nanoparticles have truncated octahedron geometry (see below figure). The fraction of edge and corner sites was calculated according to the previous paper reported elsewhere (*Chem. Eng. J.* 2021, 425, 130642; *J. Nanopart. Res.* 2016, 18, 295).



(1) Number of metal atoms at corner sites (N_{corner}): 24

(2) Number of metal atoms at edge sites (N_{edge}): $36 \times (m-2)$, where m means the number of atoms lying on an equivalent edge, which is related to the cluster diameter through $d_{\text{cluster}} = m \times 2d_{\text{at}}$ (d_{at} = van der Waals diameter)

(3) Total number of atoms in metal clusters (N_T): $16 \times m^3 - 33 \times m^2 + 24 \times m - 6$

Fraction of corner sites: N_{corner}/N_T

Fraction of edge sites: N_{edge}/N_T

Table S1. Fitting results for the series of x Au/f-beta and x Au/f-MFI samples

	N _{Au-Au}	R _{Au-Au} (Å)	Debye-waller factor (σ^2)	ΔE ₀ (eV)	R-factor
Au foil	12	2.86	0.00794	4.28	0.00150
1.3 Au/f-beta	10.7	2.85	0.00808	4.43	0.0319
0.48 Au/f-beta	10.3	2.85	0.00863	3.00	0.041
0.28 Au/f-beta	9.58	2.85	0.00814	4.60	0.00684
1.1 Au/u-beta	11.4	2.86	0.00790	4.13	0.00236
0.48 Au/f-MFI	10.1	2.85	0.00827	4.40	0.00606
0.28 Au/f-MFI	8.42	2.84	0.00732	2.25	0.0211
0.18 Au/f-MFI	-	-	-	-	-
0.48 Au/u-MFI	11.8	2.86	0.00578	3.23	0.00578

Table S2. Summary of catalytic performance for CO oxidation under humid conditions over supported Au catalysts

Catalysts	Reaction conditions	Temperature (°C)	Converted CO/Au [(mol/min)/mol]	Ref
1.3wt% Au/f-beta			0.016	
0.48wt% Au/f-beta	0.10g,		0.042	
0.28wt% Au/f-beta	0.5% CO, 10% O ₂ and 5.0% H ₂ O balanced with Ar,	40	0.056	-
0.48wt% Au/f-MFI			0.053	
0.28wt% Au/f-MFI	total flow 16.5 ml/min		0.13	
0.18wt% Au/f-MFI			0.29	
	0.10g,			
1.9wt% Au/MOR	1% CO and 1% O ₂ balanced with He, total flow 40 ml/min	40	0.11	1
	0.050g,			
2.9wt% Au/SiO ₂	1% CO and 0.5% O ₂ balanced with He, total flow 40 ml/min	40	0.61	2
	0.035g,			
1.7wt% Au/Y	1% CO and 99% Air, total flow 33 ml/min	40	4.8	3
	0.10g,			
5.0wt% Au@ZIF-8	1% CO and 21% O ₂ balanced with He, total flow 100 ml/min	40	0.048	4
	0.50g,			
1.3wt% Au/ZnO	0.5% CO, 10% O ₂ and 1.8% H ₂ O balanced with Ar, total flow rate 100 ml/min	25	0.079	5
	0.050g,			
1.0% Au-TiO ₂ (I)	4.9% CO, 4.9% O ₂ and 0.59% H ₂ O balanced with He, total flow 35 ml/min	40	0.00063	6
0.37wt% Au/CeO ₂ /Al ₂ O ₃	0.080g, 5% CO, 5% O ₂ and balanced with He	40	11	7

total flow 84 ml/min

0.50g,

1.4wt% Au/CaCO₃ 0.5% CO, 10% O₂ and 1.8% H₂O
balanced with Ar, 70 0.12 8

total flow rate 100 ml/min

0.10g,

5.0wt% Au/Co₃O₄ 2.0% CO (bal. He), 1.25% H₂O mixing
with high purity air (99.999%), 40 0.013 9

total flow 50 ml/min

Reference

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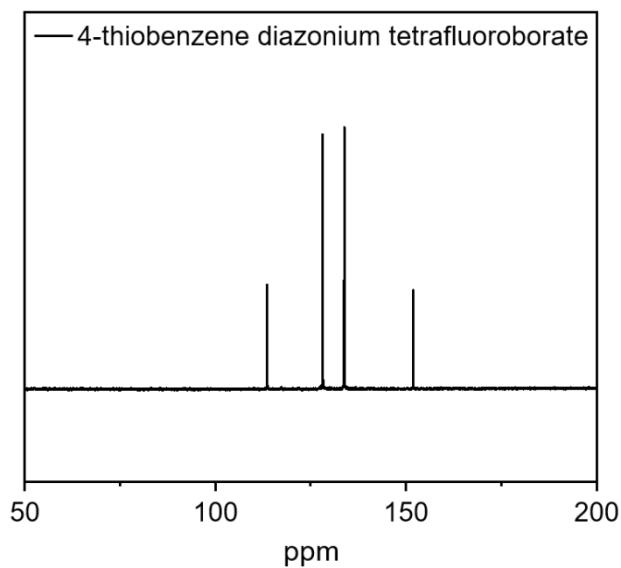


Figure S1. ^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-thiobenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate

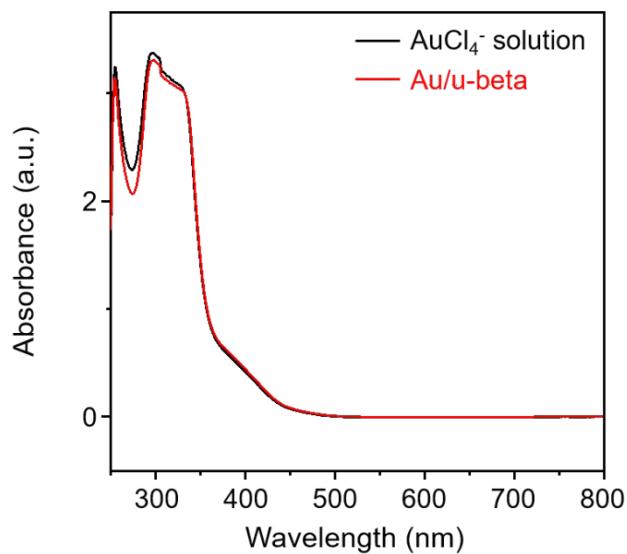


Figure S2. UV-visible spectra of the pure AuCl₄⁻ solution and filtrate of the Au/u-beta solution

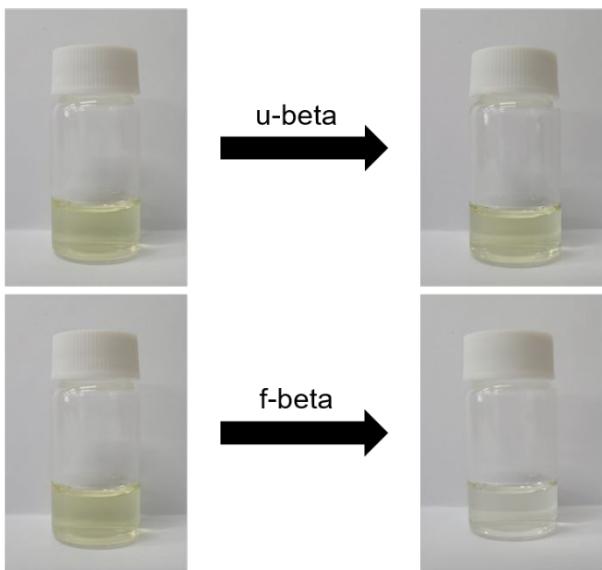


Figure S3. Photographs showing the color of the precursor solutions before (left) and after (right) continuous stirring with u-beta (top) and f-beta (bottom)

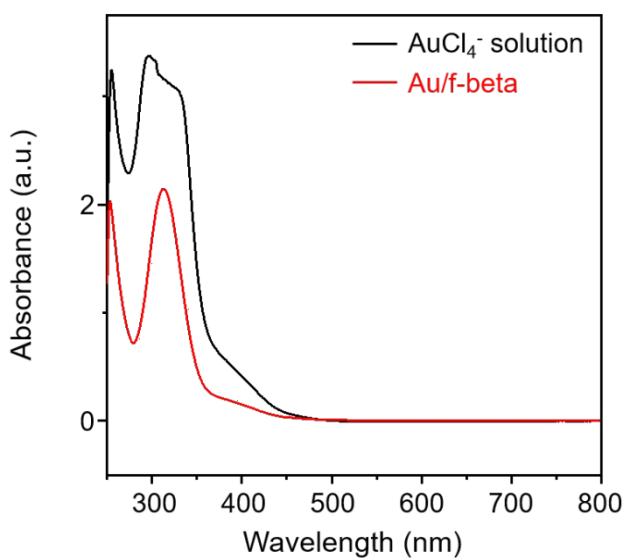


Figure S4. UV-visible spectra of a pure AuCl_4^- solution (black line) and $\text{Au}/\text{f-beta}$ filtrate (red line)

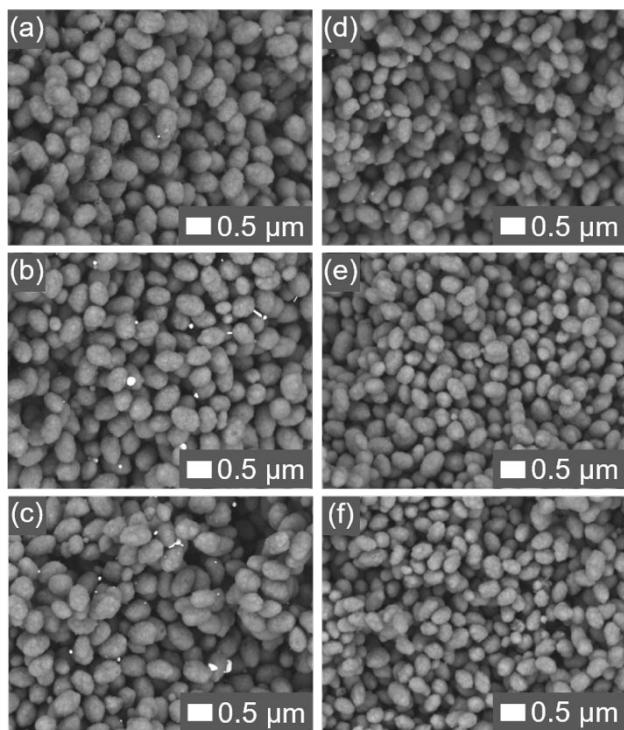


Figure S5. SEM images of Au/u-lab-beta (left-hand column) and Au/f-lab-beta (right-hand column) samples after AuCl₄⁻ impregnation (a and d), O₂-calcination at 350 °C (b), O₂-calcination at 550 °C (e), and H₂-reduction at 350 °C (c and f)

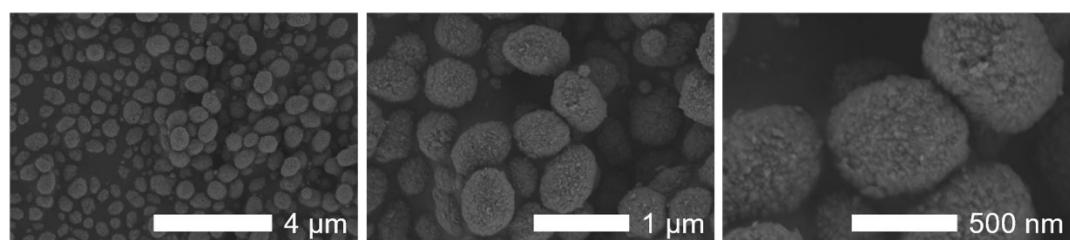


Figure S6. SEM images of zeolite beta prepared in the laboratory (i.e., u-lab-beta)

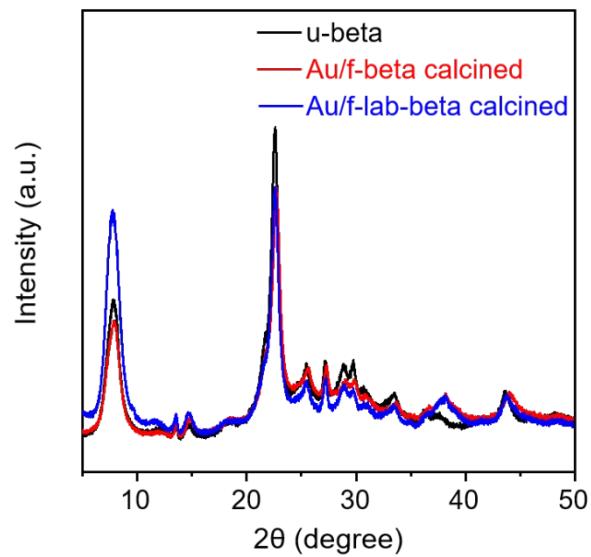


Figure S7. XRD patterns of Au/f-beta and Au/f-lab-beta samples after calcination; the XRD pattern of the commercial u-beta is displayed for comparison.

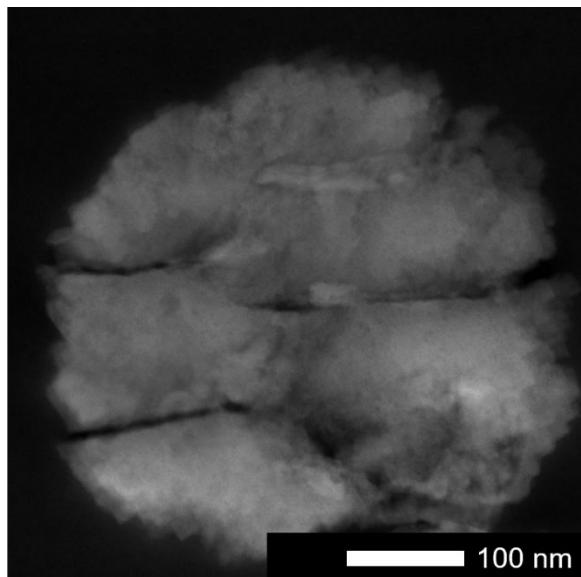


Figure S8. STEM image of the ultramicrotome-cross-sectioned Au/u-lab-beta sample after O_2 calcination at $350^\circ C$

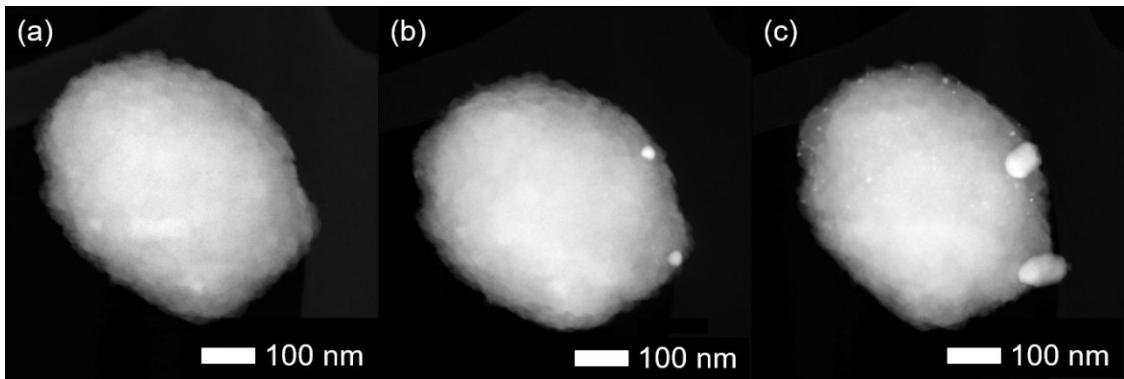


Figure S9. STEM images of in-situ heated Au/u-lab-beta as-synthesized (a), heated for 2 h at 550 °C (b), and the same crystal heated further for 2 h at 700 °C (c)

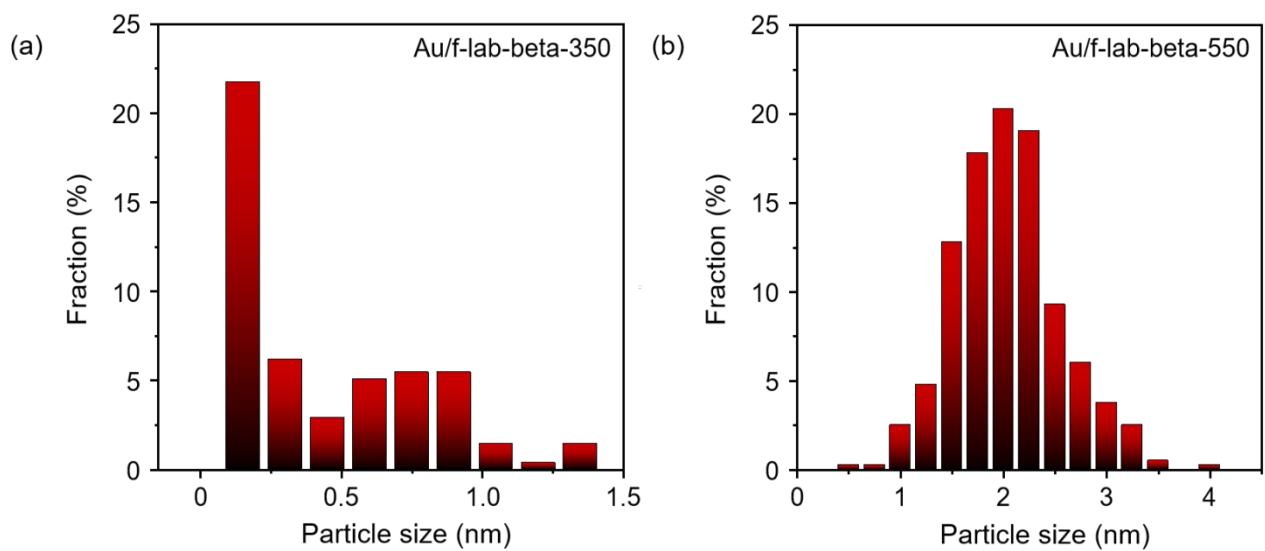


Figure S10. Particle size distributions of the Au metal supported on Au/f-lab-beta after calcination at (a) 350 °C and (b) 550 °C

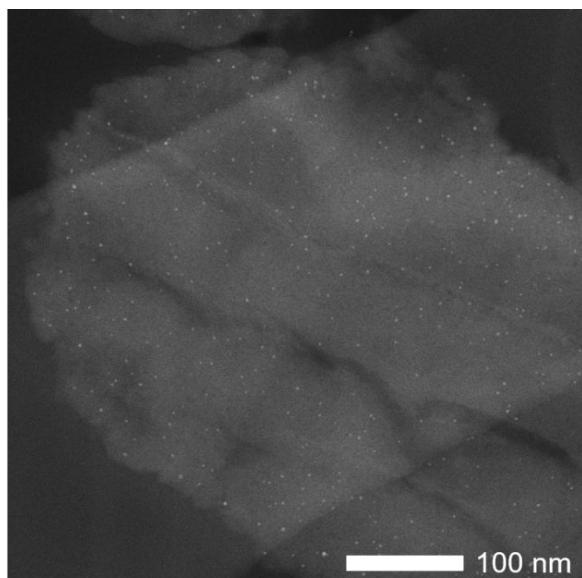


Figure S11. STEM image of the ultramicrotome cross-sectioned Au/f-lab-beta sample after O_2 calcination at 550 °C

(a)

Au/f-beta-350	
Nitrogen (%)	0.37
Carbon (%)	2.7
Hydrogen (%)	1.0
Sulphur (%)	0.49
Totals (%)	4.56

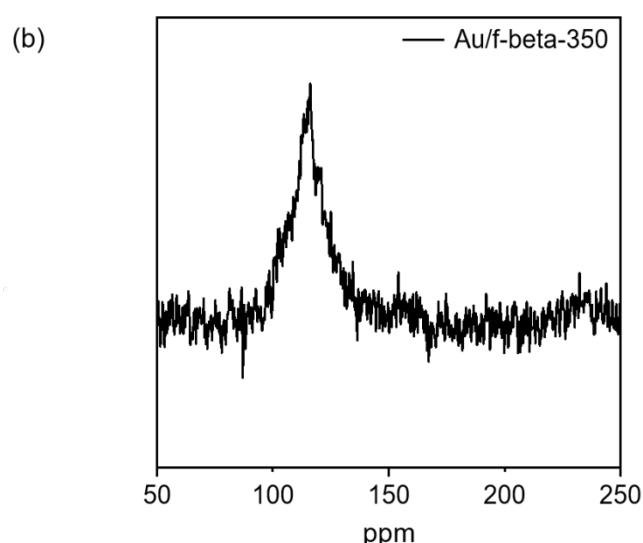


Figure S12. Elemental analysis (a), and $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ CP MAS NMR spectrum (b) of Au/f-beta after calcination at 300 °C

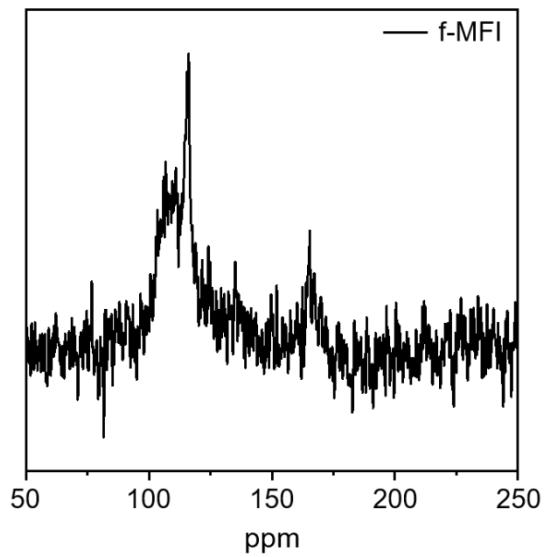


Figure S13. Solid-state $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ CP MAS NMR spectrum of f-MFI

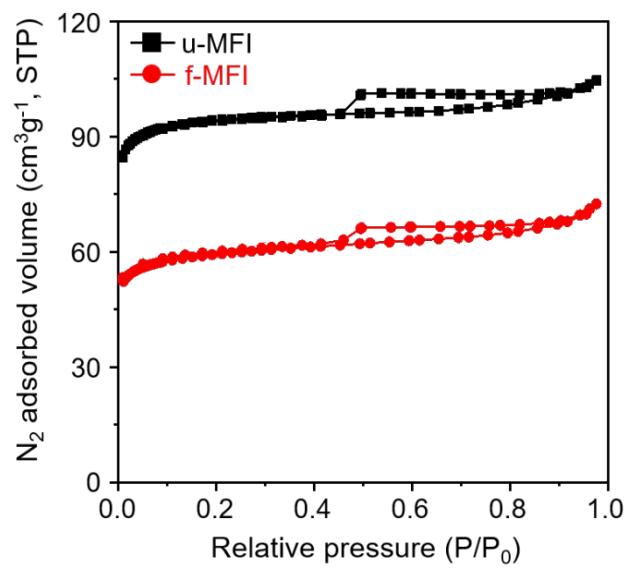


Figure S14. N_2 sorption isotherms of f-MFI and u-MFI samples

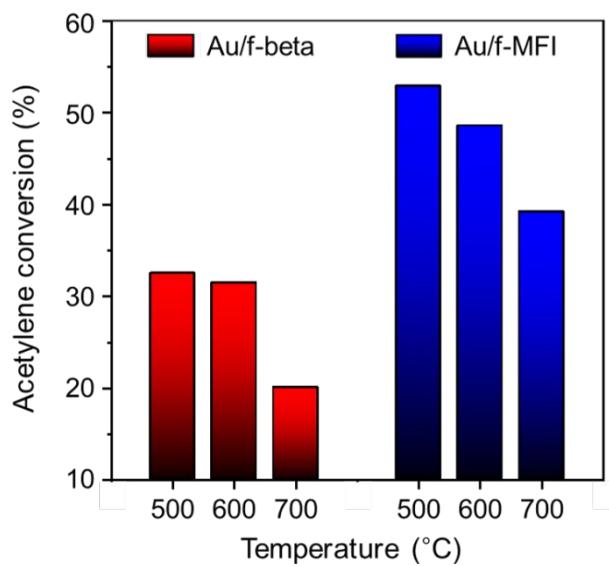


Figure S15. Mass activities of 0.48 Au/f-beta and 0.48 Au/f-MFI activated at various temperatures under the following reaction conditions: WHSV = 0.465 h⁻¹, temperature = 250 °C, mole ratio of C₂H₂: H₂: N₂ = 1: 10: 19

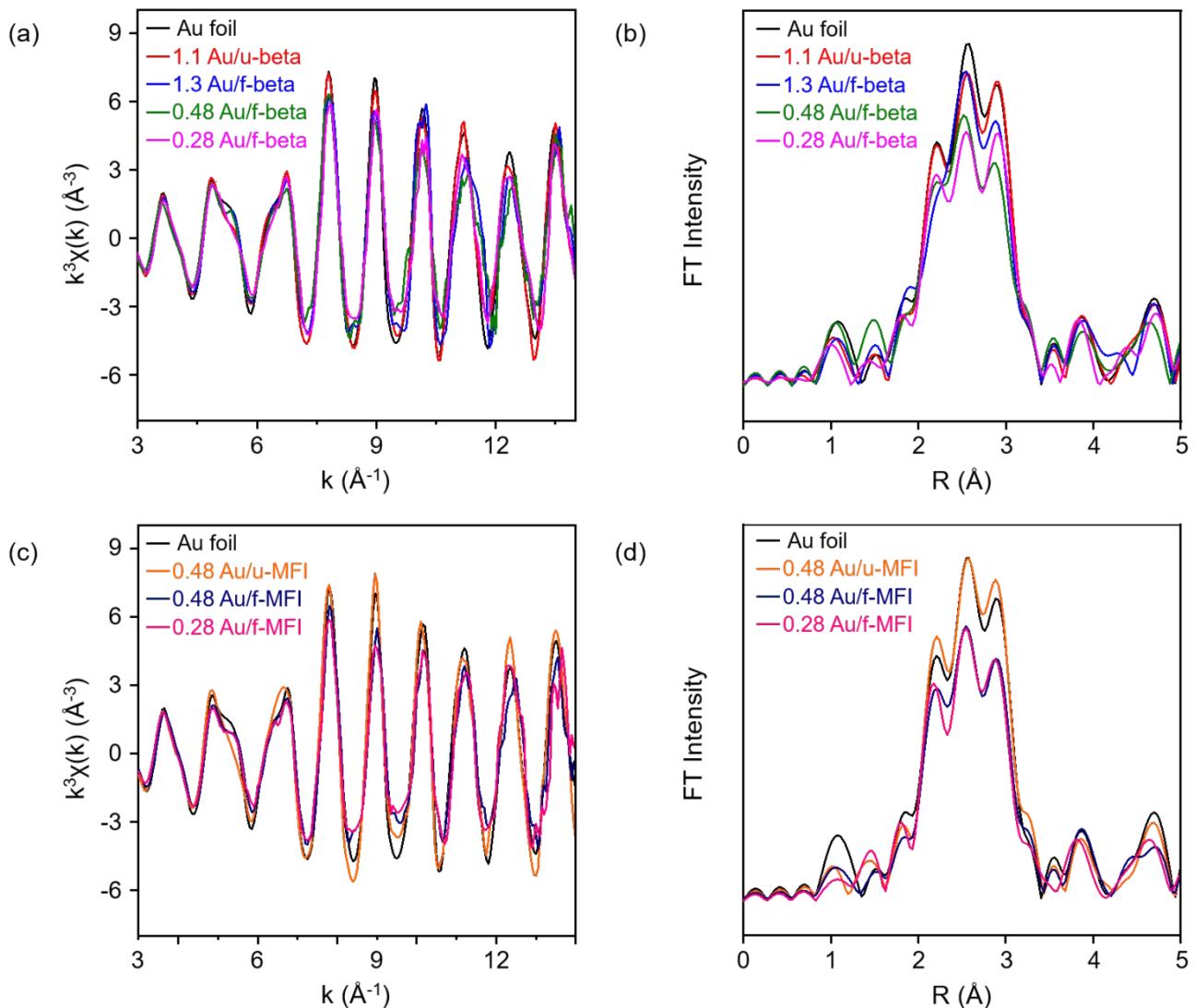


Figure S16. $k^3\chi(k)$ EXAFS spectrum (left-hand column) and the corresponding Fourier transforms (right-hand column) at Au L₃-edge of Au foil (black), 1.1 Au/u-beta (red), 1.3 Au/f-beta (blue), 0.48 Au/f-beta (green), 0.28 Au/f-beta (purple), 0.48 Au/u-MFI (orange), 0.48 Au/f-MFI (navy) and 0.28 Au/f-MFI (pink)

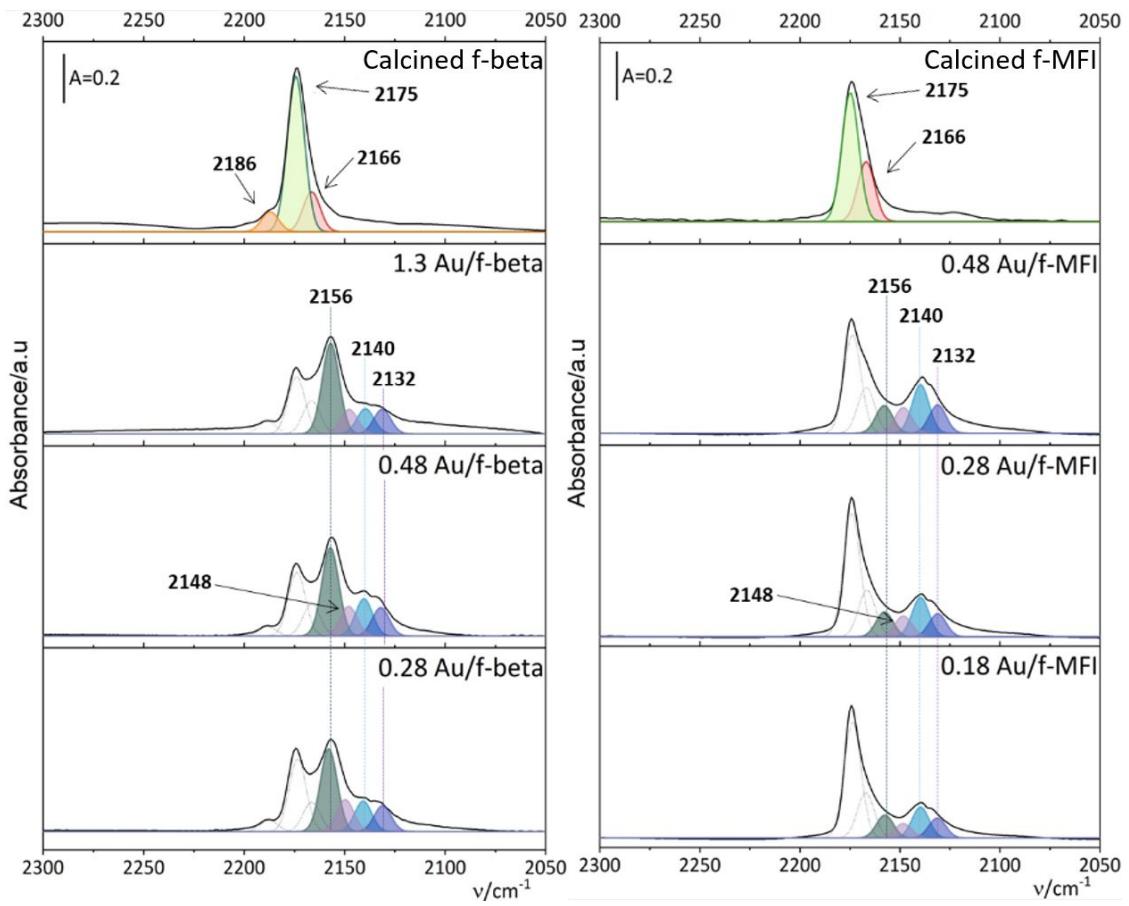


Figure S17. FTIR spectra of the calcined f-beta, 1.3 Au/f-beta, 0.48 Au/f-beta, 0.28 Au/f-beta, calcined f-MFI, 0.48 Au/f-MFI, 0.28 Au/f-MFI, and 0.18 Au/f-MFI recorded after exposure to CO until full saturation and subsequent removal of physically adsorbed CO at -150 °C.

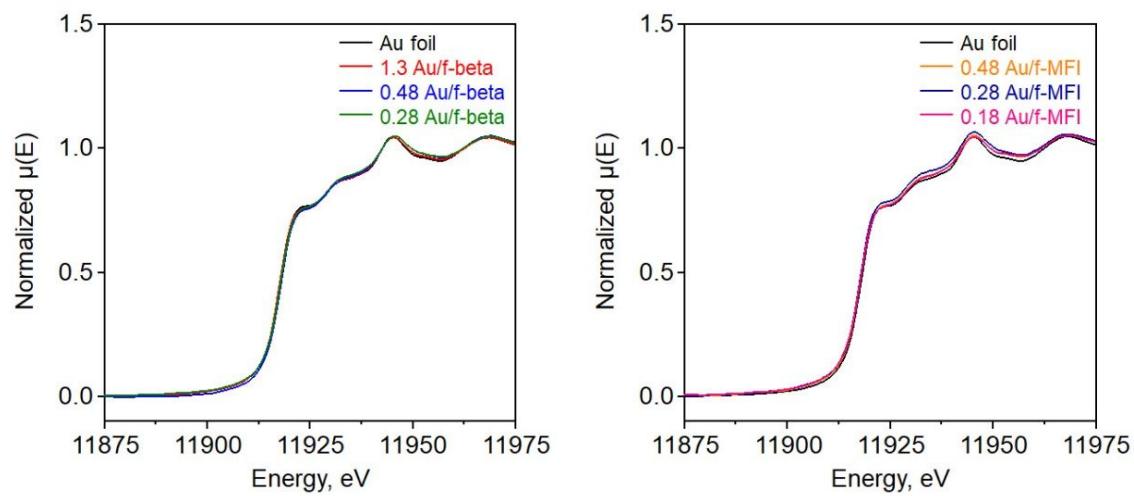


Figure S18. XANES spectra of Au foil, 1.3 Au/f-beta, 0.48 Au/f-beta, 0.28 Au/f-beta, 0.48 Au/f-MFI, 0.28 Au/f-MFI, and 0.18 Au/f-MFI, which was activated by H₂ reduction at 300 °C