

PET waste as organic linker source for the sustainable preparation of MOF-derived methane dry reforming catalysts.

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Supplementary informations

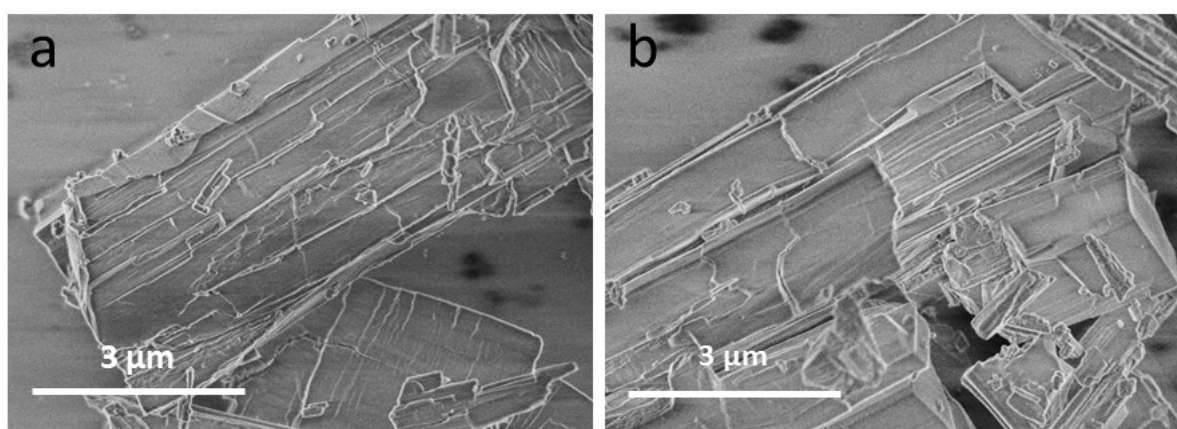


Figure S1. SEM images of (a) MIL-53-PET_{AC} and (b) Ni-MIL-53-PET_{Imp}

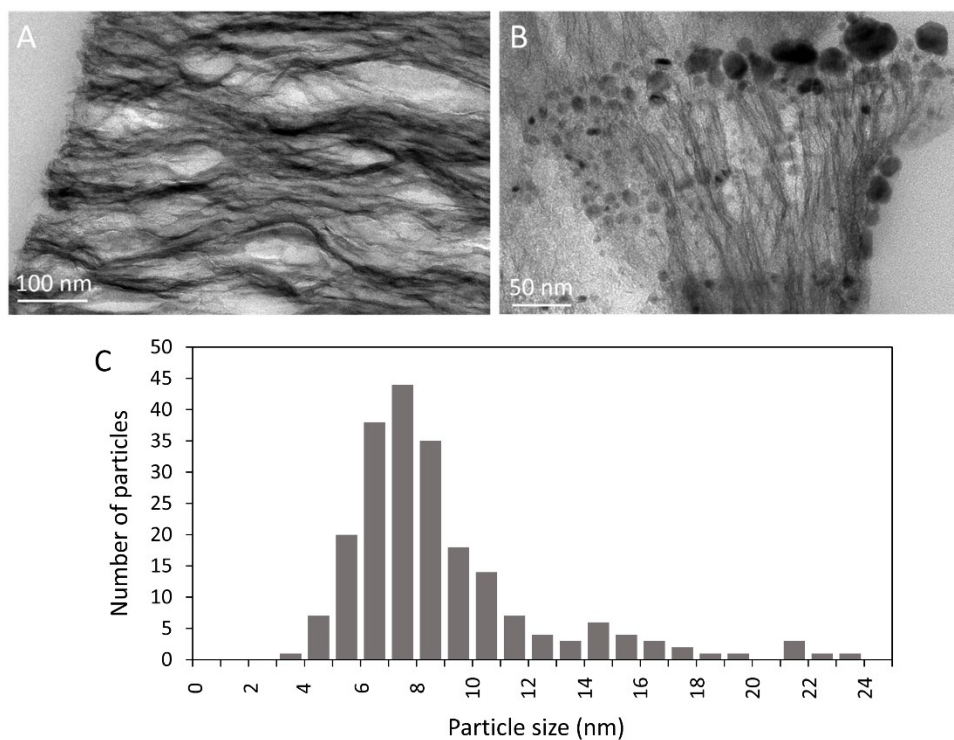


Figure S2: TEM image of (A) a microtome cut of calcined Ni-Al₂O₃-BDC and (B) of the same sample after reduction at 800°C under H₂ (Ni⁰-Al₂O₃-BDC). (C) Histogram established from 220 Ni⁰ nanoparticles in typical TEM images of Ni⁰-Al₂O₃-BDC.

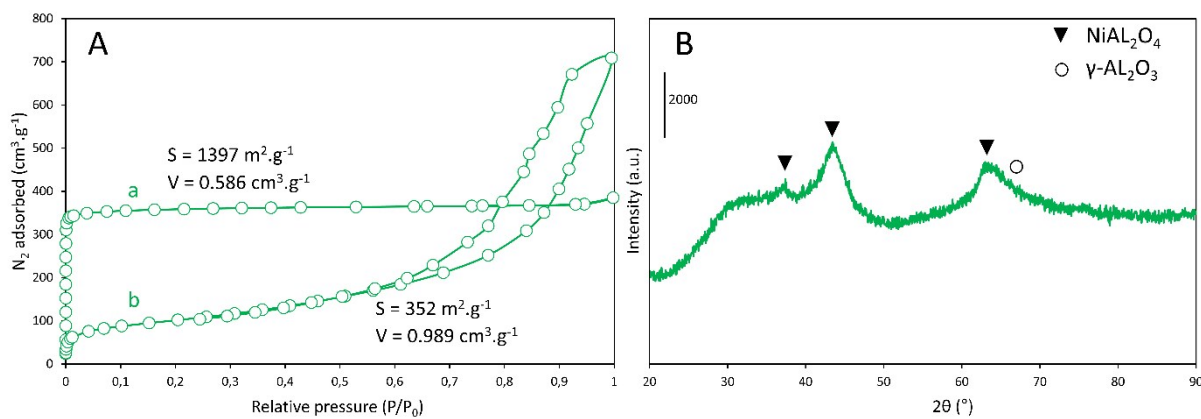


Figure S3: (A) N₂ sorption analyses and textural properties (BET Surface area and pore volume) of (a) MIL-53-BDC_{AC} and (b) Ni-Al₂O₃-BDC; (B) X-ray diffraction pattern of Ni-Al₂O₃-BDC.

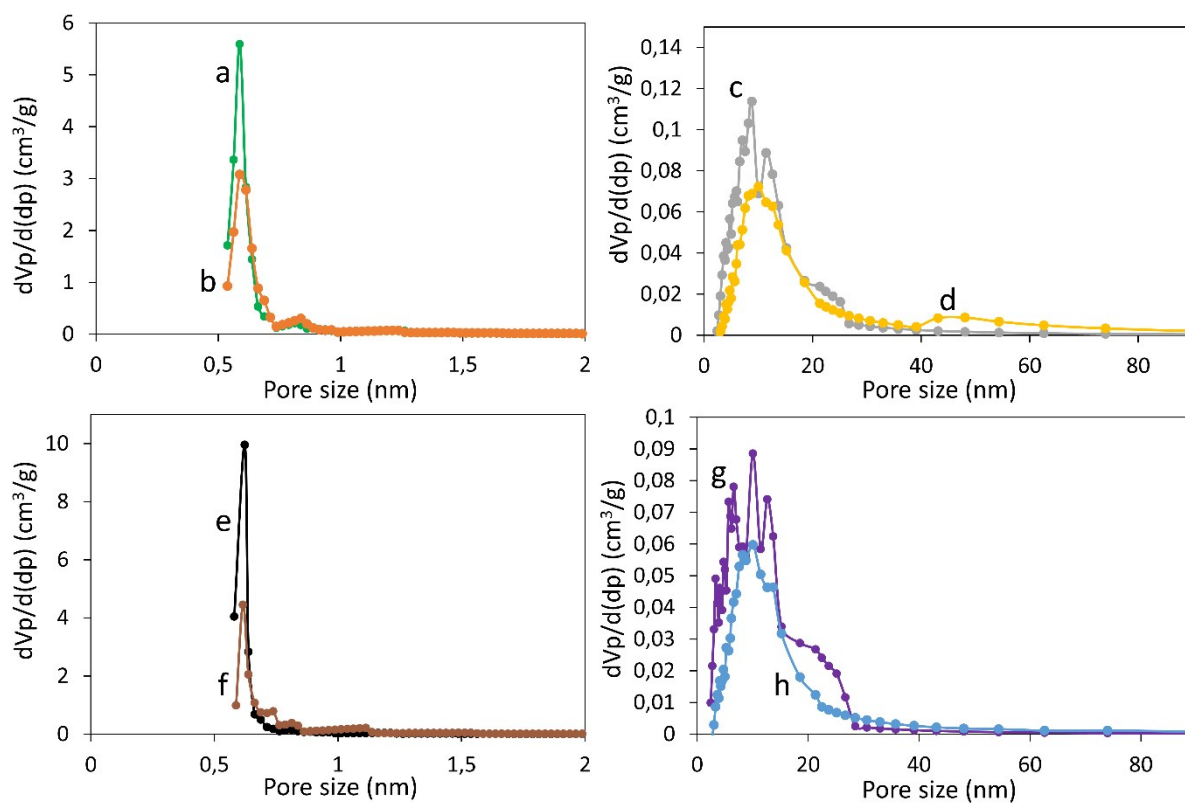


Figure S4. Pore size distributions assessed by applying the Horvath-Kawazoe model of (a) MIL-53-PET_{AC}, (b) Ni-MIL-53-PET, (c) Ni-Al₂O₃-PET, (d) Ni⁰-Al₂O₃-PET, (e) MIL-53-BDC_{AC}, (f) Ni-MIL-53-BDC, (g) Ni-Al₂O₃-BDC and (d) Ni⁰-Al₂O₃-BDC.

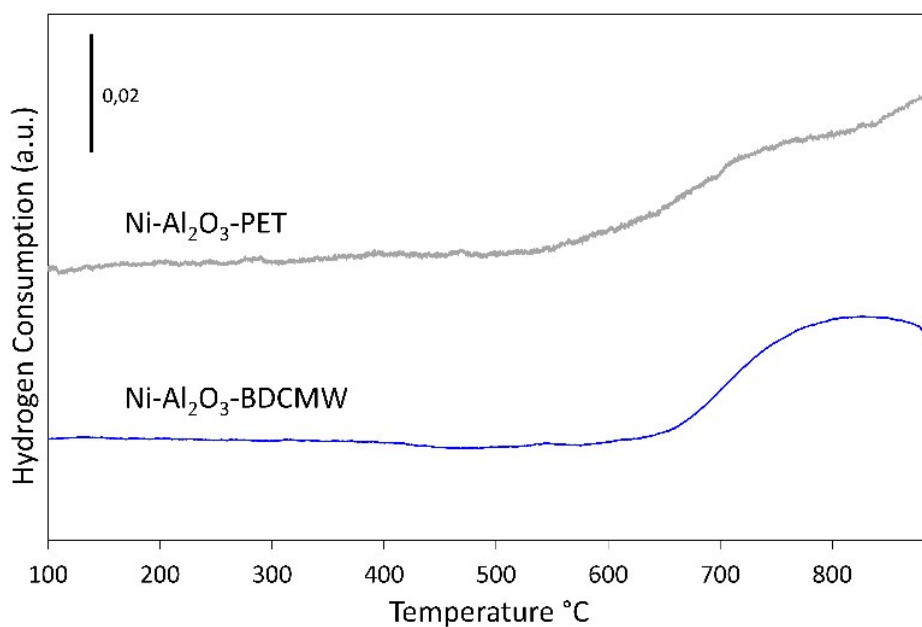


Figure S5. TPR profiles of the samples Ni-Al₂O₃-PET and Ni-Al₂O₃-BDC_{MW}.

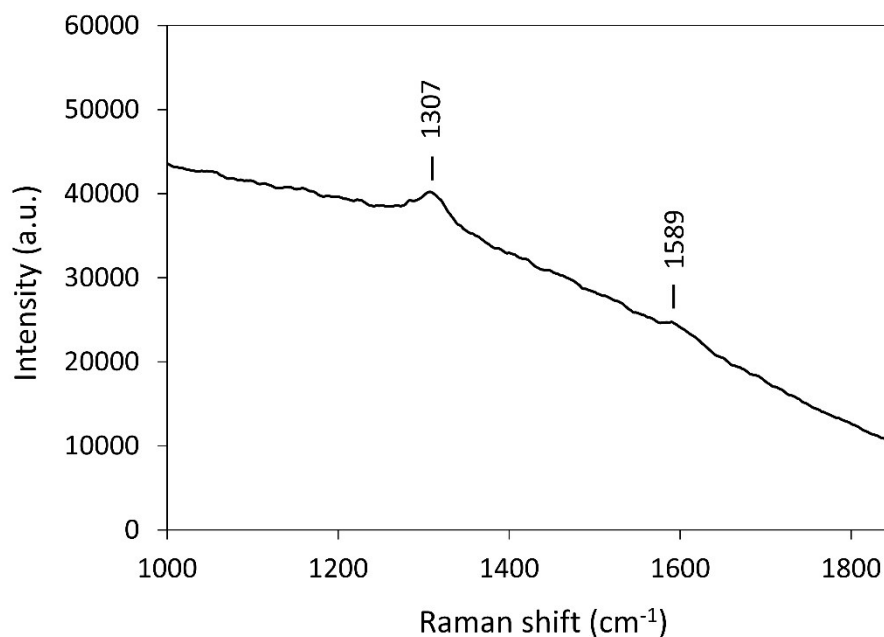


Figure S6. Raman spectroscopy profiles of the spent Ni-Al₂O₃-PET catalyst (the wavy baseline is supposedly due to fluorescence coming from the glass wool used in the test reactor). The two bands at 1307 cm⁻¹ and 1589 cm⁻¹ correspond to the D and G bands typical of the doubly degenerated phonon mode of carbon atoms on the sp² carbon network with high degree of symmetry and order (graphitic carbon, G-band, 1589 cm⁻¹) and of a disordered structural mode of carbon species (D-band, 1307 cm⁻¹).