

Supporting Information

Low-Temperature Pd/Zeolite Passive NO_x Adsorbers: Structure, Performance and Adsorption Chemistry

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S1

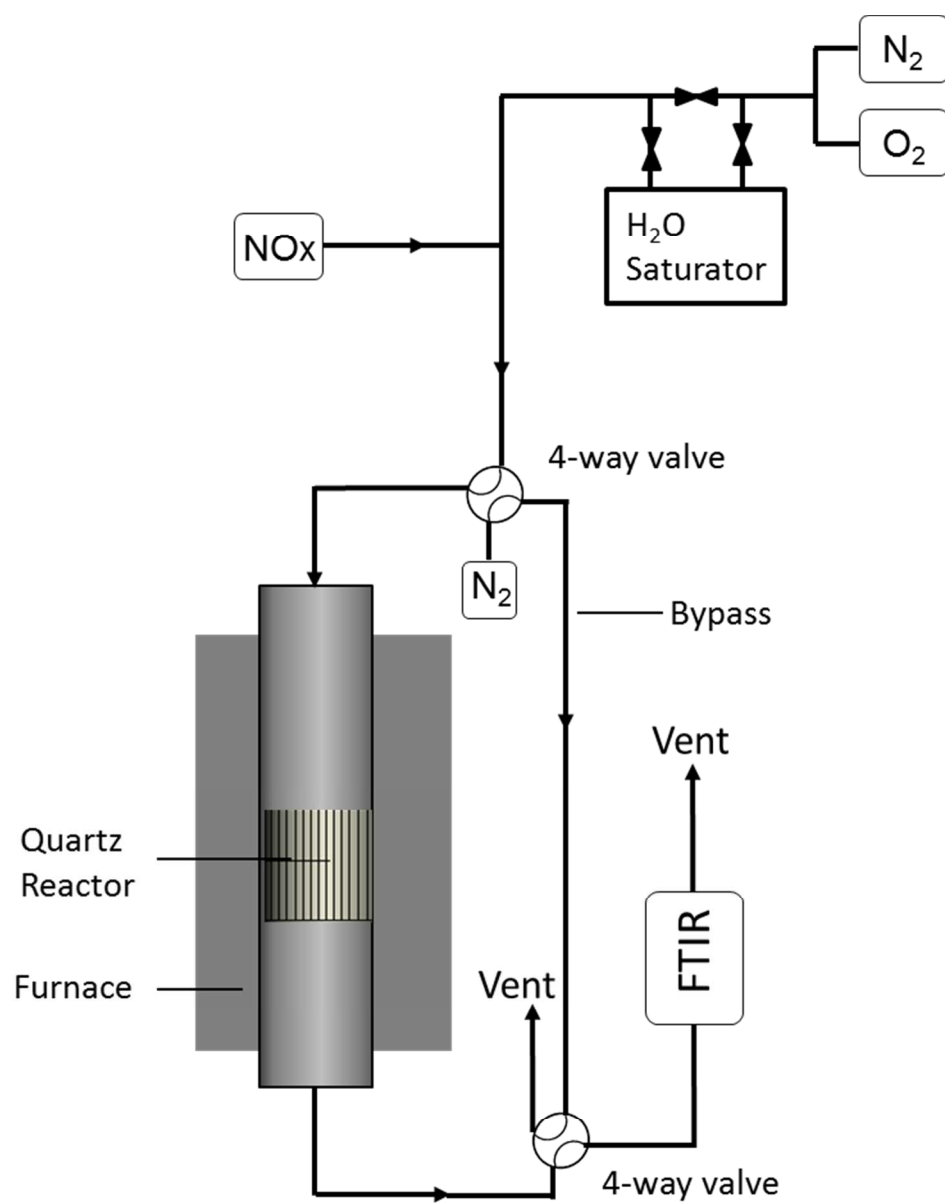
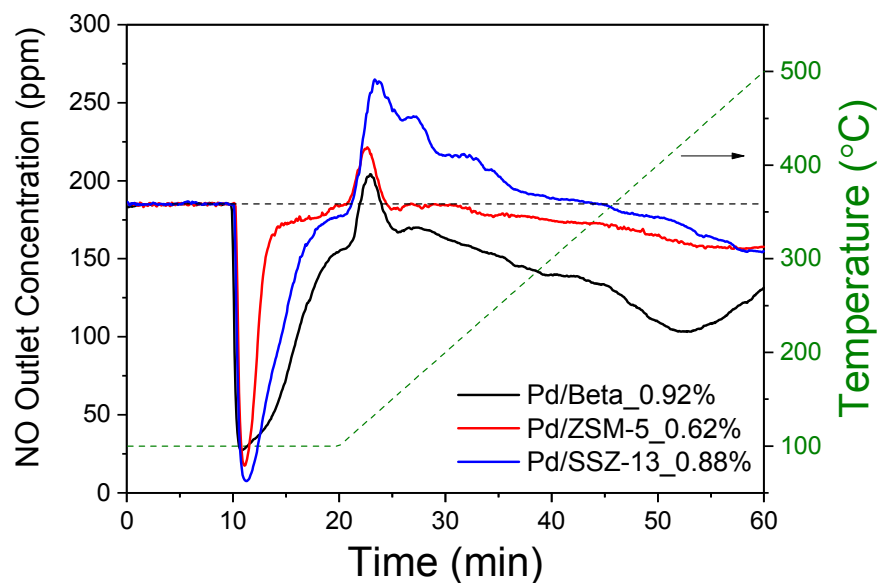
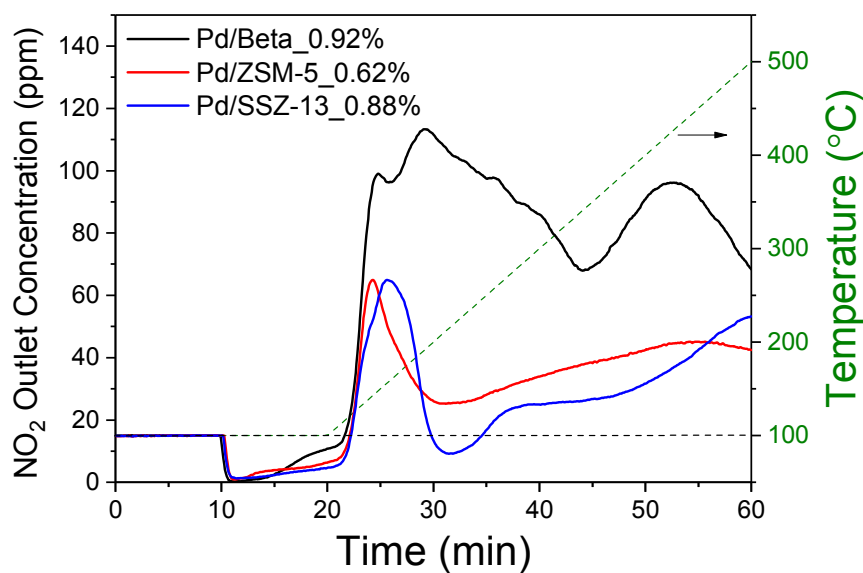


Figure S1: Schematic of the reactor and analyzer system.

S2



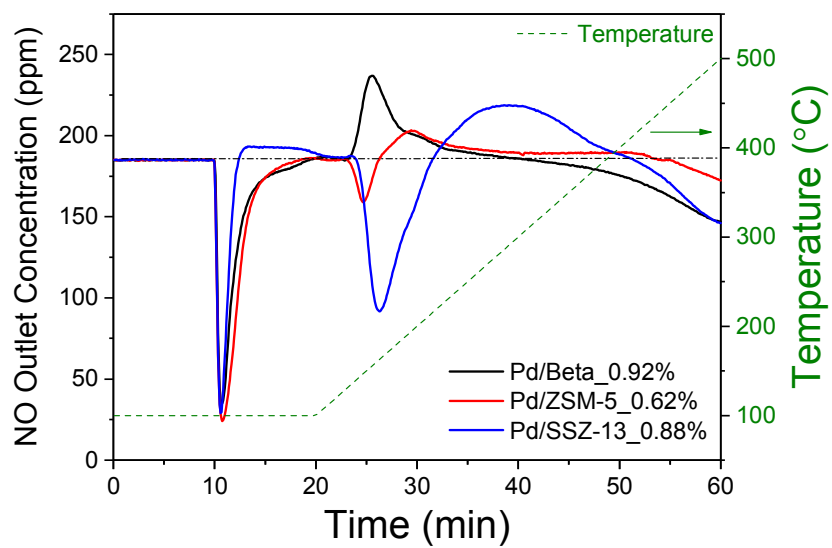
(a)



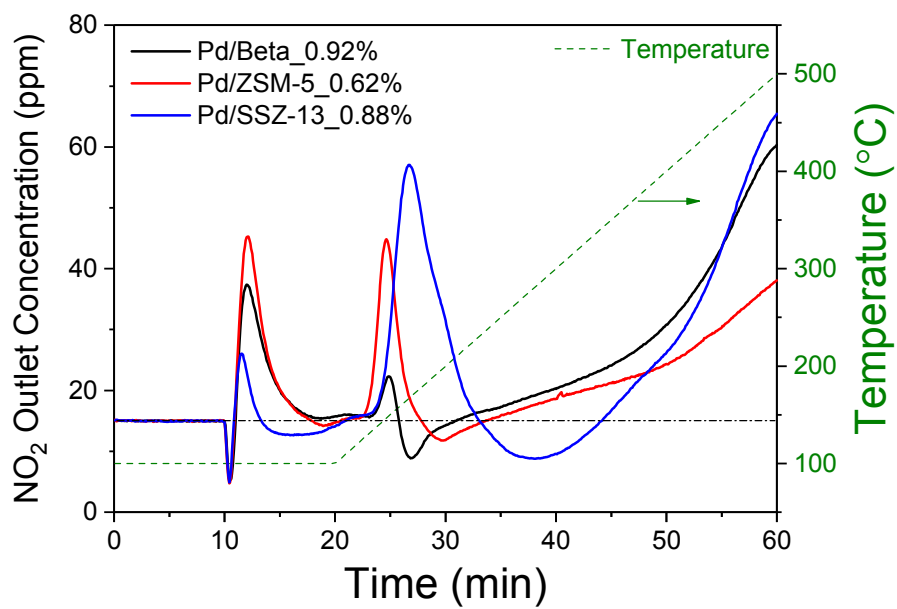
(b)

Fig. S2: NO (a) and NO₂ (b) adsorption and release profiles on the three Pd/zeolites in the absence of H₂O and CO in the feed. The corresponding total NO_x profiles are shown in Fig. 1(a) of the main text.

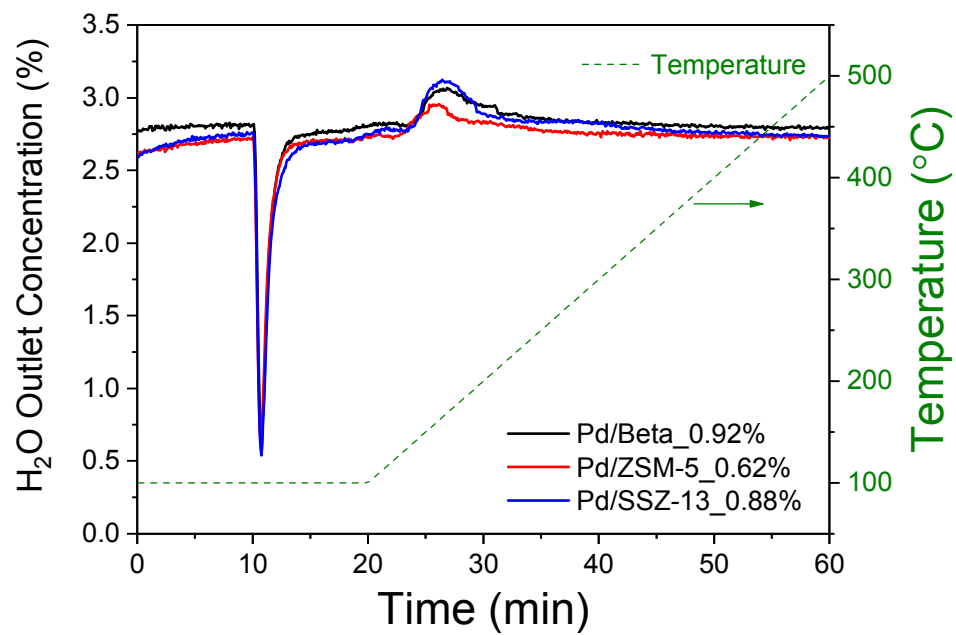
S3



(a)



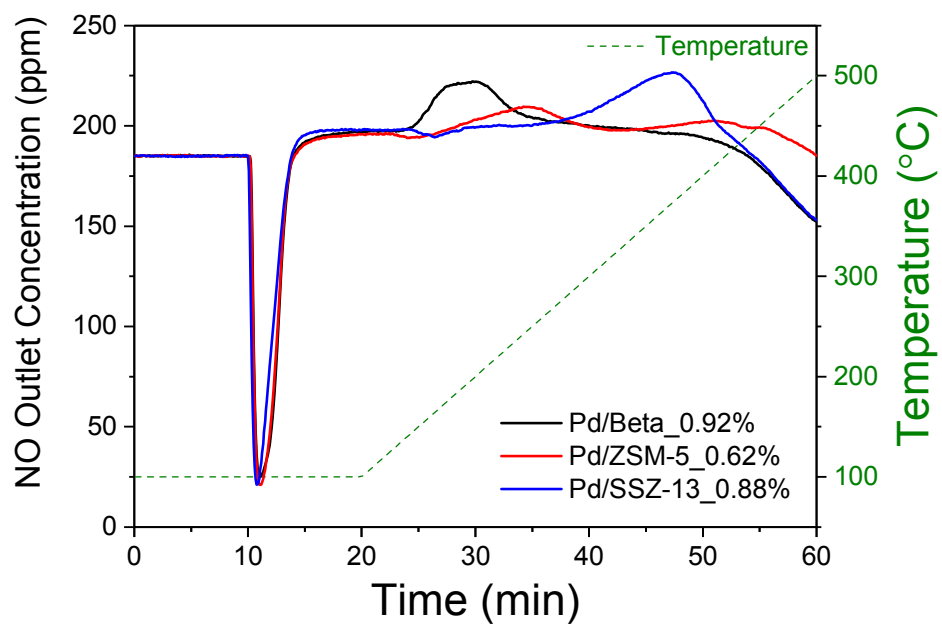
(b)



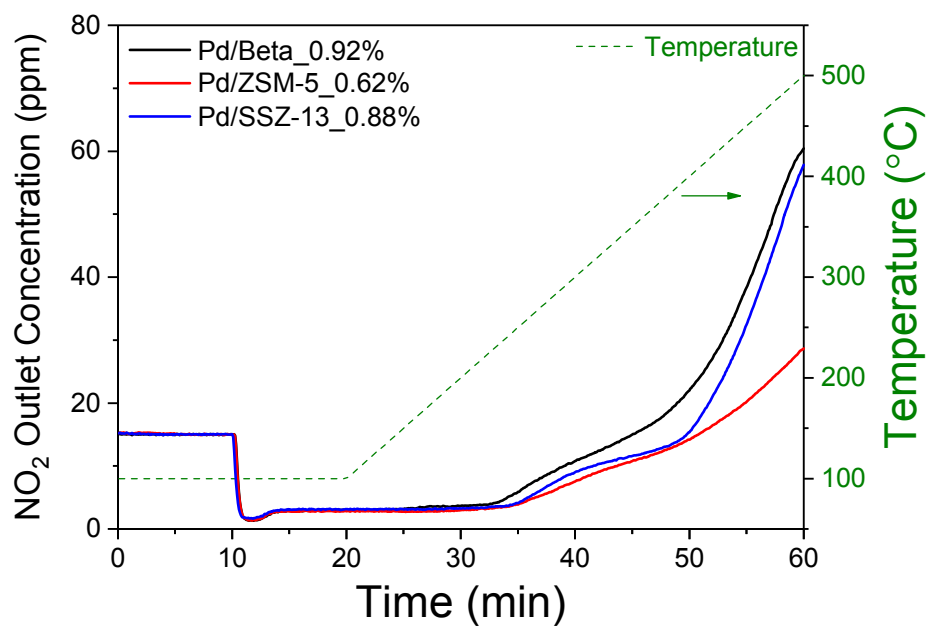
(c)

Fig. S3: NO (a), NO₂ (b) and H₂O (c) adsorption and release profiles on the three Pd/zeolites in the presence of H₂O but absence of CO in the feed. The corresponding total NO_x profiles are shown in Fig. 1(b) of the main text.

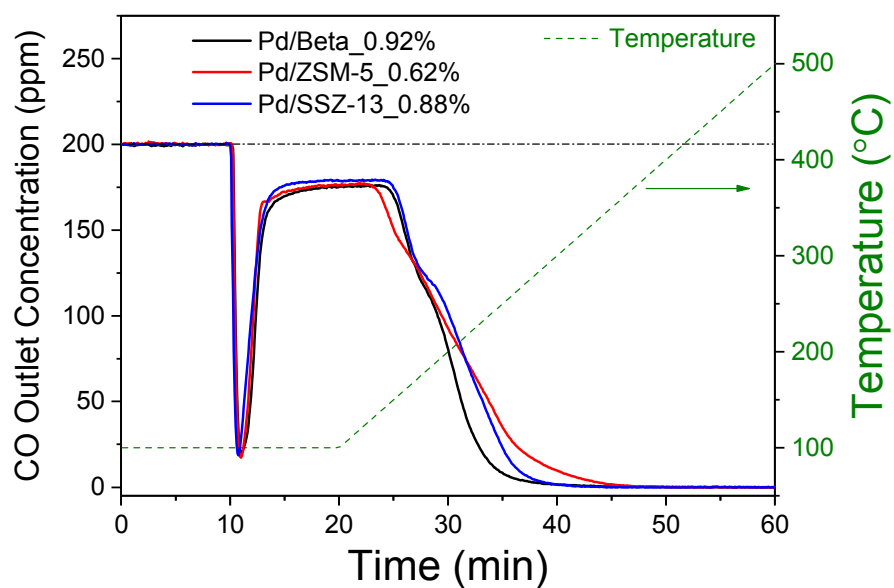
S4



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. S4: NO (a), NO₂ (b) and CO (c) adsorption and release profiles on the three Pd/zeolites in the presence of both H₂O and CO in the feed. The corresponding total NO_x profiles are shown in Fig. 1(c) of the main text.



Fig. S5: STEM image of the fresh Pd/SSZ-13_0.88%. Note the presence of extremely finely dispersed PdOx clusters deposited on external surfaces.

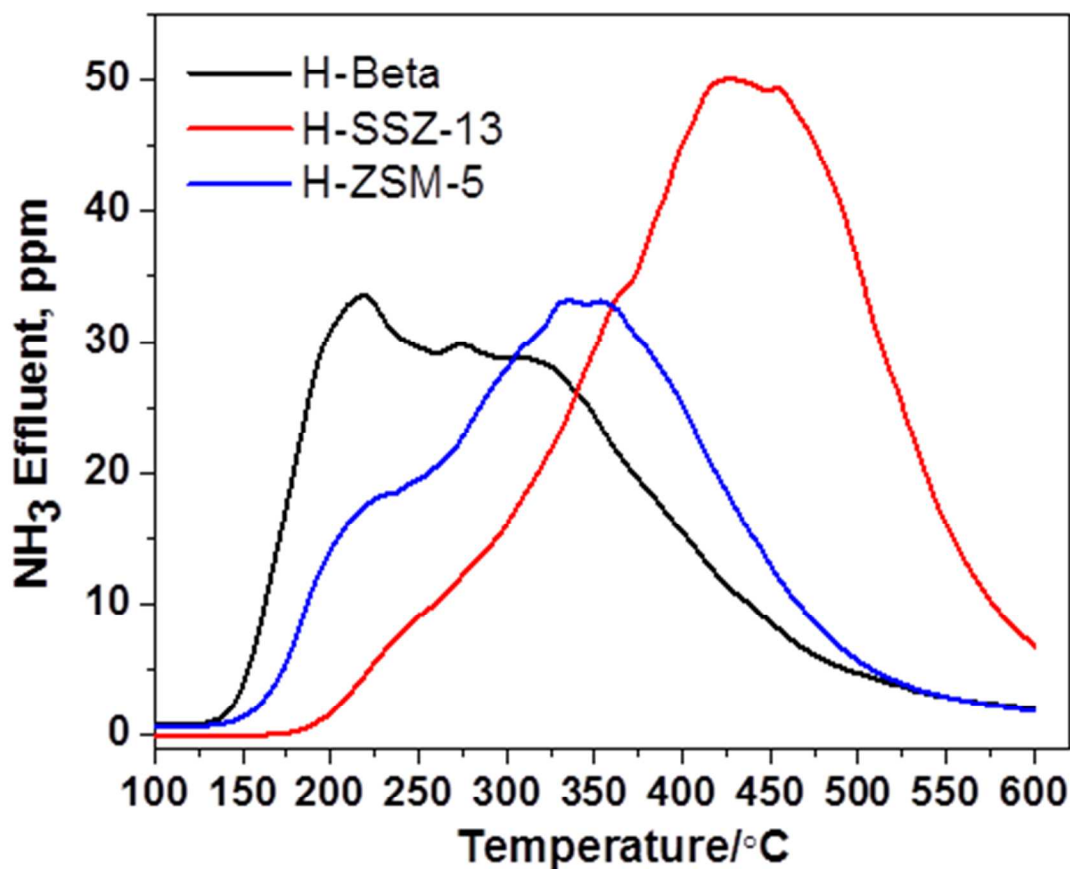


Fig. S6: Brønsted acidity (strength and site density) of the H/Beta, H/SSZ-13 and H/ZSM-5 materials probed with NH₃-TPD. NH₃ adsorption and purging are carried out at 100 °C. NH₃ desorption above ~300 °C can be attributed to desorption from Brønsted acid sites. These measurements clearly demonstrate that Brønsted acidity follows the trend that H/SSZ-13 > H/ZSM-5 > H/Beta.

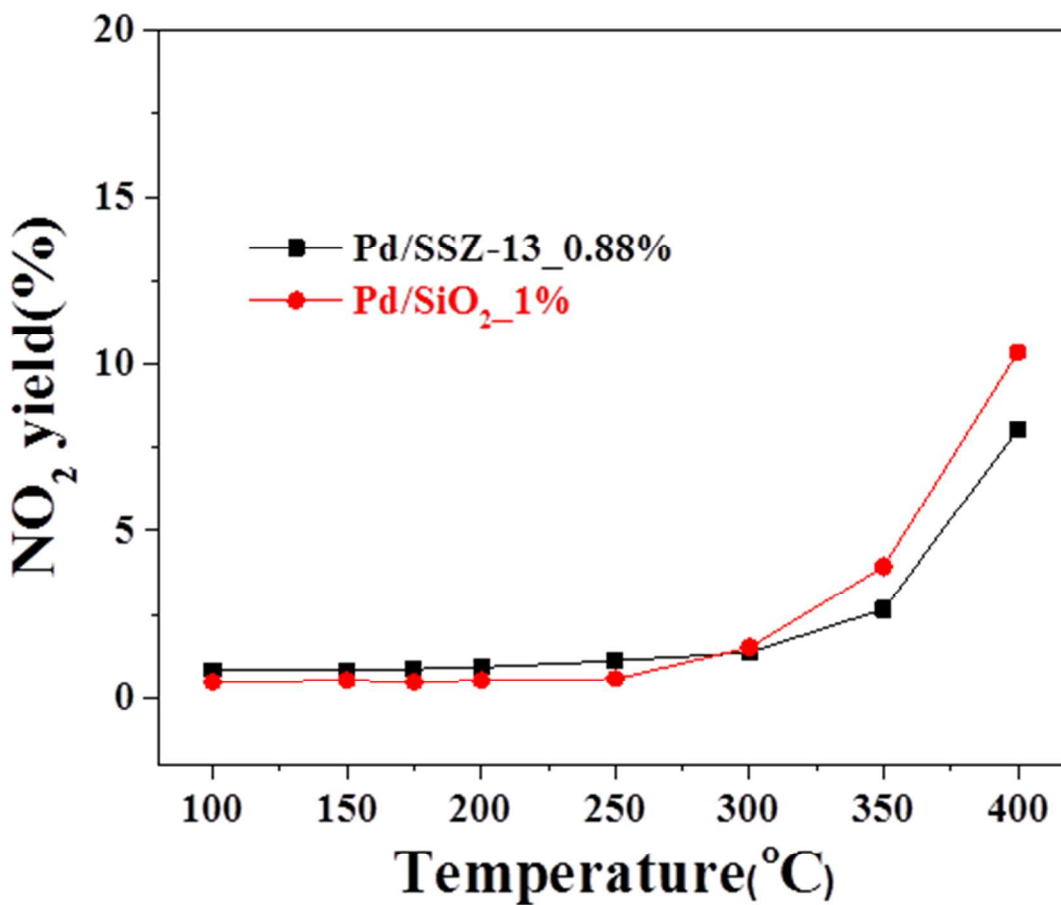


Fig. S7: Steady-state NO oxidation over Pd/SSZ-13_0.88% and Pd/SiO₂_1%. Note that below ~300 °C, NO₂ outlet concentrations are essentially identical to the background concentrations indicating that catalytic NO oxidation to NO₂ only occurs at temperatures higher than ~300 °C. This indicates that NO₂ formation at lower temperatures during NO_x trapping originates from NO oxidation by PdO_x.