

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# Chemical vapor deposition of trimethylaluminium on dealuminated faujasite zeolite

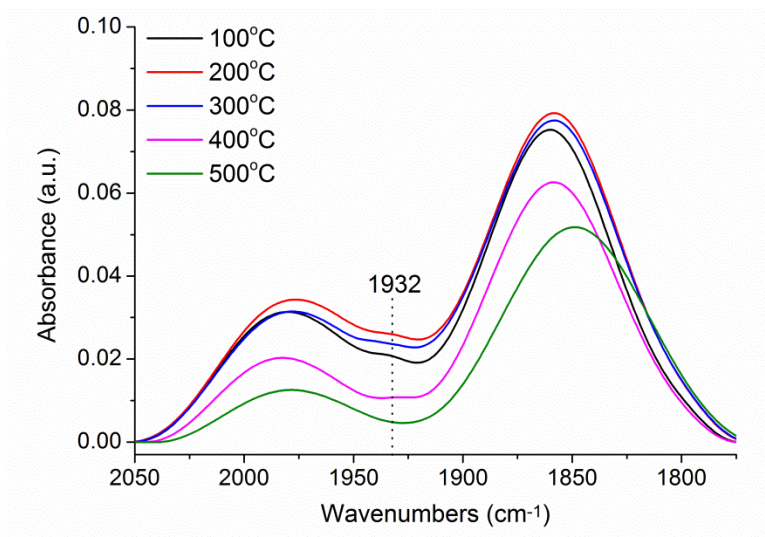
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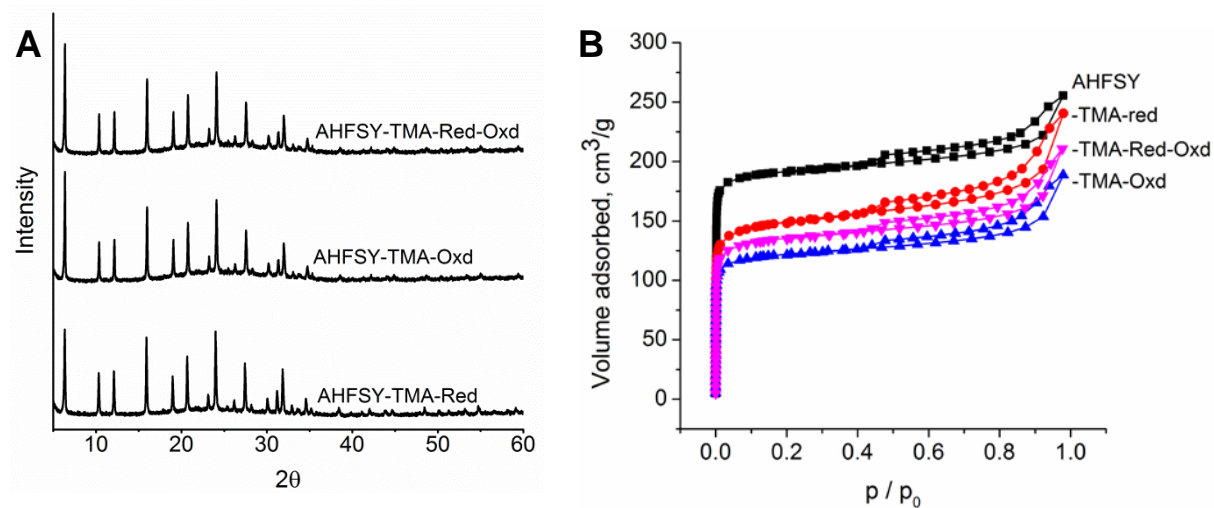
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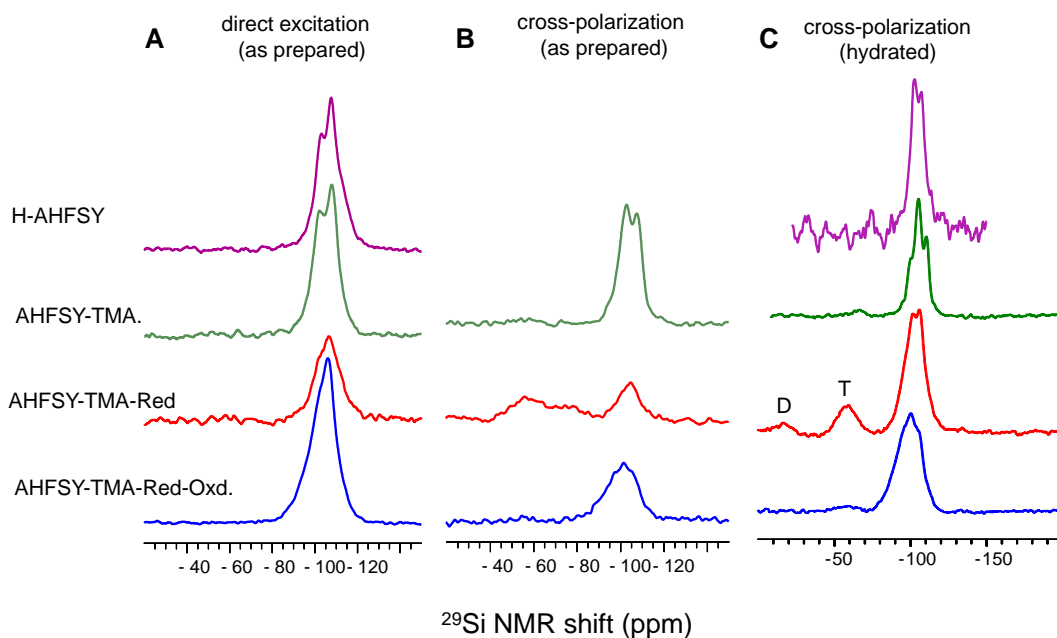
## 1. Supplementary results



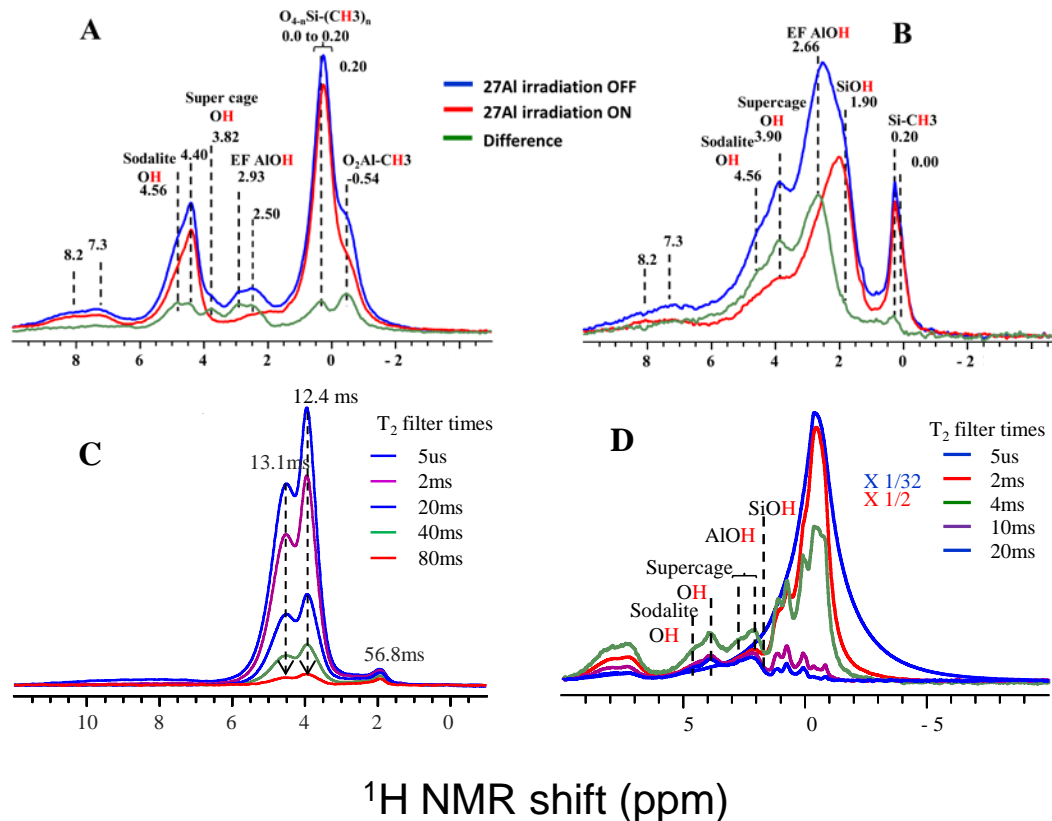
**Figure S1.** In situ FTIR spectra in the region of  $\nu(\text{Al-H})$  collected upon the decomposition of the grafted TMA species on AHFSY zeolite via reduction in 50 mbar  $\text{H}_2$  at different temperatures.



**Figure S2.** (A) Powder XRD patterns and (B) adsorption-desorption Ar isotherms of TMA-modified zeolites.



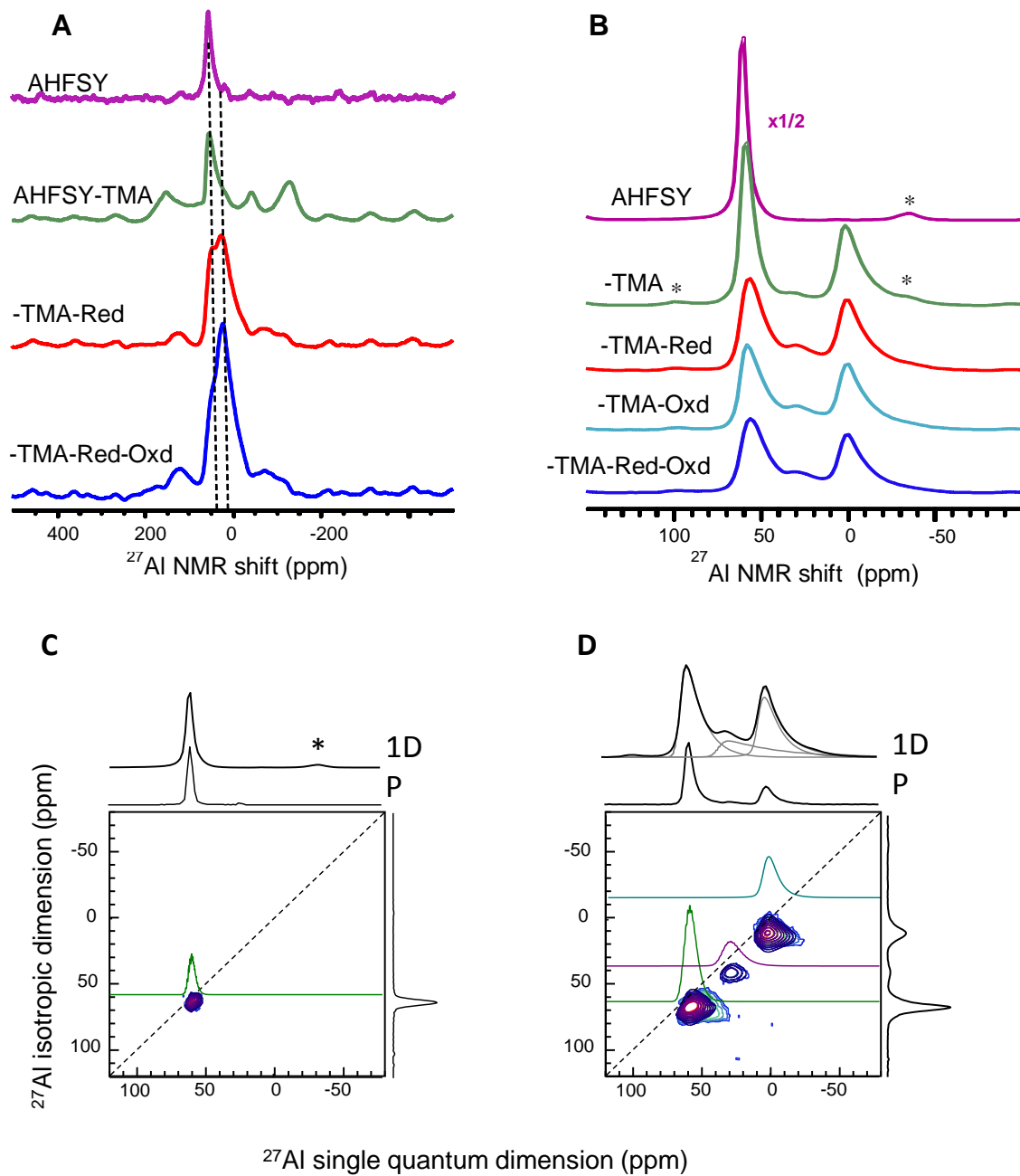
**Figure S3.**  $^{29}\text{Si}$  MAS NMR spectra of AHFSY, AHFSY-TMA, AHFSY-TMA-Red and AHFSY-TMA-Red-Oxd zeolites: (A) high power proton decoupled direct-excitation - and (B) cross-polarization  $^{29}\text{Si}$  NMR spectra of the as-prepared zeolites; (C) cross-polarization spectra of air-exposed, hydrated samples



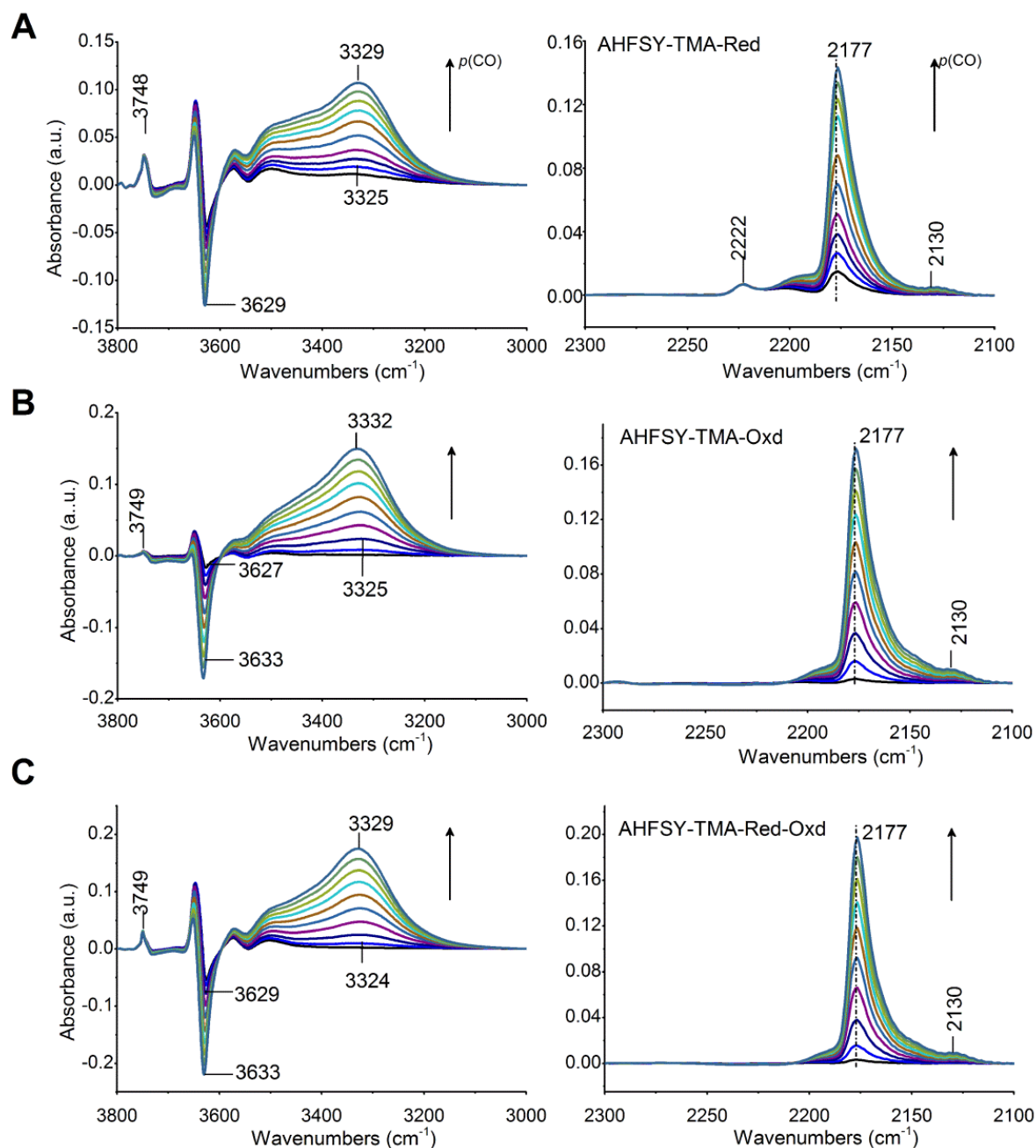
**Figure S4.**  $^1\text{H}$ - $\{^{27}\text{Al}\}$  TRAPDOR effect in (A) reduced and (B) reduced-oxidized TMA modified AHFSY zeolite: Blue and red lines represent  $^1\text{H}$  MAS NMR spectra without and without  $^{27}\text{Al}$  irradiation, respectively, while the green line represent a difference spectrum. (C,D) Proton  $T_2$  filtered of dehydrated (C) AHFSY and (D) AHFSY-TMA at varied echo times  $2\tau = 0.05, 2, 4, 10$  and  $20$  ms. The  $T_2$  ( $^1\text{H}$ ) values of different sites in dehydrated AHFSY zeolite are mentioned above the peaks. The silanol moiety in AHFSY with  $\delta \sim 2$  ppm has a relatively long  $T_2$  value (56 ms).

**\* Are silanol signals ( $\sim 2$  ppm) in AHSFY-TMA absent, or hidden under the intense  $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_n$  signal?**

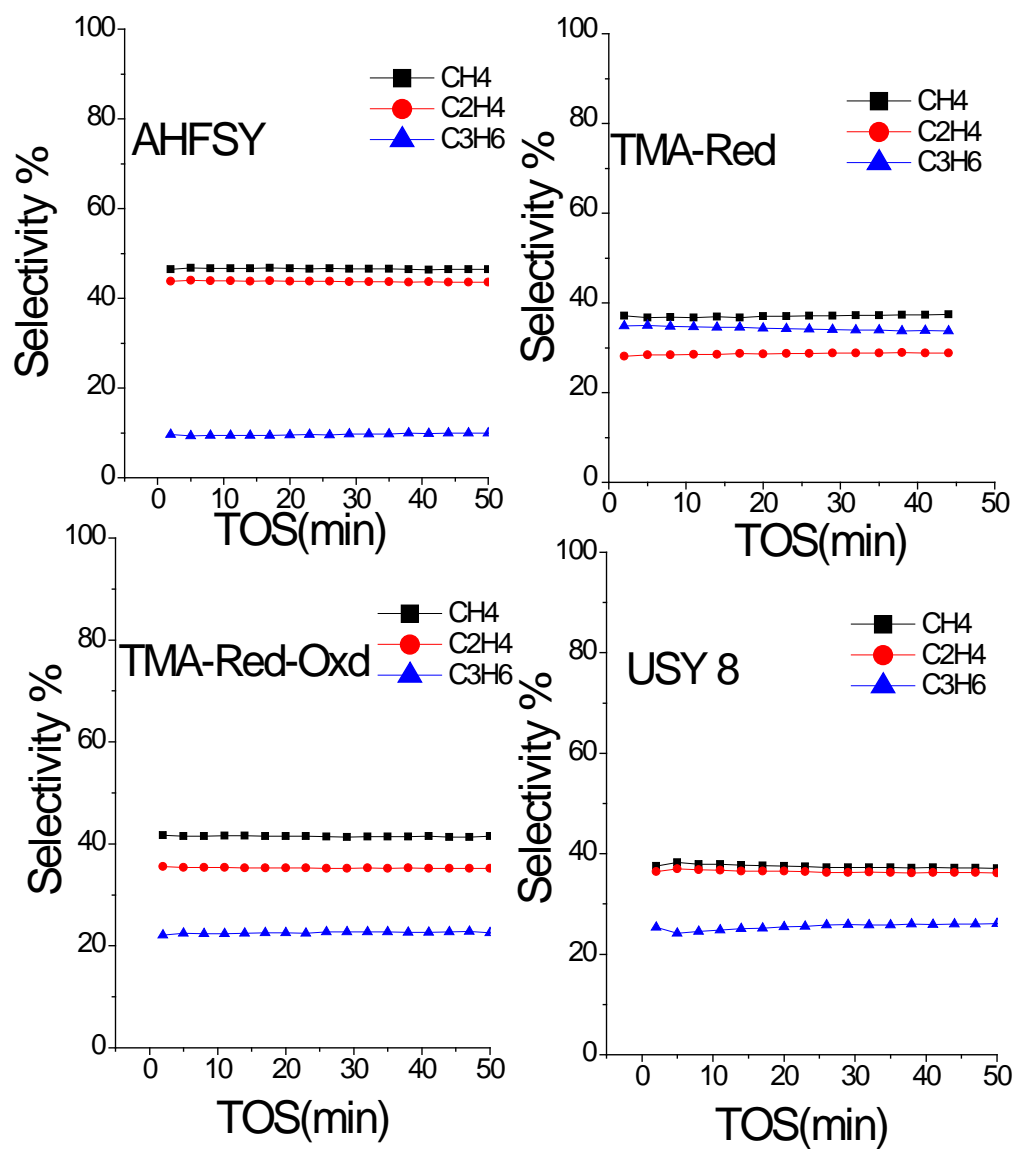
From the stack plot of the  $T_2(^1\text{H})$ -filtered spectra of AHFSY-TMA (Fig. S4D) it can be seen that the silanol signal is absent, whereas a small BAS and AlOH fraction is visible. This may be compared with the  $T_2$ -filtered spectra of the AHFSY parent zeolite (Fig. S4C), in which the silanol protons decay relatively slowly as a function of the echo time in comparison to the BAS and AlOH fraction. This indicates, that, if *unperturbed* SiOH would be present in AHFSY-TMA, it should be clearly recognizable at long filter time. Since this is not the case, we conclude that the silanol signal is not just hidden under the intense  $\text{Al}(\text{CH}_3)_n$  signal, but is really absent and the silanols have reacted with TMA, as well.



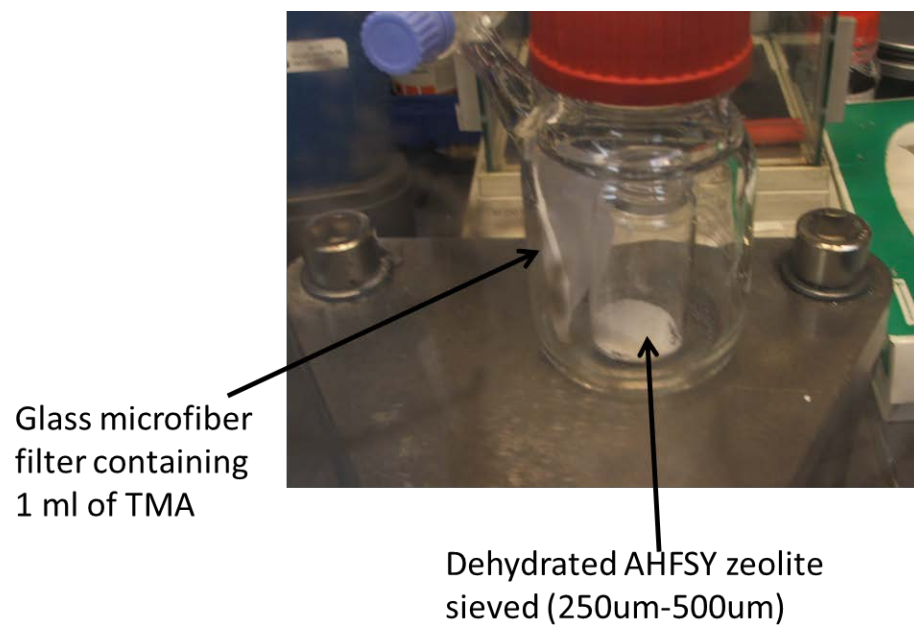
**Figure S5.** (A, B) 1D single pulse excitation  $^{27}\text{Al}$  MAS NMR spectra of (A) dehydrated and (B) hydrated parent and TMA-modified zeolites and (C,D) MQMAS NMR spectra of hydrated (C) AHFSY and (D) AHFSY-TMA-Oxd (spinning side bands are marked with \*).



**Figure S6.** The evolution of  $\nu(\text{OH})$  (left panel) and  $\nu(\text{CO})$  (right panel) upon the progressive adsorption of CO on dehydrated (A) AHFSY-TMA-Red, (B) AHFSY-TMA-Oxd, (C) AHFSY-TMA-Red-Oxd at the liquid nitrogen temperature.



**Figure S7.** The selectivities of propane cracking at 590°C.



**Figure S8** : The setup used for CVD of TMA on dehydrated AHFSY zeolite inside the nitrogen-flushed glove-box.