

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Synthesis of Niobium-doped Titanate Nanotubes as Solid Acid Catalysts

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**Table S1** Nb contents of Nb-TiO<sub>2</sub> and Nb-TiNTs measured by ICP and XPS.

Catalyst	Nb/Ti ratio (%)	
	ICP	XPS
Nb(1%)-TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.8	1.6
Nb(1%)-TiNT	0.9	1.7
Nb(5%)-TiO <sub>2</sub>	4.7	9.2
Nb(5%)-TiNT	4.9	10
Nb(10%)-TiO <sub>2</sub>	11	20
Nb(10%)-TiNT	10	25

**Table S2** Surface area and pore volume of various titanate materials.

Catalyst	Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	Total pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )
TiNT	350	0.63
Nb(1%)-TiNT	388	0.87
Nb(3%)-TiNT	423	0.40
Nb(5%)-TiNT	431	0.60
Nb(7%)-TiNT	457	0.58
Nb(10%)-TiNT	438	0.50

**Table S3** The catalytic performance of Nb-based catalysts for the alkylation of aromatics with benzyl alcohol.

Catalyst	Substrate	Reaction temperature (K)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ref.
Nb(5%)-TiNT	toluene	373	6	100	This work
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ·nH <sub>2</sub> O	anisole	Reflux temperature <sup>a</sup>	9	37.6	S1
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ·nH <sub>2</sub> O	toluene	Reflux temperature <sup>b</sup>	9	3.3	S1
H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> treated Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ·nH <sub>2</sub> O	anisole	Reflux temperature <sup>a</sup>	9	85.2	S1
H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> treated Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ·nH <sub>2</sub> O	toluene	Reflux temperature <sup>b</sup>	9	31.8	S1
Mesoporous Nb-oxide	anisole	Reflux temperature <sup>a</sup>	9	80	S2
Sulfated Mesoporous Nb-oxide	anisole	Reflux temperature <sup>a</sup>	0.5	100	S2
Nb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> /Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	anisole	413	3	50	S3
Layered niobium oxide	anisole	373	2	36.4	S4
HTiNbO <sub>5</sub> nanosheets	anisole	373	2	0	S5
HNb <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> nanosheets	anisole	373	2	1.8	S5

<sup>a</sup>The temperature would be higher than 423 K because the boiling temperature of anisole and benzyl alcohol is 426.8 K and 478 K, respectively.

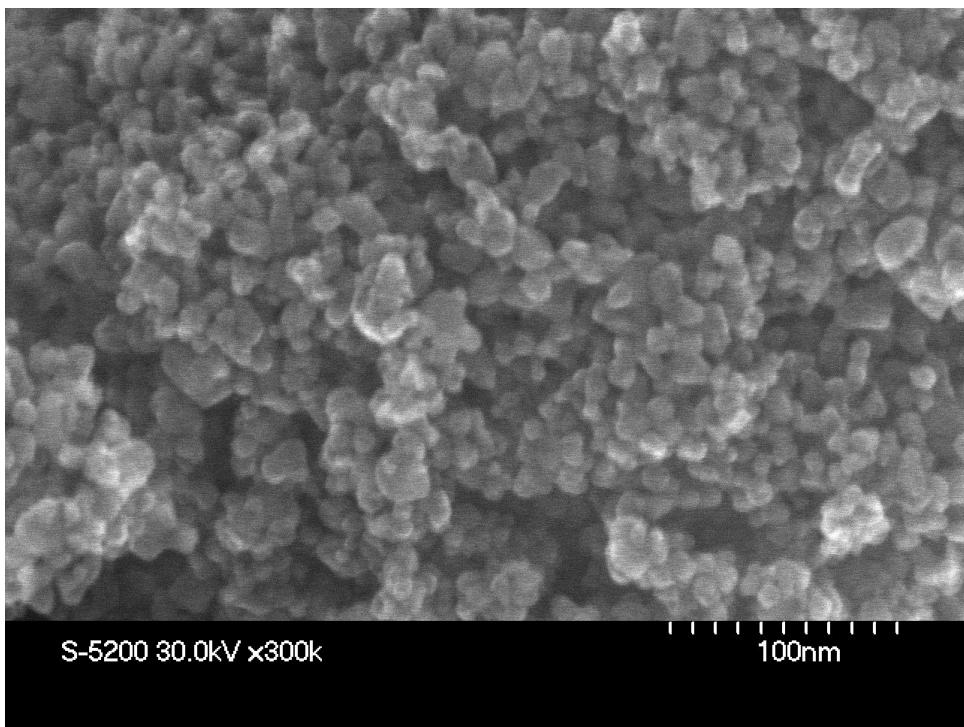
<sup>b</sup>The temperature would be higher than 383 K because the boiling temperature of toluene is 383.6 K.

**Table S4** Acid amount of Nb-TiNT.

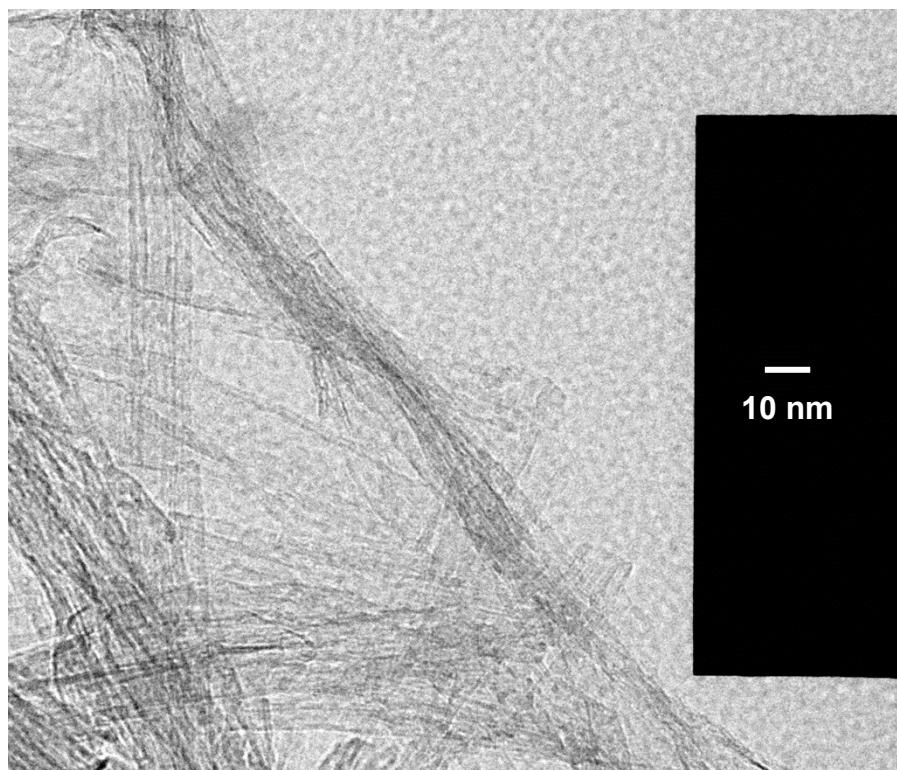
Catalyst	Acid amount (mmol g <sup>-1</sup> )	
	Brønsted	Lewis
TiNT	0.21	0.27
Nb(1%)-TiNT	0.21	0.21
Nb(5%)-TiNT	0.22	0.23
Nb(10%)-TiNT	0.22	0.27

**Table S5** Relative ratios for various acid sites observed in Fig. 9.

Catalyst	Relative ratio (%)			
	56 ppm	61ppm	65 ppm	70 ppm
TiNT	21.2	35.2	27.7	15.8
Nb(1%)-TiNT	18.9	33.8	28.4	18.9
Nb(3%)-TiNT	11.4	38.1	31.1	19.4
Nb(5%)-TiNT	16.8	31.4	31.4	20.5
Nb(7%)-TiNT	16.1	32.8	29.5	21.6
Nb(10%)-TiNT	18.0	31.5	30.3	20.2

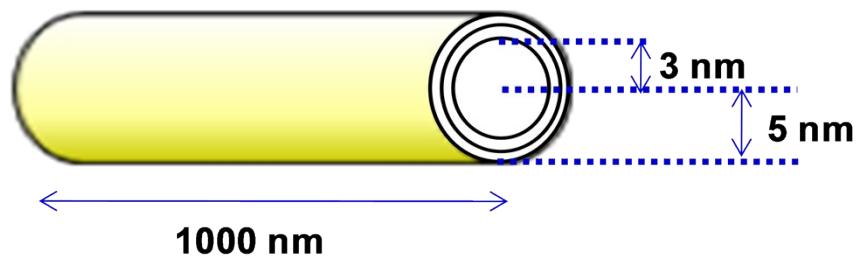


**Figure S1** SEM image of Nb(5%)-TiO<sub>2</sub>.

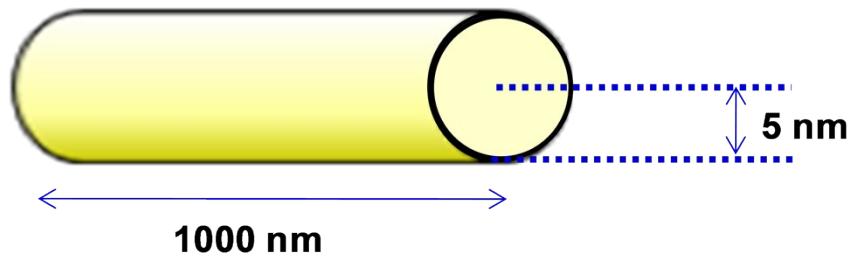


**Figure S2** TEM image of Nb(5%)-TiNT.

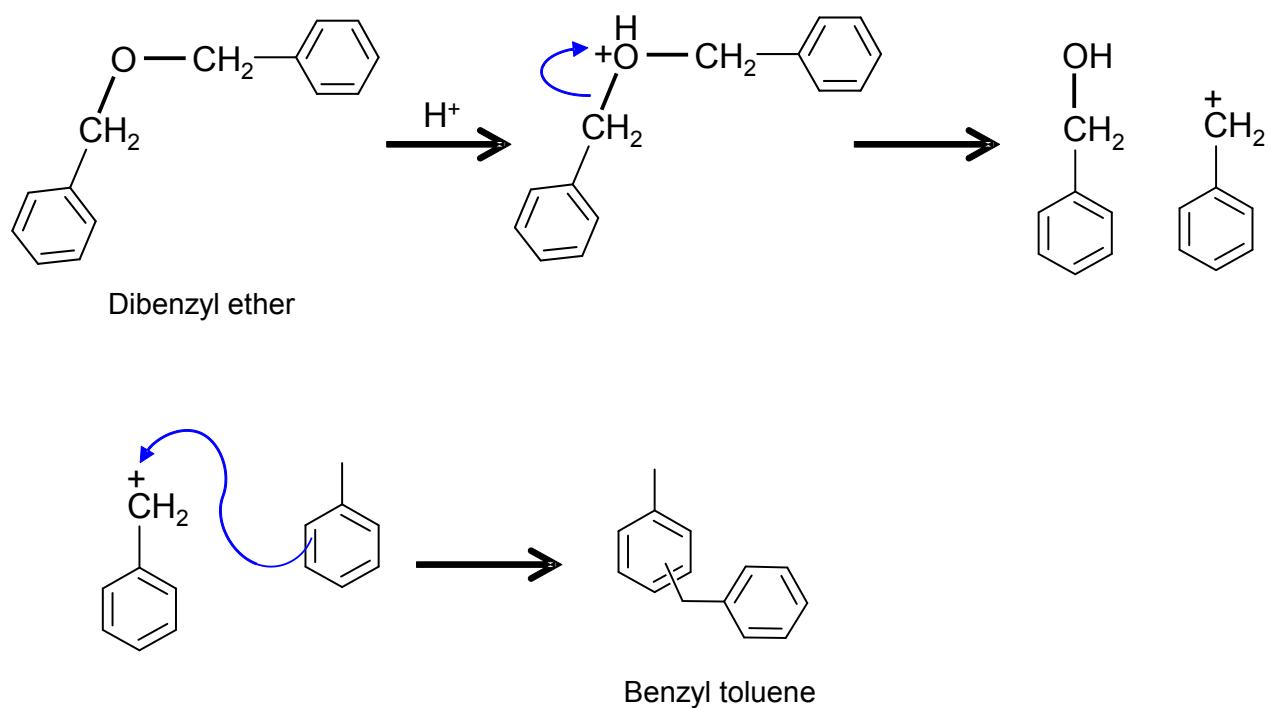
a)



b)



**Figure S3** Schematic showing an ideal a) nanotube and b) nanorod model.



**Figure S4** Possible reaction mechanism of the formation of benzyl toluene by the reaction of toluene with dibenzyl ether in the presence of protonic acid catalyst.

## References

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