## Supporting information

## Ethanol Gas-Phase Ammoxidation to Acetonitrile: the Reactivity of Supported Vanadium Oxide Catalysts

Catalyst	T (°C)	Alcohol	Alcohol/H <sub>2</sub> O/NH <sub>3</sub> /O <sub>2</sub>	Alcohol conv.,	Main	Ref
	(GP/LP)		(molar ratios)	RCN yield (%)	byproducts	
$MnO_2$	100, LP	Benzyl	0.5 mmol//	100, 100	-	25
		alcohol	0.85MPa/0.5MPa			
Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	100, LP	Benzyl	0.5 mmol//	96, 94	-	25
		alcohol	0.85MPa/0.5MPa			
V/P/Sb/O-	400, GP	Ethanol	Ethanol/water <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> v/v;	84, 82	acetaldehyde	33
$Al_2O_3$			NH <sub>3</sub> /air 2.1/1			
SAPO	350, GP	Ethanol	1/1/5/air	100, 99	-	31
VAPO	350, GP	Ethanol	1/1/5/air	100, 96.5*	acetaldehyde	32
Ru(OH) <sub>3</sub> -	120, LP	Benzyl	NH <sub>3</sub> /alcohol 1.8/1;	-, 72		29
$Al_2O_3$		alcohol	air 6 bar			

Table S1. Catalytic ammoxidation of alcohols in gas and liquid phase.

\* We were not able to reproduce these results

Table S2. Porosimetry of catalysts.

Sample	BET (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	VO <sub>x</sub> surface	t-Plot Micropore Area
		density (nm <sup>-2</sup> )*	(m²/g)
TiO <sub>2</sub>	22,0		9,5
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	26,5		0,6
V/Ti/O	21,3	21,8	4,6
V/Zr/O	24,2	19,1	1,9

\*The VOx surface density was calculated according to the following equation:

$$n_{\rm S}({\rm VO_x\,nm^{-2}}) = rac{c_{\rm W}N_{\rm A}}{M_{\rm W}S_{\rm BET} \times 10^{18}({\rm nm^2/m^2})}.$$

In the above equation,  $c_w$  (g/g) is the Vanadium content of catalysts,  $N_A$  the Avogadro's number  $(6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1})$ ,  $M_w$  the molecular weight of Vanadium (50.94 g mol<sup>-1</sup>) and  $S_{\text{BET}}$  (m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>) is the surface area of the catalysts.



Figure S1. TPR profiles of V/Ti/O (top) and V/Zr/O (bottom) catalysts, and profiles of two reference catalysts prepared by mixing and calcination of 7 wt%  $V_2O_5$  with bare supports.



Figure S2. Effect of temperature on reactant conversion (top figure) and on selectivity to products (bottom figure). Reaction conditions: W/F ratio 0.1 g s mL<sup>-1</sup>, feed composition (molar %): ethanol (azeotrope)/ammonia/oxygen 5/13/6. Symbols: ethanol conversion (O), ammonia conversion ( $\blacksquare$ ) and oxygen conversion ( $\bigcirc$ ). Selectivity to: acetonitrile ( $\circledast$ ), acetaldehyde ( $\bigcirc$ ), ethylene ( $\square$ ), CO (P), CO<sub>2</sub> (Q), HCN ( $\bigcirc$ ) and N<sub>2</sub> (calculated with respect to converted ammonia) (P). Catalyst V/Zr/O.



Figure S3. Effect of temperature on reactant conversion (top figure) and on selectivity to products (bottom figure). Reaction conditions: W/F ratio 0.1 g s mL<sup>-1</sup>, feed composition (molar %): ethanol (azeotrope)/ammonia/oxygen 10/12/10. Symbols: ethanol conversion (O), ammonia conversion (O) and oxygen conversion (O). Selectivity to: acetonitrile ( $\circledast$ ), acetaldehyde (O), ethylene ( $\Box$ ), CO ( $\thickapprox$ ), CO<sub>2</sub> (O), HCN (O) and N<sub>2</sub> (calculated with respect to converted ammonia) ( $\bowtie$ ). Catalyst V/Zr/O.



Figure S4. Effect of temperature on reactant conversion (top figure) and on selectivity to products (bottom figure). Reaction conditions: W/F ratio 0.8 g s mL<sup>-1</sup>, feed composition (molar %): ethanol (azeotrope)/ammonia/oxygen/inert 5/13/13/69. Symbols: ethanol conversion (O), ammonia conversion (O) and oxygen conversion (O). Selectivity to: acetonitrile ( $\circledast$ ), acetaldehyde (O), ethylene ( $\Box$ ), CO (O), CO<sub>2</sub> (O), HCN (O) and N<sub>2</sub> (calculated with respect to converted ammonia) (SD). Catalyst V/Ti/O.



Figure S5. Effect of conversion on selectivity to products. Reaction conditions: temperature 320°C, feed composition (molar %): ethanol (azeotrope)/ammonia/oxygen 1.4/3.6/1.7. Contact time was varied. Symbols: Selectivity to: acetonitrile (\*), acetaldehyde ( $\bigcirc$ ), ethylene ( $\square$ ), CO ( $\succcurlyeq$ ), CO<sub>2</sub> ( $\bigotimes$ ), HCN ( $\bigcirc$ ) and N<sub>2</sub> (calculated with respect to converted ammonia) ( $\bowtie$ ). Catalyst V/Ti/O.



Figure S6. Raman spectra recorded while heating samples under an ethanol/He feed. Catalysts: V/Zr/O (top) and V/Ti/O (bottom).



Figure S7. Raman spectra recorded at 400°C in  $N_2$  flow after recording of spectra reported in Figure S6. Catalysts: V/Zr/O (top) and V/Ti/O (bottom).



Figure S8. Raman spectra (recorded at 130°C) of used V/Zr/O (top) and V/Ti/O (bottom) catalysts after experiments carried out with ethanol/air feed.



Figure S9. Detail of the DRIFT spectra recorded at 350°C for V/Ti/O (bottom) and V/Zr/O (top) catalysts after adsorption of ethanol.