Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Green Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## Metal nanoparticles supported on WO<sub>3</sub> nanosheets for the highly selective cellulose hydrogenolysis to ethylene glycol<sup>†</sup>

Authors: Naixu Li, <sup>a,\*</sup> Yu Zheng,<sup>a</sup> Lingfei Wei,<sup>a</sup> Hongcheng Teng, <sup>a</sup> and Jiancheng Zhou <sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, Jiangsu, PR China. E-mail: naixuli@seu.edu.cn (N. Li), jczhou@seu.edu.cn (J. Zhou)

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Engineering, Southeast University Chengxian College, Nanjing 210088, Jiangsu, PR China

<sup>c</sup> Jiangsu Province Hi-Tech Key Laboratory for Bio-medical Research, Southeast University, Nanjing 211189, PR China

\* Corresponding authors

This section includes:

Fig. S1 to S8



Fig. S1 The color of the liquid product after hydrogenolysis of cellulose: (a) Effect of storage time (1-7 days) on the color of reaction product, (b) The reaction product by 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> catalyst under 4 MPa H<sub>2</sub>.



Fig. S2 (a) SEM image of WO<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles purchased from Aladdin Chemistry Co., Ltd in analytical grade, (b) SEM image of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> (Red circle of the tag is the agglomeration of ruthenium nanoparticles)



Fig. S3 cellulose conversion and selectivity for polyols for five reaction cycles on 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub>. (reaction conditions: 0.25 g cat.; 1 g cellulose, 40 mL water, 4 MPa H<sub>2</sub>, 240 °C, 2 h, 1000 rpm).



Fig. S4 XRD profile of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> before (a) and after (b) reaction (5<sup>th</sup> cycle).



Fig. S5 Raman spectra of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> before (a) and after (b) reaction (5<sup>th</sup> cycle).



Fig. S6 (a) SEM images of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> after reaction (5<sup>th</sup> cycle); (b) TEM images of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> after reaction (5<sup>th</sup> cycle).



Fig. S7 (a) Photograph of WO3 powder, (b) 1 wt.% Ru supported on WO<sub>3</sub> nanosheets power.



Fig. S8 Photograph of 1% Ru/WO<sub>3</sub> after hydrothermal treatment (a) and oxidized by exposure to the air (b).