

Catalysis Science & Technology
Electronic Supporting Information

**A highly dispersed and stable Ni/mSiO₂-AE nanocatalyst for
benzoic acid hydrogenation**

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Table of Contents

XRD patterns.....	S3
TEM images.....	S4
Table S1	S5
Table S2	S6

XRD patterns

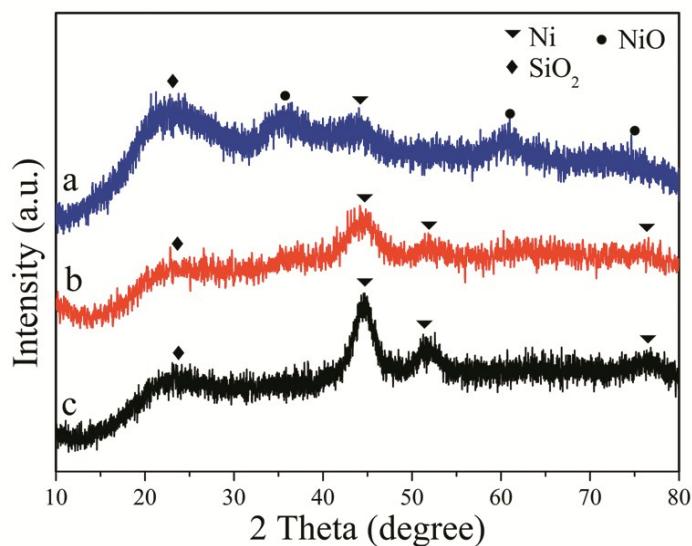


Fig. S1 XRD patterns of Ni/mSiO₂-AE reduced at different temperatures.(a. 500 °C, b. 600 °C, c. 700 °C)

XRD patterns of the Ni/mSiO₂-AE catalyst reduced at different temperatures are shown in Fig. S1. Notably, NiO diffraction peaks at 2θ of 37.3° , 62.9° and 75.4° , together with a broad peak of Ni⁰ (at 44.5°), were found in the XRD pattern of the Ni/mSiO₂-AE catalyst reduced at 500 °C (Fig. R1a), indicating the partially reduction of the NiO species in Ni/mSiO₂-AE at 500 °C (*Appl. Catal., B: Environ.*, 2013, **132–133**, 282–292, *ACS Catal.*, 2014, **4**, 1526–1536.) However, only Ni⁰ diffraction peaks at 2θ of 44.5° , 51.8° and 76.4° are found in the XRD patterns of Ni/mSiO₂-AE samples reduced at 600 and 700 °C (Fig. R1 b and c) (*J. Catal.*, 2012, **291**, 149–154). In addition, the characteristic diffraction peaks of Ni/mSiO₂-AE reduced at 700 °C are sharper than those of Ni/mSiO₂-AE reduced at 600 °C, indicating that larger Ni⁰ nanoparticles were formed in higher reduction temperature.

TEM image

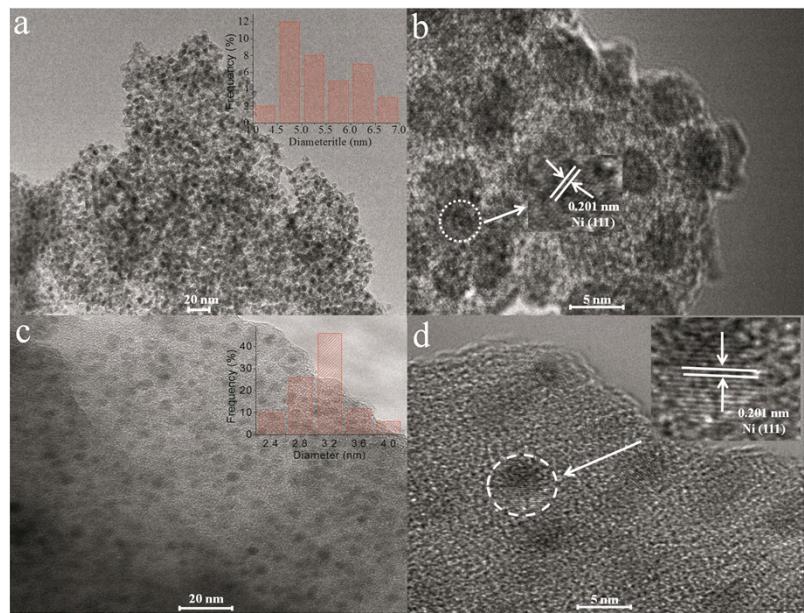


Fig. S2 TEM images of (a) Ni/mSiO₂-AE (700 °C), (b) HRTEM of Ni/mSiO₂-AE (700 °C), (c) Ni/mSiO₂-AE (600 °C) and (d) HRTEM of Ni/mSiO₂-AE (600 °C).

TEM images of Ni/mSiO₂-AE (700 °C) and Ni/mSiO₂-AE (600 °C) are shown in Fig. S2. As can be seen, the mean size of nickel in Ni/mSiO₂-AE (700 °C) is about 5.5 nm, which is about 1.7 times larger than that of Ni/mSiO₂-AE (600 °C) (3.2 nm), in good agreement with the XRD results.

Table S1**Table. S1** Activities of catalysts reduced at different temperatures

Catalysts	Conversion (%)	Selectivity (%)
Ni/mSiO ₂ -AE(500 °C)	39.4	96.8
Ni/mSiO ₂ -AE(600 °C)	98.9	99.1
Ni/mSiO ₂ -AE(700 °C)	97.9	94.9

Reaction conditions: BA (0.5 g), catalyst (0.1 g), cyclohexane (40 mL),

T=150 °C, initial P(H₂) =5 MPa, reaction time 3 h.

The activities of the Ni/mSiO₂-AE catalyst reduced at different temperatures indicated that the Ni/mSiO₂-AE catalyst reduced at 600 °C exhibited similar hydrogenation performance with the catalyst reduced at 700 °C, both much higher than that of the one reduced at 500 °C. Considering the energy economy, 600 °C is selected as an appropriate reduction temperature for Ni/mSiO₂-AE.

Table S2**Table S2** TOF values of Ni/mSiO₂-AE and reported noble metal catalysts

Catalysts	Conversion (%)	TOF (h ⁻¹)
Ir/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ ⁷	52	40
Pd/AC ⁸	92.0	5.7
Pd/CN ⁹	100	0.883
Pd _x Ru _y ¹⁰	45	----
Rh/C ¹¹	95.8	----
Ru ₁₀ Pt ₂ ¹²	78.5	317
RuPd/CN ¹³	100	2066
Ni/mSiO ₂ -AE	98.9 ^a	137.4 ^b

^a Reaction conditions: BA (0.5 g), catalyst (0.1 g), cyclohexane (40 mL), T=150 °C, initial P(H₂)=5 MPa, reaction time 3 h;

^b TOF value were calculated on the basis of the number of moles of benzoic acid converted per mole of active metal per hour, according to the literature (*Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 2013, **52**, 1224).

---- There was no TOF value in this article.

Superscript 7-13 refer to the serial number of the references in the manuscript.

As can be seen, Ni/mSiO₂-AE showed good catalytic activities with a TOF value of 134.7 h⁻¹, much higher than those of Ir/γ-Al₂O₃⁷ (40 h⁻¹), Pd/AC⁸ (5.7 h⁻¹), Pd/CN⁹ (0.883 h⁻¹), but lower than Ru₁₀Pt₂¹² (317 h⁻¹) and RuPd/CN¹³ (2066 h⁻¹). The above results indicated that the Ni/mSiO₂-AE has a comparable activity with most of noble metal catalysts.