

Supplementary materials

An investigation of Cu-Re-ZnO catalysts for the hydrogenolysis of glycerol under flow conditions

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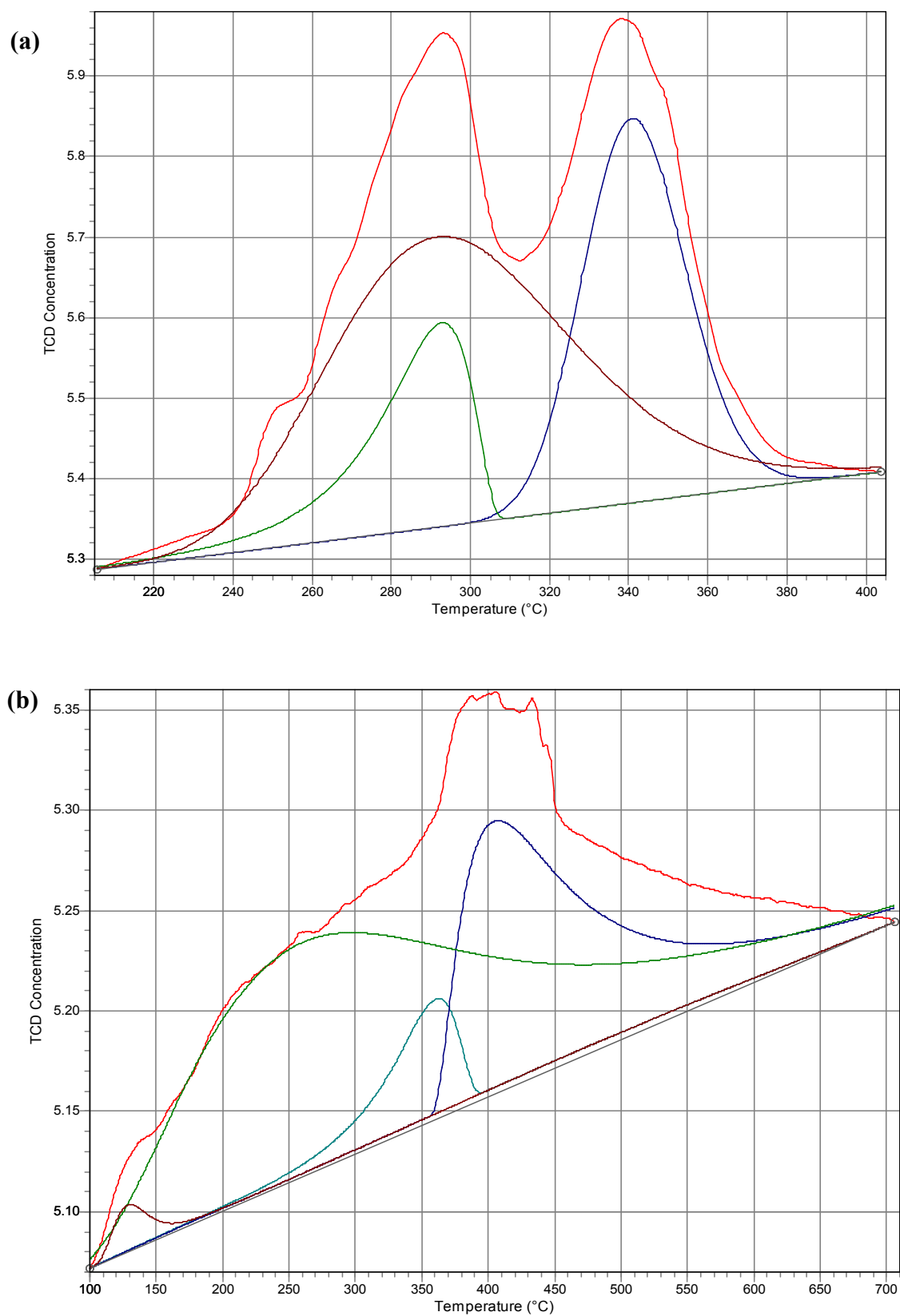


Figure S1. Deconvolution of the TPR profiles of (a) Cu/ZnO and (b) Re/ZnO in order to determine reduction temperatures.

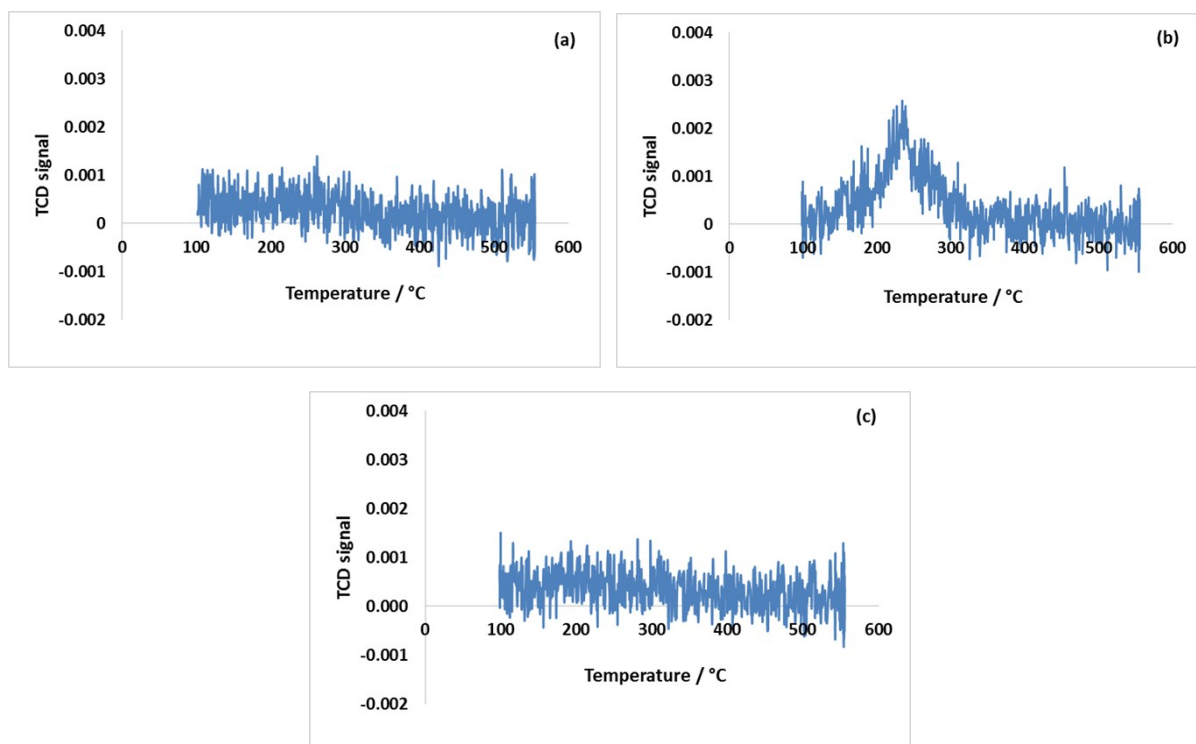


Figure S2. TPD profiles of (a) Cu/ZnO, (b) Re/ZnO and (c) Re-Cu/ZnO. The mass spectrometer is calibrated in order to obtain quantitative data. This is achieved by injecting a known volume of the gas to be detected (propylene), V_{cal} through the septum. The peak area, A_{cal} of the mass spectrometer signal for propylene can be obtained from the AutoChem peak-editing software. The ratio of (V_{cal}/A_{cal}) can be used as a calibration factor for the calculations of Brønsted acid sites concentrations, N_{as} , using the formula below:

$$N_{as} = A_{pms} \left(\frac{V_{cal}}{A_{cal}} \right) \left(\frac{L}{10^3 \text{ cc}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{22.414 \text{ L@STP}} \right) \left(\frac{10^6 \mu\text{moles}}{\text{mole}} \right)$$

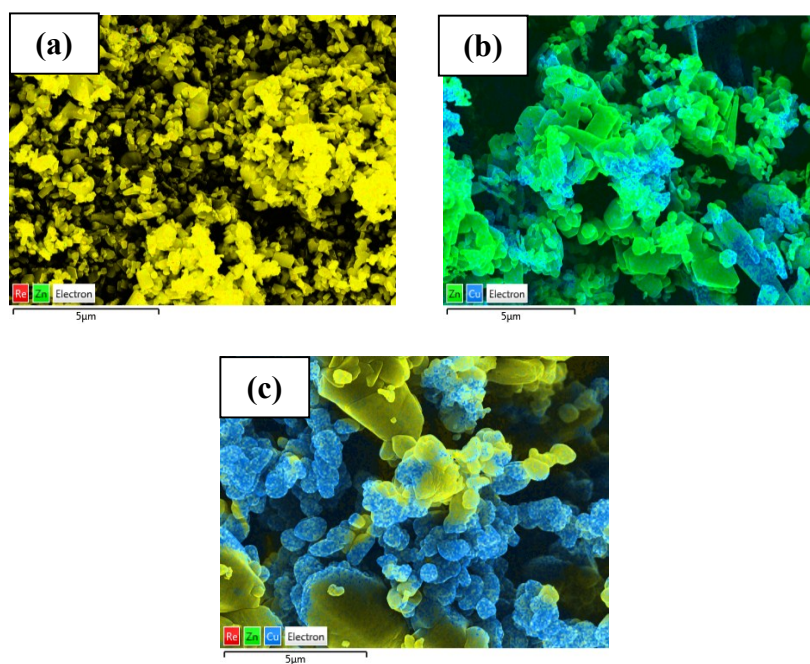


Figure S3. SEM-EDX images of (a) ReO_x/ZnO, (b) CuO/ZnO and (c) Re-CuO/ZnO

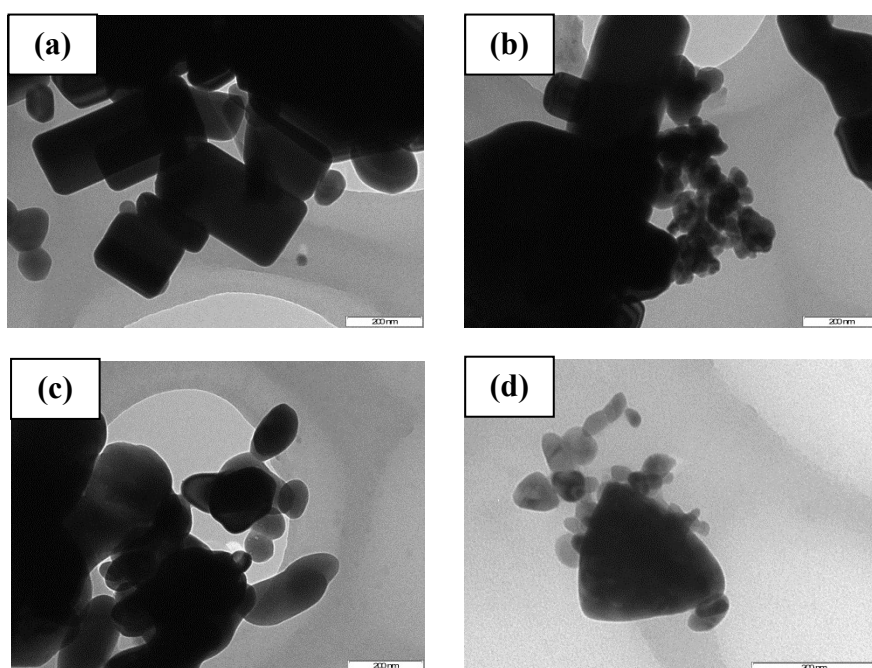


Figure S4. TEM images of (a) ZnO, (b) ReO_x/ZnO , (c) CuO/ZnO and (d) $\text{Re-CuO}/\text{ZnO}$

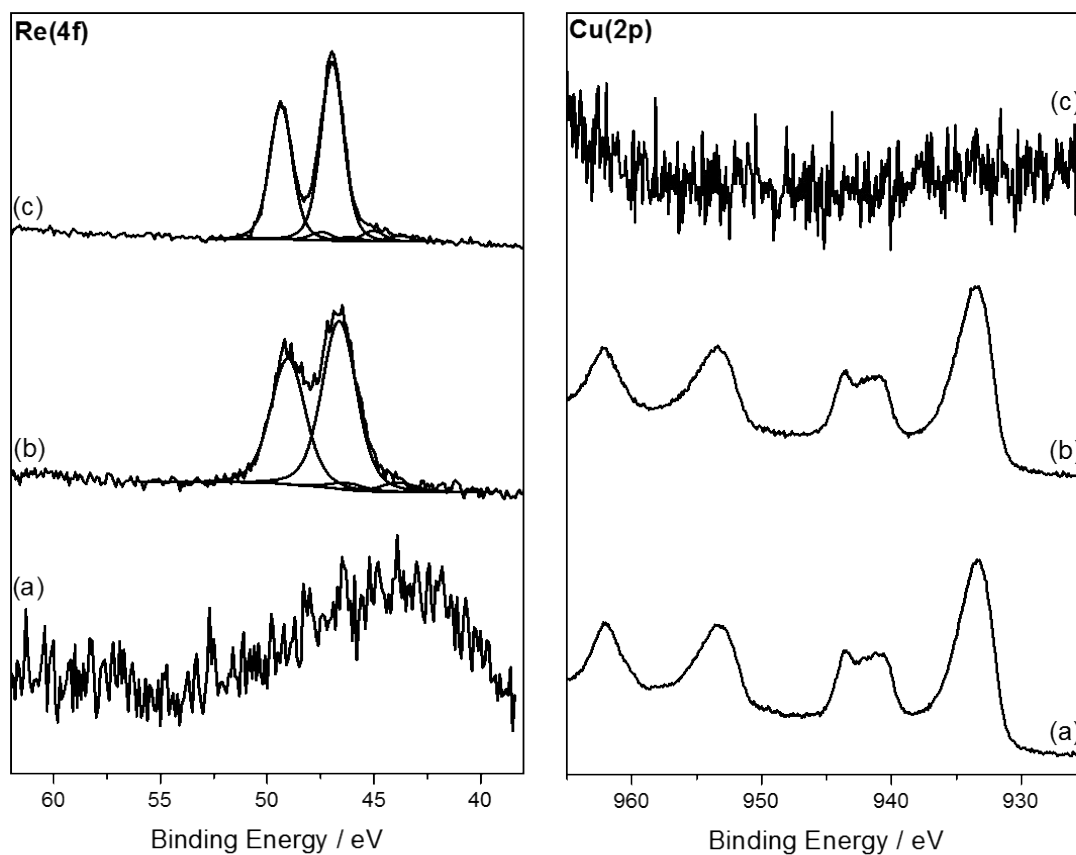


Figure S5. The Re(4f) and Cu(2p) core-level spectra for the catalysts: (a) CuO/ZnO, (b) Re-CuO/ZnO and (c) ReO_x/ZnO. Cu is Cu(2+) oxide, whilst Re is predominantly Re(7+) (Re₂O₇). The small lower peaks come from reduction under x-ray beam.

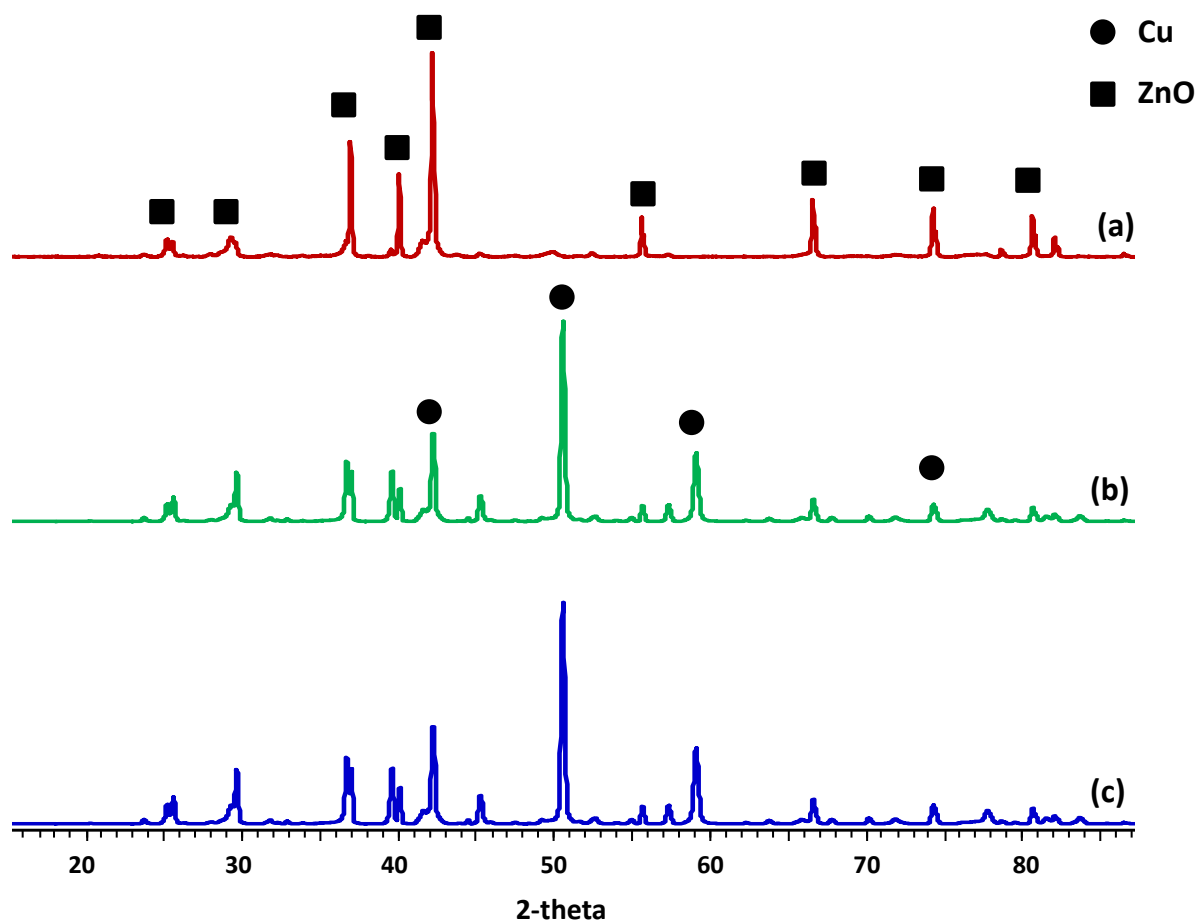


Figure S6. XRD diffractograms of spent catalysts (a) Re/ZnO, (b) Cu/ZnO and (c) Re-Cu/ZnO.