

Controllable Synthesis of Ir(Rh)-Sn/SiO₂ Bimetallic Catalysts via Surface Organometallic Chemistry for the Production of Ethanol from Hydrogenolysis of Ethyl Acetate

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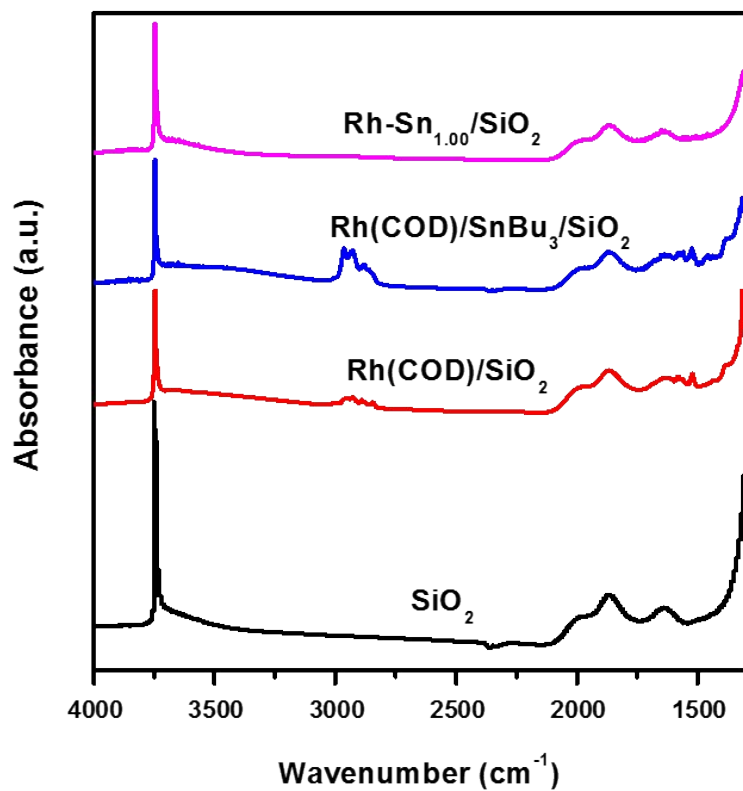


Figure S1. IR spectra of dehydroxylated SiO₂, Rh(COD)/SiO₂, Rh(COD)/SnBu₃/SiO₂ and Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ obtained from the H₂ treatment of Rh(COD)/SnBu₃/SiO₂ at 400 °C.

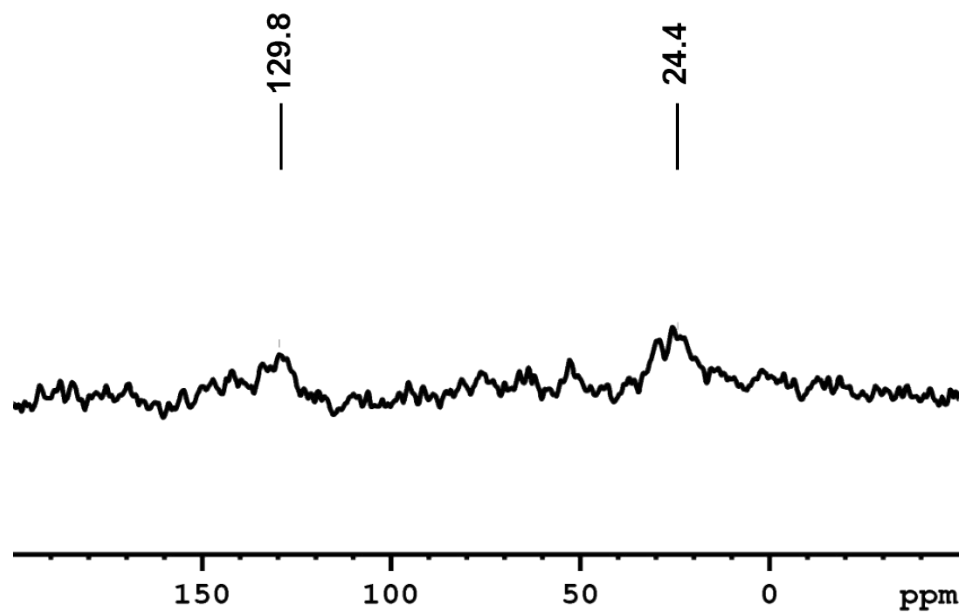


Figure S2. ^{13}C CP/MAS spectrum of monometallic surface compound Rh(COD)/SiO₂.

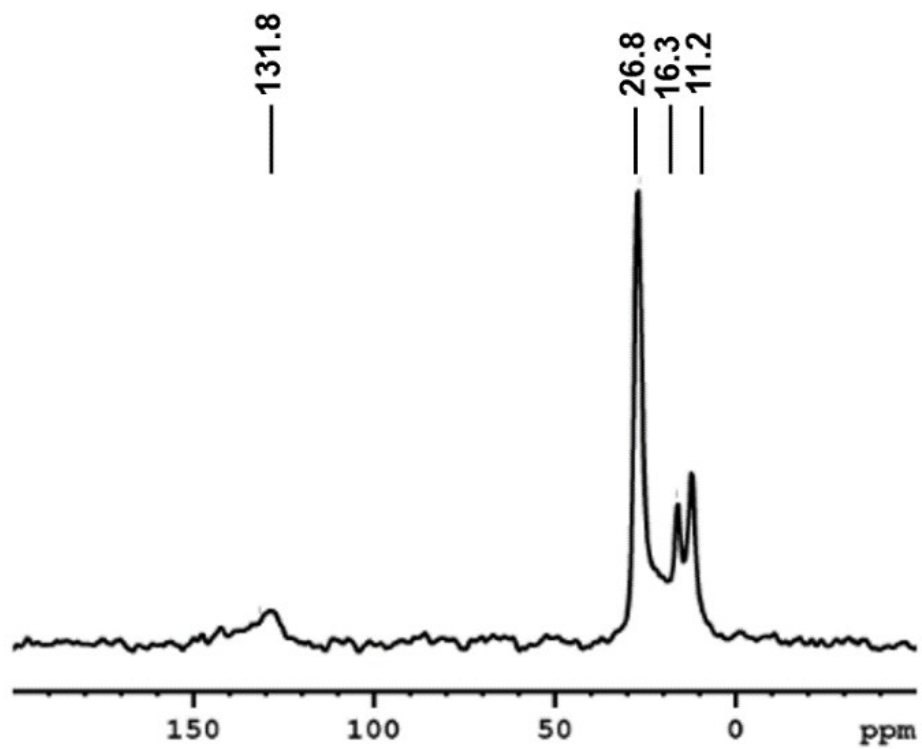


Figure S3. ^{13}C CP/MAS spectrum of bimetallic surface compound $\text{Rh}(\text{COD})/\text{SnBu}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

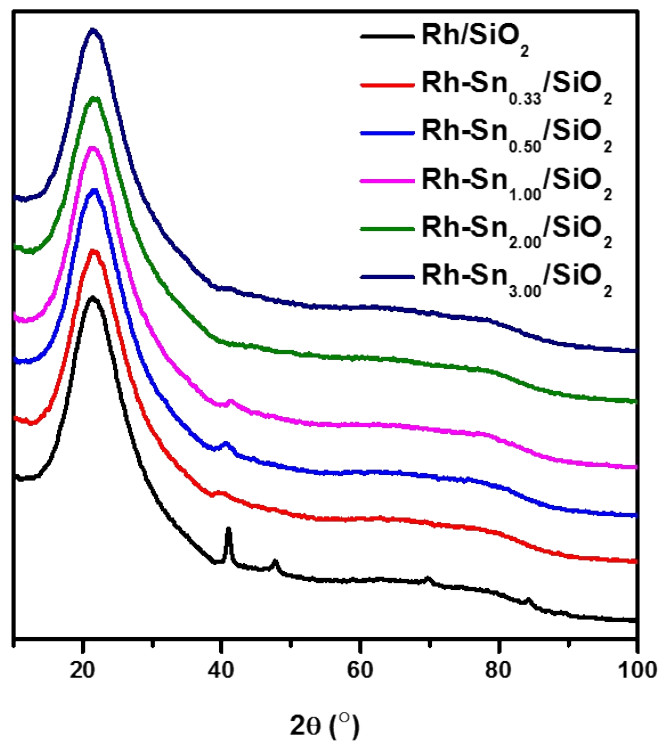


Figure S4. XRD patterns of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalysts with different Sn/Rh ratios.

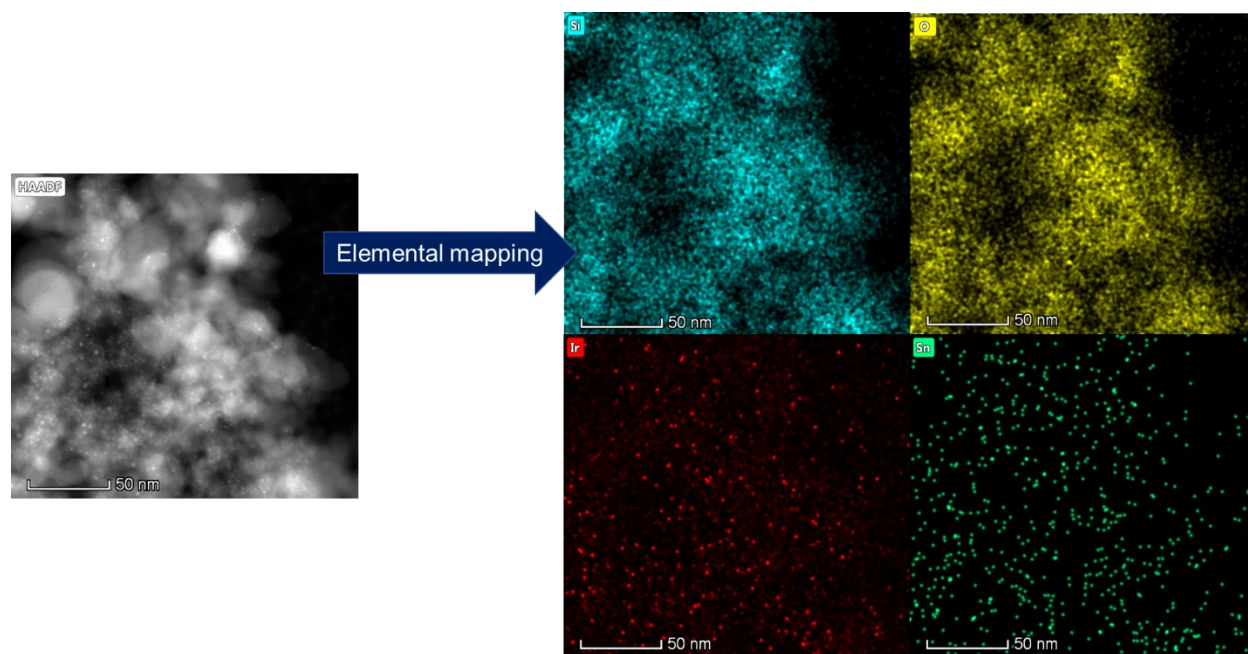


Figure S5. STEM-EDS elemental mapping of Ir-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalyst.

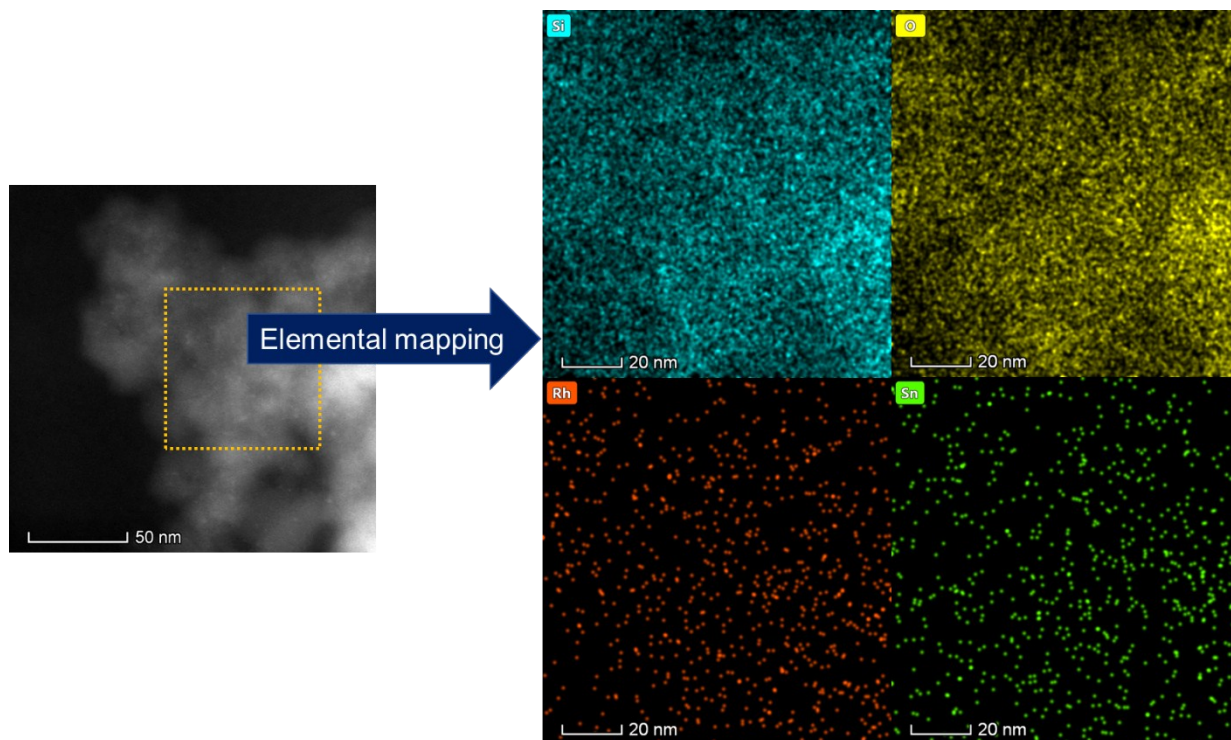


Figure S6. STEM-EDS elemental mapping of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalyst.

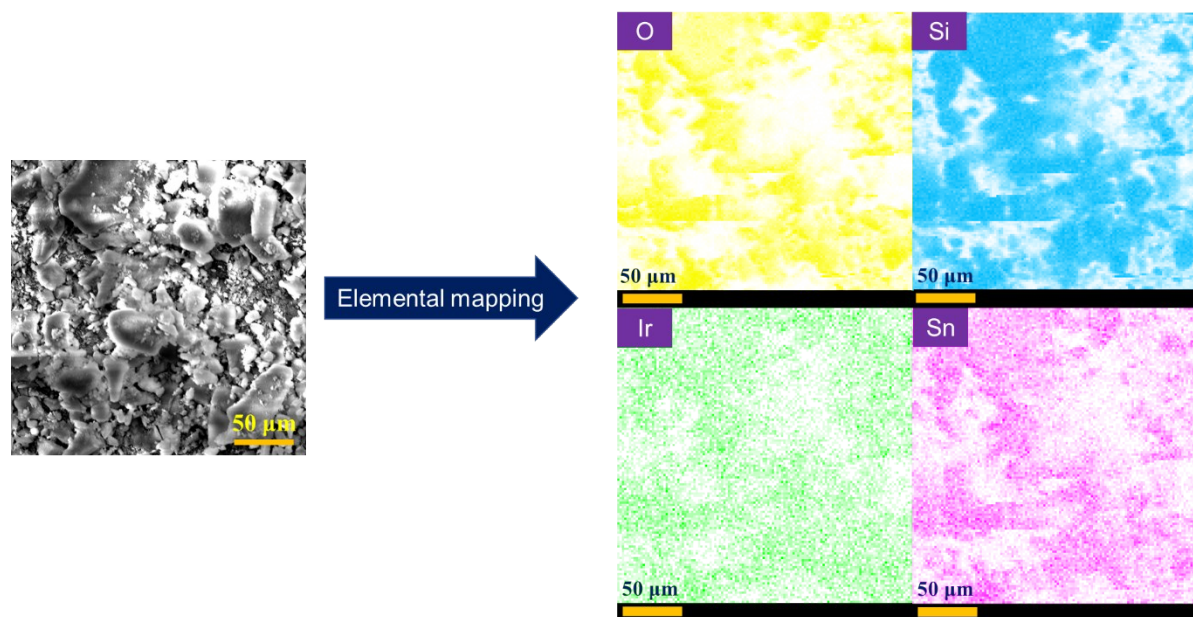


Figure S7. SEM-EDS elemental mapping of Ir-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalyst.

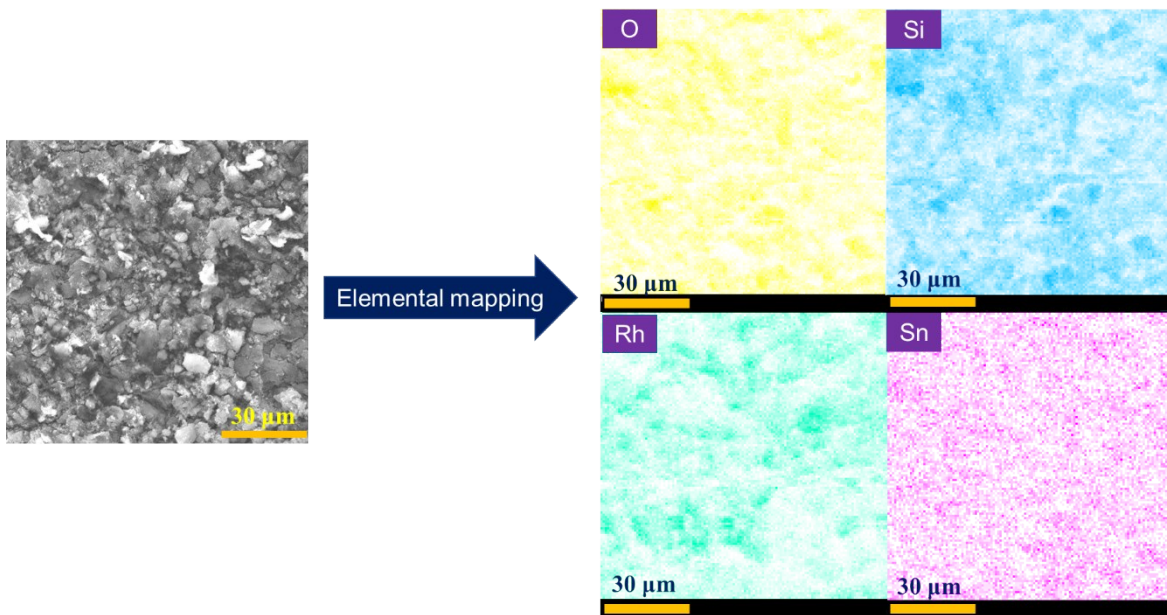


Figure S8. SEM-EDS elemental mapping of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalyst.

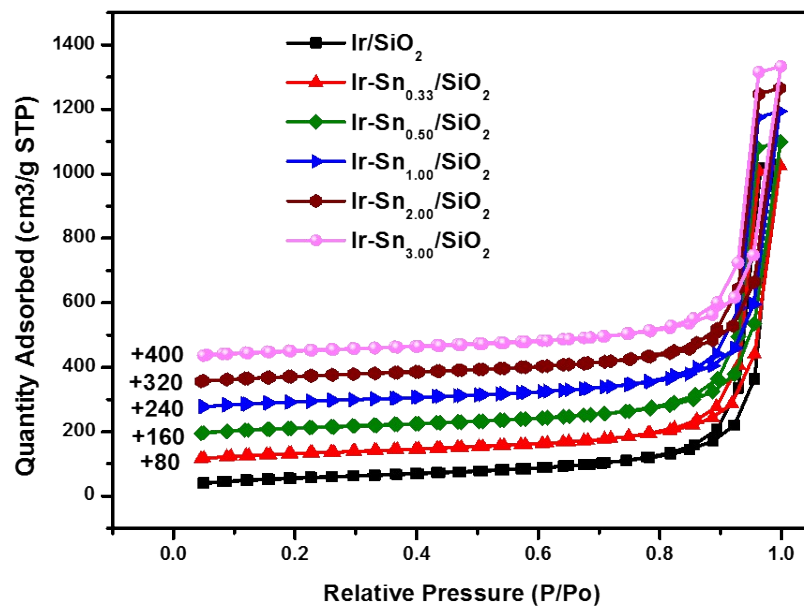


Figure S9. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms of Ir-Sn/SiO₂ samples with different Sn/Ir ratios.

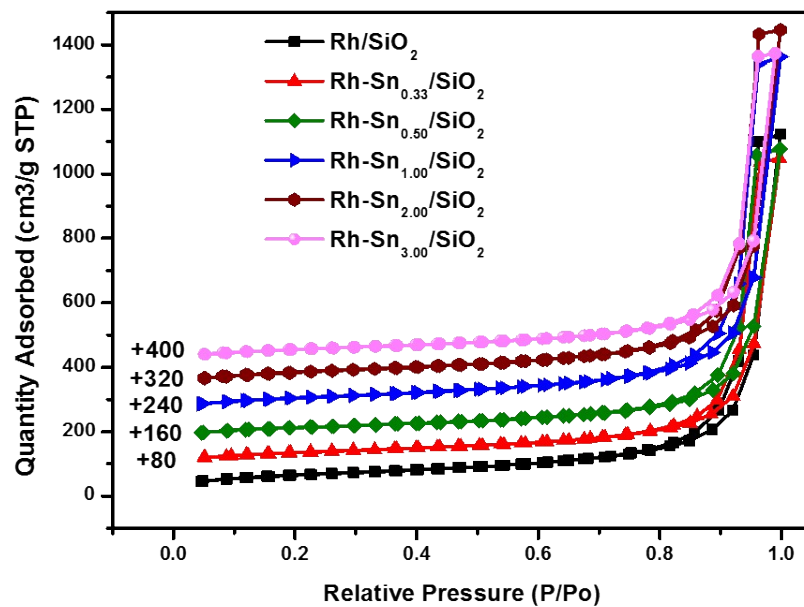


Figure S10. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ samples with different Sn/Rh ratios.

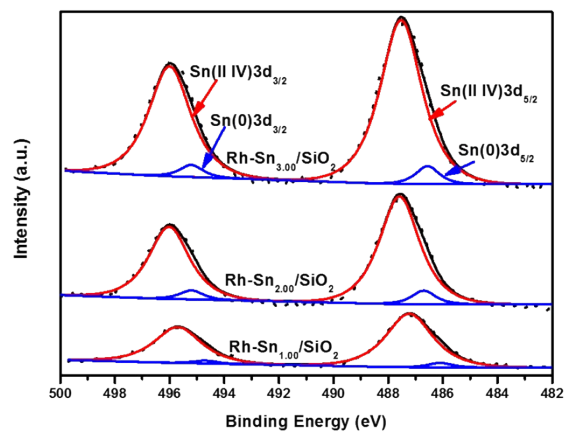


Figure S11. XPS of Sn 3d core level of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalysts with Sn/Rh ratios of 1, 2 and 3.

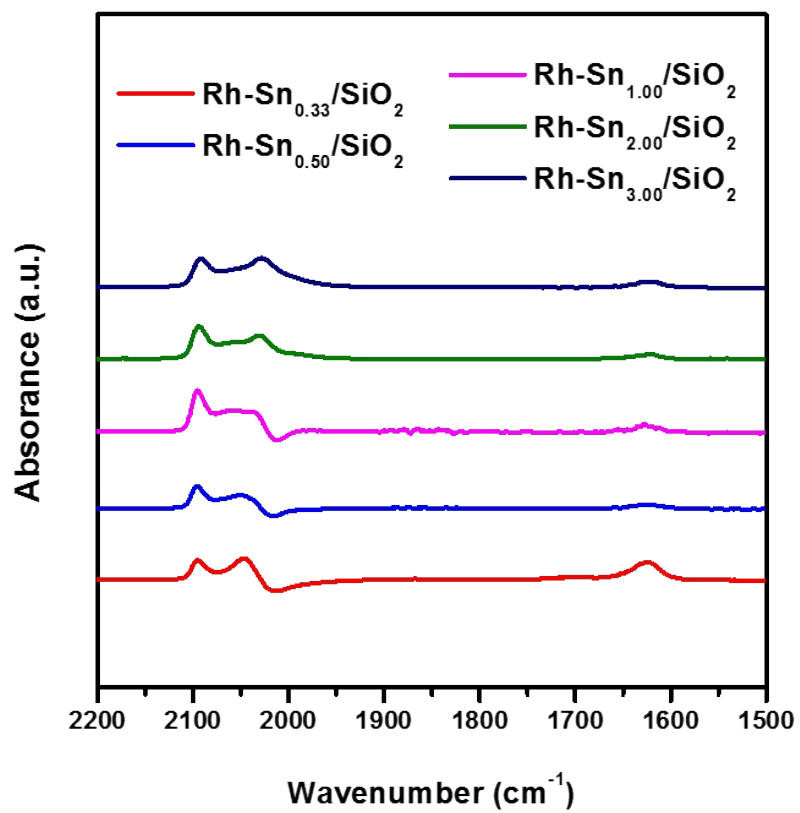


Figure S12. Infrared spectra of CO adsorbed on the Rh-Sn/SiO₂ bimetallic catalysts at room temperature.

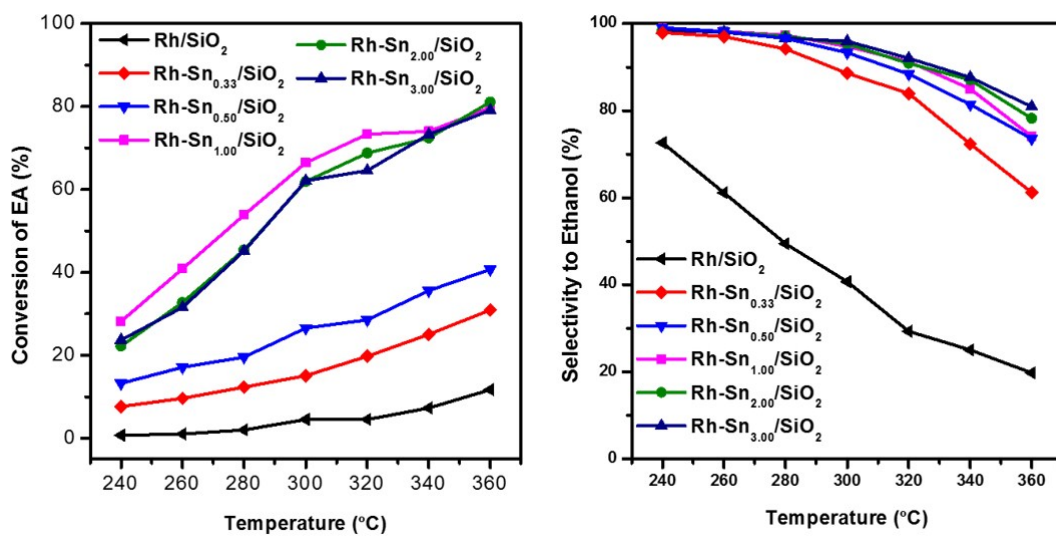


Figure S13. Catalytic performance of Rh-Sn/SiO₂ catalysts for ethyl acetate hydrogenolysis reaction from 240 to 360 °C. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

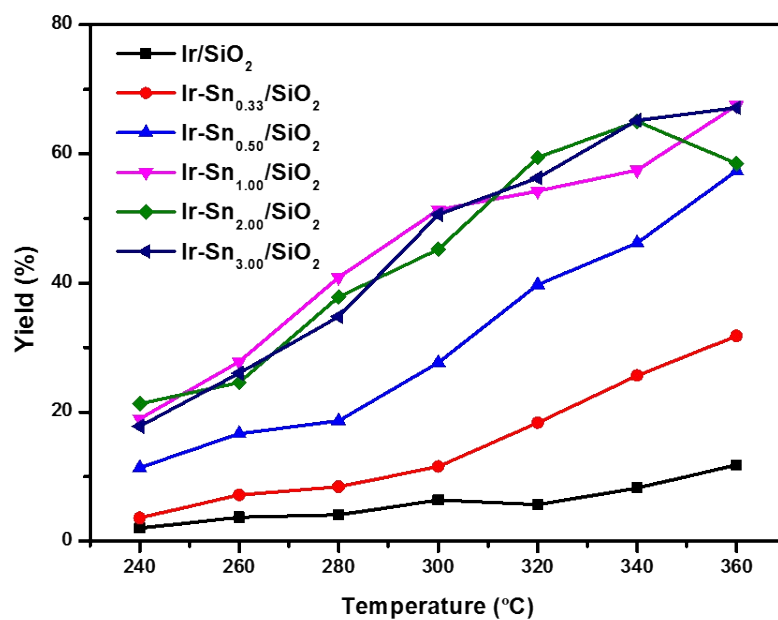


Figure S14. Ethanol yield achieved in ethyl acetate hydrogenolysis over Ir-Sn/SiO₂ catalysts with different Sn/Ir ratios. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

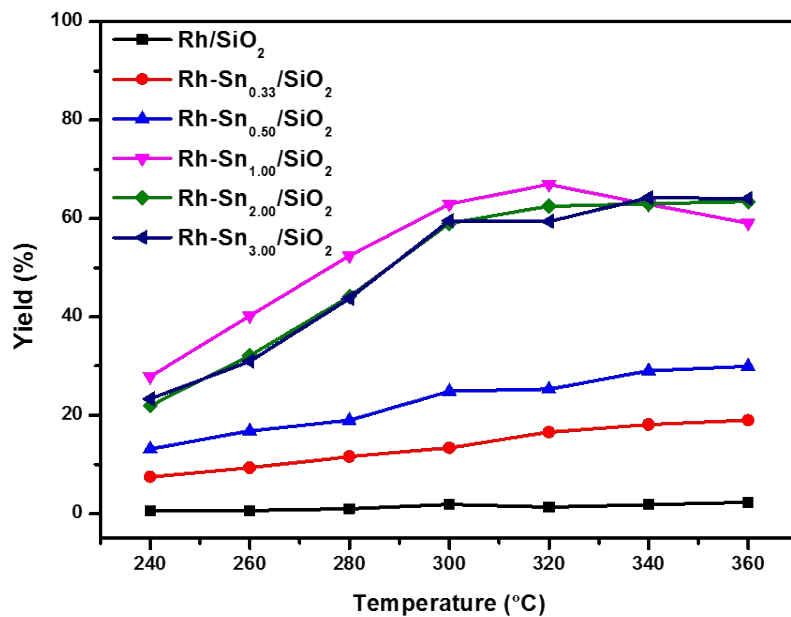


Figure S15. Ethanol yield achieved in ethyl acetate hydrogenolysis over Rh-Sn/SiO₂ catalysts with different Sn/Rh ratios. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

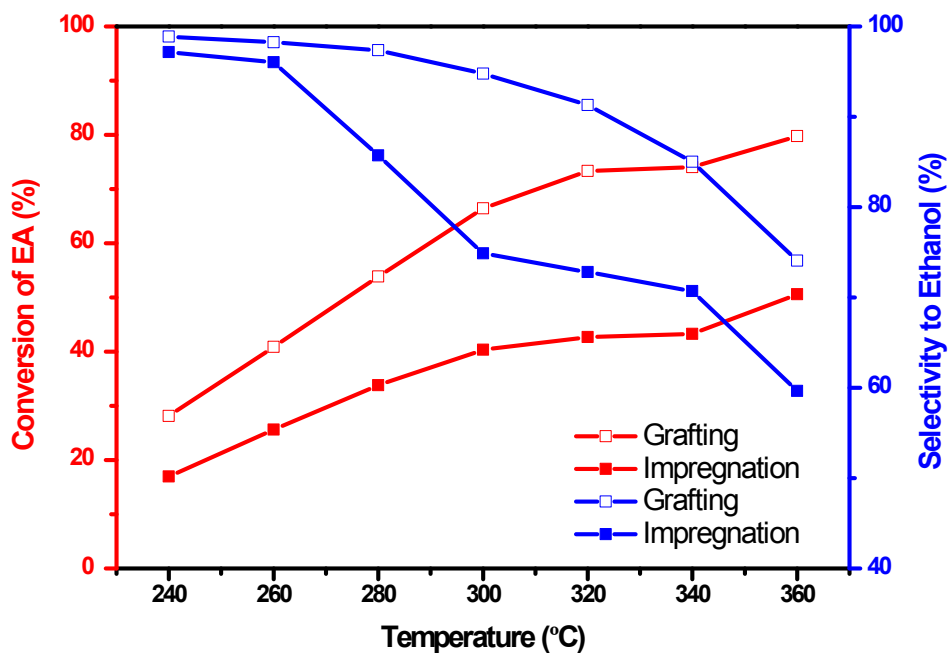


Figure 16. Ethyl acetate conversion and ethanol selectivity over Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalysts from grafting and impregnation synthesis. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

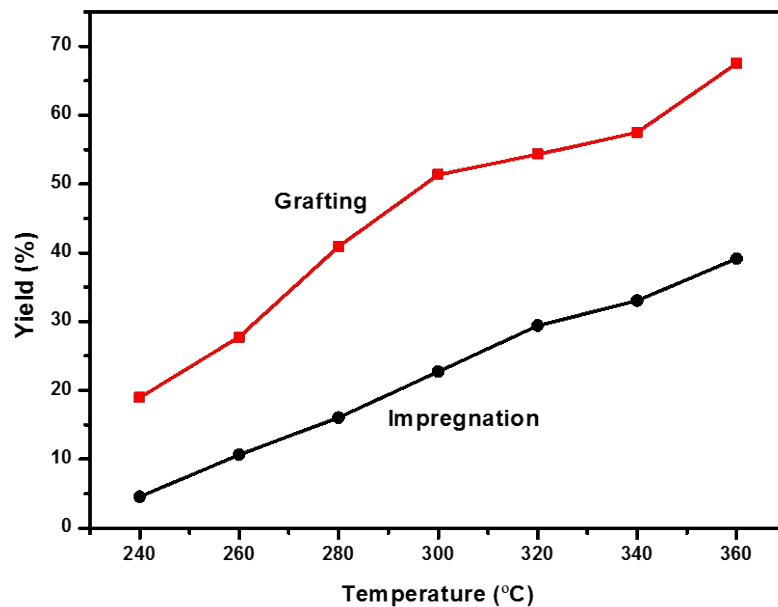


Figure S17. Ethanol yield achieved over Ir-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalysts from grafting and impregnation syntheses. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

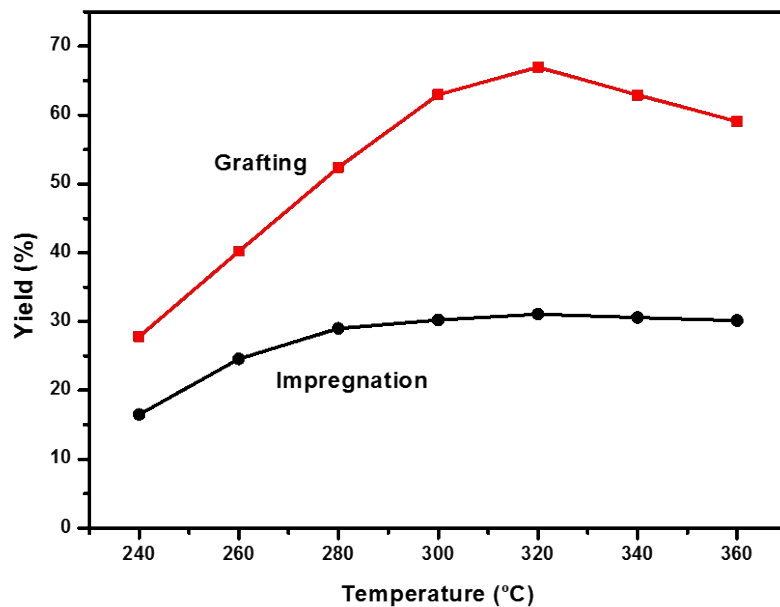


Figure S18. Ethanol yield achieved over Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalysts from grafting and impregnation syntheses. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=5 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

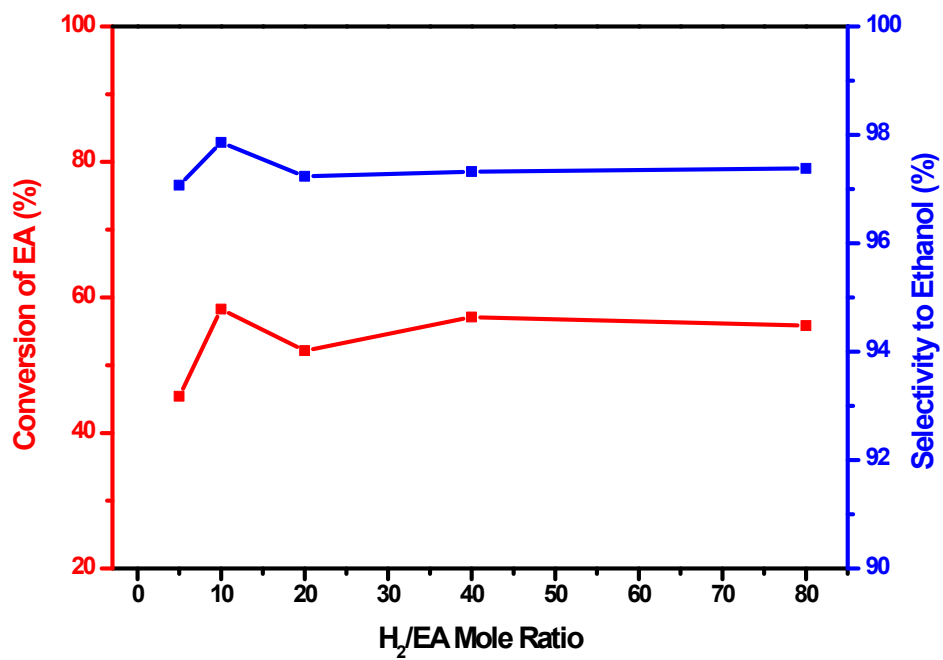


Figure S19. The effect of H₂/ethyl acetate ratios on the catalytic performance of Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalyst. Reaction conditions: temperature=300 °C, pressure=5 MPa and WHSV= 1.08 h⁻¹.

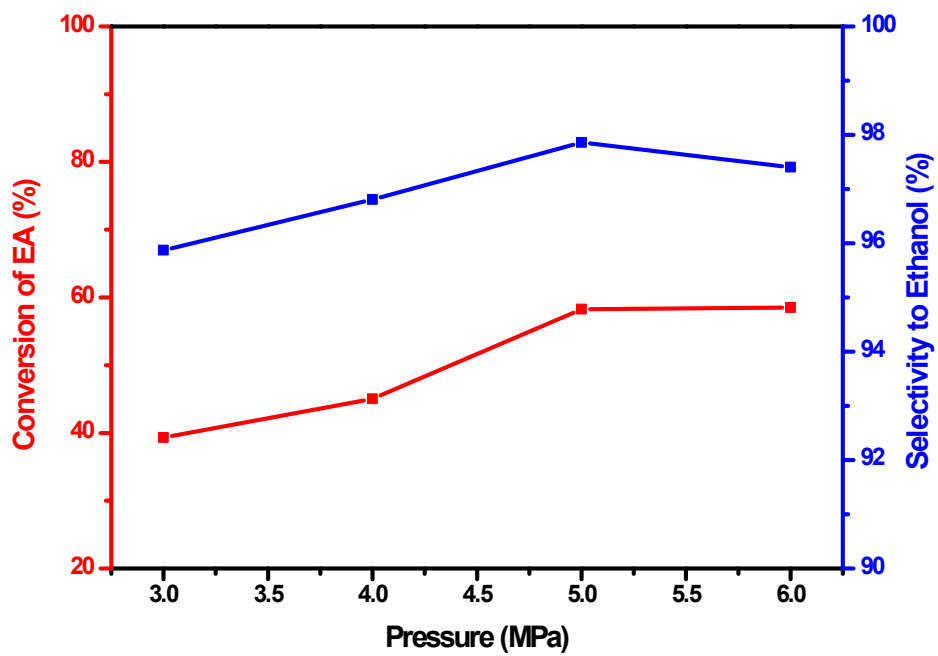


Figure S20. The effect of reaction pressure on the catalytic performance of Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalyst. Reaction conditions: temperature=300 °C, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=10 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.

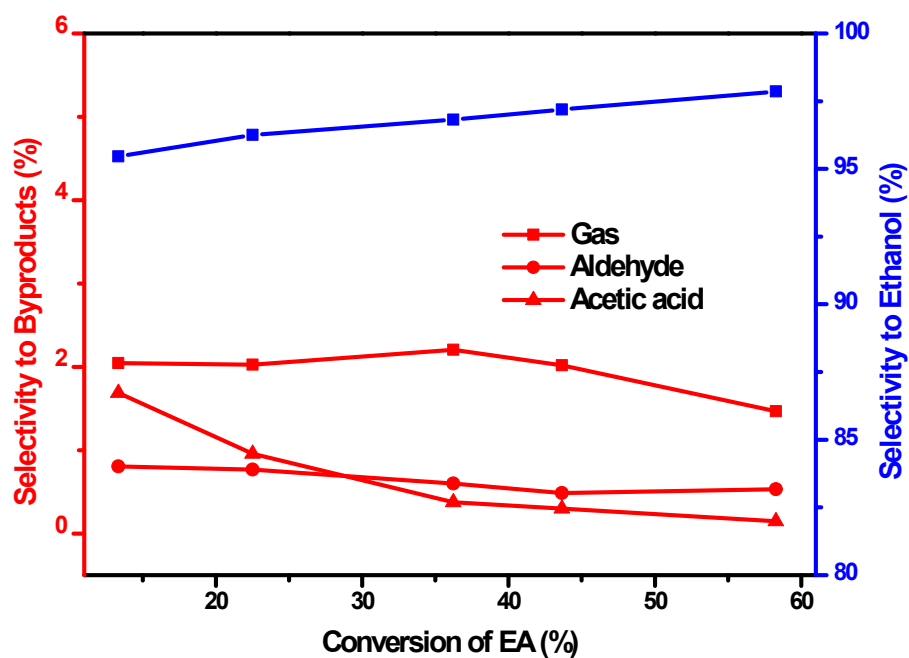


Figure S21. Product selectivity versus ethyl acetate conversion over Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ at 280 °C. Reaction conditions: pressure=5 MPa and H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=10.

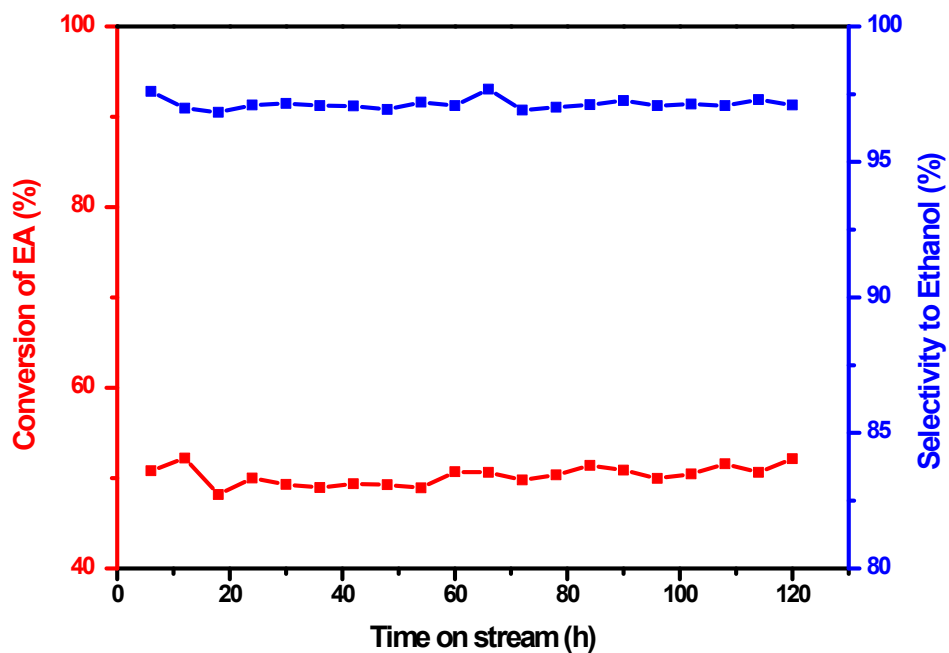


Figure S22. Stability of Rh-Sn_{1.00}/SiO₂ catalyst in ethyl acetate hydrogenolysis reaction. Reaction conditions: temperature=280 °C, pressure=5 MPa, H₂/ethyl acetate ratio=10 and WHSV=1.08 h⁻¹.