

Supporting Information

CoSi particles on silica support as a highly active and selective catalyst for naphthalene hydrogenation

Changhai Liang,^{*,a} Anqi Zhao,^a Xiaofei Zhang,^a Zhiqiang Ma,^a and Roel Prins^b

^a Carbon Research Laboratory, State Key Laboratory of Fine chemicals, School of Chemical Engineering, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116012, China. Fax: +86-411-39893991; Tel: +86-411-39608806; E-mail: changhai@dlut.edu.cn

^b Institute for Chemical and Bioengineering, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland. Fax: +41-44-6331252; Tel: +41-44-6325490; E-mail: prins@chem.ethz.ch

The precursor was dissolved in the CDCl₃ at 25 °C for the FT-IR, ²⁹Si and ¹³C NMR analysis. In FT-IR spectrum (Fig. S1), there are three peaks located 2124, 2072, and 2045 cm⁻¹, and in ¹³C NMR spectrum (Fig. S2), about four δ values could be observed at about 193.9, 77.58, 77.26, and 76.95. The last three δ could be assigned to the presence of CDCl₃. These results are in good agreement with the literature.¹ Novak *et al.* had reported that the values were 2118, 2063, and 2036 cm⁻¹ for IR spectrum, and δ 192.5 for ¹³C NMR spectrum. Both FT-IR and ¹³C NMR spectra demonstrated the presence of carbonyl in the precursor. In ²⁹Si NMR spectrum (Fig. S2), one can see only one δ at 34.9, and Novak et al. had also reported the silicon appeared at 36.1.¹ All the results showed that the precursor we had prepared is Co(SiCl₃)(CO)₄.

Fig. S3 gave the TEM images and EDX spectra of the CoSi/SiO₂ samples with 7.0%, 13.5% and 17.1% CoSi loadings. From the TEM, CoSi particles were well dispersed on silica, and the size of CoSi particles on SiO₂ become big with the increase of CoSi loadings. EDX spectra further show that there exist Si and Co elements in the particles supported on SiO₂, which further confirmed the formation of CoSi.

Table S1 showed BET surface area and texture parameters of the support and the products. The results indicated that the BET surface area decreased from 668 to 466 m²/g and the V_p decreased from 0.23 to 0.16 cm³/g which may be due to the formation of CoSi/SiO₂.

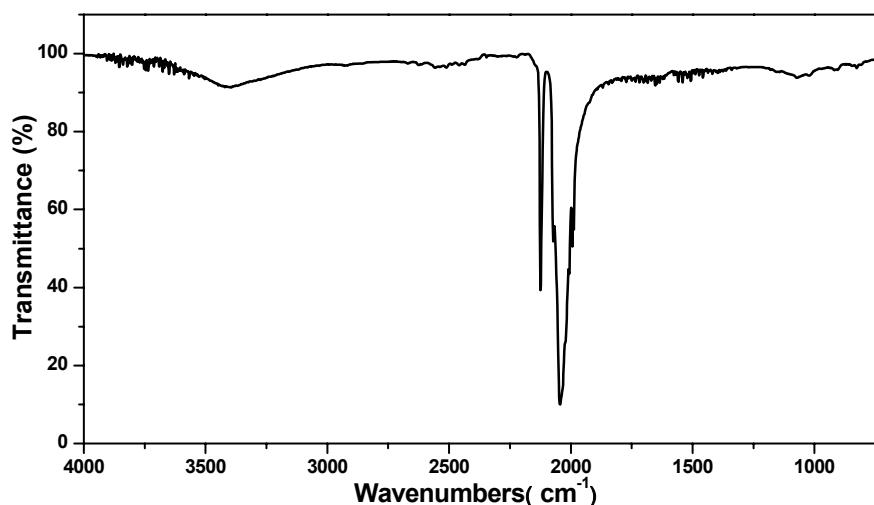


Fig. S1: FT-IR spectrum of organometallic precursor $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$

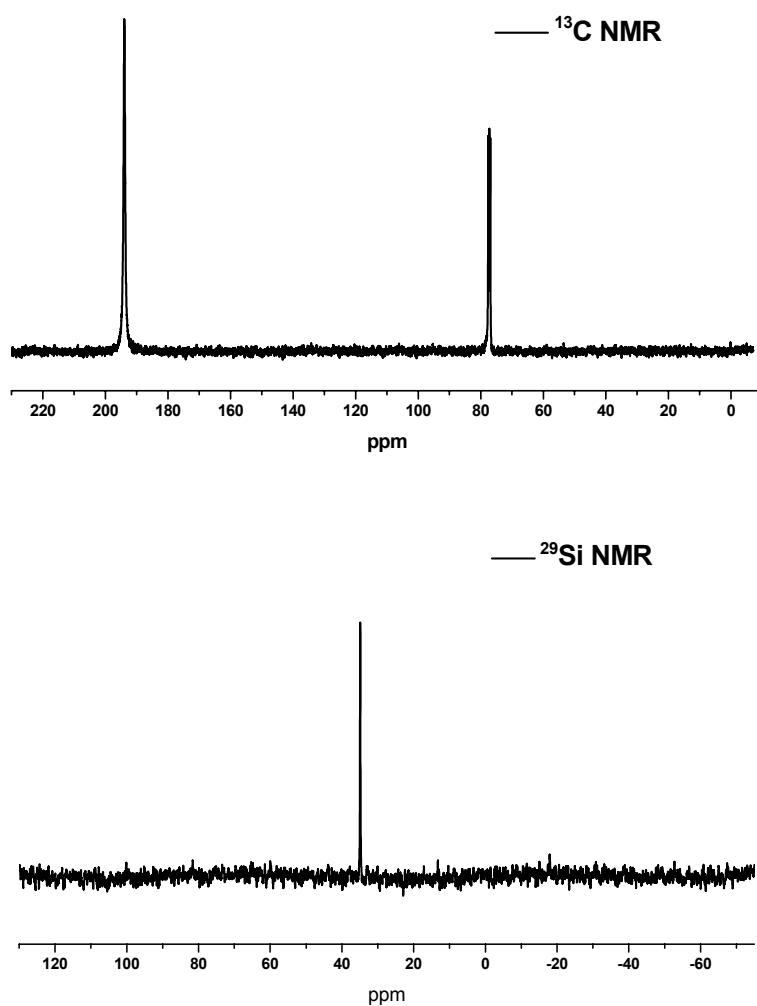


Fig. S2: ^{13}C and ^{29}Si NMR spectra of organometallic precursor $\text{Co}(\text{SiCl}_3)(\text{CO})_4$

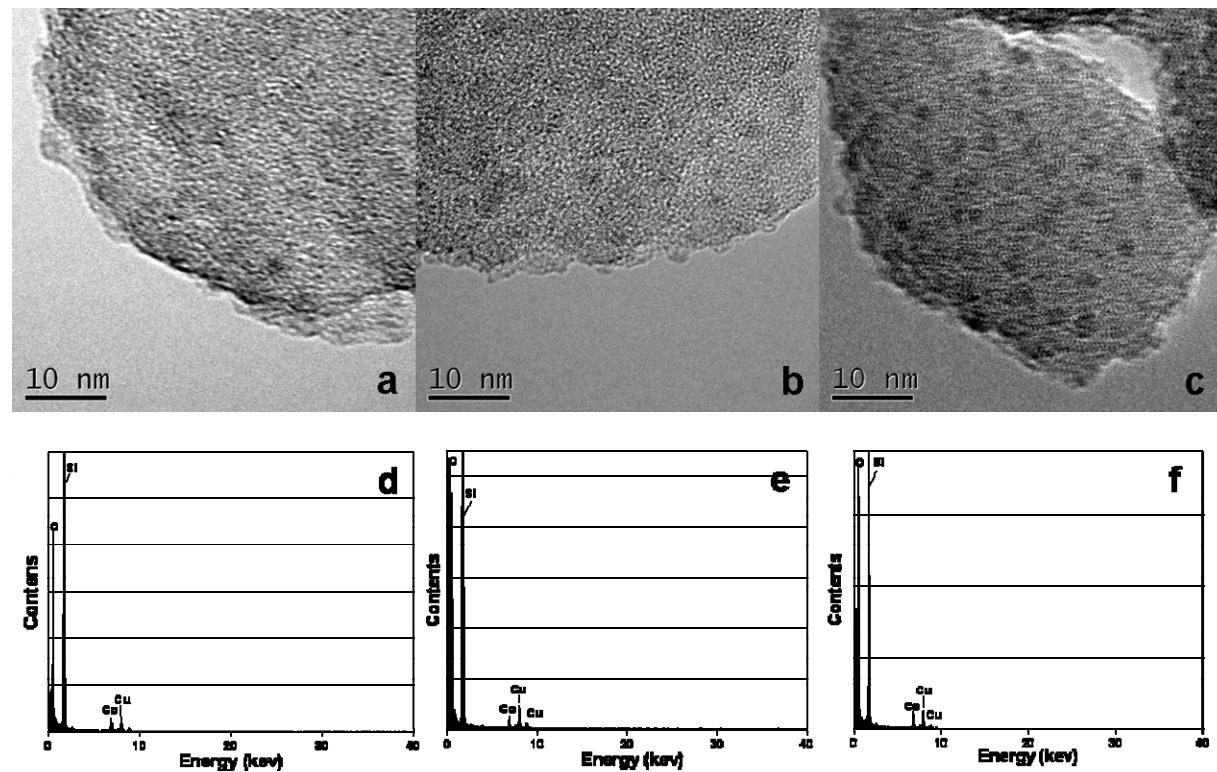


Fig. S3: TEM images and EDX spectra of different loading CoSi/SiO₂. 7.0% CoSi/SiO₂ (a) and (d); 13.5% CoSi/SiO₂ (b) and (e); 17.1% CoSi/SiO₂ (c) and (f)

Table S1: Surface area and texture parameters of SiO₂ and CoSi/ SiO₂

Sample	S _{BET} / m ² /g	Average pore size / nm	Pore volume /cm ³ /g
SiO ₂	668	2.70	0.23
CoSi/ SiO ₂ (7.0%)	506	2.65	0.18
CoSi/ SiO ₂ (13.5%)	458	2.63	0.17
CoSi/ SiO ₂ (17.1%)	466	2.61	0.16

Reference

1. I. Novak, W. Huang, L. Luo, H. H. Huang, H. G. Ang, C. E. Zybill, *Organometallics*, 1997, **16**, 1567.