

## Supporting information

### **Cu/ZnO<sub>x</sub>@UiO-66 synthesized from a double solvents method as an efficient catalyst for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation to methanol**

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## 1. Loading Zn on MOF(UiO-66)

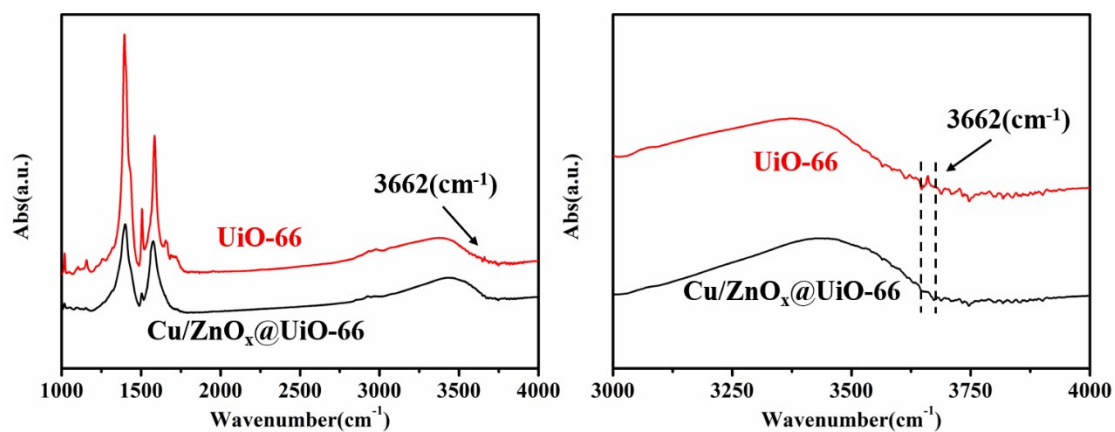


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of UiO-66.

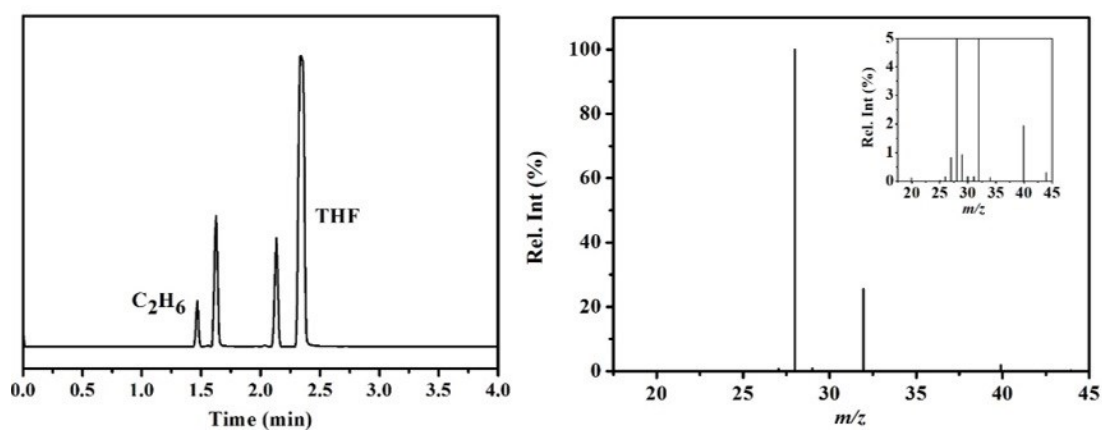
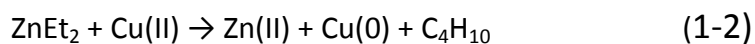
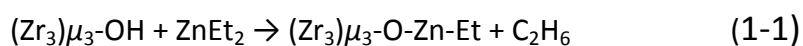


Figure S2. GC-MS results of THF solution which was left from the step of loading Zn with Zn(Et)<sub>2</sub>.



The disappearance of (O-H) FT-IR peak at 3662 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the SBUs and appearance of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> in the THF solution can verify the correctness of the above equations.

## 2. H<sub>2</sub>-TPR of Cu/ZnO<sub>x</sub>@UiO-66

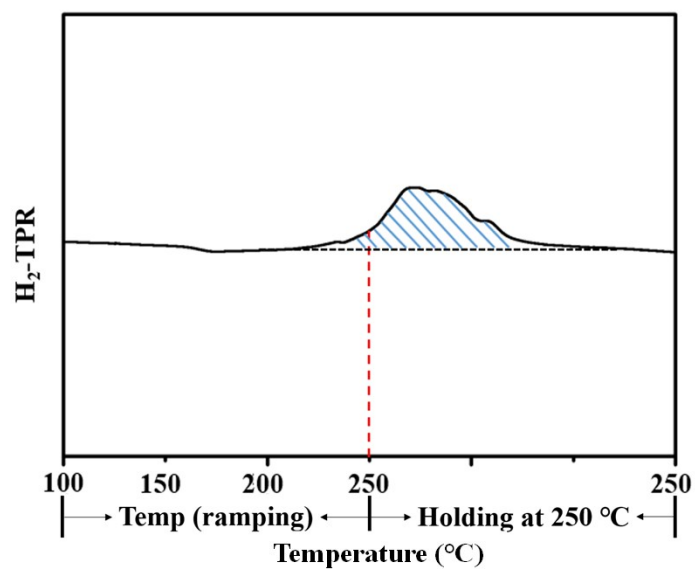


Figure S3. H<sub>2</sub>-TPR of Cu/ZnO<sub>x</sub>@UiO-66.

## 3. XRD patterns, TEM, and the performance of catalyst Cu/ZnO on UiO-66

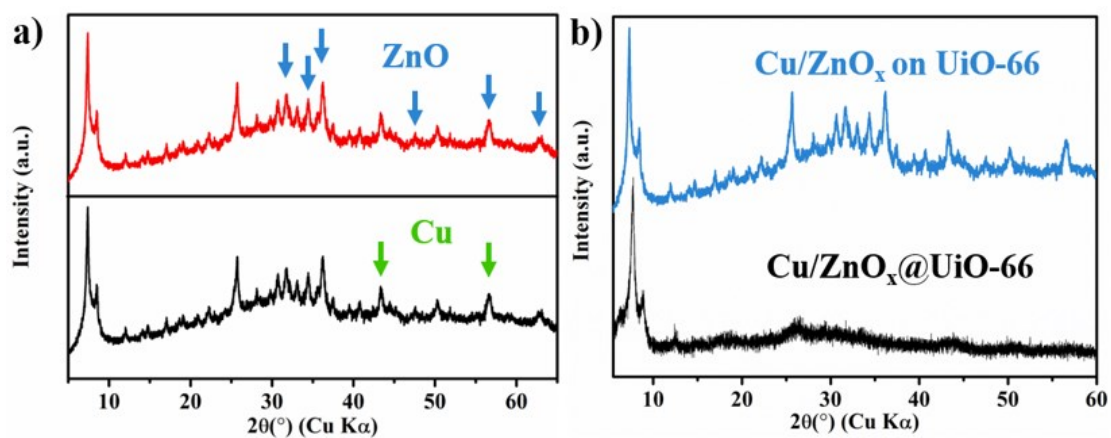


Figure S4. XRD patterns of Cu/ZnO on UiO-66.

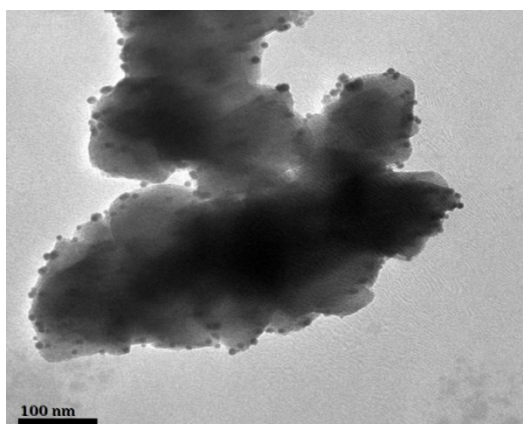
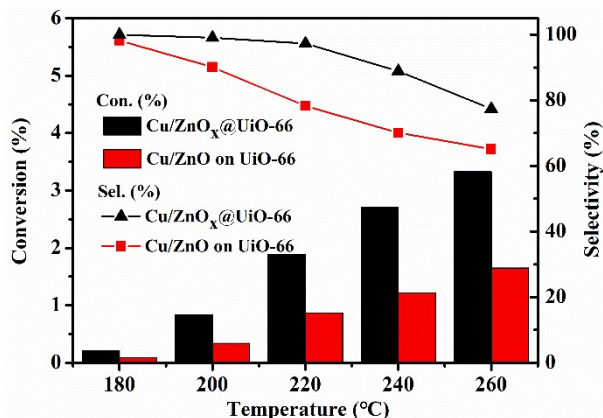


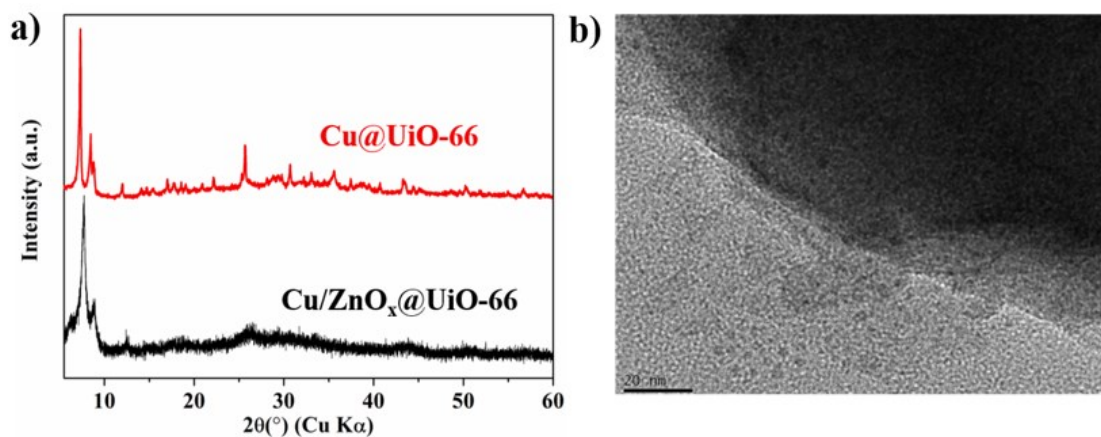
Figure S5. TEM pattern of Cu/ZnO on UiO-66.



**Figure S6.** The conversion rate and selectivity of Cu/ZnO on UiO-66.

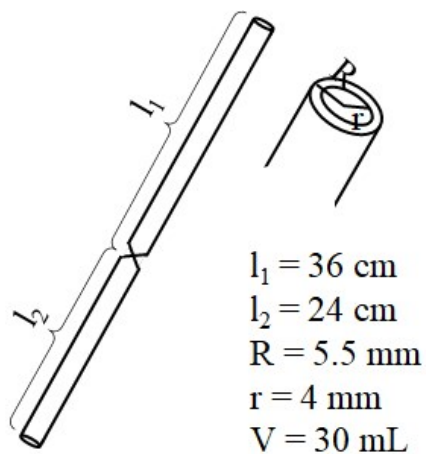
(P=4.0 MPa, GHSV=12000 h<sup>-1</sup>)

#### 4. XRD patterns and TEM of catalyst Cu@UiO-66



**Figure S7.** XRD and TEM patterns of Cu@UiO-66.

#### 5. The structure diagram of the reaction tube



**Figure S8.** The structure diagram of the reaction tube.

## 6. The XRD of Cu/ZnO<sub>x</sub>@UiO-66 before and after the reaction

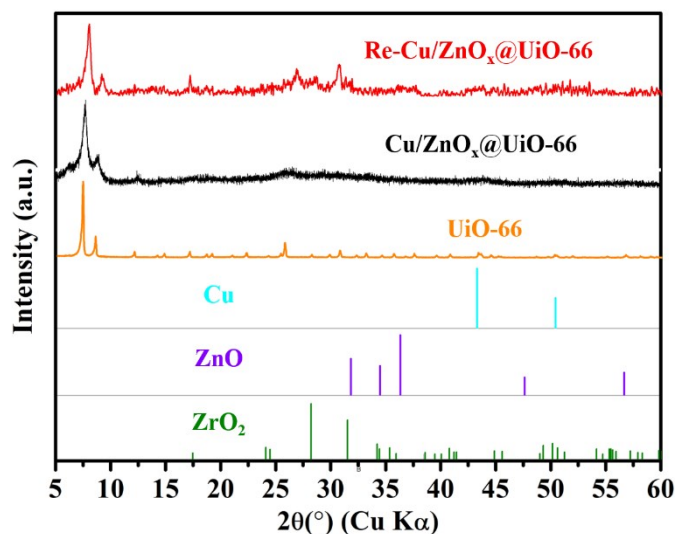


Figure S9. The XRD patterns of Cu/ZnO<sub>x</sub>@UiO-66 before (black) and after the reaction (red).

## 7. Table S1. Comparison with copper-based representative catalysts for the hydrogenation of CO<sub>2</sub> to methanol

	Cu (wt.%)	Gas Flow	CO <sub>2</sub> conv. (%)	Select. (%)	STY (kg <sub>MeOH</sub> /kg <sub>Cu</sub> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )	TOF×10 <sup>3</sup> (s <sup>-1</sup> )	STY (g <sub>MeOH</sub> /kg <sub>Cat</sub> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )
Cu/ZnO <sub>x</sub> @UiO-66	5.86	18000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	3.00	87.5	1.66	6.62	97.3
(In this work)	5.86	12000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	3.51	86.1	1.27	5.08	74.4
	5.86	6000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	4.39	84.2	0.78	3.12	45.7
	5.86	1500(h <sup>-1</sup> )	7.33	82.4	0.32	1.28	18.8
Cu@UiO-66	6.65	12000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	1.72	60.2	0.38	1.53	25.2
Cu/ZnO on UiO-66	6.21	12000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	0.44	85.3	0.15	0.48	9.3
Cu/ZnO/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	50.13	12000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	9.72	47.2	0.23	-	115.3
	50.13	6000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	10.24	40.1	0.10	-	50.1
Cu-ZnO-Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>†</sup> (3 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>1</sup>	50.8	2600 (mL/g <sub>cat</sub> /h)	6.30	68.6	0.09	-	44.7
Cu/Zn@UiO-bpy (4 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>2</sup>	6.9	18000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	3.3	100	2.59	2.96	-
Cu@UiO-66 (1MPa , 175 °C) <sup>3</sup>	-	28scem	3	100	-	3.7	-
Cu@ZnO <sub>x</sub> (core-shell) (3 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>4</sup>	-	18000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	2.3	100	-	-	147.2
La <sub>0.5</sub> Zr <sub>0.2</sub> Cu <sub>0.7</sub> Zn <sub>0.3</sub> O <sub>x</sub> (5 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>5</sup>	-	3600(h <sup>-1</sup> )	12.6	52.5	-	-	100.0
Pd-Cu/SBA-15 (4.1 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>6</sup>	10	3600(h <sup>-1</sup> )	6.5	23	0.23	-	23.0
Pd-Cu/SiO <sub>2</sub> (4.1 MPa, 250 °C) <sup>6</sup>	10	3600(h <sup>-1</sup> )	6.6	34	0.36	-	35.7
LDH30Ga (4.5 MPa, 270 °C) <sup>7</sup>	33.5	18000 (mL/g/h)	~20	~48	1.76	-	590.0
C6Z3Z1-OX (3 MPa, 240 °C) <sup>8</sup>	45.4	10000(h <sup>-1</sup> )	18.0	51.2	0.67	-	305.0

\* Commercial benchmark catalyst. In this work, reaction condition: T = 250 °C, P = 4.0 MPa (H<sub>2</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub>=3).

## References

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