

Natural zeolite supported Ni catalysts for hydrodeoxygenation of anisole

Penghui Yan, Eric Kennedy and Michael Stockenhuber*

^aChemical Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Newcastle,
Callaghan, NSW, 2308, Australia

*Corresponding author: michael.stockenhuber@newcastle.edu.au

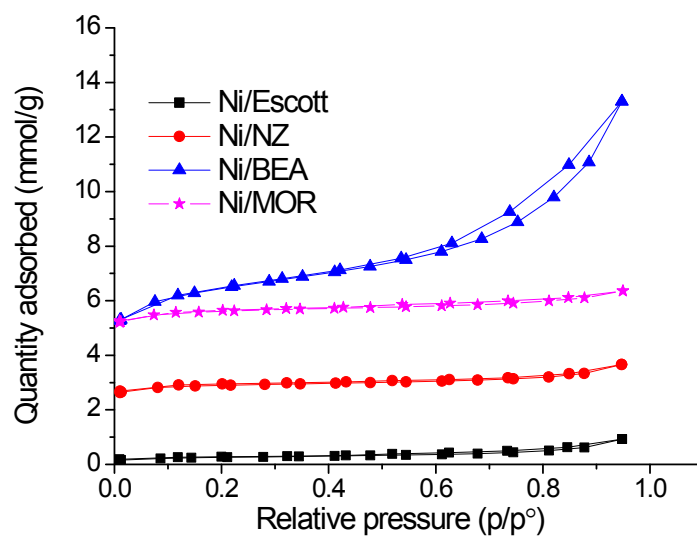


Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms for reduced catalysts at -196 °C

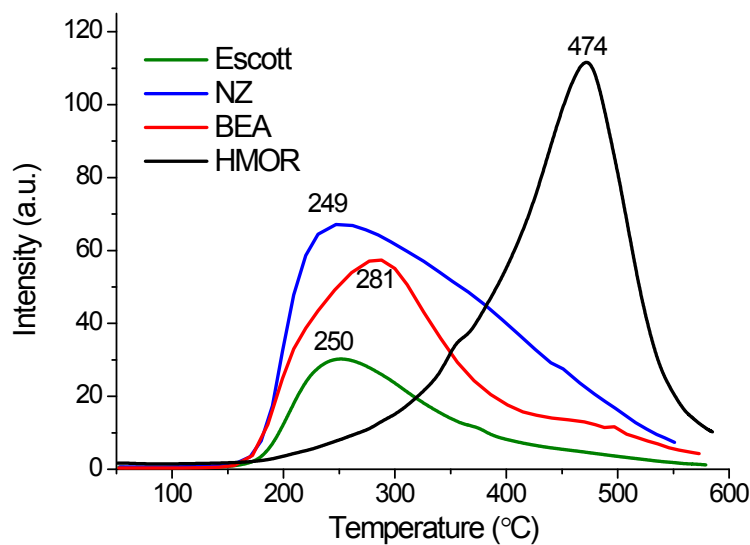


Figure S2. NH₃-TPD of pre-reduced supports

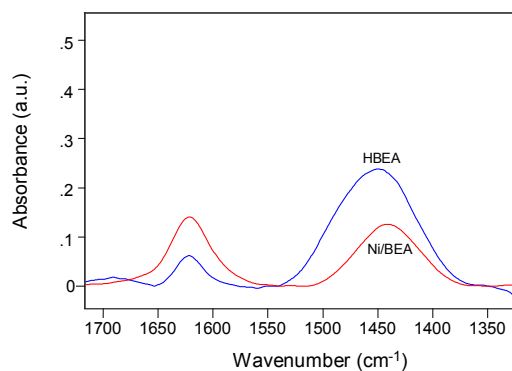


Figure S3. Infrared spectra obtained from adsorption of ammonia in HBEA and pre-reduced Ni/BEA. Samples contacted with 10 mbar pressure of NH₃ at 150 °C then were vacuumed; the spectra were normalised for wafer thickness using overtones of lattice vibrations between 1556 cm⁻¹ and 2105 cm⁻¹

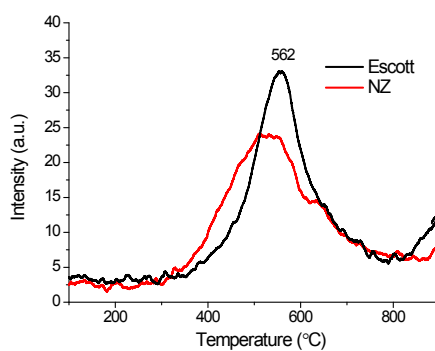


Figure S4. H₂-TPR profile of supports

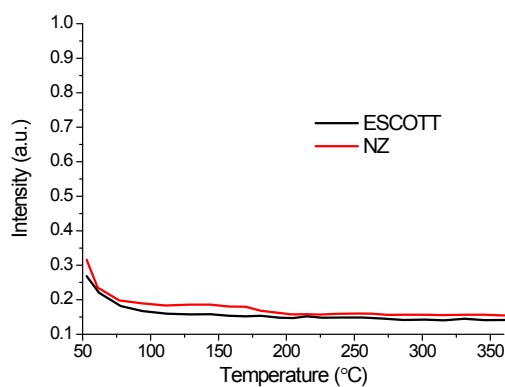


Figure S5. H₂-TPD of reduced supports

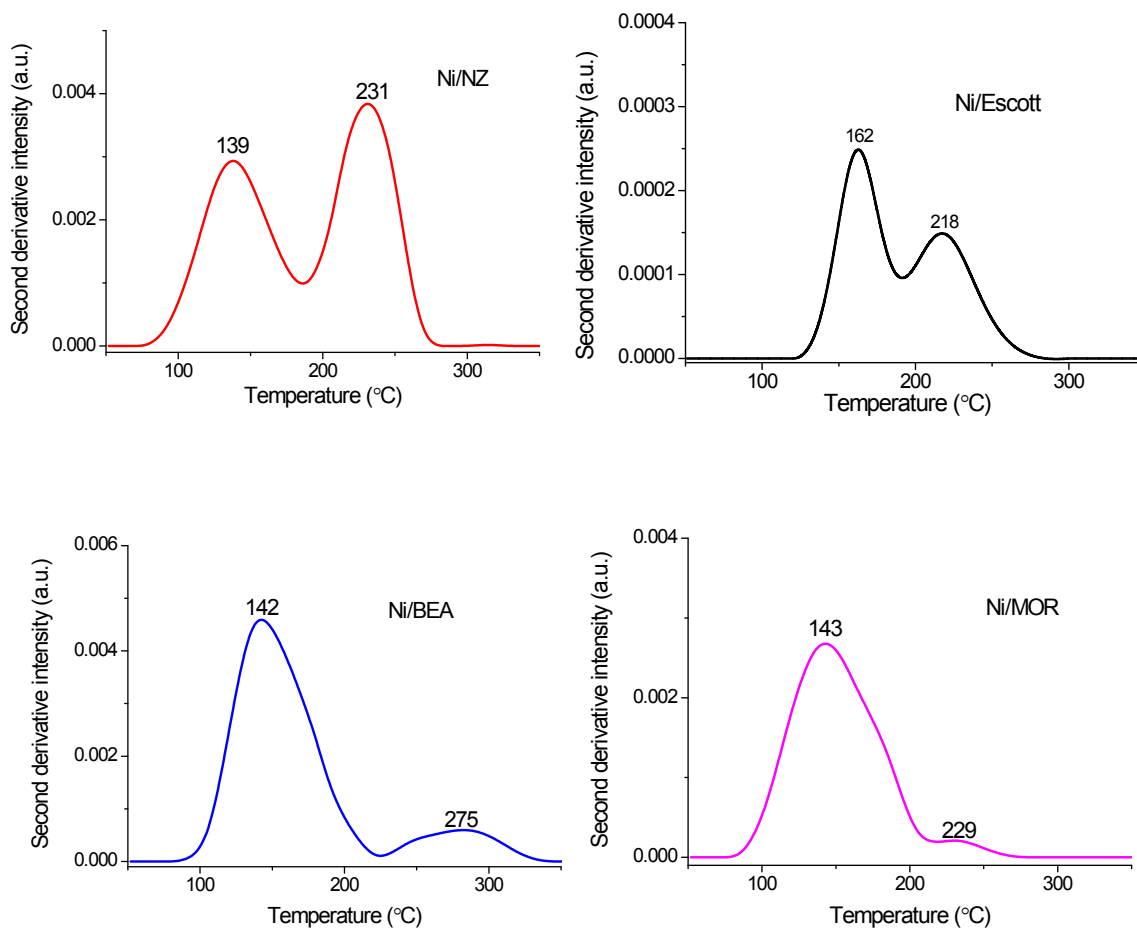


Figure S6. Second derivative H₂-TPD profiles of pre-reduced catalysts

Table S1. Estimated heats of desorption of reduced catalysts

Catalyst	T_{\max}^a (K)	ΔE_{des}^b (kJ mol ⁻¹)
Ni/Escott	524	131.8
Ni/NZ	522	131.3
Ni/BEA	558	140.6
Ni/MOR	678	172.0

^a Temperature at peak maxima of desorption from NH₃-TPD; ^b Heat of ammonia desorption.

Table S2. HDO of anisole over HBEA (Si/Al=12.5)

Catalyst	X _{-anisole} (%)	Y _{-phenol} (%)	Y _{-methylanisole} (%)	Y _{-methylphenol} (%)	Y _{-dimethylphenol} (%)
HBEA	18.7	7.0	9.0	1.7	0.6

Reaction conditions: reaction temperature (230 °C), catalyst (0.05 g), WHSV (2.4 min⁻¹), P_{H₂} (4.0 MPa), H₂ flow rate (150 mL/min), liquid flow rate (0.12 g/min);