Supporting Information

Efficient Transfer Hydrogenation of Levulinic Acid (LA) to γ-Valerolactone (GVL) over Ni/NiO-MC (MC=Mesoporous Carbon)

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Figure S1 TG of Polymeric gel.





Figure S2 Raman spectrums of bare MC and NiO_x-MC.

Figure S3 FT-IR spectrums of NiO_x-MC and Ni-Polymeric gel.





Figure S4 N₂ sorption/desorption isotherms of NiO_x-MC (pore distribution, inset).



Figure S5 XRD patterns of NiO-MC, Ni-MC (a) and Ni/NiO, Ni/NiO-graphite (b).

Figure S6 Pyridine-FT-IR spectrum of Ni-MC.



Entry	Catalyst	Hydrogen source	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Pressure (bar)	Ni loading (wt %)	TOF (h ⁻¹)	Refs
1	Ni/NiO-MC	isopropanol	200	18	1	1.1	10.80	This work
2 ª	Ni/SBA-15	formic acid	250	1	1	30.0	18.64	43
3 <i>a</i>	Ni ₃ Fe-NP@C	isopropanol	180	2	20	14.9	12.94	36
4 <i>a</i>	Ni ₃ P-CePO ₄	isopropanol	180	2	10	63.5	12.51	46
5 <i>a</i>	Ni/MMT	isopropanol	200	1	1	50.0	11.19	68
6 <i>a</i>	Ni/SiO ₂ -Al ₂ O ₃	isopropanol	200	0.25	-	65.0	1.70	82
7 <i>a</i>	Ni/NiO-FC	formic acid	170	3	85	-	0.34	41
8 <i>a</i>	Ni-SiO ₂	formic acid	250	1	1	28.5	0.31	42

Table S1 Transfer hydrogenation of LA to produce GVL over Ni-based catalysts.

TOF (h⁻¹) = $\frac{n_{LA}(\text{mmol}) \times \text{Yield}_{GVL}(\%)}{n_{Ni}(\text{mmol}) \times \text{time (h)}}$

a: TOF was calculated based on the data provided in literature.