

Supplementary Information

**Liquid phase catalytic transfer hydrogenation of ethyl levulinate to  $\gamma$ -valerolactone over  $\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SBA-15}$**

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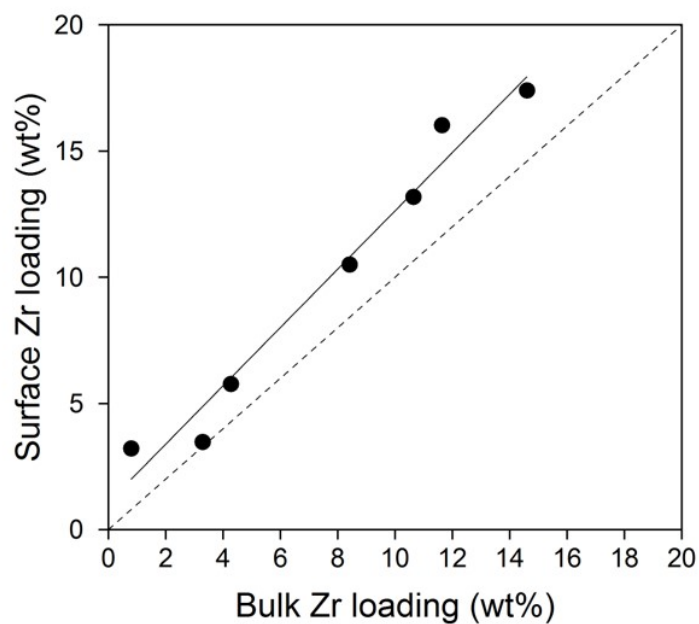
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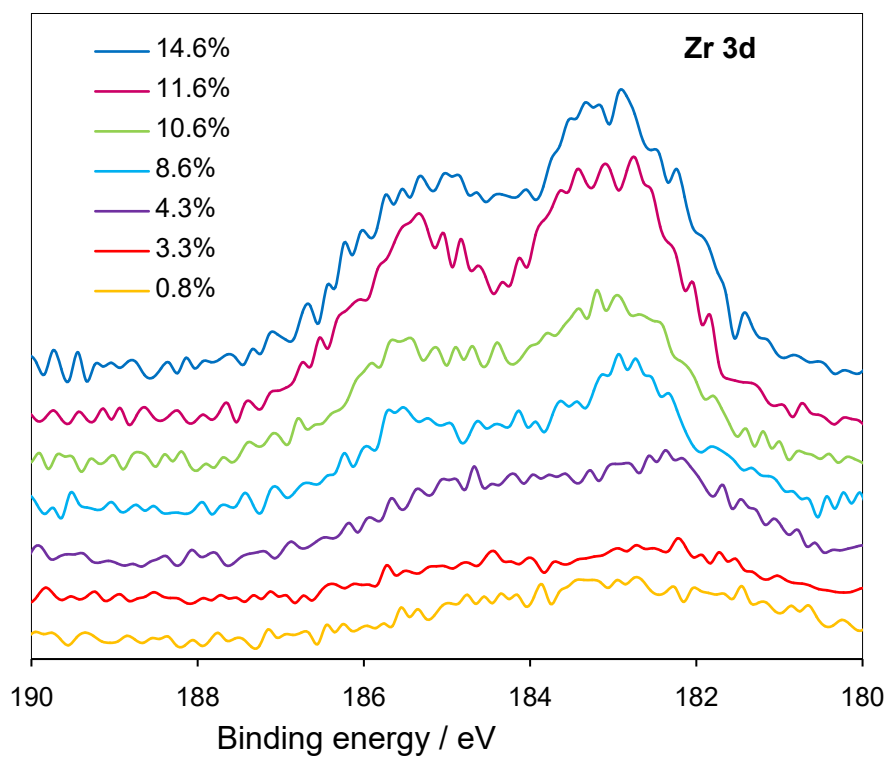
## Surface and Bulk elemental analysis



**Figure S1.** Surface versus bulk Zr loading of ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15 measured by XPS and ICP-OES, respectively.

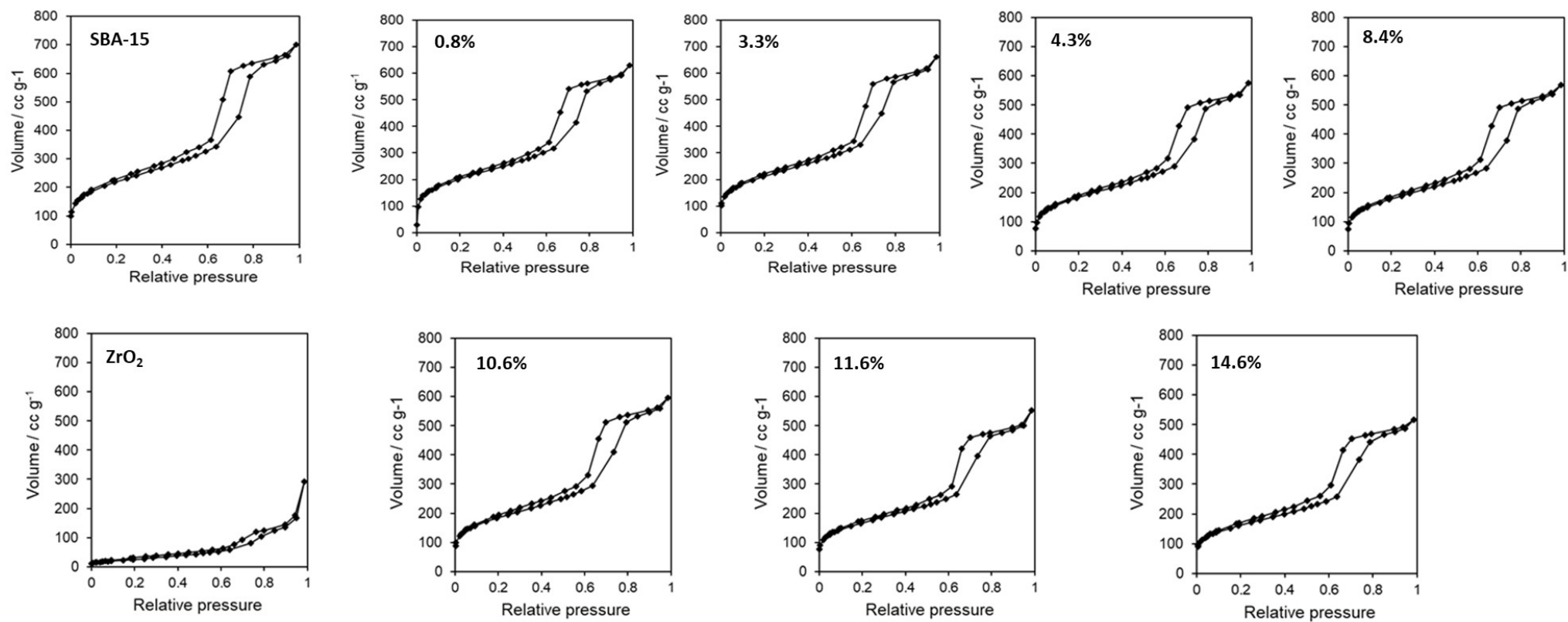
**Table S1.** Elemental analysis of ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15 catalysts.

Nominal Zr surface coverage / %	Zr loading / wt% (ICP)	Surface Composition (XPS)					
		O wt%	Zr wt%	Si wt%	O at%	Zr at%	Si at%
1	0.8	38.6	3.2	58.1	53.4	0.8	45.8
5	3.3	37.7	3.5	58.8	52.5	0.9	46.7
10	4.3	34.9	5.8	59.3	50.1	1.5	48.5
20	8.4	36.6	10.5	52.9	53.3	2.7	43.9
30	10.7	36.2	13.2	50.7	53.7	3.4	42.9
50	11.6	34.3	16.0	49.7	52.5	4.3	43.2
100	14.6	33.8	17.4	48.8	52.3	4.7	42.9
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	58.8	18.6	81.4	0	56.6	43.4	0



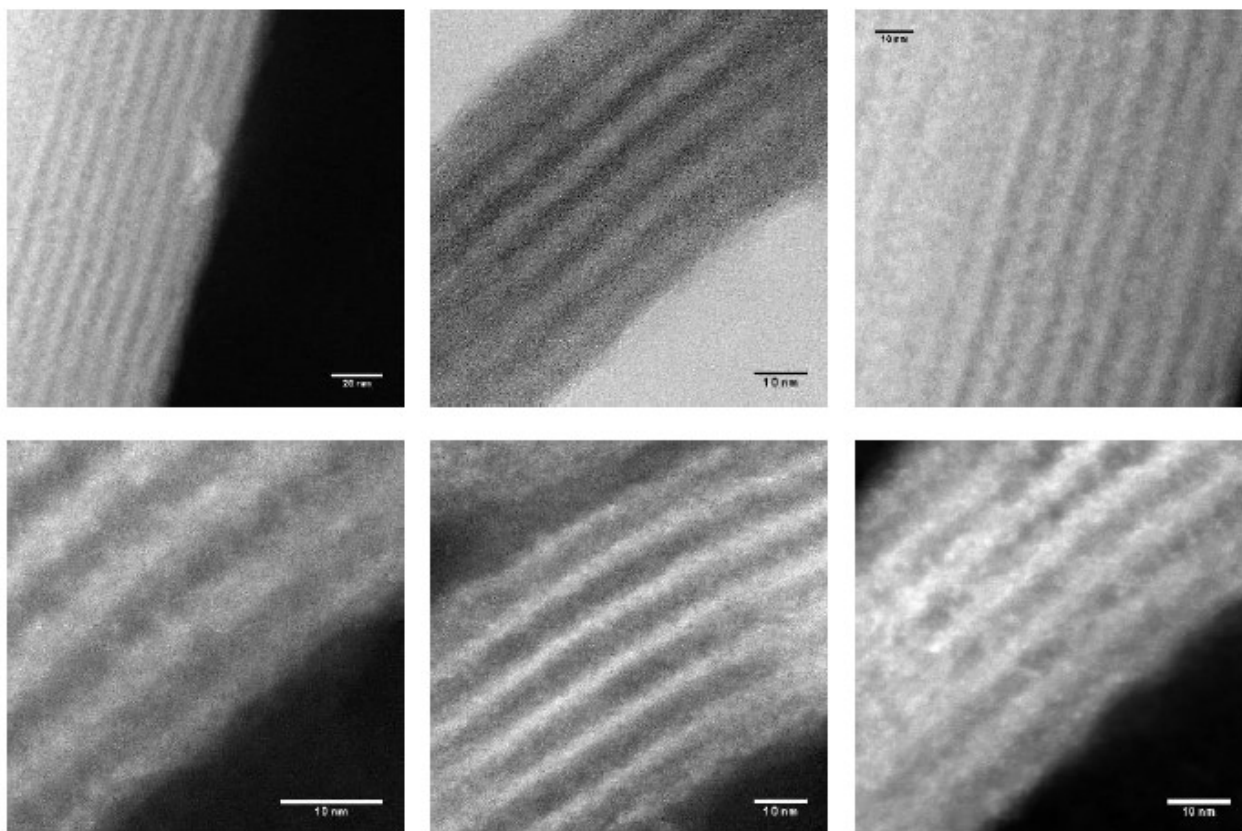
**Figure S2.** Zr 3d XP spectra of ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15 as a function of Zr surface loading (wt%).

## N<sub>2</sub> porosimetry



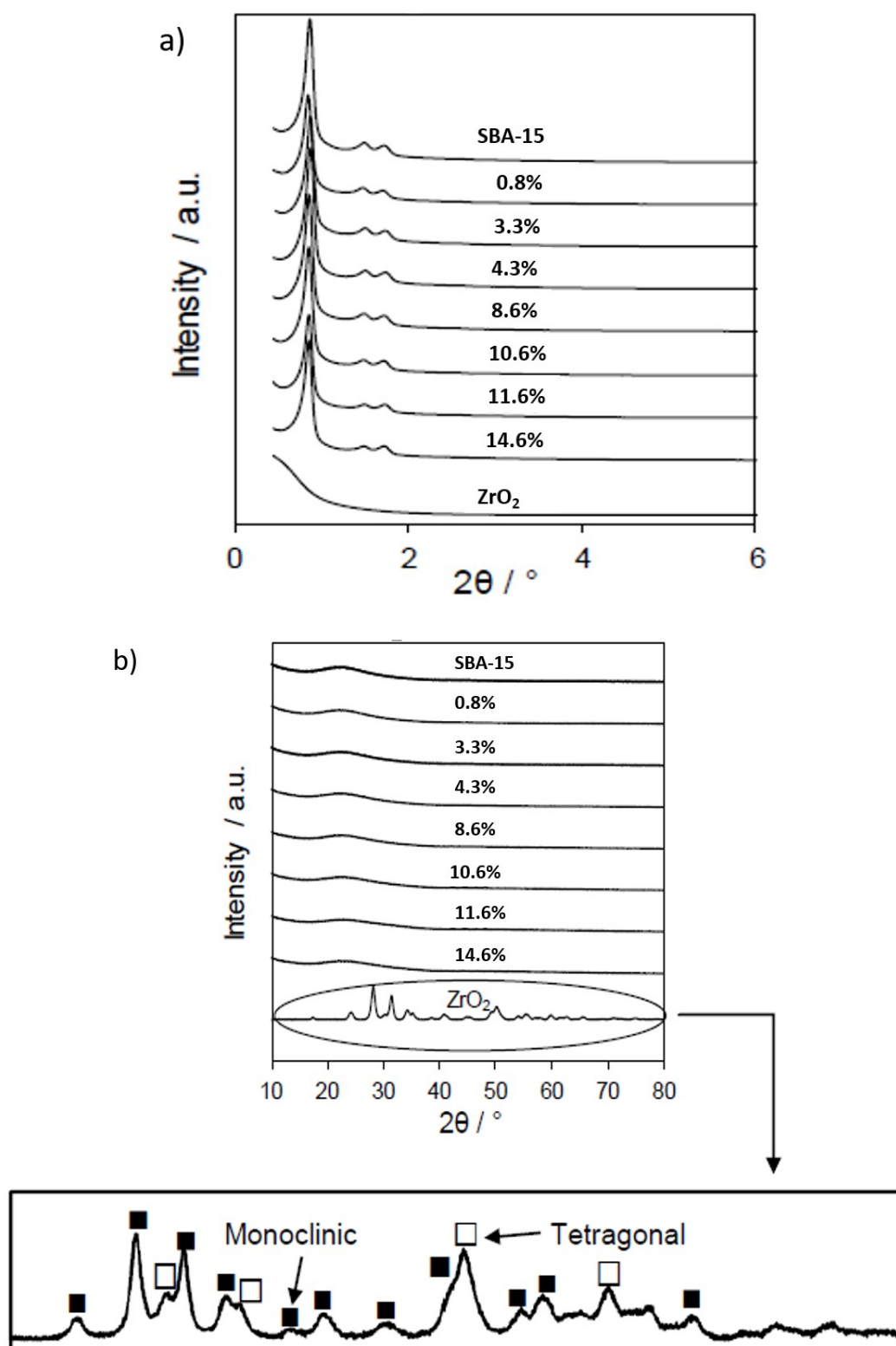
**Figure S3.** N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15.

## Transmission electron microscopy



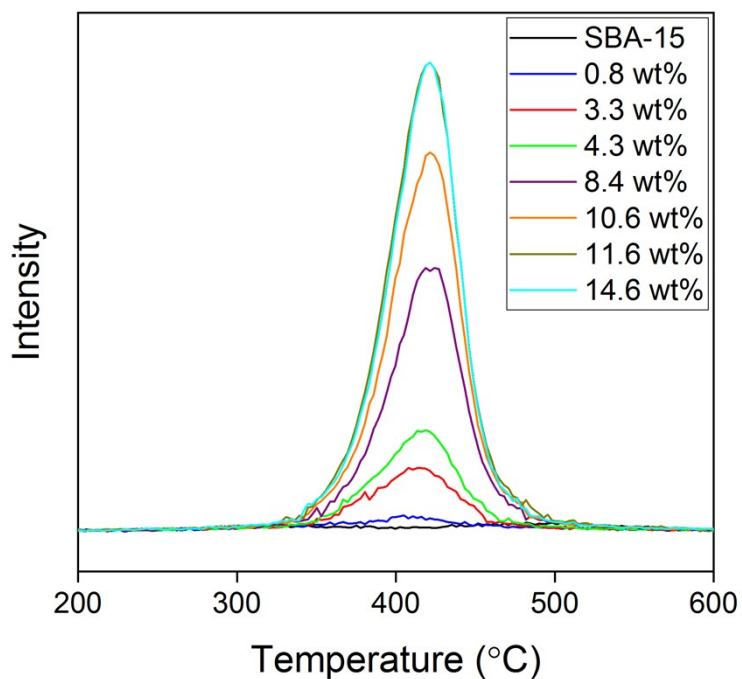
**Figure S4.** TEM micrographs of 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15 illustrating 2D parallel pore channels.

## X-ray Powder Diffraction (XRD)

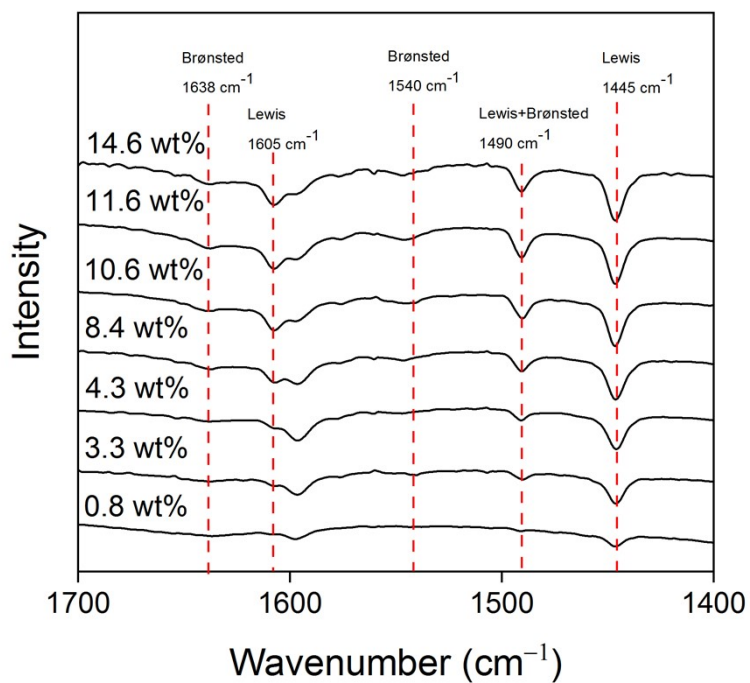


**Figure S5.** Powder X-ray diffractograms of ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15 as a function of Zr loading (wt%): (a) low angle patterns; and (b) wide angle patterns including parent SBA-15 support and bulk ZrO<sub>2</sub>.

## Acidity measurement

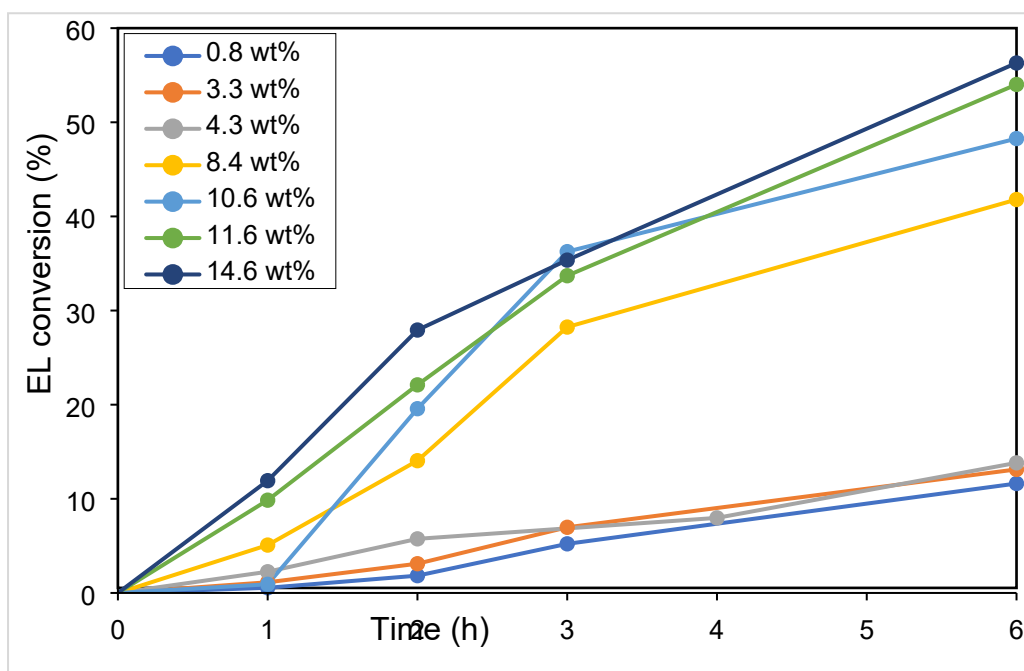


**Figure S6.** Propylamine TPD showing 41 amu mass spectrometer signal for reactively formed propene from  $\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SBA-15}$  as a function of Zr loading.

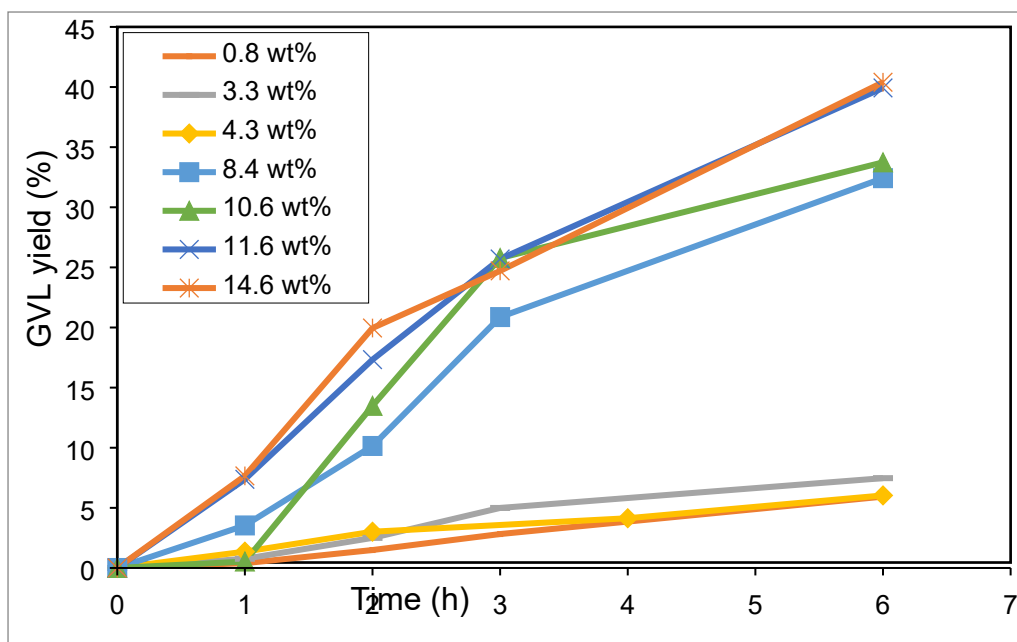


**Figure S7.** DRIFTS spectra of absorbed pyridine on pure  $\text{ZrO}_2$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2/\text{SBA-15}$ .

## Batch reactor studies

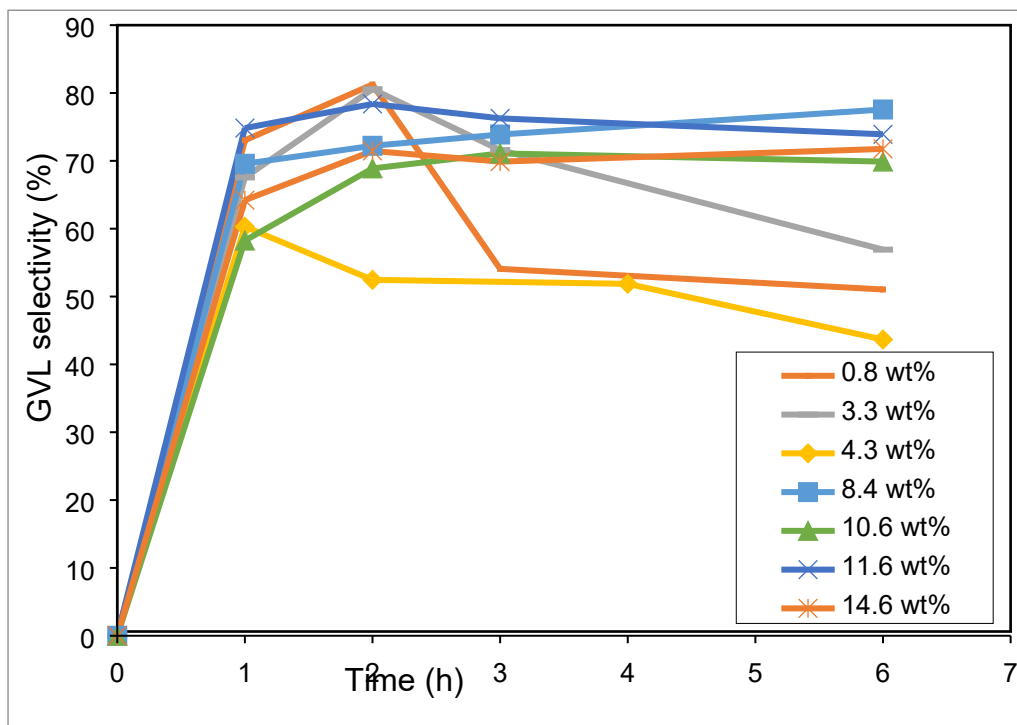


**Figure S8.** EL conversion as a function of reaction time over ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 5 mmol EL:250 mmol IPA, 100 mg catalyst, 170 °C, 5 bar N<sub>2</sub>.



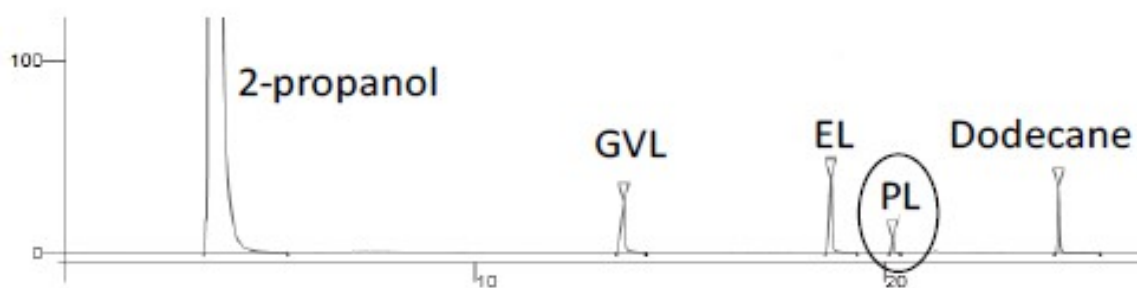
**Figure S9.** GVL yield as a function of EL reaction time over ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 5 mmol EL:250 mmol IPA, 100 mg catalyst, 170 °C, 5 bar N<sub>2</sub>.



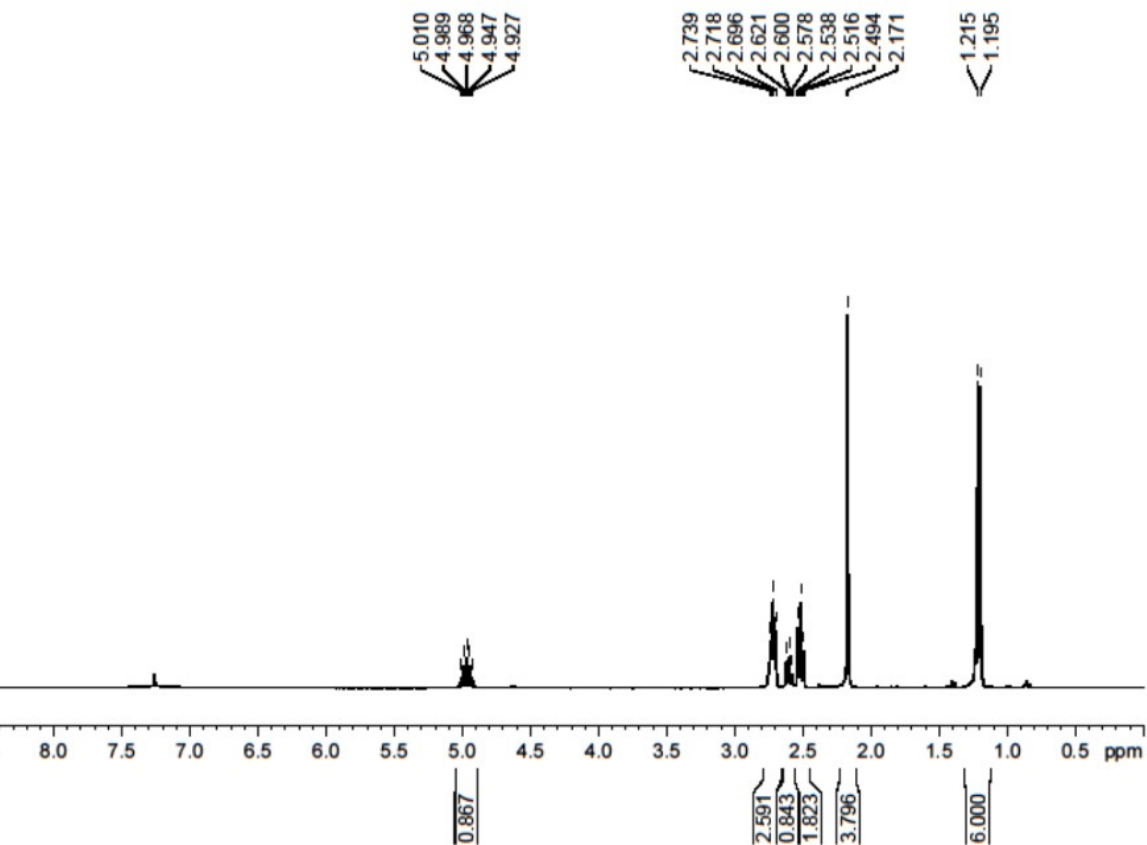


**Figure S10.** GVL selectivity as a function of EL reaction time over ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 5 mmol EL:250 mmol IPA, 100 mg catalyst, 170 °C, 5 bar N<sub>2</sub>.

### Identification of Propyl Levulinate

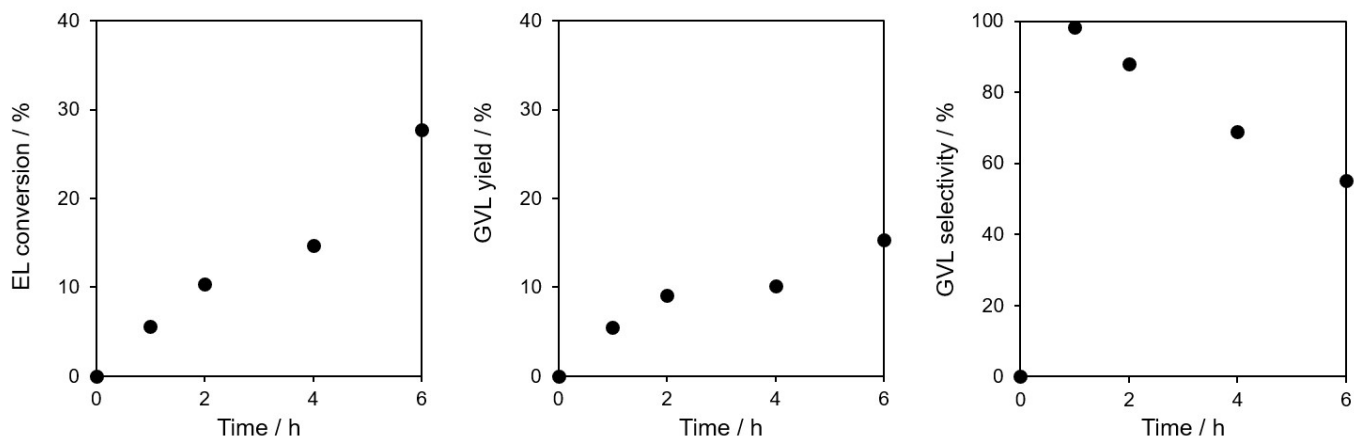


**Figure S11.** Gas chromatogram of reaction mixture for EL conversion to GVL over 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15 at 170 °C evidencing reactively-formed propyl levulinate (PL) intermediate.



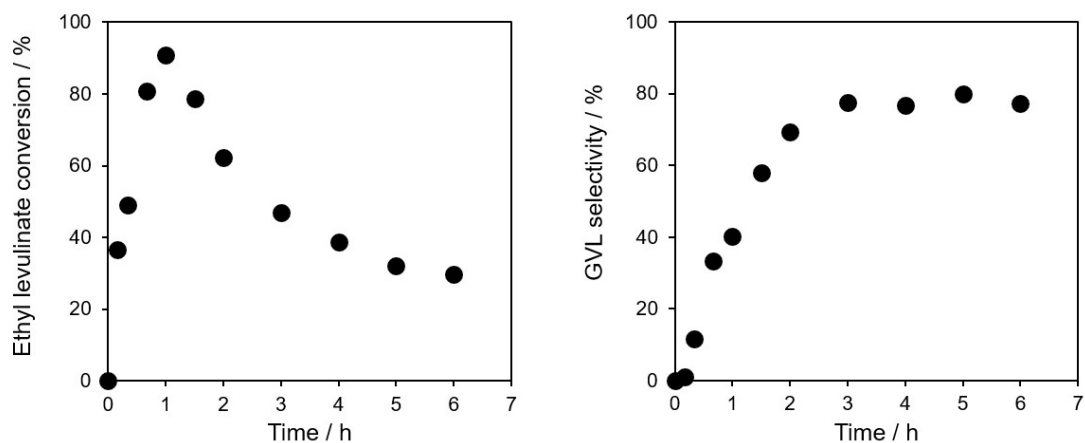
**Figure S12.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  of isopropyl levulinate (PL) formed during EL conversion to GVL over 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15 at 170  $^\circ\text{C}$ . NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance3 spectrometer operating at 300.14 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  and referenced to residual solvent peaks.

**Batch reactor studies at 150  $^\circ\text{C}$**

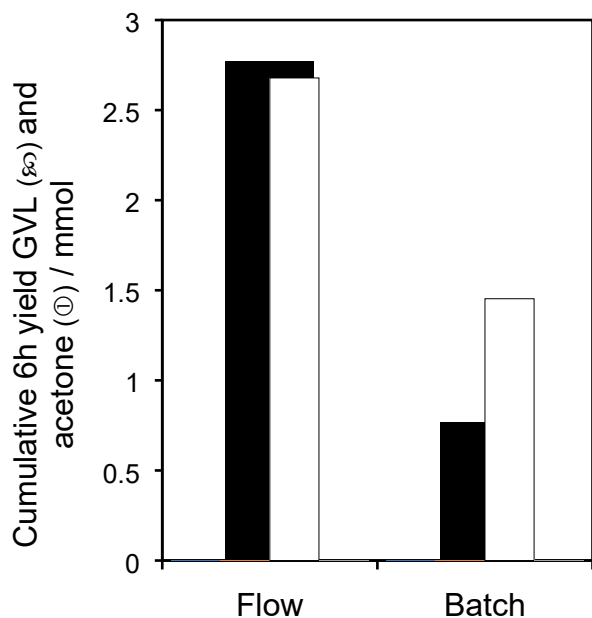


**Figure S13.** EL conversion, GVL yield and selectivity as a function of time for 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 5 mmol EL:250 mmol IPA, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 5 bar N<sub>2</sub>.

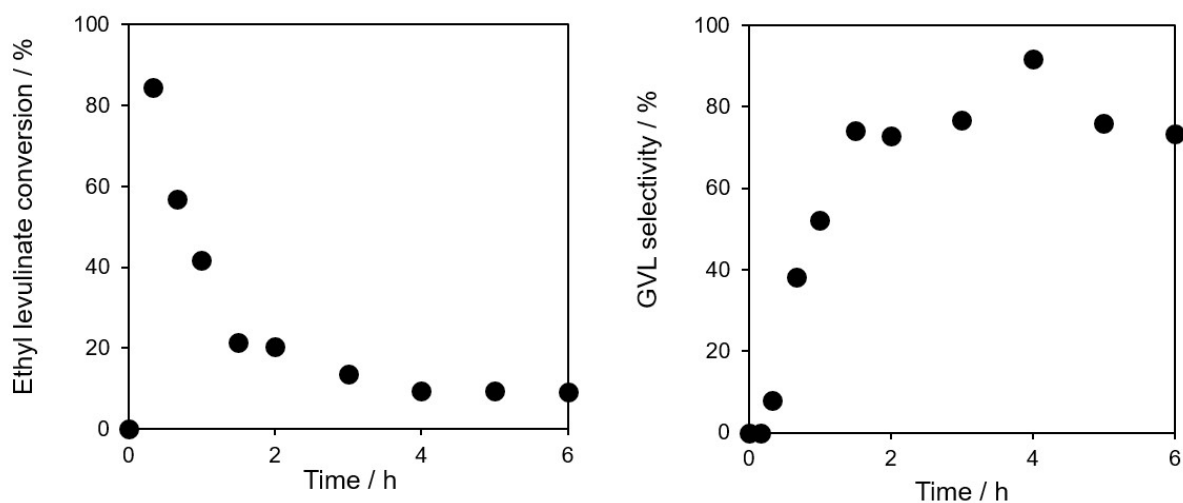
### Flow reactor studies



**Figure S14.** EL conversion and GVL selectivity as a function of reaction time for 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 0.25 M EL in IPA liquid feedstream, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 0.1 ml/min, 27.5 min residence time.

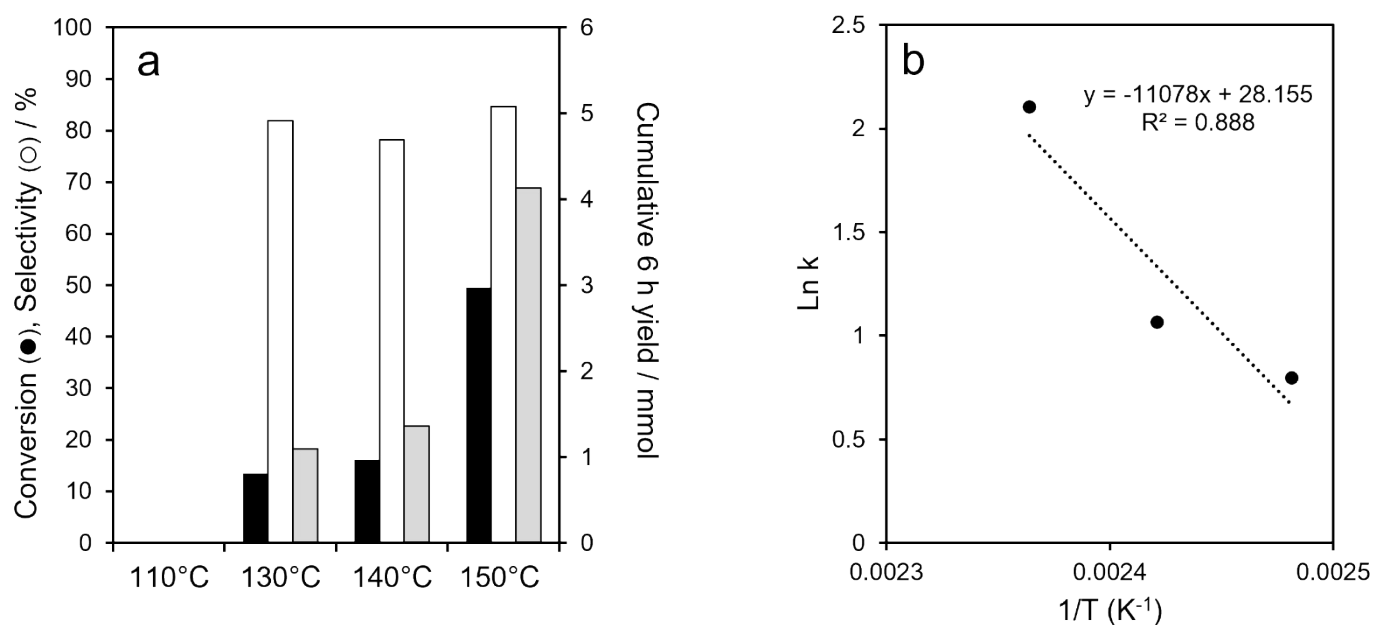


**Figure S15.** Comparison of cumulative GVL and acetone yields for 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15 in continuous flow versus batch operation. Reaction conditions: (**Flow**) 0.25 M EL in IPA liquid feedstream, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 0.1 ml/min, 27.5 min residence time, over 6 h; (**Batch**) 5 mmol EL:250 mmol IPA, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 5 bar, 6 h reaction.

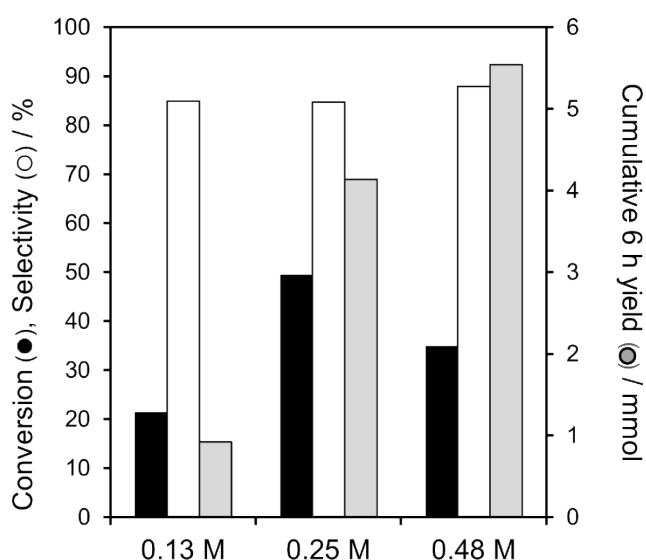


**Figure S16.** EL conversion and GVL selectivity as a function of reaction time for 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: 0.25 M EL in IPA liquid feedstream, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 0.18 ml/min, 17.5 min residence time.

## Optimisation studies



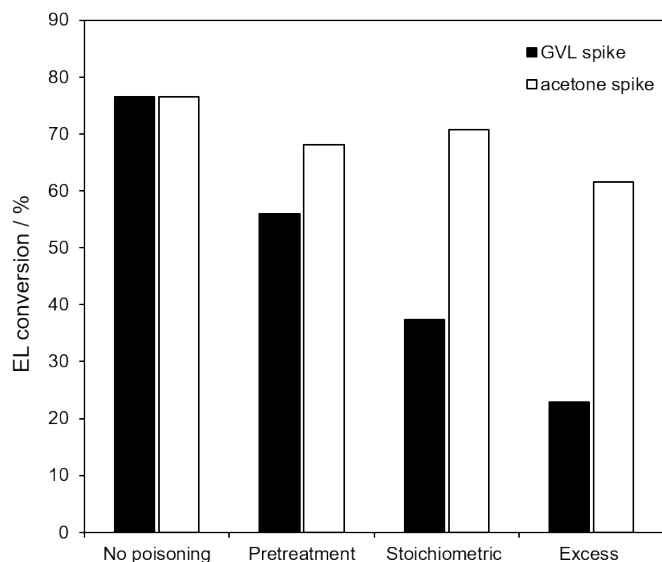
**Figure S17.** (a) Influence of reaction temperature on EL transformation to GVL in continuous flow over 12 wt% ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15. EL conversion and GVL selectivity are average over 6 h reaction. Reaction conditions: 100 mg catalyst, 27.5 min residence time, over 6 h, liquid stream of ethyl levuliate (0.25 M) and isopropyl alcohol. (b) Arrhenius plot of rate of EL conversion versus reaction temperature between 130-150 °C. Note these experiment were performed with a new catalyst batch which delivered slightly higher GVL selectivity.



**Figure S18.** Influence of EL concentration on transformation to GVL under continuous flow over 12 wt% ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15. EL conversion and GVL selectivity are average over 6 h reaction. Reaction conditions: 100 mg catalyst, 27.5 min residence time, liquid stream of ethyl levulinate and isopropyl alcohol (0.13-0.48 M), 150°C. . Note these experiment were performed with a new catalyst batch which delivered slightly higher GVL selectivity.

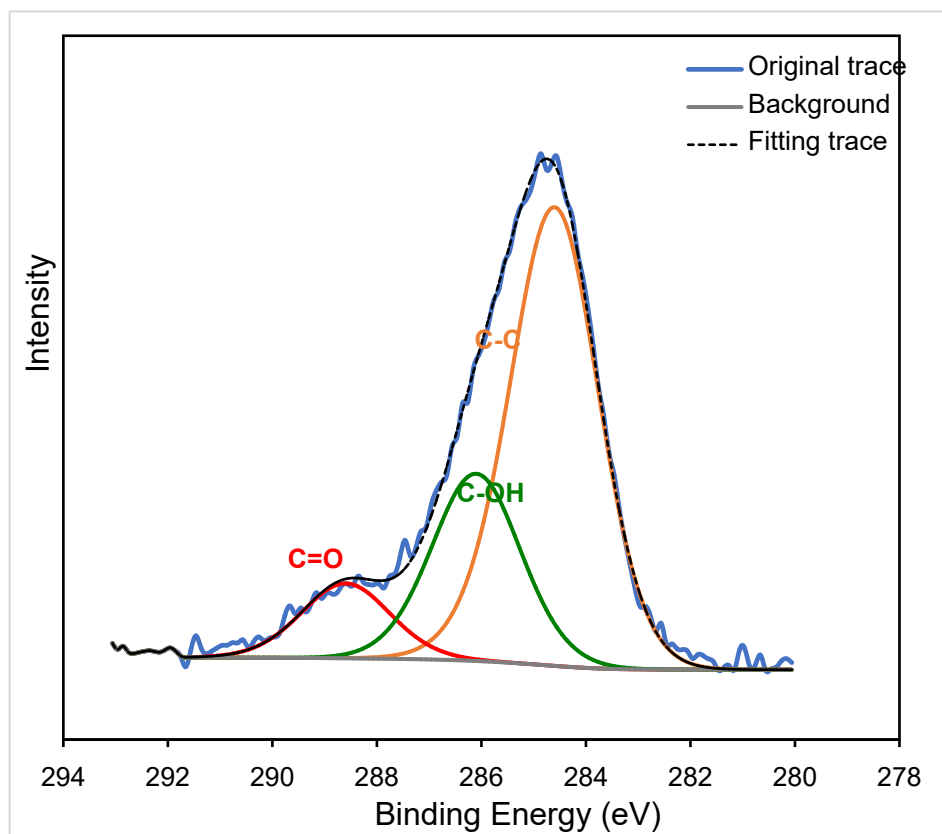
### Spiking studies in continuous flow

Three reaction conditions were performed in the spiking studies, i) pre-treatment of the catalyst bed with acetone or GVL for 30 minutes at 150 °C prior to flowing reaction mixture over catalyst bed ii) stoichiometric (1:1) and iii) excess (5:1) poisoning of reaction mixture relative to EL.



**Figure S19.** EL conversion averaged over 2 h reaction for 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15. Reaction conditions: **(Flow)** 0.25 M EL in IPA liquid feedstream, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 0.1 ml/min, 27.5 min residence time, over 2 h. Pretreatment: Stream of GVL or acetone (0.1 ml/min) was passed over the catalyst bed for 30 minutes prior to starting reaction. Stoichiometric: GVL or acetone (1:1) was introduced in standard reaction mixture. Excess: GVL or acetone (5:1) was introduced in standard reaction mixture.

### Spent Catalyst Characterisation

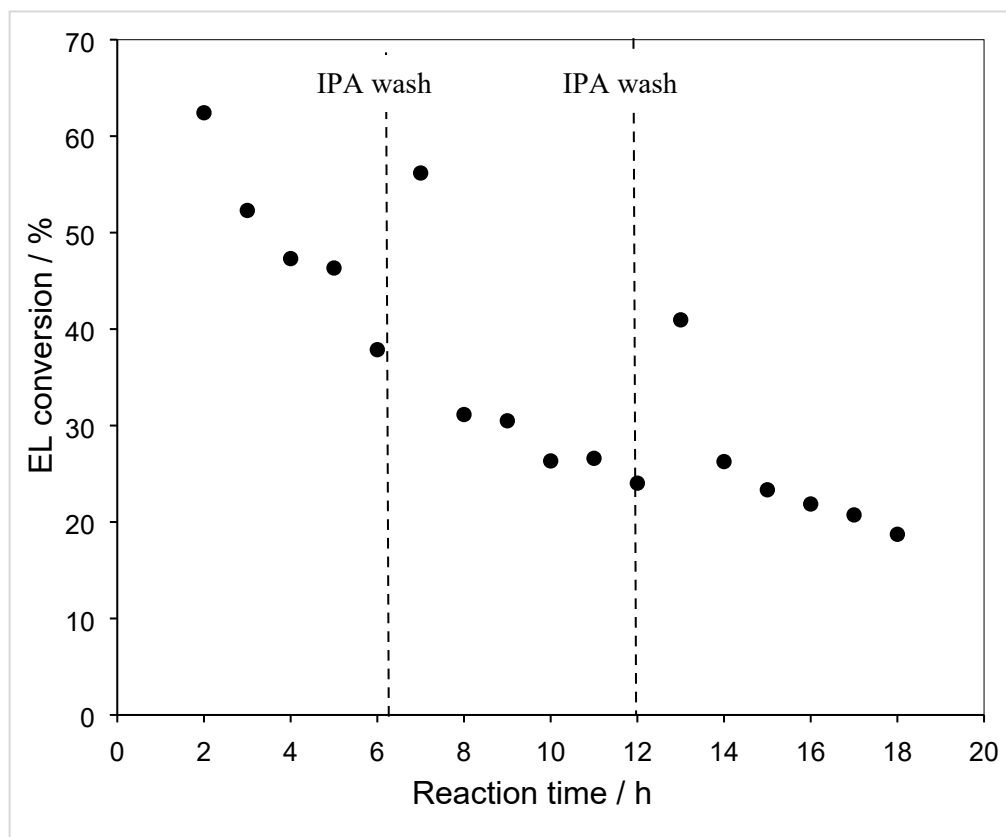


**Figure S20.** C 1s XPS spectra of post-reaction 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15 following 2 h EL conversion under continuous flow. Reaction conditions: Flow, 0.25 M EL in IPA liquid feedstream, (5:1) GVL spiking, 100 mg catalyst, 150 °C, 0.1 ml/min, 27.5 min residence time, over 2 h.

**Table S2.** Surface composition of as-prepared and post-reaction 11.6 wt% Zr/SBA-15.

Catalyst	Surface composition							
	wt%				at%			
	O	C	Zr	Si	O	C	Zr	Si
As-prepared	51.3	3.2	12.1	33.4	64.2	5.9	3.0	26.9
Post-reaction	43.6	10.5	13	32.9	55.49	17.8	2.9	23.81

### Recyclability test



**Figure S21.** EL conversion as a function of time for three consecutive 6 h reactions in continuous flow over 12 wt% ZrO<sub>2</sub>/SBA-15; 2-isopropanol washes at indicated time intervals to attempt in-situ catalyst regeneration.