## Bimetallic Copper- and Nickel-Rich Cu-Ni Phyllosilicate Catalysts for the Liquid-Phase Selective Hydrogenation of Furfural to Furfuryl Alcohol

Tanyarat Shoosri <sup>a</sup>, Pisacha Chotiwilaiwan <sup>a</sup>, Tanisorn Rattanapornchaiwat <sup>a</sup>, Thapong

Teerawatananond <sup>b,c</sup>, Takanori Miyake <sup>d</sup>, Joongjai Panpranot <sup>e</sup>, Patcharaporn Weerachawanasak <sup>a,c\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, School of Science, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang,

Bangkok, 10520 Thailand

<sup>b</sup> College of Innovation and Industrial Management, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang,

Bangkok, 10520 Thailand

<sup>c</sup> Advanced Pure and Applied Chemistry Research Unit, School of Science, King Mongkut's Institute of

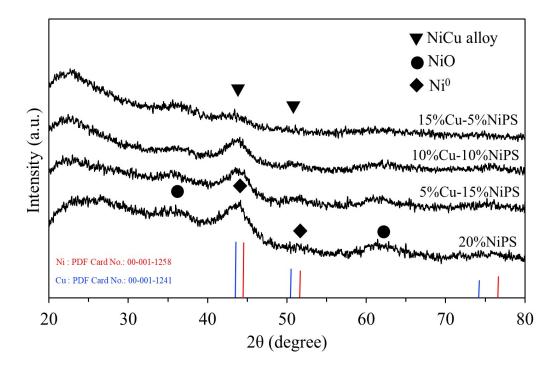
Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok, 10520 Thailand

<sup>d</sup> Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Environmental and Urban Major,

Kansai University, 3-3-35 Yamate, Suita, Osaka, 564-8680 Japan

<sup>e</sup> Center of Excellence on Catalysis and Catalytic Reaction Engineering, Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, 10330 Thailand

## **Supporting Information**



**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of monometallic 20%NiPS and bimetallic Cu-NiPS catalysts reduced at 600 °C compared to the PDF card of metallic Ni<sup>0</sup> and Cu<sup>0</sup>.

Fig. S1 exhibites XRD patterns of monometallic 20%NiPS and bimetallic Cu-NiPS catalysts reduced at 600 °C compared to the PDF card of metallic Ni $^{0}$  and Cu $^{0}$ . Since the metal phyllosilicate structure consisted of the octahedral layer of metal and tetrahedral layer of SiO<sub>2</sub>, the low crystallinity with small crystallite size of metal (d<sub>p</sub> < 5.0 nm) effect to broad diffraction peaks of XRD. However, the XRD patterns of all reduced catalysts were corresponding well with PDF cards of metallic Ni $^{0}$  and metallic Cu $^{0}$ .

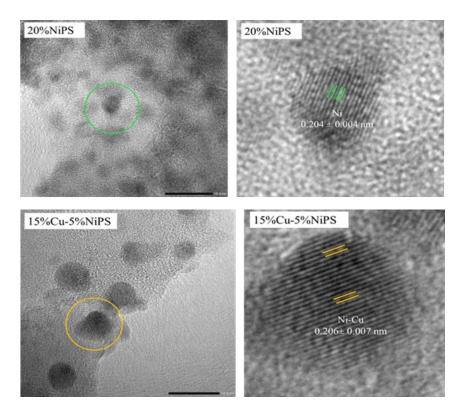
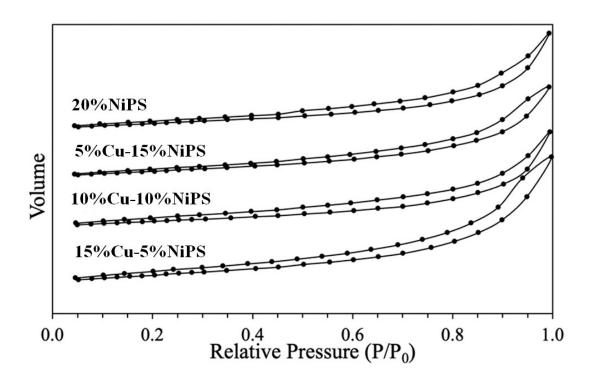
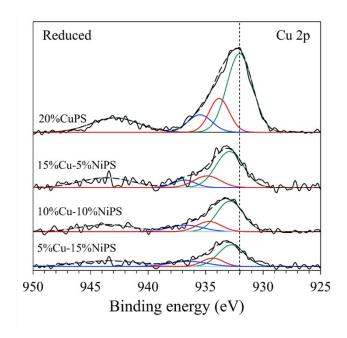


Fig. S2 HR-TEM of monometallic 20%NiPS and bimetallic 15%Cu-5%NiPS catalysts

To clarify the lattice patterns of Ni and Cu metals, the lattice patterns in two types of catalysts: a monometallic 20% NiPS catalyst and a bimetallic 15%Cu-5%NiPS catalyst were determined by High-Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy (HR-TEM) with the results illustrated in **Fig. S2**. The lattice spacing (d-spacing) of both samples were measured around 30 points for each sample. The d-spacing for Ni in the monometallic 20% NiPS catalyst was found to be  $0.204 \pm 0.004$  nm, which aligns closely with the expected value noted in the PDF file (Ni-PDF: 00-004-0850). Furthermore, for the bimetallic 15%Cu-5%NiPS catalyst, the lattice spacing for the NiCu alloy was measured at  $0.206 \pm 0.007$  nm. This value shows a slight shift from the expected d-spacing for pure Ni (PDF: 00-004-0850) and Cu (PDF: 00-004-0836). These results confirm the formation of a NiCu alloy in the bimetallic catalyst, highlighting the interactions between Ni and Cu at the atomic level.



 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Fig. S3} & N_2 \ adsorption-desorption isotherms of monometallic 20\%NiPS and bimetallic Cu-NiPS catalysts \end{tabular}$ 



**Fig. S4** XPS spectra of Cu 2p for reduced bimetallic Cu-NiPS catalysts compared with monometallic 20%CuPS catalyst (did not use in this study).

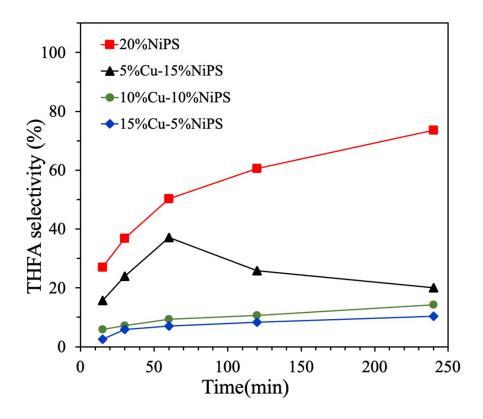


Fig. S5 The selectivity to THFA for all catalysts

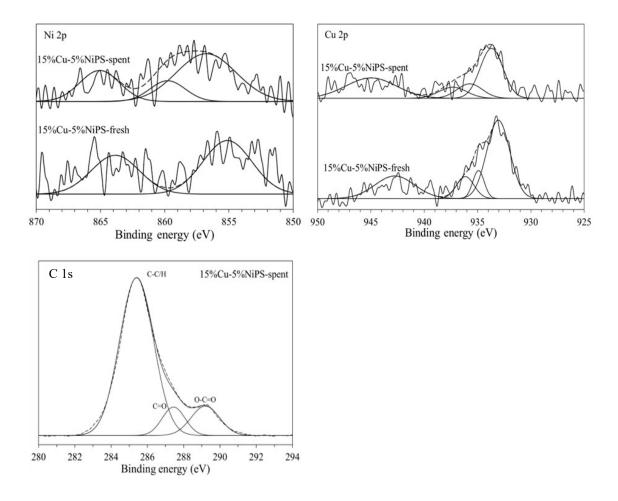


Fig. S6 XPS spectra of Ni 2p, Cu 2p, and C 1s of fresh and spent 15%Cu-5%NiPS catalysts

Table S1 Surface compositions of fresh and spent of 15%Cu-5%NiPS catalysts

Catalysts	B.E. (eV)		% Atomic Concentration			
	Ni 2p	Cu 2p	Cu/Si	Ni/Si	C/Si	(Cu+Ni)/Si
15%Cu-5%NiPS-fresh	855.1	933.1	0.22	0.02	-	0.24
15%Cu-5%NiPS-spent	856.7	933.8	0.16	0.05	0.53	0.21

Note: The Ag 3d at B.E. 368.2 eV is used as a standard to determine carbon on the surface