

Supporting information

**On demand production of ethers or alcohols from furfural and HMF by
selecting the composition of a Zr/Si catalyst**

Federica Zaccheria^a, Filippo Bossola^a, Nicola Scotti^{a}, Claudio Evangelisti^b, Vladimiro Dal Santo^a,
and Nicoletta Ravasio^a*

^aCNR, Istituto di scienze e tecnologie chimiche “Giulio Natta” (SCITEC), via Golgi 19, 20133
Milano, Italy.

^bCNR, Istituto di Chimica dei Composti Organometallici (ICCOM), via G. Moruzzi 1, 56124 Pisa,
Italy.

[*nicola.scotti@scitec.cnr.it](mailto:nicola.scotti@scitec.cnr.it)

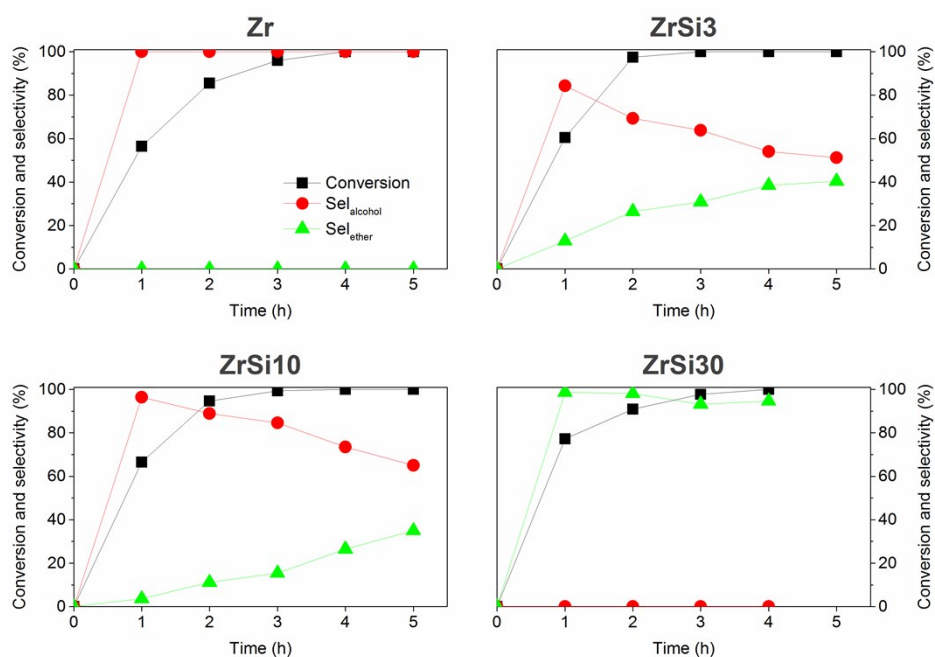


Figure S1. Reaction profiles for the conversion of furfural over the different catalysts (120 °C, 2-butanol, $N_2 = 1$ atm).




Catalyst	Alcohol	t (h)	C (%)	Product Yields (%)		
						 OR
ZrO ₂ + SiO ₂	2-butanol	4	63	60	0	0
ZrSi30	2-octanol	4	95	0	90	0
ZrSi30	1-butanol	4	96	0	7	57
		8	99	0	19	35
ZrSi30	<i>tert</i> -butanol	4	0	0	0	0

Table S1. Additional experiments (furfural = 0.1 g, alcohol = 0.084 mol, 120 °C)

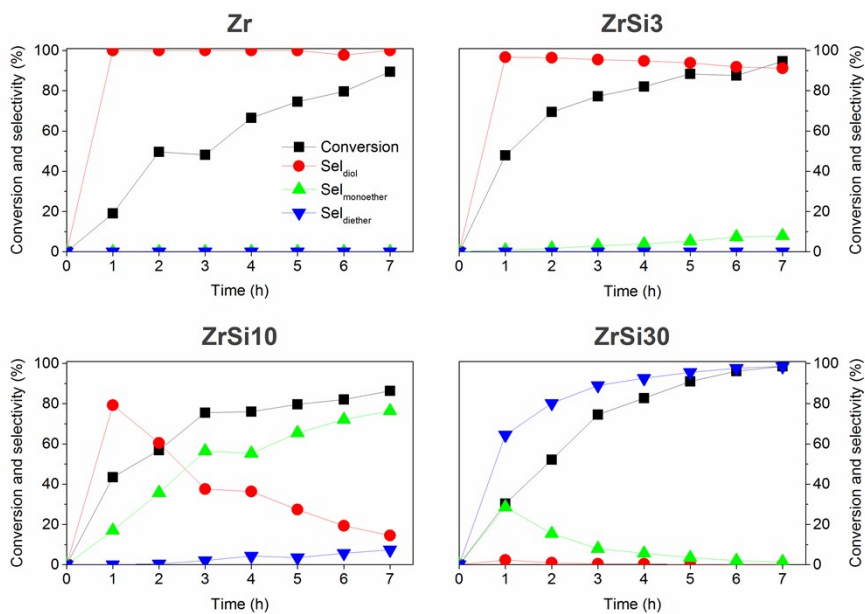


Figure S2. Reaction profiles for the conversion of HMF over the different catalysts (120 °C, 2-butanol, N₂ = 1 atm).

Ydi-ether

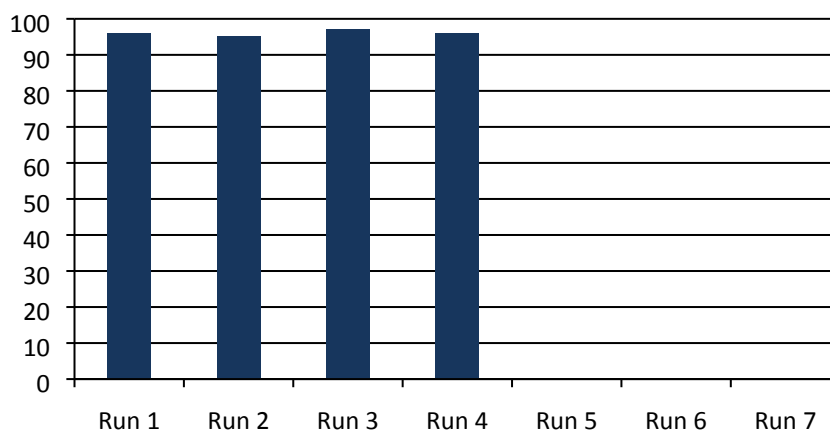


Figure S3. Recycling of ZrSi30 in the HMF conversion to di-ether (7h)

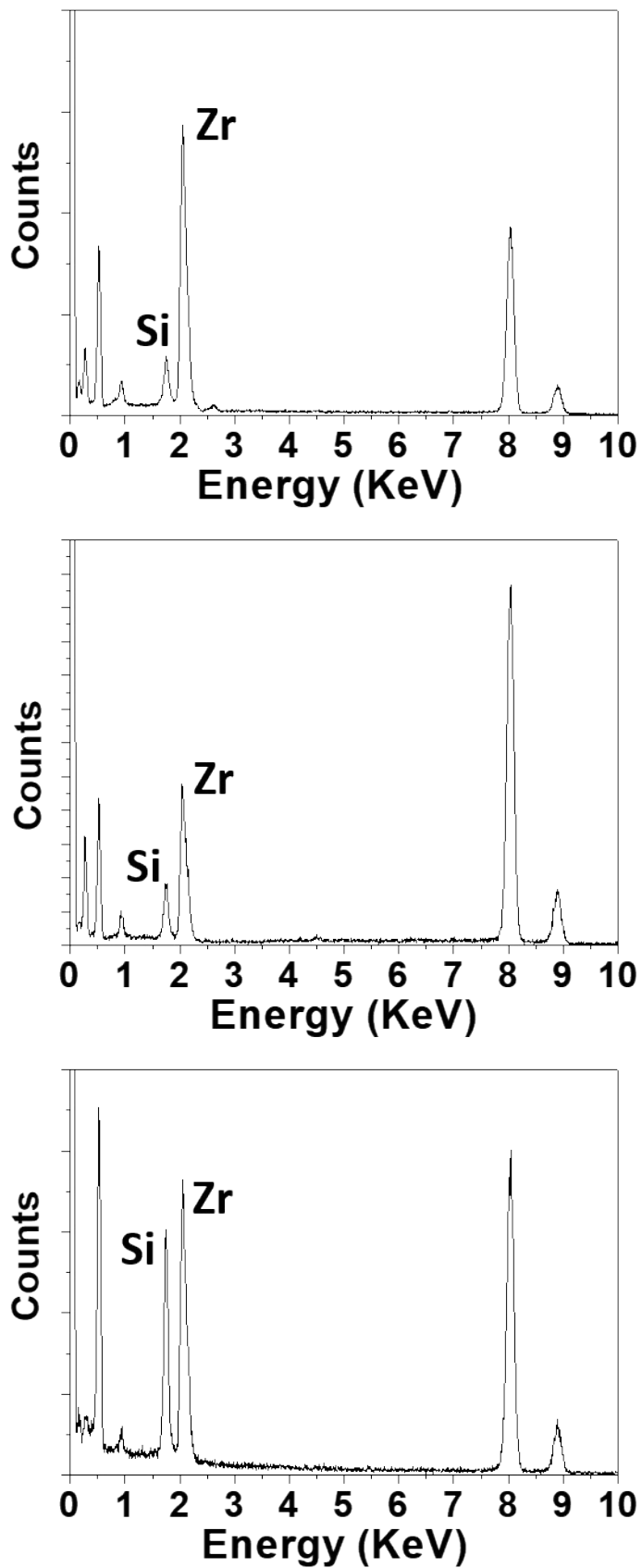


Figure S4. EDX spectrum of a representative catalyst grain of ZeSi₃ (top), ZeSi₁₀ (medium) and ZrSi₃₀ (bottom). The signals at 8.0 and 8.9 are Cu signals originated from the copper grid.

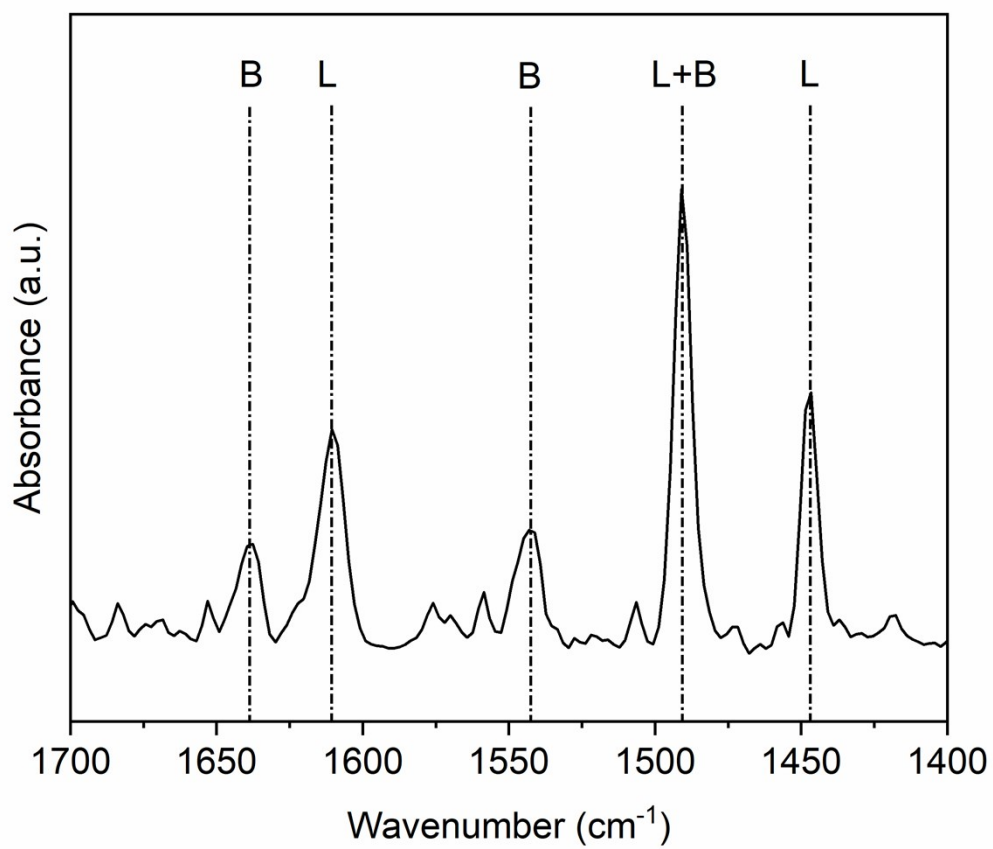


Figure S5. FT-IR pyridine desorption spectra collected at 120 °C of the recovered and regenerated ZrSi30 catalyst.