

Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

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2022

## Supplementary Information

### **Ni nanoparticles embedded in nitrogen doped carbon derived from metal-organic framework for efficient hydrogenation of vanillin to vanillyl alcohol**

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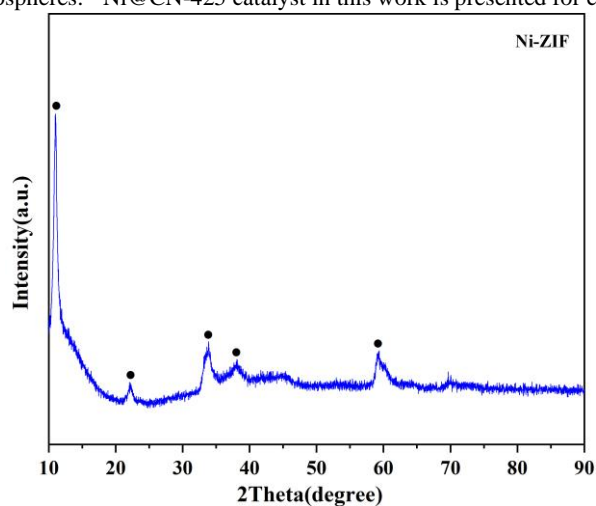
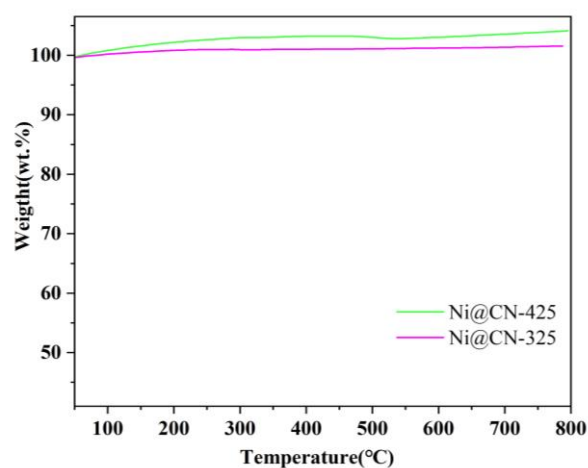
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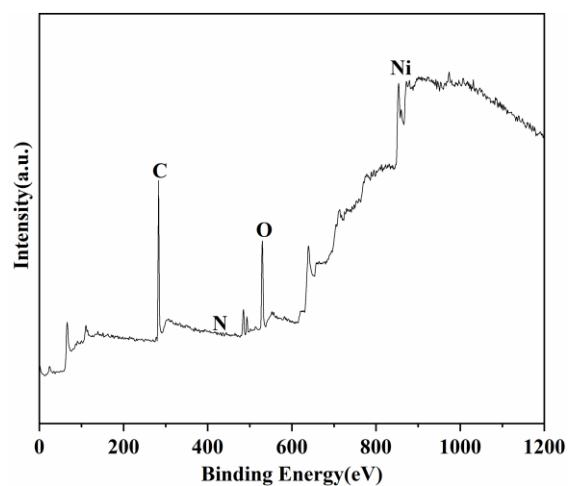
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**Table S1** Hydrogenation of vanillin to vanillyl alcohol over various catalysts in literatures and this work

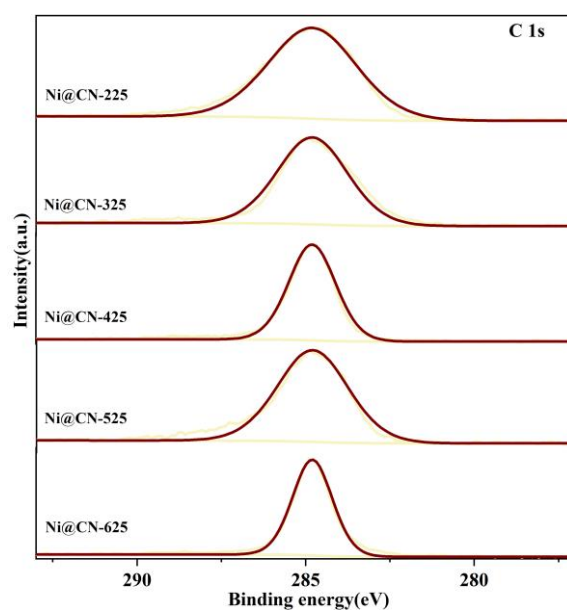
Catalysts	Reaction conditions				Vanillin conversion/%	Vanillyl alcohol Selectivity/%	Reference	Date
	T/°C	p/MPa	t/h	Solvent				
Ru/CNTs	50	1	3	Decalin/ H <sub>2</sub> O	100	98.0	[12]	2014
Ru/C	55	1.38	1	H <sub>2</sub> O	95	91.0	[13]	2014
Rh/C	100	3	3	H <sub>2</sub> O	99	83.0	[14]	2018
Pt/C	100	3	3	H <sub>2</sub> O	100	70.0	[14]	2018
Pt/TiO <sub>2</sub>	70	2	2	H <sub>2</sub> O	58.1	97.9	[15]	2020
Pt/C	100	2.9	3	H <sub>2</sub> O	100	63.0	[16]	2018
<sup>a</sup> Pd/CM	100	1	1	H <sub>2</sub> O	95	80.0	[17]	2014
Pd/Ru@GO	room	1	12	methanol	100	100	[18]	2020
Ir/ZrO <sub>2</sub>	100	3	4	H <sub>2</sub> O	100	77.0	[19]	2019
Ni/ZrO <sub>2</sub>	100	3	4	H <sub>2</sub> O	95	86.0	[19]	2019
Ni/AC	150	0.5	2	H <sub>2</sub> O	35.9	75.2	[20]	2017
Co/N-C	150	1	4	H <sub>2</sub> O	77.9	61.8	[21]	2017
<sup>b</sup> Ni@CN-425	80	1	2	H <sub>2</sub> O	99.5	98.3	This work	

<sup>a</sup>CM: Carbonaceous Microspheres. <sup>b</sup> Ni@CN-425 catalyst in this work is presented for comparison.

**Fig. S1** XRD patterns of Ni-ZIF**Fig. S2** TGA curves of Ni@CN-325, Ni@CN-425 and Ni@CN-525



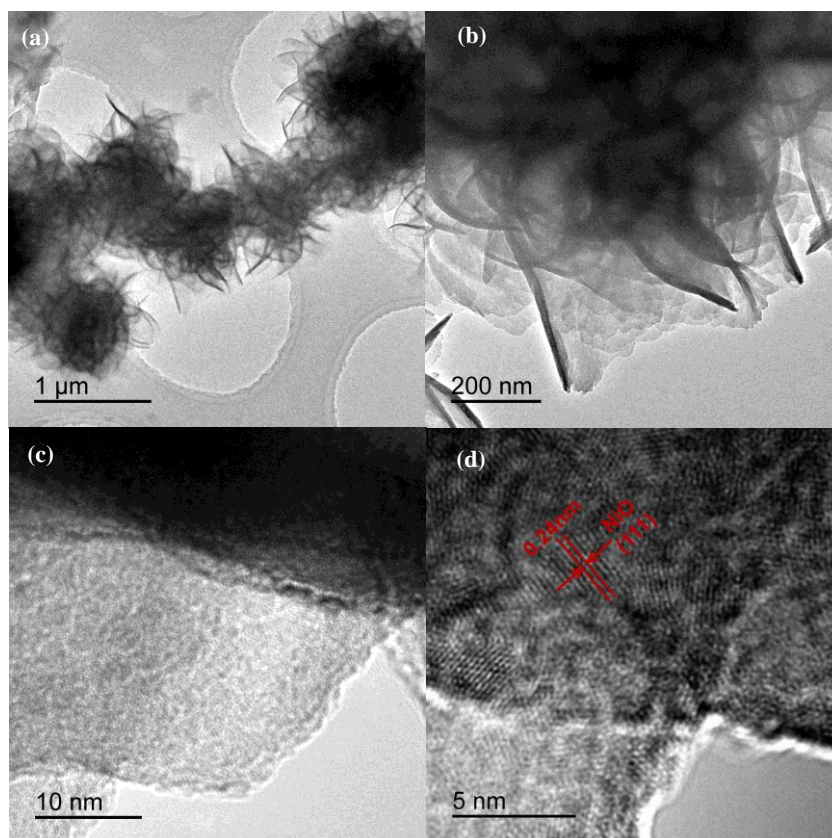
**Fig. S3** XPS survey spectrum of Ni@CN-425



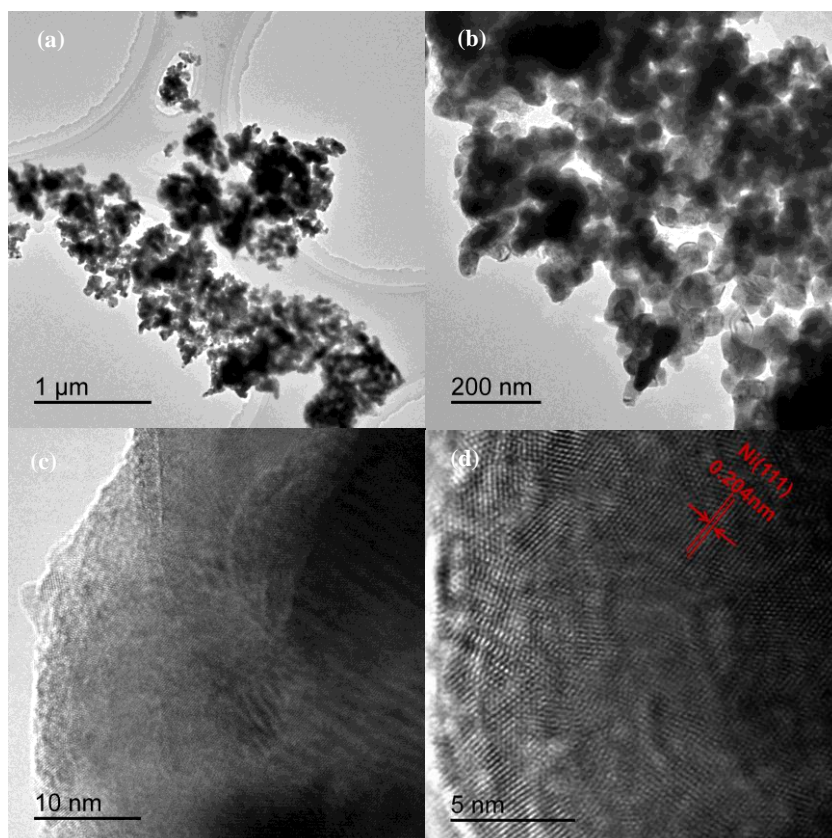
**Fig. S4** High resolution XPS spectra of C 1s of serial Ni@CN catalysts

**Table S2** The content of surface elements of Ni@CN catalysts obtained from XPS

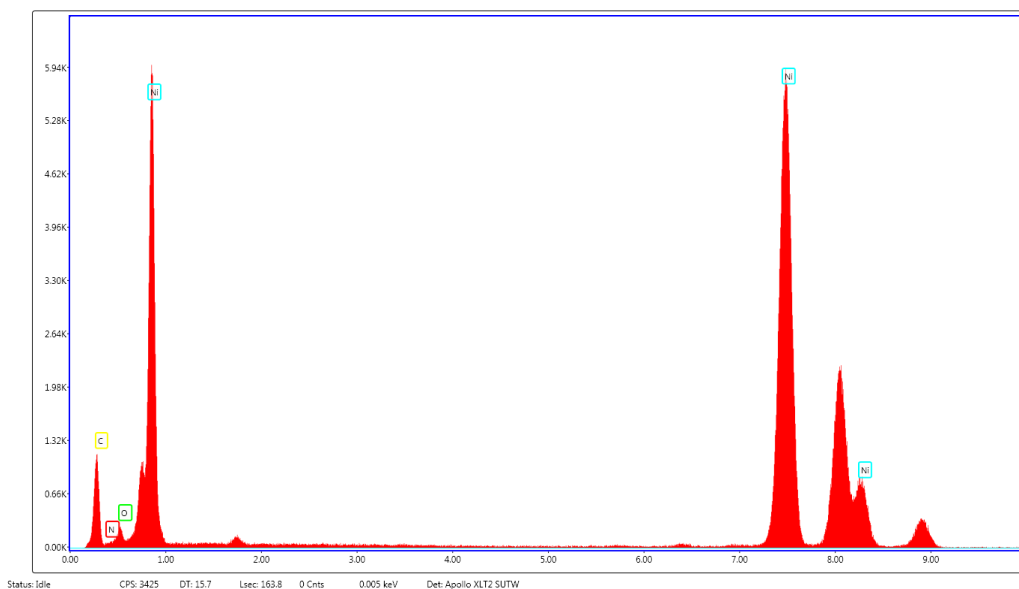
Catalysts	Ni/%	C/%	N/%	O/%
Ni@CN-225	12.1	42.4	3.8	41.7
Ni@CN-325	10.5	63.3	2.7	23.5
Ni@CN-425	7.5	70.0	2.6	19.9
Ni@CN-525	6.0	78.5	2.5	13.0
Ni@CN-625	5.3	80.2	2.2	12.3



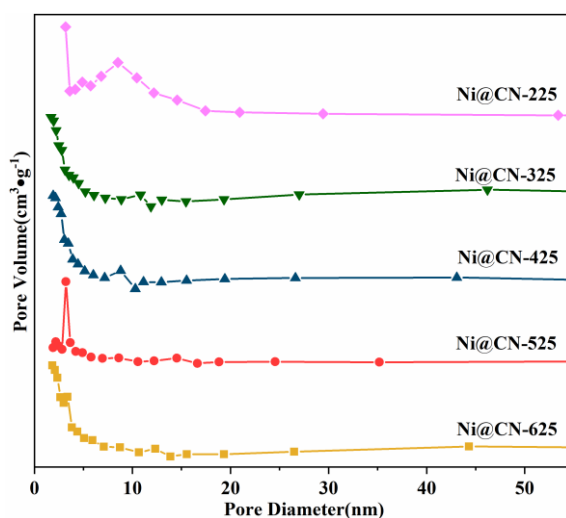
**Fig. S5** TEM images of Ni@CN-225 catalyst with different magnification



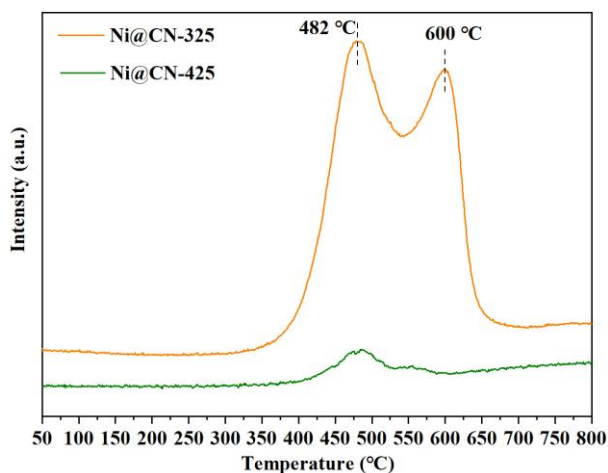
**Fig. S6** TEM images of Ni@CN-325 catalyst with different magnification



**Fig. S7** EDS spectra of Ni@CN-425 catalyst (phase: NiK)



**Fig. S8** The BJH (Barrett-Joyner-Halenda) pore distribution curves of Ni@CN catalysts



**Fig. S9** H<sub>2</sub>-TPD profiles of the of Ni@CN-325 and Ni@CN-425

The temperature-programmed desorption of H<sub>2</sub> (H<sub>2</sub>-TPD) was measured on AutoChem II 2920 (Micromeritics, USA). About 70 mg catalyst was first pretreated at 300 °C for 1.5 h in an argon flow (50 mL/min) before it was cooled to 50 °C. Then the argon was switched to a 10% H<sub>2</sub>/Ar flow (50 mL/min) and kept for 3 h. Subsequently, the H<sub>2</sub>/Ar flow was switched to helium flow 50 mL/min) and kept for 1 h in order to eliminate the physically adsorbed H<sub>2</sub>. Finally, the temperature was ramped from 50 °C to 800 °C at a rate of 10 °C/min in the helium flow.