

Supplementary Information

Continuous flow hydrogenolysis of 5-hydroxymethylfurfural into 2,5-dimethylfuran over alumina-supported nickel-iron alloy catalysts

Munsuree Kalong^a, Atthapon Srifa^{a,*}, Sakhon Ratchahat^a, Wanida Koo-amornpattana^a,
Yingyot Poo-arporn^b, Wanwisa Limphirat^b, Pongtanawat Khemthong^c,
Suttichai Assabumrungrat^{d,e}, Keiichi Tomishige^f, Sibudjing Kawi^g

^a Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University,
Nakhon Pathom 73170, Thailand

^b Synchrotron Light Research Institute, Nakhon Ratchasima, 30000, Thailand

^c National Nanotechnology Center (NANOTEC), National Science and Technology
Development Agency (NSTDA), Pathum Thani 12120, Thailand

^d Center of Excellence in Catalysis and Catalytic Reaction Engineering, Department of Chemical
Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

^e Bio-Circular-Green-economy Technology & Engineering Center (BCGeTEC), Department of
Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok 10330,
Thailand

^f Department of Applied Chemistry, School of Engineering, Tohoku University, 6-6-07 Aoba,
Aramaki, Aoba-ku, Sendai, 980-8579, Japan,

^g Department of Chemical & Biomolecular Engineering, National University of Singapore,
117585, Singapore

*Corresponding authors.

Email address: atthapon.sri@mahidol.edu (A. Srifa)

Table S1 Comparison of the catalytic performance for the hydrogenolysis of 5-HMF to 2,5-DMF over the Ni-based catalysts in batch and continuous operations

| Catalyst | Reactor type | Solvent | T (°C) | Time (h) | P (bar) | 5-HMF conv. (%) | 2,5-DMF yield (%) | Ref. |
|---|---|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| CuNi/Biochar | Batch reactor | THF | 220 | 6 | 40 | 100 | 93.5 | 1 |
| FeCoNi/h-BN | Batch reactor | THF | 180 | 4.5 | 20 | 100 | 94 | 2 |
| Co-CoO _x -FeNiCo/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | Batch reactor | THF | 190 | 4 | 10 | 100 | 99.9 | 3 |
| Ni/ZrP | Batch reactor | THF | 240 | 5 | 50 | 100 | 68.1 | 4 |
| Ni ₂ In/MgO-Al ₂ O ₃ | Batch reactor | THF | 200 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 93.2 | 5 |
| NiCo | Batch reactor | THF | 200 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 80.1 | 6 |
| Ni/WO ₃ | Batch reactor | Water | 180 | 6 | 10 | >99 | 96 | 7 |
| NiZnAl | Batch reactor | 1,4-dioxane | 180 | 12 | 15 | 100 | 93.6 | 8 |
| NiZn | Batch reactor | 2-propanol | 180 | 4 | 20 | 100 | 99 | 9 |
| NiFe/TiO ₂ | Batch reactor | 1,4-dioxane | 220 | 1 | 30 | 100 | 75 | 10 |
| NiFe/CNT | Batch reactor | 1-butanol | 200 | 3 | 30 | 100 | 91.3 | 11 |
| NiCu/ZrO ₂ | Continuous fixed-bed reactor (Gas phase) | 1-butanol | 275 | WHSV=0.15 h ⁻¹ | 15 | 100 | 70 | 12 |
| NiCu/Carbon | Continuous fixed-bed reactor (Gas phase) | 1-butanol | 275 | WHSV=0.15 h ⁻¹ | 15 | 100 | 45 | 13 |
| NiCo/Carbon | Continuous fixed-bed reactor (Liquid phases) | THF | 130 | WHSV=3.3 h ⁻¹ | 10 | 100 | >90 | 14 |
| Ni _{0.74} Fe _{0.97} Al | Continuous fixed-bed reactor (Liquid phases) | Ethanol | 160 | WHSV=0.3 h ⁻¹ | 40 | 100 | 90.5 | This work |

Table S2 Number of acidic sites obtained from the NH₃-TPD profiles of the reduced catalysts

| Catalysts | Weak acidic sites (mmol NH ₃ /g _{cat}) | Strong acidic sites (mmol NH ₃ /g _{cat}) |
|--|--|--|
| Al ₂ O ₃ | 0.62 | 1.03 |
| FeAl | 0.12 | 0.55 |
| Ni _{0.74} Fe _{0.97} Al | 0.27 | 1.20 |
| NiAl | 0.41 | 1.46 |

Table S3 Elemental composition and physical properties of the fresh and spent Ni_{0.74}Fe_{0.97}Al catalysts

| Sample | Elemental composition (%) ^(a) | | | S _{BET} ^(b) | V _p ^(c) | D _p ^(d) |
|--|--|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Fe | Ni | Al ₂ O ₃ | (m ² g ⁻¹) | (cm ³ g ⁻¹) | (nm) |
| Fresh Ni _{0.74} Fe _{0.97} Al | 11.9 | 9.5 | 78.6 | 164.2 | 0.37 | 9.2 |
| Spent Ni _{0.74} Fe _{0.97} Al | 11.1 | 9.0 | 79.9 | 157.2 | 0.35 | 9.2 |

^a Elemental composition obtained from XRF measurement.

^b S_{BET} obtained from the adsorption branch of the N₂ isotherm.

^c V_p calculated from N₂ adsorption at a relative pressure of ~0.99.

^d D_p obtained from the desorption branch using the BJH method.

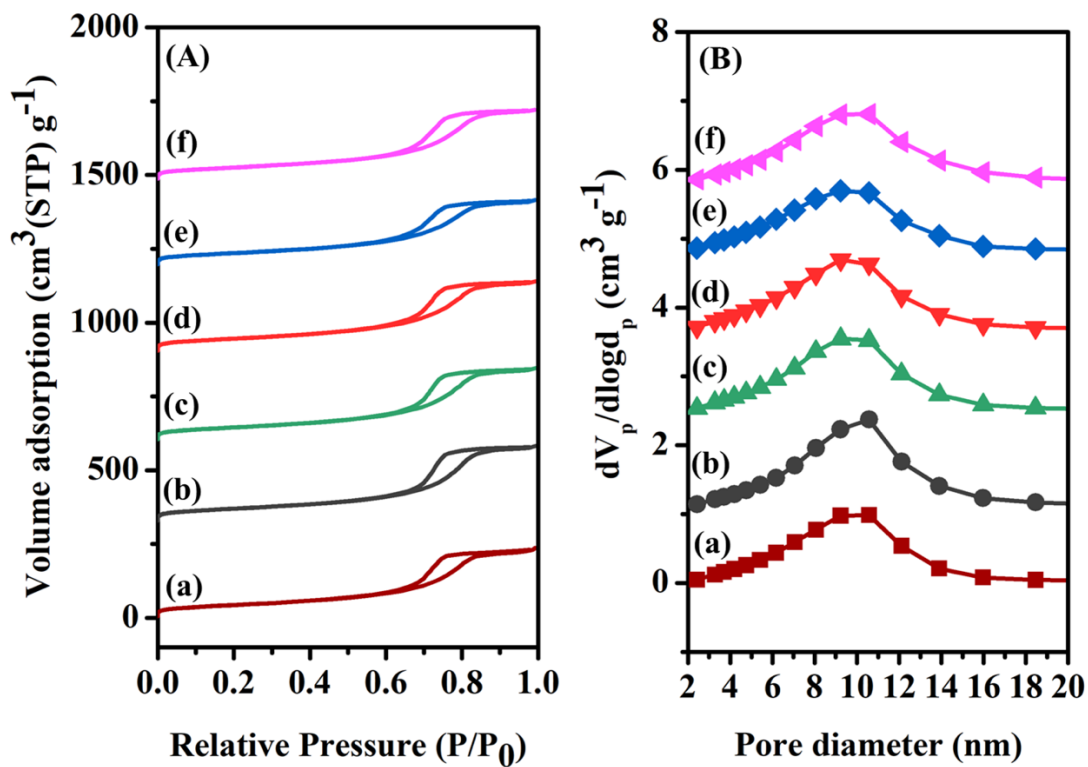


Figure S1. N₂ (A) adsorption and (B) desorption isotherms of FeAl, (b) Ni_{0.33}Fe_{1.02}Al, (c) Ni_{0.56}Fe_{1.03}Al, (d) Ni_{0.74}Fe_{0.97}Al, (e) Ni_{1.04}Fe_{0.98}Al, and (f) NiAl catalysts

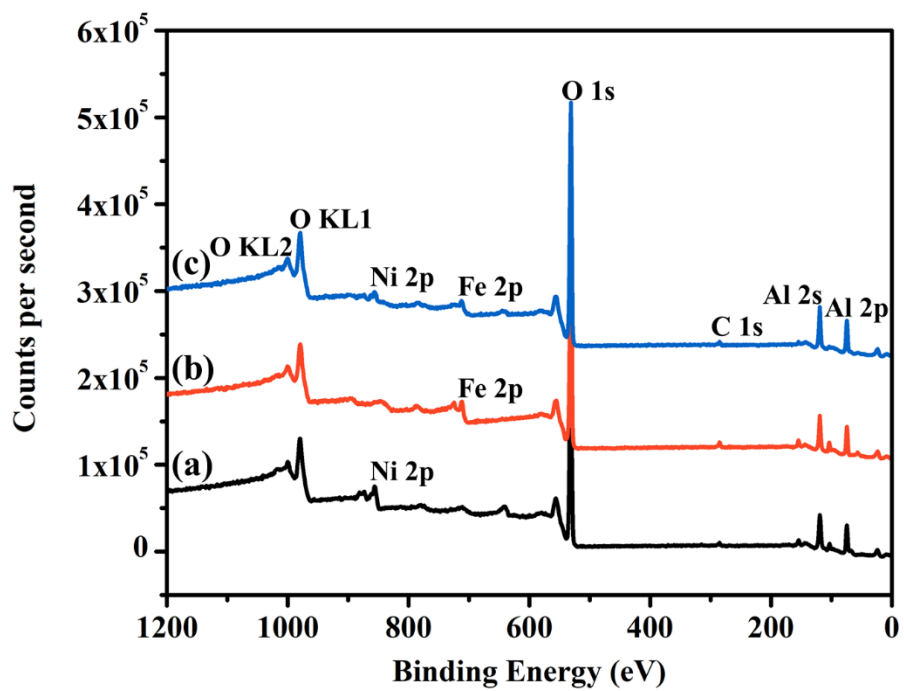


Figure S2. XPS survey of the reduced and passivated (a) NiAl, (b) FeAl, and (c) $\text{Ni}_{0.74}\text{Fe}_{0.97}\text{Al}$ catalysts

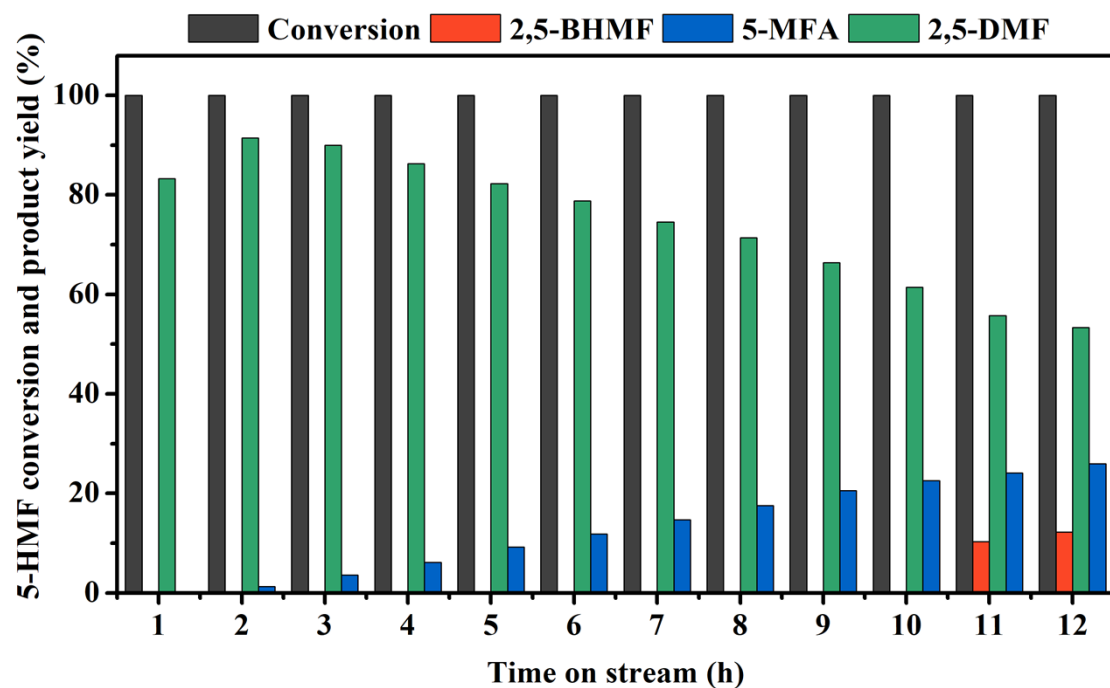


Figure S3. 5-HMF conversion and product yields on time-on-stream over $\text{Ni}_{0.74}\text{Fe}_{0.97}\text{Al}$ catalyst at a reaction temperature of 160 °C, H_2 pressure of 30 bar, and WHSV of 0.3 h^{-1} . The mole ratio of H_2 to 5-HMF was fixed at 1: 25.

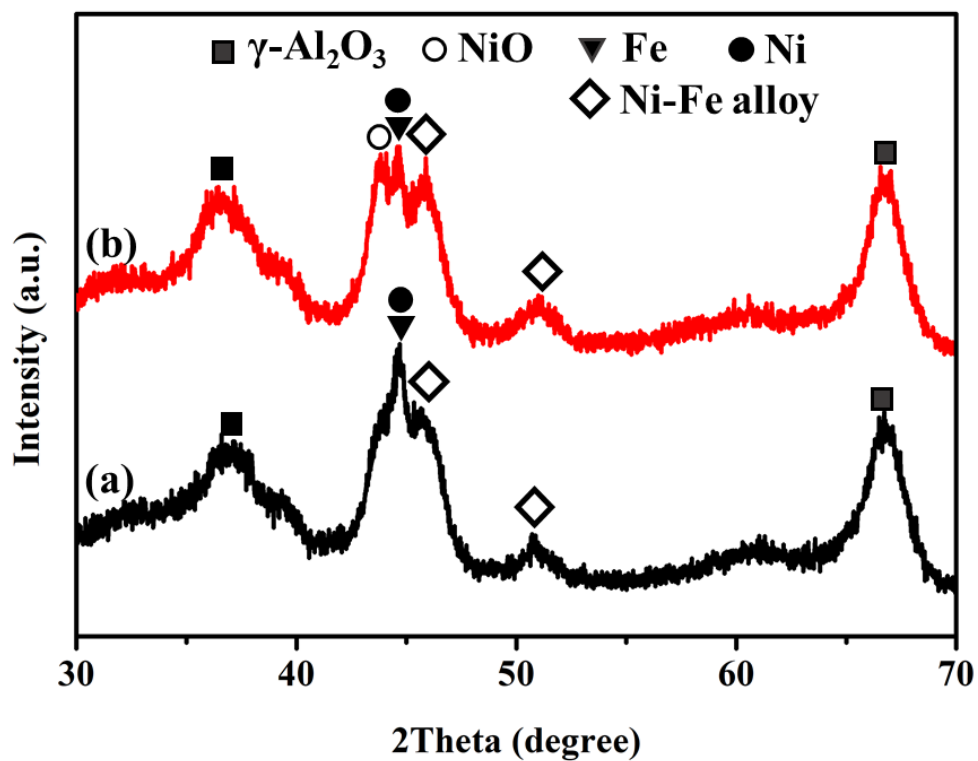


Figure S4. XRD patterns of the (a) reduced and (b) spent $\text{Ni}_{0.74}\text{Fe}_{0.97}\text{Al}$ catalysts after a reaction temperature of 160 °C, H_2 pressure of 30 bar, WHSV of 0.3 h^{-1} , and 12 h time-on-stream.

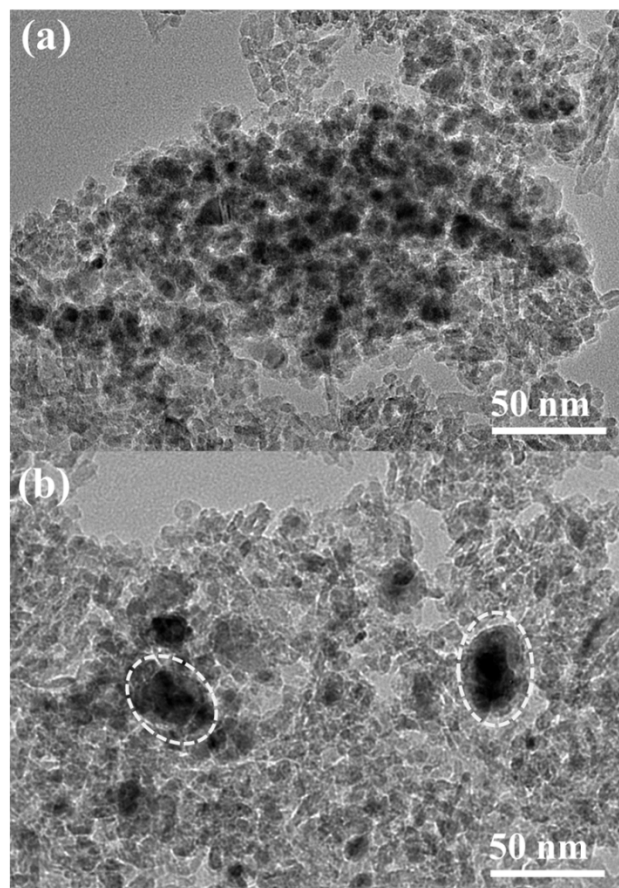


Figure S5. Typical TEM images of the (a) reduced and (b) spent $\text{Ni}_{0.74}\text{Fe}_{0.97}\text{Al}$ catalysts after a reaction temperature of 160 °C, H_2 pressure of 30 bar, WHSV of 0.3 h^{-1} , and 12 h time-on-stream.

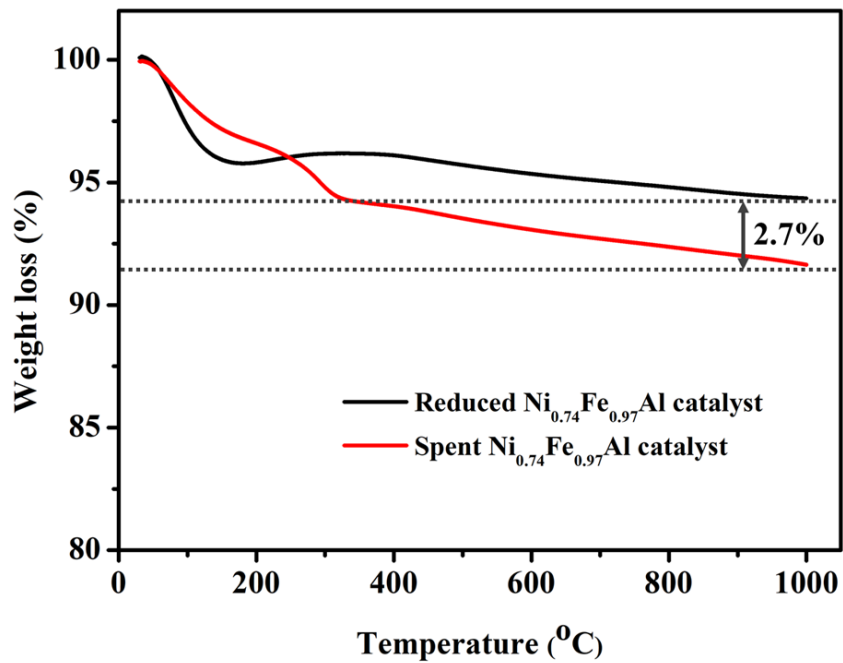


Figure S6. TGA profiles of the reduced and spent Ni_{0.74}Fe_{0.97}Al catalysts after a reaction temperature of 160 °C, H₂ pressure of 30 bar, WHSV of 0.3 h⁻¹, and 12 h time-on-stream.

References

1. Y. Yang, Q. Liu, D. Li, J. Tan, Q. Zhang, C. Wang and L. Ma, *RSC Advances*, 2017, **7**, 16311-16318.
2. N. Chen, Z. Zhu, T. Su, W. Liao, C. Deng, W. Ren, Y. Zhao and H. Lü, *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2020, **381**, 122755.
3. R. Ahishakiye, F. Wang, X. Zhang, M. Sun, Y. Zhai, Y. Liu, Y. Wu, M. Li, M. Li and Q. Zhang, *Chemical Engineering Journal*, 2022, **450**, 138187.
4. C. Zhu, Q. Liu, D. Li, H. Wang, C. Zhang, C. Cui, L. Chen, C. Cai and L. Ma, *ACS Omega*, 2018, **3**, 7407-7417.
5. Y. Li, R. Wang, B. Huang, L. Zhang, X. Ma, S. Zhang, Z. Zhu, H. Lü and K. Yang, *Applied Surface Science*, 2022, **604**, 154579.
6. W. Zhao, Z. Huang, L. Yang, X. Liu, H. Xie and Z. Liu, *Applied Surface Science*, 2022, **577**, 151869.
7. N. Siddiqui, A. S. Roy, R. Goyal, R. Khatun, C. Pendem, A. N. Chokkapu, A. Bordoloi and R. Bal, *Sustainable Energy & Fuels*, 2018, **2**, 191-198.
8. X. Kong, Y. Zhu, H. Zheng, Y. Zhu and Z. Fang, *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 2017, **5**, 11280-11289.
9. W. Han, S. Wang, Y. Liu, C. Li, N. Yuan, L. Zhou, M. Tang and H. Ge, *Molecular Catalysis*, 2022, **531**, 112698.
10. M. Przydacz, M. Jędrzejczyk, J. Rogowski, M. Szyrkowska-Jóźwik and A. M. Ruppert, *Energies*, 2020, **13**, 4660.
11. L. Yu, L. He, J. Chen, J. Zheng, L. Ye, H. Lin and Y. Yuan, *ChemCatChem*, 2015, **7**, 1701-1707.
12. N. Viar, J. M. Requies, I. Agirre, A. Iriondo, M. Gil-Calvo and P. L. Arias, *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 2020, **8**, 11183-11193.
13. N. Viar, J. M. Requies, I. Agirre, A. Iriondo, C. García-Sancho and P. L. Arias, *Energy*, 2022, **255**, 124437.
14. P. Yang, Q. Xia, X. Liu and Y. Wang, *Journal of Energy Chemistry*, 2016, **25**, 1015-1020.