

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

On the reduction of CO₂ footprint via selective hydrodeoxygenation by ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst under solvent-free conditions

Bhagirath Saini^[a], R. Krishnapriya^[b], Meena Yadav^[a] Rahul Singhal^[c], Rakesh K Sharma^{[a]*}

^[a]Sustainable Materials and Catalysis Research Laboratory (SMCRL), Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, NH 65, Karwar, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India, 342037 Tel.: +91 291 280 1303, E-mail: rks@iitj.ac.in

^[b] Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department, College of Engineering, United Arab Emirate University, Al Ain 15551, UAE

^[c]Department of Physics and Engineering Physics, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, CT 06050, USA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure S1	High magnification SEM images of MXene catalyst at 1µm and 200nm.
Figure S2-S6	SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x , ZnO- Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x - nanocomposites with different wt% of ZnO and ZnO nanoflakes.
Figure S7	NH ₃ TPD spectra of Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x , and ZnO- Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x nanocomposite.
Figure S8	(a-c) GC chromatogram of pure methyl oleate and for biodiesel product over Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x catalyst.
Figure S9-S22	GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x catalyst (MX-01 to MX-14).
Figure S23	Conversion and selectivity of the methyl oleate using (a) MXene and (b) ZnO-MXene catalysts. The error bar representing the relative deviation is within 1.5%.
Figure S24	(a&c) The carbon balance for MXene and MXene-ZnO; (b) gas compositions using MXene catalyst (entry 13) and MXene-ZnO catalyst (entry 9).
Figure S25	(a-c) GC chromatogram of pure methyl oleate and for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x catalyst.
Figure S26	The possible reaction mechanism of selective hydrogenation of methyl oleate over MXene and MXene-ZnO.
Figure S27-S37	GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over 10wt% ZnO- Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x (MXZ-10 A to MXZ-10 K).
Figure S38-S39	GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over 5wt% and 15wt% ZnO- Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x (MXZ-5 L to MXZ-15 M).
Figure S40	(a and b) GC chromatogram of Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x and ZnO-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x with variable catalyst loading.
Figure S41	Conversion and selectivity of (a) Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x and (b) ZnO-Ti ₃ C ₂ T _x up to 5 cycles at lower conversion reactions.

Figure S42-S45	HRMS, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of hydrotreatment reaction.
Figure S47-49	XRD, EDX elemental mapping and SEM image after the hydrotreatment process of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ and $\text{ZnO-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ nanocomposite.
Figure S50	^1H NMR of hydrotreatment reaction with time-dependent study.
Figure S51	(a) GC chromatogram of hydrotreatment reaction with time-dependent study; (b-c) Conversion and selectivity data of Entry 9 at 4, 8 and 13h.
Table S1	Comparative study of MXene and MXene-ZnO catalyst with previously reported study.

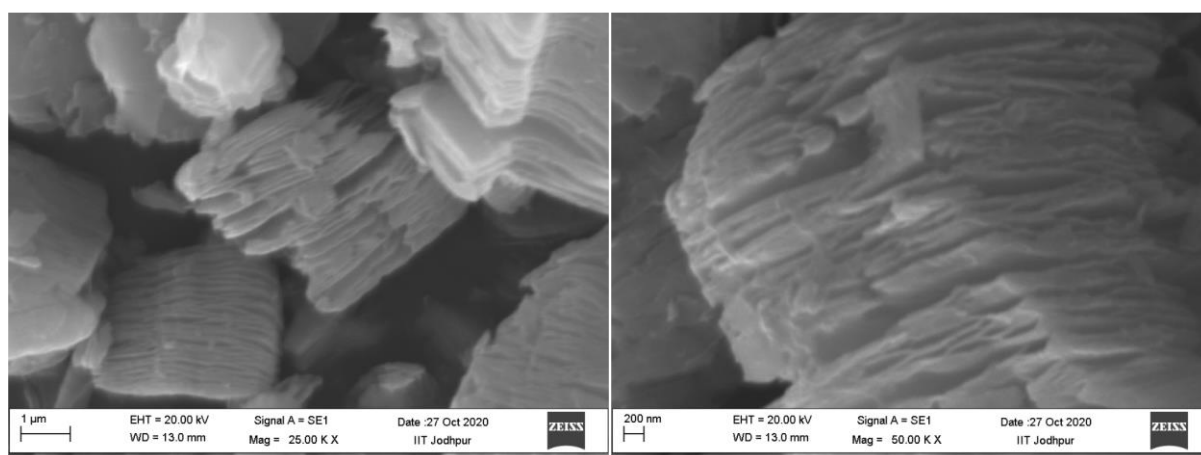


Figure S1: High magnification SEM images of MXene catalyst at $1\mu\text{m}$ and 200nm .

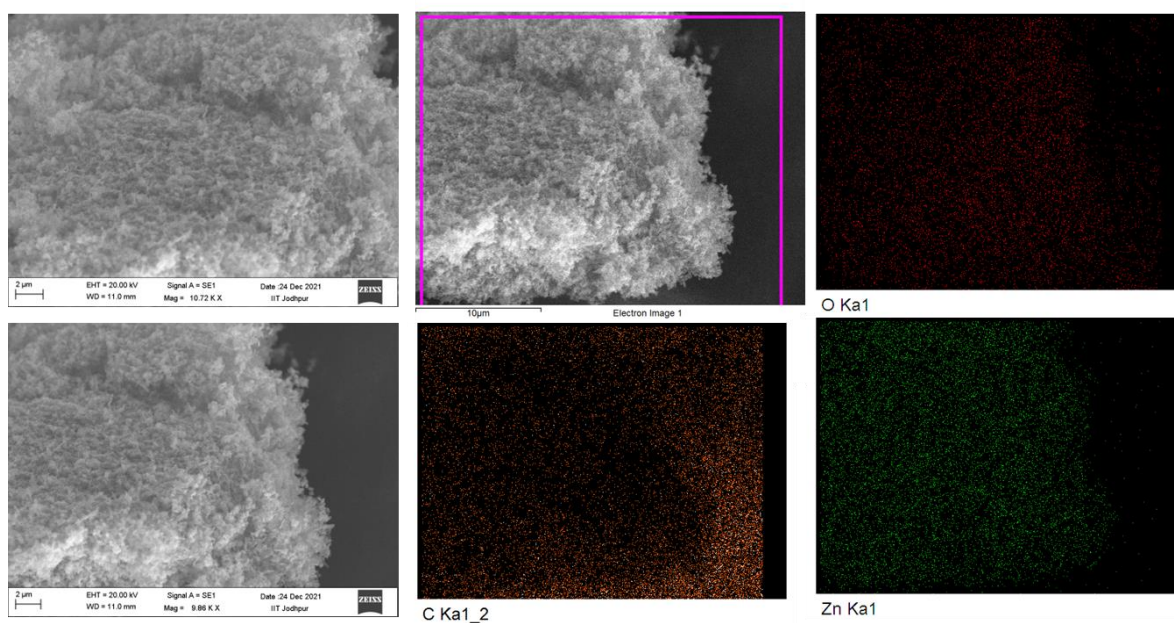


Figure S2: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of ZnO nanoflakes.

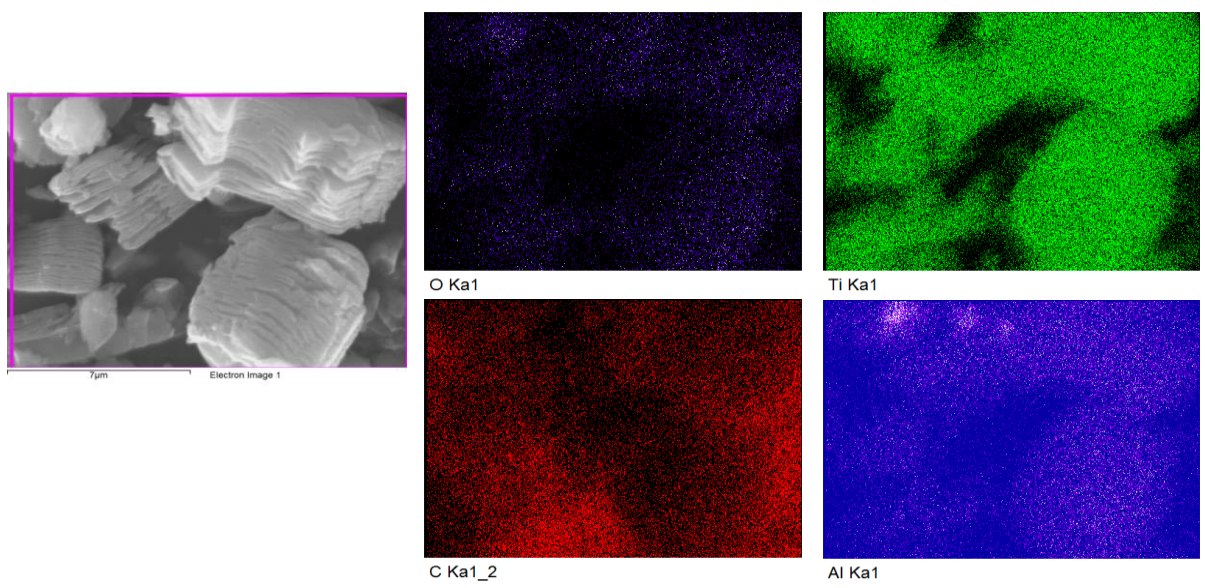


Figure S3: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$.

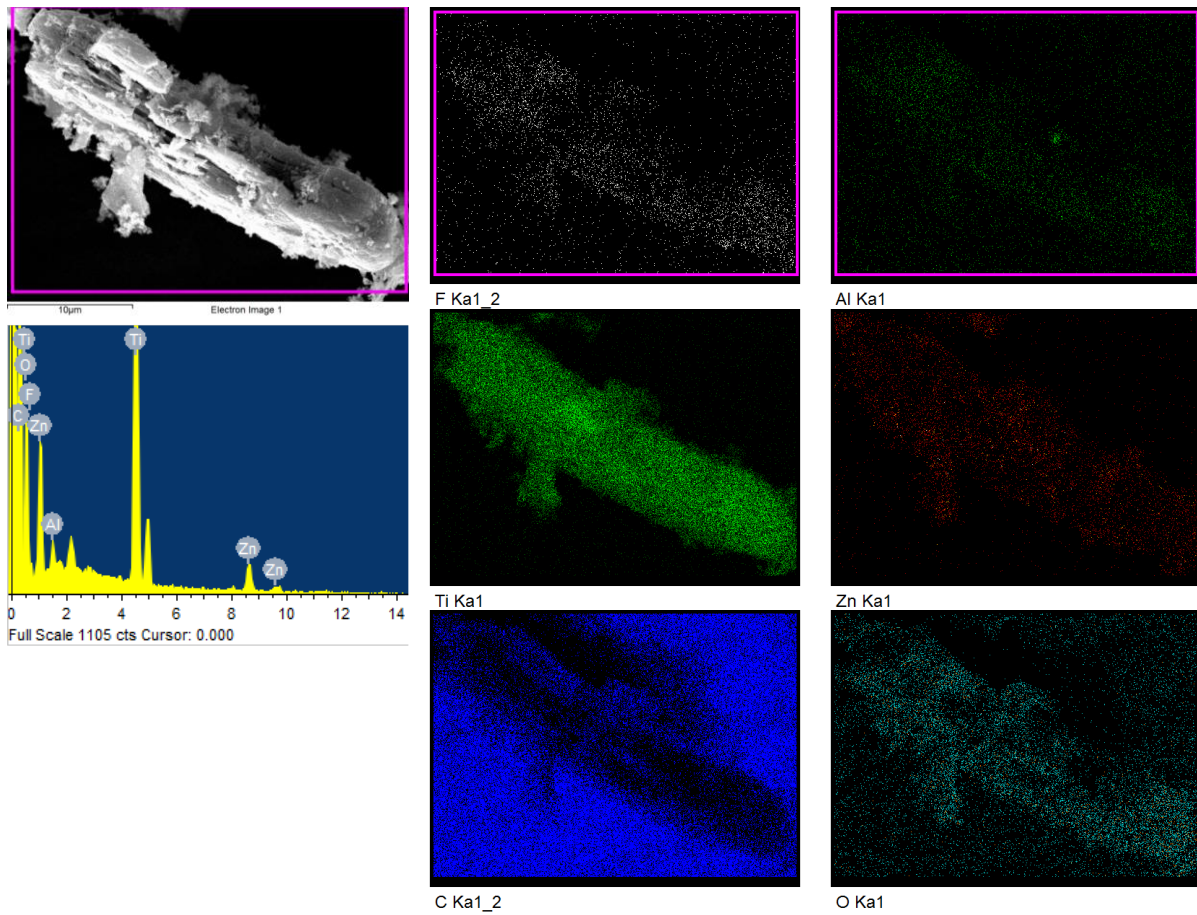


Figure S4: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x (15 wt%).

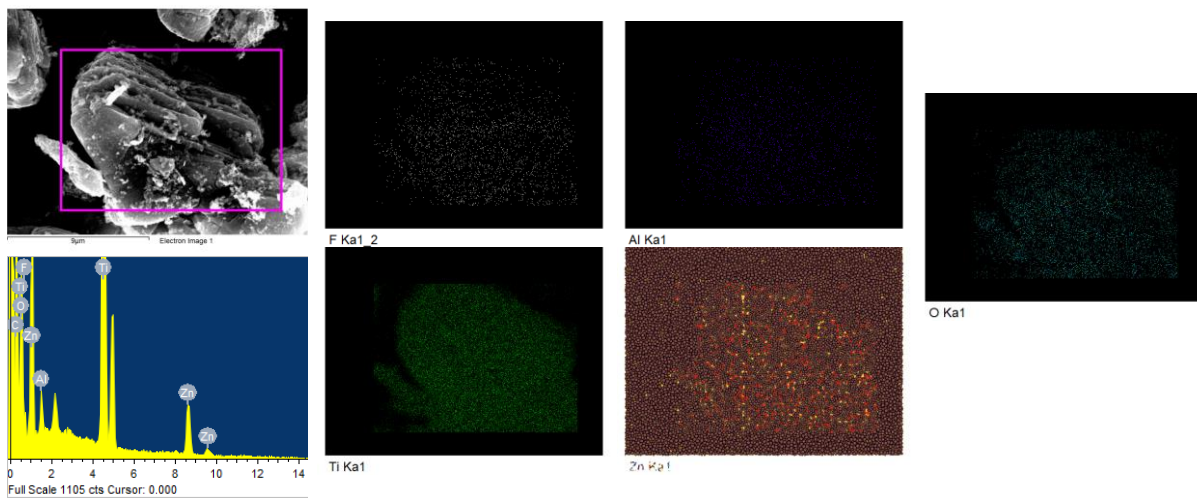


Figure S5: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x (10 wt%).

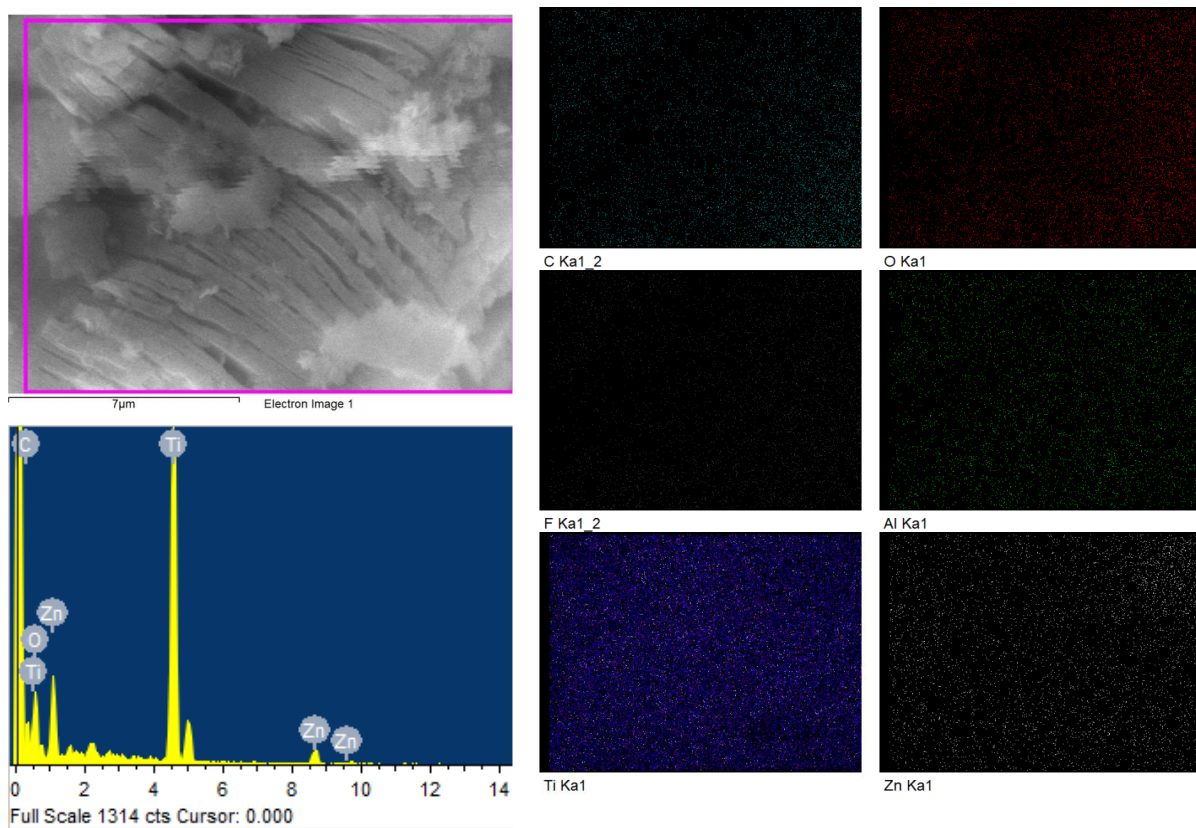


Figure S6: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping of ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x (5 wt%)

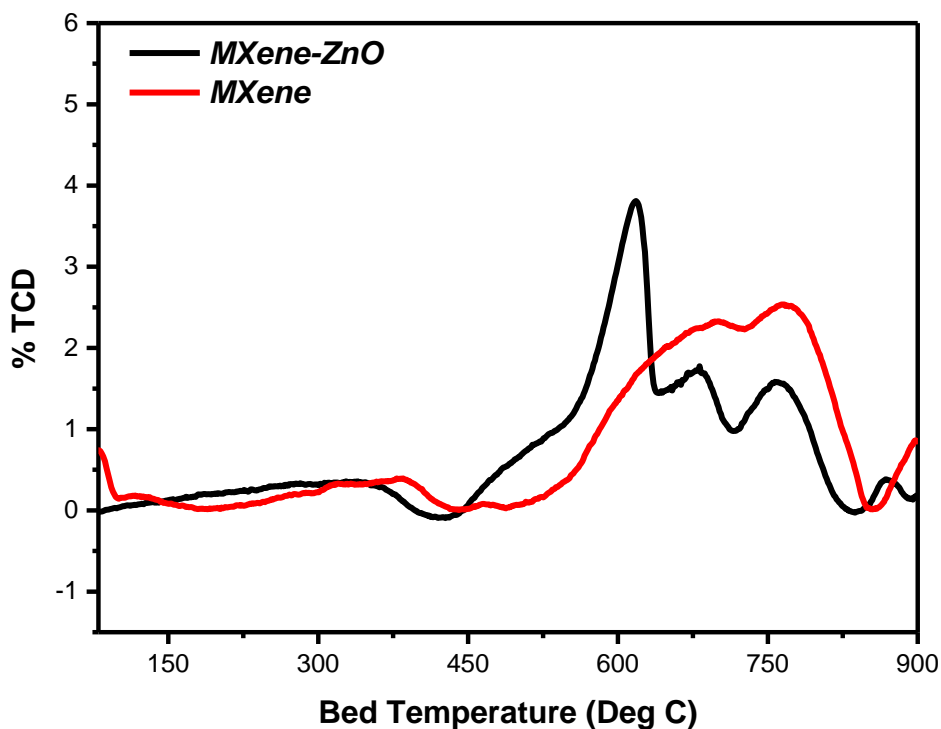


Figure S7: NH_3 TPD spectra of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$, and $\text{ZnO-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ nanocomposite.

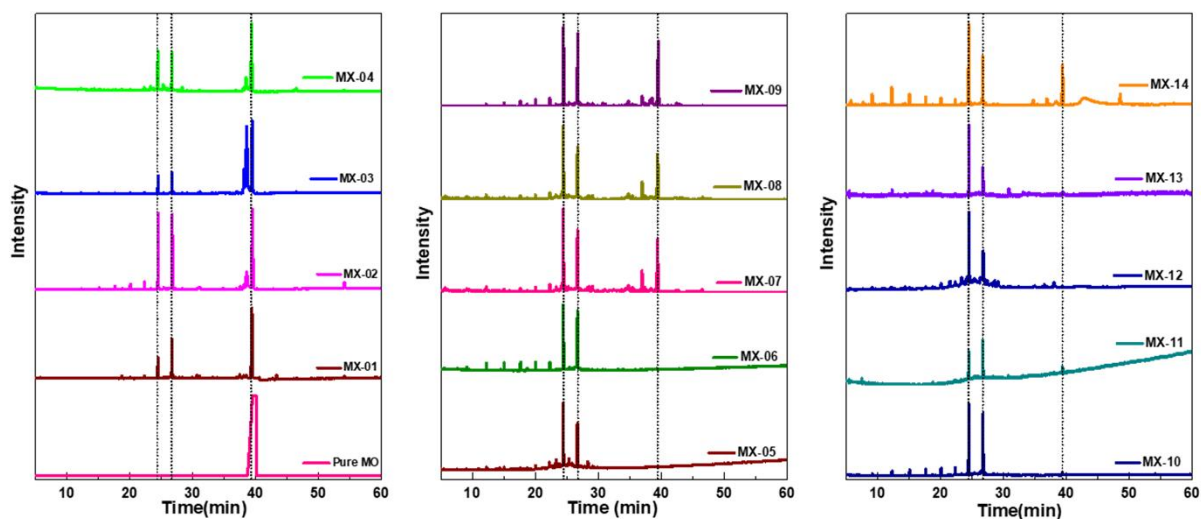


Figure S8. GC chromatogram of pure methyl oleate and for biodiesel product over $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ catalyst, (a) pure methyl oleate and from MX-01 to MX-04, (b) MX-05 to MX-09, and (c) MX-10 to MX-14.

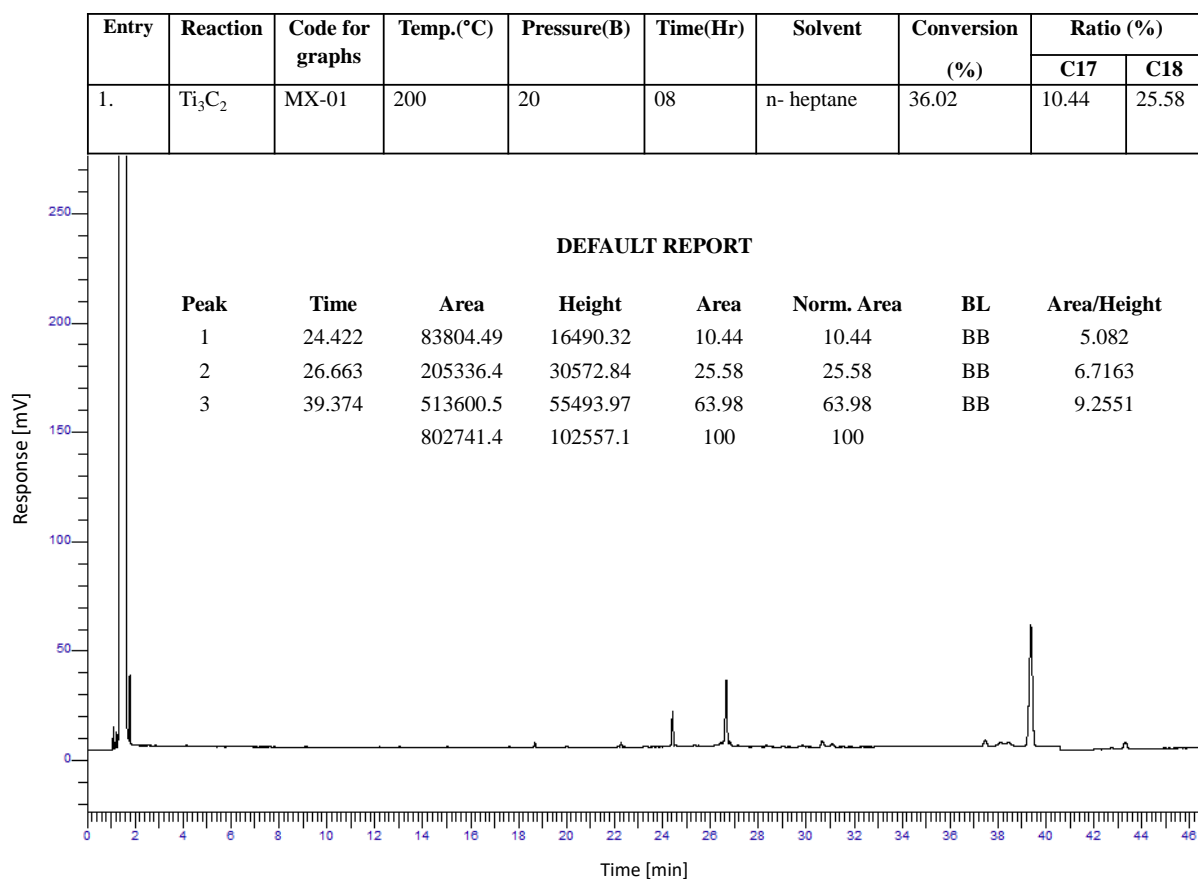


Figure S9: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-01).

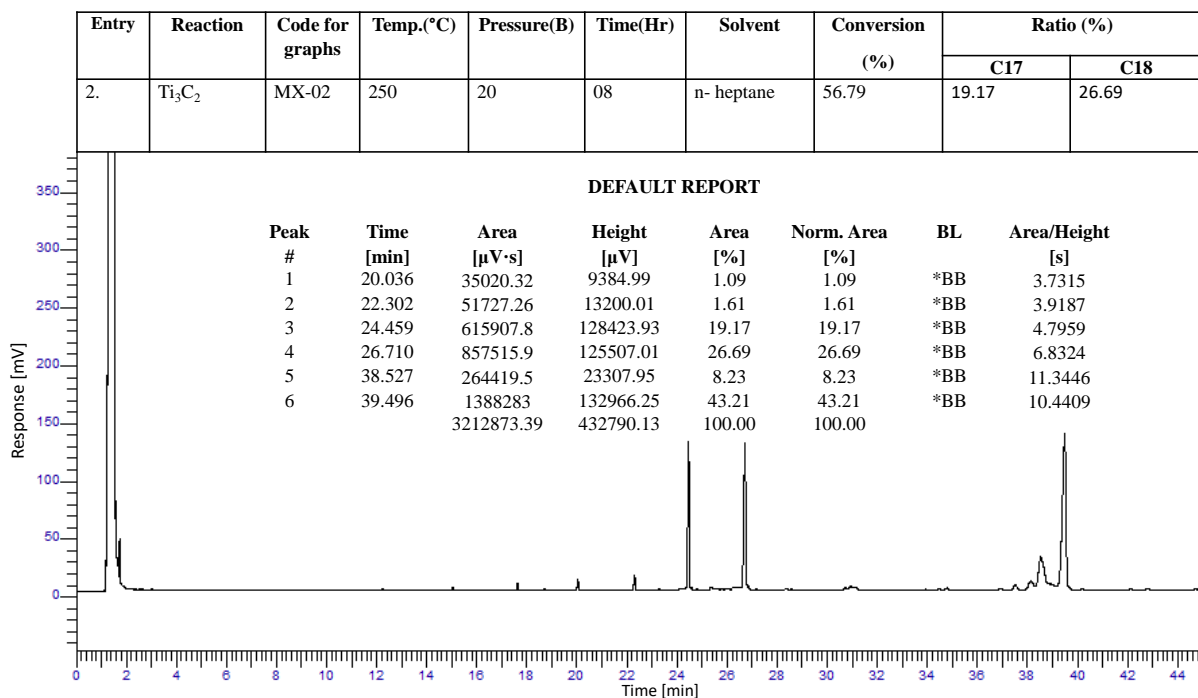


Figure S10: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-02).

Entry	Reaction	Code for graphs	Temp.(°C)	Pressure(B)	Time(Hr)	Solvent	Conversion (%)	Ratio (%)	
								C17	C18
3.	Ti ₃ C ₂	MX-03	250	30	08	n- heptane	58.76	6.23	7.12

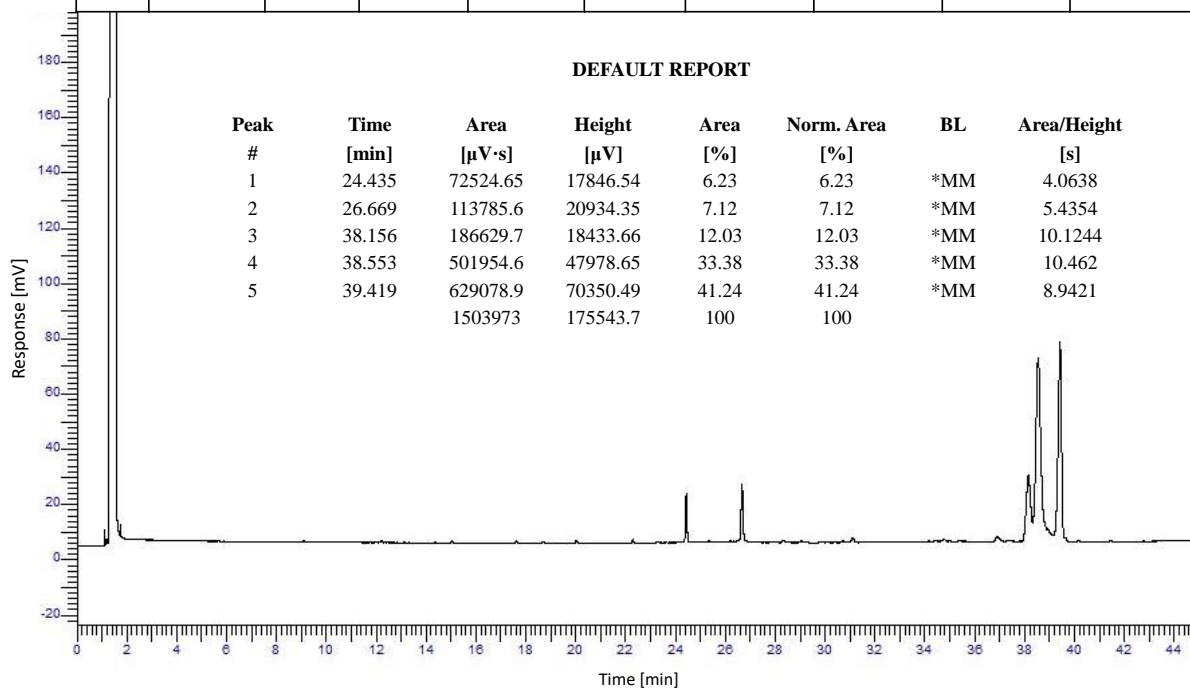


Figure S11: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-03).

Entry	Reaction	Code for graphs	Temp.(°C)	Pressure(B)	Time(Hr)	Solvent	Conversion (%)	Ratio (%)	
								C17	C18
4.	Ti ₃ C ₂	MX-04	280	30	08	n- heptane	63.77	23.57	24.19

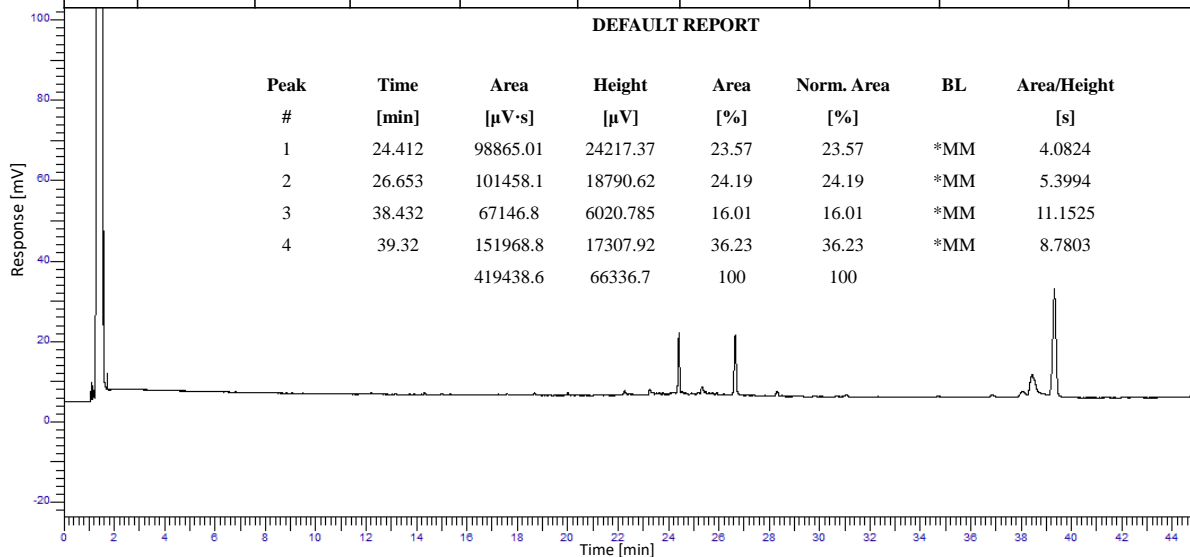


Figure S12: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-04).

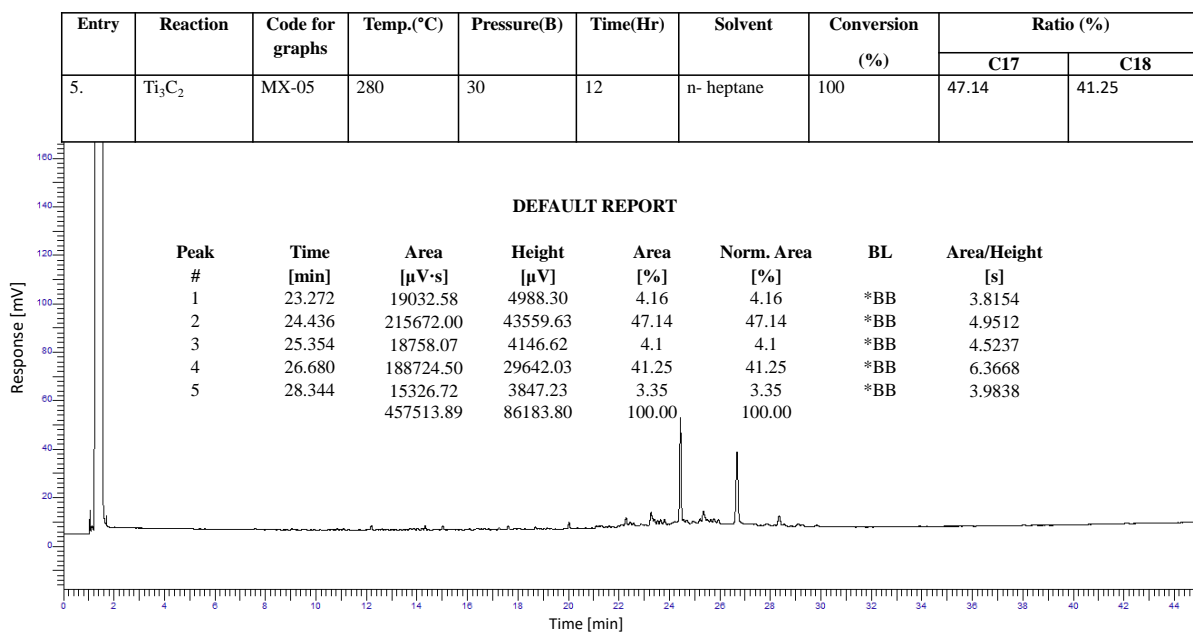


Figure S13: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-05).

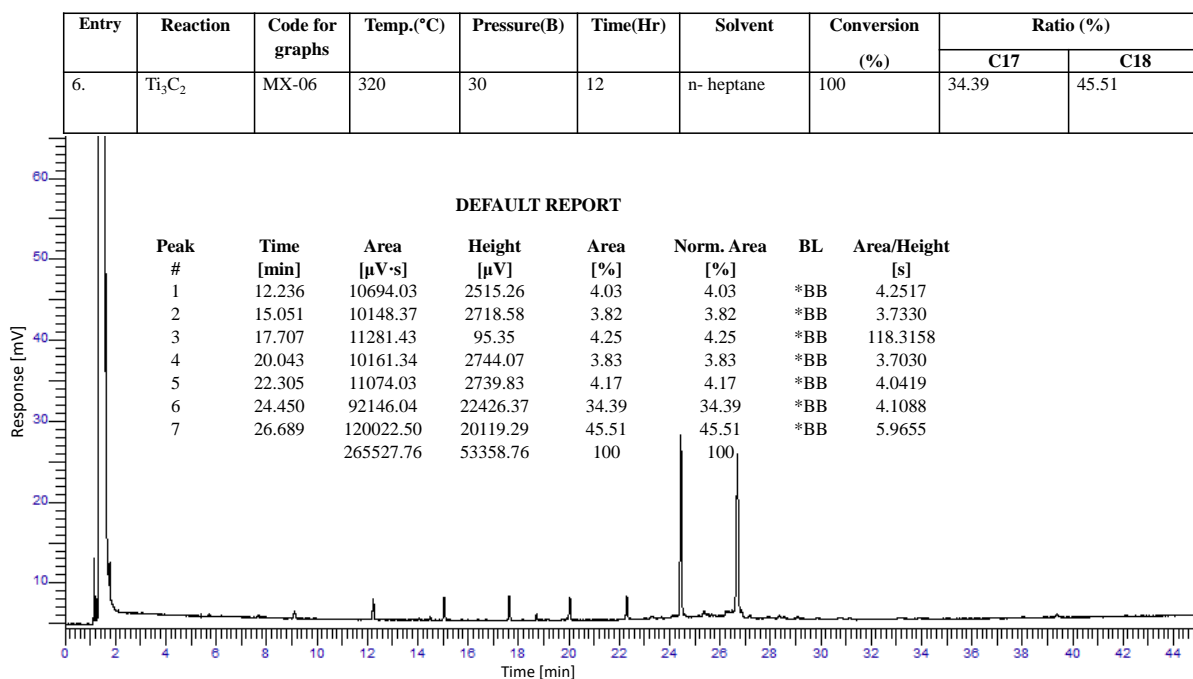


Figure S14: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-06).

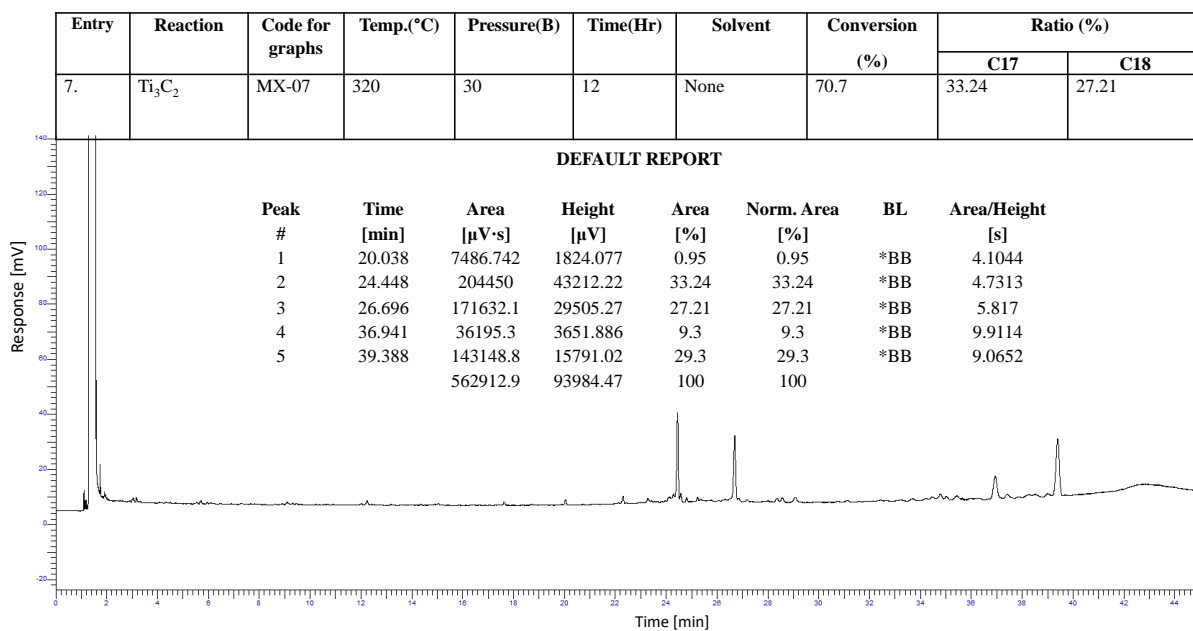


Figure S15: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-07).

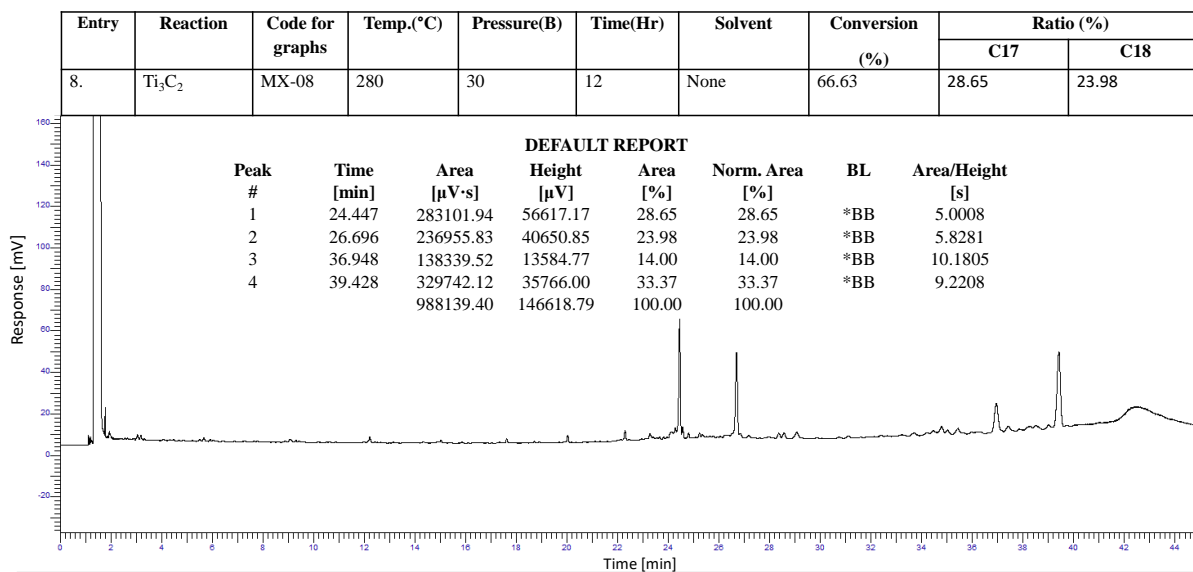


Figure S16: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-08).

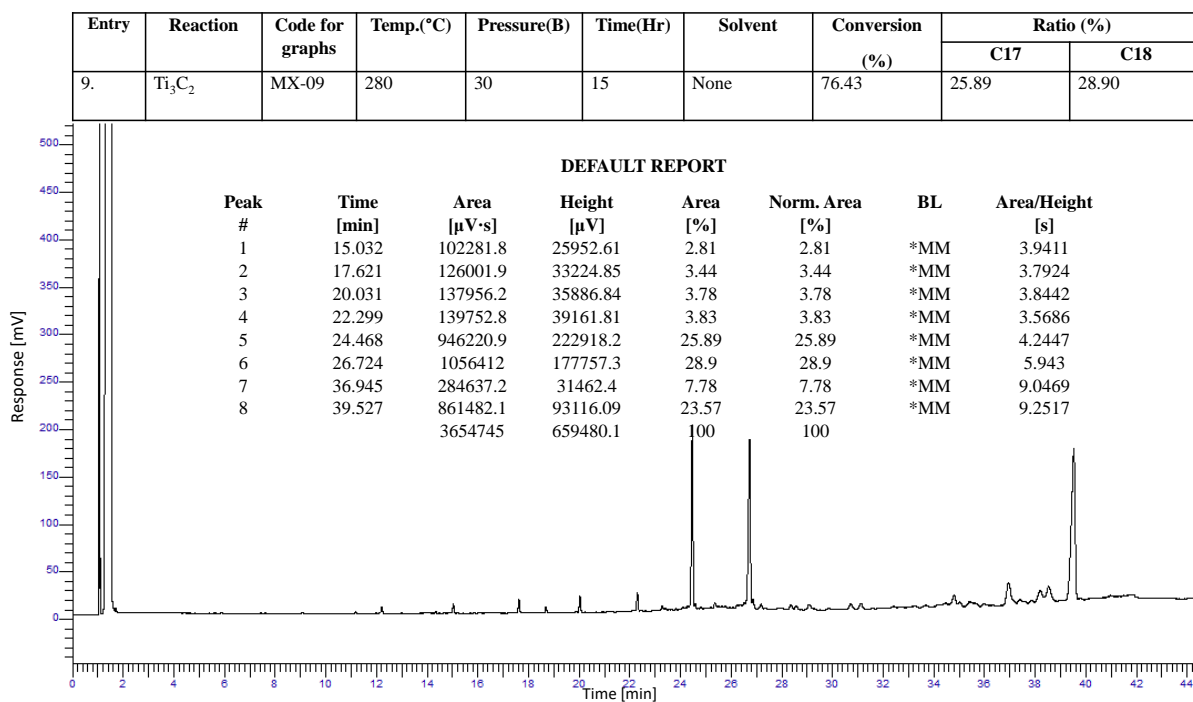


Figure S17: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-09).

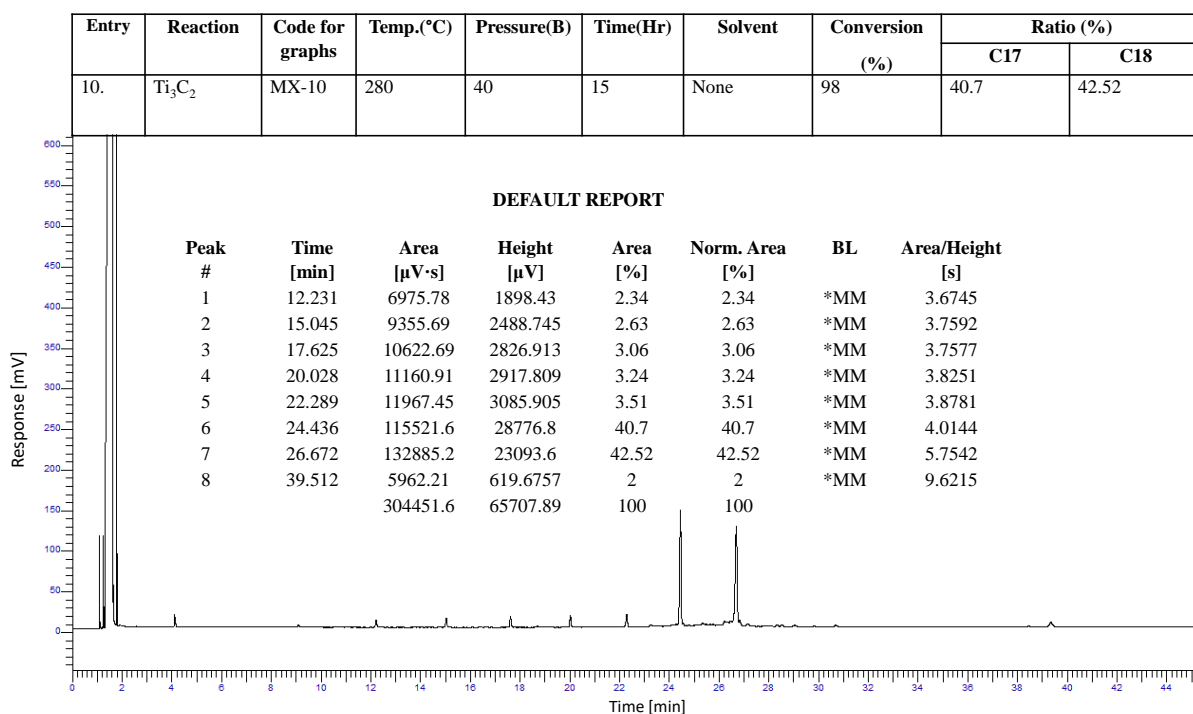


Figure S18: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-10).

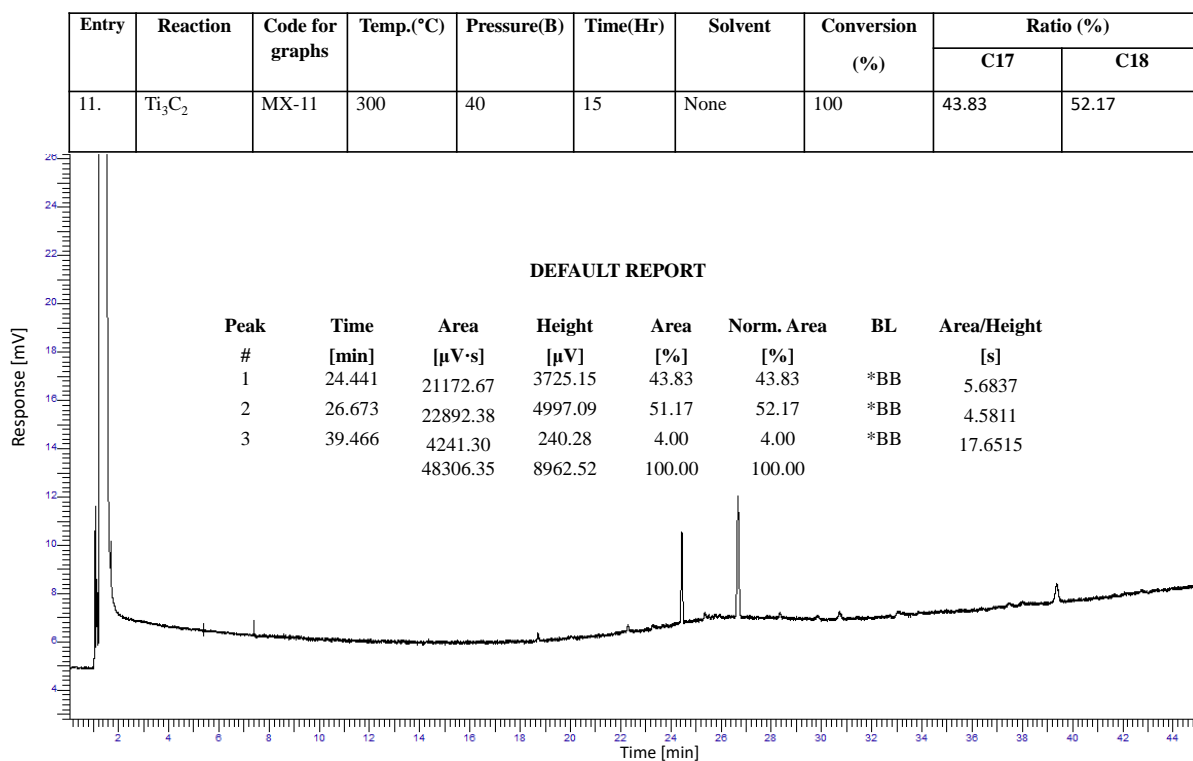


Figure S19: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-11).

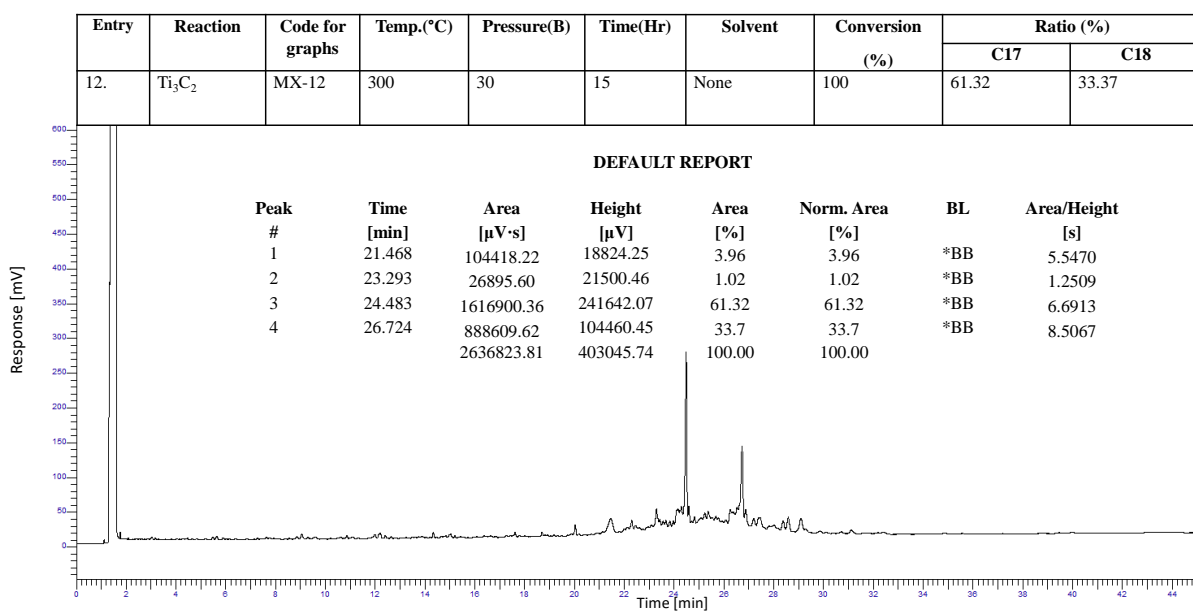


Figure S20: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-12).

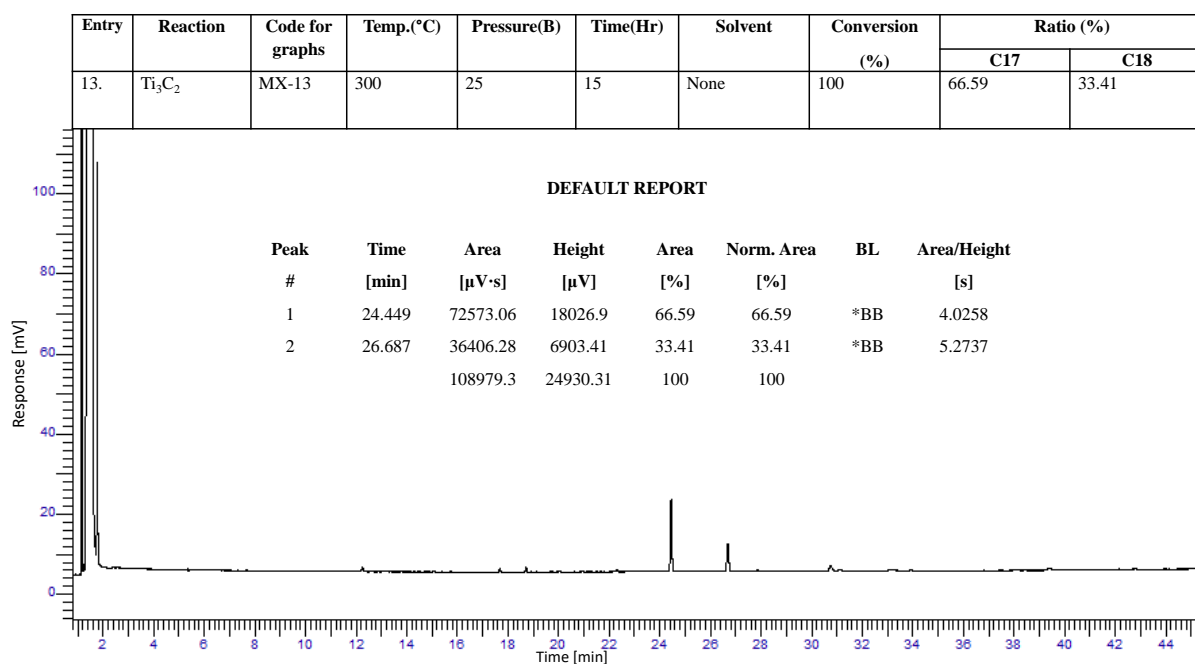


Figure S21: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-13).

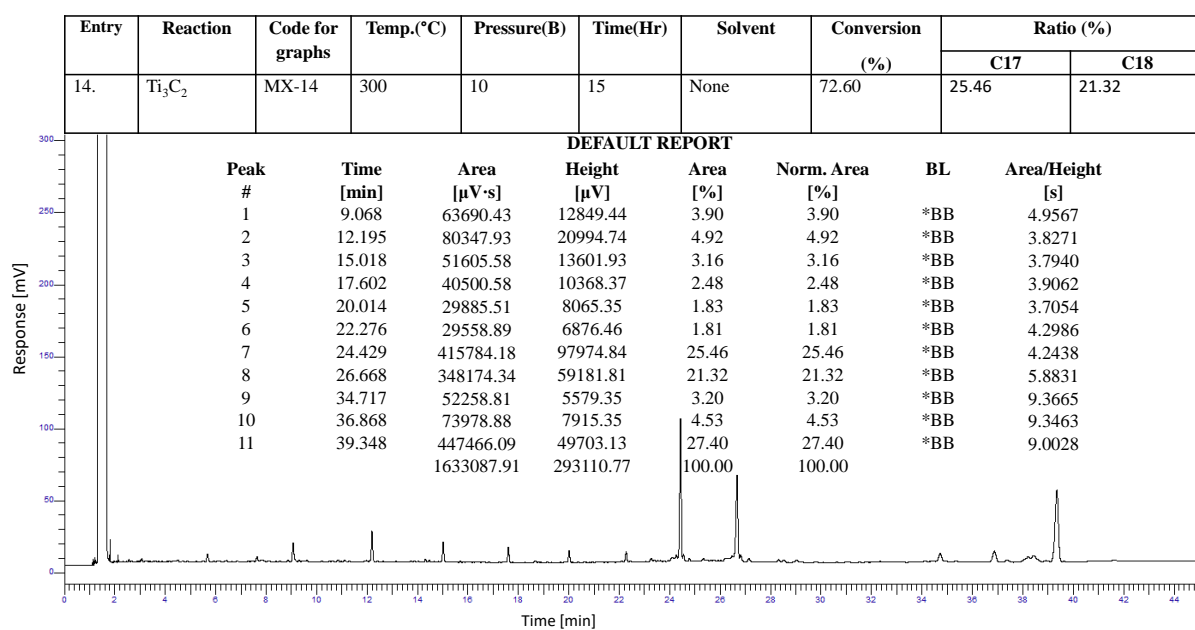


Figure S22: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MX-14).

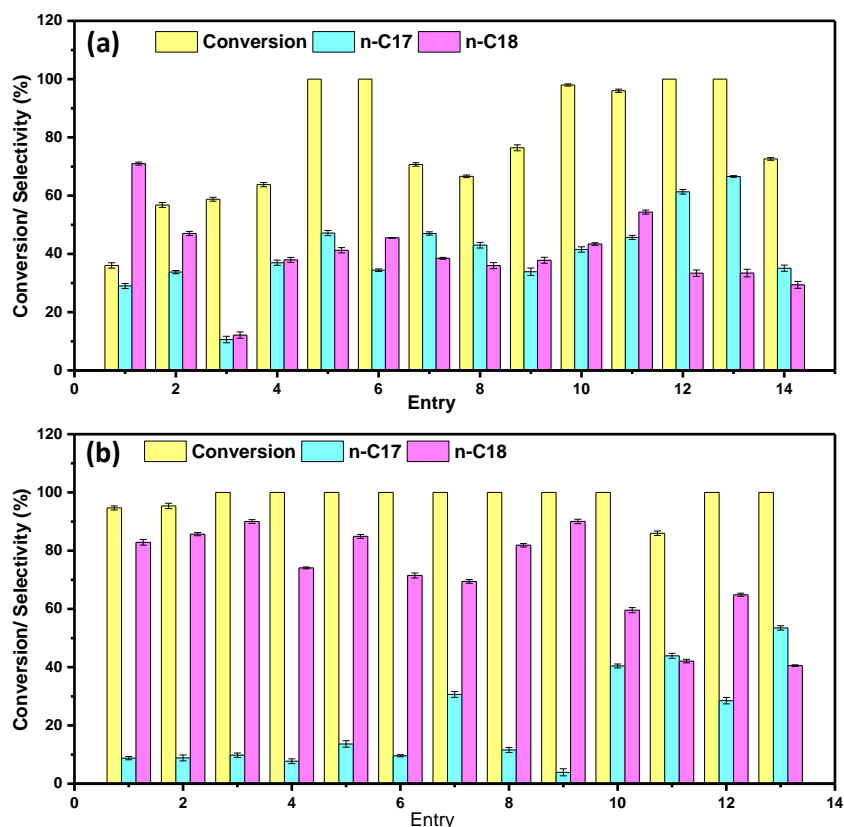


Figure S23: Conversion and selectivity of the methyl oleate using (a) MXene and (b) ZnO-MXene catalysts. The error bar representing the relative deviation is within 1.5%.

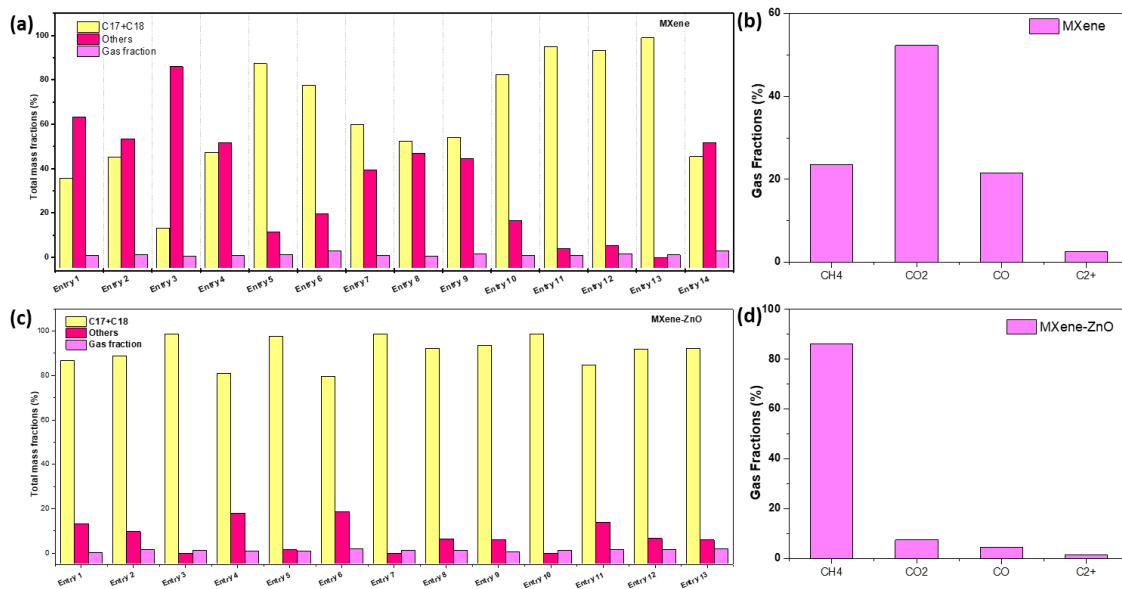


Figure S24: (a&c) The carbon balance for MXene and MXene-ZnO; (b) gas compositions using MXene catalyst (entry 13) and MXene-ZnO catalyst (entry 9).

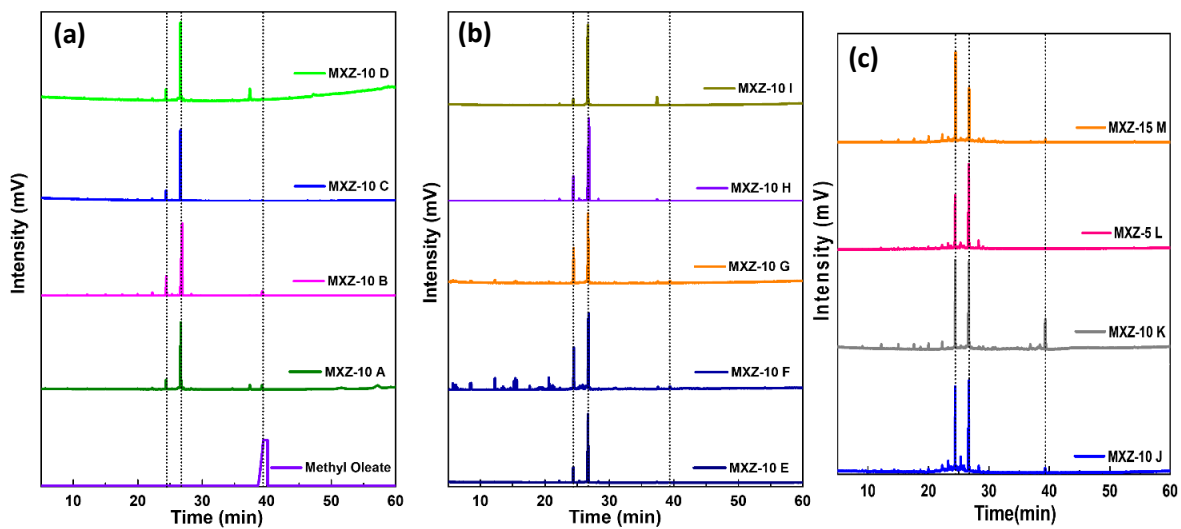
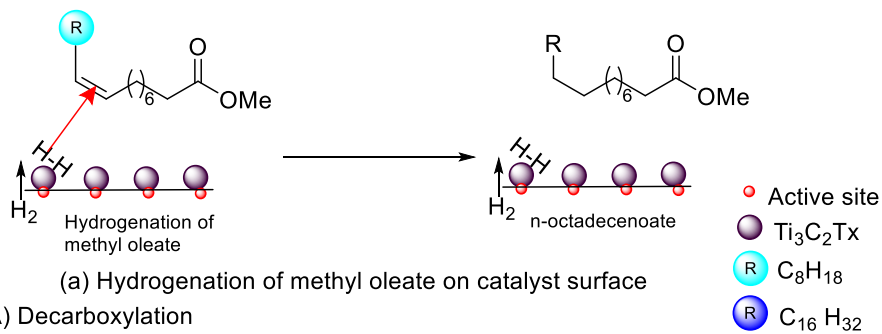
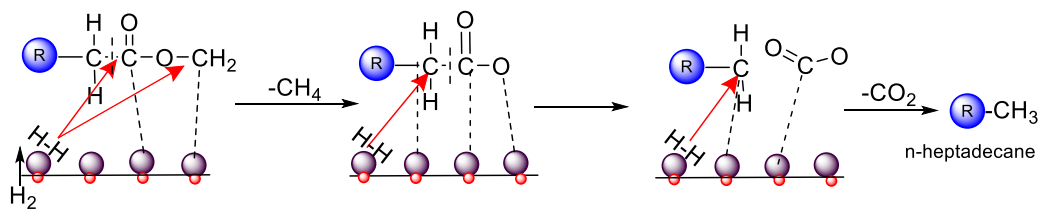


Figure 25. GC chromatogram of pure methyl oleate and for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst; (a) Pure Methyl Oleate and MXZ-10 A to MXZ-10D, (b) reactions from MXZ-10 to MXZ-10I, (c) reactions from MXZ-10J to MXZ-15 M.

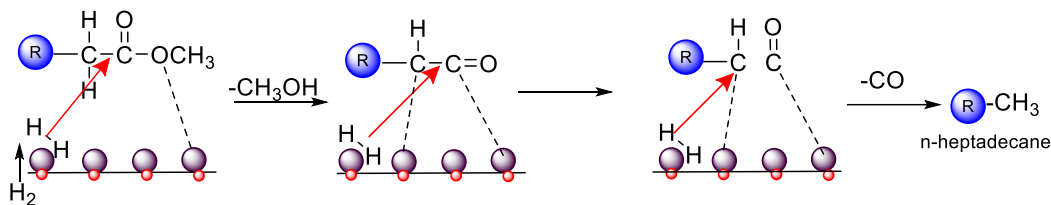
Step- I Hydrogenation of double bond



Step-II(A) Decarboxylation



Step-II(A) Decarbonylation



Step-II(B) Hydrodeoxygenation

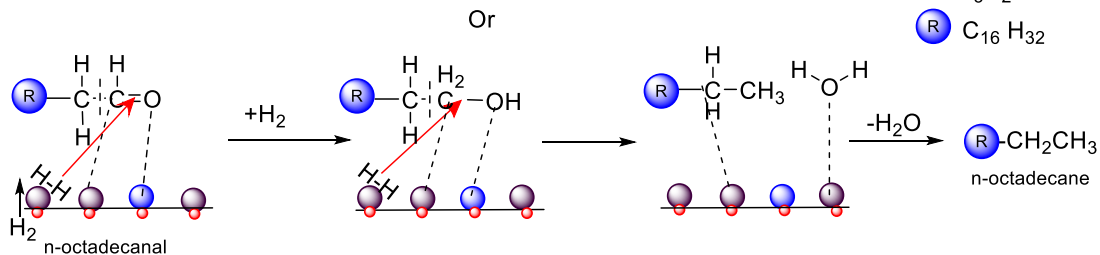
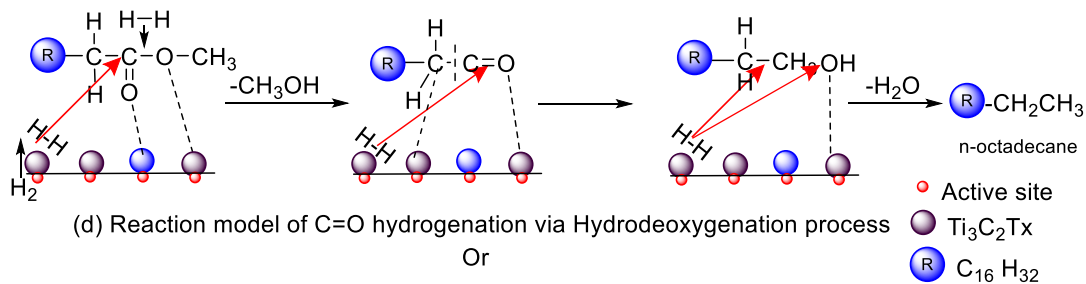


Figure S26: The possible reaction mechanism of selective hydrogenation of methyl oleate over MXene and MXene-ZnO.

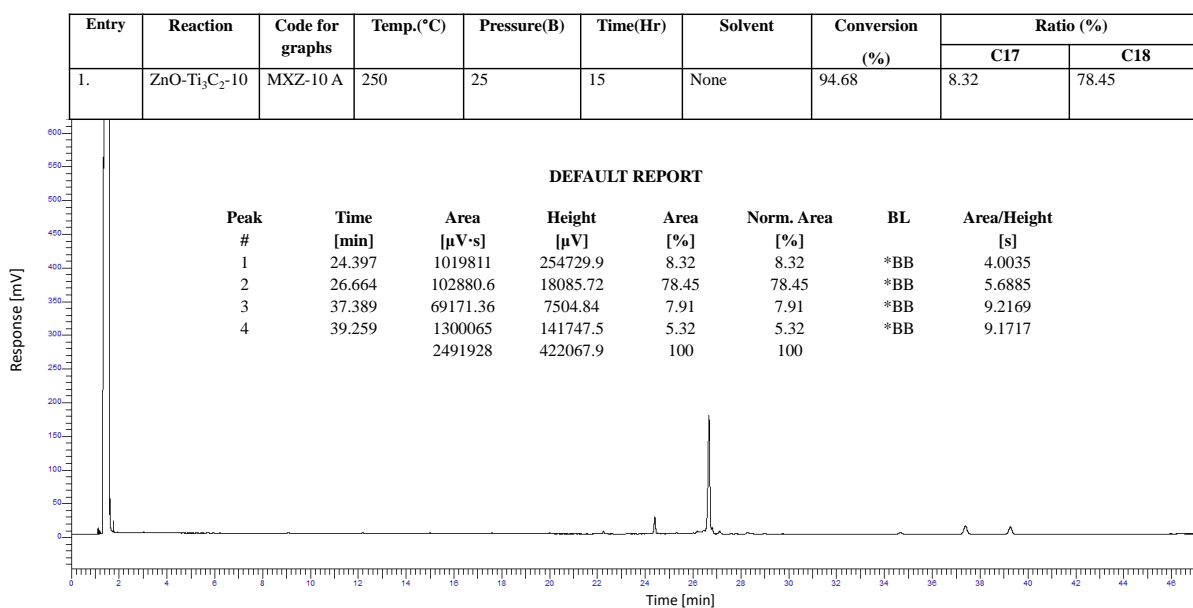


Figure S27: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 A).

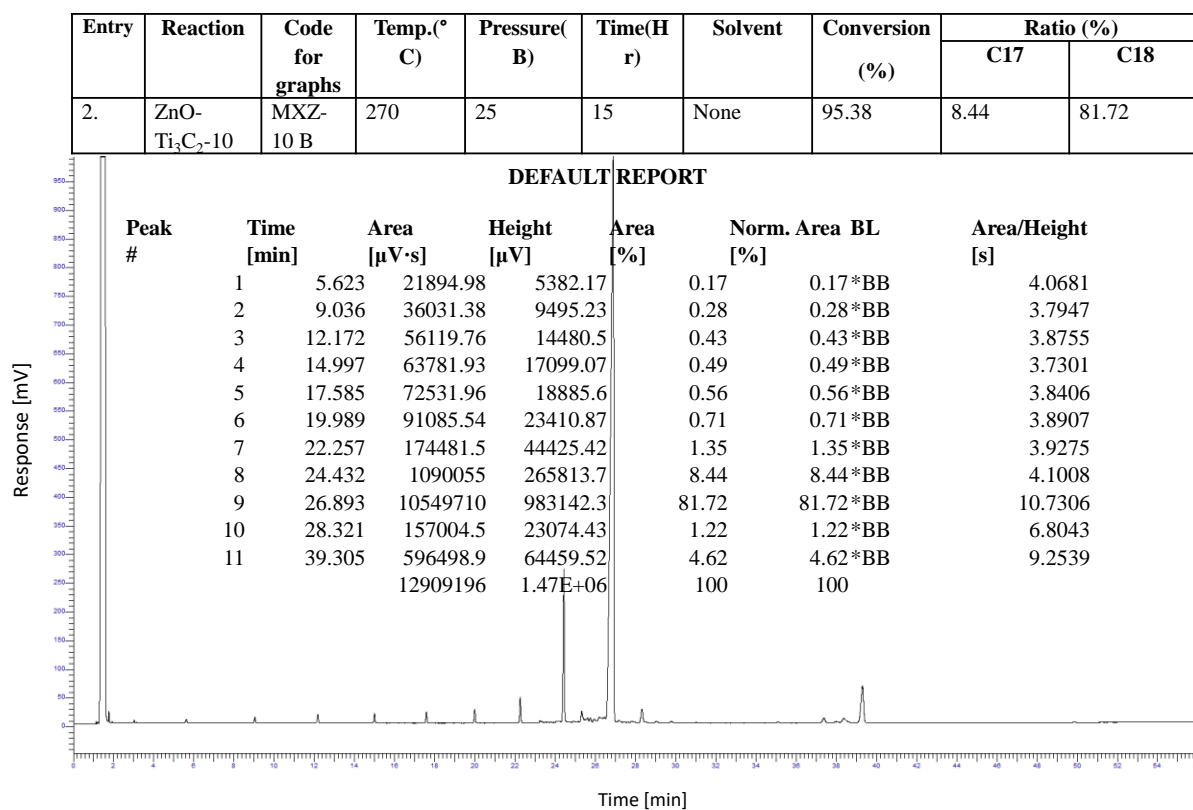


Figure S28: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 B).

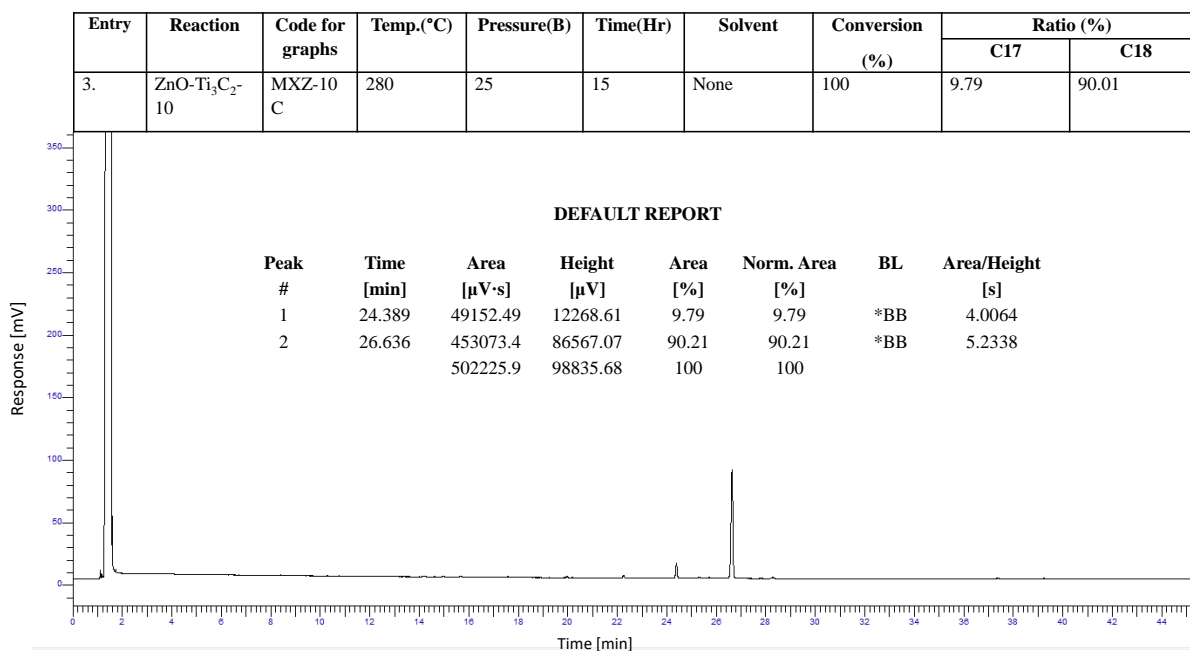


Figure S29: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 C).

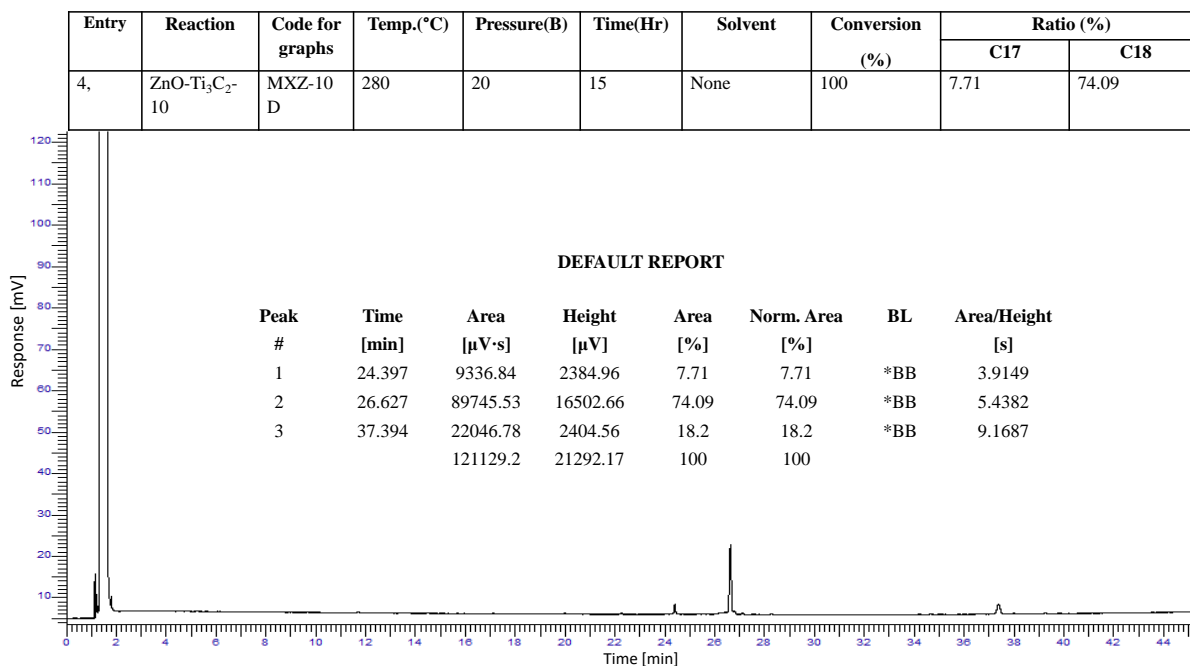


Figure S30: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 D).

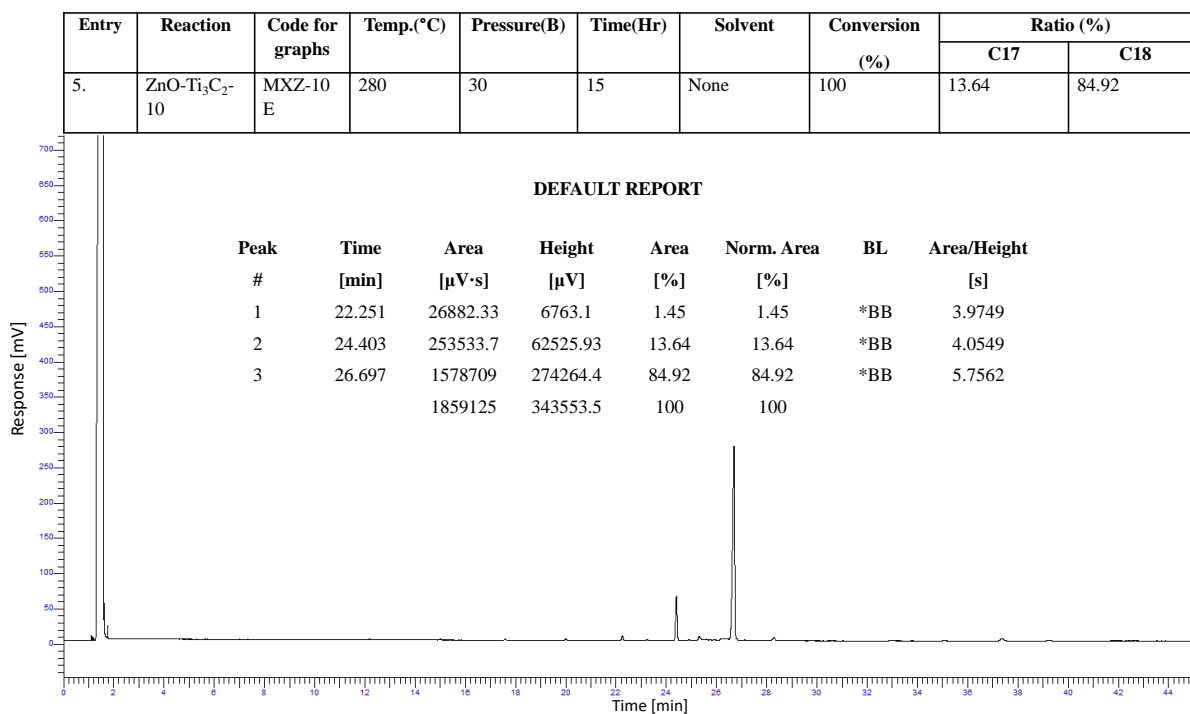


Figure S31: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 E).

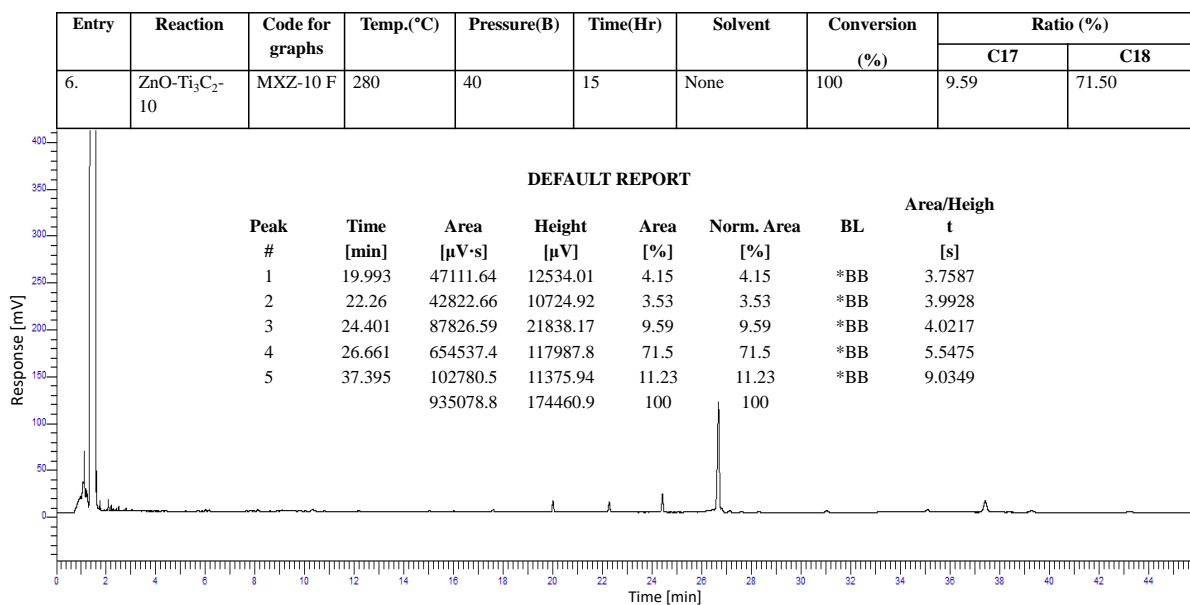


Figure S32: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 F).

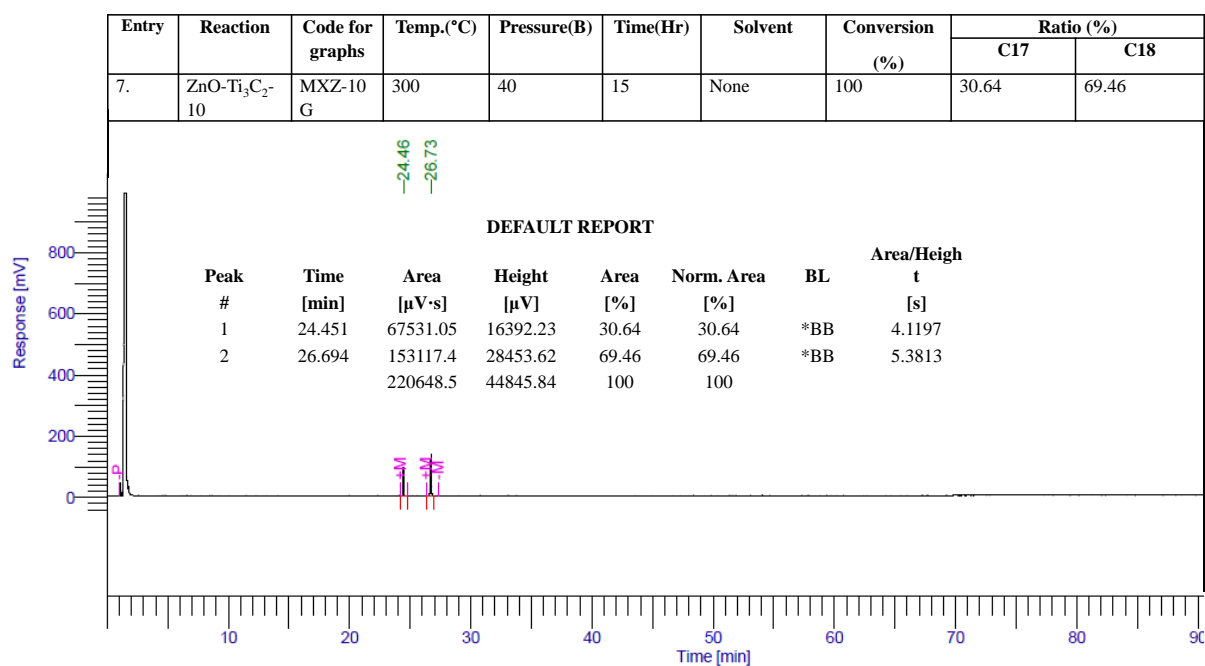


Figure S33: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 G).

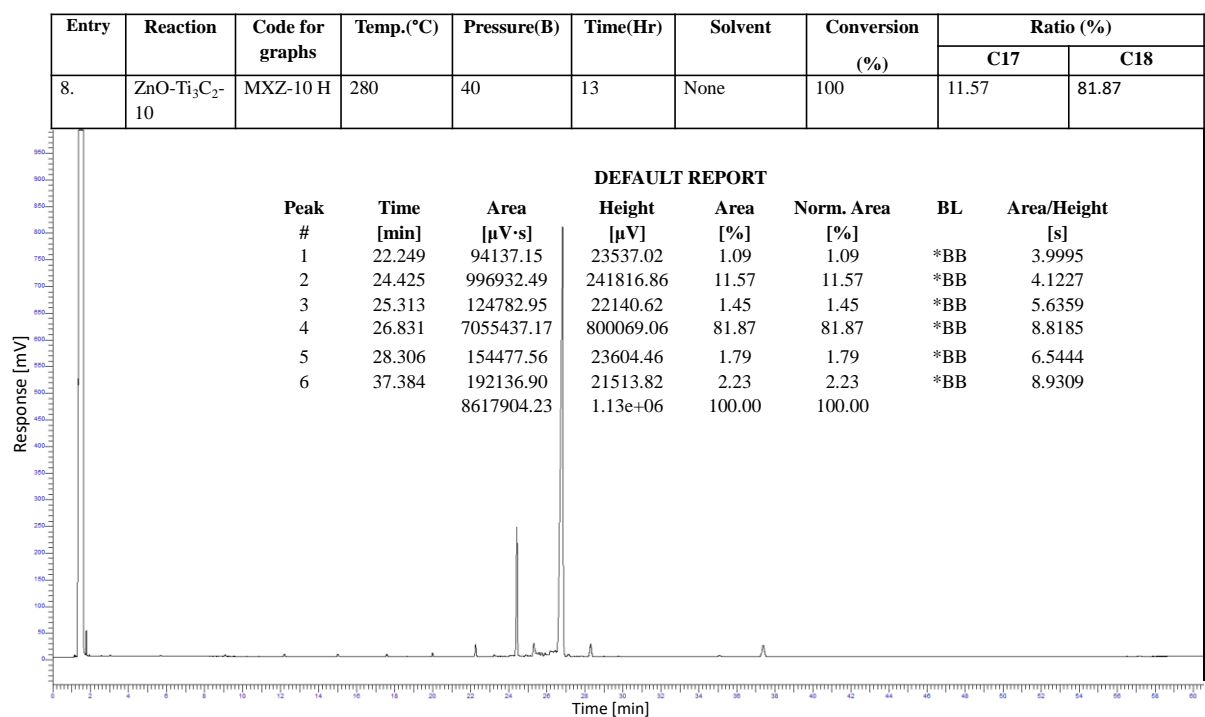


Figure S34: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 H).

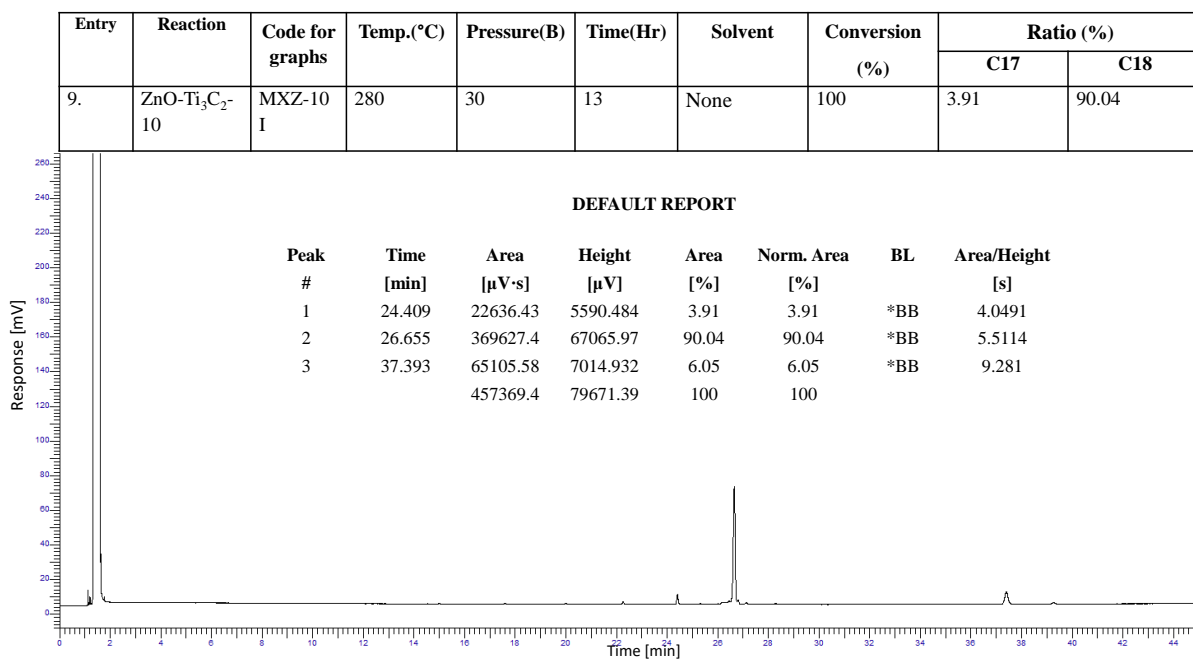


Figure S35: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 I).

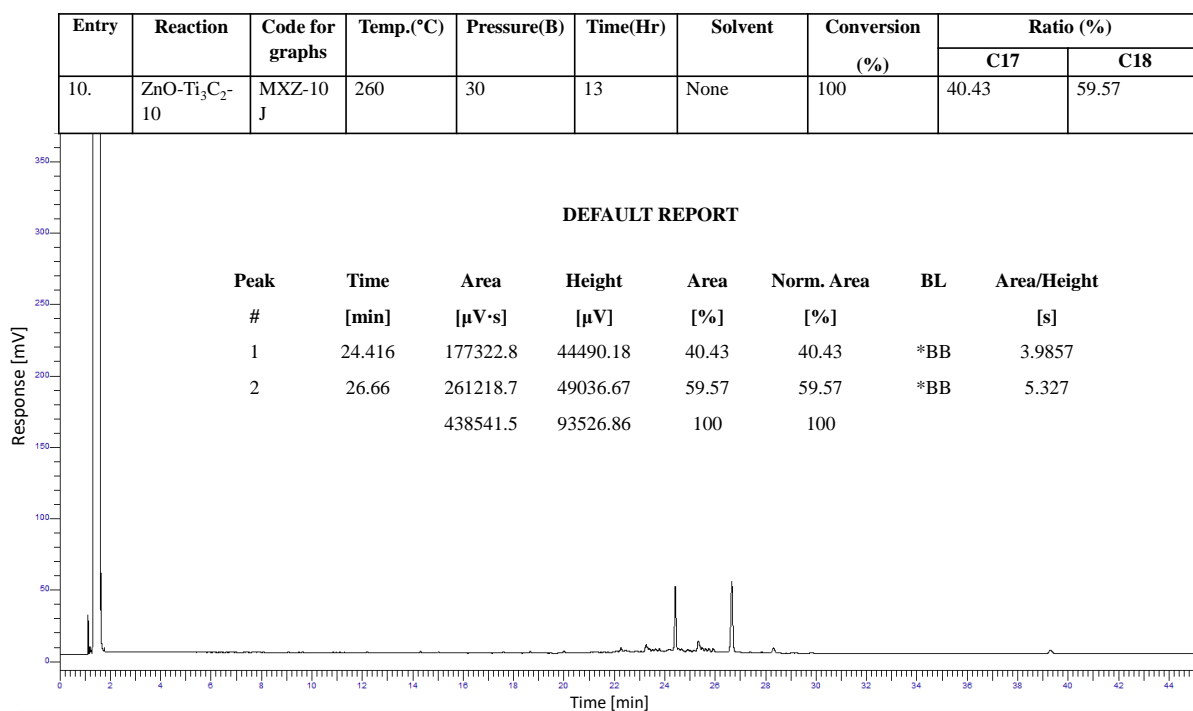


Figure S36: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 J).

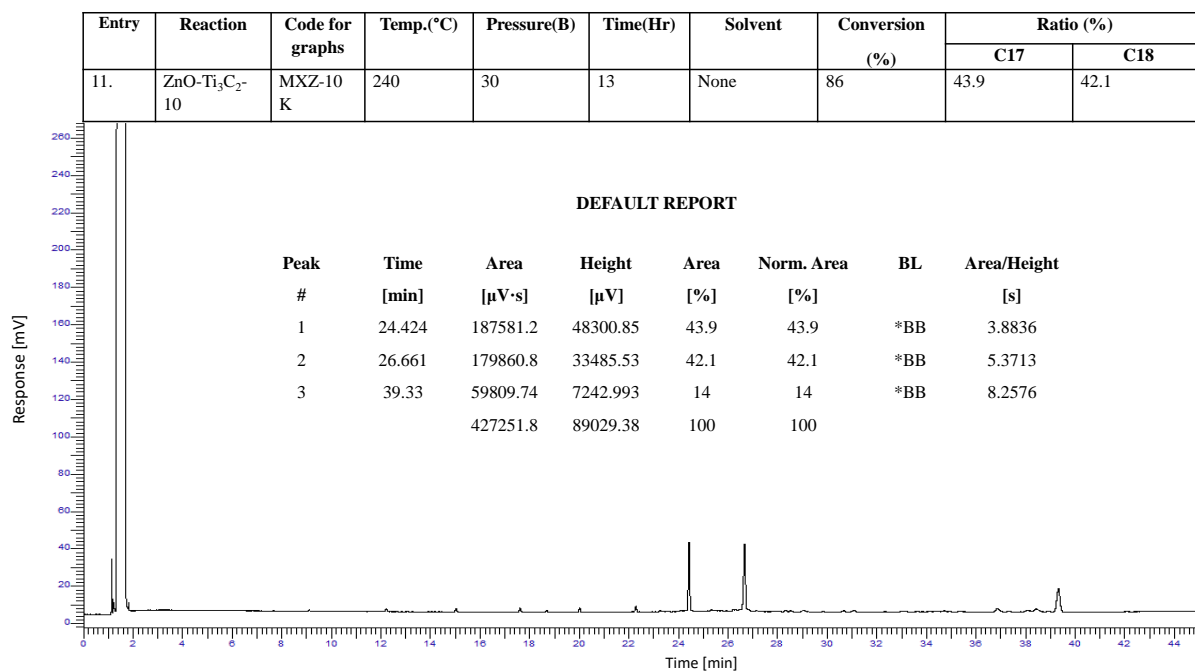


Figure S37: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-10 K).

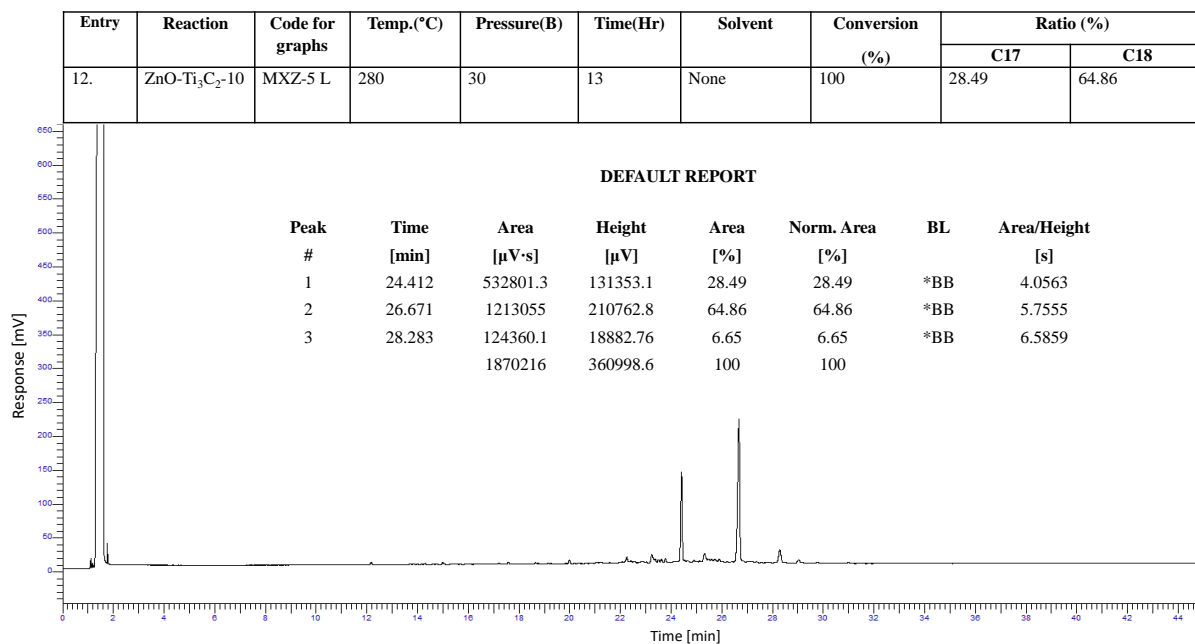


Figure S38: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-5 L).

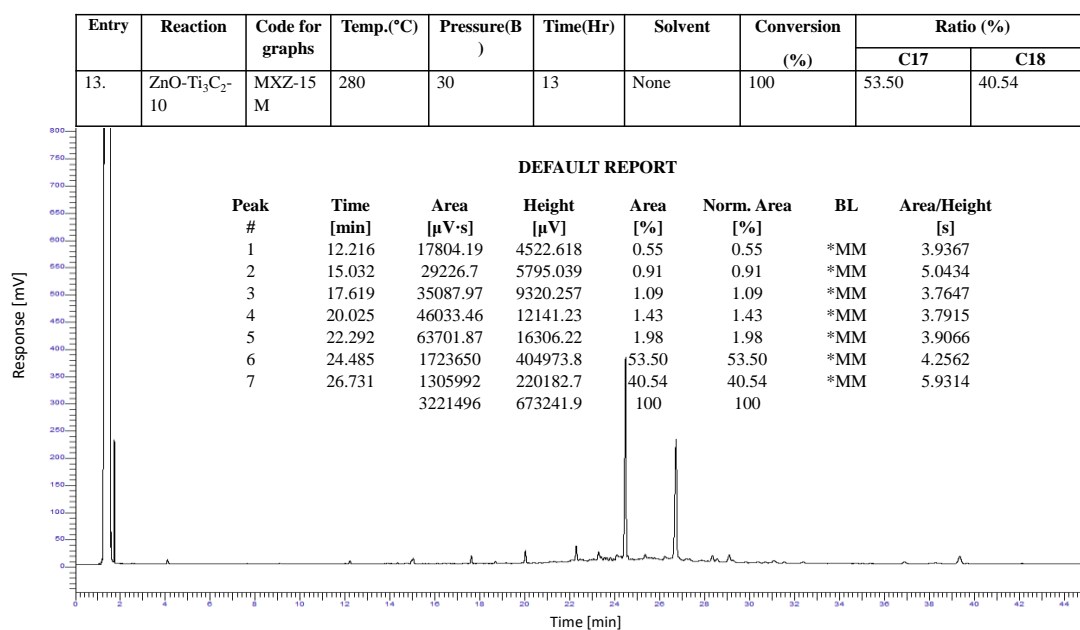


Figure S39: GC chromatogram for biodiesel product over ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x catalyst (MXZ-15 M).

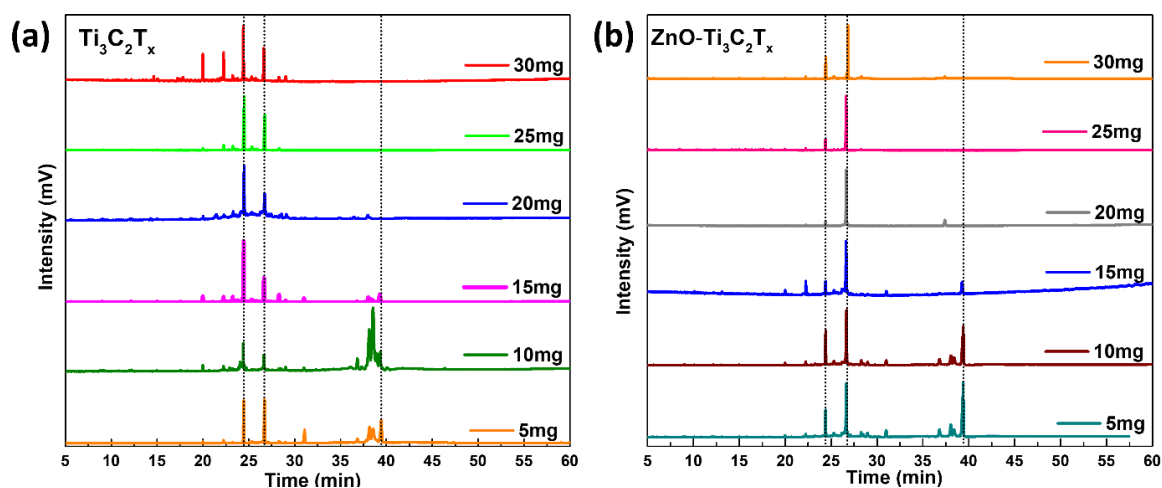


Figure S40. (a and b) GC chromatogram of Ti₃C₂T_x and ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x with variable catalyst loading.

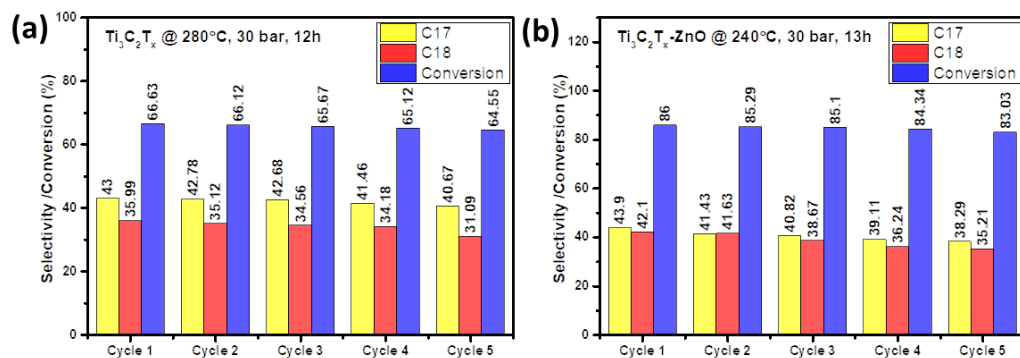


Figure S41. Conversion and selectivity of (a) Ti₃C₂T_x and (b) ZnO-Ti₃C₂T_x up to 5 cycles at lower conversion reactions.

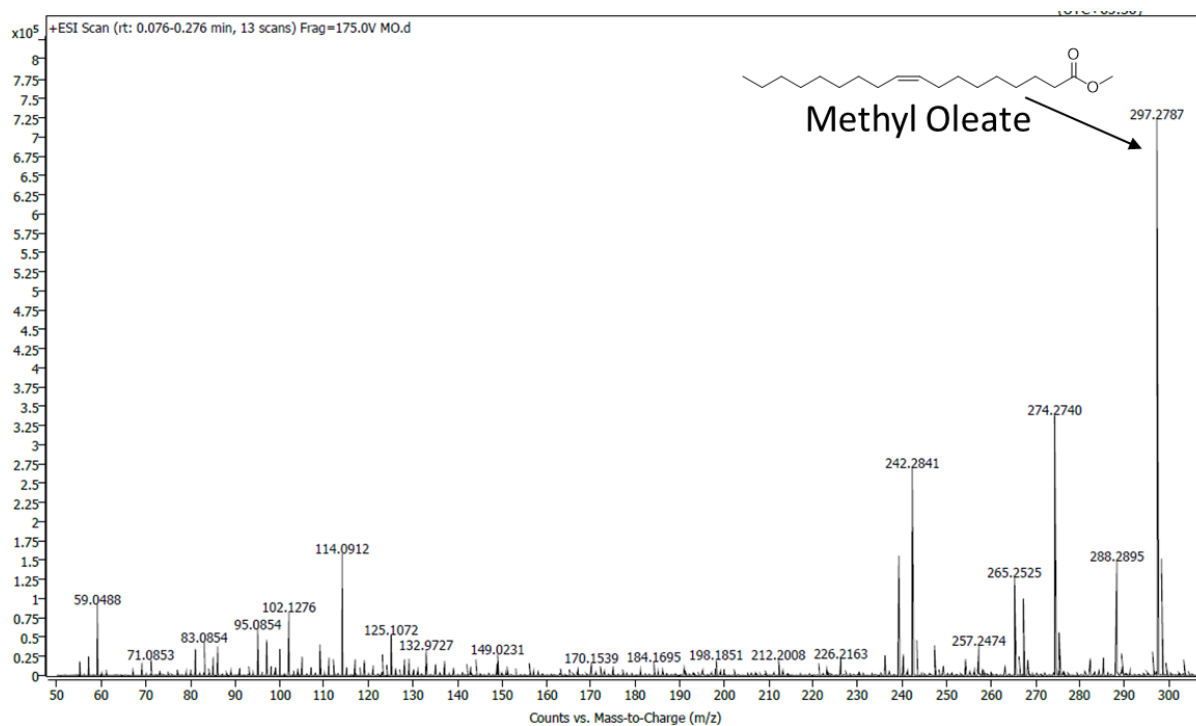


Figure S42: HRMS spectrum of pure methyl oleate (m/z 297.2787).

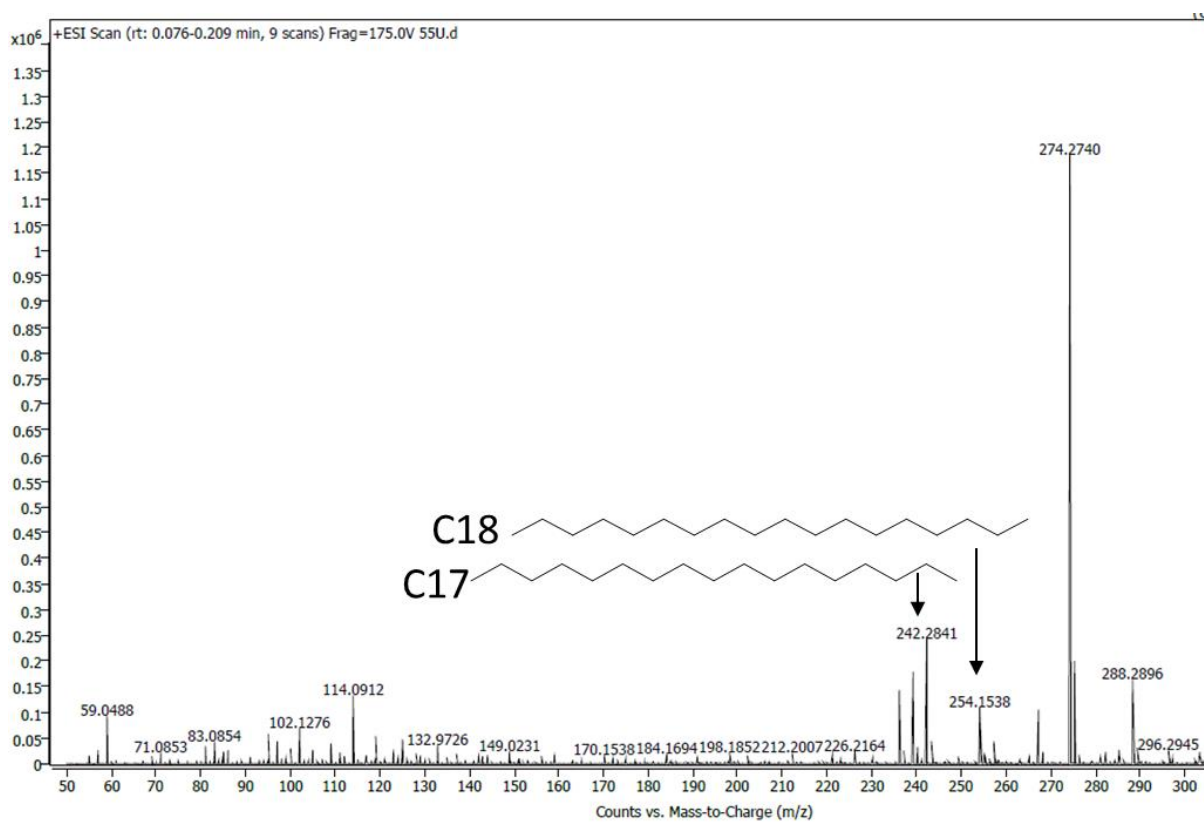


Figure S43: HRMS spectrum of reaction after hydrotreatment process using MXZ-10 catalyst (m/z of C18 (254.1538) and C17 (242.2841)).

¹H NMR spectrum

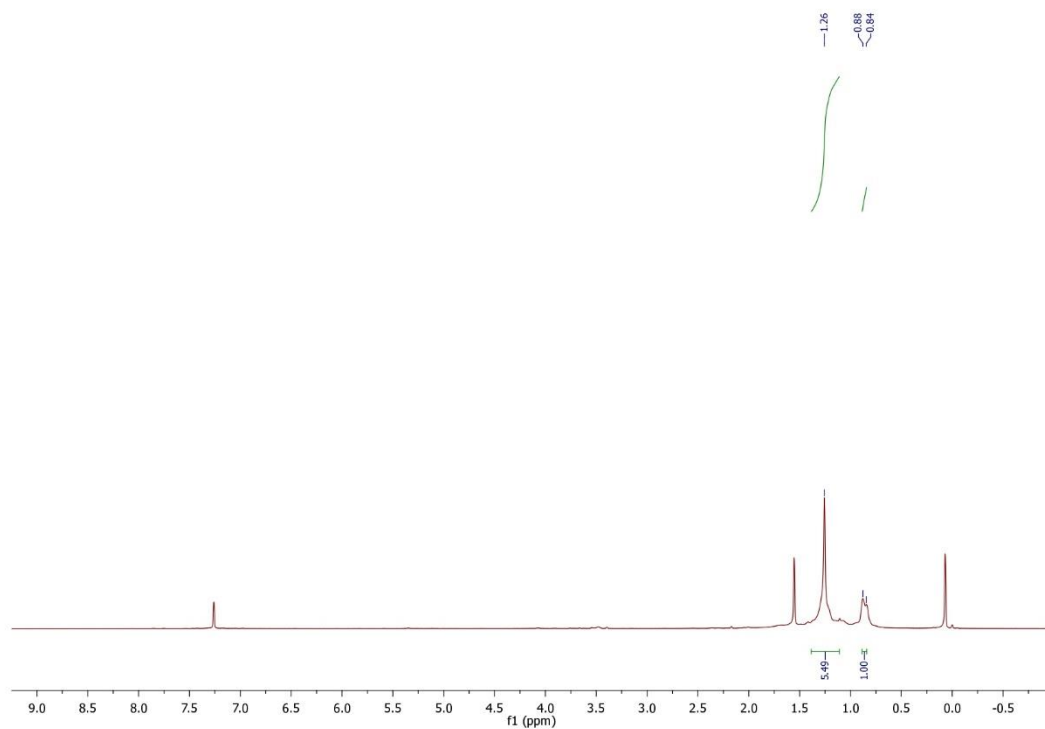


Figure S44: ¹³C NMR of hydrotreatment reaction

¹³C NMR spectrum

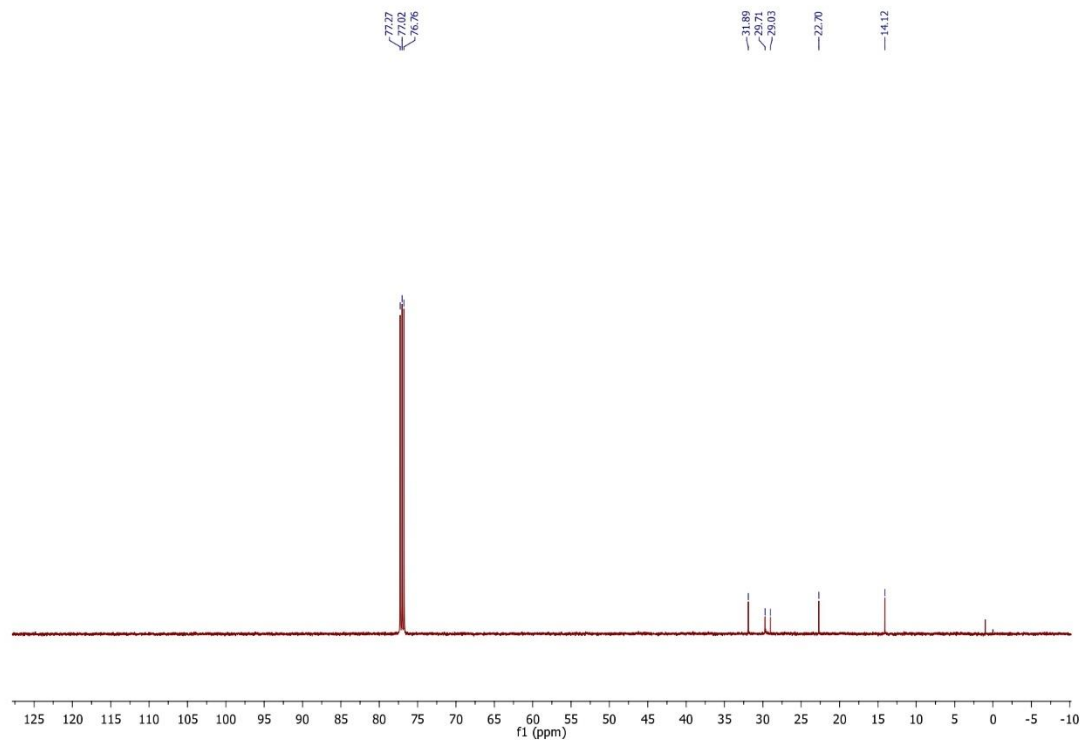


Figure S45: ^{13}C NMR of hydrotreatment reaction.

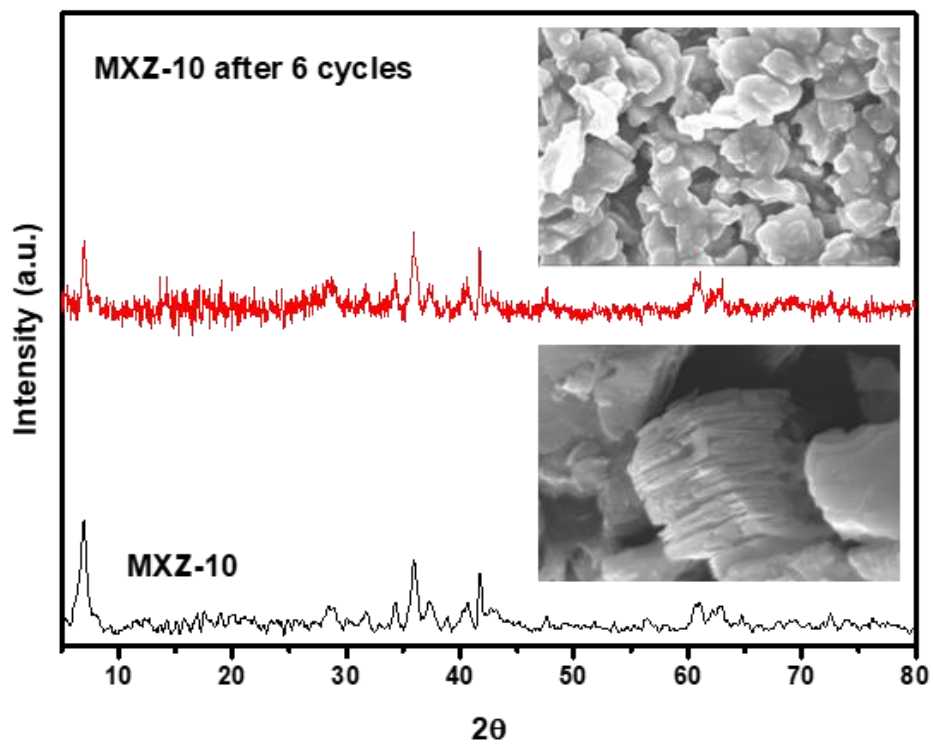


Figure S46: XRD of fresh catalyst and reused catalyst of MXZ-10 with SEM images.

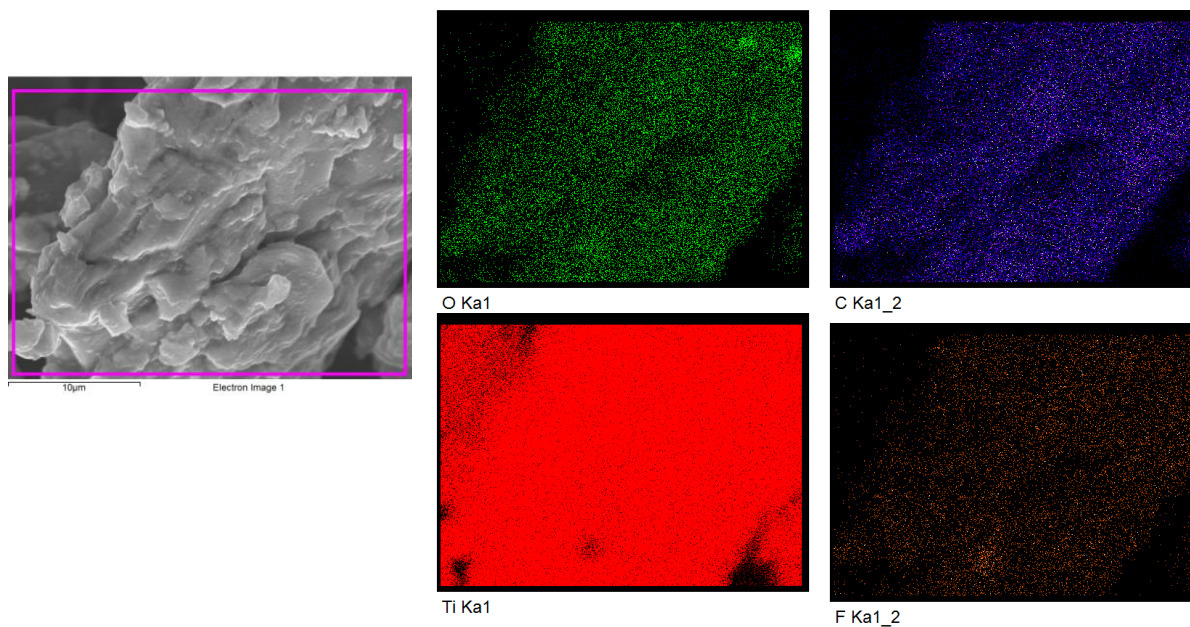


Figure S47: SEM image and EDX elemental mapping after the hydrotreatment process of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$.

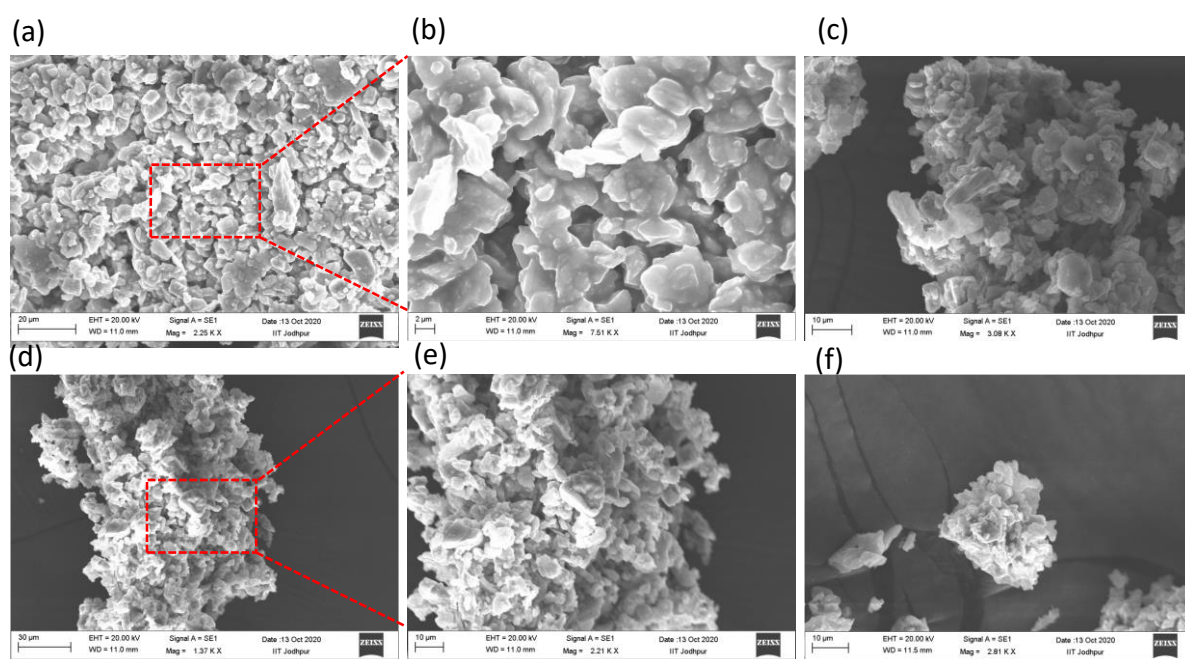


Figure S48: SEM image of $\text{Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$, after hydrotreatment reaction at different reaction condition.

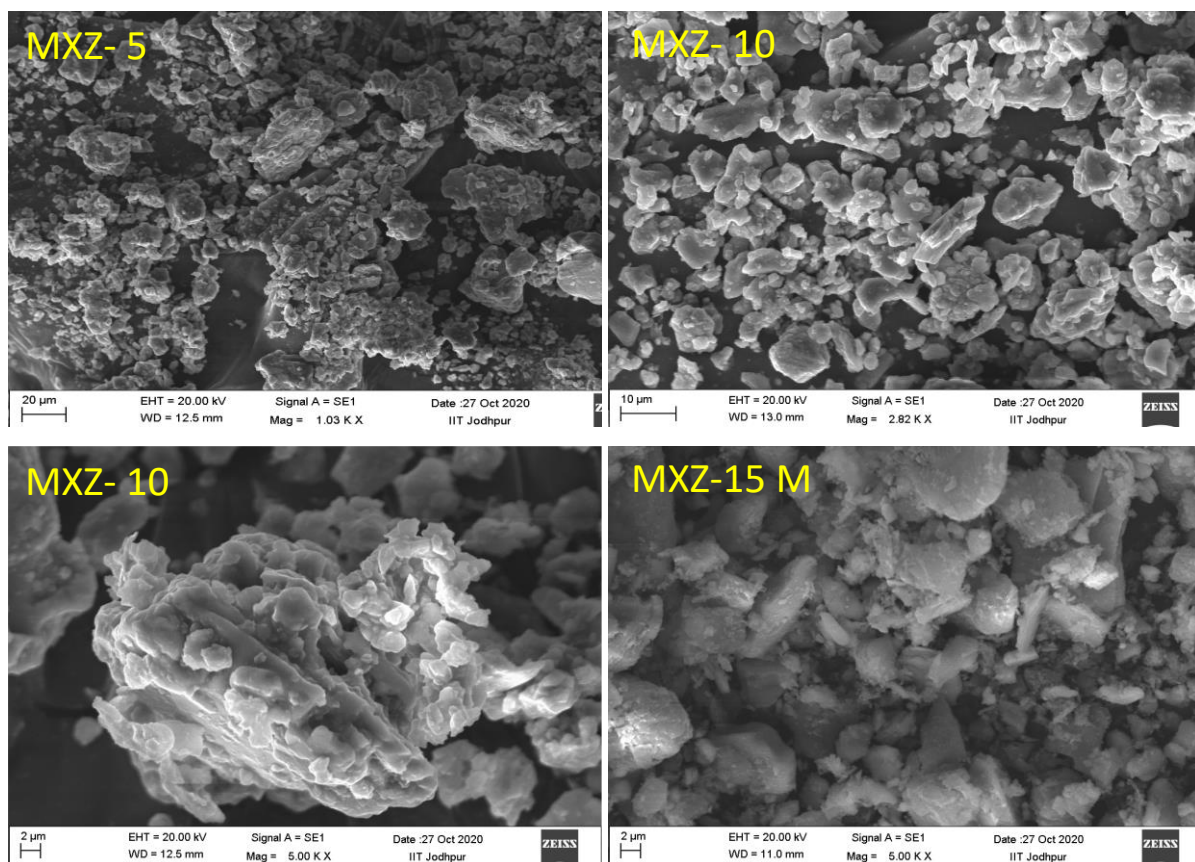


Figure S49: SEM image of $\text{ZnO-Ti}_3\text{C}_2\text{T}_x$ catalyst after hydrotreatment reaction at different reaction condition.

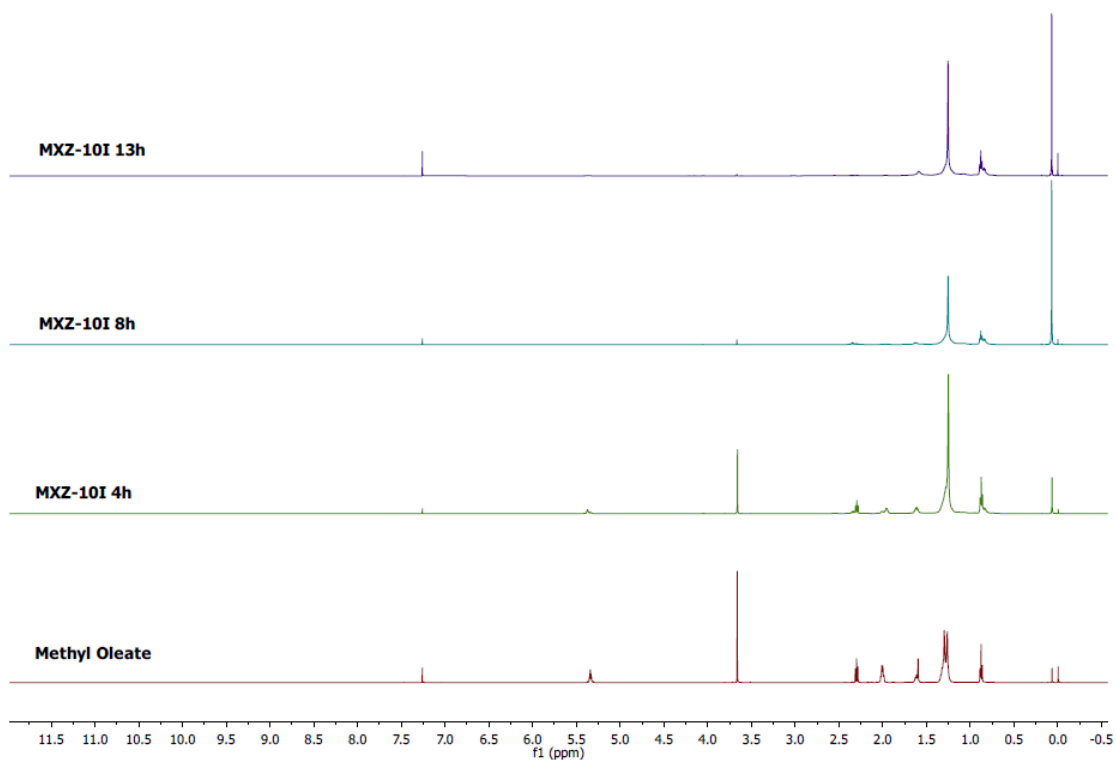


Figure S50: (a) ^1H NMR of hydrotreatment reaction with time-dependent study.

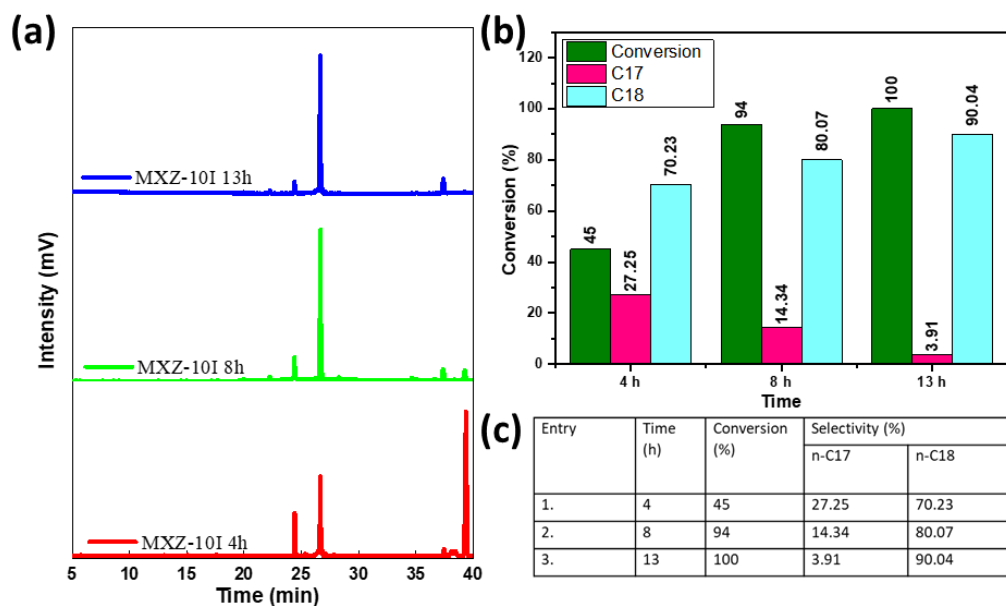


Figure S51: (a) GC chromatogram of hydrotreatment reaction with time-dependent study; (b-c) Conversion and selectivity data of Entry 9 at 4, 8 and 13h.

Catalyst	Metal loaded	Substrate	Solvent	Temp (°C)	Pressure (bar)	Time (h)	Conversion	Selectivity	product	Ref.
MXene-nano sheet	-	Guaiacol	Hexadecane-dodecane	350	50	4	56	61	Phenol	[1]
MXene-nano sheet	-	Guaiacol	hexadecane-dodecane	350	50	4	56	17	methylanisole	[1]
Ti-based MXene	-	furfural	2-propanol	180	5	48	62	49	Furfuryl alcohol	[2]
MXene	Ni	Palmitic Acid	decane	300	40	4	100	78.11	Alkane	[3]
MoO ₂ @Mo ₂ CT _x	Ni	Palmitic Acid	decane	280	2	4	100	97.09	Alkane	[3]
Ti ₃ C ₂ N-CNT	Co	Propyne		150	1	5.4	99	96	propene	[4]
Ti ₃ C ₂ Tx	Pt	pchloronitrobenzene	Ethanol-water	30	10	1	100	99.5	p-chloroaniline	[5]
Ti ₃ C ₂ Tx		Methyl Oleate	Solvent-free	300	30	15	100	61.3	C17	This study
Ti ₃ C ₂ Tx	Zn	Methyl Oleate	Solvent-free	280	30	13	100	90.04	C18	This study

Table S1: Comparative study of MXene and MXene-ZnO catalyst with previously reported study.

References:

- [1] E. Blanco, A. Rosenkranz, R. Espinoza-González, V.M. Fuenzalida, Z. Zhang, S. Suárez, N. Escalona, Catalytic performance of 2D-Mxene nano-sheets for the hydrodeoxygenation (HDO) of lignin-derived model compounds, *Catalysis Communications* 133 (2020) 105833. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catcom.2019.105833>.
- [2] M. Naguib, W. Tang, K.L. Browning, G.M. Veith, V. Maliekkal, M. Neurock, A. Villa, Catalytic Activity of Ti-based MXenes for the Hydrogenation of Furfural, *ChemCatChem* 12(22) (2020) 5733-5742. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/cctc.202000977>.
- [3] J. Liang, T. Chen, J. Liu, Q. Zhang, W. Peng, Y. Li, F. Zhang, X. Fan, Chemoselective hydrodeoxygenation of palmitic acid to diesel-like hydrocarbons over Ni/MoO₂@Mo₂C_{Tx} catalyst with extraordinary synergic effect, *Chemical Engineering Journal* 391 (2020) 123472. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2019.123472>.
- [4] J. Chen, M. Chu, F. Lyu, J. Gong, L. Wu, L. Liu, Y. Xu, Q. Zhang, Strong Synergy between Ti₃C₂ and N-Doped Co Nanoparticles Boosts the Selective Hydrogenation of Propyne, *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research* 58(47) (2019) 21413-21418. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.9b05234>.
- [5] Q. Chen, W. Jiang, G. Fan, Pt nanoparticles on Ti₃C₂T_x-based MXenes as efficient catalysts for the selective hydrogenation of nitroaromatic compounds to amines, *Dalton Transactions* 49(42) (2020) 14914-14920. <https://doi.org/10.1039/D0DT02594A>.