

Supplementary file

A stable and reusable supported copper catalyst for the selective liquid-phase hydrogenation of 5-hydroxymethylfurfural to 2,5-bishydroxymethylfuran.

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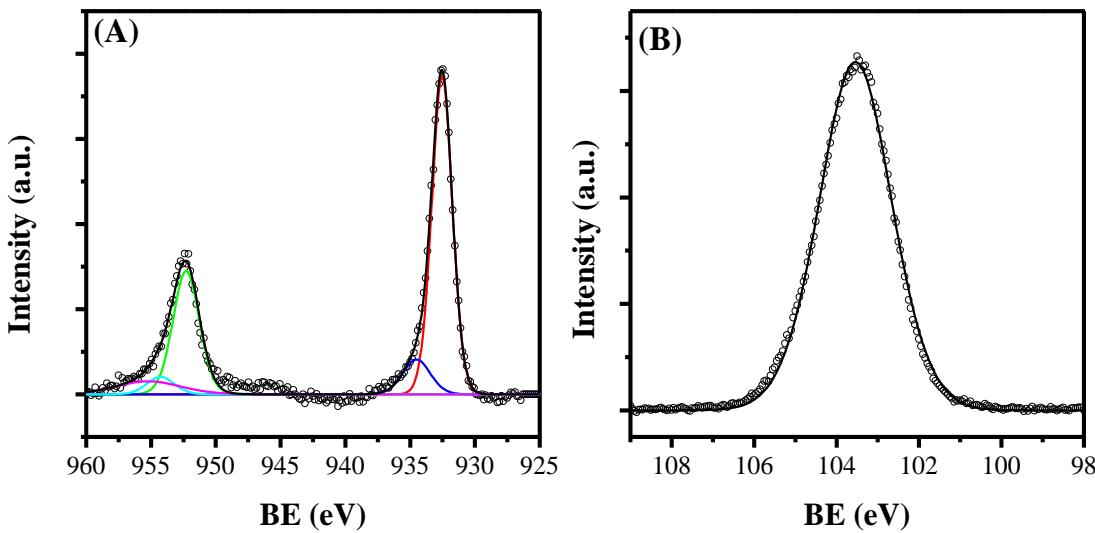


Figure S1. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of reduced Cu/SiO₂-PD sample: Cu-2p region (A), Si-2p region (B). Experimental data (points) and XPS-Casa software fittings (solid lines).

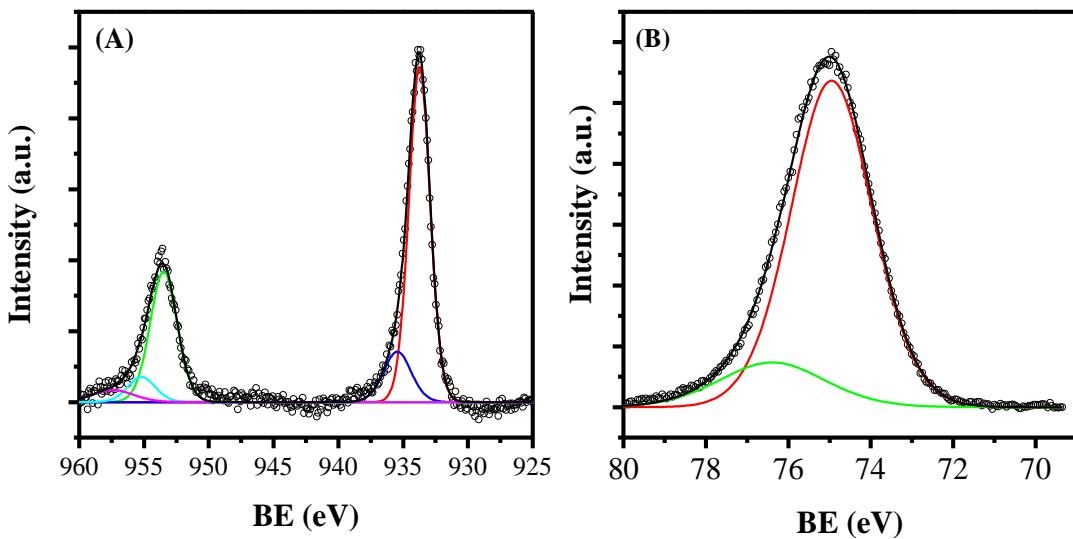


Figure S2. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of reduced Cu/Al₂O₃-I sample: Cu-2p region (A), Al-2p region (B). Experimental data (points) and XPS-Casa software fittings (lines).

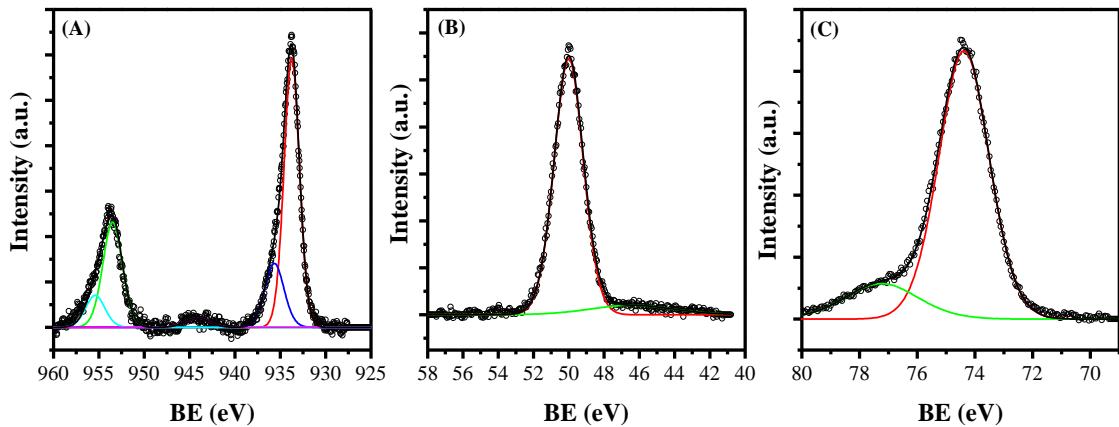


Figure S3. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy of reduced CuMgAl sample: Cu-2p region (A), Mg-2p region (B), Al-2p region (C). Experimental data (points) and XPS-Casa software fittings (lines).

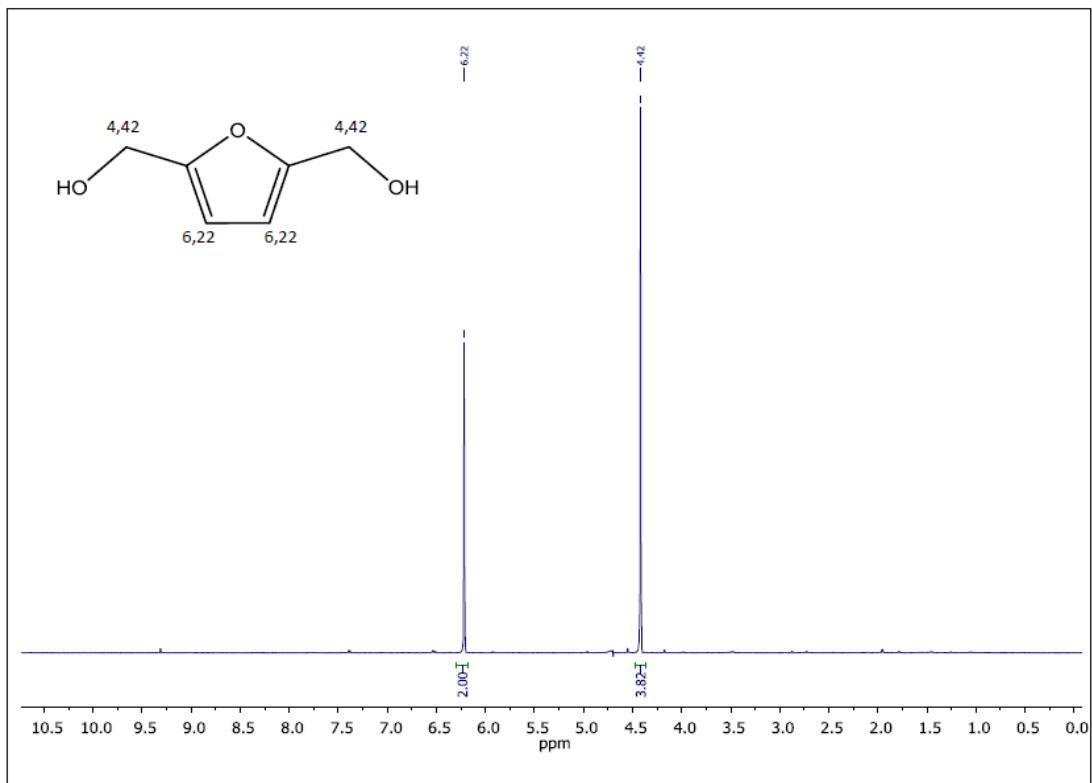


Figure S4. ^1H -NMR of product sample from 5-hydroxymethylfurfural hydrogenation in liquid phase [300 MHz, $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{D}_2\text{O}$ (90:10), water suppression at 4,71 ppm].

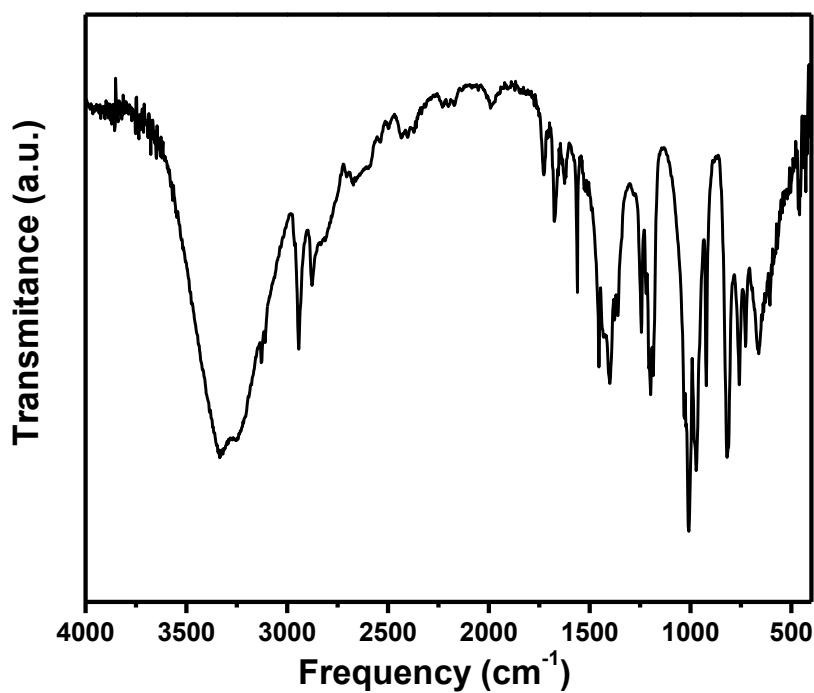


Figure S5. Infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy (FTIR) spectra of product sample from 5-hydroxymethylfurfural hydrogenation in liquid phase.

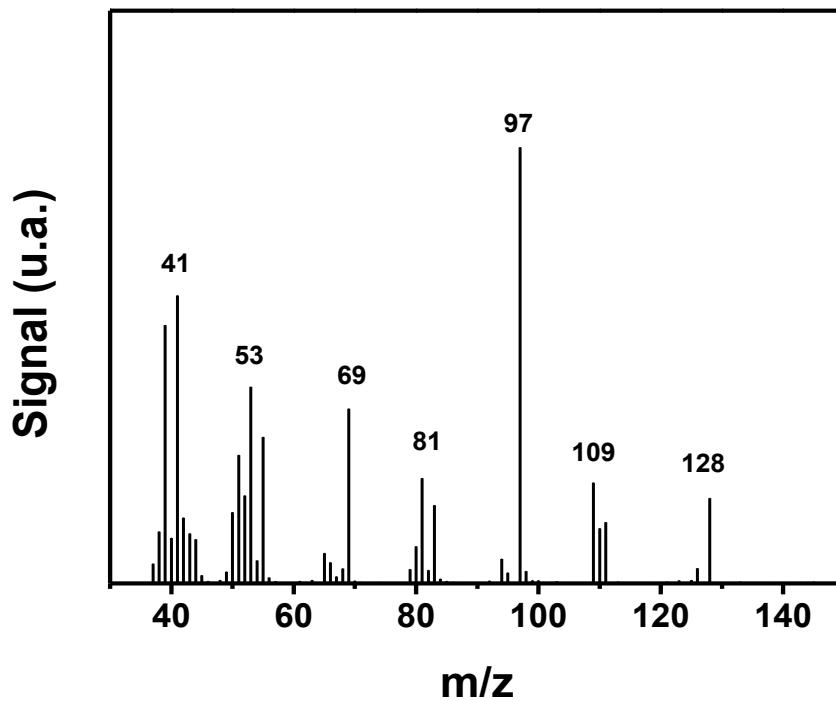


Figure S6. Mass spectroscopy (MS) of product sample from 5-hydroxymethylfurfural hydrogenation in liquid phase.

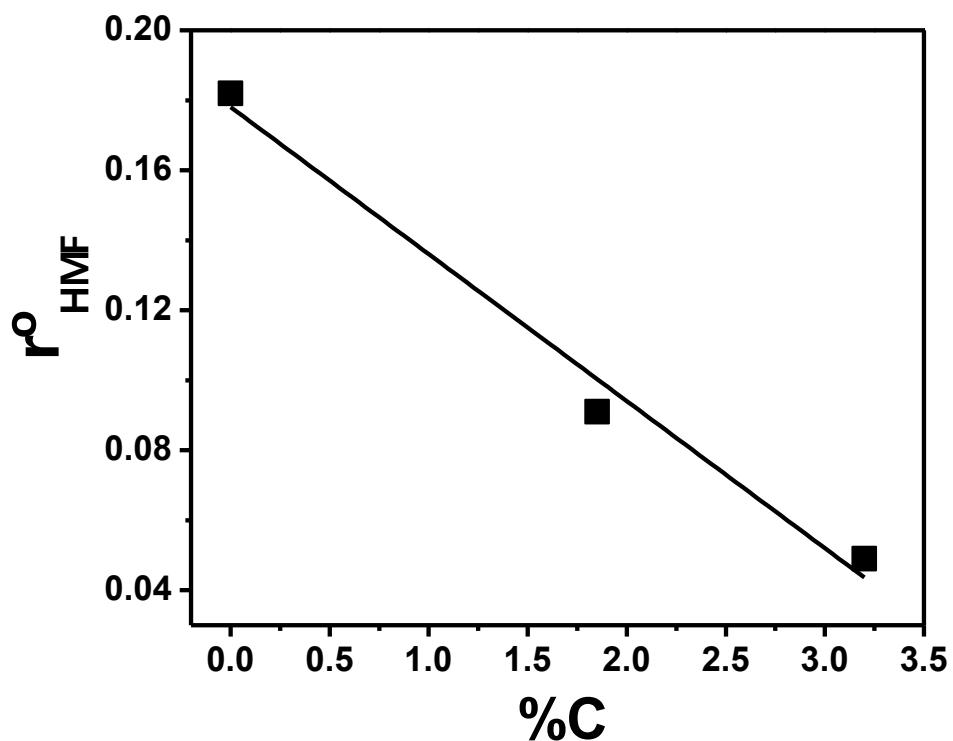


Figure S7. Initial hydrogenation rate (r_0^{HMF}) of HMF as a function of the percentage of carbonaceous residues (%C) deposited on Cu/SiO₂-PD.