

Supplementary files

Hydrodeoxygenation of Oxygenates Derived from Biomass Pyrolysis Using Titanium Dioxide-Supported Cobalt Catalysts

Surachet Hongkailers ¹, Adisak Pattiya ² and Napida Hinchiranan ^{1,3,4,*}

¹ Department of Chemical Technology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, 254 Phyathai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand; surachet.hkl@gmail.com

² Bio-Energy and Renewable Resources Research Unit, Faculty of Engineering, Mahasarakham University, Kamriang, Kantharawichai, Maha Sarakham 44150, Thailand; adisak_pattiya@yahoo.com

³ Center of Excellence on Petrochemical and Materials Technology (PETROMAT), Chulalongkorn University, 254 Phyathai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

⁴ Center of Excellence in Catalysis for Bioenergy and Renewable Chemicals (CBRC), Chulalongkorn University, 254 Phyathai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

* Correspondence: napida.h@chula.ac.th

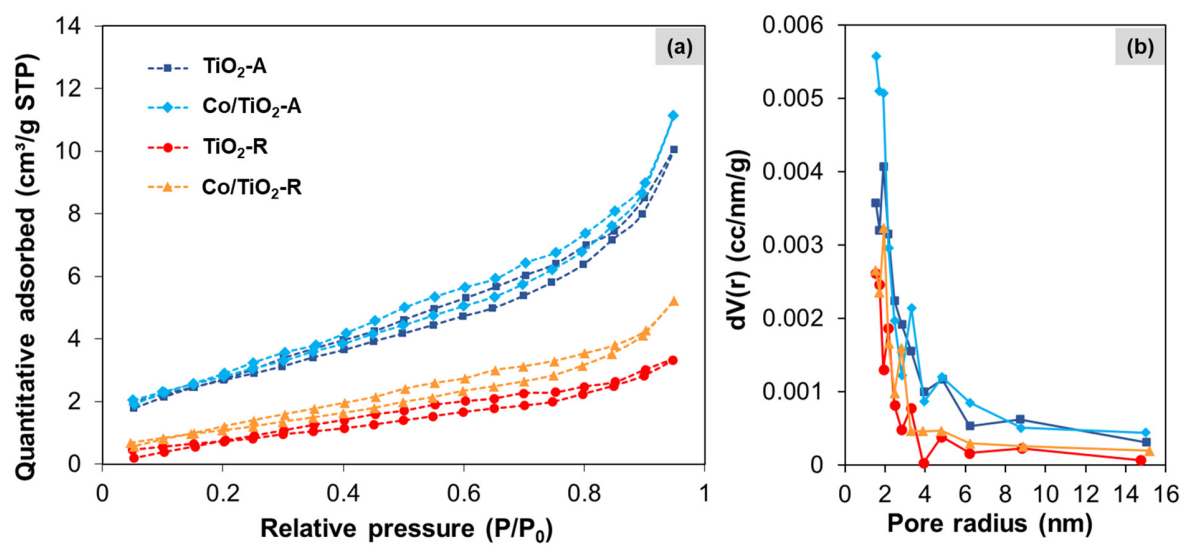


Figure S1. (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) pore size distribution of the TiO₂ supports and Co/TiO₂ catalysts.

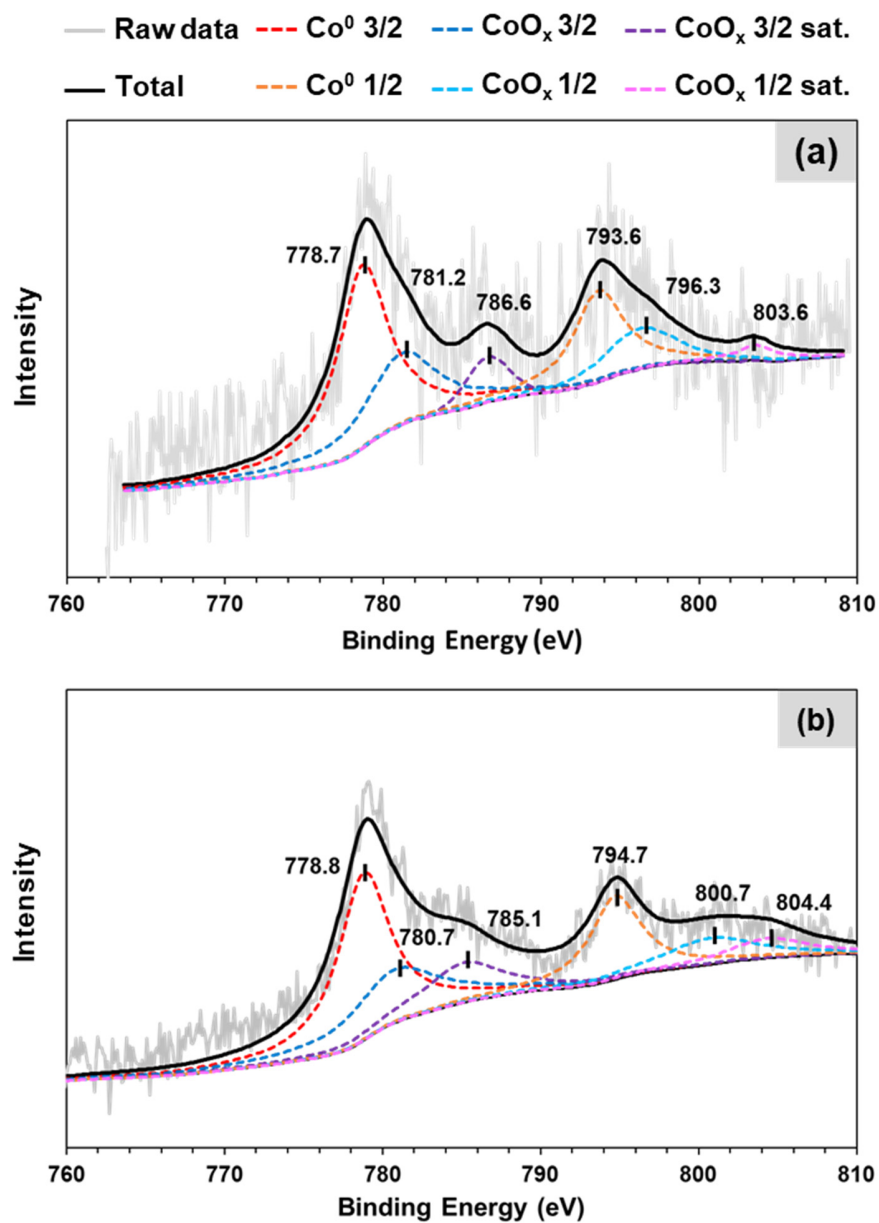


Figure S2. Representative deconvoluted Co 2p XPS spectra of the reduced (a) Co/TiO₂-A and (b) Co/TiO₂-R catalysts.

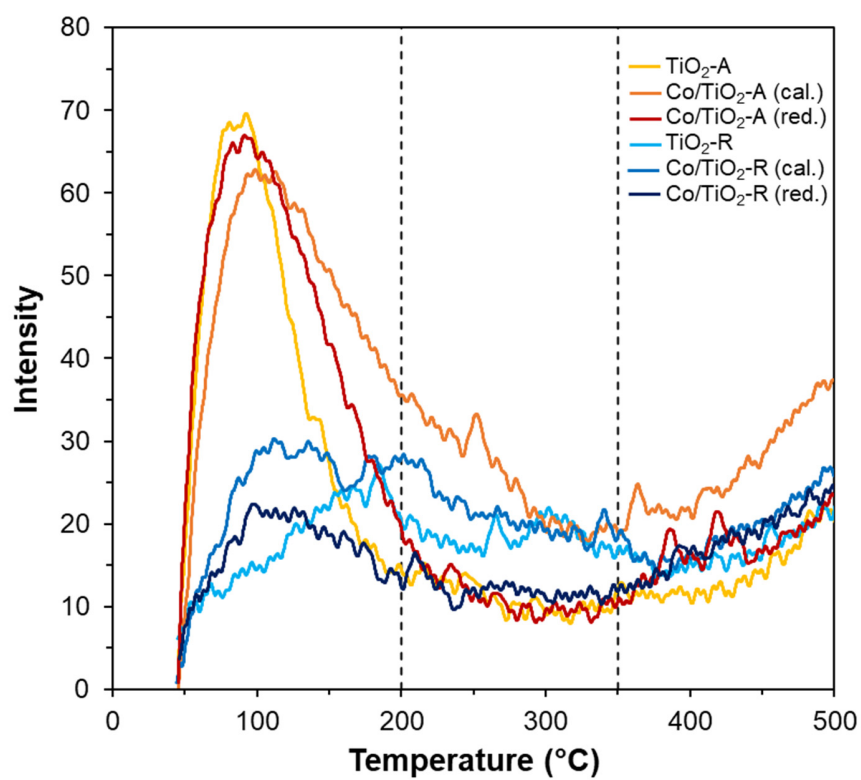


Figure S3. Representative NH₃-TPD profiles of the TiO₂ supports and Co/TiO₂ catalysts in both calcined and reduced forms.

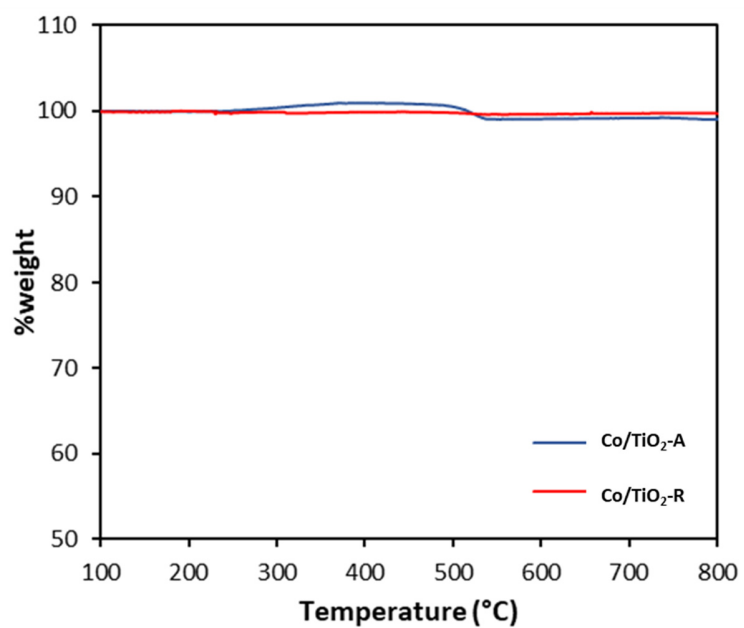


Figure S4. Representative TGA profiles of the spent Co/TiO₂-A and Co/TiO₂-R catalysts after the fourth consecutive run.

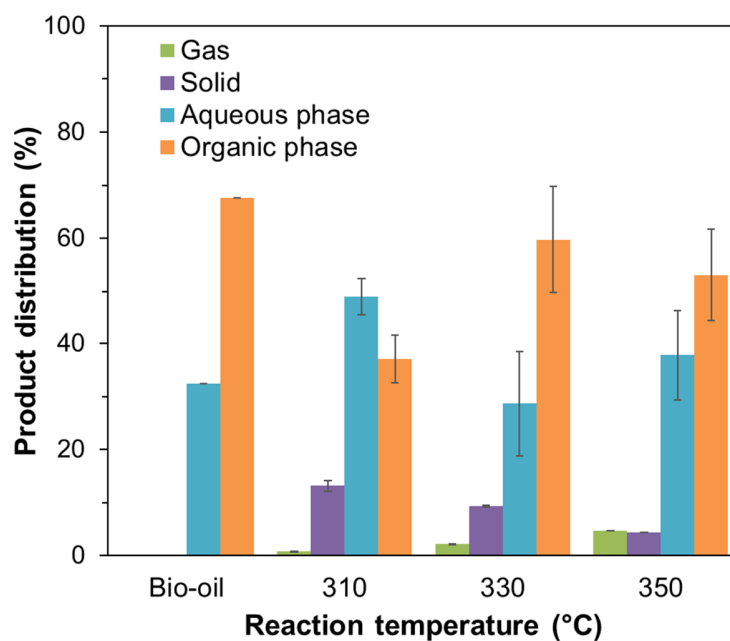


Figure S5. Distribution of compounds found in the bio-oil before and after HDO over the Co/TiO₂-A catalyst at different reaction temperatures (Condition: 30 bar initial H₂ pressure and 4 h).

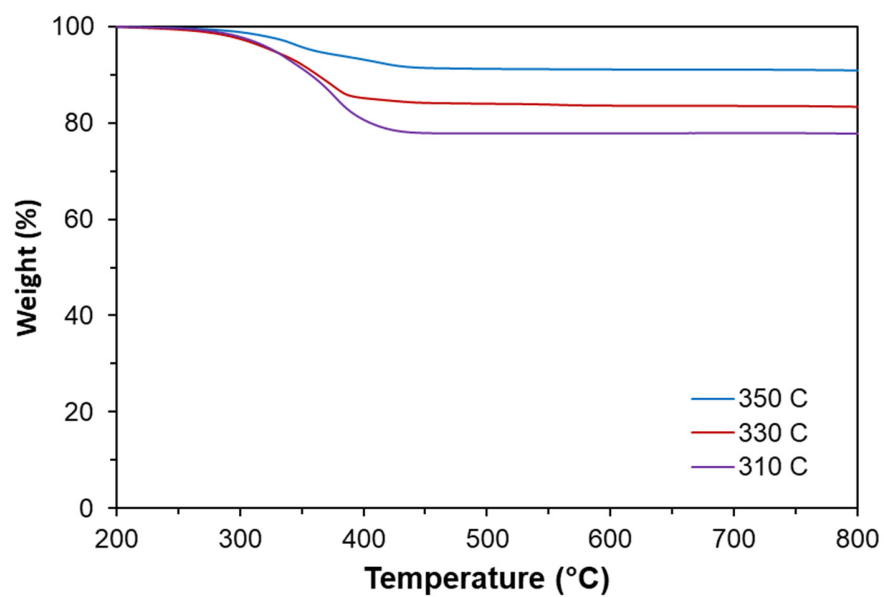


Figure S6. Representative TGA profiles of the spent Co/TiO₂-A catalysts obtained from the HDO of bio-oil at different reaction temperatures (Condition: 30 bar initial H₂ pressure and 4 h).

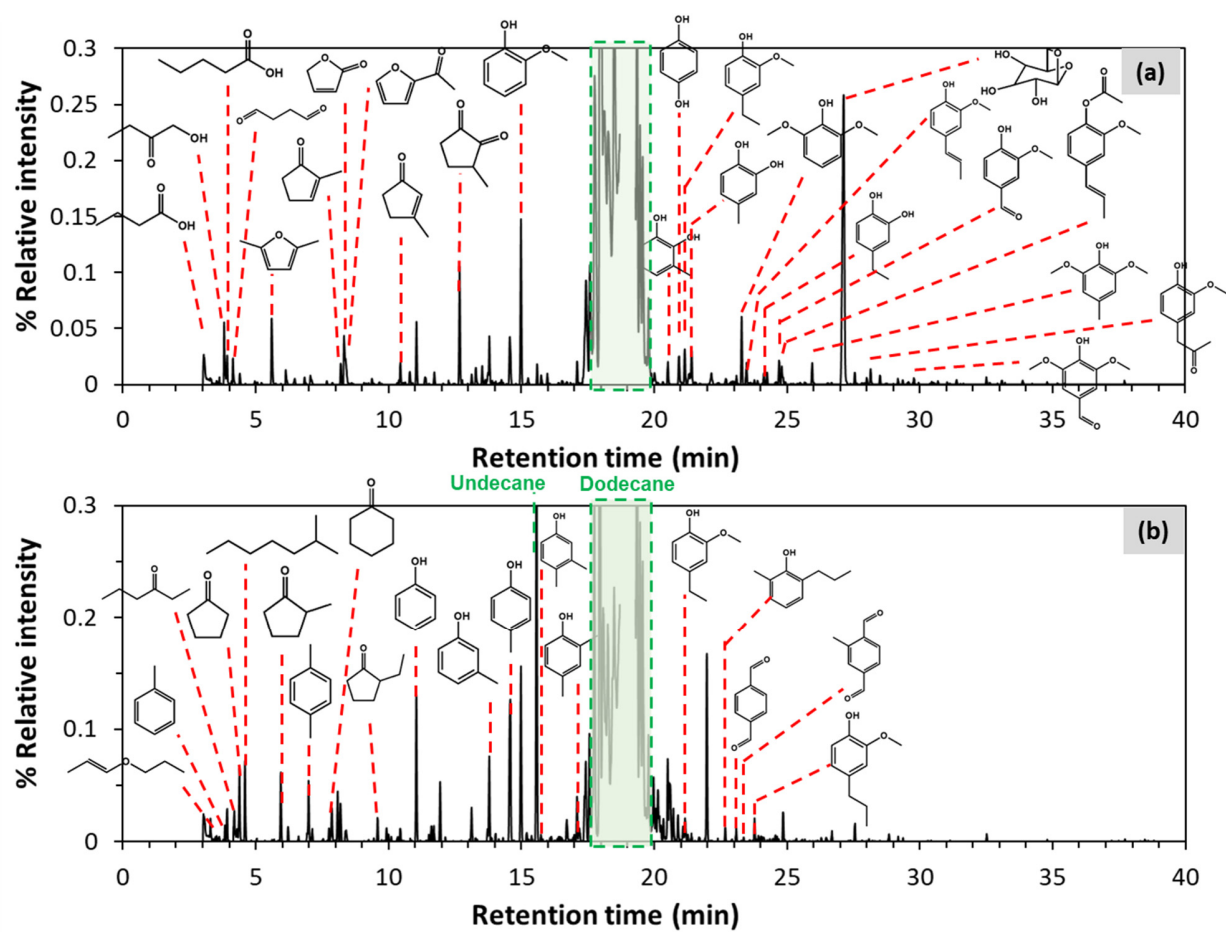
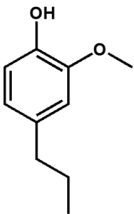
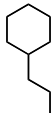
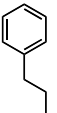
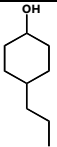
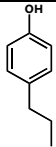
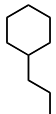
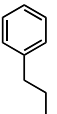
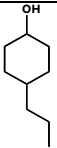
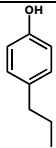
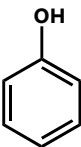

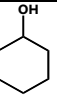

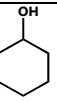
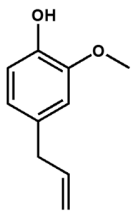
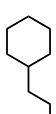
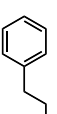
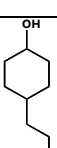
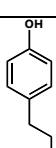
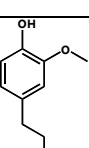
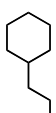
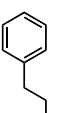
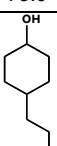
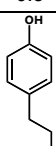
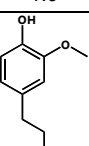
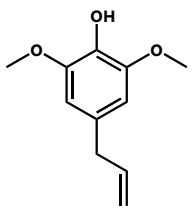
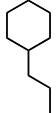
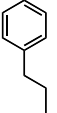
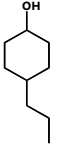
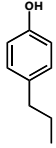
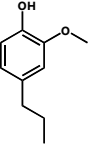
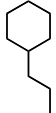
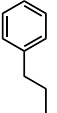
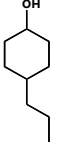
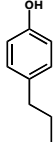
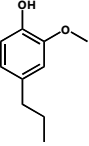


Figure S7. Representative GC-MS chromatograms of the (a) bio-oil in n-dodecane and (b) the liquid product obtained from HDO process using Co/TiO₂-A catalyst operated under 30 initial H₂ pressure at 350 °C for 4 h.

Table S1. Conversion level and product yield from the HDO of several lignin-derived model compounds over Co/TiO₂ catalysts.

Substrate	Catalyst	Conversion (%)	Product yield (%)				
 4PG	Co/TiO ₂ -A	99.8	 48.3	 3.0	 40.5	 0.8	
	Co/TiO ₂ -R	99.9	 43.4	 6.8	 41.1	 0.5	
 Phenol	Co/TiO ₂ -A	99.7	 18.0	 82.0			
	Co/TiO ₂ -R	100	 23.9	 76.1			
 4-Allyl-2-methoxyphenol	Co/TiO ₂ -A	100	 16.4	 2.0	 73.0	 0.3	 1.0
	Co/TiO ₂ -R	100	 16.1	 2.2	 69.6	 0.3	 0.8
 4-Allyl-2,6-dimethoxyphenol	Co/TiO ₂ -A	99.0	 6.8	 1.8	 59.0	 2.5	 1.7
	Co/TiO ₂ -R	99.8	 23.7	 6.2	 48.5	 1.8	 1.1

Condition: 30 bar initial H₂ pressure at 310 °C for 1 h using 300 mg substrate, 150 mg catalyst, and 4 mL n-dodecane

Table S2. The Co content in the fresh and spent catalysts obtained after the fourth consecutive run.

Sample	Co content (wt%)	
	Fresh catalyst	Spent catalyst
Co/TiO ₂ -A	4.92	4.55
Co/TiO ₂ -R	4.59	2.20

Table S3. Types and contents of chemical species found in the bio-oil obtained from the fast pyrolysis of *L. leucocephala* trunk before and after HDO over the Co/TiO₂-A catalyst (detection by GC-MS analysis).

RT (min)	Component	Relative peak area (%)	
		Bio-oil	Hydrotreated bio-oil ^a
Non-oxygenated aliphatics			
4.60	i-Octane	n.d.	4.82
7.75	1,2-Dimethylcyclopentane	n.d.	0.76
11.61	3,5-Dimethyl-1-hexene	n.d.	0.93
Oxygenated aliphatics			
3.28	Butanoic acid	1.09	n.d.
3.29	1-Propenyl propyl ether	n.d.	2.22
3.81	1-Hydroxy-2-butanone	3.02	n.d.
3.92	Pentanoic acid	1.46	2.35
4.14	Butanedial	1.29	n.d.
4.19	3-Hexanone	n.d.	2.56
4.30	2-Hexanone	n.d.	1.00
4.40	Cyclopentanone	0.53	4.77
5.94	2-Methylcyclopentanone	n.d.	4.35
6.22	3-Methylcyclopentanone	n.d.	0.91
7.13	Hexanoic acid	n.d.	0.91
7.86	Cyclohexanone	n.d.	2.61
8.20	2-Methyl-2-cyclopentenone	1.15	2.61
9.44	2-Methyl-4-hexene-3-one	n.d.	0.20
9.59	2-Ethylcyclopentanone	n.d.	1.43
9.92	2-Methylcyclohexanone	n.d.	0.47
10.44	3-Methyl-2-cyclopentenone	1.18	0.92
11.51	3,5-Heptadien-2-one	n.d.	0.39
11.72	3-Methylcyclohexenone-1-one	0.63	0.93
12.67	3-Methyl-1,2-cyclopentanedione	6.20	n.d.
13.12	2,3-Dimethyl-2-cyclopenten-1-one	0.37	2.23
13.52	2,2-Dimethyl-3-heptanone	0.86	n.d.
13.87	3-Methylcyclohexanone	n.d.	0.79
15.73	3-Hydroxy-2-methyl-4H-Pyran-4-one	0.44	n.d.
22.93	Isobutyric acid anhydride	0.03	n.d.
24.25	1,1-Dimethylpropyl 2-ethylhexanoate	0.61	n.d.
Non-oxygenated aromatics			
3.84	Toluene	n.d.	0.80
6.99	p-Xylene	n.d.	3.54

Table S3. (Continued)

RT (min)	Component	Content (mmol/g _{bio-oil})	
		Bio-oil	Hydrotreated bio-oil ^a
Oxygenated aromatics			
11.04	Phenol	3.19	9.79
13.79	3-Methylphenol	2.11	5.47
14.55	4-Methylphenol	3.52	14.41
14.98	2-Methoxyphenol	9.09	12.75
15.72	3,4-Dimethylphenol	n.d.	0.36
17.09	2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.20	3.04
17.17	3,5-Dimethylphenol	n.d.	1.29
17.67	4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)phenol	0.50	2.62
20.52	3-Methyl-1,2-benzenediol	1.22	n.d.
20.94	1,4-Benzenediol	1.87	n.d.
21.15	4-Ethyl-2-methoxyphenol	2.18	1.68
21.26	1,3-Benzenediol	n.d.	0.35
21.41	4-Methyl-1,2-benzenediol	2.28	0.29
22.67	2-Methyl-6-propylphenol	n.d.	0.86
23.09	1,4-Benzenedicarboxaldehyde	n.d.	0.85
23.10	5-Methyl-1,3-benzenediol	0.41	n.d.
23.30	2,6-Dimethoxyphenol	3.66	n.d.
23.37	2-Methyl-1,4-benzenedicarboxaldehyde	n.d.	0.25
23.48	4-(1-Propenyl)-2-methoxyphenol	1.18	n.d.
23.78	4-Propylguaiacol	n.d.	1.30
24.13	4-Ethyl-1,2-benzenediol	0.55	n.d.
24.70	4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde	1.39	n.d.
24.94	2-Methoxy-4-propenylphenyl acetate	0.07	n.d.
25.95	4-Methyl-2,6-dimethoxyphenol	1.05	n.d.
28.15	4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl acetone	0.81	n.d.
29.78	4-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde	0.34	n.d.
Furan-ring compounds			
5.60	2,5-Dimethylfuran	3.81	n.d.
8.32	2(5H)-Furanone	2.85	n.d.
8.38	Acetylfuran	1.73	1.27
9.37	5-Methyl-2(5H)-furanone	0.31	n.d.
10.38	5-Methylfurfural	0.14	0.12
10.79	3-Methyl-2(5H)-furanone	0.75	n.d.
11.37	3-Hydroxydihydro-2(3H)-furanone	0.58	n.d.
13.28	5-Hydroxymethyl-2(5H)-furanone	0.88	n.d.

Table S3. (Continued)

RT (min)	Component	Content (mmol/g _{bio-oil})	
		Bio-oil	Hydrotreated bio-oil ^a
14.02	Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	n.d.	0.46
15.42	Ethylfuran	n.d.	0.33
28.50	3,4-Dihydroxy-5-methyl-dihydrofuran-2-one	0.40	n.d.
Cellulose derivative compounds			
27.14	1,6-Anhydro- β -D-glucopyranonose (levoglucosan)	27.19	n.d.
Total		100.00	100.00

n.d. = could not be detected

^a Obtained from HDO process operated at 350 °C under 30 bar initial H₂ pressure for 4 h

Table S4. Gas composition obtained from HDO of dodecane and bio-oil in dodecane.

Condition ^a	Gas concentration (mol%)					
	C ₁	C ₂	C ₃	C ₄	CO	CO ₂
Bio-oil in dodecane ^b at 310 °C	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.17
Bio-oil in dodecane ^b at 330 °C	0.10	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.56
Bio-oil in dodecane ^b at 350 °C	0.26	0.19	0.08	0.01	0.22	1.29
Dodecane ^c at 350 °C	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

^aReaction condition: 30 bar initial H₂ pressure, 4 h.; ^bBio-oil/dodecane = 0.3 g/4 mL; ^cdodecane = 4 mL

Table S5. Compounds in each group of aromatic compounds found in the bio-oil before and after HDO over Co/TiO₂-A catalyst, as detected by GC-MS analysis.

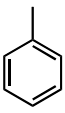
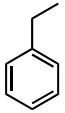
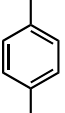
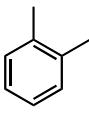
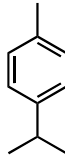
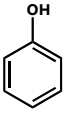
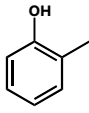
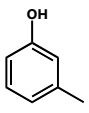
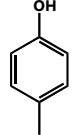
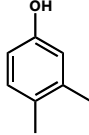
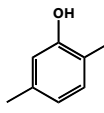
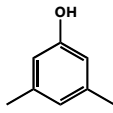
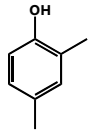
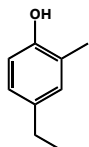
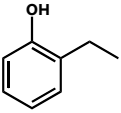
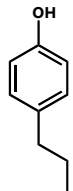
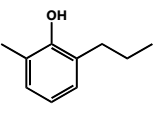
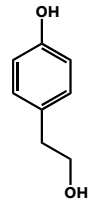
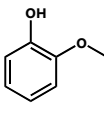
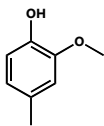
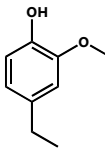
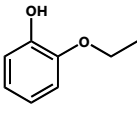
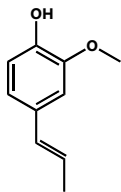
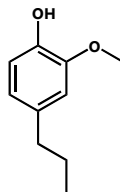
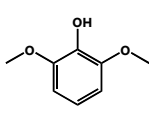
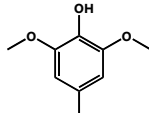
Chemical						
Non-oxygenated arenes						
						
toluene	ethylbenzene	p-xylene	o-xylene	1-methyl-3-isopropylbenzene		
Phenols						
						
phenol	2-methylphenol	3-methylphenol	4-methylphenol	3,4-dimethylphenol	2,5-dimethylphenol	3,5-dimethylphenol
						
2,4-dimethylphenol	4-ethyl-2-methylphenol	2-ethylphenol	4-propylphenol	2-methyl-6-propylphenol	4-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenol	
Methoxyphenols						
						
2-methoxyphenol	4-methyl-2-methoxyphenol	4-ethyl-2-methoxyphenol	2-ethoxyphenol	4-(1-propenyl)-2-methoxyphenol	4-propyl-2-methoxyphenol	
Dimethoxyphenols						
						
2,6-dimethoxyphenol	4-methyl-2,6-dimethoxyphenol					

Table S5. (continued)

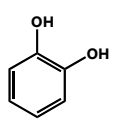
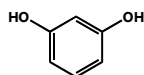
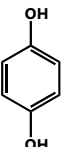
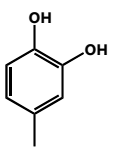
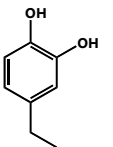
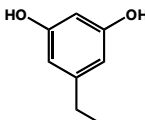
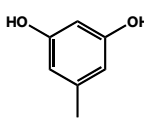
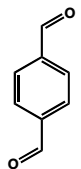
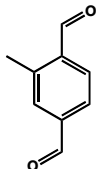
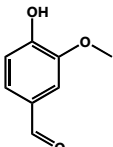
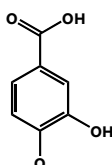
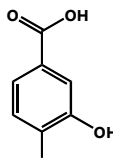
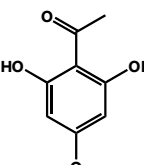
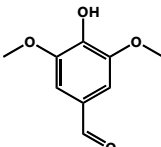
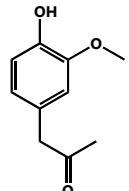
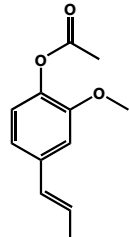
Chemical						
Benzenediols						
						
1,2-benzenediol	1,3-benzenediol	1,4-benzenediol	4-methyl-1,2-benzenediol	4-ethyl-1,2-benzenediol	5-ethyl-1,3-benzenediol	5-methyl-1,3-benzenediol
						
1,4-benzendicarboxaldehyde	2-methyl-1,4-benzendicarboxaldehyde					
Others						
						
4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde	3-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzoic acid	3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid	2,6-dihydroxy-4-methoxyacetophenone	4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde	4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl acetone	2-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)phenyl acetate

Table S6. Calibration data used for calculation of the HDO of all lignin-derived model compounds prepared by GC-FID analysis

Component	Equation	R ²
4-Propylguaiacol	$y = 0.9431x - 0.0048$	0.9999
4-Propylphenol	$y = 0.8971x - 0.0064$	0.9998
Propylbenzene	$y = 1.0499x - 0.0102$	0.9999
Propylcyclohexane	$y = 1.0589x + 0.0074$	0.9999
Cyclohexane	$y = 0.789x - 0.0201$	0.9998
Cyclohexanol	$y = 0.6076x - 0.0006$	0.9999
Eugenol	$y = 0.8971 - 0.0064$	0.9998
4-Ally-2,6-dimethoxyphenol	$y = 0.7851x - 0.0085$	0.9996

y = peak area of product (i)/peak area of internal standard;
x = mol of product (i)/mol of internal standard