

## Supplementary Materials

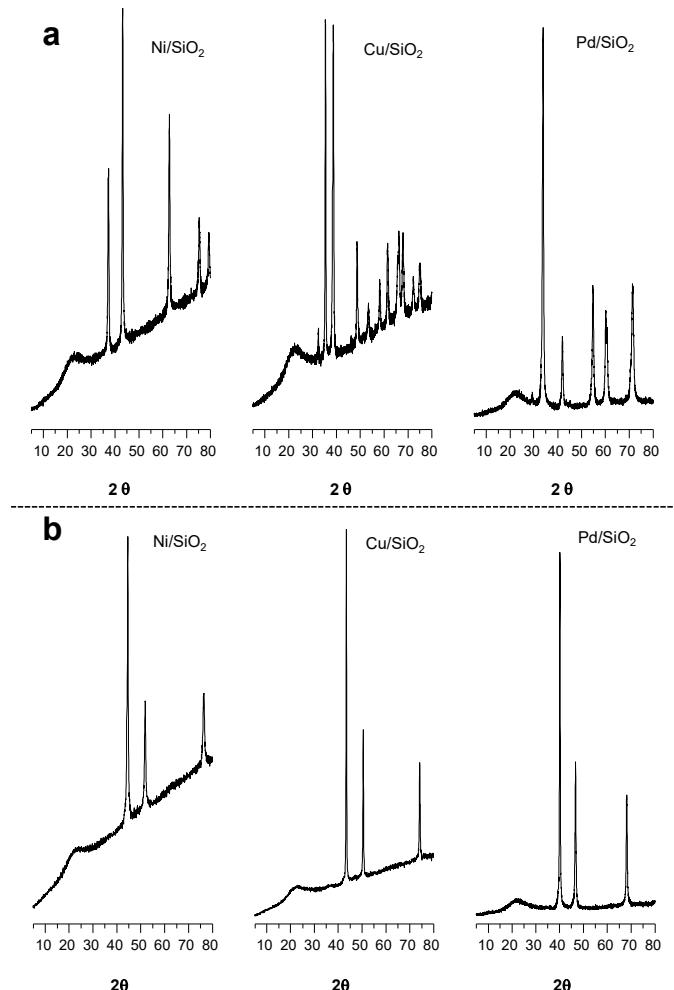
# Combined Spectroscopic and Computational Study of Nitrobenzene Activation on Non-Noble Metals-Based Mono- and Bimetallic Catalysts

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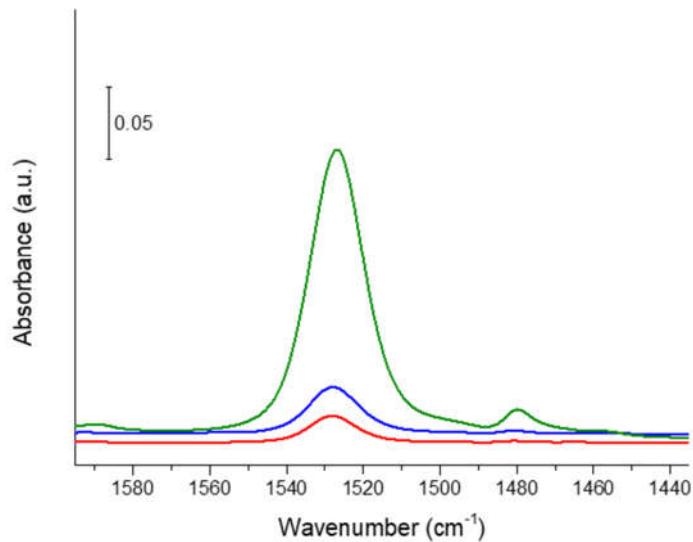
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### Characterization of monometallic samples

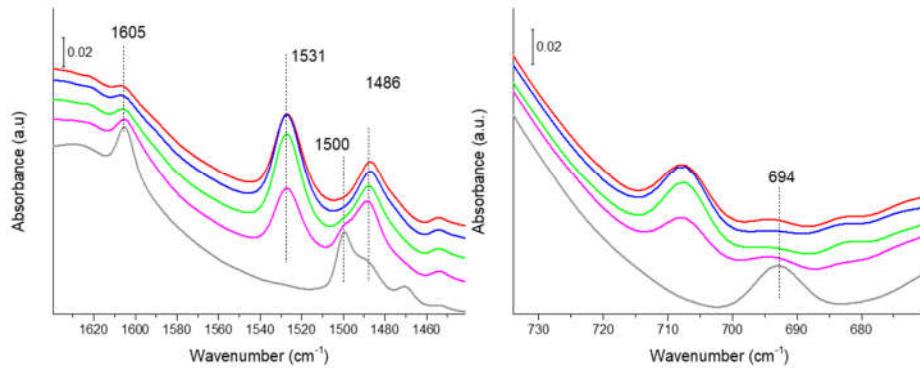


**Figure S1.** XRD pattern of the calcined (a) and (b) reduced monometallic Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu/SiO<sub>2</sub> and Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalysts.

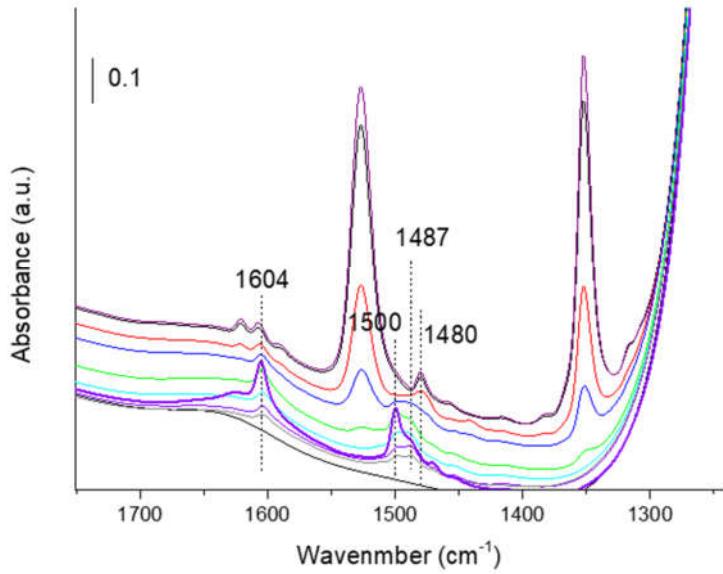
## IR Study of nitrobenzene hydrogenation on monometallic samples



**Figure S2.** IR spectra of nitrobenzene adsorption at saturation coverage on Cu/SiO<sub>2</sub> (blue), Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub> (red), Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub> (green). Spectra normalized to sample weight. The lower intensity of the IR signal in the Cu/SiO<sub>2</sub> and Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub> samples agrees with the low interaction of nitrobenzene on both metals.

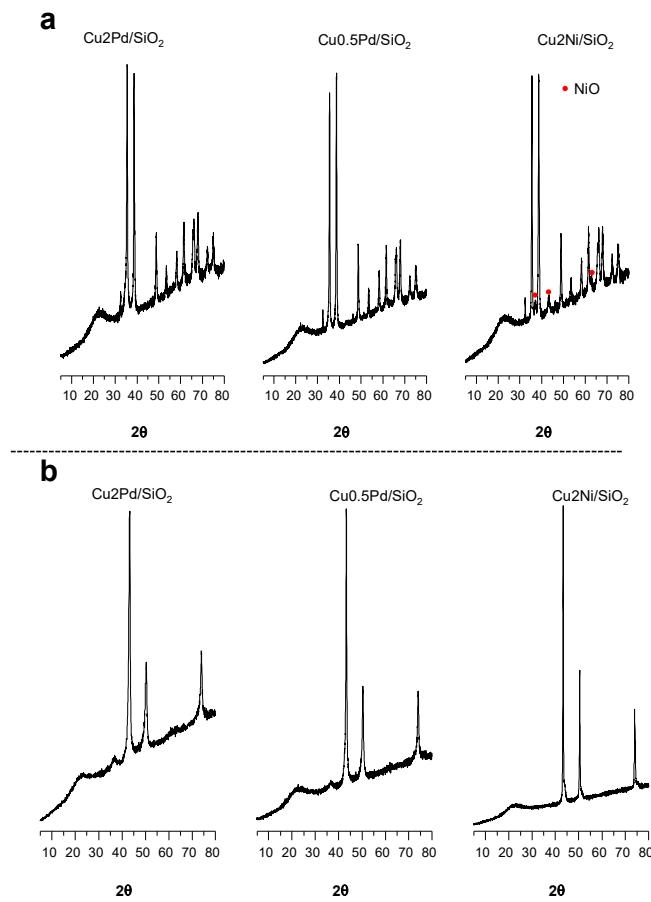


**Figure S3.** IR spectra of nitrosobenzene formed on the Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst and after co-addition of H<sub>2</sub> at 25 °C (red line). Then, the temperature is increased to 90 °C (blue), 120 °C (green), 160 °C (magenta) and 200 °C (grey). Aniline formation (IR band at 1605, 1500 and 694 cm<sup>-1</sup>) is detected at 200 °C.

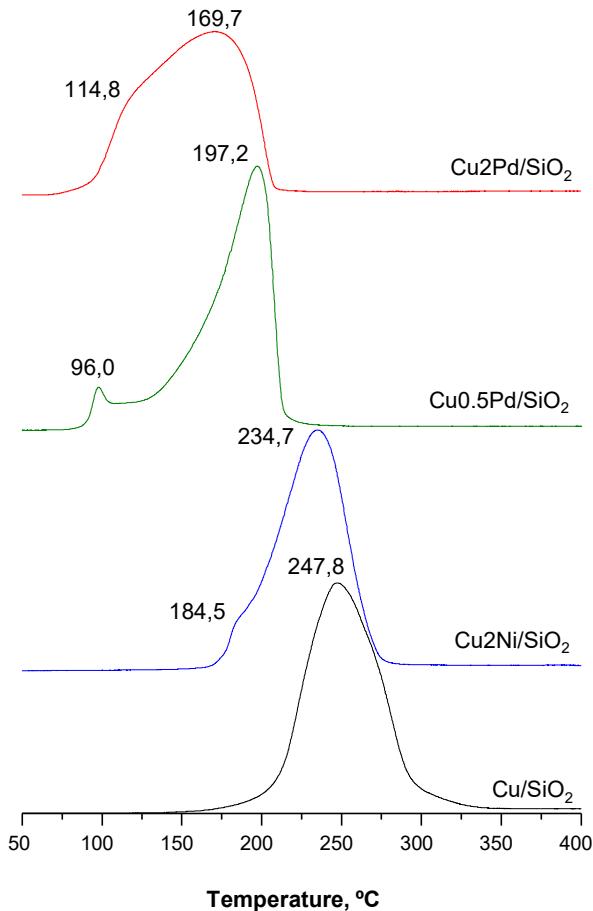


**Figure S4.** IR spectra of nitrobenzene and H<sub>2</sub> co-adsorbed on Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub>, and their reactivity at increasing reaction temperature: 25 °C (black), 60 °C (red), 90 °C (blue), 120 °C (green), 140 °C (cyan), 180 °C (violet), 200 °C (grey). In violet bold after cooling down the sample from 180 °C to 25 °C allowing re-adsorption of the gas phase.

## Characterization of bimetallic samples



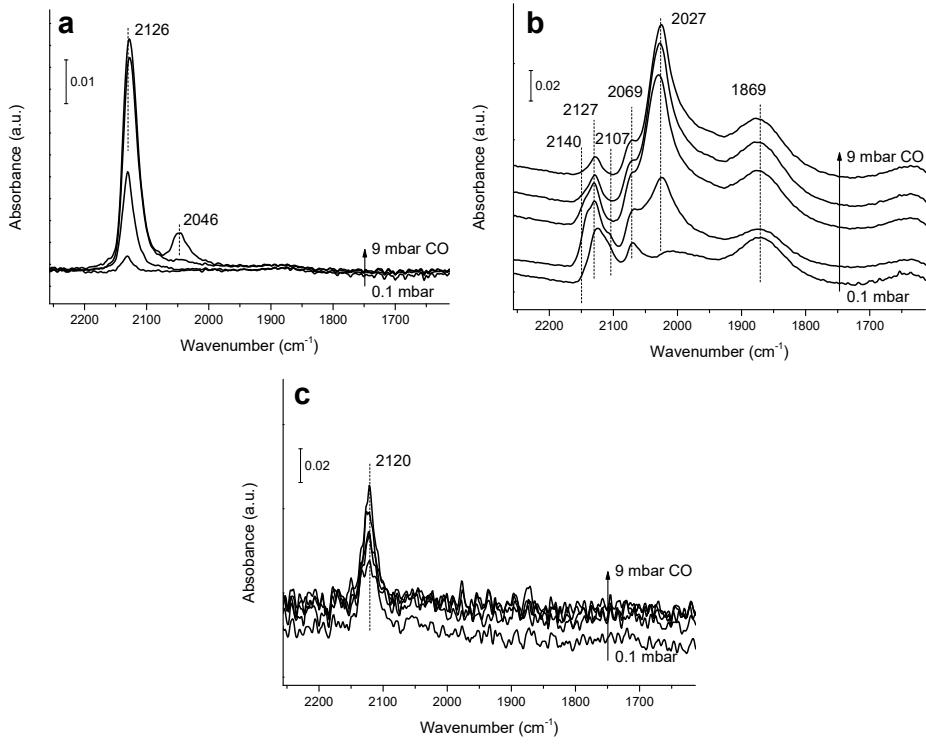
**Figure S5.** XRD pattern of the calcined (a) and (b) reduced bimetallic Cu<sub>2</sub>Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu<sub>0.5</sub>Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub> and Cu<sub>2</sub>Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalysts.



**Figure S6.** TPR-H<sub>2</sub> of monometallic Cu/SiO<sub>2</sub> and bimetallic Cu<sub>2</sub>Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub>, Cu<sub>0.5</sub>Pd/SiO<sub>2</sub> and Cu<sub>2</sub>Ni/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalysts . The addition of Pd or Ni to the Cu monometallic catalyst, favour H<sub>2</sub> activation (as determined from the H<sub>2</sub>D<sub>2</sub> isotopic exchange experiments), resulting in a higher catalyst reducibility.

**Table S1.** Surface composition determined by XPS.

sample	Si: Pd (Ni): Cu	Pd(Ni)/Cu
Cu <sub>0.5</sub> Pd/SiO <sub>2</sub>	97: 0.5: 2.5	0.2
Cu <sub>2</sub> Pd/SiO <sub>2</sub>	96: 0.7: 3.4	0.2
Cu <sub>2</sub> Ni/SiO <sub>2</sub>	98: 0.6: 0.7	0.9



**Figure S7.** IR spectra of CO adsorption at  $-170\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  on (a)  $\text{Cu0.5Pd/SiO}_2$ , (b)  $\text{Cu2Pd/SiO}_2$ , (c)  $\text{Cu2Ni/SiO}_2$ .