

Supplementary Material

The Support Effects on the Direct Conversion of Syngas to Higher Alcohol Synthesis over Copper-Based Catalysts

In order to make a comparison, we consulted Handbook of X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy: A Reference Book of Standard Spectra for Identification and Interpretation of XPS Data [1], which has the reference value theoretical basis.

Figure 1S showed the X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra of Cu/Al₂O₃, K-Cu/Al₂O₃ and Cu/SiO₂, K-Cu/SiO₂ catalysts: (a) Cu2p_{3/2}, (b) Al2p and Si2p. The standard XPS spectra of Cu2p_{3/2}, Al2p, and Si2p [1] were displayed in Figure 2S,3S,4S, respectively.

As displayed in Figure 1Sa, two peaks at around 933.0 and 935.0 eV, ascribed to Cu²⁺ in CuO and Cu²⁺ in CuAl₂O₄, respectively [2,3], were found Cu/Al₂O₃ catalyst. Two peaks at 933.3 eV and 935.0 eV, attributed to CuO and copper phyllosilicate [4–6], were clearly observed in the Cu/SiO₂ catalyst. From Figure 2S, the standard XPS spectra of Cu2p_{3/2} was 933.6 eV. Figure 1Sb presented the Al2p XPS spectra of Cu/Al₂O₃, K-Cu/Al₂O₃, and Si2p XPS spectra of Cu/SiO₂, K-Cu/SiO₂ catalysts. Three peaks at 74.4, 75.3 and 76.7 eV attributed to aluminum species were obviously observed in the Cu/Al₂O₃ catalyst, and two peaks centered at 103.1 and 103.9 eV were found on the Cu/SiO₂ catalyst, indicating that the Si element possessed two chemical states in the catalyst [5,6]. As shown in Figure 3S,4S, the standard XPS spectra of Al2p and Si2p were 103.3 and 74.4 eV, respectively. These results clearly showed that the values of Cu2p_{3/2}, Al2p, and Si2p in the prepared catalysts obviously shifted compared to the standard XPS spectra of Cu2p_{3/2}, Al2p, and Si2p. It revealed that the oxidation state or chemical environment in the Cu/Al₂O₃, K-Cu/Al₂O₃ and Cu/SiO₂, K-Cu/SiO₂ catalysts were different from that in Al₂O₃, SiO₂, and CuO alone.

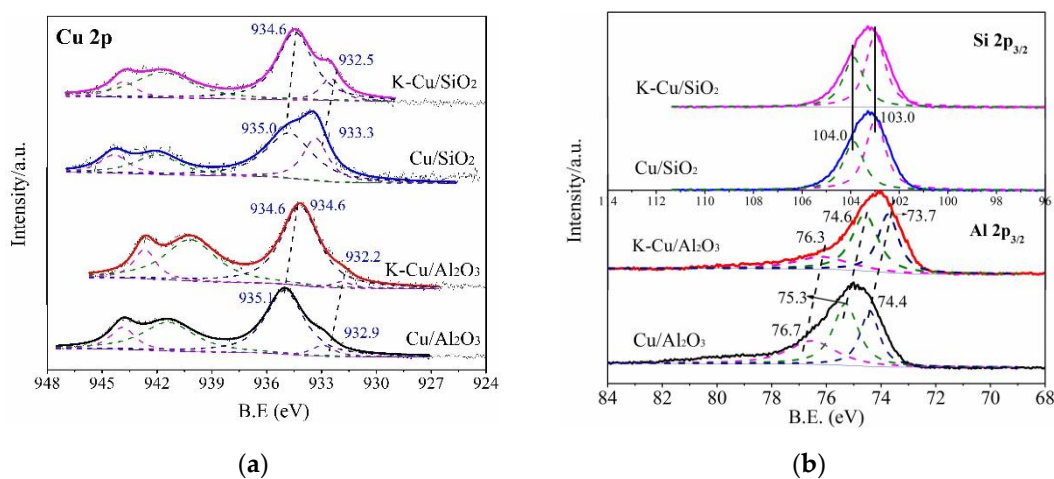


Figure S1. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) spectra of Cu/Al₂O₃, K-Cu/Al₂O₃ and Cu/SiO₂, K-Cu/SiO₂ catalysts: (a) Cu2p_{3/2} and (b) Al2p and Si 2p.

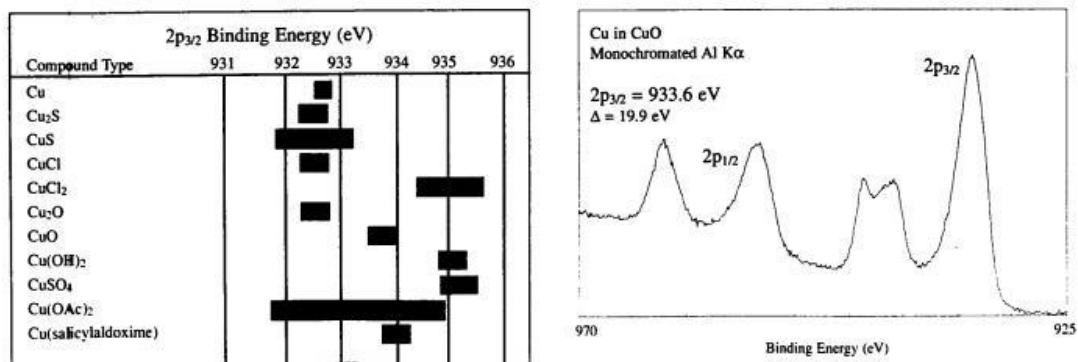


Figure S2. XPS spectra of Cu2p_{3/2} [1].

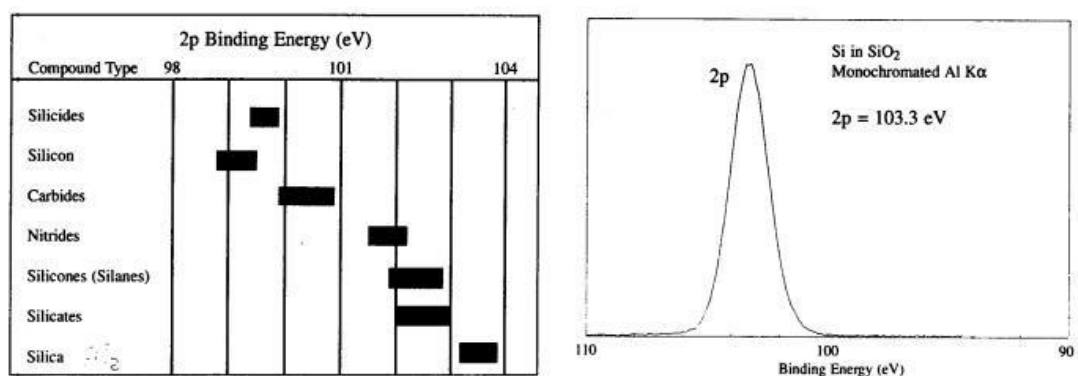


Figure S3. XPS spectra of Al2p [1].

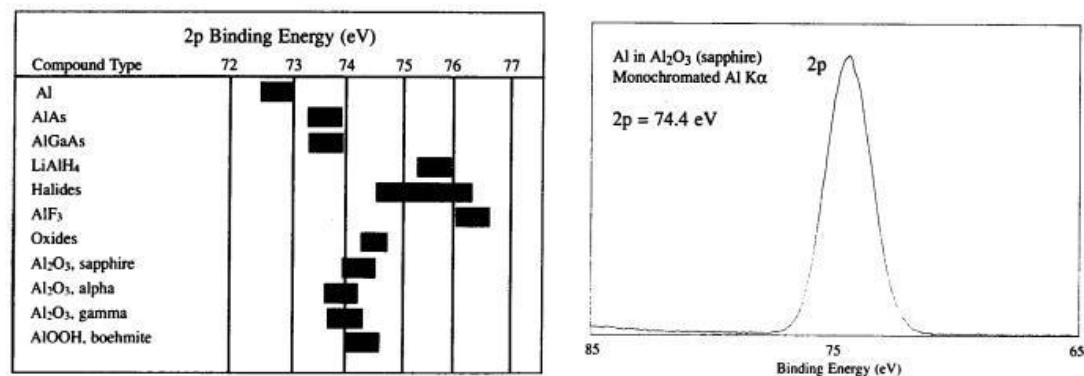


Figure S4. XPS spectra of Al2p [1].

References

1. Moulder, J.F.; Stickle, W.F.; Sobol, P.E.; Bomben, K.D. *Handbook of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy: A reference book of standard spectra for identification and interpretation of XPS data.* Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Physcial Electronics Division, Eden Prairie, MN, USA, 1992.

2. Li, X.L.; Zhang, Q.D.; Xie, H.J.; Gao, X.F.; Wu, Y.Q.; Yang, G.H.; Wang, P.; Tian, S.P.; Tan, Y.S. Facile preparation of Cu-Al oxide catalysts and their application in the direct synthesis of ethanol from syngas. *Chem. Select* **2017**, *2*, 10365–10370.
3. Li, X.L.; Xie, H.J.; Gao, X.F.; Wu, Y.Q.; Wang, P.; Tian, S.P.; Zhang, T.; Tan, Y.S. Effects of calcination temperature on structure-activity of K-ZrO₂/Cu/Al₂O₃ catalysts for ethanol and isobutanol synthesis from CO hydrogenation. *Fuel* **2018**, *227*, 199–207.
4. Huang, X.M.; Ma, M.; Miao, S.; Zheng, Y.P.; Chen, M.S.; Shen W.J. Hydrogenation of methyl acetate to ethanol over a highly stable Cu/SiO₂ catalyst: Reaction mechanism and structural evolution. *Appl. Catal. A Gen.* **2017**, *531*, 79–88.
5. Ye, R.P.; Lin, L.; Yang, J.X.; Sun, M.L.; Li, F.; Li, B.; Yao, Y.G. A new low-cost and effective method for enhancing the catalytic performance of Cu-SiO₂ catalysts for the synthesis of ethylene glycol via the vapor-phase hydrogenation of dimethyl oxalate by coating the catalysts with dextrin. *J. Catal.* **2017**, *350*, 122–132.
6. Liu, Y.T.; Ding, J.; Bi, J.C.; Sun, Y.P.; Zhang, J.; Liu, K.F.; Kong, F.H.; Xiao, H.C.; Chen, J.G. Effect of Cu-doping on the structure and performance of molybdenum carbide catalyst for low-temperature hydrogenation of dimethyl oxalate to ethanol. *Appl. Catal. A Gen.* **2017**, *529*, 143–155.