

## -Supplementary material-

### Temperature-dependent activity of gold nano-catalysts supported on activated carbon in redox catalytic reactions: 5-hydroxymethylfurfural oxidation and 4-nitrophenol reduction comparison

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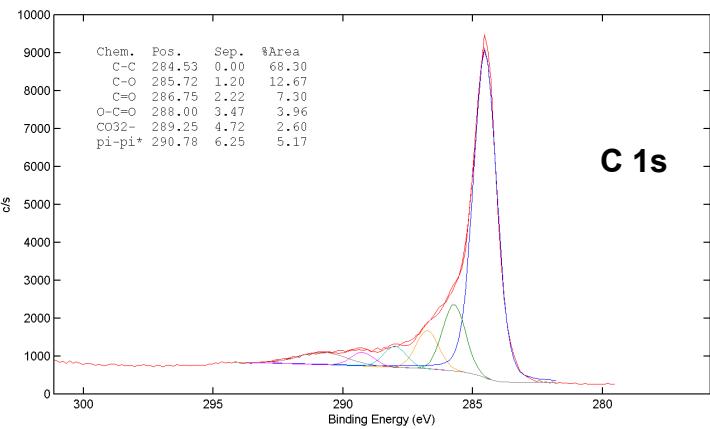
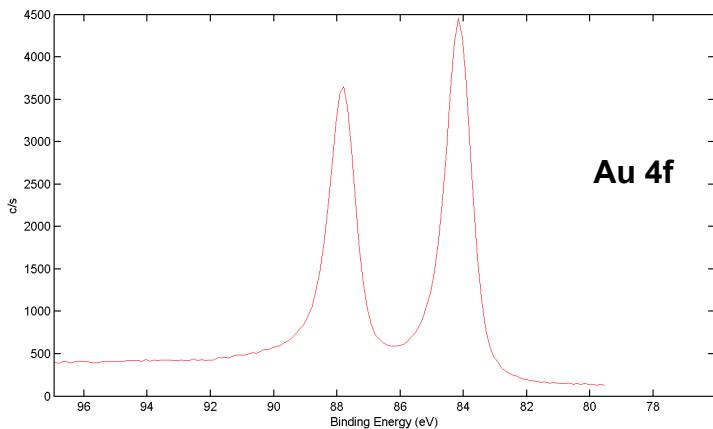
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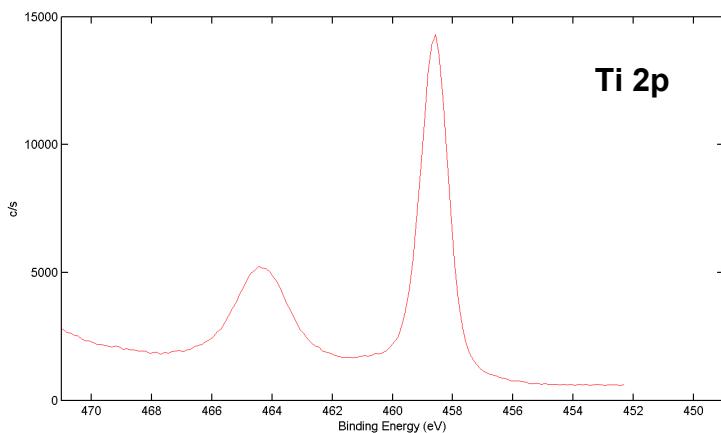
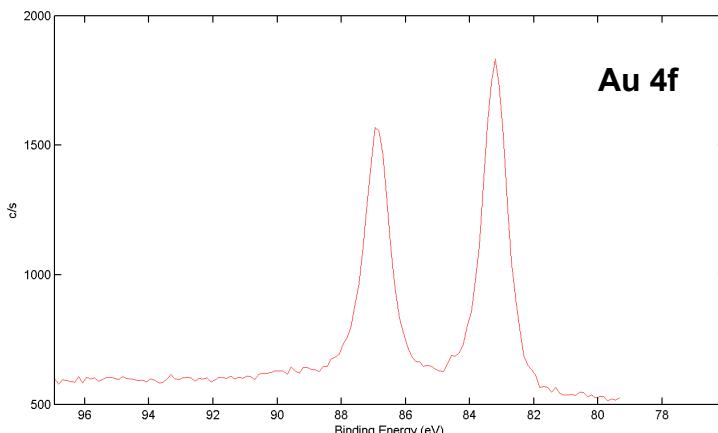
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#### X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS)

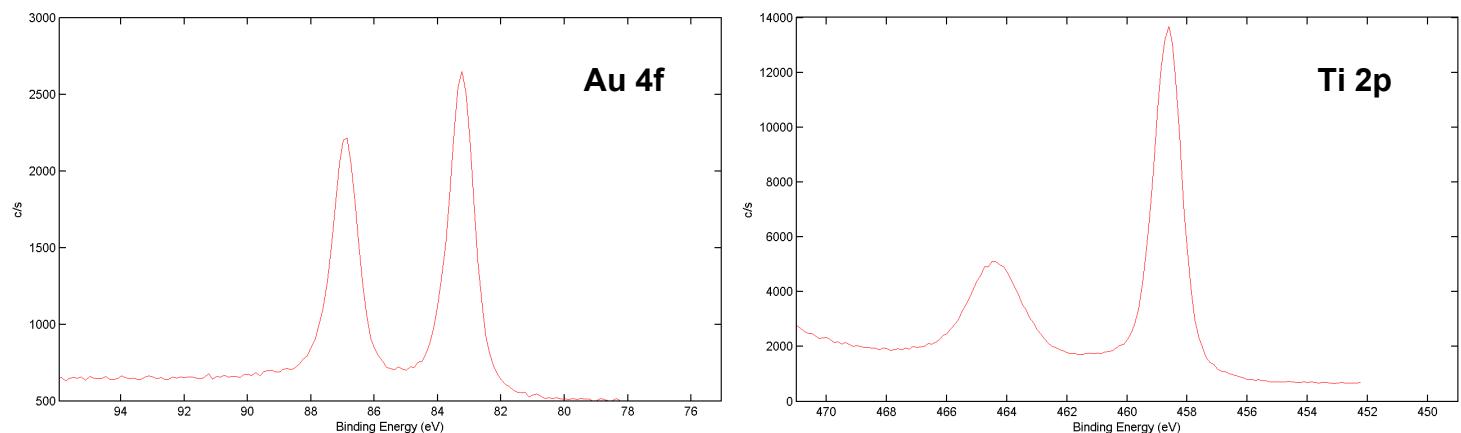
a)



b)

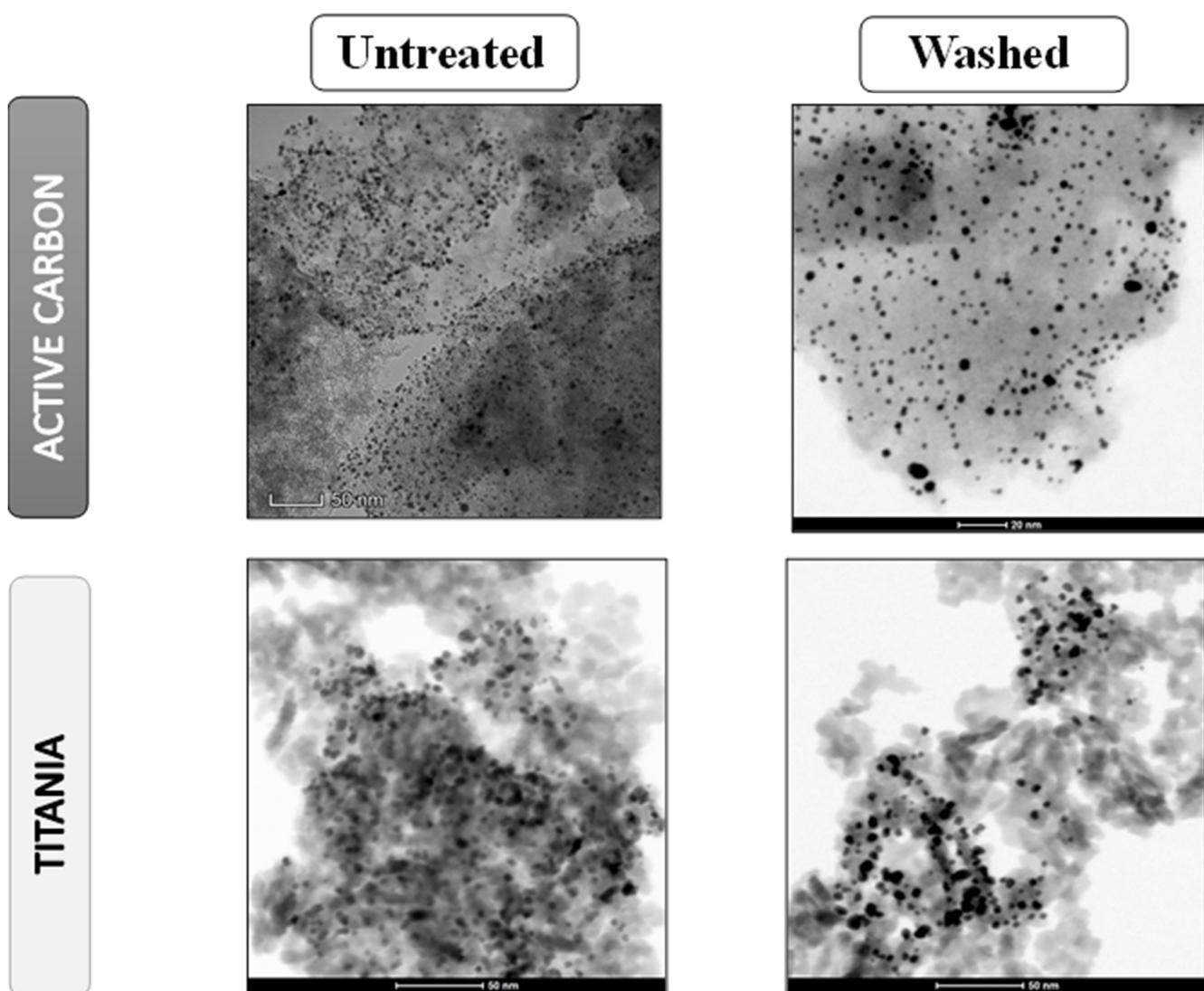


c)

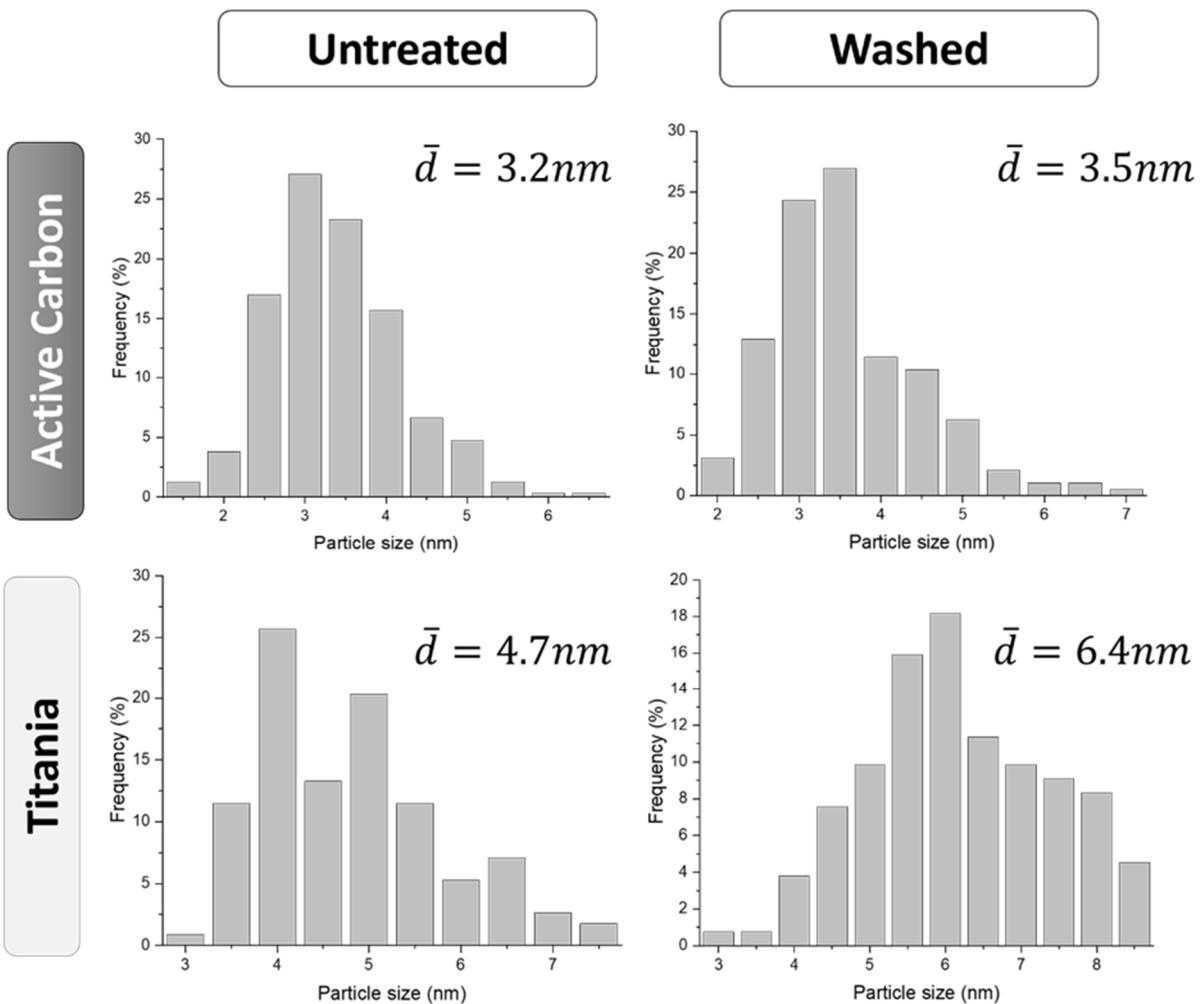


**Figure S1.** XPS spectra for Au/AC\_PVA-99-washed (a), Au/TiO<sub>2</sub>\_PVA-99 (b) and Au/TiO<sub>2</sub>\_PVA-99-washed (c).

## Trasmission Electron Microscopy



**Figure S2.** TEM images of treated and untreated catalysts supported on active carbon and titania.



**Figure S3.** Particles size distribution of treated and untreated catalysts supported on active carbon and titania.

**Table S1.** Catalytic results on the HMF oxidation reaction.Reaction conditions: T=70 °C, t=4h, P=10 bar O<sub>2</sub>, molar ratios HMF:Au:NaOH=1:0.01:4.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>PVA HD (%)</b>	<b>X HMF (%)</b>	<b>S HMFCA (%)</b>	<b>S FFCA (%)</b>	<b>S FDCA (%)</b>
Au/AC_PVA-20	20	100	48	1	51
Au/AC_PVA-40	40	100	29	0	71
Au/AC_PVA-50	50	100	20	0	80
Au/AC_PVA-60	60	100	25	0	75
Au/AC_PVA-88	88	100	32	0	68
Au/AC_PVA-99	99	100	31	0	69

**Table S2.** Kinetic parameters (apparent rate constant and conversion) for the 4-nitrophenol reduction related to catalysts prepared using PVA with different hydrolysis degree.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>PVA (%)</b>	<b>HD (nm)</b>	<b>TEM Ø (nm)</b>	<b>Surface (at%)</b>	<b>Au</b>	<b>k<sub>app</sub> (min<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>X%</b>
Au/AC_PVA-20	20	9.6	0.86		1.4·10 <sup>-3</sup> ±2·10 <sup>-4</sup>	14±1	
Au/AC_PVA-40	40	4.3	1.33		6.3·10 <sup>-2</sup> ±9·10 <sup>-3</sup>	97±1	
Au/AC_PVA-50	50	4.2	1.72		0.1±4·10 <sup>-3</sup>	99±0.4	
Au/AC_PVA-60	60	3.9	3.34		0.2±4·10 <sup>-2</sup>	99±1	
Au/AC_PVA-88	88	3.4	2.04		7.9·10 <sup>-2</sup> ±1·10 <sup>-3</sup>	97±1	
Au/AC_PVA-99	99	3.2	1.47		1.8·10 <sup>-3</sup> ±4·10 <sup>-4</sup>	16±0.2	