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Hydrothermal Stability of Ru/SiO₂-C: A Promising Catalyst for Biomass Processing through Liquid-Phase Reactions

Martín N. Gatti ¹, Bárbara Lombardi ², Delia Gazzoli ³, Gerardo F. Santori ¹, Francisco Pompeo ¹ and Nora N. Nichio ^{1,*}

¹ Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo en Ciencias Aplicadas (CINDECA) y Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional de La Plata-Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (UNLP-CONICET), 47 No. 257, 1900 La Plata, Argentina; martingatti_13@hotmail.com (M.N.G.); santori@quimica.unlp.edu.ar (G.F.S.); fpompeo@quimica.unlp.edu.ar (F.P.)

² Centro de Tecnología de Recursos Minerales y Cerámica (CETMIC), Comisión de Investigaciones Científicas-Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CIC-CONICET) La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP), Camino Centenario y 506, 1897 Gonnet, Argentina; lombardib@cetmic.unlp.edu.ar

³ Dipartimento di Chimica, Università di Roma “La Sapienza”, P.le A. Moro 5, 00185 Roma, Italy; delia.gazzoli@uniroma1.it

* Correspondence: nnichio@quimica.unlp.edu.ar; Tel.: +54-221-422-1878

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Abstract: In this work, structural and morphological properties of SiO₂-C composite material to be used as support for catalysts in the conversion of biomass-derived oxygenated hydrocarbons, such as glycerol, were investigated in liquid water under various temperatures conditions. The results show that this material does not lose surface area, and the hot liquid water does not generate changes in the structure. Neither change in relative concentrations of oxygen functional groups nor in Si/C ratio due to hydrothermal treatment was revealed by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis. Raman analysis showed that the material is made of a disordered graphitic structure in an amorphous silica matrix, which remains stable after hydrothermal treatment. Results of the hydrogenolysis of glycerol using a Ru/SiO₂-C catalyst indicate that the support gives more stability to the active phase than a Ru/SiO₂ consisting of commercial silica.

Keywords: silica-carbon composite; hydrothermal stability; ruthenium catalysts; hydrogenolysis; glycerol valorization

1. Introduction

Nowadays, catalytic conversion of renewable feedstock sources into chemicals and/or fuel components has received significant attention. More specifically, the conversion of biomass-derived oxygenated hydrocarbons—such as lignin, cellulose, sorbitol, xylitol, and glycerol—into added-value products requires the development of catalytic systems stable in hot liquid water to avoid deactivation. In this context, a variety of catalytic processes, including hydrogenation, reforming, and hydrogenolysis are carried out in an aqueous liquid phase at relatively low temperatures and high pressures. Aqueous phase hydrogenolysis will definitely play a central role in future biorefineries, both in the depolymerization of lignocellulosic biomass and in the production of chemical products. One of the main challenges for the use of the compounds derived from the biomass is the selective hydrogenolysis in the C-O bonds [1]. Yan et al. studied aqueous-phase hydrogenolysis lignin model compounds (10 bar H₂ and 130 °C) for the production of aromatic chemicals using bimetallic catalysts Ni-Ru,

Ni–Rh, Ni–Pd; it could be concluded from the results obtained that with the addition of ruthenium, metal nanoparticles of 2 nm are obtained, and they selectively promote the cleavage of C–O bonds and disable the hydrogenation of the aromatic rings, allowing high performance of the desired products [1].

Bronstein et al. have recently reported the production of ethylene and propylene glycol from the aqueous phase hydrogenolysis of cellulose (200–260 °C and 60 bar H₂) using ruthenium catalysts supported on mesoporous Fe₃O₄–SiO₂. All the studied catalysts exhibited excellent activities in cellulose hydrogenolysis to glycols, independent of the Ru loading (Ru 1 wt %, 3 wt %, and 5 wt %). To validate their study, Bronstein et al. synthesized a Ru/SiO₂ catalyst (Ru 5 wt %) which was used in the same conditions as Ru/Fe₃O₄–SiO₂, obtaining low activity and selectivity to glycols, the main products being sorbitol and mannitol. The results offered proof that the addition of Fe₃O₄ to the mesoporous SiO₂ promotes the hydrogenolysis reaction. When the ruthenium nanoparticles are deposited on Fe₃O₄, there is an interaction and transference of electrons from the surface of Fe₃O₄ to the ruthenium that facilitates hydrogenolysis, and this is reflected in higher catalytic activity and selectivity [2].

Garcia Fierro et al. [3] studied sorbitol aqueous-phase hydrogenolysis (220 °C and 40 bar H₂) in order to obtain ethylene and propylene glycol using ruthenium catalysts, and they evaluated the effects of different supports (Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZrO₂, and SiO₂) on the structure and physicochemical properties of supported Ru catalysts and their catalytic performance. The use of different supports modified the physicochemical properties of the Ru particles and allowed more Ru to be exposed in order to facilitate the interaction with adsorbed sorbitol. The Ru/ZrO₂ catalyst presented higher dispersion and, as a consequence, a smaller sized metal particle, followed by Ru/Al₂O₃ and Ru/TiO₂. Taking into account that in order to obtain glycols through sorbitol hydrogenolysis, a high quantity of metallic sites is required in order to cleavage C–C and C–O bonds, it is expected that those catalysts with higher metallic dispersion present the best catalytic activity. However, the authors could not establish a correlation between the particle size and the catalytic results obtained. The observed differences could be explained when the acidity of the solids employed was studied, and it was found that the best catalyst was Ru/Al₂O₃, which showed higher acidity that promoted sorbitol dehydrogenation in the acid sites of the support.

Glycerol hydrogenolysis in aqueous phase is an alternative route to increase the profitability of biodiesel production plants, since products of the glycerol hydrogenolysis can easily replace the chemical compounds, which are industrially produced these days mainly using nonrenewable sources.

Feng et al. [4] studied the effect of the support and the thermal pretreatment of reduction on the catalytic performance of Ru catalysts supported on NaY, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, and TiO₂. The low catalytic performance was attributed to two main reasons: (1) the growth in Ru particle caused by the thermal treatment; (2) the strong metal-support interaction (SMSI), which results in partial covering of Ru metal particles by Ti₂O₃ species. The results obtained evidenced that the support could influence the reaction routes.

In a recent work, Feng et al. synthesized a series of Ru–Co catalysts supported on ZrO₂ and reported the effect of the thermal treatment (calcination–reduction) on the aqueous-phase hydrogenolysis of glycerol at 180 °C and 50 bar H₂ [5]. The results showed that the more severe the thermal treatment, the lower the catalytic activity, thus obtaining low performance. Although the reaction conditions applied were moderate, the selectivity to propylene glycol was not satisfactory, compared to a Ru–Cu catalyst [6,7].

Ahmed et al. [8] synthesized ruthenium catalysts on Al₂O₃/AlF₃ supports with different AlF₃ content. The hydrogenolysis reaction of crude glycerol was performed at a temperature of 200 °C and a hydrogen pressure of 40 bar. The glycerol conversion reached its maximum between AlF₃ contents of 17.5 wt % and 58.9 wt %. Besides, the selectivity to the main useful liquid products obtained (ethylene and propylene glycol) was found to be affected by the fluoridation.

Passos et al. [9] studied the aqueous-phase hydrogenolysis of glycerol using Ru–Cu/ZrO₂ and Ru–Cu/Al₂O₃ catalysts (200 °C and 25 bar H₂); an interesting aspect of the work was the study of the

reuse of the catalysts. Recycling experiments that were performed for both Ru/Al₂O₃ and Ru/ZrO₂ catalysts showed a drop—on the order of ~5% in activity—in the first recycle. The Ru/ZrO₂ catalyst showed the more dramatic drop in activity after the second recycle (about 58% from the first recycle). Comparatively, Al₂O₃ seems to be a more stable support, presenting a drop on the order of 20% in activity with regard to the first recycle.

Through the analysis of bibliography, it is clear the importance of the role of the support in the hydrogenolysis reactions in liquid phase.

The presence of hot liquid water notably affects the structure and stability of catalysts, either the metallic phase or the support. Among the catalytic supports based on aluminum oxides, such as γ -Al₂O₃, rehydration and formation of boehmite takes place between 200 and 250 °C, which generate changes in acidic surface properties affecting the selectivity and stability of catalysts [10,11]. Similar effects have also been observed for δ -Al₂O₃- and θ -Al₂O₃-supported systems, where catalysts suffer a deactivation in aqueous phase because of the sintering of metal particles [12,13]. Studies of composite supports, such as SiO₂-Al₂O₃ (“SIRALOX 30” of SASOL), show that they lose surface area because of pore collapse when they are used in liquid water at 225 °C and 25 bar [14]. On the other hand, carbon-based supports, such as TiO₂/C, have shown a better performance due to the hydrophobic characteristics of carbon that would protect the catalytic sites from water blockage and maintain the catalytic activity [15].

The aim of this work is to evaluate the stability of a silica-carbon composite material (SiO₂-C) as catalyst support submitted to different thermal treatments in the presence of liquid water. Catalytic activity and stability were evaluated considering the hydrogenolysis of glycerol in aqueous phase as a reaction test, using a Ru/SiO₂-C catalyst prepared by incipient wetness impregnation. The results obtained with this catalyst are compared with those of a Ru/SiO₂ catalyst based on commercial SiO₂ (AEROSIL 200, Evonik Industries, Hanau-Wolfgang, Germany).

2. Results and Discussion

The isotherms obtained for all the samples (SC, SC-150, SC-200, and SC-250) are type IV, indicating that nitrogen adsorption occurs in multilayer (Figure 1). The isotherms present a hysteresis link of H3 type at relative pressures (P/P_0) from 0.45 to 0.98, indicating that the materials exhibit both micro- and mesoporous features with slit-shape geometry (Table 1) [16].

Compared to the SC fresh sample, a weak increase in the total pore volume (V_t) for the SC-150, SC-200, and SC-250 systems is observed. This is accompanied with an increase in the values of specific surface areas (S_{BET}) for the treated samples. As the water is considered an oxidant compound would cause a partial gasification of carbon of support, generating an enlargement of pore size and an increase of surface area. According to Alegre et al., this is particularly significant for micropores due to their size, so there is an increase in total pore volume [17–19].

The most relevant changes of V_t and S_{BET} are produced by the treatment in liquid water at 200 and 250 °C. With regards to commercial SiO₂ (AEROSIL 200 from Evonik Industries, Hanau-Wolfgang, Germany), isotherms obtained are type IV with a hysteresis link of H3 type at relative pressures (P/P_0) from 0.7 to 0.98 (not shown here); these features indicate that silica is present—both micro- and mesoporous—with slit-shape geometry. The silica treated at 200 °C for 24 h, denoted as SiO₂-200, presents a strong drop in S_{BET} of approximately 44%. This change is accompanied with a decrease in the values of S_{meso} and S_{micro} , indicating that micro- and mesopores suffer a collapse due to the hydrothermal treatment.

For the SC sample, the BJH pore width analysis shows the presence of a bimodal pore width distribution with diameters, of approximately 2 nm in the area of micropores, and of approximately 5 nm in the mesopore zone. The treatment in liquid water generates only a weak deviation of the second modal pore diameter, from 5 nm to 6 nm (Figure 2), indicating no collapse or loss of pore surface area under water exposure. The SiO₂-200 sample shows a disappearance of the first modal pore diameter and only the second one is found at approximately 2 nm. The value of V_{micro} for

SiO₂-200 sample is 0.003 cm³·g⁻¹, which indicates that micropores are almost eliminated due to the treatment employed.

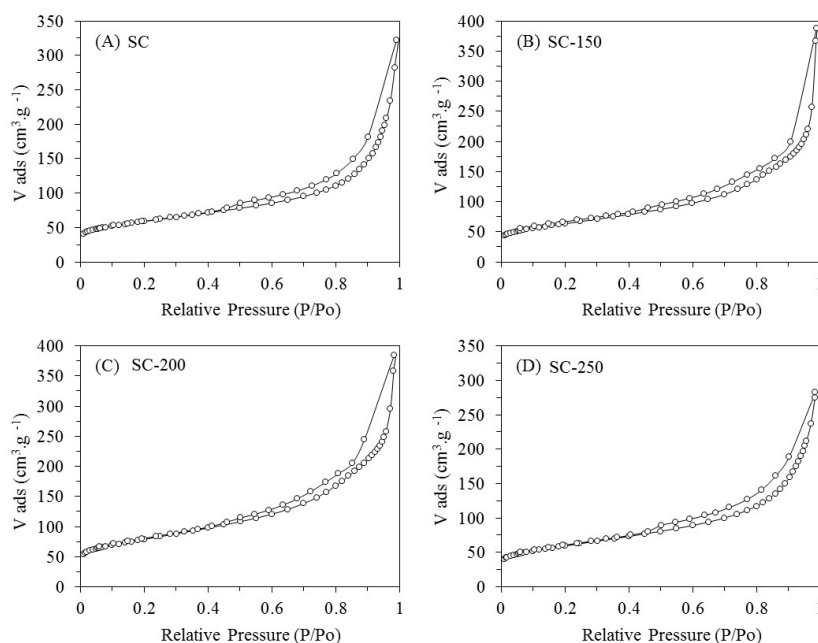


Figure 1. N₂ adsorption–desorption isotherms at −196 °C for samples SC (A); SC-150 (B); SC-200 (C); SC-250 (D).

Table 1. Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) specific surface area, total pore volume, and micro- and mesopores characteristics obtained by N₂ adsorption.

Sample	S _{BET} ^a (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	V _t ^b (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	S _{meso} ^c (m ² ·g ⁻¹)	V _{micro} ^d (cm ³ ·g ⁻¹)	S _{micro} ^e (m ² ·g ⁻¹)
SC	204	0.28	170	0.017	34
SC-150	224	0.29	172	0.024	52
SC-200	272	0.35	182	0.040	90
SC-250	274	0.37	184	0.040	90
SiO ₂ (AEROSIL)	180	0.76	145	0.010	35
SiO ₂ (AEROSIL)-200	119	1.16	110	0.003	9

^a Specific surface from the BET model; ^b Total pore volume from the Barrett, Joyner, and Halenda (BJH) model from isotherm adsorption branch; ^c Specific surface of mesopores; ^d Total volume of micropores from t-plot model; ^e Specific surface of micropores from t-plot model.

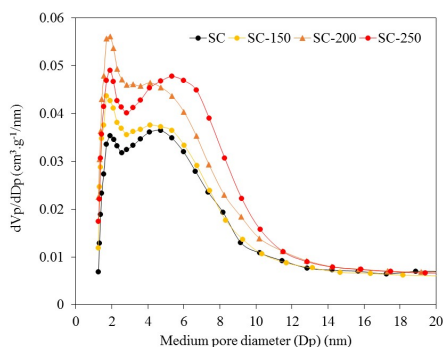


Figure 2. Pore width distribution according to Barrett, Joyner, and Halenda BJH model from isotherm adsorption branch, assuming slit-shape pore geometry.

The relative concentrations of oxygen functional groups on samples were determined by curve fitting of the XPS spectra as previously described by Proctor and Sherwood [20]. For the SC fresh sample, surface concentration results with approximately 44% of C–C groups and 56% of oxygenated groups (~48% C–O and ~7% O=C–O) (Table 2). A slight increase of the surface oxygenated groups is observed in the treated samples. This behavior would indicate the stability of the acid–base properties of the materials, which is an essential attribute to maintain activity and selectivity of the catalyst. Besides, the XPS atomic ratio Si/C is constant (~0.07) before and after the hydrothermal treatments (Table 2), confirming the system stability.

Table 2. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) results for C 1s (284.6–288.8 eV) and O 1s (530.6–531.8 eV) regions, Si/C ratio and relative concentration (%) of functional groups for SC and SC-250 samples.

Sample	Si/C Ratio	Binding Energy (eV) (C 1s)				Binding Energy (eV) (O 1s)		
		C–C 284.6	C–O 285.4	C=O 287.0	O=C–O 288.8	C=O or OH 531.8	C–O 533.1	O=C–O 530.6
SC	0.077	44.28	48.48	0	7.23	11.00	81.00	7.35
SC-250	0.076	38.90	49.80	0	11.28	4.64	88.25	7.11

Results obtained from Raman analysis show that samples before and after thermal treatment share common features that can be correlated to SiO₂-like structures and C-type species, as for disordered or defective graphitic species in an amorphous silica matrix. Dominant peaks at about 1340 cm⁻¹, 1570 cm⁻¹ (D and G bands, respectively), 2680, and 2910 cm⁻¹ (second-order-related features) are assigned to highly disordered carbon species [21,22], whereas the very low intensity features in the range 200–1000 cm⁻¹ are related to structures composed of Si–O tetrahedrally coordinated units (Figure 3). Basic SiO₄ building blocks (silicon–oxygen tetrahedron) connected with each other are expected to yield Raman-active modes in the range 850–1250 cm⁻¹ (Si–O stretching), 350–500 cm⁻¹ (O–Si–O bending), and <300 cm⁻¹ (Si–O–Si bending, torsional/twisting, and lattice vibrations), where as amorphous silica results in a broad band spanning the 201–515 cm⁻¹ range [23,24].

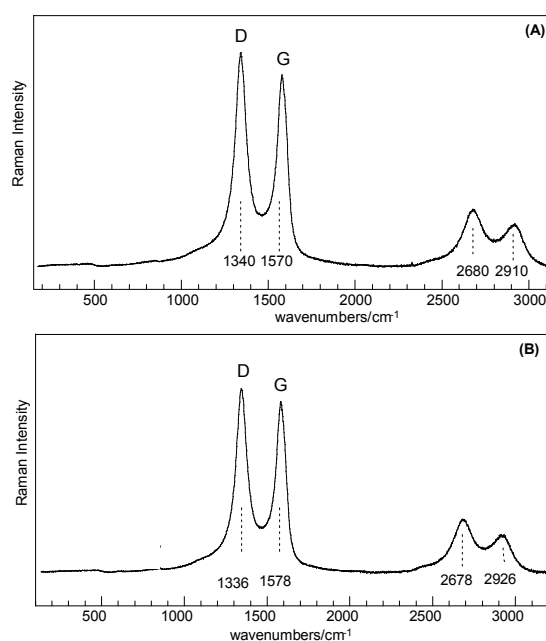


Figure 3. Full scan Raman spectra: (A) SiO₂–C sample; (B) SiO₂–C sample treated 24 h at 250 °C in liquid water.

For both the SC and SC-250 samples, the low intensity features in the range of 200–1000 cm^{-1} could be resolved by curve fitting (Figure 4A,B) and the bands at about 467, 690, and 816 cm^{-1} can be associated with quartz structural fractions, whereas bands at about 290 and 400 cm^{-1} can be attributed to the trimidite/cristobalite polymorphs. A little higher degree of crystallization can be obtained for the sample treated at 250 °C.

A surface acidity characterization through an indirect method (i.e., catalytic decomposition reaction of isopropanol (IPA)) was carried out in order to determine acid–base properties of the support. As it has been demonstrated by Gervasini et al. [25], the isopropanol dehydration (that produces propylene and/or di-isopropylether) is catalyzed by acid sites. The dehydrogenation (that produces ketone), in absence of metals, is catalyzed by acid and basic sites through a concerted mechanism and serves as a basicity measure of materials analyzed. Table 3 shows the results of the catalytic decomposition reaction of isopropanol for SiO_2 and SC supports at 200 °C.

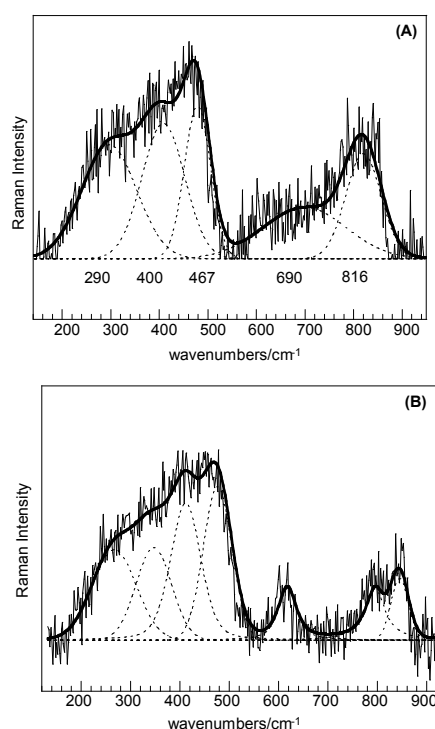


Figure 4. Raman spectra in the range 150–1000 cm^{-1} : (A) SiO_2 -C sample; (B) SiO_2 -C sample treated 24 h at 250 °C in liquid water.

Table 3. Conversion of isopropanol (IPA) (X_{IPA}) and selectivities to propylene (S_{P}), acetone (S_{a}), and di-isopropylether (S_{dipe}) in IPA decomposition reaction at 200 °C.

Sample	X_{IPA} (%)	S_{P} (%)	S_{a} (%)	S_{dipe} (%)
SiO_2	5	40	60	0
SC	5	45	50	5

Both supports present very low isopropanol conversion (X_{IPA}), evidencing the low surface acidity of these supports. It can be seen that the propylene and acetone products are in similar proportions, indicating the presence of weak Lewis acid sites and strong Lewis basic sites [26].

Table 4 shows the result of characterization of ruthenium catalysts (fresh and after reaction). Ruthenium content was determined by ICP (NexIon 300X, PerkinElmer, Shelton, CT, USA), obtaining a value similar to the nominal value (~0.20 wt %). Furthermore, it can be seen that the addition of ruthenium to the supports does not modify the values of S_{BET} . Results obtained by TPR show the

coexistence of two principal peaks of hydrogen consumption (indicated as “ T_{main} ” and “ T_{sec} ”). As it was cited in the literature, this indicates the presence of two types of ruthenium oxides. Yan et al. reported that the low temperature peak (<230 °C) corresponds to well-dispersed species of RuO_x , while the high temperature peak corresponds to the reduction of RuO_2 particles [27]. Metal dispersion was calculated by the equation $D_{\text{TEM}} (\%) = (6 \times V_m) / (d_{\text{TEM}} \times A_m)$, where d_{TEM} is the metal particle size in nanometers, V_m is the volume occupied by a metal atom in the bulk ($13.65 \times 10^{-3} \text{ nm}^3$), and A_m is the surface area occupied by an exposed surface metal atom ($9.09 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}^2$) [28]. As can be seen in Table 4, the metal dispersion is close to 40% for the fresh Ru/SiO₂ and Ru/SC samples.

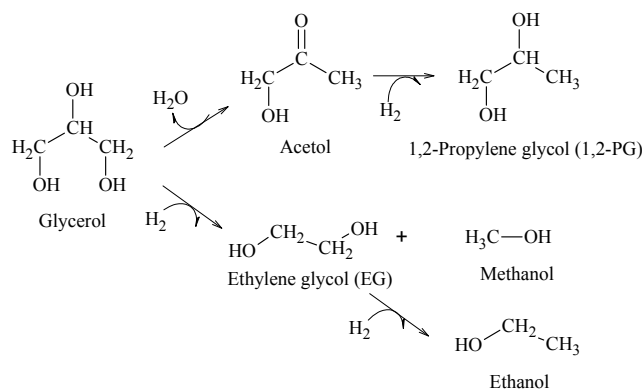
Table 4. Results of characterization of ruthenium catalysts before and after reaction.

Sample	Ru (wt %)	S_{BET} (m ² /g)	TPR		d_{TEM} (nm) ^a	D_{TEM} (%) ^b
			T_{main} Peak (°C)	T_{sec} Peak (°C)		
Ru/SiO ₂ fresh sample	0.22	175	150	200	2.4	37.5
Ru/SC fresh sample	0.23	200	180	230	2.3	39.9
Ru/SC 4 h used sample	0.23	224	-	-	2.3	39.6
Ru/SC 24 h used sample	0.23	265	-	-	2.7	33.4

^a d_{TEM} (nm) is the average particle diameter from transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images; ^b D_{TEM} (%) is the metal dispersion. TPR: temperature-programmed reduction.

Catalytic Activity: Glycerol Hydrogenolysis to Glycols

The hydrogenolysis of glycerol in liquid phase was employed as the reaction test. This reaction produces principally 1,2-propylene glycol (1,2-PG), through a mechanism that may proceed in the following ways: (i) a first dehydration on the metal site or acid sites on the support to produce acetol as intermediate and (ii) hydrogenation of acetol on the metal site to generate 1,2-PG (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Principal products obtained from hydrogenolysis of glycerol in aqueous phase.

It was found that for a support presenting strong acid properties, the reaction can lead to a strong dehydration that produces acrolein [29], whereas when glycerol reacts directly with hydrogen by a C–C cleavage, the reaction produces ethylene glycol (EG) and other degradation products, such as methanol and ethanol, which are favored with temperature [30]. Accordingly, the hydrogenolysis tests were carried out at 200 °C to favor the production of 1,2-PG.

Results of the hydrogenolysis of glycerol with Ru/SC and Ru/SiO₂ catalysts are presented in Figure 5A,B, respectively. The Ru/SC catalyst shows a higher activity than Ru/SiO₂; a glycerol conversion to liquid products of 28% was obtained at 24 h, whereas it was reached ~6% at 24 h for the Ru/SiO₂ sample. The conversion to gaseous products was negligible at 200 °C. For both catalysts, the main products at 200 °C are 1,2-PG and EG, reaching 76% and 20%, respectively, on the Ru/SC sample. Most 1,2-PG selectivity can be explained due to a greater contribution of C–O cleavage reactions versus

C–C cleavage reactions that produce EG [7,31,32]. The selectivity to other products, such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, and acetol is low (about 4%). This behavior indicates that both SiO₂ and SC exhibit a similar surface acidity and do not contain strong acid sites.

Catalyst deactivation in aqueous-phase reactions can occur by phase transformation of the supports, leaching and sintering of the supported metal particles, and coke formation on the catalyst surface [33]. According to Arena et al., Ru/Al₂O₃ catalysts in the hydrogenation in the aqueous phase may be deactivated due to changes in the physical properties of the support and agglomeration of Ru particles [34]. Gallezot et al. reported a strong deactivation of the Ru/SiO₂ catalyst in the hydrogenation in liquid phase due to the instability of support [35].

As can be observed in Figure 5A, the Ru/SiO₂ catalyst shows that the conversion does not increase after 24 h in reaction, which could be explained by the transformation of the support and the collapse of the pores of silica observed in the treatment with water at 200 °C (Table 1). Figure 5B show that the glycerol conversion increases linearly with reaction time with the Ru/SC, indicating that the reaction rate is kept practically constant during the 24 h. To prove the stability of the metal phase, the distributions of particle sizes by TEM microscopy for both fresh and used sample were analyzed. The histogram of particle size distribution shows that the average particle diameter (d_{TEM}) for the Ru/SC fresh sample is 2.3 nm (Figure 6A).

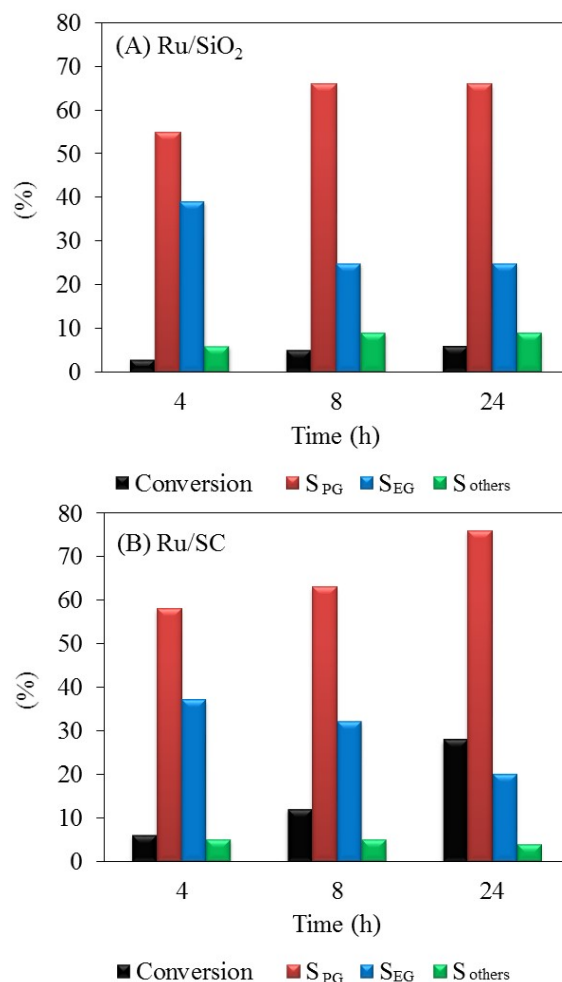


Figure 5. Conversion and selectivities to 1,2-propylene glycol (S_{PG}), ethylene glycol (S_{EG}), and methanol + ethanol + 1-propanol + acetol (S_{others}) in glycerol hydrogenolysis for the catalysts studied. (A) Ru/SiO₂; (B) Ru/SC. Reaction conditions: 50 g of catalyst per liter of solution. Glycerol aqueous solution (10 wt %), 200 °C, 20 bar H₂.

For the pos-reaction Ru/SC sample (Figure 6B), no changes are observed and the value of d_{TEM} remains 2.3 nm during the 4 h reaction. Conversely, for the pos-reaction Ru/SC sample used for 24 h, the value of the average particle diameter is 2.7 nm, with a slight increase in the contribution of particles of 2 nm (Figure 6C). These slight changes confirm the stability of the metal particles in the reaction conditions.

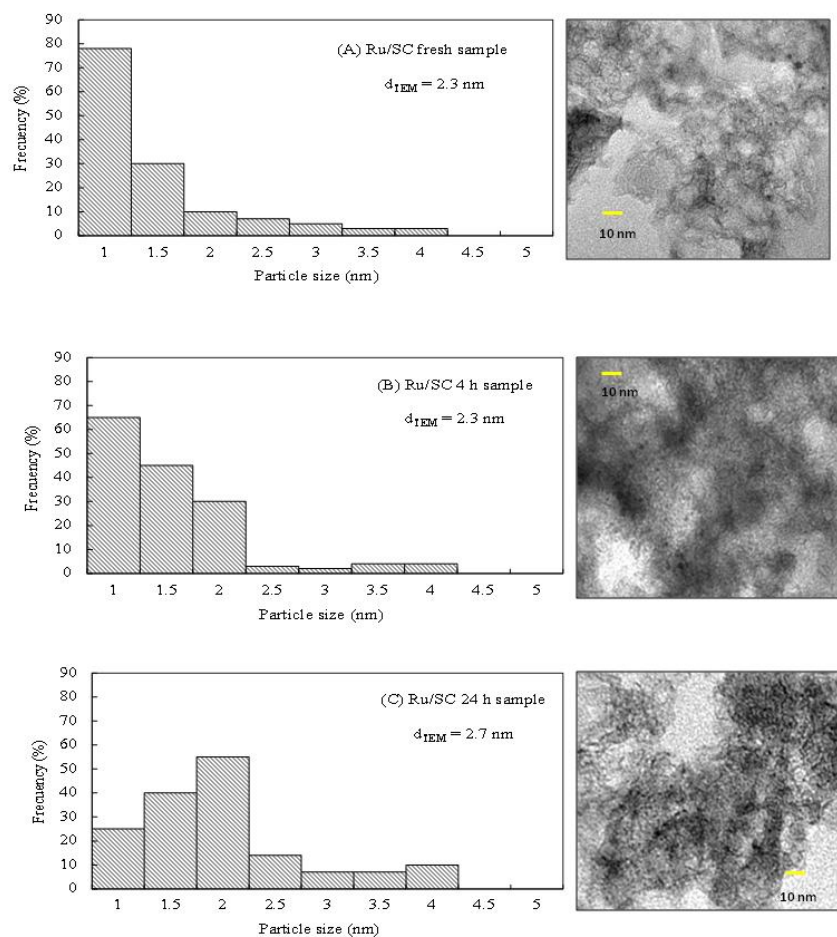


Figure 6. Transmission Electron Microscopy TEM micrographs and diameter size distribution of (A) Ru/SC fresh sample; (B) Ru/SC 4 h used sample; and (C) Ru/SC 24 h used sample.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Materials

The SiO₂ carbon-containing sample was prepared, starting from the co-gelification of Tetraethyl orthosilicate TEOS (SILBOND 40-AKZO Chemicals, Buenos Aires, Argentina) and a liquid phenol–formaldehyde resin (RL 43003, ATANOR, Santa Fe, Argentina), as previously reported [36].

TEOS and RL 43003 were mixed on a magnetic stirrer until obtaining an emulsion, to which commercial ethyl alcohol (96 wt %) was gradually added until obtaining a translucent amber-colored liquid similar to the resin. Water necessary for TEOS gelification was provided by the alcohol and the liquid resin. Pre-gel liquid was poured into closed molds to gel at room temperature without solvent evaporation (alcohol and water). After 24 h, it was aerated at room temperature and dried at 50 °C for another 24 h. Subsequently, the material was heated to 180 °C with a 10 °C·h⁻¹ heating rate, producing the resin polymerization.

Finally, the material was introduced to covered refractory crucibles to be calcined in a reducing atmosphere for 3 h on electrical oven at 1500 °C (at 5 °C·min⁻¹). This material was denominated SC.

Hydrothermal treatments were carried out in liquid water at 50 bar N₂ at 150 °C, 200 °C, and 250 °C during 24 h; the resulting samples were labeled SC-150, SC-200, and SC-250, respectively.

The Ru/SC and Ru/SiO₂ catalysts were prepared by incipient wetness impregnation. RuCl₃·xH₂O (ruthenium content 38 wt %) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MI, USA) and used without purification. Ethanol was purchased from Anedra (Buenos Aires, Argentina) and used as-received as solvent (96 wt %). Hydrophilic fumed silica (SiO₂ AEROSIL 200) was obtained from Evonik Industries (Hanau-Wolfgang, Germany) and used as received. The solid was dried at 120 °C for 12 h and subsequently calcinated at 300 °C for 3 h in flowing Ar. Its activation was performed at 350 °C for 90 min in flowing H₂.

3.2. Characterization

Adsorption–desorption measurements were performed on fresh and treated samples (SC, SC-150, SC-200, SC-250) for a textural characterization. Surface area measurements, Brunauer–Emmett–Teller (BET) multipoint method, and textural analysis results were obtained using Micromeritics ASAP 2020 equipment (Micromeritics Instrument Corporation, Norcross, GA, USA). The samples were pretreated under vacuum in two stages of 1 h at 100 and 300 °C. Textural characterization comprised specific surface measurements, pore width distribution determination, total pore volume, and micro- and mesopores volume values. Pore width distribution was calculated from the adsorption branch of each isotherm using the Barrett, Joyner, and Halenda model (BJH), assuming a pore model of “slit” type. Micropore surface (S_{micro}) and micropore volume (V_{micro}) were estimated using the *t*-plot method, while the mesopore surface (S_{meso}) was calculated by subtracting S_{micro} from S_{BET} .

Acid–base properties of supports were determined by an indirect method consisting of the test of isopropanol (IPA) decomposition. This reaction was tested in a continuous-flow fixed-bed reactor between 150 and 300 °C, atmospheric pressure, feed 4.5 wt % IPA in helium, with a flow 40 cm³·min⁻¹.

Ruthenium content was determined by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) NexIon 300X (PerkinElmer, Shelton, CT, USA) analysis.

Temperature-programmed reduction tests (TPR) were performed using a dynamic equipment and the response was measured using a thermal conductivity detector. The feed flow was had a H₂/N₂ ratio of 1/9 and the heating rate was 10 °C·min⁻¹ from room temperature up to 1000 °C.

The X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was carried out in a multitechnique system (SPECS GmbH, Berlin, Germany), equipped with a dual Mg/Al X-ray source and a hemispherical PHOIBOS 150 analyzer operating in the fixed analyzer transmission (FAT) mode (SPECS GmbH, Berlin, Germany). The spectra were obtained with pass energy of 30 eV and an Al K α anode operating at 200 W. The pressure during the measurement was less than 2×10^{-8} mbar. The samples were subjected to a reduction treatment for 10 min at 400 °C in a H₂-5%/Ar stream in the pretreatment chamber of the equipment.

The Raman spectra were obtained from the powder samples at room temperature in the back-scattering geometry with an inVia Renishaw spectrometer (Hoffman Estates, IL, USA) equipped with an air-cooled charge-coupled device (CCD) detector and edge filters. The emission line at 488.5 nm from an Ar⁺ ion laser (power of the incident beam on the sample of about 5 mW) was focused on the sample under a Leica DLML microscope (Leica Microsystems, Buffalo Grove, IL, USA) using 20 \times or 5 \times objectives. The spectral resolution was 2 cm⁻¹. The spectra were calibrated using the 520.5 cm⁻¹ line of a silicon wafer. Band position, integrated band area, and band width (full width at half maximum, FWHM) were determined after background subtraction by a curve-fitting procedure with mixed Gaussian–Lorentzian functions using variable position, full width at half-maximum (FWHM), and intensities (PEAKFIT 3.2, Jandel Scientific Inc., San Rafael, CA, USA).

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were taken by means of a TEM JEOL 100 C instrument (JEOL Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), operating at 200 KV. A graphite pattern was used for calibration. In this analysis, a suspension in 2-propanol was prepared by stirring the solid sample with ultrasound for 10 min. A few drops of the resulting suspension were deposited on a TEM Cu grid (Lacey Carbon

Film 300 mesh, Electron Microscopy Science, Hatfield, PA, USA) and subsequently dried and evacuated before the analysis. To estimate the average particle size (d_{TEM}), the particles were considered spherical and the diameter volume-area was calculated by the expression:

$$d_{TEM} = \frac{\sum ni \cdot di^3}{\sum ni \cdot di^2} \quad (1)$$

where ni is the number of particles with diameter di . Histograms of particle size distribution arose from microphotographs using the technique of clear field image.

3.3. Catalytic Tests

Hydrogenolysis reaction tests in the liquid phase of glycerol were performed in a discontinuous reactor (Berghof BR 100) (Berghof, Eningen, Germany) using analytic-grade glycerol (99.99 wt %, Anedra, Buenos Aires, Argentina) in aqueous solution at 10 wt %. The catalytic tests were carried out at 200 °C, with 50 g of catalyst per liter of solution and initial hydrogen pressure of 20 bar. Agitation of 1000 rpm was required to perform the test based on kinetic control.

For the analysis and quantification of gaseous products, a chromatograph Shimadzu GC-8A (Shimadzu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) with a Hayesep D 100–120 column was used. For the analysis and quantification of liquid products, a GCMS-QP505A Shimadzu chromatograph (Shimadzu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) equipped with a 19091S-001 HP PONA 50 m capillary column (Agilent J&W, Santa Clara, CA, USA), flame ionization detector (FID), and MS detector was used (Shimadzu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). The accuracy of the measured values was within 5%, and the experiments could be reproduced with a relative error of 10%.

4. Conclusions

The stability of SiO₂–C material is demonstrated, allowing its application as catalyst support for processing raw materials derived from biomass in hot liquid water. Adsorption–desorption measurements were performed, finding that in any case there is a no loss of surface area. Raman analysis showed that the material is made of a disordered graphitic structure in an amorphous silica matrix, which remains stable after hydrothermal treatment. Besides, the small changes observed by XPS and Raman in the treated samples indicate the stability of the acid–base properties of the support and the role of carbon for stabilizing the silica. Compared to commercial Ru/SiO₂, the results of activity and stability of Ru/SC are promising for several applications, such as the hydrogenolysis of glycerol in aqueous liquid phase.

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