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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

1 Directional liquefaction of biomass for phenolic compounds and *in situ*

2 hydrodeoxygenation upgrading of phenolics using bifunctional catalysts

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10 **ABSTRACT:**

Phenolic compounds derived from biomass are important feedstocks for the sustainable 11 production of hydrocarbon biofuels. Hydrodeoxygenation is an effective process to remove oxygen-12 containing functionalities in phenolic compounds. This paper reported a simple method for 13 producing hydrocarbons by liquefying biomass and upgrading liquefied products. Three phenolic 14 compounds fractions (1#, 2#, and 3#) were separated from liquefied biomass with stepwise 15 precipitation and extraction. Based on HSQC NMR analysis, three phenolic compounds fractions 16 were mainly comprised of aromatic and phenolic derivatives. Three phenolic compounds fractions 17 were hydrogenated and deoxygenated to cyclohexanes using bifunctional catalysts via in situ 18 hydrodeoxygenation. During the *in situ* hydrodeoxygenation, we introduced bifunctional catalysts 19 combined of Raney Ni with HZSM-5. The bifunctional catalysts showed high selectivity for 20 removing oxygen-containing groups in biomass-derived phenolic compounds. And the hydrogen 21 was supplied by aqueous phase reforming of methanol without external H₂. Additionally, the 22 mechanism based on our investigation of *in situ* hydrodeoxygenation of phenolic compounds was 23 proposed. During the in situ hydrodeoxygenation, the metal-catalyzed hydrogenation and acid-24 catalyzed hydrolysis/dehydration were supposed to couple together. Current results demonstrated 25 that in situ hydrodeoxygenation using bifunctional catalysts is a promising and efficient route for 26

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