

Supplementary Information

Direct transformation of carbohydrates to the biofuel 5-ethoxymethylfurfural by solid acid catalysts

Hu Li,^{a,b} Saravanamurugan Shunmugavel,^a Song Yang^b and Anders Riisager^{*a}

^a Centre for Catalysis and Sustainable Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark. Email: ar@kemi.dtu.dk; Tel.: +45 45252233; Fax: +45 45883136.

^b State-Local Joint Engineering Laboratory for Comprehensive Utilization of Biomass, Center for R&D of Fine Chemicals, Guizhou University, Guiyang 550025, PR China.

Table S1. Conversion of fructose with various solid acid catalysts.

Catalyst	Conversion (%)	Product Yield (%)				
		HMF	EMF	EDFF	ELevu	EMFd _a
H-Y (2.6)	80	4	16	23	10	<1
H-USY (6)	77	3	15	31	9	<1
H-USY (30)	74	2	8	21	3	<1
H-beta (12.5)	80	3	17	25	10	<1
H-beat (19)	78	3	17	22	7	<1
Amberlyst-15	97	8	61	6	13	<1
SO ₃ H-SBA-15	94	8	50	4	21	1
Dowex 50WX8-100	97	8	51	6	13	<1
Nafion NR50	96	10	36	4	15	<1
(3.9 wt%)SO ₄ -ZrO ₂	72	16	17	20	11	<1

Reaction conditions: Fructose (0.15 g), catalyst (100 mg), T = 96 ± 1 °C, t = 11 h, ethanol (5 mL). HMF: 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural, EMF: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural, EDFF: Ethyl-D-fructofuranoside, ELevu: Ethyl levulinate, EMFd_a: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural diethyl acetal.

Table S2. Conversion of glucose with various solid acid catalysts.

Catalyst	Conversion (%)	Product Yield (%)				Bio-HEs Yield (%)
		HMF	EMF	ELevu	EMFd _a	
H-Y (2.6)	80	4	4	3	0.2	11
H-USY (6)	81	2	6	1	0.1	9
H-USY (30)	73	<0.5	1	<0.5	0	2
H-beta (12.5)	80	2	2	2	<1	7
H-beta (19)	75	2	3	1	0	6
Sn-beta	76	2	2	<1	0.3	5
Amberlyst-15	98	<0.5	<0.1	1	0	2

Reaction conditions: Glucose (0.15 g), catalyst (100 mg), T = 96 ± 1 °C, t = 11 h, ethanol (5 mL). HMF: 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural, EMF: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural, EDFF: Ethyl-D-fructofuranoside, ELevu: Ethyl levulinate, EMFd_a: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural diethyl acetal. Bio-HEs denote HMF, EMF, ELevu and EMFd_a (5-ethoxymethylfurfural diethyl acetal).

Table S3. Catalytic conversion of glucose with various solid acid catalysts.

Catalyst	Conversion (%)	Product Yield (%)				Bio-HEs Yield (%)
		HMF	EMF	ELevu	EMFdA	
H-Y (2.6)+Amberlyst-15	86	2	27	4	1	34
H-USY (30)+Amberlyst-15	83	2	10	1	0	13
H-beta (12.5)+Amberlyst-15	86	4	28	3	<1	36
H-beta (19)+Amberlyst-15	83	4	304	24	<0.5	36

Reaction conditions: Glucose (0.15 g), catalyst (100 mg), T = 96 ± 1 °C, t = 11 h, ethanol (5 mL). One-pot, two-step process with successive addition of zeolite (75 mg) for 5 h followed by Amberlyst-15 (25 mg) for 6 h. HMF: 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural, EMF: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural, EDFF: Ethyl-D-fructofuranoside, ELevu: Ethyl levulinate, EMFdA: 5-Ethoxymethylfurfural diethyl acetal. Bio-HEs denote HMF, EMF, ELevu and EMFdA (5-ethoxymethylfurfural diethyl acetal).

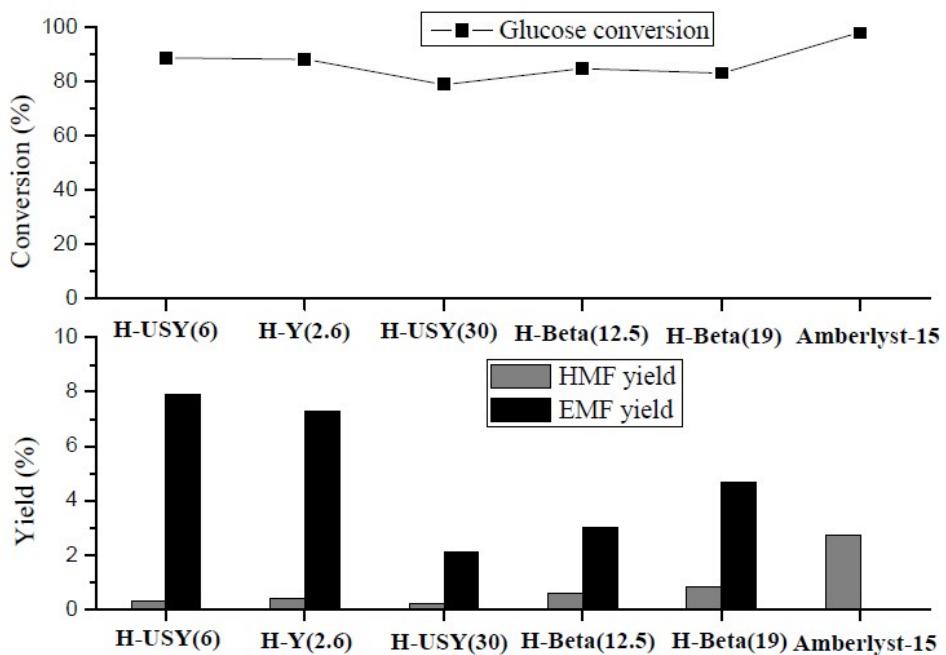


Figure S1. Catalytic conversion of glucose to EMF/HMF with different solid acids (Reaction conditions: 0.150 g glucose, 100 mg catalyst, 5 mL ethanol, T = 110 ±1 °C, t = 6 h).

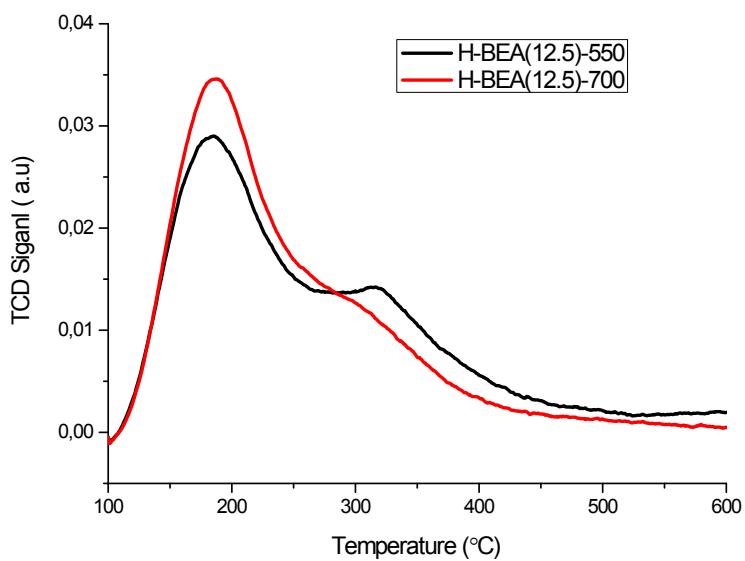


Figure S2. NH₃-TPD profiles of H-beta (12.5) and DeAl-H-beta (12.5)-700.

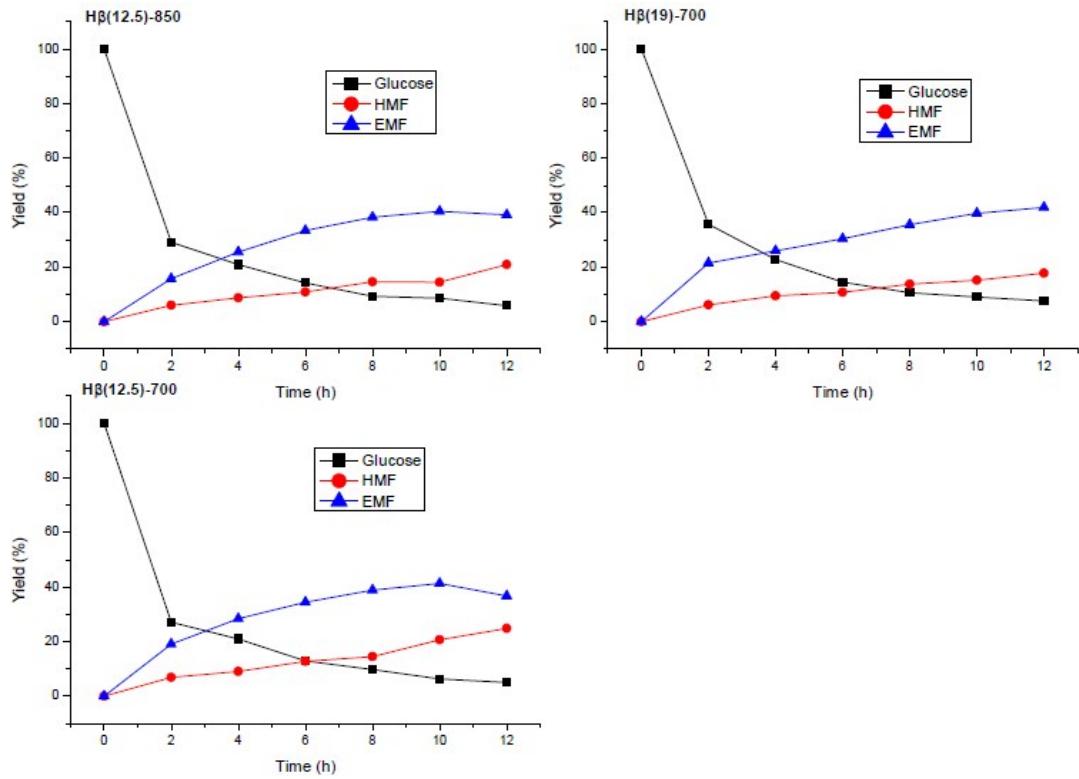


Figure S3. Effect of reaction time on the yield of HMF/EMF from conversion of glucose with DeAl-H-beta (12.5). (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g Glucose, 100 mg catalyst, 5 mL ethanol, $T = 125 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$).

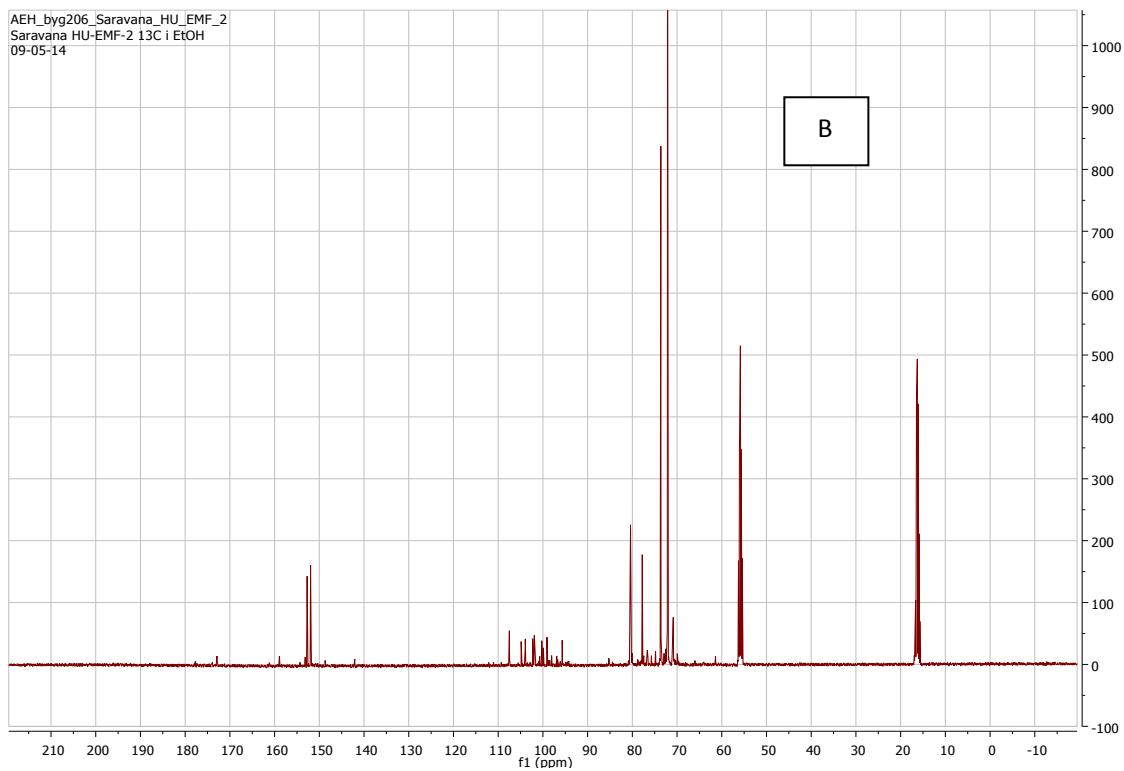
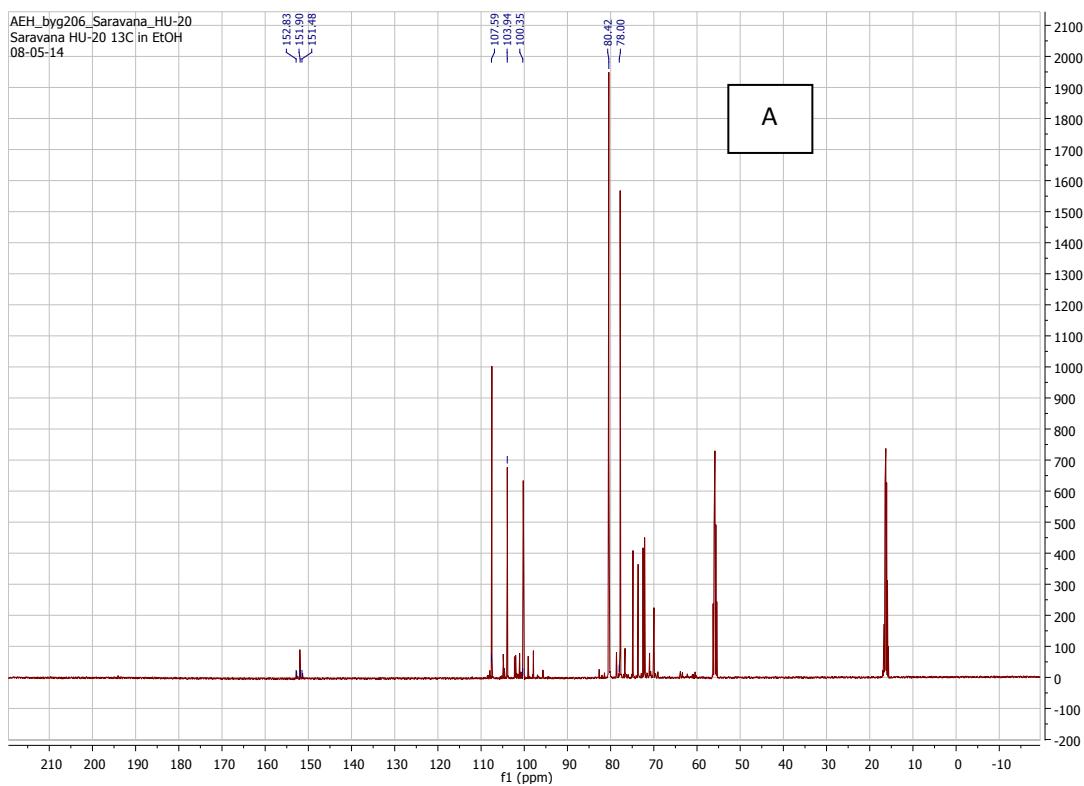


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR spectra of the reaction mixture in the conversion of 2- ^{13}C -glucose in ethanol-d₆ with DeAl-H- β (12.5)-700 after a) the first reaction step at $110 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h and b) the second reaction step at 125°C for 3 h.

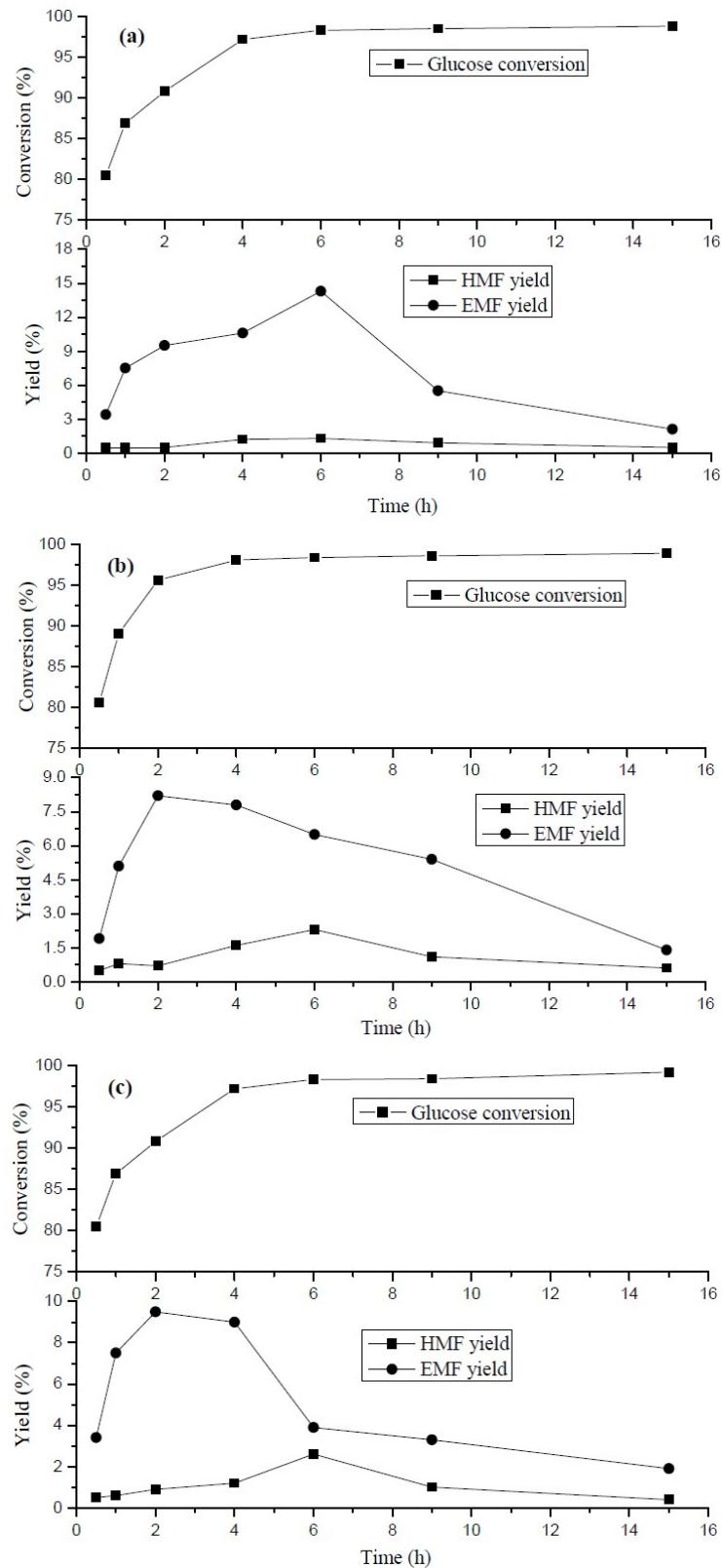


Figure S5. Catalytic conversion of glucose to EMF/HMF with (a) H-USY (6)/Amberlyst-15 (3:1), (b) H-USY (6)/Amberlyst-15 (1:1) and (c) H-USY (6)/Amberlyst-15 (1:3) (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g glucose, 100 mg catalyst, 5 mL ethanol, T = 110 ± 1 °C).

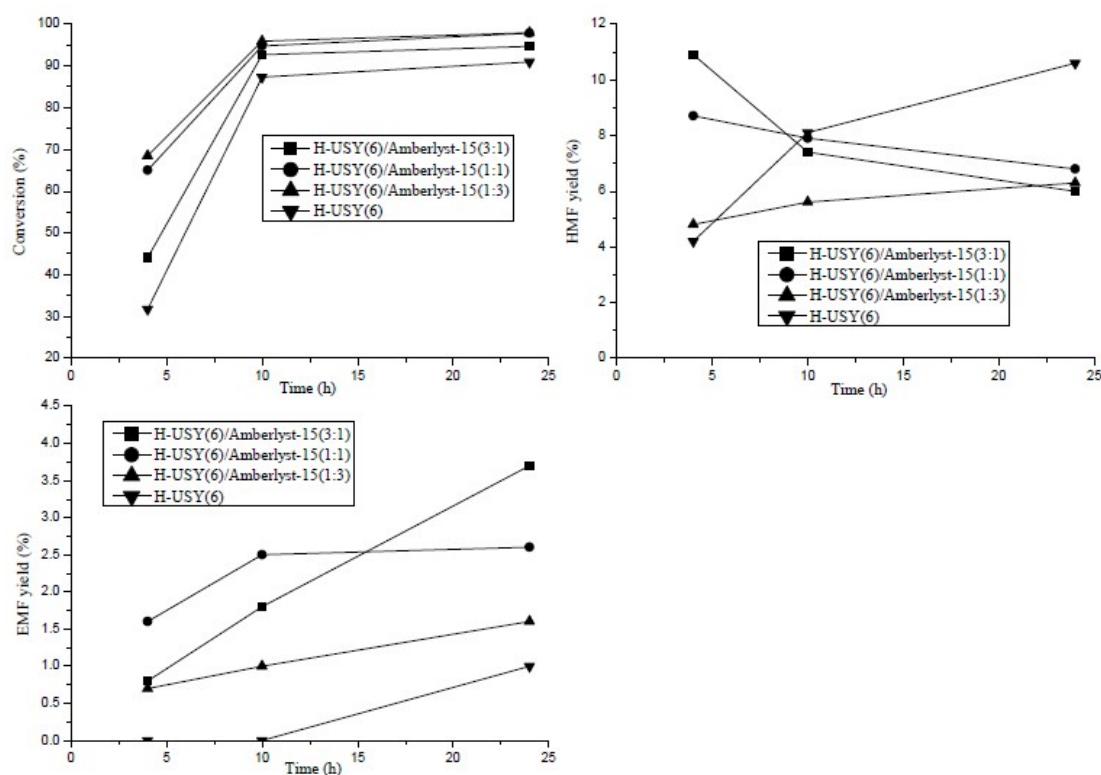


Figure S6. Effect of reaction time, catalyst ratio and co-solvent on catalytic conversion of glucose to EMF/HMF with H-USY (6)/Amberlyst-15 (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g glucose, 100 mg catalyst, 5 mL DMSO/ethanol (3:7), T = 110 ±1 °C).

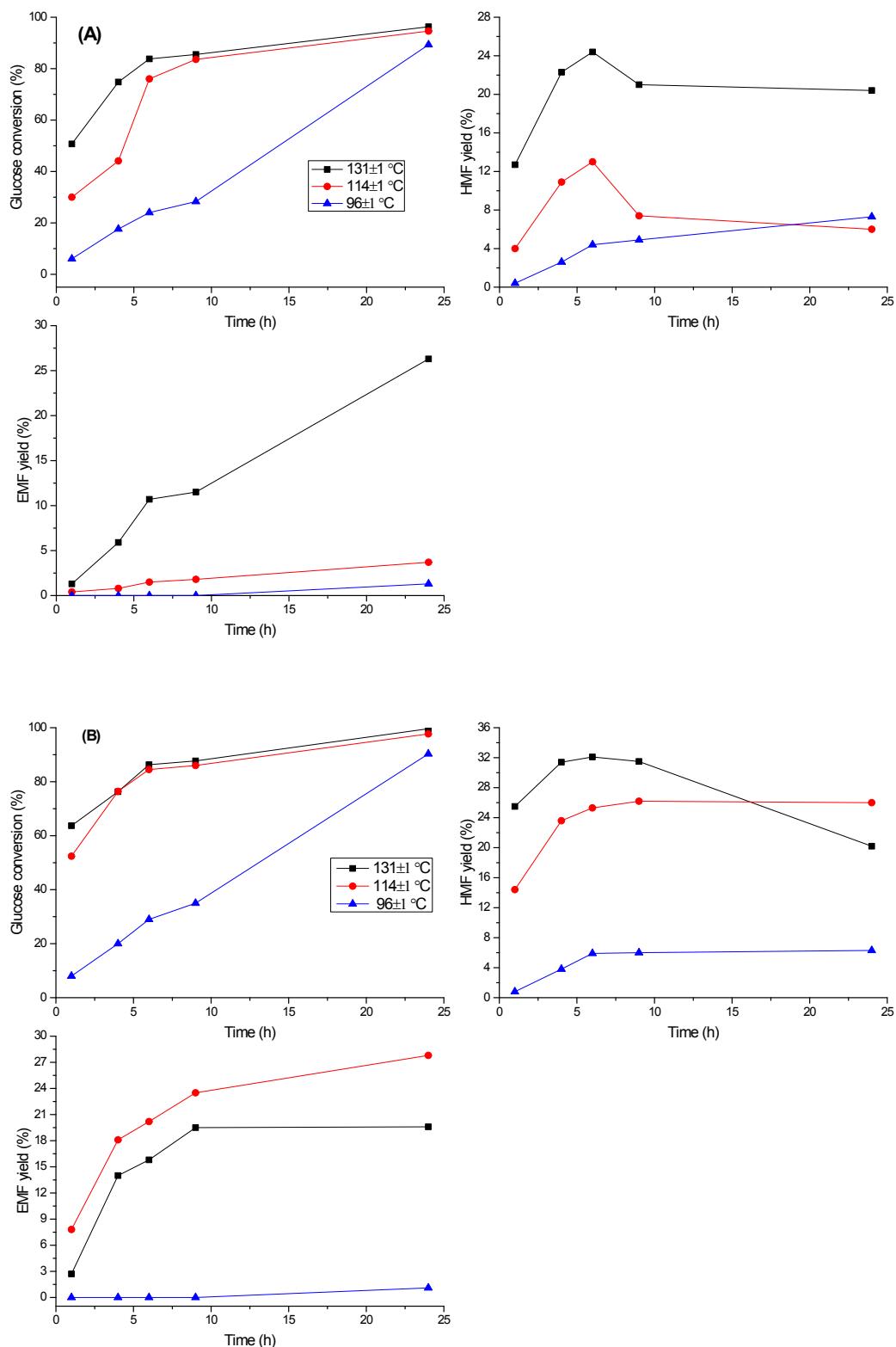


Figure S7. Optimization of reaction temperature and time for glucose-to-EMF conversion in DMSO/ethanol via (A) single-step and (B) two-step catalytic process ($t_1 + t_2 = t$, $t_1 = 1$) in one-pot. (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g glucose, 75 mg H-USY (6), 25 mg Amberlyst-15, 5 mL DMSO/ethanol (3:7)).

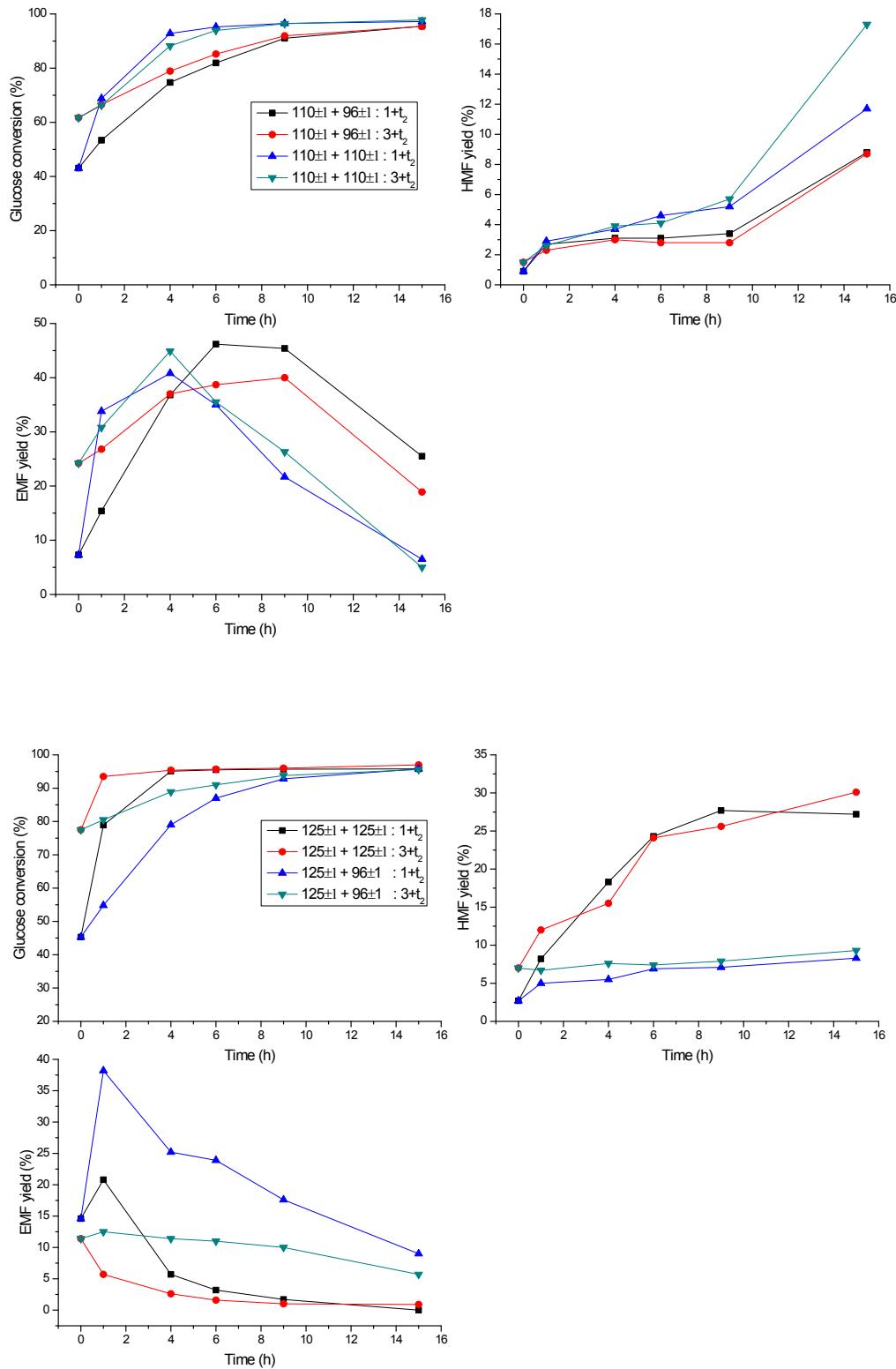


Figure S8. Optimization of reaction temperature and time for glucose-to-EMF conversion in ethanol via two-step catalytic process ($t_1 + t_2 = t$, $t_1 = 1, 3$ h) in one-pot (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g glucose, 75 mg H-USY (6), 25 mg Amberlyst-15, 5 mL ethanol).

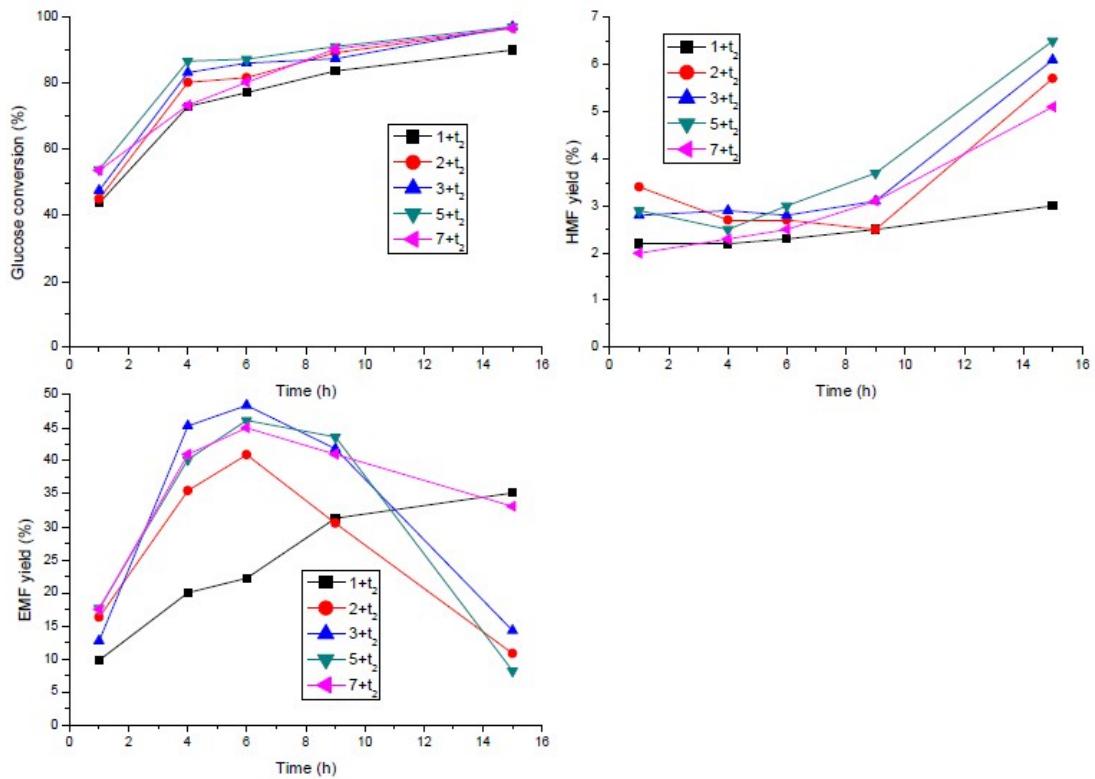


Figure S9. Optimization of reaction time for glucose-to-EMF conversion in ethanol via two-step ($t_1 + t_2 = t$, $t_1 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 7$ h) one-pot catalytic process with H-USY (6)/Amberlyst-15 (3:1) (Reaction conditions: 0.15 g glucose, 100 mg catalyst, 5 mL ethanol, $T = 96 \pm 1$ °C).