Supporting Information (SI)

Propylene Carbonate and γ-Valerolactone as Green Solvents Enhance Sn(IV)-

Catalysed Hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) Production from Bread Waste

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Fraction	Product concentration (mg/ml)							
	Disaccharide	Glucose	Fructose	Levoglucosan	Formic acid	Levulinic acid	HMF	Furfural
Shaken mixture	0.28	8.18	5.26	0.42	1.32	2.64	6.84	0.94
Upper layer	0.30	9.06	5.80	0.44	1.36	2.66	6.45	0.91
Lower layer	0.28	7.50	4.84	0.42	1.36	2.70	7.23	0.97
120°C fo	or 10 min.							

Table S1. Distribution of products after SnCl₄-catalysed conversion of bread waste in PC/H₂O at



Figure S1. Controls experiments without substrate (conditions: 55.5 mM SnCl_4 in solvent mixture (1:1 v/v) or water at 120°C for 10 min).



Figure S2. Records of in-vessel pressure and temperature during reaction in (a) PC/H_2O and (b) GVL/H_2O .



Figure S3. Records of in-vessel pressure and temperature during reaction in PC/H₂O (1:1 v/v) *with* pressure release midway: (a) heating 5 wt/v% substrate with 55.5 mM SnCl₄ at 120°C for 2.5 min; after cooling and opening the vessel for pressure release, (b) the mixture was heated again at 120°C for 2.5 min. Ramping was completed in 5 min.



Figure S4. Records of in-vessel pressure and temperature during reaction in PC/H₂O (1:1 v/v) *without* pressure release midway: (a) heating 5 wt/v% substrate with 55.5 mM SnCl₄ at 120°C for 2.5 min; after cooling, (b) the mixture was heated again at 120°C for 2.5 min. Ramping was completed in 5 min.



Figure S5. Total product yields resulted from the catalytic conversion of bread waste in different solvent mixtures (1:1 v/v) (conditions: 5 wt/v% substrate and 55.5 mM SnCl₄ at 120 °C; yield = product_{Cmol}/substrate_{Cmol} × 100%).