

Supporting Information for

Sulfonation of Carbonized Xylan-type Hemicellulose: A Renewable and Effective Biomass-based Biocatalyst for the Synthesis of O- and N-Heterocycles

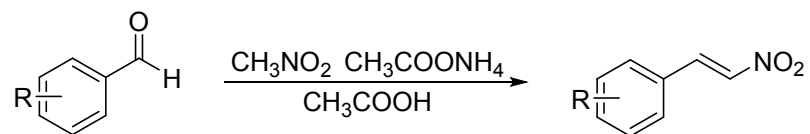
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Typical procedure for preparation of nitroolefins¹⁻³



A mixture of benzaldehyde (10.0 mmol), nitromethane (12.0 mmol), ammonium acetate (6.0 mmol) and glacial acetic acid (7 mL) were successively charged into a 50 mL pressure flask with a magnetic stirring bar. Then the system was refluxed for 2 h. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was poured into ice-water, and the formed crude product was collected by filtration. Finally, the target product was obtained by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate/hexane as the eluent. Other nitroolefins were prepared by the same procedure.

References:

- (1) X. J. Quan, Z. H. Ren, Y. Y. Wang and Z. H. Guan, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 5728.
- (2) M. Ganesh and I. N. N. Namboothiri, *Tetrahedron*, 2007, **63**, 11973.
- (3) M. C. Yan, Y. J. Jang and C. F. Yao, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2717.

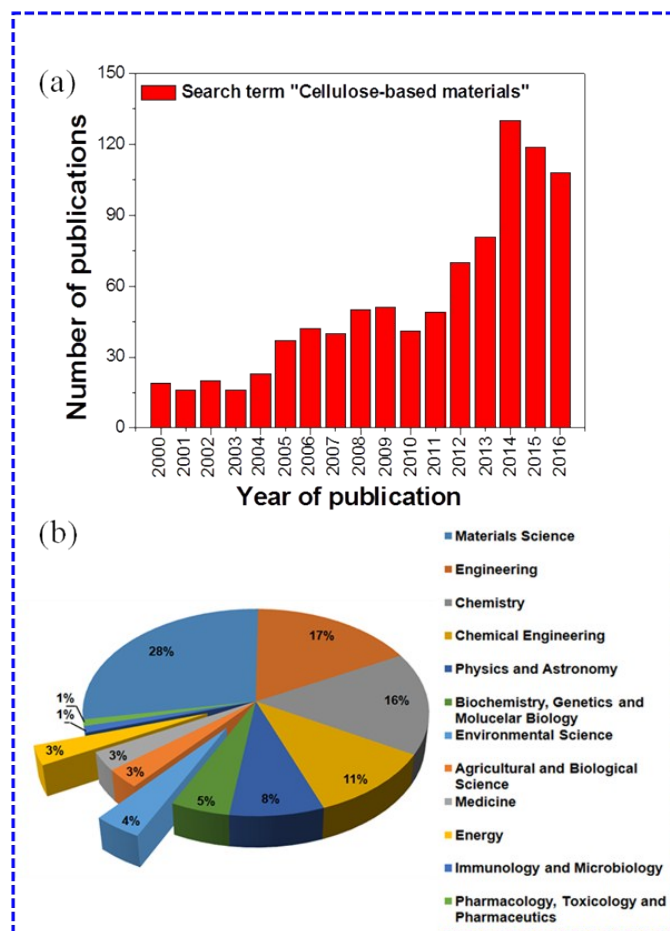


Fig. S1. (a) The annual number of publications on cellulose-based materials and (b) the relevant applications of cellulose-based materials in various fields of research. Reproduced from Ref. (Mohamed et al., 2017 and Gutiérrez et al., 2017)

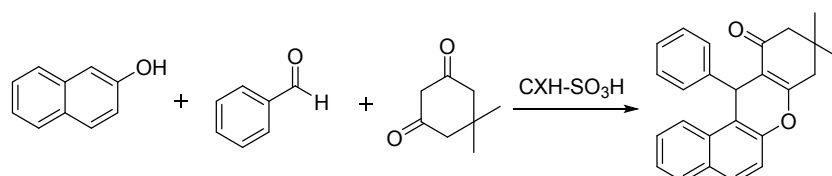
Table S1 Acid density of sulfonation of carbonized xylan-type hemicellulose and three type lignin

Sample	S content ^a (wt%)	SO ₃ H density ^b (mmol/g)
CAAL-SO ₃ H ^c	2.41	0.75
CAL-SO ₃ H ^d	3.12	0.97
CIL-SO ₃ H ^e	2.66	0.82
CXH-SO ₃ H	3.55	1.10

^aDetermined by EA. ^bCalculated from the S content. ^cSulfonation of carbonized acetic acid lignin. ^dSulfonation of carbonized alkali lignin.

^eSulfonation of carbonized industrial lignin.

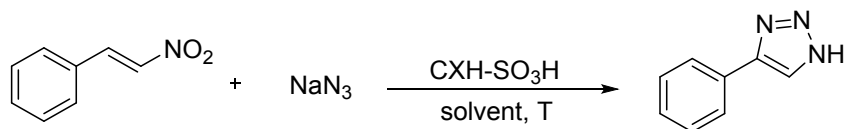
Table S2 Effect of CXH-SO₃H biocatalyst prepared by different raw materials on the one-pot condensation of benzaldehyde with 2-naphthol and dimedone ^a



Entry	Catalyst	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^e
1	CXH-SO ₃ H-B ^b	90	2	88
2	CXH-SO ₃ H-E ^c	90	2	88
3	CXH-SO ₃ H ^d	90	2	88

^aTypical reaction conditions: benzaldehyde (0.5 mmol), 2-naphthol (0.5 mmol), dimedone (0.6 mmol), 90 °C, and 2 h. ^bThe raw materials for the preparation of CXH-SO₃H-B catalyst is obtained from bamboo. ^cThe raw materials for the preparation of CXH-SO₃H-E catalyst is obtained from eucalyptus. ^dThe raw materials for the preparation of CXH-SO₃H catalyst is obtained from by-product of pulping and papermaking industry. ^eIsolated yield.

Table S3 Effects of solvent and the dosage of CXH-SO₃H on the synthesis 4-aryl-*NH*-1,2,3-triazoles ^a

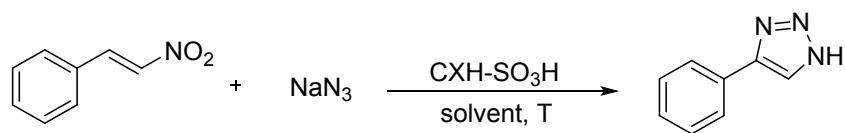


Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Solvent	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^b
1	1.08	DMSO	60	4	72
2	2.16	DMSO	60	4	89
3	3.24	DMSO	60	4	92
4	4.32	DMSO	60	4	92
5	5.40	DMSO	60	4	94
6	3.24	THF	60	4	16
7	3.24	Toluene	60	4	11
8	3.24	DMF	60	4	83
9	3.24	Ethanol	60	4	34
10	3.24	H ₂ O	60	4	9

^aTypical reaction conditions: nitroolefin (0.3 mmol), NaN₃ (0.45 mmol).

^bIsolated yield.

Table S4 Effects of reaction temperature and reaction time of CXH-SO₃H on the synthesis 4-aryl-*NH*-1,2,3-triazoles ^a

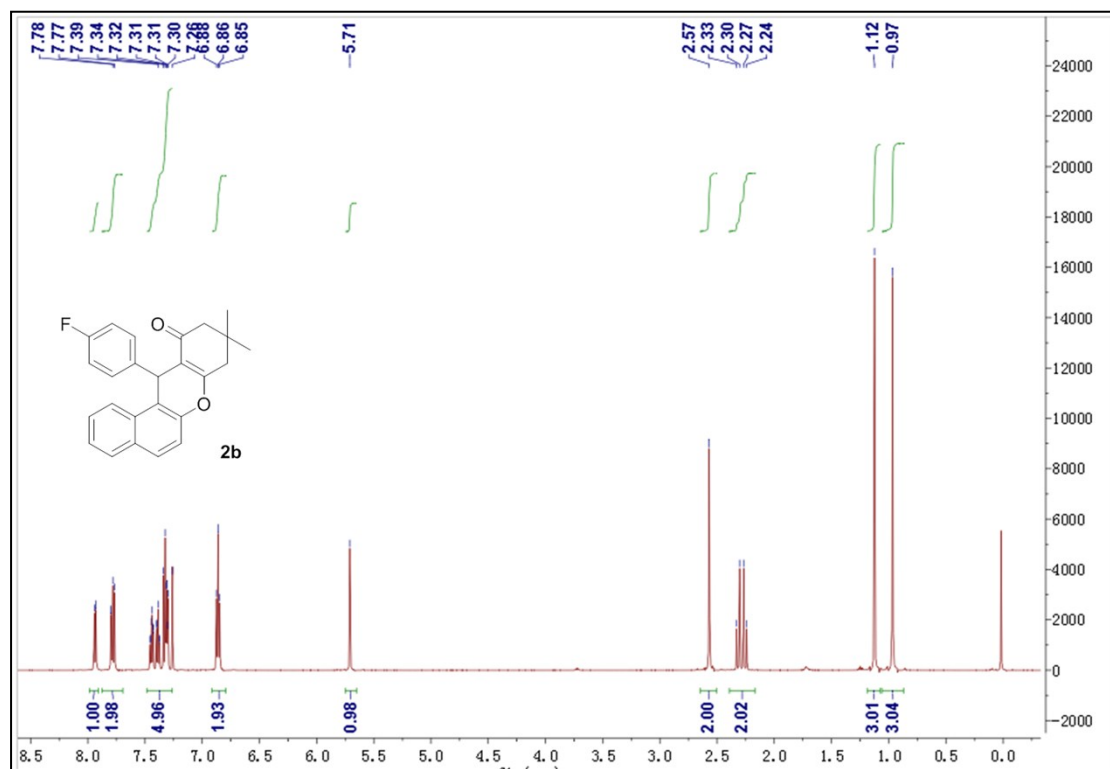
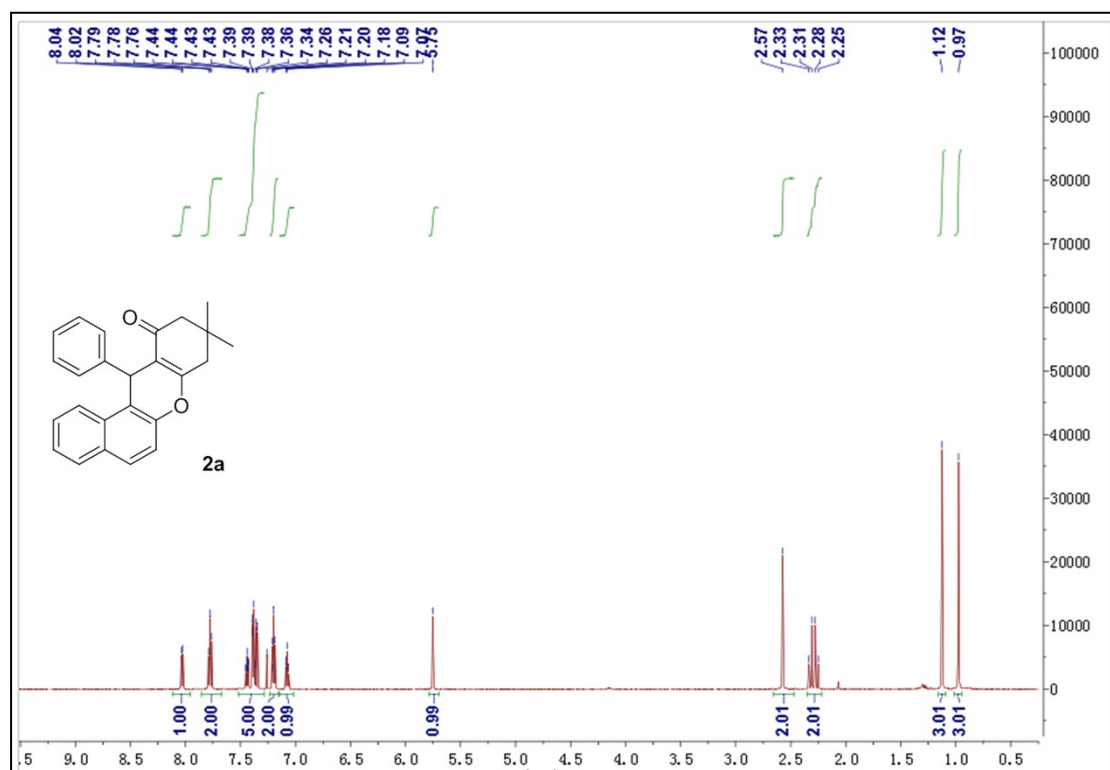


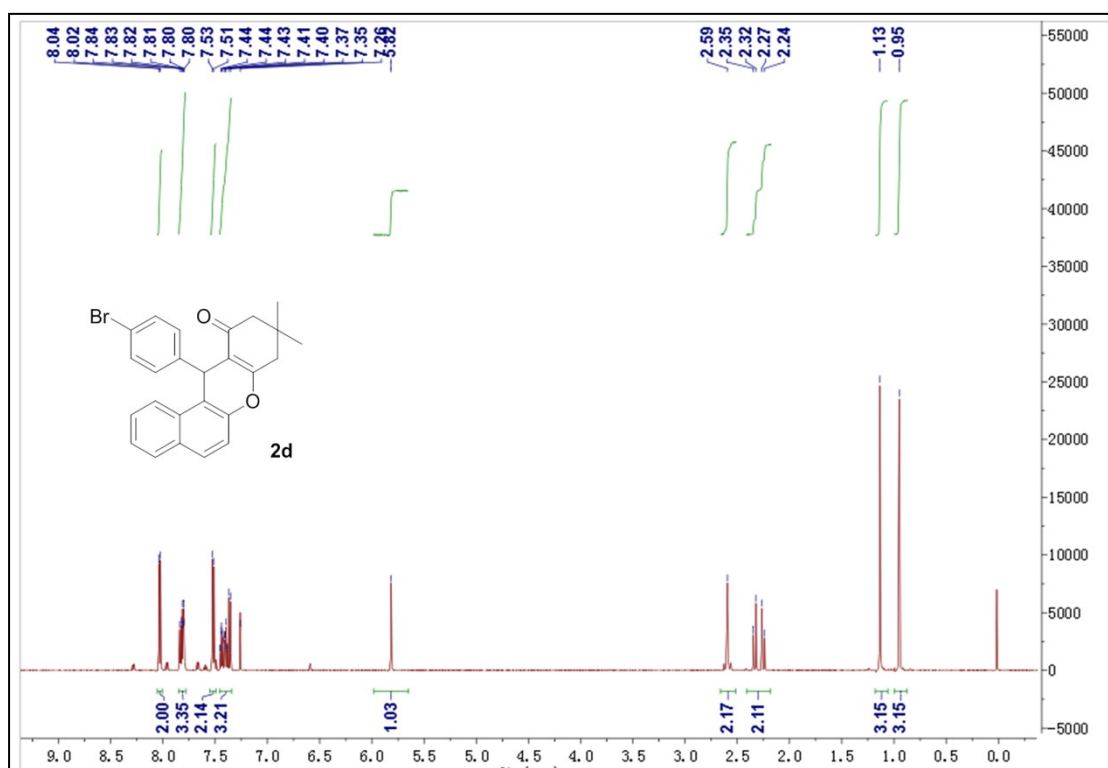
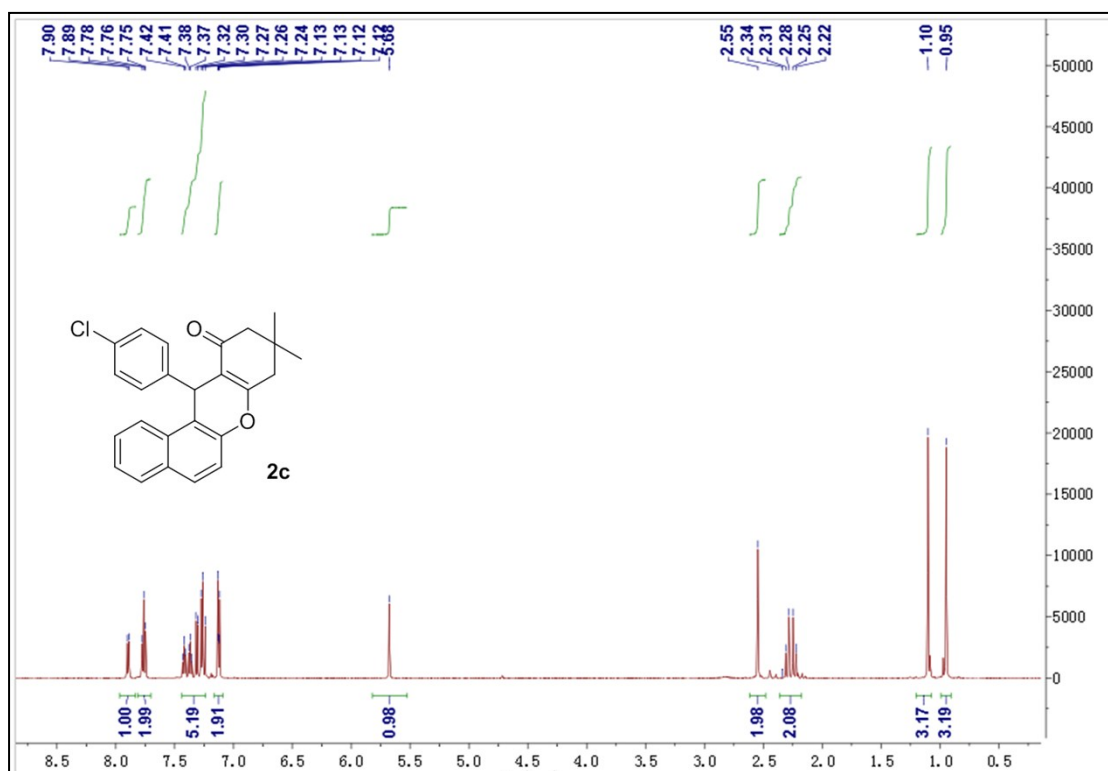
Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Solvent	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^b
1	3.24	DMSO	60	2	67
2	3.24	DMSO	60	3	83
3	3.24	DMSO	60	4	92
4	3.24	DMSO	60	5	93
5	3.24	DMSO	60	6	95
6	3.24	DMSO	40	4	82
7	3.24	DMSO	50	4	86
8	3.24	DMSO	80	4	90

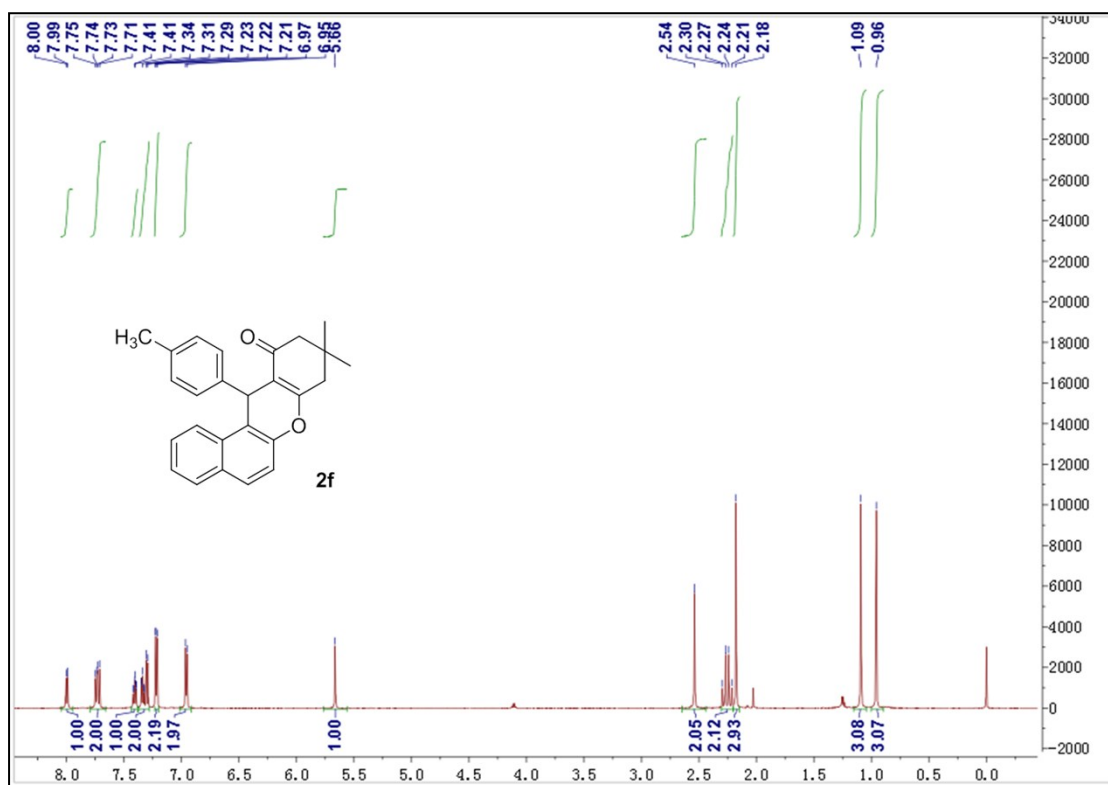
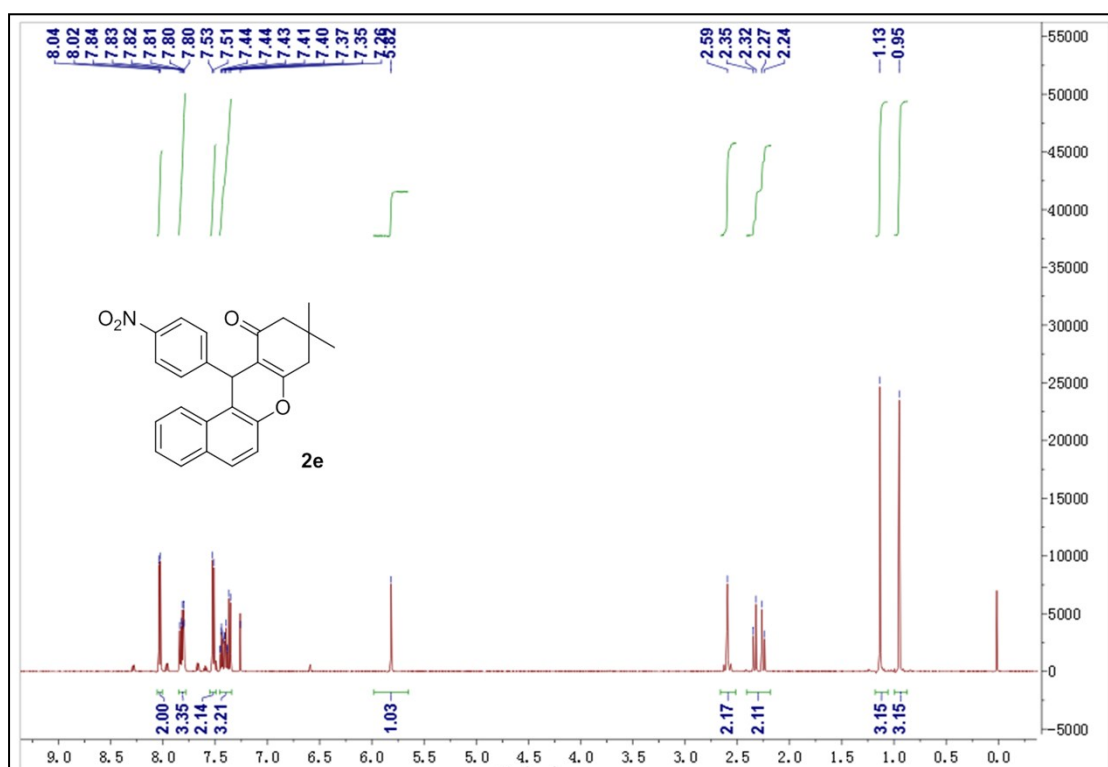
^aTypical reaction conditions: nitroolefin (0.3 mmol), NaN₃ (0.45 mmol).

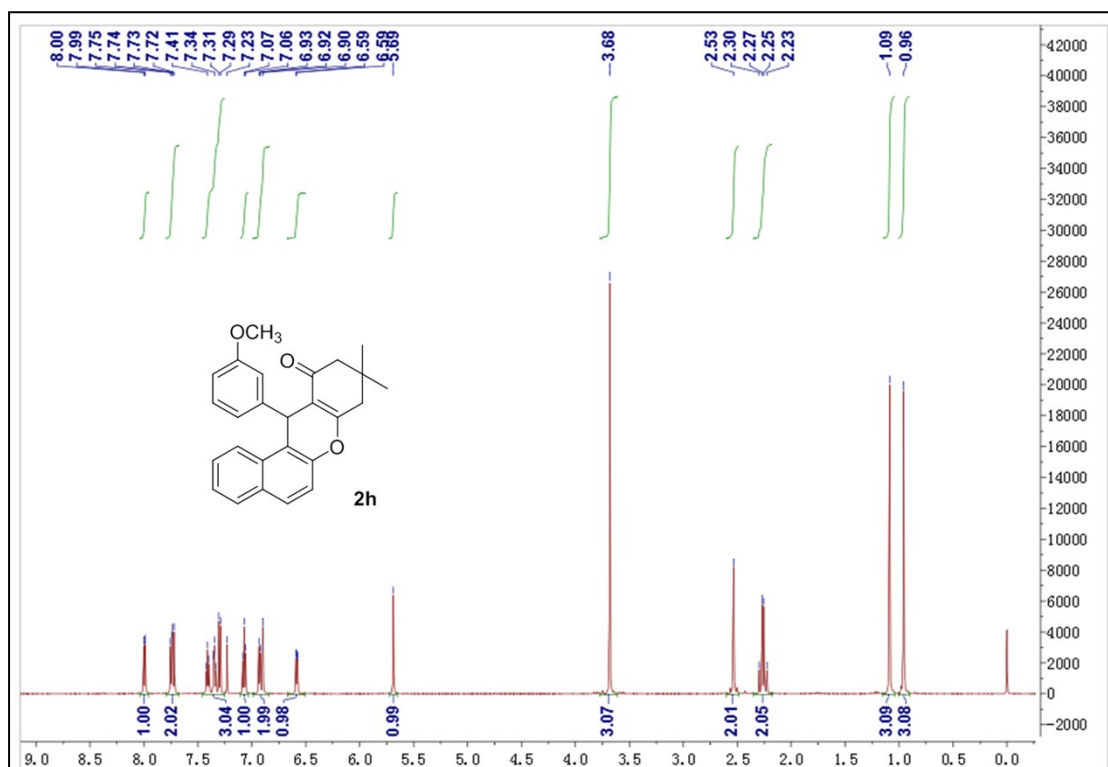
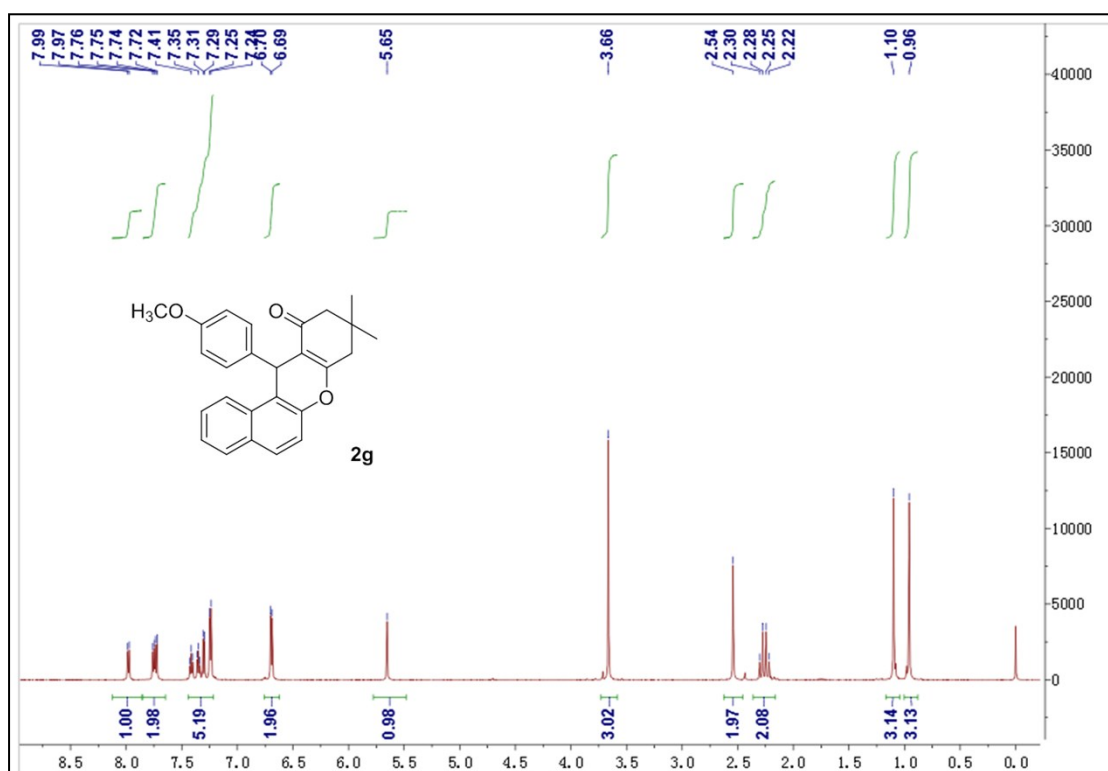
^bIsolated yield.

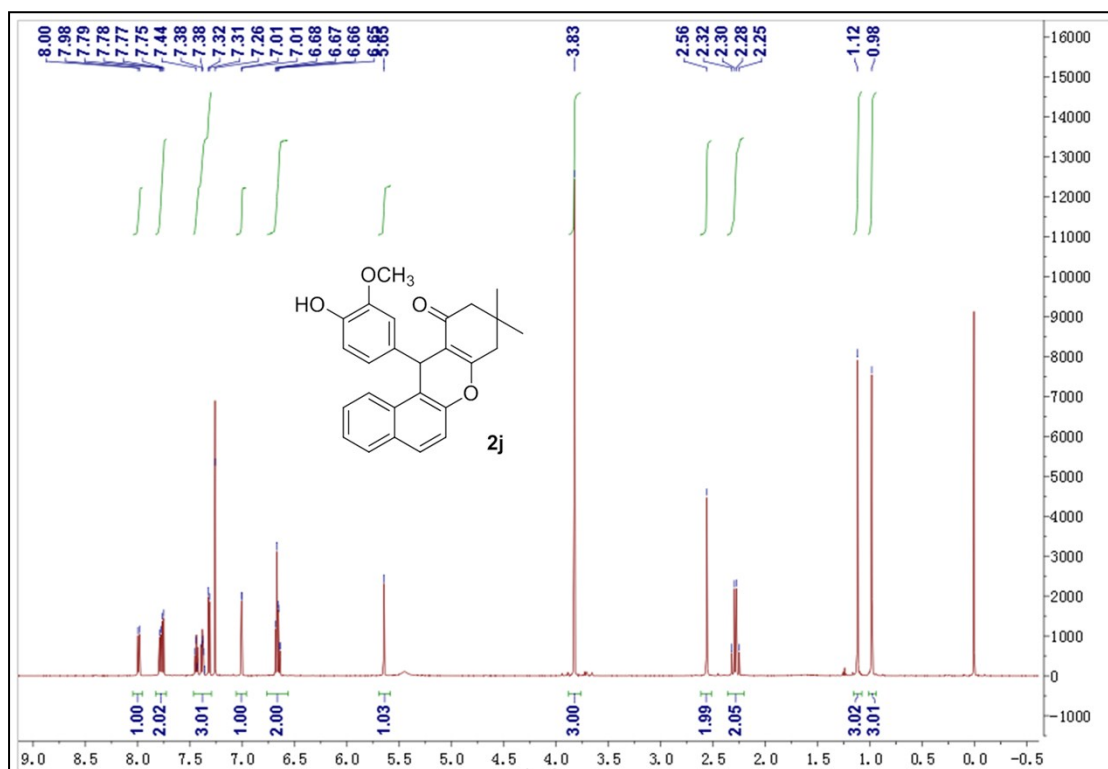
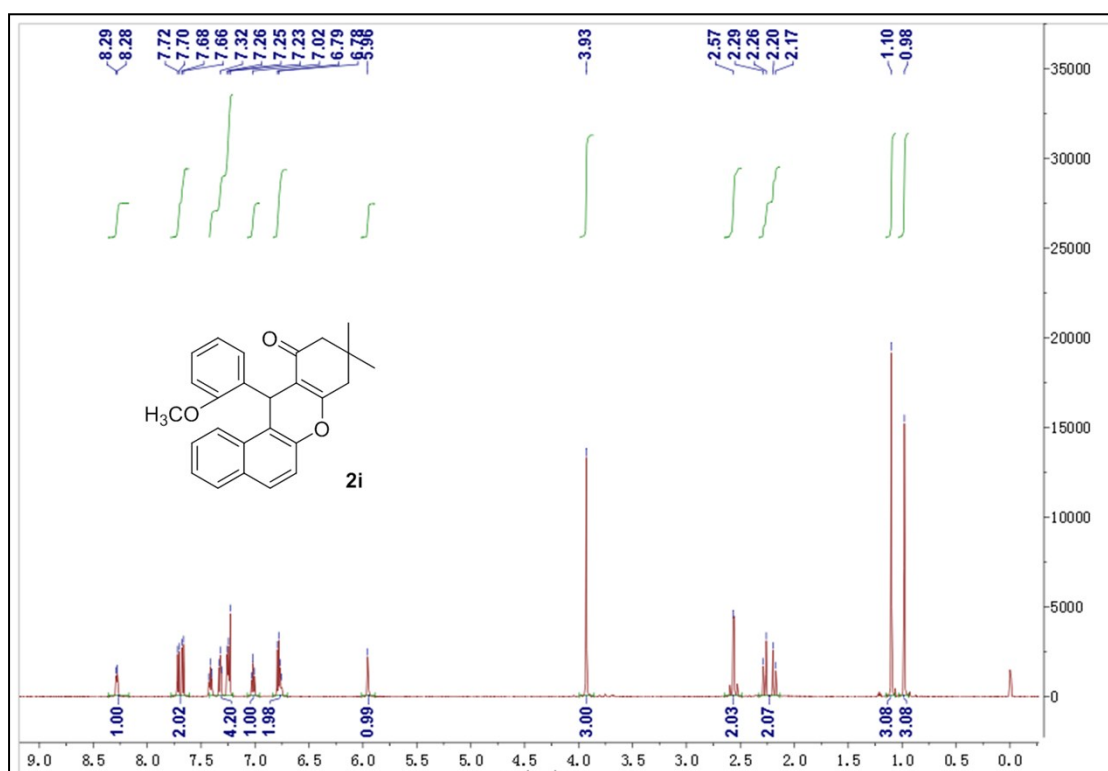
¹H NMR for all compounds

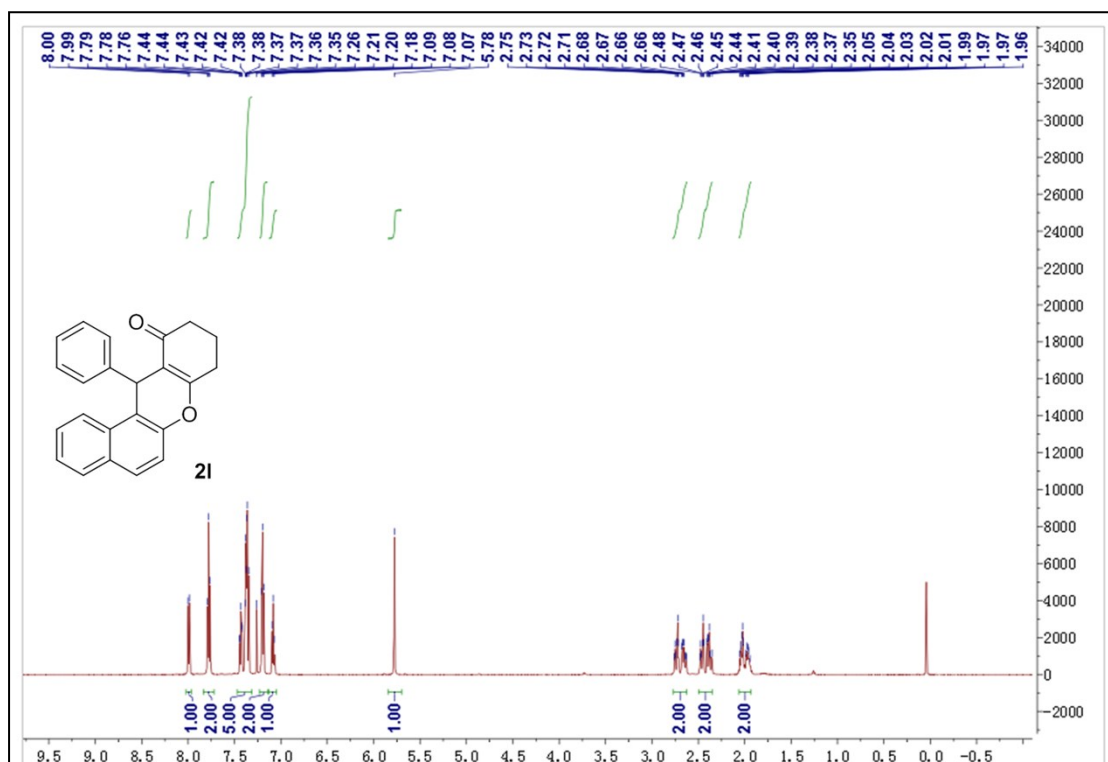
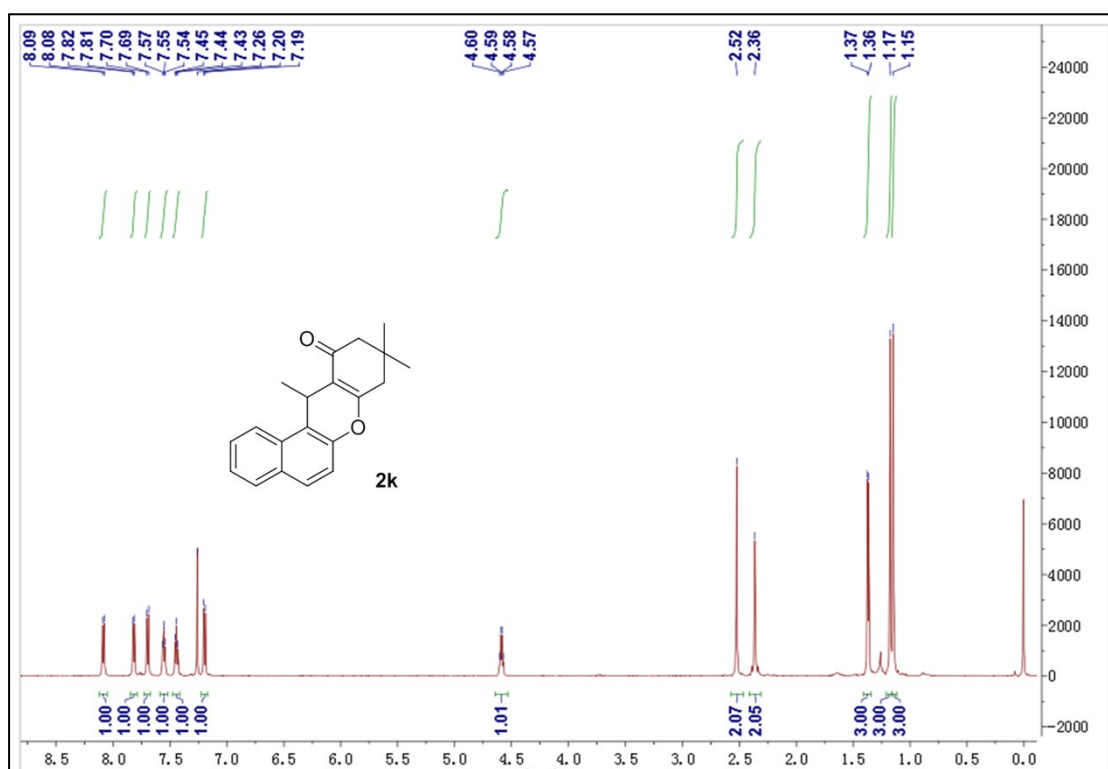


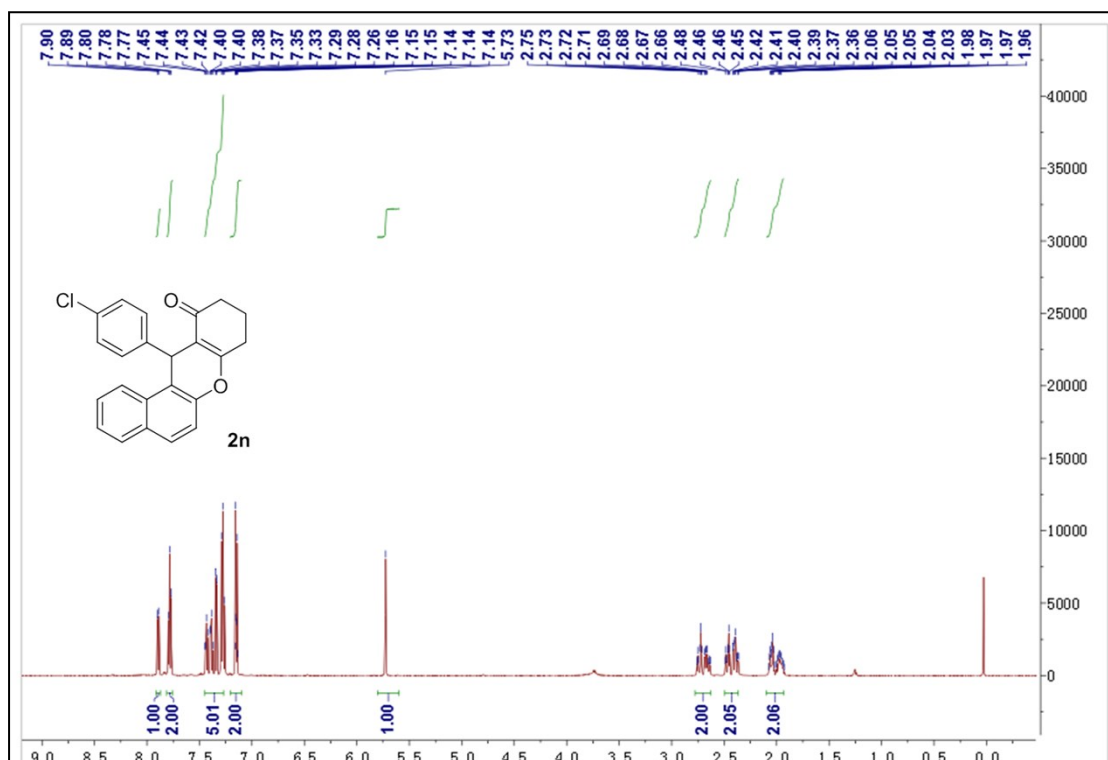
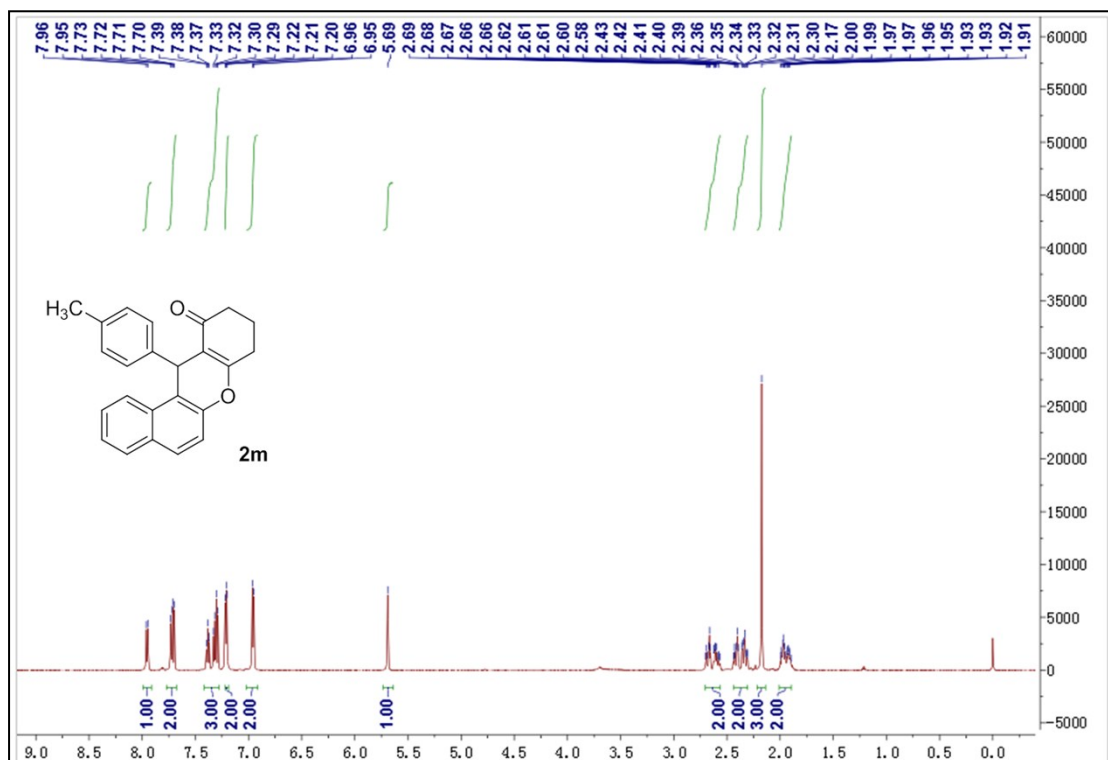


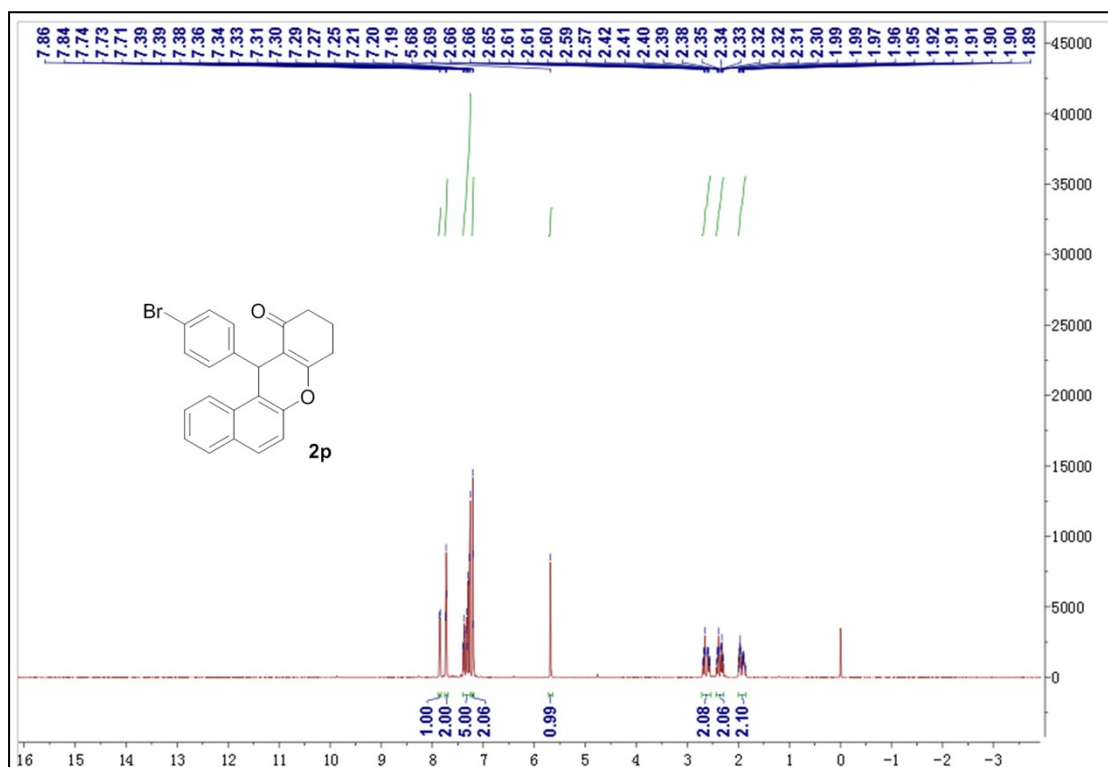
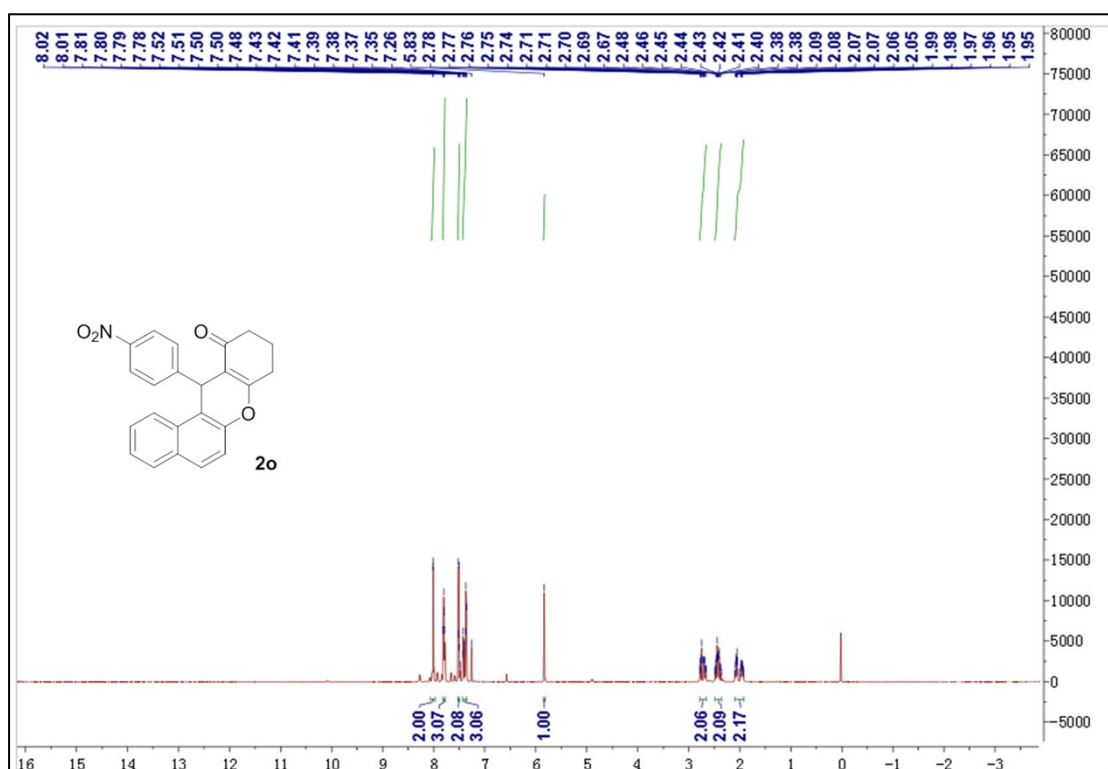


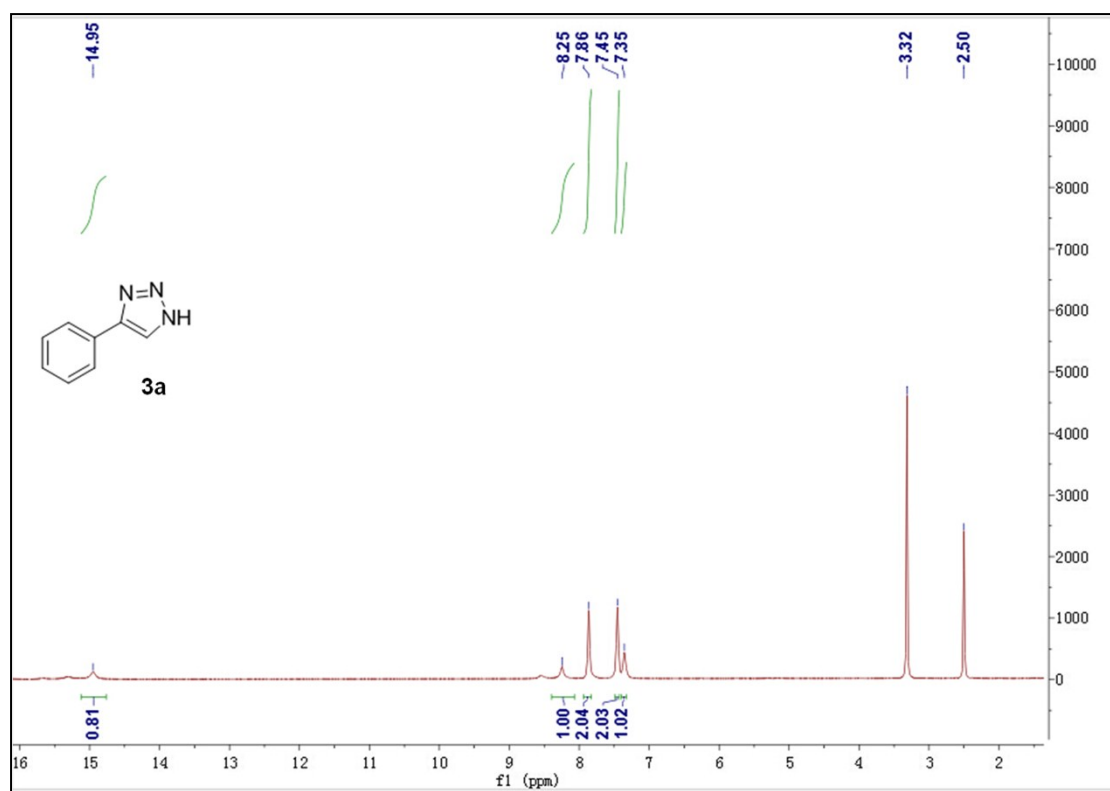
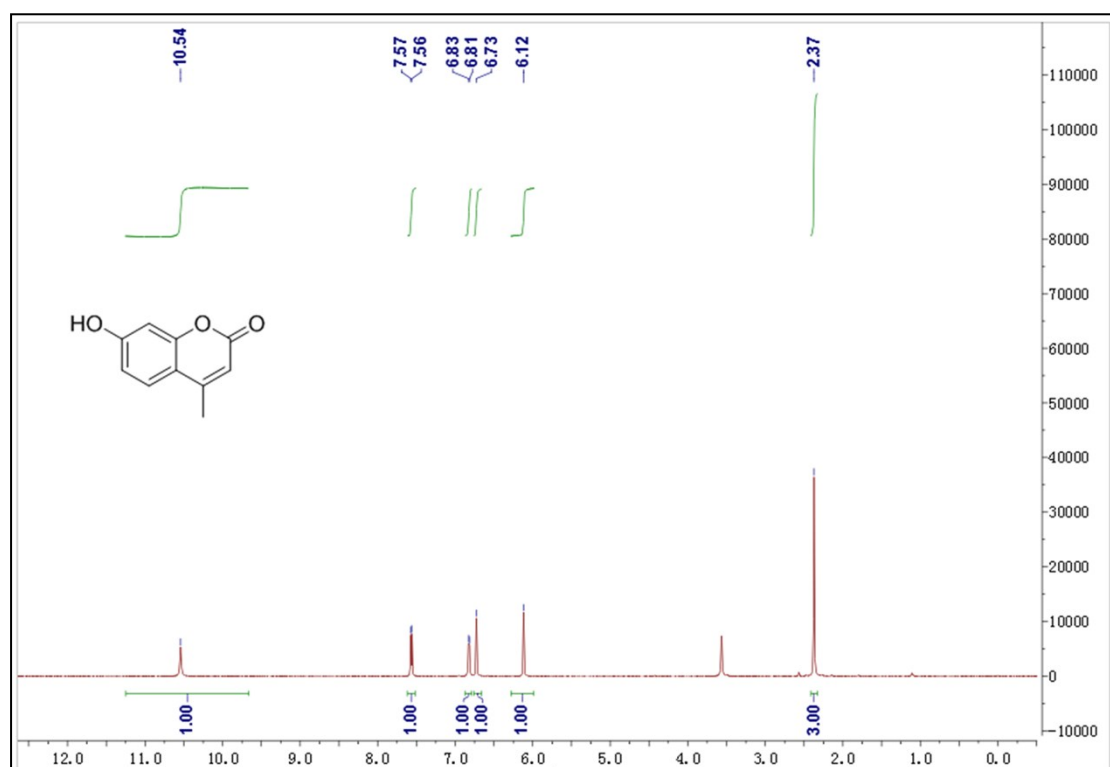


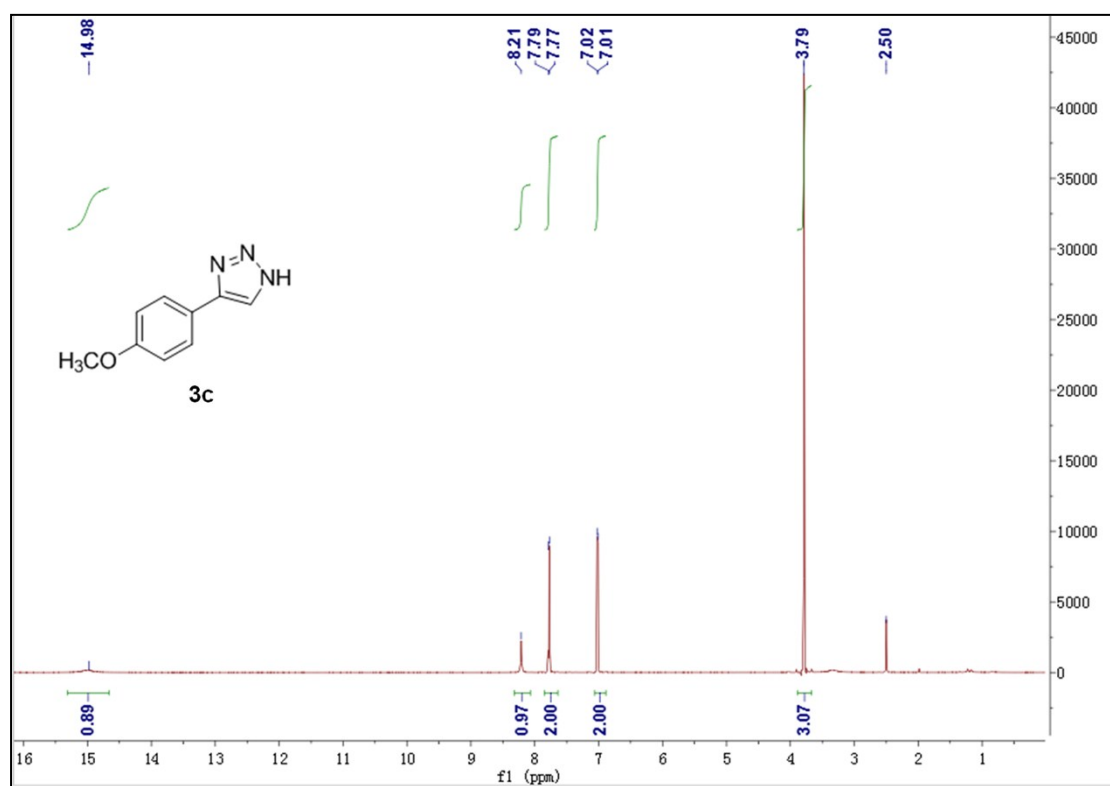
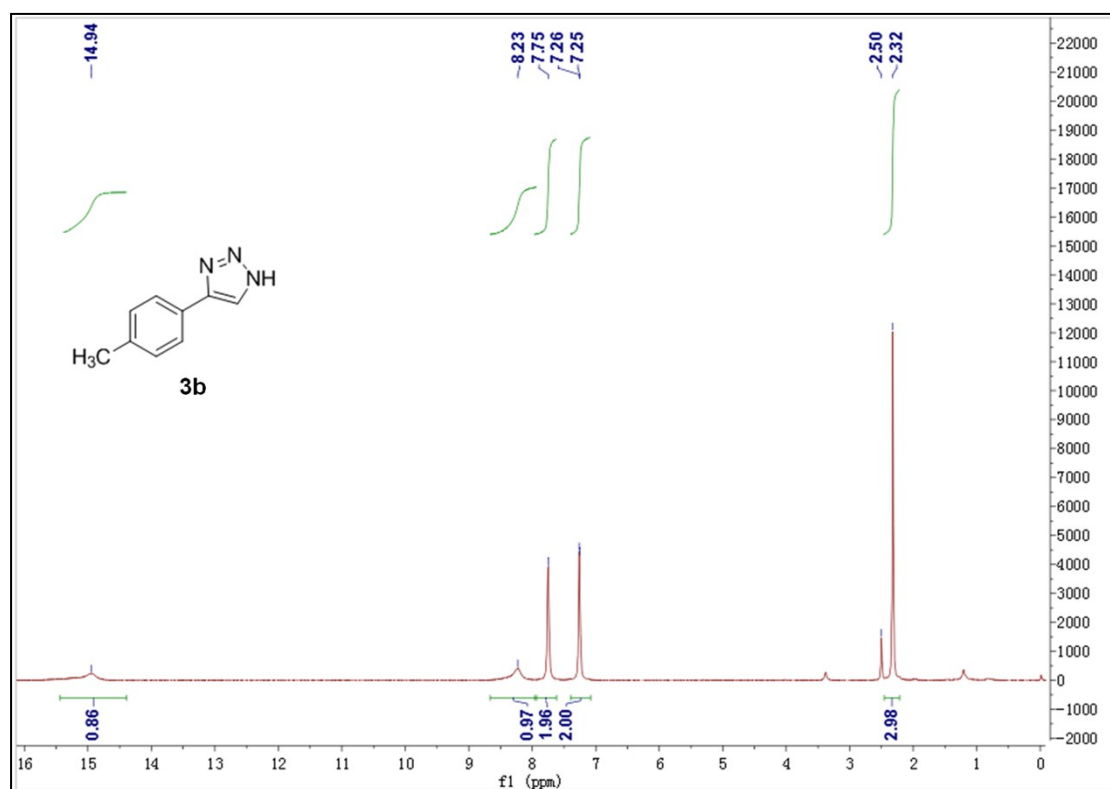


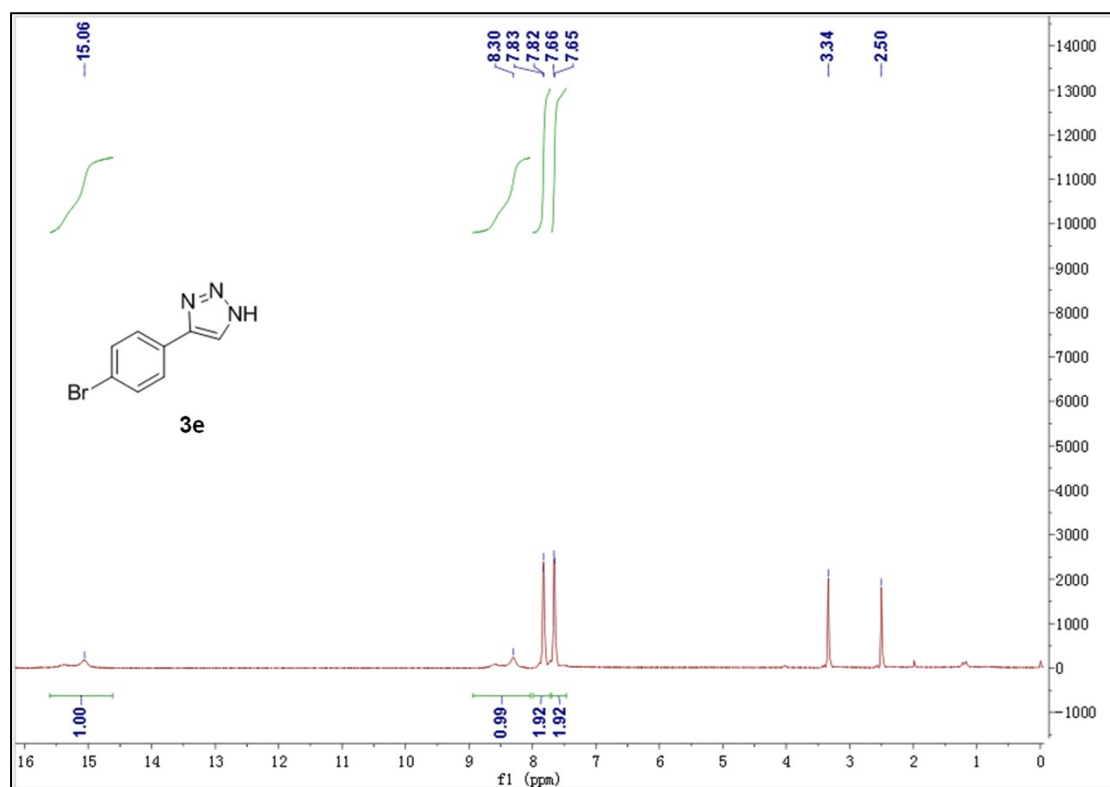
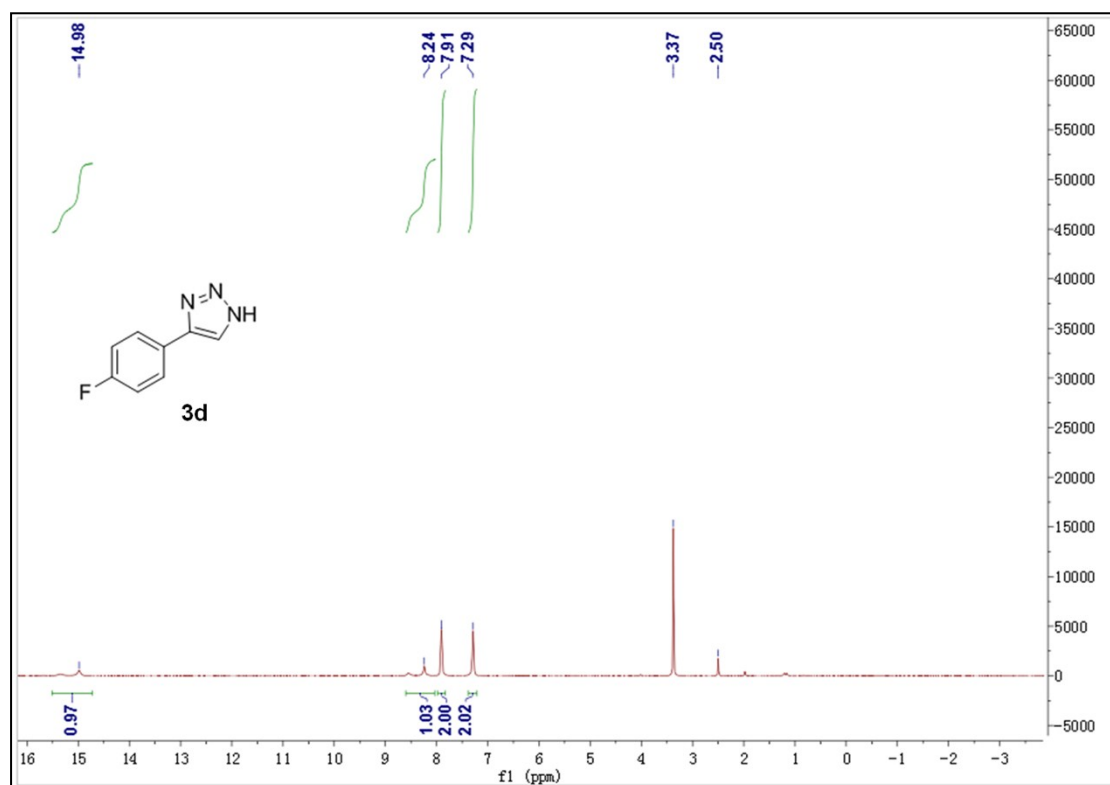


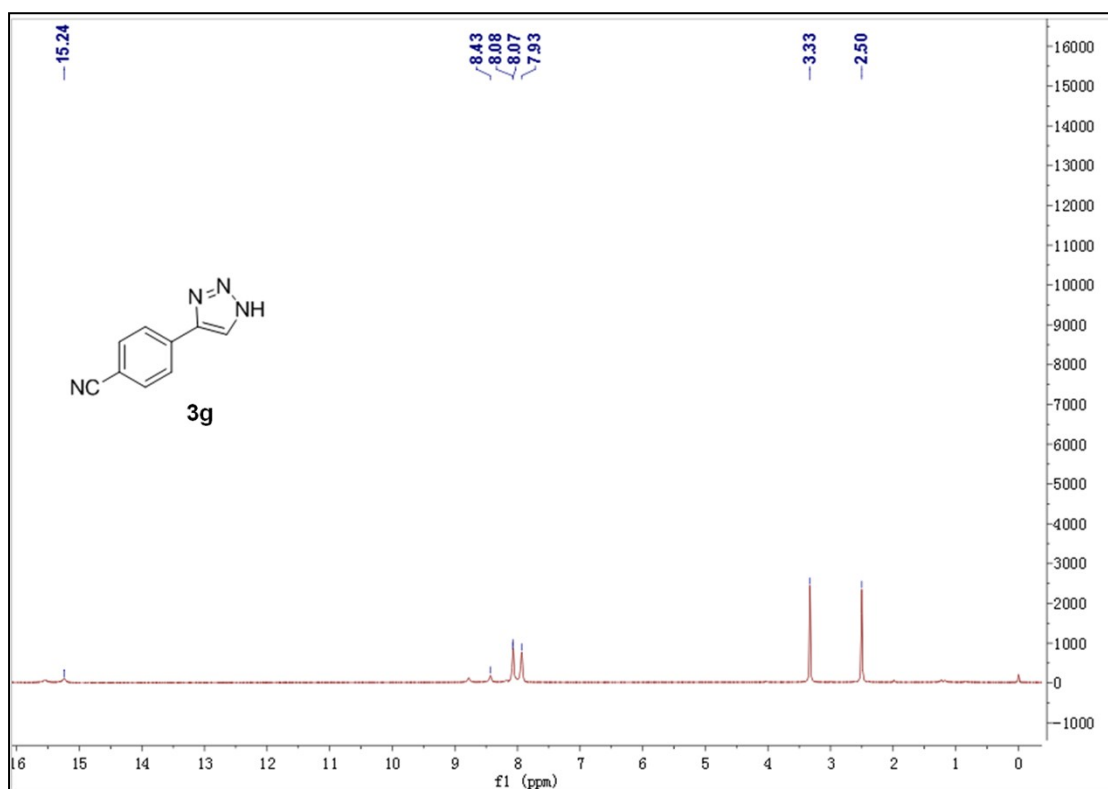
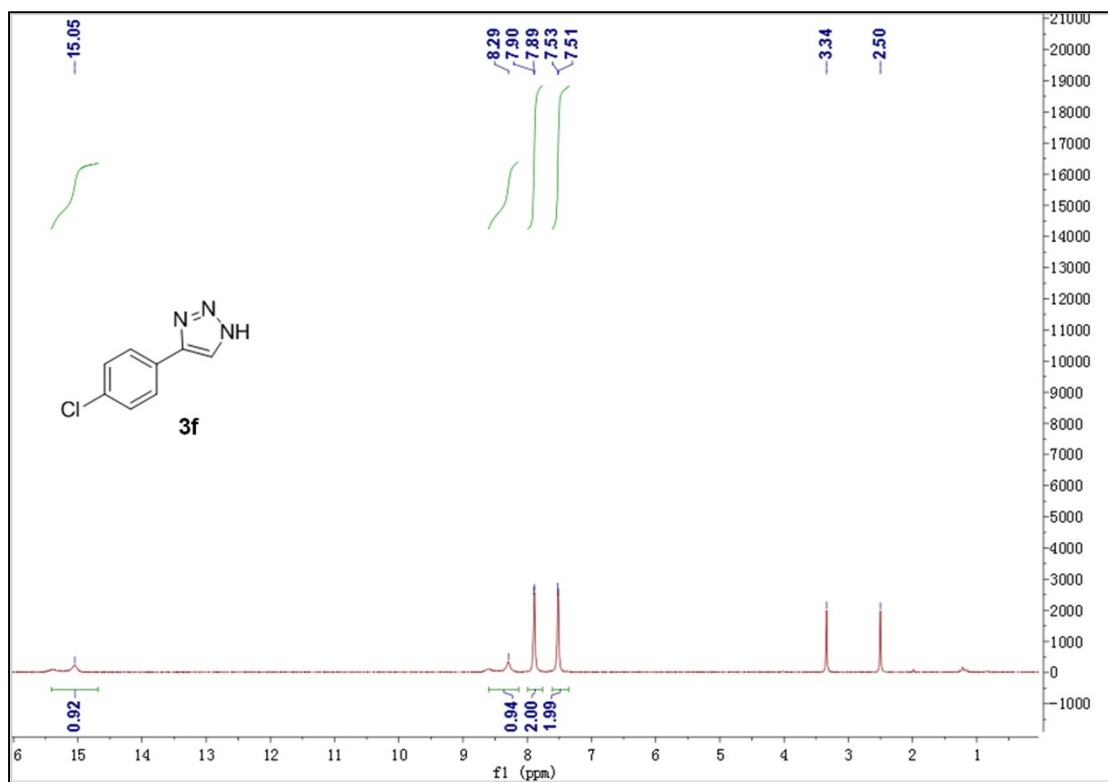


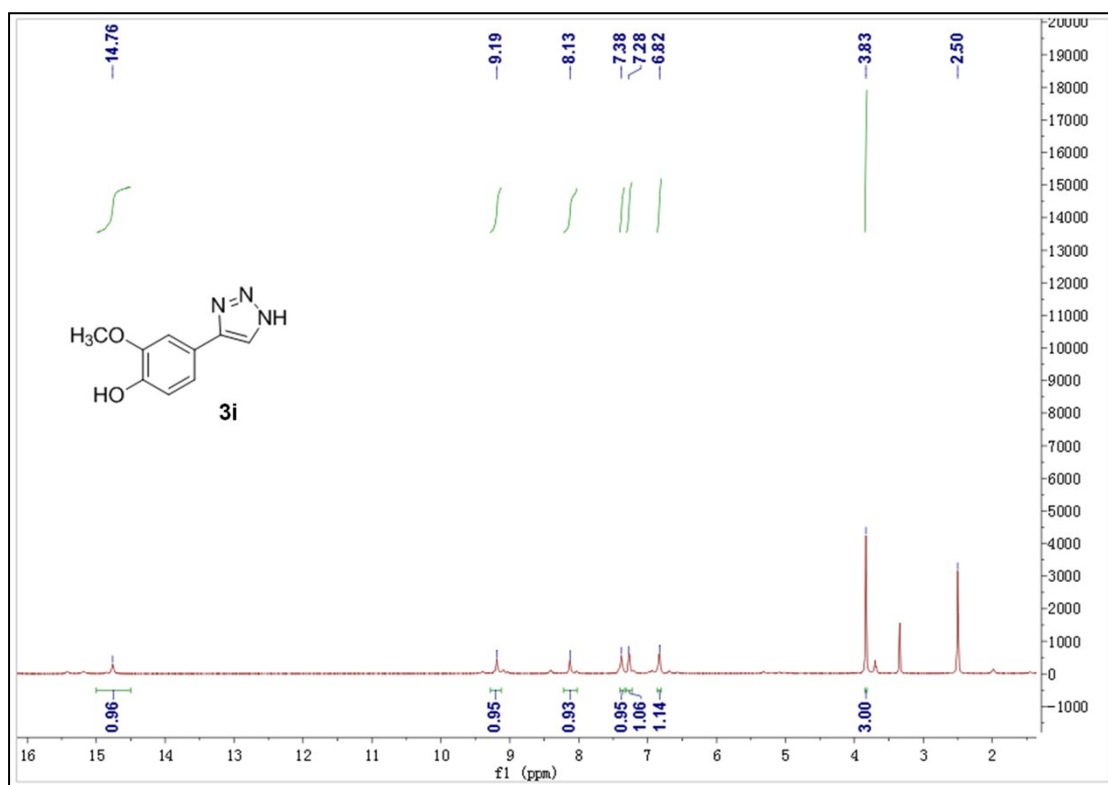
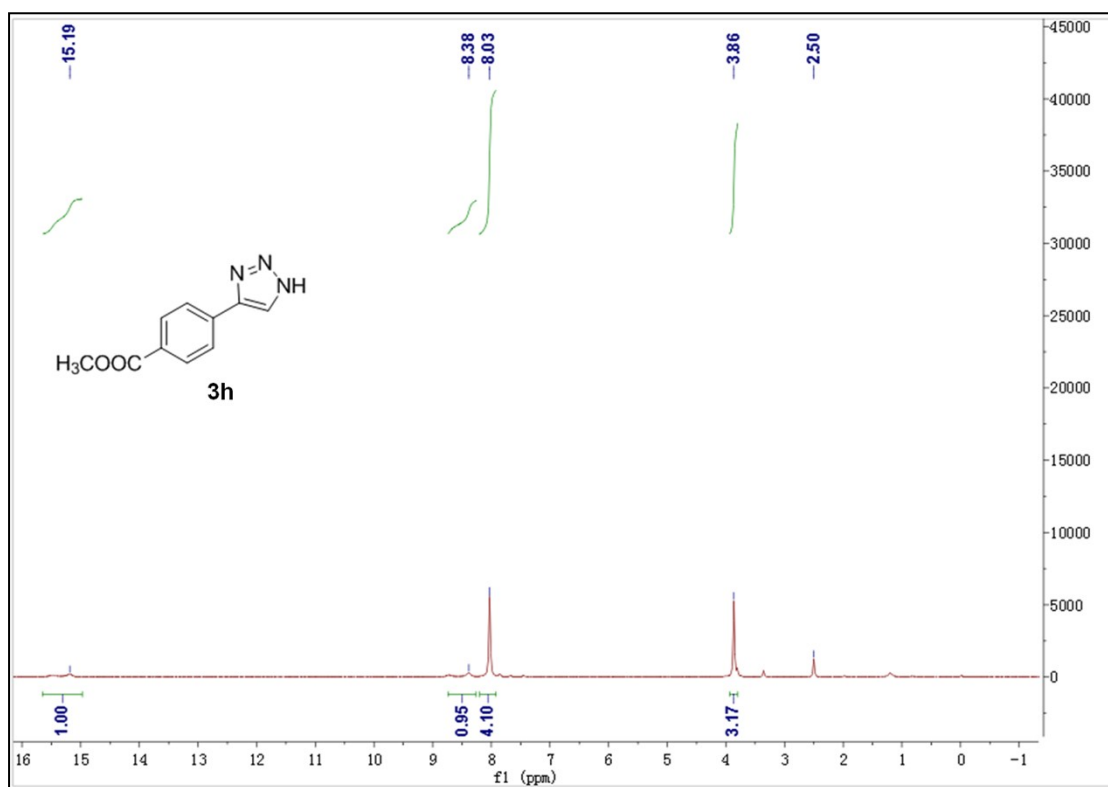












¹³C NMR for all compounds

