

Supporting Information

Photocatalytic oxidation of glucose in water to value-added chemicals by zinc oxide-supported cobalt thioporphyrazine

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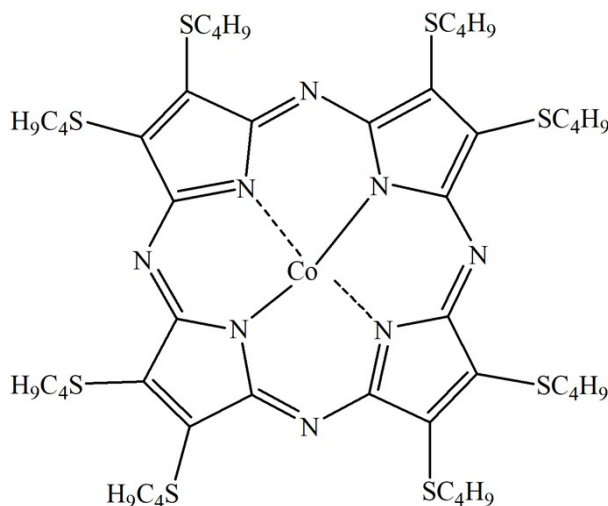


Fig. S1. Molecular structure of cobalt tetra(2,3-bis(butylthio)maleonitrile) porphyrazine (CoPzS₈)

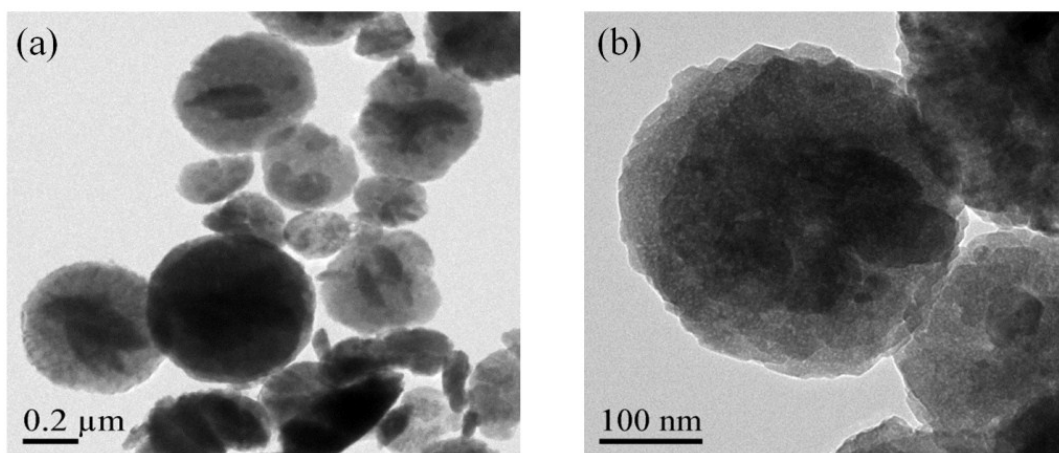


Fig. S2. TEM images of prepared ZnO.

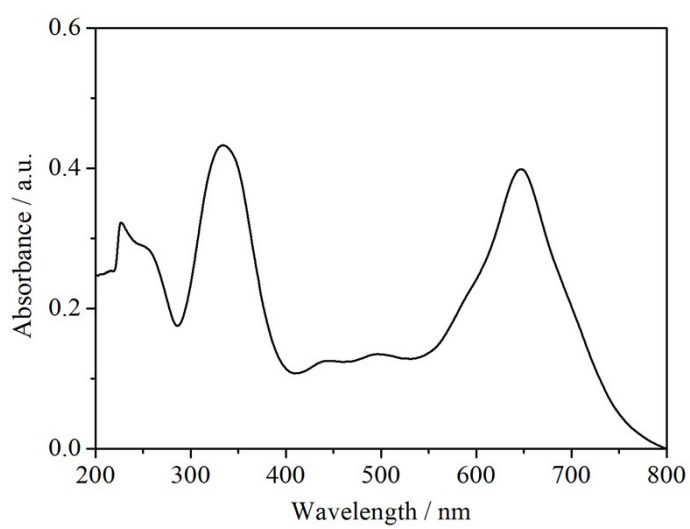
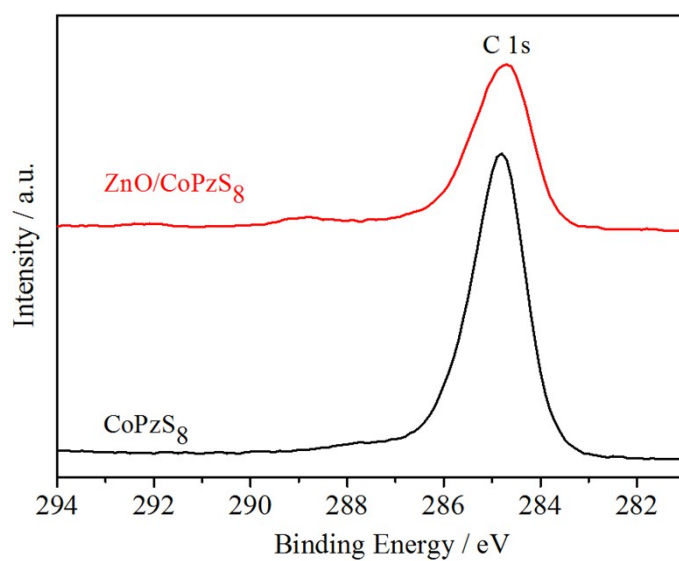


Fig. S3. UV-vis spectrum of CoPzS₈ in dichloromethane.



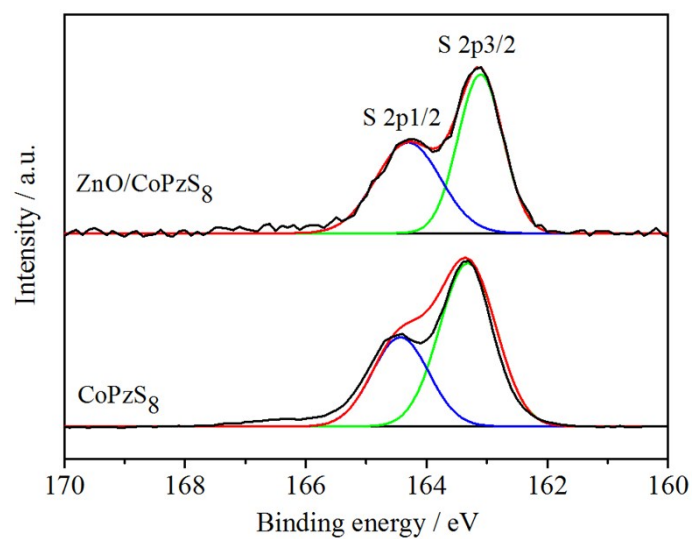
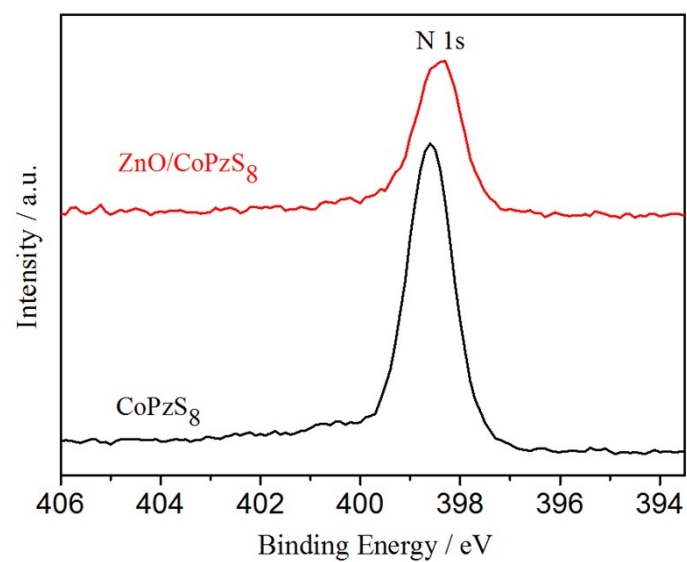
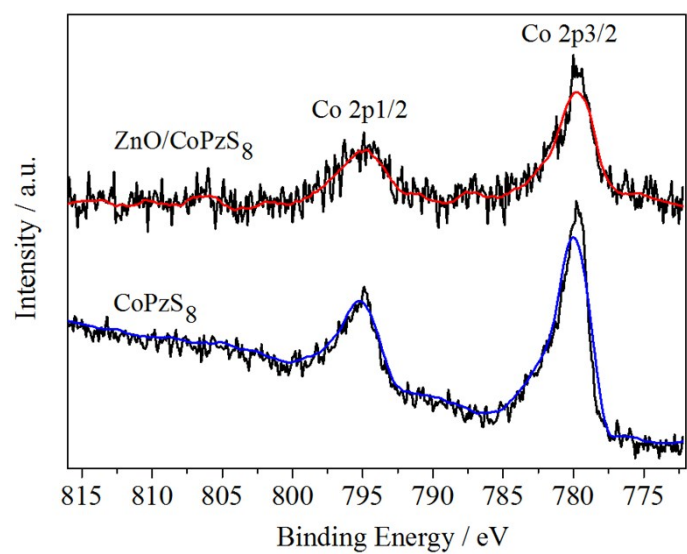


Fig. S4. The high resolution XPS spectra in C 1s, Co 2P, N 1s and S 2p for pure CoPzS₈ and ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%).

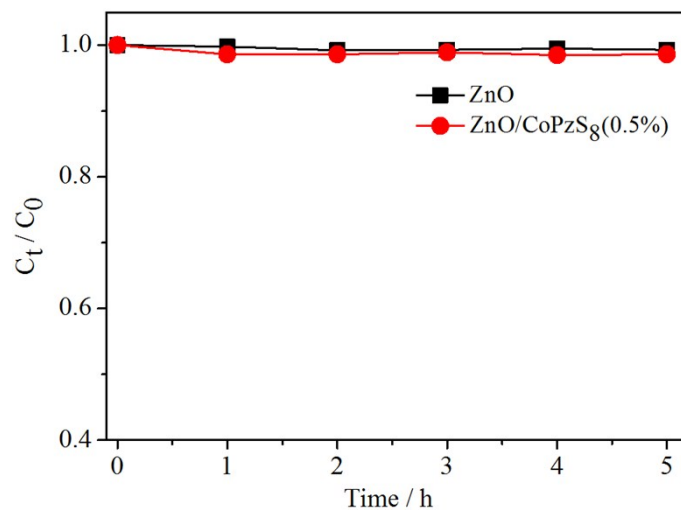
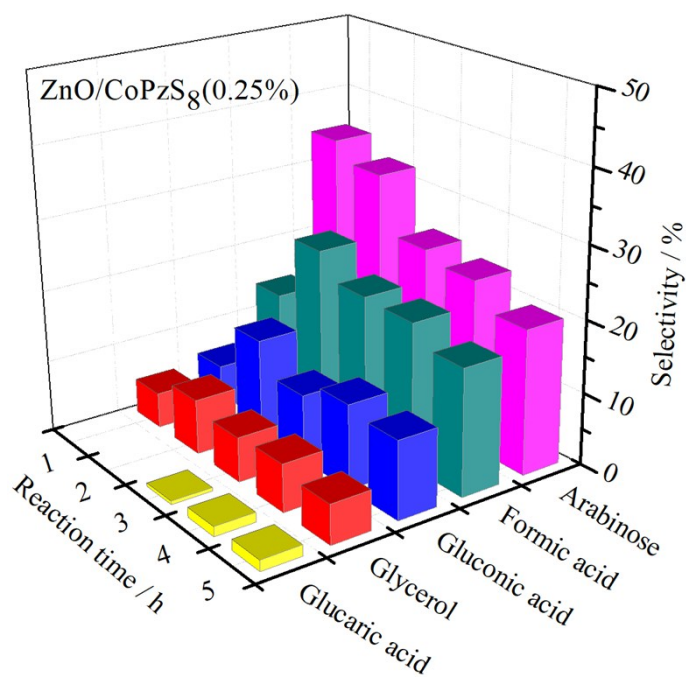


Fig. S5. The adsorption of aqueous glucose on the ZnO and ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%). Conditions: photocatalyst (20 mg), glucose (8 mmol·L⁻¹).



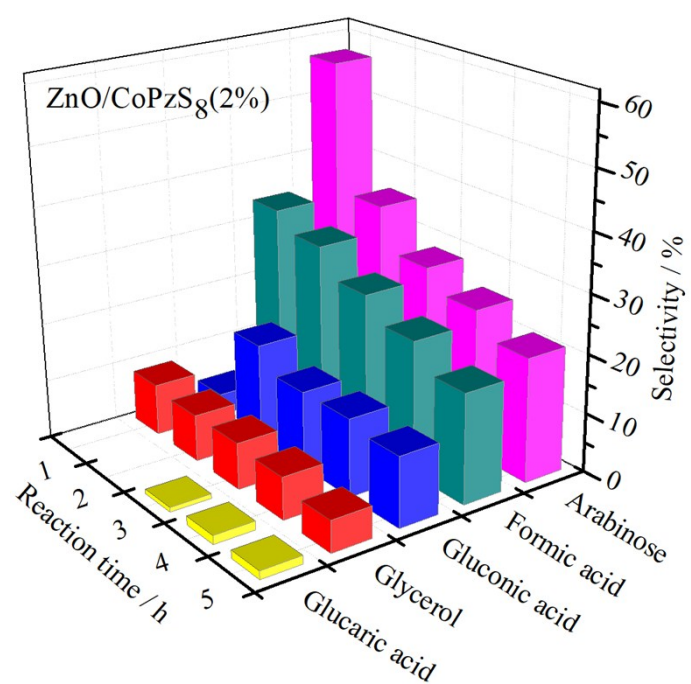
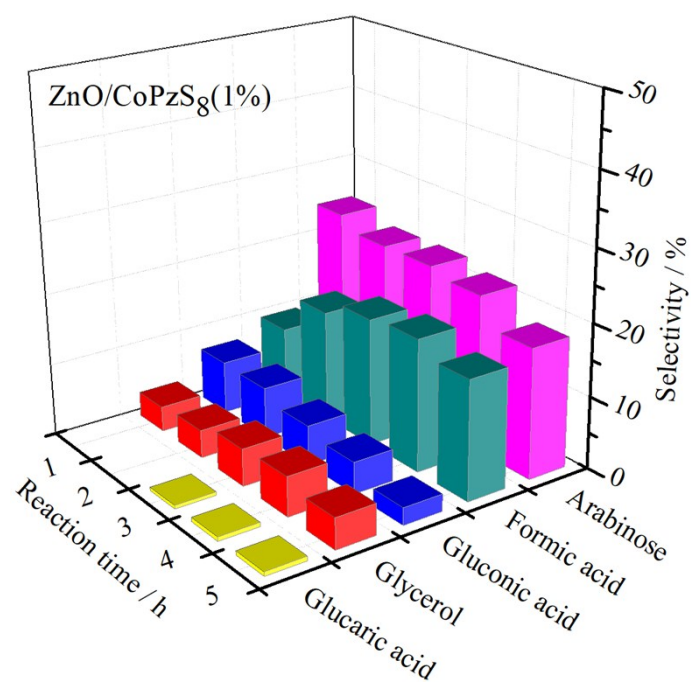
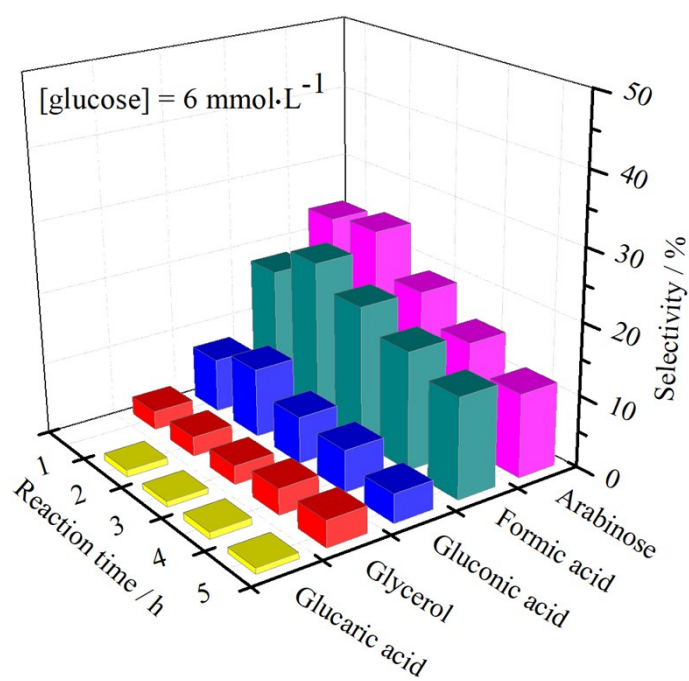
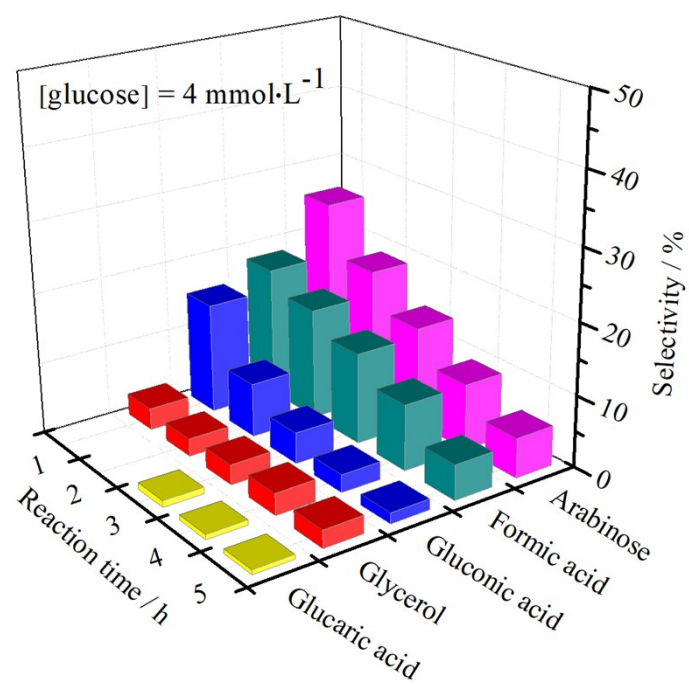


Fig. S6. The selectivity of glucose oxidation products under different loading amounts of CoPzS₈. Reaction conditions: photocatalyst (20 mg), glucose (8 mmol·L⁻¹), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 w·cm⁻²).



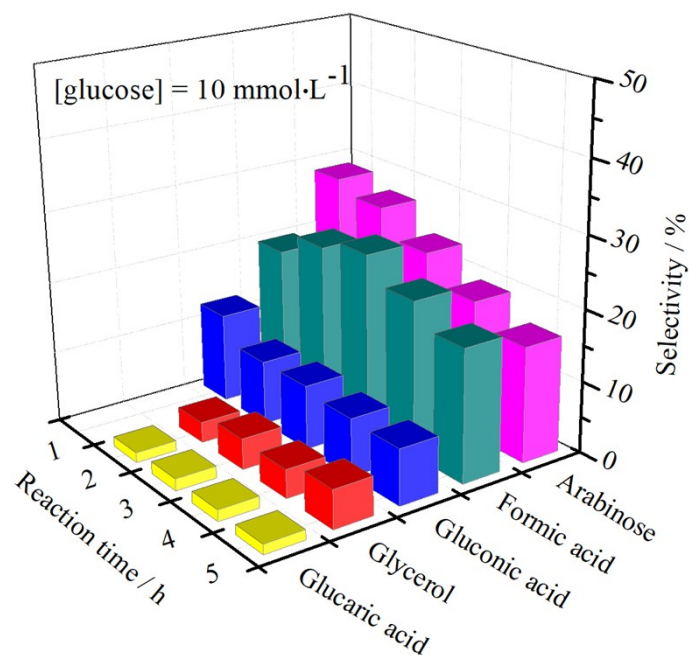


Fig. S7. The selectivity of glucose oxidation products under different glucose concentrations in presence of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%). Reaction conditions: ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) (20 mg), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), Light intensity (1.5 W·cm⁻²).

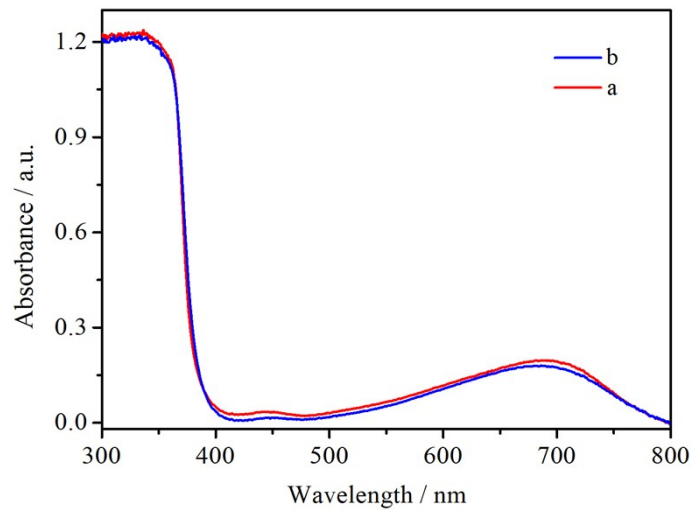


Fig. S8. UV-Vis diffuse reflectance spectra (DRS) of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) before and after light reaction for 5 h. (a) before light reaction; (b) light reaction for 5 h in presence of glucose.

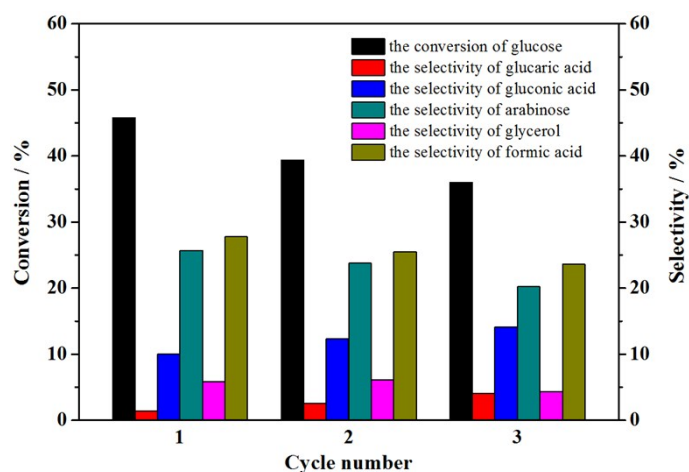


Fig. S9. Reusability of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) for photocatalytic oxidation of glucose in water under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) (20 mg), glucose (8 mmol·L⁻¹), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 W·cm⁻²), reaction of 3 h.

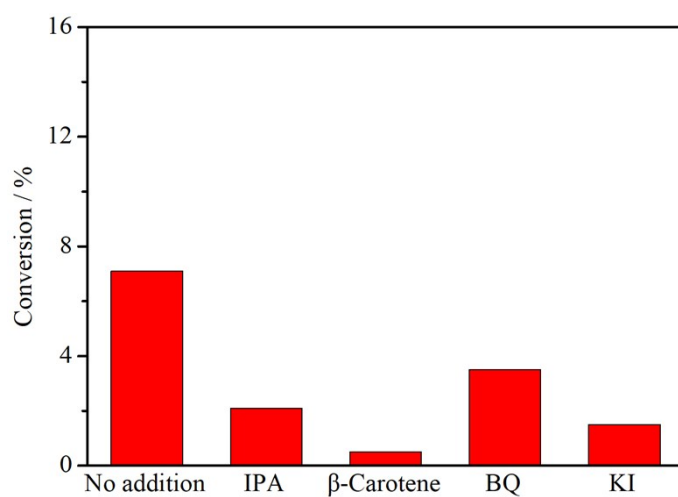


Fig. S10. Effect of scavenger agents on the photocatalytic conversion of glucose in presence of ZnO under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: ZnO (20 mg), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 W·cm⁻²), reaction of 2 h, isopropanol (IPA, 800 mmol·L⁻¹), β-carotene (16 mmol·L⁻¹), potassium iodide (KI, 800 mmol·L⁻¹), BQ (400 mmol·L⁻¹).

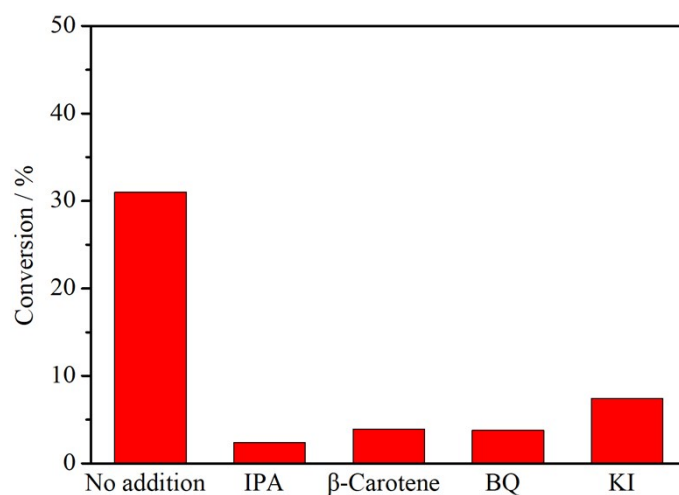


Fig. S11. Effect of scavenger agents on the photocatalytic conversion of glucose in presence of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) (20 mg), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 W·cm⁻²), reaction of 2 h, isopropanol (IPA, 800 mmol·L⁻¹), β-carotene (16 mmol·L⁻¹), potassium iodide (KI, 800 mmol·L⁻¹), BQ (400 mmol·L⁻¹).

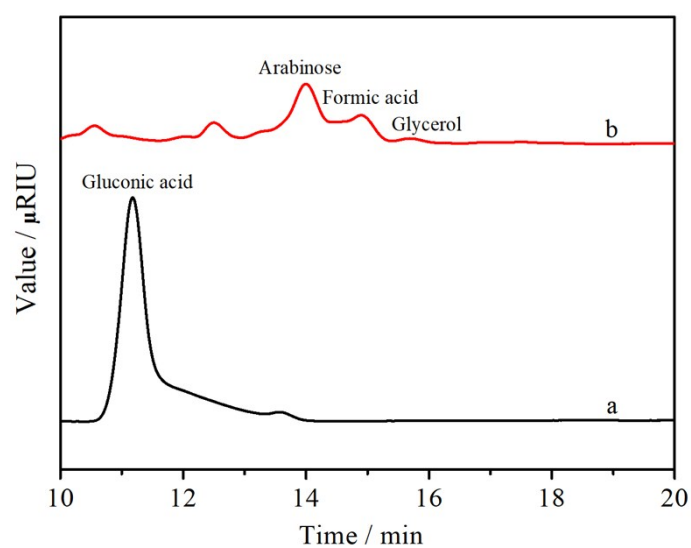


Fig. S12. The photocatalytic conversion of aqueous gluconic acid in presence of ZnO under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: ZnO (20 mg), gluconic acid (1 mmol·L⁻¹), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 W·cm⁻²). (a) before reaction; (b) reaction of 3 h.

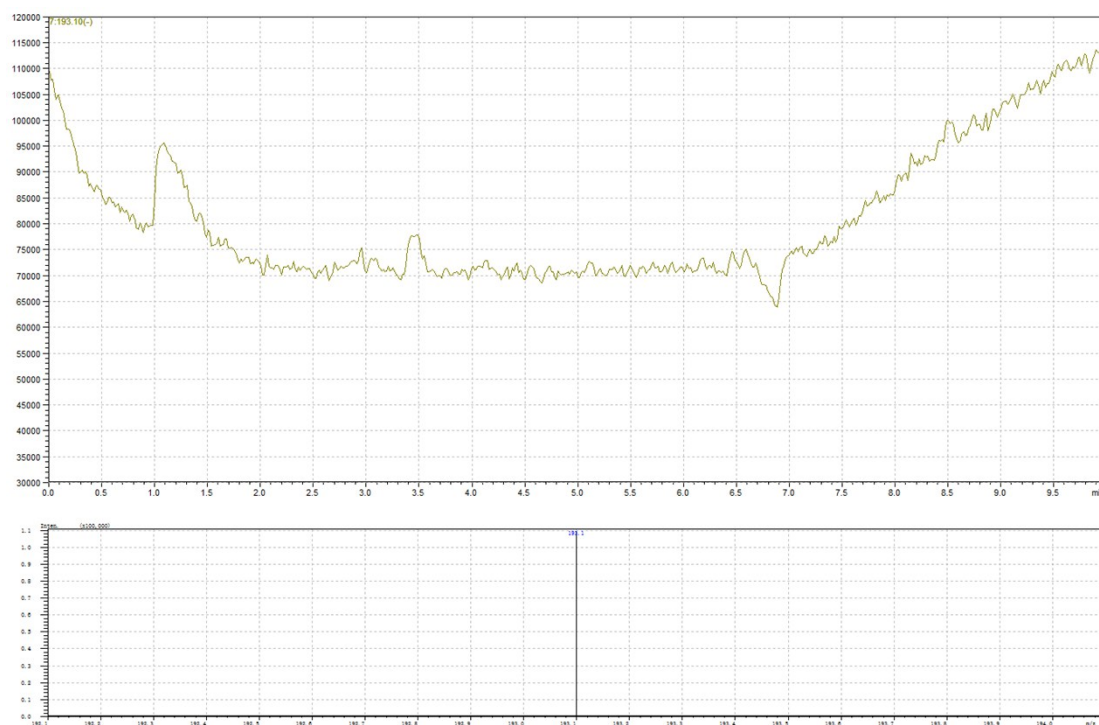


Fig. S13. HPLC-MS spectrum of glucuronic acid generated from the oxidation of glucose in presence of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%).

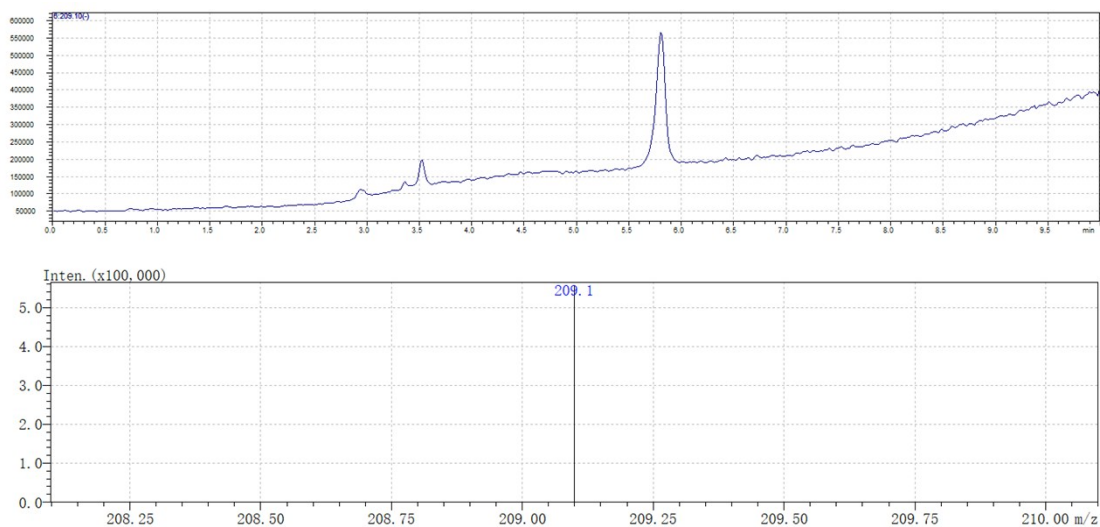


Fig. S14. HPLC-MS spectrum of glucaric acid generated from the photocatalytic conversion of aqueous glucuronic acid in presence of ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: ZnO/CoPzS₈(0.5%) (20 mg), glucuronic acid (1 mmol·L⁻¹), air (20 mL·min⁻¹), light intensity (1.5 w·cm⁻²).

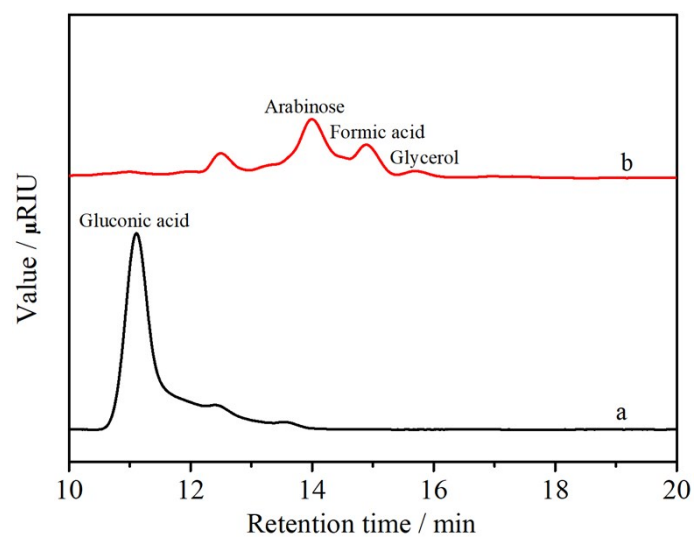


Fig. S15. The photocatalytic conversion of aqueous gluconic acid in presence of $\text{ZnO/CoPzS}_8(0.5\%)$ under simulated sunlight irradiation. Reaction conditions: $\text{ZnO/CoPzS}_8(0.5\%)$ (20 mg), gluconic acid ($8 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), air ($20 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$), light intensity ($1.5 \text{ W}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$). (a) before reaction; (b) reaction of 1 h.