

Electronic Supplementary Information for
**Glucose production from saccharides using layered transition metal oxide and
exfoliated nanosheets as a water-tolerant solid acid catalyst**

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Experimental:

Catalyst Preparation

LiNbMoO₆ was obtained by calcination of a stoichiometric mixture of Li₂CO₃, Nb₂O₅, and MoO₃ at 853 K for 24 h with one intermediate grinding. The proton-exchange reaction was carried out by shaking the Li form in 1 M HNO₃ at room temperature for 1 week.

HTiNbO₅ nanosheets were prepared by exfoliation – aggregation of layered HTiNbO₅. Exfoliated TiNbO₅⁻ sheets were obtained by adding 15 wt% tetra(*n*-butylammonium)hydroxide (TBA⁺OH⁻) solution to 150 mL of distilled water containing 2.0 g of layered HTiNbO₅. The suspension was then centrifuged, and the supernatant solution was collected. The addition of dilute HNO₃ aqueous solution to 30 mL of the nanosheet solution resulted in immediate random aggregation of the nanosheets as a precipitate. The aggregated samples was washed with water and dried in air.

Table S1: Hydrolysis of starch over HNbMoO_6^a

Amount of starch / g	Amount of water / mL	Reaction time /h	Yields of products /mmol			Turnover number
			Glucose	Fructose	Hydroxyme thyl furfural	
0.1	5	15	0.116	n.d.	n.d.	0.31
0.1	5	72	0.249	n.d.	0.136	1.01
0.1	2	15	0.170	0.053	0.238	1.21
0.2	2	15	0.324	0.033	0.191	1.44

^a Reaction conditions: starch (0.1 or 0.2g), H_2O (2 or 5 mL), catalyst (0.2g), 373 K.

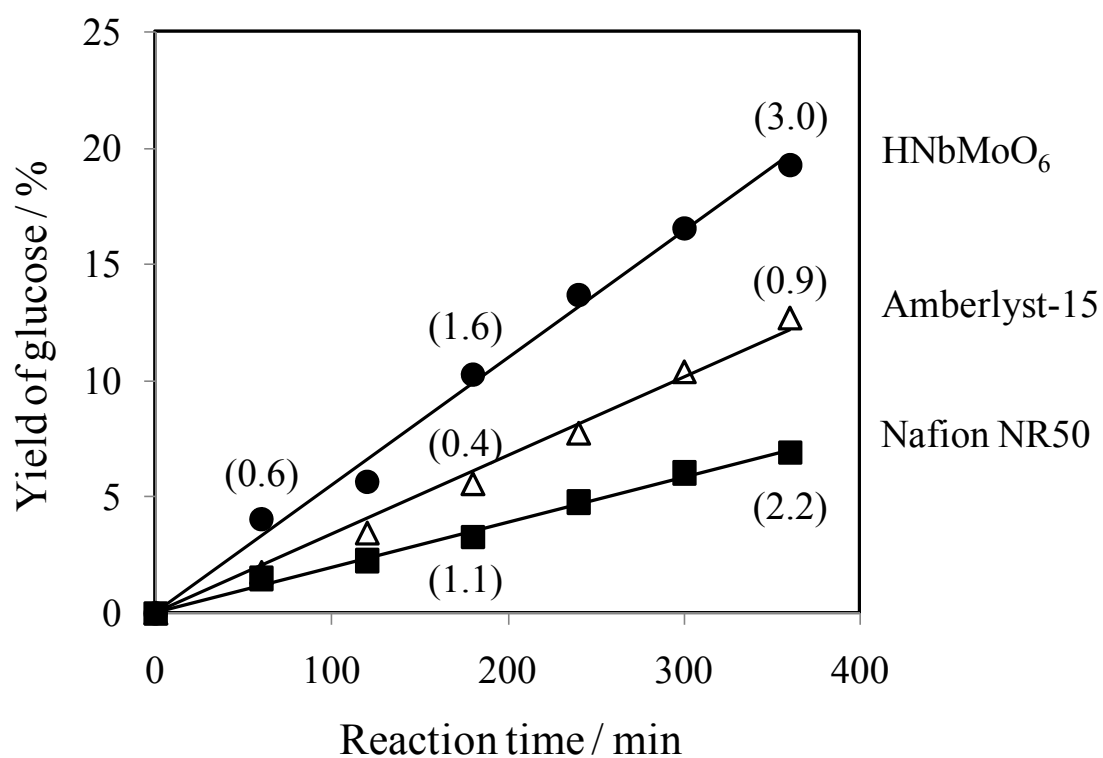


Figure S1: Time courses of cellobiose hydrolysis over layered HNbMoO₆, Amberlyst-15 and Nafion NR50. Values in parentheses are turnover number.

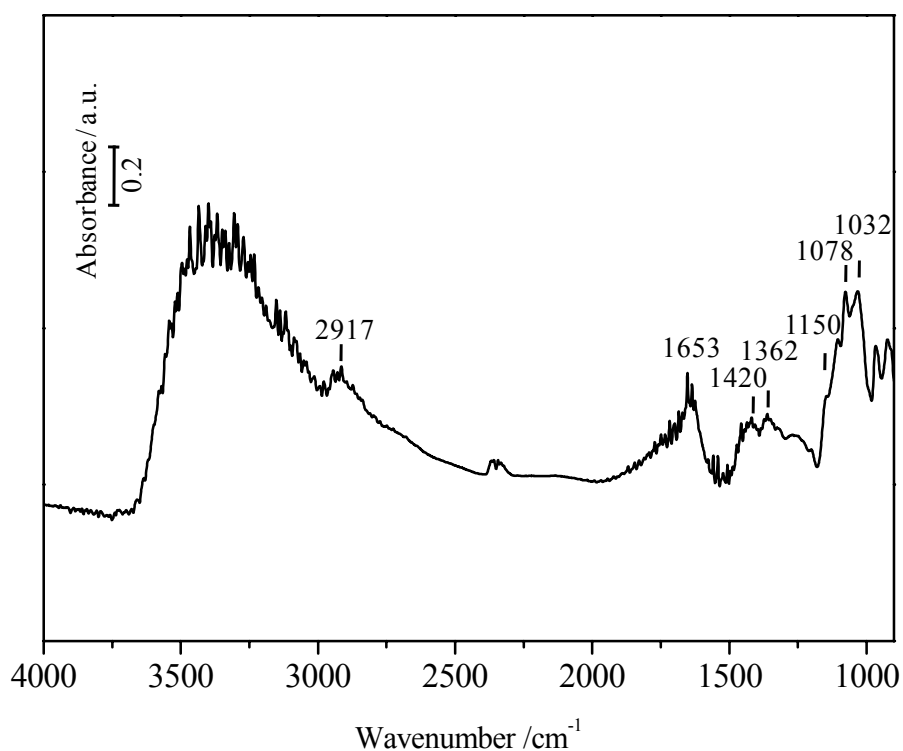


Figure S2: FT-IR spectrum for glucose-intercalated HNbMoO₆.

Assignments: 2917 cm⁻¹ (C-H stretch), 1420 cm⁻¹ (CH deformation), 1362 cm⁻¹ (CH deformation), 1150 cm⁻¹ (C-O stretch), 1078 cm⁻¹ (CO/CC stretch), 1032 cm⁻¹ (CO/CC stretch)