

Supplementary Information

Conversion of 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural to a Cyclopentanone Derivative by Ring Rearrangement over Supported Au Nanoparticles

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Material.

Nb₂O₅ was obtained by calcination of niobium oxalate supplied from CBMM at 773 K under air. TiO₂ (JRC-TIO-8), Al₂O₃ (JRC-ALO-8), CeO₂ (Rhodia), ZrO₂ (JRC-ZRO-5), and silica-alumina (JRC-SAH-1, denoted as SA) were supplied from the committee of reference catalyst, Catalysis society of Japan. Hydrotalcite (denoted as HT) was obtained from Kyowa Chemical Industry Co. Ltd. La₂O₃, HAuCl₄, H₂PtCl₆, RuCl₃, and NaOH were purchased from Kishida Chemical Co., Ltd. 2,5-Hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) was obtained from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

Catalyst preparation.

Supported Au catalysts were prepared by deposition-precipitation method. A 1 M NaOH aqueous solution was added dropwise to a suspension of supports (0.99 g) in 50 mL of 1 mM HAuCl₄ aqueous solution, and the pH of the solution was adjusted to ca. 7. The suspension was stirred at 343 K for 1 h, followed by centrifugation. The resulting residue was washed with ca. 40 mL of water and centrifuged. The washing process was repeated 5 times. The resulting powder was dried at 353 K, and calcined under air at 573 K to prepare various metal oxides supported Au catalysts.

As references, Pt/Nb₂O₅ and Pd/Nb₂O₅ was prepared by impregnation method to be 1wt% of metal loading by using H₂PtCl₆ and Pd(NO₃)₂ as metal precursor. After the suspension containing metal precursor and Nb₂O₅ in water was stirred under 343 K for 1h, the suspension was evaporated to dryness. Resulting powder was dried at 353 K, and calcined at 573 K under air. Ru/Nb₂O₅ was prepared in the same method as Au/Nb₂O₅ using RuCl₃ as a precursor. To a suspension of Nb₂O₅ (0.99 g) in 50 mL of 2 mM RuCl₃ aqueous solution, A 1 M NaOH aqueous solution was added dropwise to adjust the pH of the solution to ca. 7. The suspension was stirred at 343 K for 1 h. After centrifugation, the residue was washed with ca. 40 mL of water. The washing process was repeated 5 times. The resulting powder was dried at 353 K, and then calcined under air at 573 K.

Catalytic test.

In a typical reaction, 3 mL of 0.067 M HMF aqueous solution and 10 mg of a supported catalyst were added to an autoclave with a gas in- and outlet (30mL, Taiatsu Techno Co., TVS-1 type). Prior to the reaction, the catalysts were pretreated under H₂ at 473 K and subsequently under O₂ at 473 K. The reaction was conducted under 8 MPa of H₂ at 413 K, after 5 times of replacement of air in an autoclave by ca. 1 MPa of H₂. Sample analysis was performed using a gas chromatograph (SHIMADZU GC-14A) equipped with FID with Ultra ALLOY⁺-5 capillary column (Frontier Laboratories Ltd.). Products were identified by using a NMR spectrometer (Varian, INOVA-500, 500 MHz) and GC-MS (SHIMADZU-QP5000). Prior to the NMR analysis, the products were purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluted with ethyl acetate or ethyl acetate/methanol (10:1).

Reaction of BHF under N₂

We checked the reaction of BHF over Au/Nb₂O₅ under N₂ (BHF: 3 mL aqueous solution, 0.067 M; Temp.: 413 K; Time: 4 h). As a result, 63% yield of HCPEN was obtained. This result supports Scheme 1.

Recycle test.

After the reaction using Au/Nb₂O₅, the suspension was filtered off, and the residue was washed with 20 mL of acetone. This washing process was repeated 3 times, and also operated with 20 mL of water. After the dryness at 353 K, the resulting Au/Nb₂O₅ powder was pretreated and applied to the reaction as described above.

Catalyst characterization.

Au L₃ edge XAFS measurement was carried out on the BL9C beamline of the Photon Factory (2.5 GeV) with a Si(111) two-crystal monochromator. The XAFS spectra of supported Au catalysts were recorded in fluorescence mode using a Lytle detector, and those of Au foil and Au₂O₃ references in transmission mode. The X-ray energy was calibrated with a spectrum of Cu foil at 8980 eV. Data reduction of XAFS spectra was performed using REX2000 program Ver. 2.5.9 (Rigaku Co.). Curve-fitting of the Fourier-filtered EXAFS spectra was performed using ab initio-calculated phases and amplitudes from the program FEFF 8.

FT-IR spectra were recorded on a JASCO FT/IR-6100 (JASCO Co.) with a 4 cm⁻¹ of resolution. A supported Au catalyst (30-50 mg) was pressed into a wafer with 20 mm diameter. The wafer was pretreated under 10%O₂/Ar flow (100 mL min⁻¹) at 473 K for 30 min, and then exposed to pyridine vapor (12.4 μmol) under Ar flow (90 mL min⁻¹) at 423 K to investigate the acidity of Au catalyst.

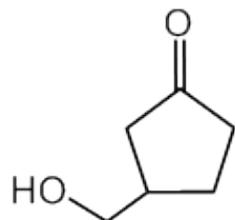
Au/Nb₂O₅ before and after the reaction for 12 h were observed using HITACHI H-800 transmission electron microscope operated at 200 kV.

The loading amount of supported Au catalysts was determined using an inductively-coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometer (Thermo Jarrel Ash IRIS/AP).

Table S1. The Au loading of various supported Au catalysts determined by ICP.

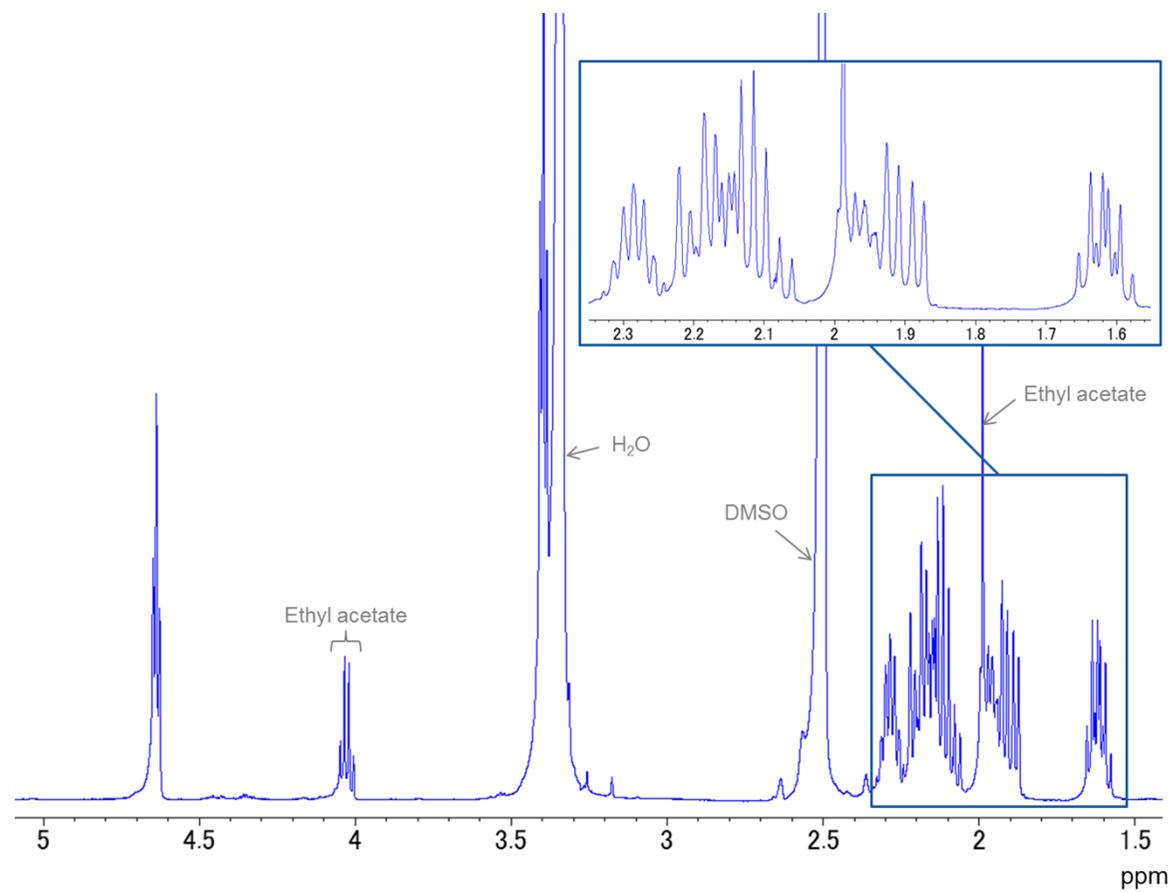
Catalyst	Au loading (wt%)
Au/Nb ₂ O ₅	0.56
Au/ Nb ₂ O ₅ after catalytic test for 12 h	0.56
Au/Al ₂ O ₃	0.60
Au/ZrO ₂	0.70
Au/TiO ₂	0.77
Au/SA	0.28
Au/La ₂ O ₃	0.70
Au/CeO ₂	0.69
Au/HT	0.60

HCPN

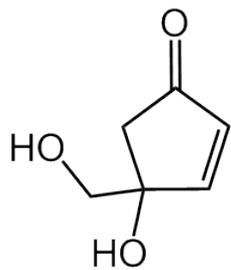


GC-MS: $m/z = 114 [M]^+$

NMR chart (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz)

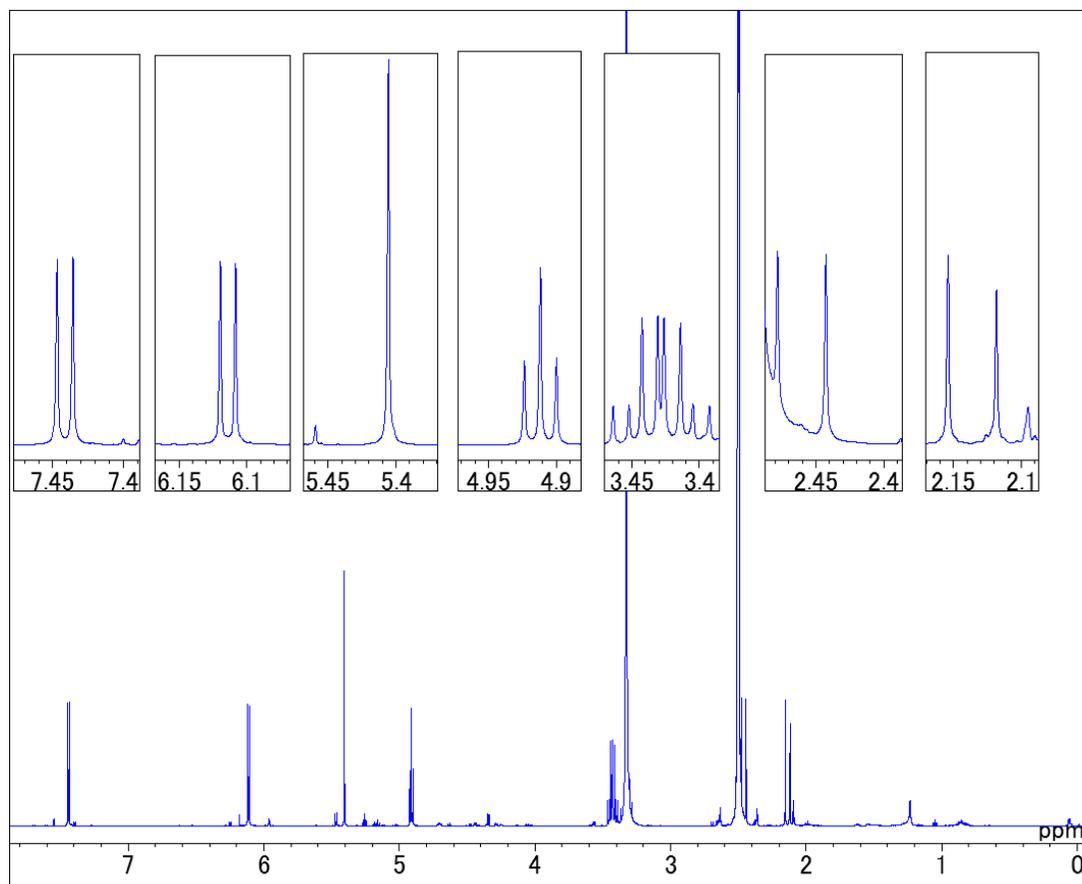


HCPEN

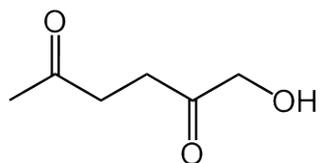


GC-MS: $m/z = 128 [M]^+$

NMR chart (DMSO- d_6 , 500 MHz)

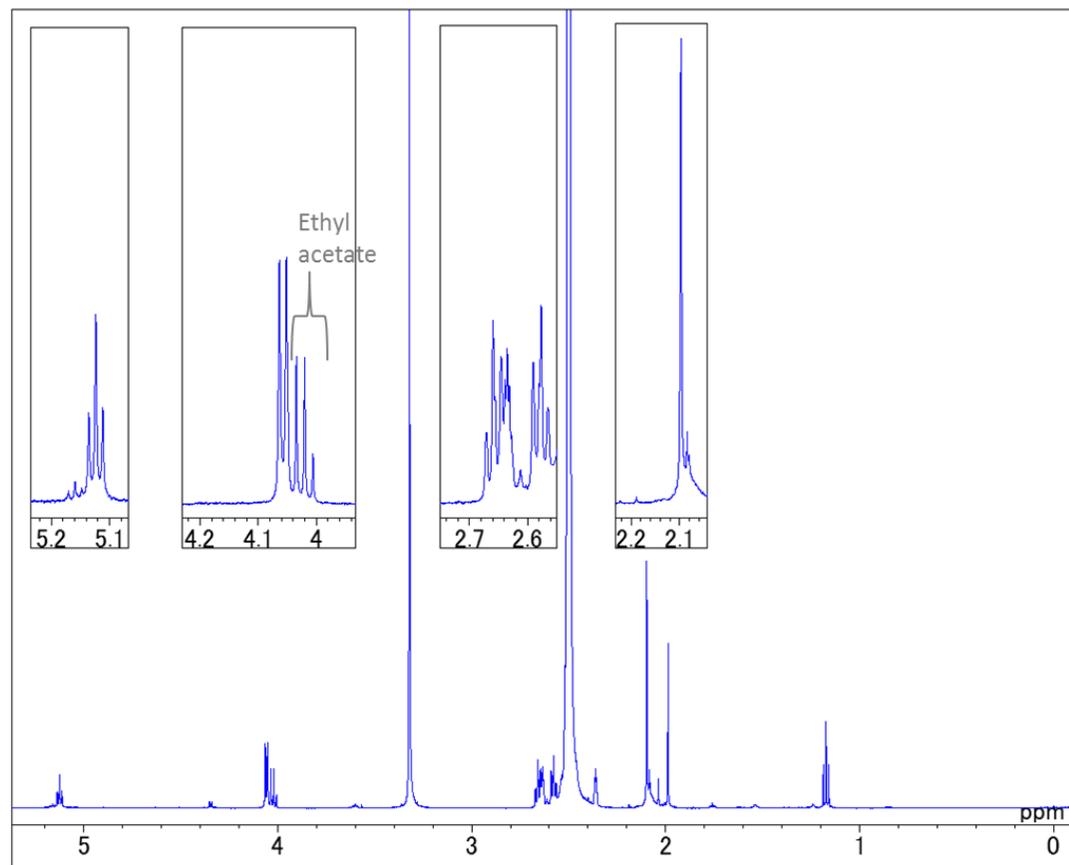


HHD

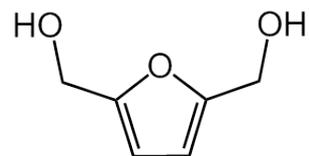


GC-MS: $m/z = 131 [M+H]^+$

NMR chart (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz)

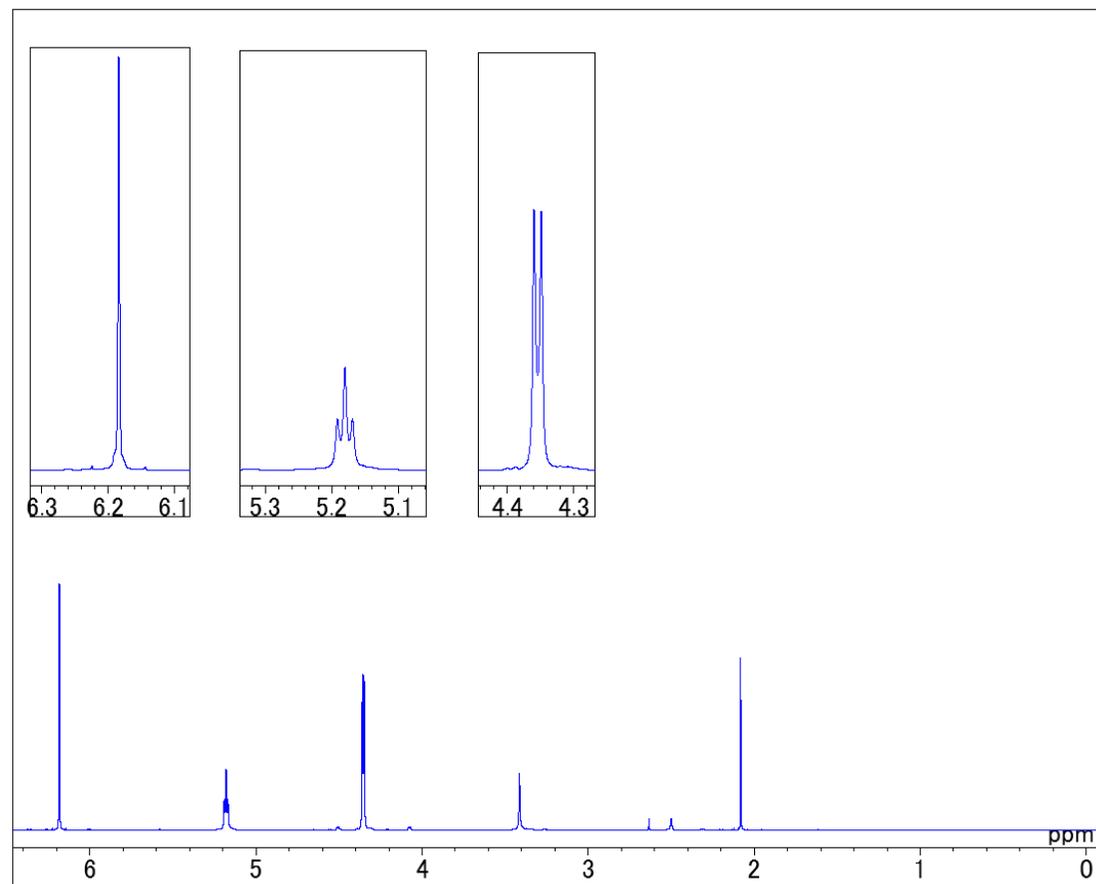


BHF



GC-MS: $m/z = 128 [M]^+$

NMR chart (DMSO-d₆, 500 MHz)



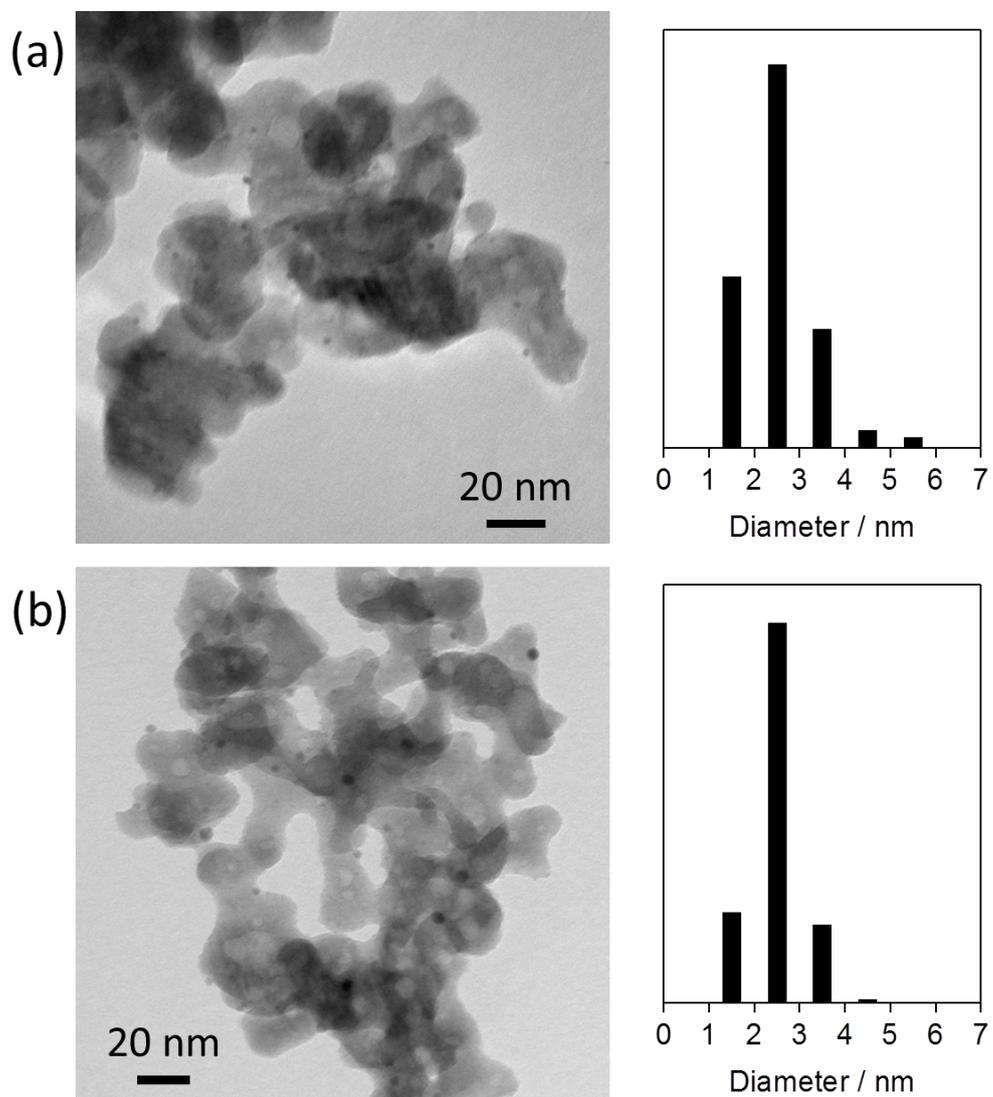


Figure S1. Typical TEM images and histograms of Au/Nb₂O₅ (a) before and (b) after the reaction for 12 h. The size of gold nanoparticles before and after the reaction was 2.5 ± 0.7 nm and 2.5 ± 0.5 nm, respectively.

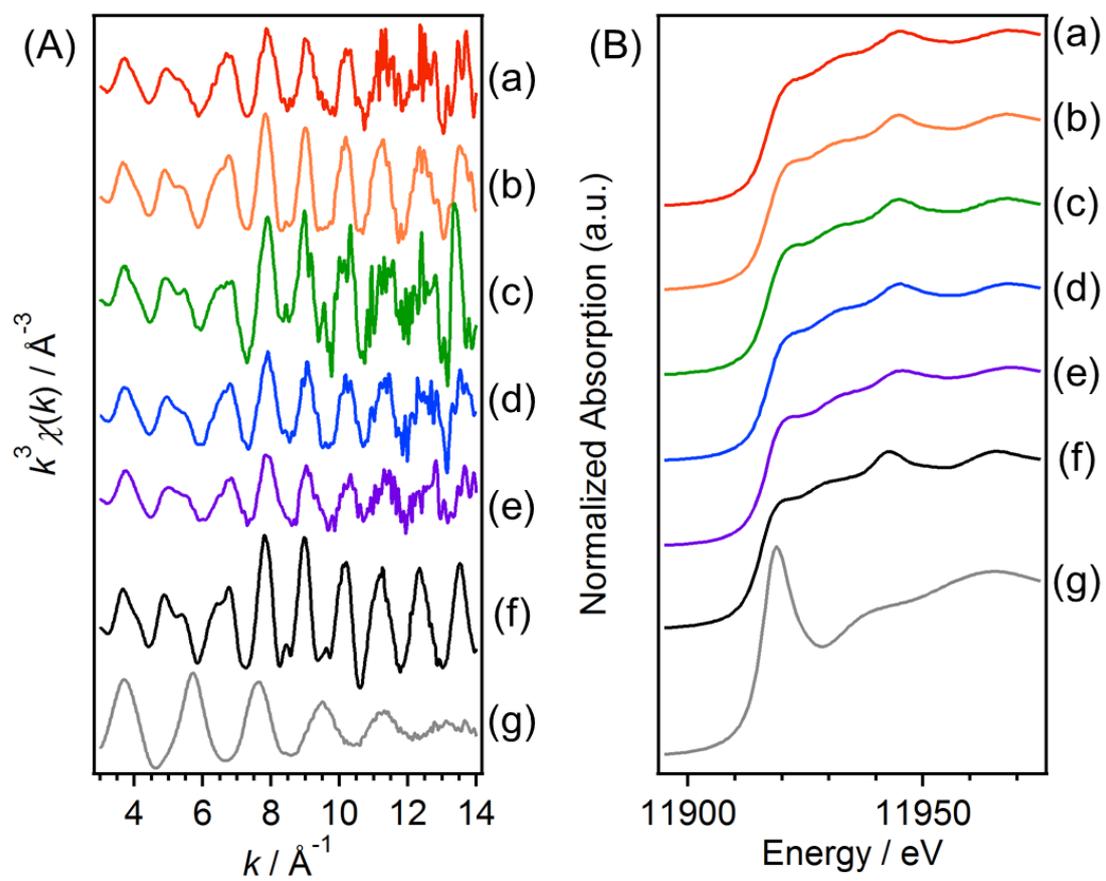


Figure S2. (A) EXAFS spectra and (B) XANES spectra of (a) Au/Nb₂O₅, (b) Au/Al₂O₃ (c) Au/ZrO₂, (d) Au/TiO₂, and (e) Au/SA.

Table S2. Results of curve-fitting analysis of Au-Au scattering of supported Au catalysts.

Catalyst	C.N. ^a	$r / \text{\AA}$ ^b	$\sigma / \text{\AA}$ ^c	R ^d
Au/Nb ₂ O ₅	9.0	2.82	0.100	0.35
Au/Al ₂ O ₃	11.9	2.84	0.096	0.04
Au/ZrO ₂	11.6	2.83	0.098	0.35
Au/TiO ₂	10.0	2.82	0.100	0.024
Au/SA	8.1	2.80	0.106	0.253

r fitting range: 2.34-3.18 \AA . k fitting range: 3.4-14 \AA^{-1} . ^a Coordination number. ^b Interatomic distance. ^c Debye-Waller factor. ^d So called R factor: $R = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \{k^3 \chi_{obs}(k) - k^3 \chi_{cal}(k)\}^2}{\sum \{k^3 \chi_{obs}(k)\}^2}}$.