Electronic Supplementary Information

Photocatalytic valorization of furfural to value-added chemicals via mesoporous carbon nitride: A possibility through metal-free pathway

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1. Characterization of SGCN



Figure S1. a) TEM image of SGCN, and b) FT-IR spectra of SGCN.

Entry	Catalyst	C atomic %	N atomic %	O atomic
1	SGCN	58.30	40.75	0.95
2	SGCN After 4 th cycle	55.54	42.37	2.10

2. Experimental analysis











Figure S4. MS graph of succinic anhydride from photo catalytic FUR oxidation by SGCN.



Figure S5. MS graph of cis-beta-formylacrylic acid from photocatalytic FUR oxidation by SGCN.



Figure S6. MS graph of 5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone from photo catalytic FUR oxidation by SGCN.



Figure S7. GC profile showing concentration of gaseous CO_x after FUR photo-oxidation by SGCN.







Figure S9. GC-MS chromatogram of FUR and reaction mixture at 12, 24 and 30 h.





Figure S11. XRD pattern of SGCN and SGCN after recyclability tests for 4 cycles.



Figure S12 a) XPS survey scan of SGCN and b) XPS survey scan of SGCN after 4th cycle.



Figure S13 FT-IR spectra of SGCN before and after 4th cycle.



Figure S14. UV–Vis spectra of DHN in presence of SGCN.

The DPD control experiment:

Initially, the DPD was added to the reaction mixture (0.11 mmol, 5 ml ACN) in the presence of SGCN and kept for magnetic stirring under visible light irradiation (> 420 nm). As the reaction proceeds, no change in the spectra was observed. In other words, no absorption was seen in the range of 400-500 nm which is the characteristic peak for DPD radical cation formed by the DPD oxidation in presence of H_2O_2 . Thus, this confirmed that there was no H_2O_2 generation during the reaction.



Figure S15. UV-Vis absorption spectra of the reaction mixture (Furfural, 5ml ACN) with SGCN in the presence of visible light Xe lamp (> 420 nm) after adding N, N-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (DPD).



Figure S16. GC-MS chromatogram of furoic acid photo-oxidation by SGCN.



Figure S17. GC-MS chromatogram of furan photo-oxidation by SGCN.



Figure S18. MS graph of 2(5H)-furanone from photocatalytic furan oxidation by SGCN.

3. Comparative table of FUR oxidation.

 Table S2: FUR oxidation into maleic anhydride, furanone derivatives and acids - a comparative study.

S.	Catalyst	Conditions	Conv. (%)	Products (selectivity %)	Reference
No.					
1.	VO–NH ₂ -GO	Thermal Acetic acid 10.0 mL, 90 °C, O ₂ 20 bar and 8h	82.1 %	Maleic anhydride (N.A.)	1
2.	VPO	Thermal Gas phase, 10% O ₂ , 340 °C and 12h.	>99 %	Maleic anhydride (97)	2
3.	$H_5PV_2Mo_{10}O_{40}$ and Cu (CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂	Thermal O ₂ (20 atm), acetonitrile–	93.8 %	Maleic anhydride (N.A.) and 5- acetoxyl-2(5H)-furanone(N.A.)	3

		acetic acid (2:1.3, v/v),			
		110 °C and 14h.			
4.	Mo ₄ VO ₁₄	Thermal	100 %	Maleic anhydride (65)	4
		acetic acid, 10 ml, O ₂ 20			
		bar, 120 °C and 16 h.			
5.	Mg (OH) ₂	Thermal	100 %	2(5H)-furanone (44.8) and	5
		0.1 mol H ₂ O ₂ , 70 °C and		succinic acid (38)	
		1h.			
6.	VOx/Al ₂ O ₃	Thermal	100 %	Maleic anhydride (73)	6
		Gas phase, O_2 and 320 °C			
7.	VON-GO	Thermal	59.9 %	Maleic anhydride (N.A.)	7
		acetic acid, 10.0 mL, 90			
		°C; O ₂ 20 bar			
8.	Au	Electro-oxidation	-	Furoic acid (N.A.)	8
9.	PbO ₂ , MnO ₂ and Pt	Electro-chemical	100 %	Maleic acid (N.A.)	9
		oxidation			
10.	CuS/CP	Electro-chemical	70.2 %	5-hydroxy-2(5H)-	10
		oxidation		Furanone (83.6)	
11.*	Rose Bengal dye	Photocatalytic oxidation	-	5-hydroxy-2(5H)-	11
	(homogeneous	EtOH/H ₂ O		Furanone (N.A.)	
	photocatalyst)				
12.	SGCN	Photocatalytic oxidation	> 95 %	Maleic anhydride (42) and	This work
	(heterogeneous	Simulated solar light		5-hydroxy-2(5H)-	
	photocatalyst)	(AM 1.5G)		Furanone (33)	
		ACN, O_2 and 30h.			

N.A= Not available

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