

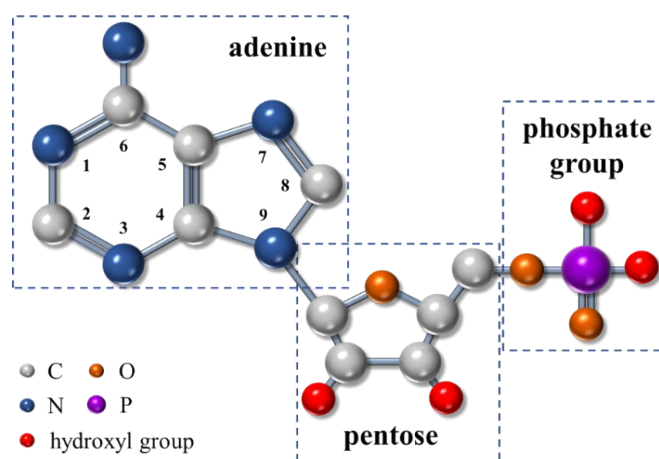
Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

**Bifunctional heterogeneous catalysts derived from the coordination  
of adenosine monophosphate to Sn(IV) for effective conversion of  
sucrose to 5-hydroxymethylfurfural**

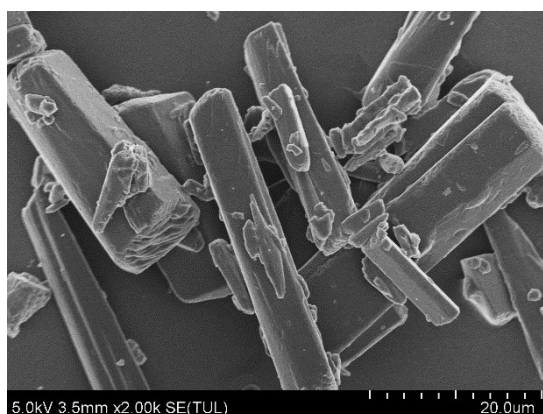
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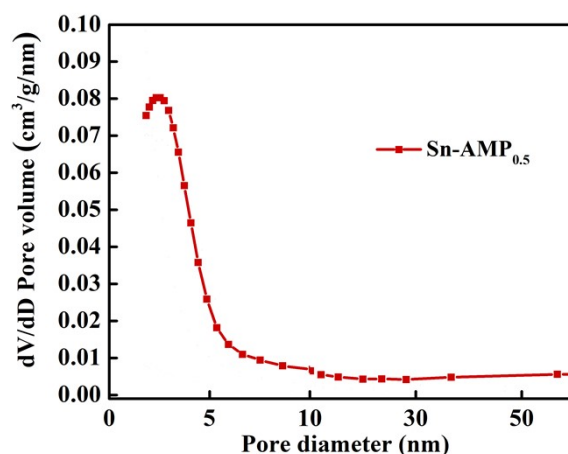
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**Scheme S1.** Molecular structure of adenosine monophosphate.

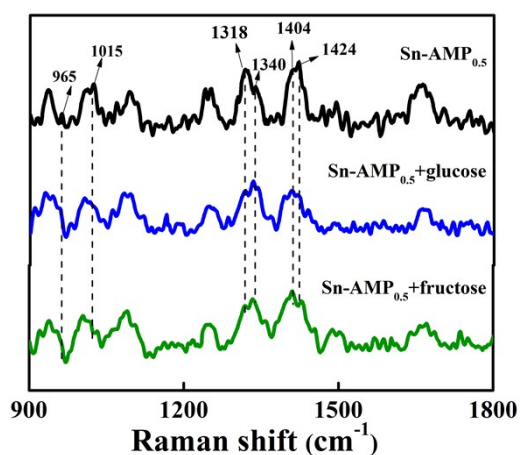


**Figure S1.** SEM image of AMP.



**Figure S2.** Pore size distribution of Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>.

Figure S3 shows the Raman spectra for fresh Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> and Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> after interacting with glucose (Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>+glucose) and with fructose (Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>+fructose). The peaks at 1318 and 1424 cm<sup>-1</sup> are attributed to the adenine ring breathing mode.<sup>S1,S2</sup> The peaks at 1340 and 1404 cm<sup>-1</sup> are attributed to the sugar stretching mode.<sup>S1,S2</sup> The interactions of glucose and fructose with Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> resulted in the intensity changes of these peaks. The peaks at 965 and 1015 cm<sup>-1</sup> of fresh Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> are attributed to OH-P and N1-C6.<sup>S1,S2</sup> These peaks did not appear in the spectra of Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>+glucose and Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>+fructose, attributed the interactions of glucose and fructose with the phosphate and N1 of AMP. The Raman spectra can prove the hydrogen bonding interactions of glucose and fructose with Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>.



**Figure S3.** Raman spectra in the region of 900-1800 cm<sup>-1</sup> for fresh Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> (black), Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> after interacting with glucose (blue), and Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub> after interacting with fructose (oliver).

Raman spectra were recorded using a Raman microscope (Kaiser Optical Systems, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, USA) with 785 nm laser excitation.

**Table S1.** FTIR spectra data of AMP and Sn-AMP<sub>0.5</sub>.

	AMP (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Sn-AMP (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
NH <sub>2</sub> - scissor mode	1695	1695
NH <sub>2</sub> - bending mode	1650	1650
C4-C5 skeletal vibrations	1595	—
pyrimidine ring vibration	1557	1548
imidazole	1504	1514
N7-C8	1463	1463
C6-N1	1421	1421
pyrimidine	1385	1407
C6-NH <sub>2</sub> deformation	1280	—
	1198	
ribose C-O stretching vibration	1102	
	1036	
P-O-H vibration	1062,985	

**Table S2.** During the synthesis process for the Sn-AMP samples, the pH of the solutions after hydrothermal treatment.

	Sn-AMP <sub>0.125</sub>	Sn-AMP <sub>0.25</sub>	Sn-AMP <sub>0.5</sub>	Sn-AMP <sub>0.75</sub>
pH	1.29	1.34	1.40	1.56

**Table S3.** Comparison of catalytic activity of Sn-AMP catalysts for dehydration of glucose.

Entry	Catalyst	X (%)	Y <sub>HMF</sub> (%)	Y <sub>fructose</sub> (%)	Y <sub>FA</sub> (%)
1	Sn-AMP <sub>0.125</sub>	95.7	54.0	4.2	1.8
2	Sn-AMP <sub>0.25</sub>	96.8	62.1	5.0	2.1
3	Sn-AMP <sub>0.5</sub>	96.4	63.5	4.1	2.0
4	Sn-AMP <sub>0.75</sub>	97.1	56.4	3.1	2.2

Reaction condition: glucose (200 mg), Sn-AMP (50 mg), 5 mL of solvent, water/THF (v:v 1:4), 160 °C, 5h.

**Table S4.** Comparison of Sn-AMP with other catalysts. (Yield: HMF yield, Sel.: HMF selectivity)

saccharide	Solvent	Catalyst	T/°C	t/h	Yield	Sel.	Ref.
ucrose	water/DMSO/HCL	Sn-CP	170	4	61.6%	≥64.8%	S3
glucose			170	4	63.9%	65.4%	
sucrose	water/THF/NaCl	Sn-Mont	160	3	43.6%	-	S4
glucose					41.7%	-	
sucrose	water/Dioxane	Sn-β/Amberlyst-131	90	10	60.0%	-	S5
glucose				16	56.0%	-	
sucrose	water/THF/NaCl	Phosphated TiO <sub>2</sub>	175	2	43.0%	45.3%	S6
glucose				4	53.5%	54.3%	
sucrose	water /GVL/NaCl	APG-SO <sub>3</sub> H	180	4	56.2%	-	S7
glucose					52.9%	-	
sucrose	water/THF	[MimAM]nH3-nPW <sub>12</sub> O <sub>40</sub>	160	7.5	23.5%	24.9%	S8
glucose					39.2%	39.5%	
sucrose	water/THF	Sn-AMP <sub>0.5</sub>	160	4.5	62.9%	63.0%	This work
glucose	water/THF		160	5	67.5%	69.6%	

## References

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