Supporting Materials for

Self-photosensitized cycloaddition induced synthesis of high-density fuel with ultra-low freezing point using bulk bio-benzaldehyde and furans

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Figure S1 Mass spectrum of 2-MF trimer.



Figure S2 Mass spectrum of benzoin byproduct.







Figure S4 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/2-MF.





Figure S5 ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/2-MF.



Figure S6 DEPT 90° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/2-MF.

Figure S7 DEPT 135° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/2-MF.





Figure S8 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and furan.

Figure S9¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/furan.





Figure S10 DEPT 45° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/furan.







Figure S12 DEPT 135° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde/furan.





Figure S13 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and 2,5-dimethylfuran.







Figure S15 ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and furan

Figure S16 DEPT 45° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and furan.



Figure S17 DEPT 90° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and furan.



Figure S18 DEPT 135° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and furan.



Figure S19¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and furan





Figure S20 DEPT 45° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and furan



Figure S21 DEPT 90° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and furan



Figure S22 DEPT 135° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and furan





Figure S23 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and 2-MF.

Figure S24 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and n-hexene.





Figure S25 ¹H spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and n-hexene.

Attention: For reactants such as pinene and hexene, the inherent characteristics of their carbon skeletons may lead the radical intermediates to transform from the predicted configuration to a lowerenergy radical state. Consequently, the resulting products comprise constitutional isomers with similar functional groups and structural features, rendering them inseparable by conventional column chromatography. These compounds are primarily characterized by ¹H NMR spectra, in which diagnostic signals corresponding to the hydrogen atoms of oxygen-containing rings, aromatic systems, and aliphatic groups can be observed. However, due to the coupling interactions among aliphatic hydrogens and the difficulty in purifying and separating structurally analogous products, further detailed analysis remains challenging.



Figure S26 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and cyclohexene.







Figure S28 DEPT 45° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and cyclohexene.



Figure S29 DEPT 90° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and cyclohexene.



Figure S30 DEPT 135° ¹³C NMR spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and cyclohexene.





Figure S31 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and α -pinene.

Figure S32 ¹H spectra for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and α-pinene





Figure S33 Mass spectrum for the cycloadduct of benzaldehyde and β-pinene.







Figure S35 Mass spectrum for the final fuel derived from benzaldehyde and 2-MF.