Electronic Supplementary Information for

Insights into the stability of gold nanoparticles supported on metal oxides for the base-free oxidation of glucose to gluconic acid

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1. Materials

D-glucose (>99.5%), potassium D-gluconate (>99%), D-gluconic acid solution (52.3 wt% in water), zirconium(IV) oxynitrate hydrate (ZrO(NO₃)₂•xH₂O, >99%), cerium(III) nitrate hexahydrate (Ce(NO₃)₃•6H₂O, >99%), nanosized titanium(IV) oxide (TiO₂, ≥99.5%), microsized cerium(IV) oxide (CeO₂, 99.9%), microsized zirconium(IV) oxide (ZrO₂, 99%), microsized titanium(IV) oxide (TiO₂, ≥99%), activated carbon (DARCO[®], 100 mesh), gold(III) chloride trihydrate (HAuCl₄•3H₂O, ≥99.9%), sodium hydroxide (NaOH, >98%), and poly(vinyl alcohol) (>99%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received.

2. Nitrogen physisorption

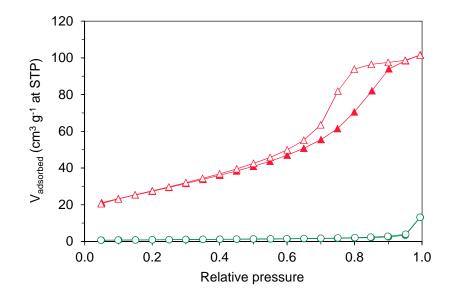


Fig. S1 N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms of μCeO_2 (green circles) and $nCeO_2$ (red triangles).

3. Thermogravimetric analysis

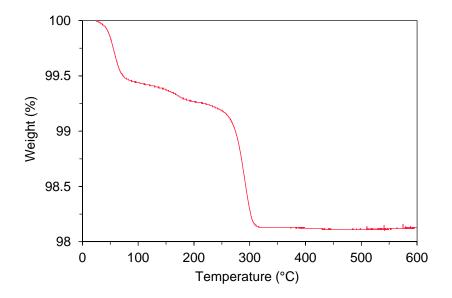


Fig. S2 TGA curve of the 0.02 wt% Au/ μ CeO₂ catalyst after 72 h reaction with glucose. Reaction conditions: see Fig. 4 in the manuscript.

4. Au particle size distribution histograms

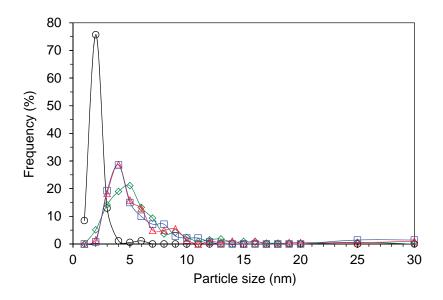


Fig. S3 Au particle size distribution histograms of 0.02 wt% Au/ μ CeO₂: as-synthesized (black circles), after 72 h reaction with glucose and washing with deionized water (green diamonds), after regeneration by calcination at 225 °C (red triangles), and after regeneration by calcination at 325 °C (blue squares). Particle sizes were 1.7 ± 0.6, 5.3 ± 3.2, 5.2 ± 3.8 and 5.7 ± 5.5, respectively. Reaction conditions: see Fig. 4 in the manuscript.