Supporting information

Selectivity and Sustainability of Electroenzymatic Process for Glucose Conversion to Gluconic Acid

Varničić M.^a, Zasheva N.I.^b, Haak E.^c, Sundmacher K.^{a,b} and Vidaković-Koch T.^a

- ^a Max Planck Institute for Dynamics of Complex Technical Systems, Sandtorstr. 1, 39106 Magdeburg, Germany
- ^b Otto-von-Guericke- University Magdeburg, Chair for Process Systems Engineering, Universitätsplatz 2, 39106 Magdeburg, Germany
- ^c Otto-von-Guericke- University Magdeburg, Institut für Chemie, 39106 Magdeburg, Germany



Figure S1 Power curve of the electroenzymatic reactor at 10 ml min⁻¹ flow rate, 20 mM glucose and O₂ supplied from the gas phase at the cathode side



Figure S2 NMR spectra of lyophilized sample for D-arabinose presentation a) ¹H spectra b) ¹³C spectra



a)



b)



Figure S3 NMR analysis of reaction solutions after 7h in electroenzymatic reactors tested at three different flow rates a) 10 ml min⁻¹, b) 5 ml min⁻¹ and c) 2 ml min⁻¹



a)

b)



Figure S4 NMR analysis of reaction mixtures after 7h of enzymatic electrodes operation in halfcell experiments, a) and b) anode at different potentials; c) and d) cathode, at different potentials, Conditions presented in Table 2



Figure S5 NMR spectra with labeled glucose (¹³C spectra)



Figure S6 NMR results for electroenyzmatic reactors operated at two different conditions of cell potential and time, 5 ml min ⁻¹ a) cell potential -0.1 V, time 16 h and b) cell potential variation between -0.1 to 0.05, time 21h, Conditions presented in Table 3



Figure S7 Polarization curves of Vulcan nanomaterial in the presence and absence of oxygen



Figure S8 Comparison of BOD and GOx-HRP enzymatic electrode obtained in half-cell system, 20 mM glucose, Conditions for BOD-electrode: pH 7.00, 37 °C, for GOx-HRP: pH 6.00, 22 °C; 400 rpm, O₂