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Electronic supplementary information:

Design of selective solid acid catalyst for the optimization of glucose production from Oryza Sativa straw

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Table S1. Composition of untreated and pretreated biomass (rice straw) ^a

Description	S.R. ^b	Delignification	Solid		Liquid		Total	
			Glucan	Xylan	Glucan	Xylan	Glucan	Xylan
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.6	14.4
SAAc	62.0 ±1.8	76.0 ±1.8	30.3 ±0.0	13.2 ± 0.2	-	-	30.3 ±0.0	13.2 ± 0.2
SAA-hot water	74.9 ±2.0	78.8 ±1.7	30.8 ±0.1	6.5 ±0.1	2.9 ±0.7	3.2 ±0.4	33.7 ±0.4	9.7 ±0.5
SAA-H ₂ SO ₄	49.3 ±1.9	85.4 ±0.8	21.6 ±0.0	3.5 ±1.2	3.0 ±0.5	3.8 ±0.9	24.6 ±0.3	7.3 ±0.4

^aAll sugar and lignin content based on the oven-dry untreated biomass.

Values are expressed as mean and standard deviation (n=2).

^bS.R.: solid remaining after reaction.

^cSAA: soaking in aqueous ammonia.



Fig. S1. UV-Vis spectra of aq. HPW, filtrate collected during catalyst preparation via impregnation method and the hydrolyzate obtained from rice straw hydrolysis under microwave irradiation (100 °C, 5 min.).



Fig. S2. Digital photograph of the modified domestic microwave oven (MDMWO) with stirring facility used for the hydrolysis of pretreated rice straw



Fig. S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of the hydrolyzate from pretreated (aq. NH₃-H₂SO₄) rice straw hydrolyzed in commercial microwave oven (MARS, 5 min., 100 °C, 3 M HCl)



Fig. S4. E-SEM, EDAX and the elemental mapping (C, O, W) of ~ 40 wt.% HPW/AC spent catalyst