

Supporting information

**Hydrophilic Sulfonic Acid-Functionalized Micro-Bead Silica for
Dehydration of Sorbitol to Isosorbide**

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Table S1 Results of elemental analysis for different SA-SiO₂ catalysts.

Entry	Sample code	ω (MPTS loading)/%	C/%	H/%	S/%
1	Silica-gel	0	0.10 (0)	0.19 (0)	0 (0)
2	SA-SiO ₂ -10.6	10.6	2.4 (2.5)	0.5 (0.5)	2.2 (2.3)
3	SA-SiO ₂ -22.5	22.5	5.6 (5.4)	1.1 (1.0)	4.8 (4.8)
4	SA-SiO ₂ -33.1	33.1	7.9 (7.9)	1.4 (1.5)	7.2 (7.0)
5	SA-SiO ₂ -40.9	40.9	9.8 (9.7)	1.9 (1.9)	8.8 (8.7)
6	SA-SiO ₂ -52.0	52.0	12.1 (12.4)	2.6 (2.4)	10.9 (11.0)
7	SA-SiO ₂ -60.5	60.5	14.5 (14.4)	2.7 (2.8)	13.0 (12.8)
8	SA-SiO ₂ -71.9	71.9	17.1 (17.1)	3.3 (3.3)	15.1 (15.2)
9	SA-SiO ₂ -83.3	83.3	19.8 (19.8)	3.8 (3.9)	17.8 (17.7)

Table S2 Catalyst activity of various reported hydrophilic catalysts used for dehydration of sorbitol to isosorbide.

Catalyst	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Conv (%) ^a	Yield (%) ^b
Sulfated tin oxide ¹	180	2	100	65
sulfated zirconia ²	210	2	100	61
boron phosphate ³	220	24	100	72.3
Zr(SO ₄) ₂ ⁴	160	60	100	65
Ti(SO ₄) ₂ ⁴	160	60	100	68
CuSO-650 ⁵	200	4h	99.7	67.3

^a Conversion of sorbitol. ^b Yield of isosorbide.

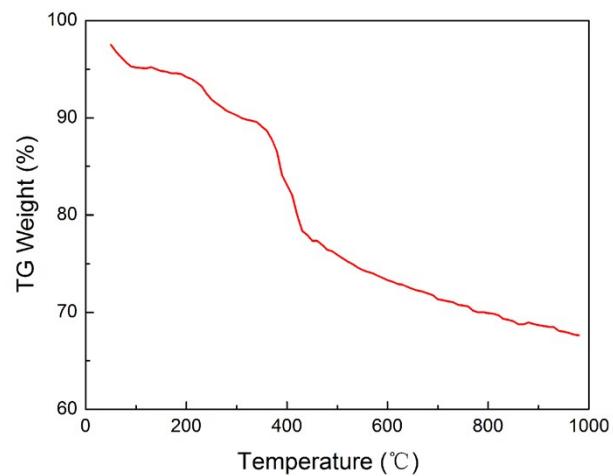


Fig. S1 Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) curves of SA-SiO₂-60.5 catalyst used after tenth runs.

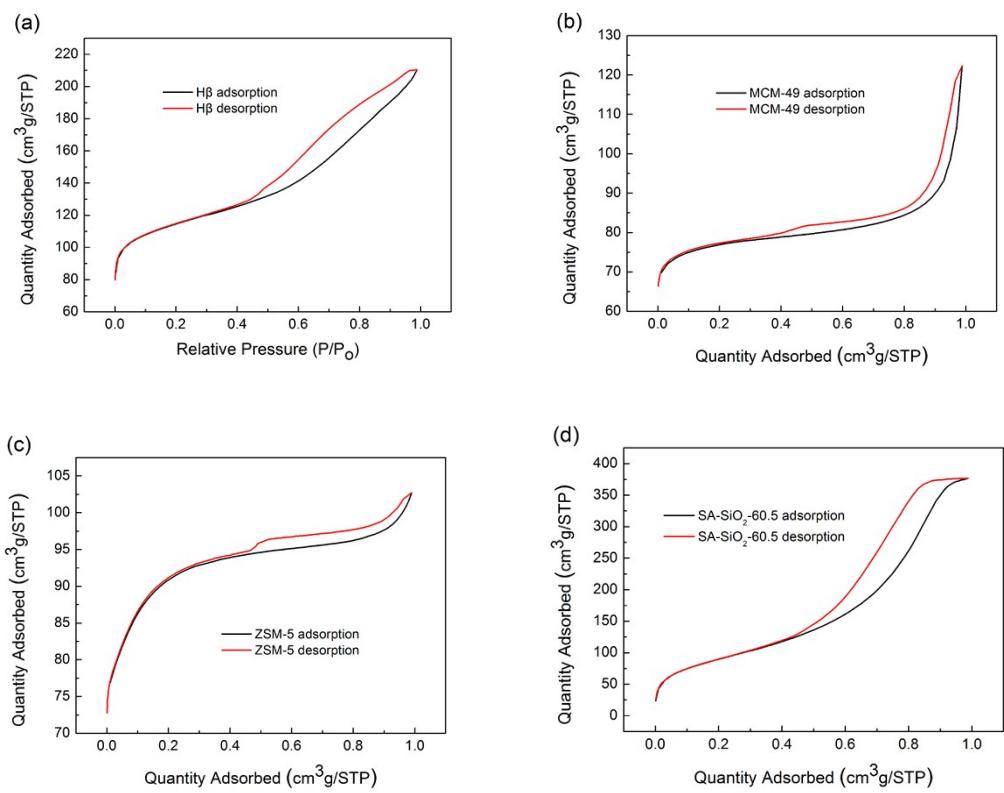


Fig. S2 N₂ adsorption and desorption isotherms of H β (a), MCM-49 (b), HZSM-5 (c) and SA-SiO₂-60.5 (d).

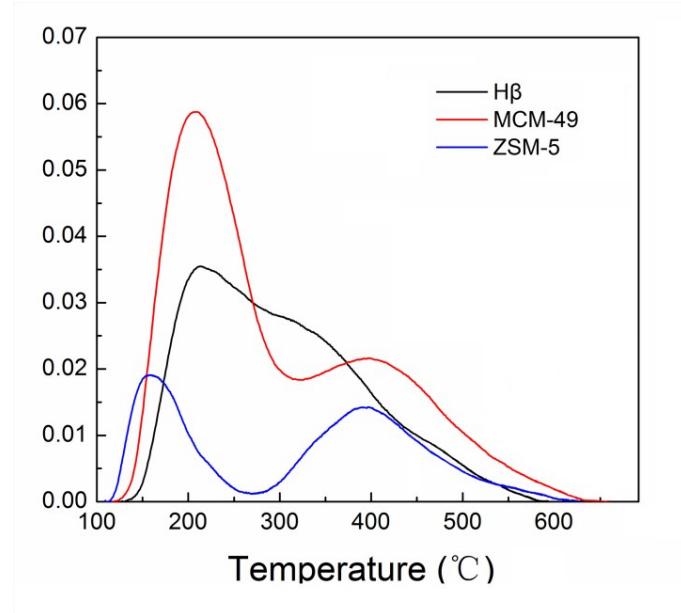


Fig. S3 NH₃-TPD profile of the H β , MCM-49 and ZSM-5 zeolites.

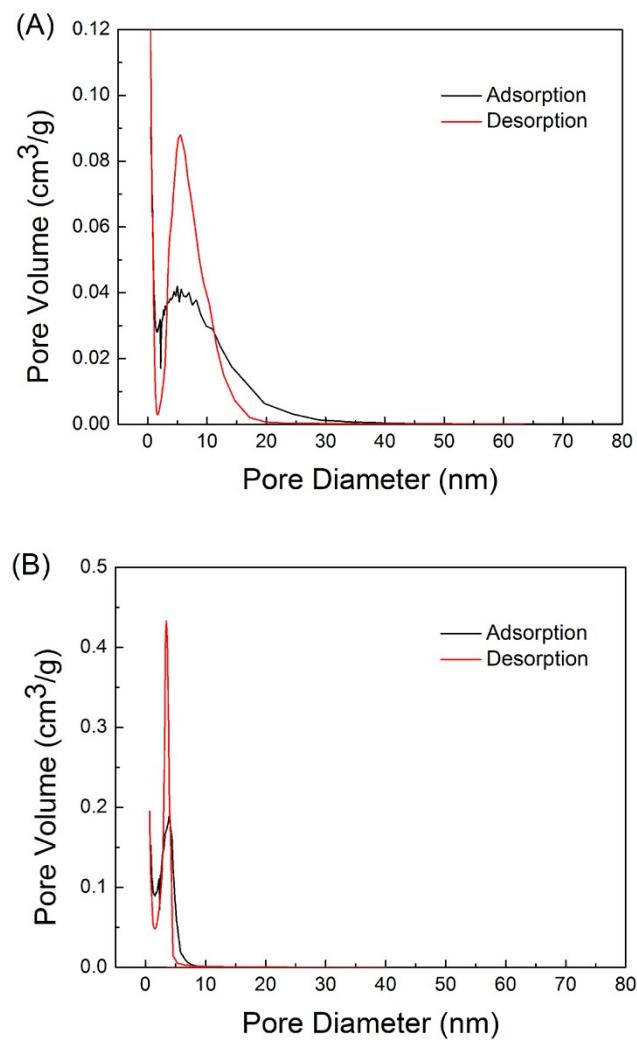


Fig. S4 Pore size distributions (BJH Adsorption/Desorption dV/dD Pore Volume) of used SA-SiO₂-60.5 (A) and SBA-15-SO₃H (B).

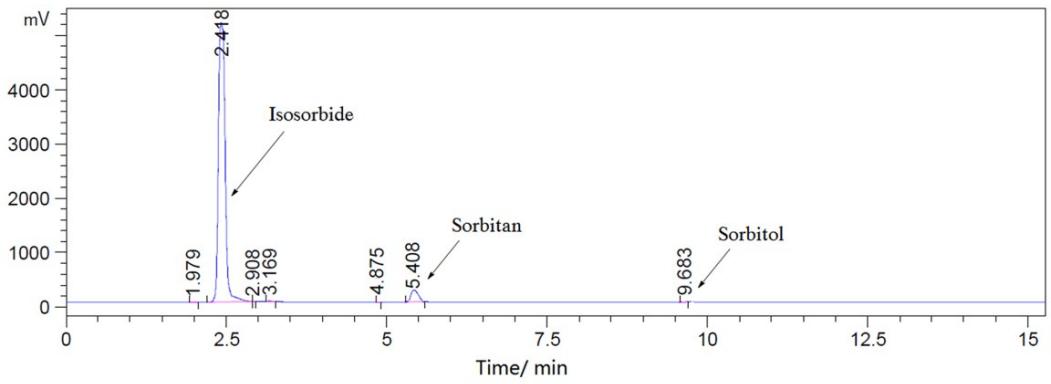


Fig. S5 Typical HPLC pattern of dehydration of sorbitol in solvent free condition.
(Reaction condition: 50 g sorbitol, 1.0 g SA-SiO₂-60.5 catalyst, 120 °C, 10 h, 1000 Pa (abs)).

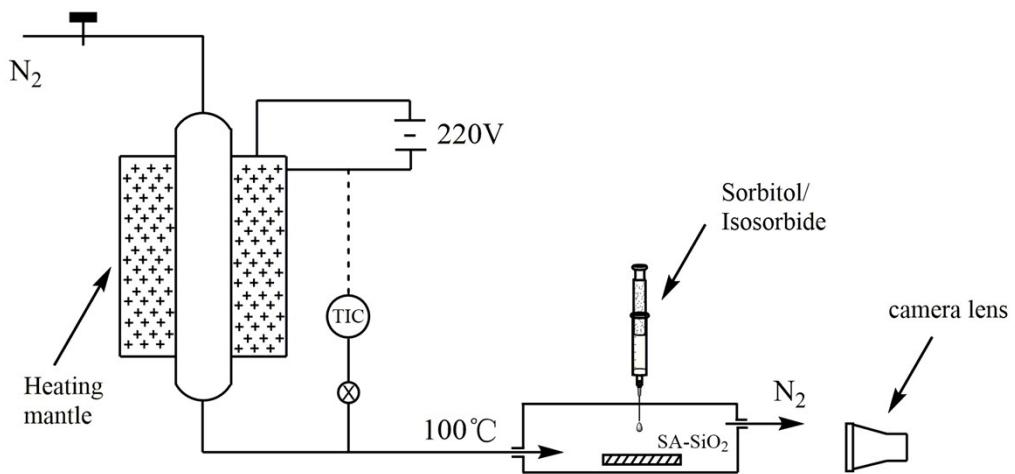


Fig. S6 Diagram of the process of measuring the contact angle.

Reference

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