ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI†)

FOR

Enantiomeric organogelators from D-/L- arabinose for phase selective gelation of crude oil and their gel as a photochemical micro reactor

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Experimental

1.1 General

Starting materials and solvents were purchased from commercial sources and were used as purchased, without further purification.

1.2 Synthesis of β-3,4-isopropylidene-D-arabinopyranoside (D-1) or β -3,4-isopropylidene-L-arabinopyranoside (L-1)

Compounds D-**1** and L-**1** were prepared following the procedure reported by Kiso and Hasegawa.[1] The spectroscopic data of D-**1** corresponded well with those reported.[2]

To solution of D- or L- arabinose (2 g, 13.3 mmol) in 20 mL of DMF, was added *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (30 mg, 0.15 mmol) and followed by addition of 2,2-dimethoxy propane (4.13 g, 39.60 mmol) and the resulting solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. Then amberlite-IR 400 ($^{-}$OH) was added and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes to neutralize the acid following which it was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue chromatographed over a column of silica-gel (60-120 mesh). Elution of the column with 5% methanol-benzene gave β-3,4-isopropylidene-D-arabinopyranoside (D-**1**) or β-3,4-isopropylidene-L-arabinopyranoside (L-**1**).

Characterization data for D-**1:** m.p. 83-85 ˚C (Lit. 84-85 ˚C)[1]. ^{1}H NMR (500MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 3.37-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 3.96-4.03 (m, 2H), 4.23 (b, 1H), 4.84-4.88 (m, 2H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 27.1 (CH_3), 29.0 (CH_3), 59.1 (CH_2), 70.9 (CH), 73.5 (CH), 76.7 (CH), 92.9 (CH), 108.4 (CH_2). HRMS calcd. for $C_8H_{14}O_5Na^+$ 213.0733; found 213.0737.

Characterization data for L-**1:** m.p. 84-85 ˚C (Lit. 84-85 ˚C)[1]. ^{1}H NMR (500MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 3.37-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.70 (d, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 3.98-4.03 (m, 2H), 4.14-4.16 (m, 1H) 4.84-4.88 (m, 2H), 6.28 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$) δ 27.0 (CH_3), 29.0 (CH_3), 59.1 (CH_2), 70.9 (CH), 73.5 (CH), 76.7 (CH), 92.9 (CH), 108.4 (CH_2). HRMS calcd. for $C_8H_{14}O_5Na^+$ 213.0733; found 213.0737.

1.3 Gelation experiments

Gelation experiments were carried out by adding a weighed exact amount of the gelator D-**1**/L-**1** to a 1 mL of appropriate solvent in a vial, following which the vial was sealed. The mixture was then warmed to dissolve the gelator and then set aside to cool. Gelation was tested by inverting the vial almost immediately.

1.4 Determination of Critical gelation concentration (CGC)

To 1 mL of solvent taken in a vial, 3 mg of D-**1**/L-**1** was added and gelation was tested as mentioned before. If partial or no gelation was observed 1 mg of D-1 was added subsequently at each step and gelation test repeated until a stable gel was formed almost instantaneously.

1.5 Gelation temperature (Tg)

Gel samples at particular concentrations were prepared in sealed vials and then the vial was immersed in a water bath. The water bath was heated to maintain a temperature rise of 2 ˚C per minute. The temperature range during which the gel started to flow and turned into a sol was noted.

1.6 Phase selective gelation of crude oil

Over a sample of saline water (4 mL) in a vial, 1.5 mL of crude oil was poured. Then to the floating crude oil layer a hot solution of D-/L-**1** in petrol (0.5 mL) was added. The resulting biphasic mixture was set aside for 10 minutes after which the crude oil layer formed a gel. The vial was inverted to visualize the formation of the gel when the crude oil gel layer was able to support the weight of the saline water.

1.6 Photochemical transformation of 3 to 5 in gel microreactor

A mixture of D-/L-1 (250 mg) and **3** (25 mg 0.093 mMol) and benzene (25 mL) was taken in a double walled quartz vessel which was then sealed. The mixture was warmed and subsequently allowed to cool where upon it formed a gel. The set-up was then irradiated in a Rayonet Photochemical reactor using lamps of 300 nm for 1 h. Cold water was passed through the outer wall of the double walled vessel to prevent the transformation of the gel to a solution. Then the reaction was stopped and the gel transformed into a sol by warming which was then poured out. Evaporation of the benzene *in vacuo* followed by column chromatography of the residue over silica gel (60-120 mesh) afforded **4**[3] (22 mg, 88%) using 10% ethyl acetate-petroleum ether (60-80). The column was then eluted with 5% methanol-benzene to recover D-/L-**1.**

2 Gel characterizations

2.1 Optical Microscopy

The experiments were carried out by placing a small amount of the gel sample at a particular concentration, on a glass slide and viewing it with the microscope.

2.2 Scanning Electron Microscopy

The experiments were performed by using xerogels prepared from the gel samples by drying them overnight in air inside a dessicator. The xerogel samples for SEM were prepared by placing a small amount of sample on a stub which was then sputter coated with Au.

2.3 Rheology

The rheological experiments were carried out using a Anton Paar rheometer (MCR 302) equipped with stainless steel cone and plate geometry (50 mm diameter). The temperature of the plate was controlled at 25 °C (±0.1°C). The gels were made in vial and subsequently transferred to the rheometer plate by scooping with spatula. The frequency sweep experiment was performed as a function of angular frequency (0.1–600 rad s^{-1}) at a fixed strain of 0.01% at 25 °C and the storage modulus (G′) and the loss modulus (G″) were plotted against angular frequency (ω).

3 References

1. M. Kiso and A. Hasegawa, *Carbohydrate Res.*, 1976, **52**, 95. 2.
2. (a) B. N. Stacey and B. Tierney, *Carbohydrate Res.*, 1976, **49**, 129. (b) J. Gelas and D. Horton, *Carbohydrate Res.*, 1975, **45**, 181.
3. S. Yadav, S. Banerjee, D. Maji and S. Lahiri, *Tetrahedron*, 2007, **63**, 10979.

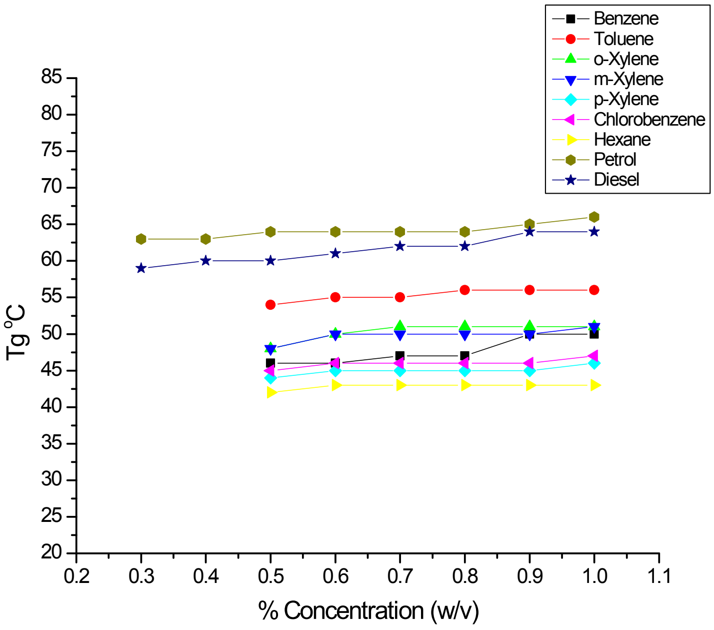
4 Tables and graph

Table S1 Gelation data for various solvents using gelator D-1

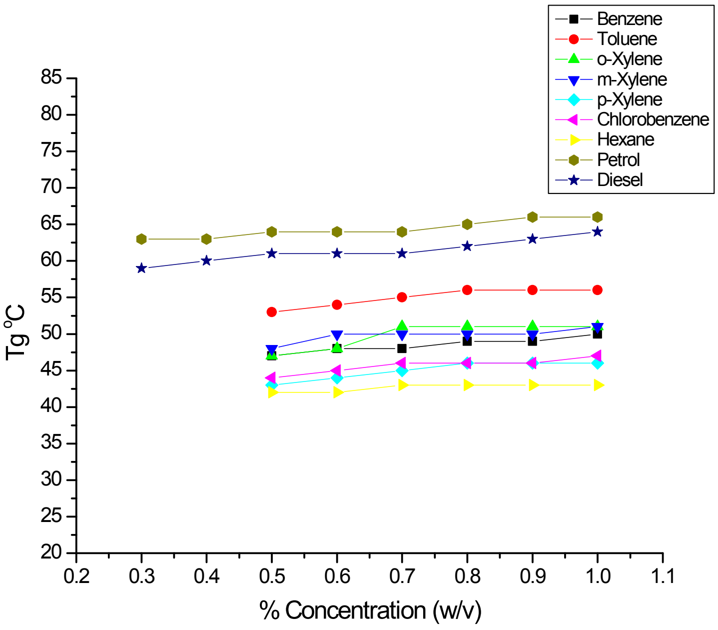
Solvent / Concentration	**0.3% Tg ˚C**	**0.4% Tg ˚C**	**0.5% Tg ˚C**	**0.6% Tg ˚C**	**0.7% Tg ˚C**	**0.8% Tg ˚C**	**0.9% Tg ˚C**	**1.0% Tg ˚C**
Benzene	S	PG	G 46-47	G 46-47	G 47-48	G 47-48	G 50-51	G 50-51
Toluene	S	PG	G 54- 55	G 55-56	G 55- 56	G 56-57	G 56-57	G 56-57
***o*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 48 – 49	G 50 - 51	G 51-52	G 51- 52	G 51- 52	G 51 -52
***m*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 48– 49	G 50- 51	G 50-51	G 50- 51	G 50 -51	G 51- 52
***p*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 44– 45	G 45- 46	G 45- 46	G 45- 46	G 45- 46	G 46- 47
Chloro benzene	S	PG	G 45- 46	G 46- 47	G 46- 47	G 46- 47	G 46- 47	G 47- 48
Nitro benzene	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hexane	S	PG	G 42- 43	G 43- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44
Dichloromethane	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Chloroform	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ethyl acetate	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Aceto nitrile	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Methanol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ethanol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
n-Butyl alcohol	S	S	I	-	-	-	-	-
Amyl alcohol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DMF	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DMSO	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Petrol	G 63-64	G 63- 64	G 64-65	G 64-65	G 64-65	G 64-66	G 65-66	G 66-67
Diesel	G 59-60	G 60- 61	G 60-61	G 61-62	G 62-63	G 62-64	G 64-65	G 64-65
Crude oil	PG	PG	G 45-47	G 45-47	G 46-48	G 46-47	G 47-48	G 47-48

Table S2 Gelation data for various solvents using gelator L-1

Solvent / Concentration	0.3% Tg ˚C	0.4% Tg ˚C	0.5% Tg ˚C	0.6% Tg ˚C	0.7% Tg ˚C	0.8% Tg ˚C	0.9% Tg ˚C	1.0% Tg ˚C
Benzene	S	PG	G 47-48	G 48-49	G 48-49	G 49-50	G 49-50	G 50-51
Toluene	S	PG	G 53-54	G 54-55	G 55-56	G 56-57	G 56-57	G 56-57
***o*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 47-48	G 48-49	G 51-52	G 51- 52	G 51- 52	G 51 -52
***m*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 48– 49	G 50- 51	G 50-51	G 50- 51	G 50 -51	G 51- 52
***p*-Xylene**	S	PG	G 43-44	G 44-45	G 45- 46	G 46-47	G 46- 47	G 46- 47
Chloro benzene	S	PG	G 44-45	G 45-46	G 46- 47	G 46- 47	G 46- 47	G 47- 48
Nitro benzene	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Hexane	S	PG	G 42- 43	G 42- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44	G 43- 44
Dichloromethane	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Chloroform	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ethyl acetate	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Aceto nitrile	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Methanol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Ethanol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
n-Butyl alcohol	S	S	I	-	-	-	-	-
Amyl alcohol	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Water	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DMF	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
DMSO	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Petrol	G 63-64	G 63- 65	G 64-65	G 64-65	G 64-65	G 65-66	G 66-67	G 66-67
Diesel	G 59-60	G 60- 61	G 61-62	G 61-62	G 61-62	G 62-63	G 63-64	G 64-65
Crude oil	PG	PG	G 45-47	G 45-47	G 46-47	G 46-47	G 47-48	G 47-48



Graph S1. Variation of Tg with concentration for organogels of D-**1**



Graph S2. Variation of Tg with concentration for organogels of L-**1**

5 Spectra and Figures

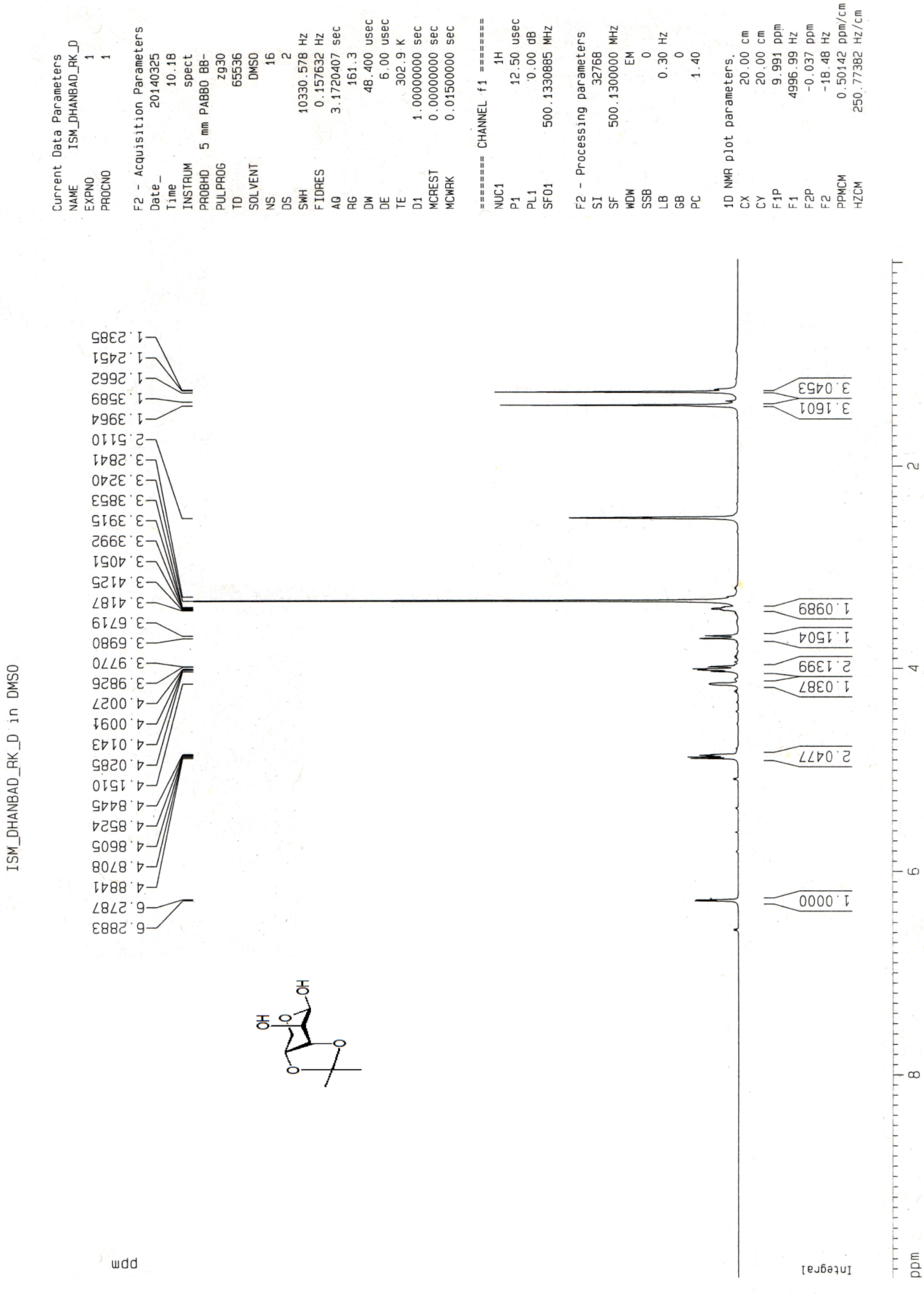
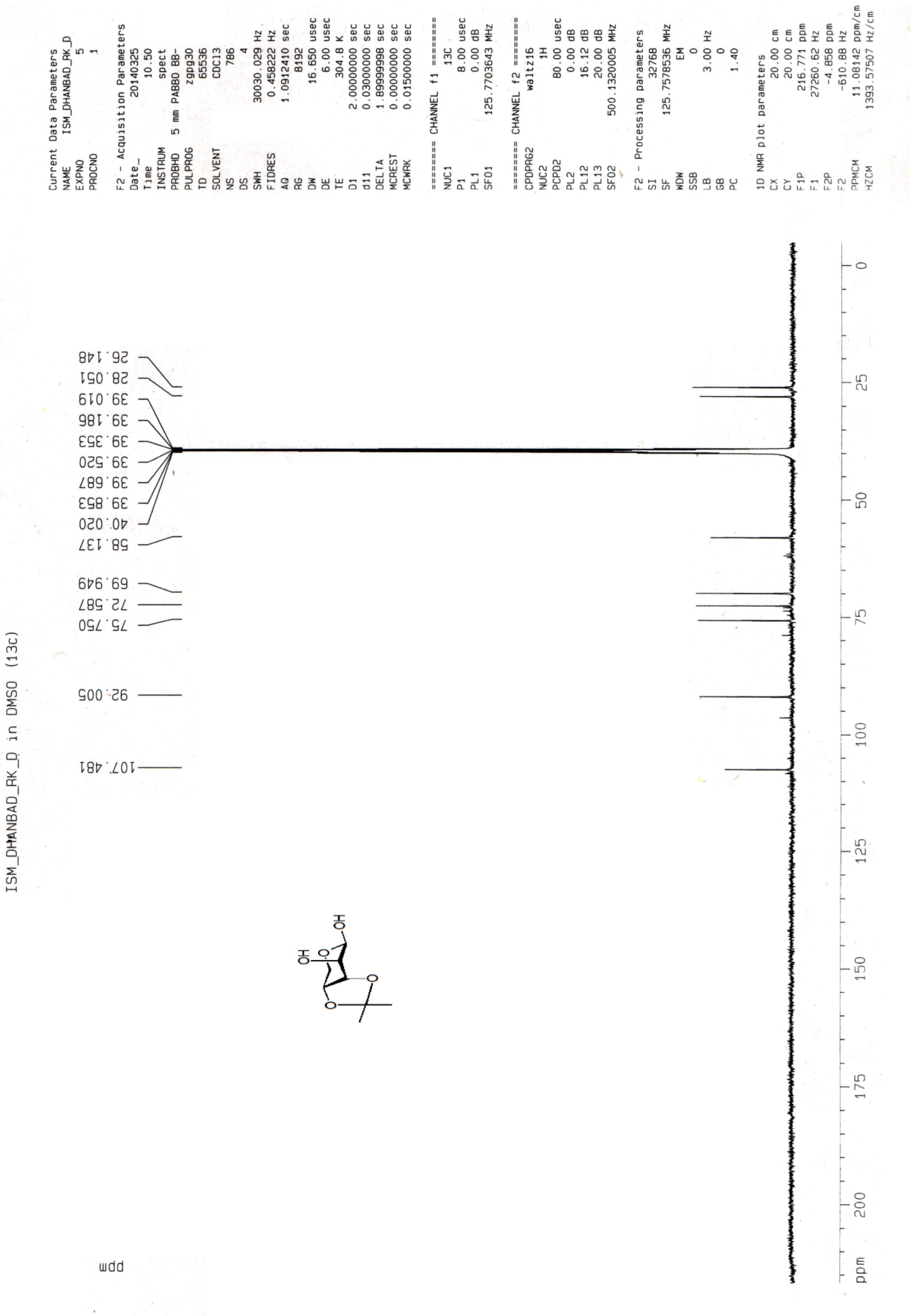


Figure S1. ^{1}H-NMR of D-**1** (500 MHz, DMSO-D$_6$)



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SOLVENT             CDCl3
NS                    786
DS                      4
SWH          30030.029 Hz
FIDRES        0.458222 Hz
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RG                   8192
DW             16.650 usec
DE               6.00 usec
TE                304.8 K
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d11        0.03000000 sec
DELTA      1.89999998 sec
MCREST     0.00000000 sec
MCWRK      0.01500000 sec

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NUC1                  13C
P1              8.00 usec
PL1               0.00 dB
SFO1       125.7703643 MHz

======== CHANNEL f2 ========
CPDPRG2           waltz16
NUC2                   1H
PCPD2          80.00 usec
PL2               0.00 dB
PL12             16.12 dB
PL13             20.00 dB
SFO2       500.1320005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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SF         125.7578536 MHz
WDW                    EM
SSB                     0
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GB                      0
PC                   1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
CX               20.00 cm
CY               20.00 cm
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F1            27260.62 Hz
F2P            -4.858 ppm
F2             -610.88 Hz
PPMCM     11.08142 ppm/cm
HZCM     1393.57507 Hz/cm
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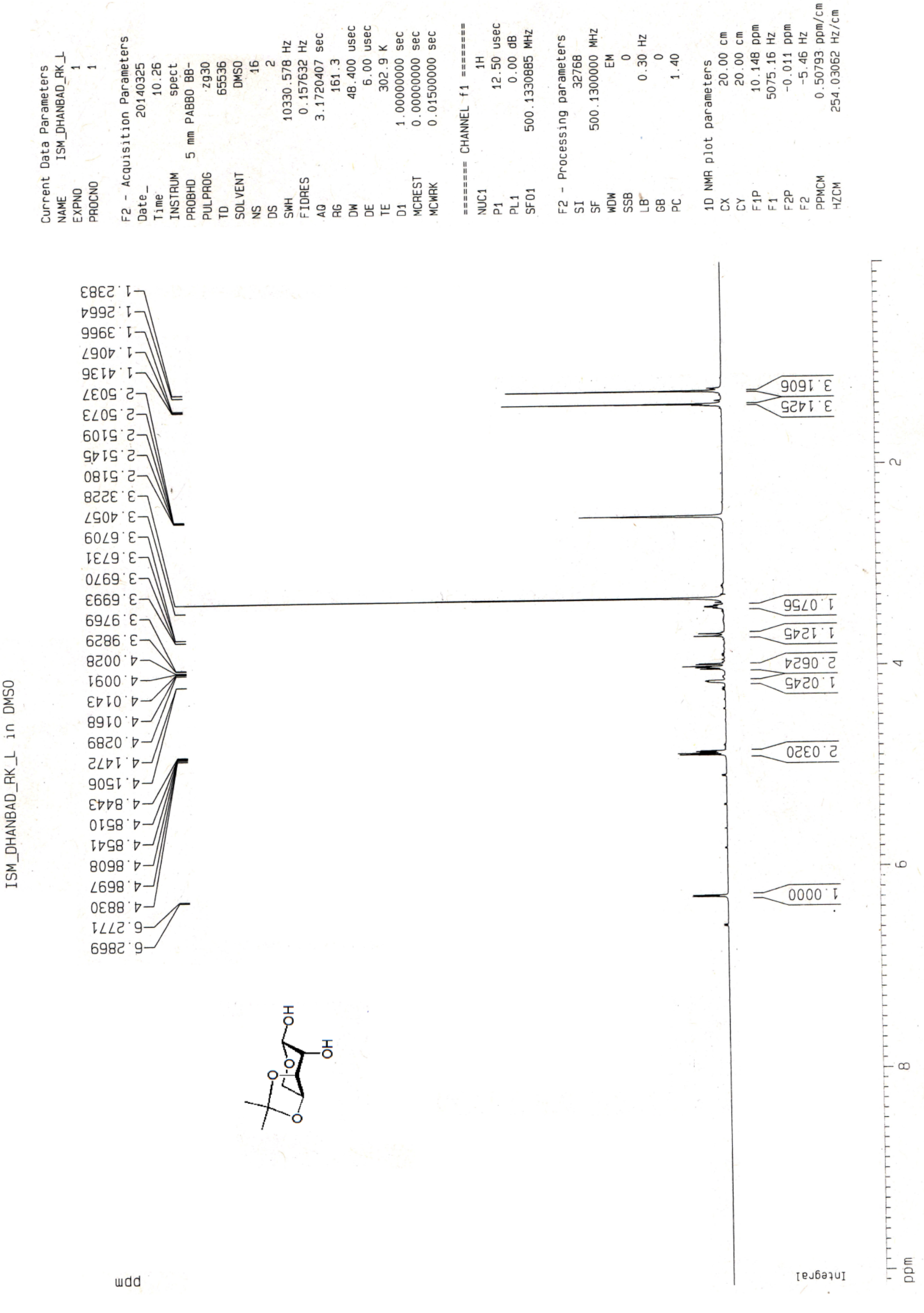
Figure S2. ^{13}C-NMR of D-**1** (125 MHz, DMSO-D$_6$)



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PROCNO                   1

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PULPROG               zg30
TD                   65536
SOLVENT               DMSO
NS                      16
DS                       2
SWH           10330.578 Hz
FIDRES         0.157632 Hz
AQ           3.1720407 sec
RG                   161.3
DW              48.400 usec
DE                6.00 usec
TE                 302.9 K
D1          1.00000000 sec
MCREST      0.00000000 sec
MCWRK       0.01500000 sec

======== CHANNEL f1 ========
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P1              12.50 usec
PL1                0.00 dB
SFO1        500.1330885 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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SF          500.1300000 MHz
WDW                     EM
SSB                      0
LB                 0.30 Hz
GB                       0
PC                    1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
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CY                20.00 cm
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F1             5075.16 Hz
F2P             -0.011 ppm
F2               -5.46 Hz
PPMCM      0.50793 ppm/cm
HZCM     254.03062 Hz/cm
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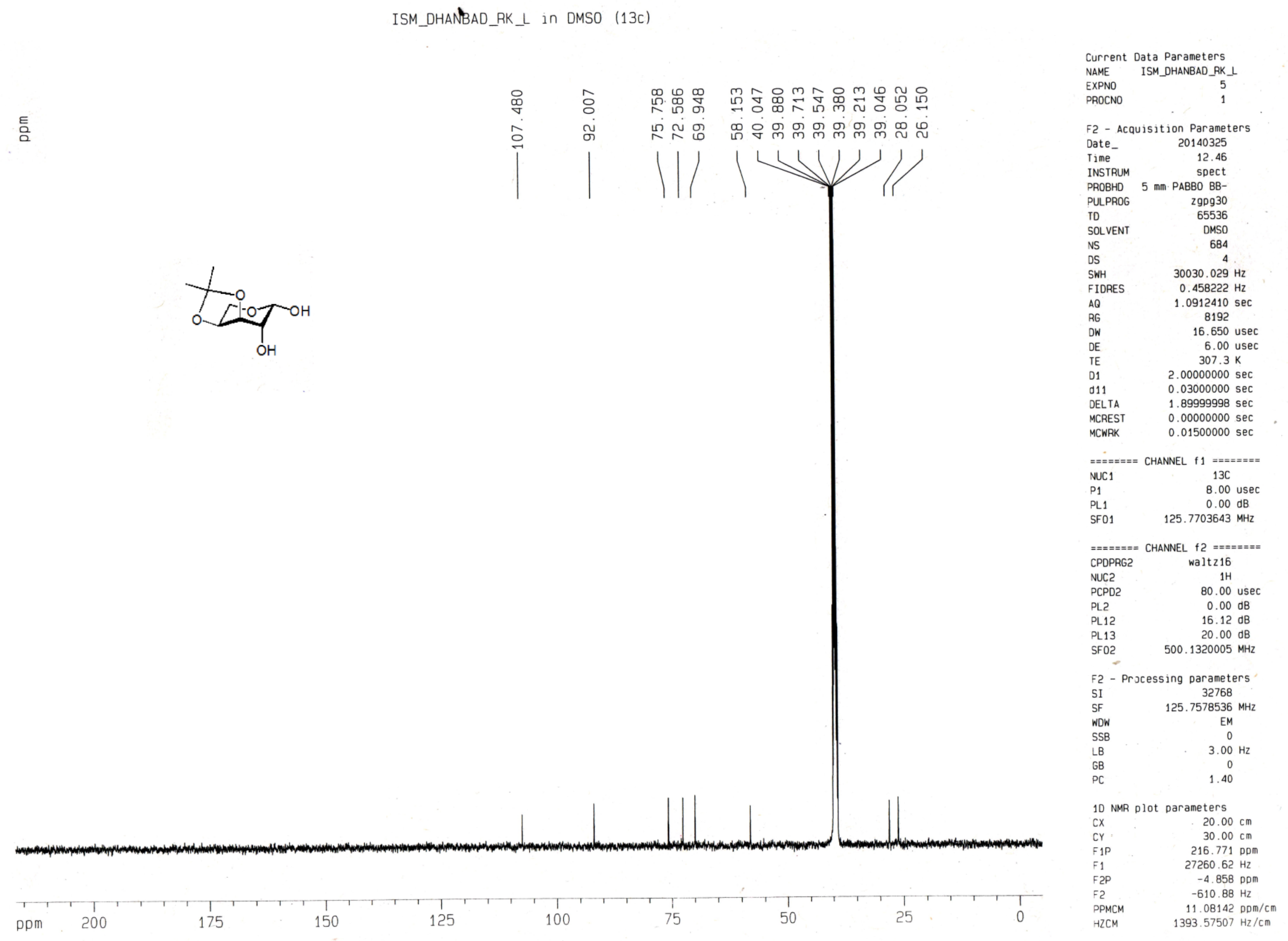
Figure S3. ^{1}H-NMR of L-**1** (500 MHz, DMSO-D$_6$)



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RG                 8192
DW               16.650 usec
DE                 6.00 usec
TE                307.3 K
D1           2.00000000 sec
d11          0.03000000 sec
DELTA        1.89999998 sec
MCREST       0.00000000 sec
MCWRK        0.01500000 sec

======== CHANNEL f1 ========
NUC1                13C
P1                 8.00 usec
PL1                0.00 dB
SFO1        125.7703643 MHz

======== CHANNEL f2 ========
CPDPRG2         waltz16
NUC2                 1H
PCPD2             80.00 usec
PL2                0.00 dB
PL12              16.12 dB
PL13              20.00 dB
SFO2        500.1320005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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GB                    0
PC                 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
CX                20.00 cm
CY                30.00 cm
F1P             216.771 ppm
F1             27260.62 Hz
F2P              -4.858 ppm
F2              -610.88 Hz
PPMCM          11.08142 ppm/cm
HZCM         1393.57507 Hz/cm
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Figure S4. ^{13}C-NMR of L-**1** (125 MHz, DMSO-D$_6$)

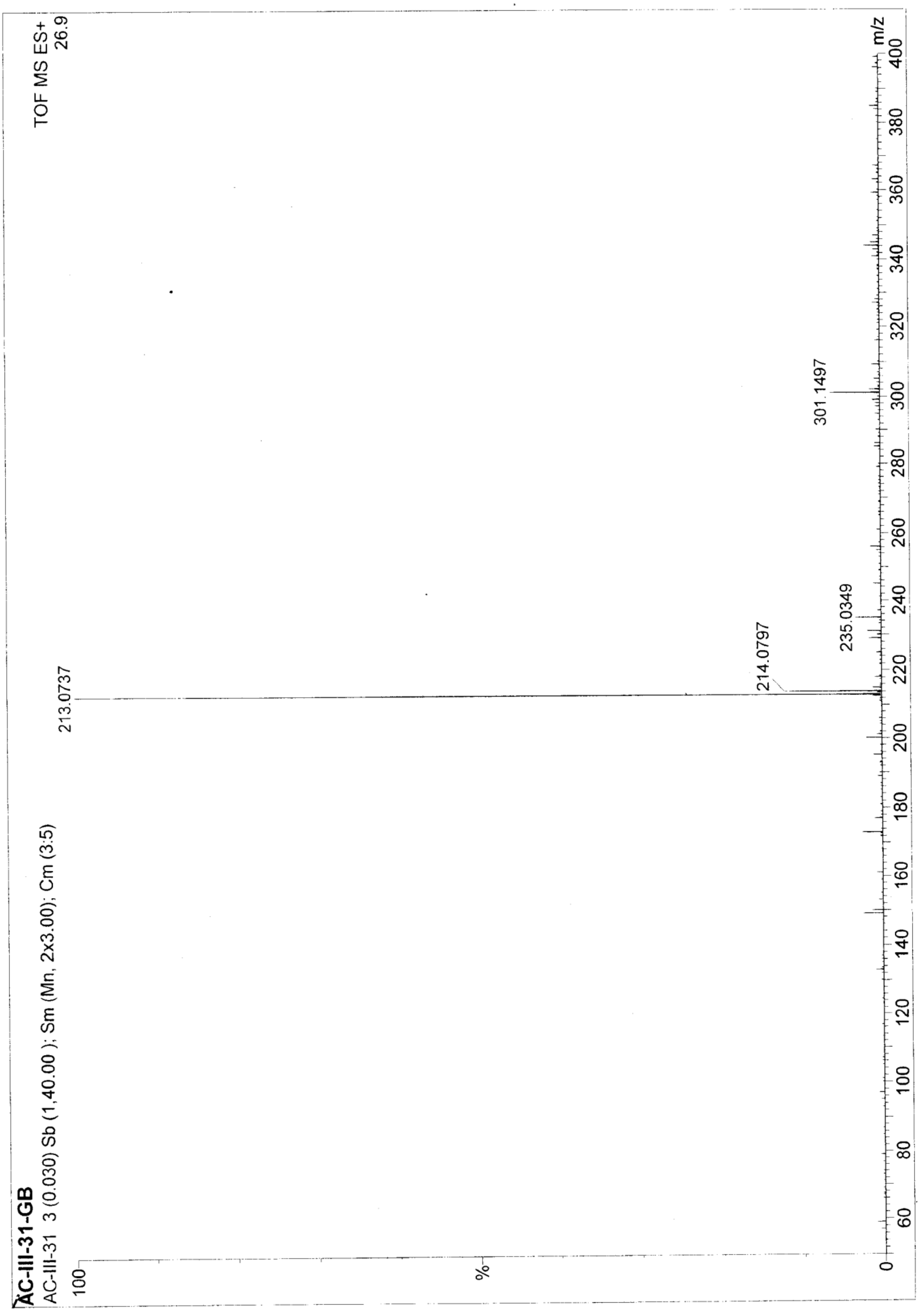


Figure S5. HRMS spectra of D-**1**.

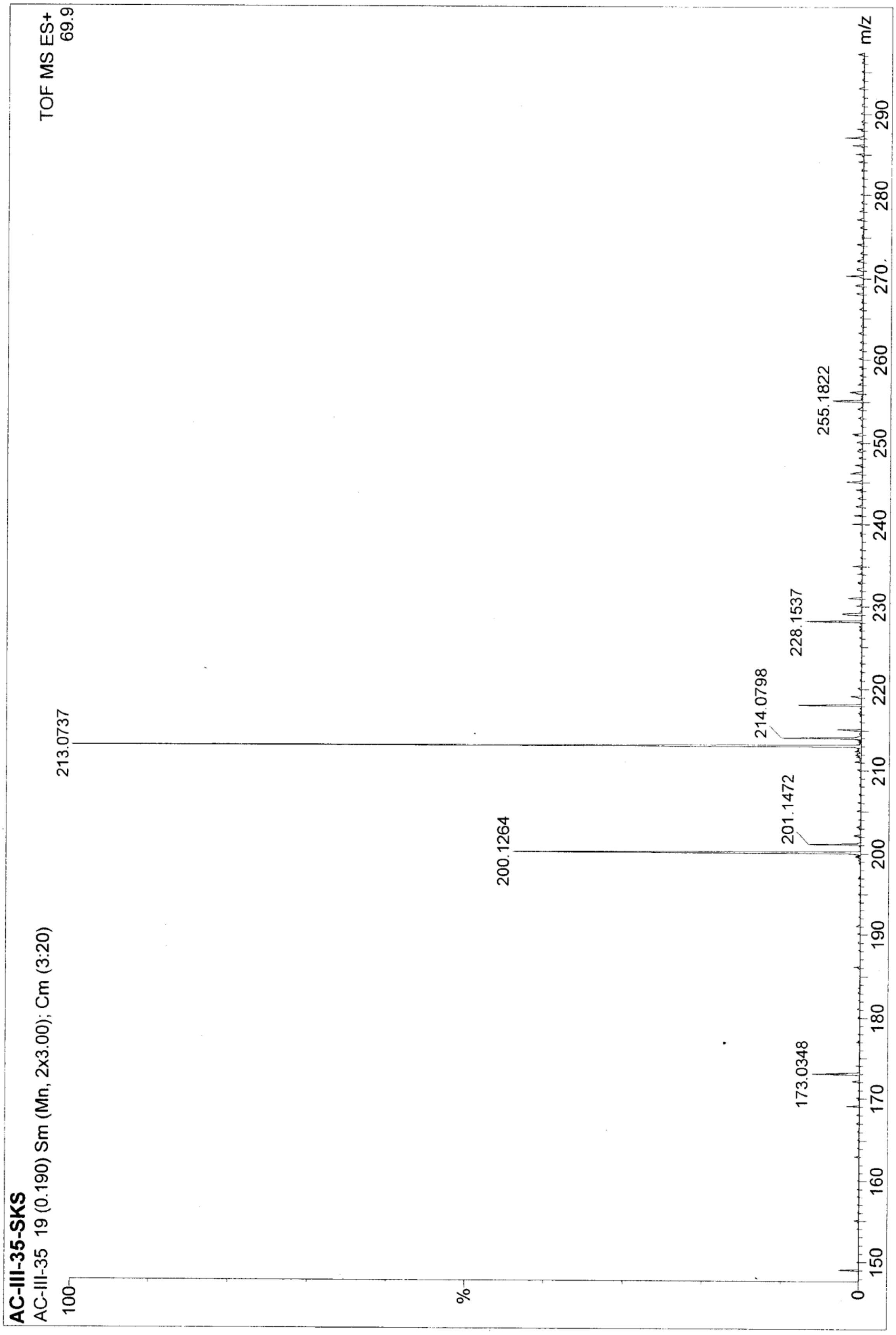


Figure S6. HRMS spectra of L-**1**.

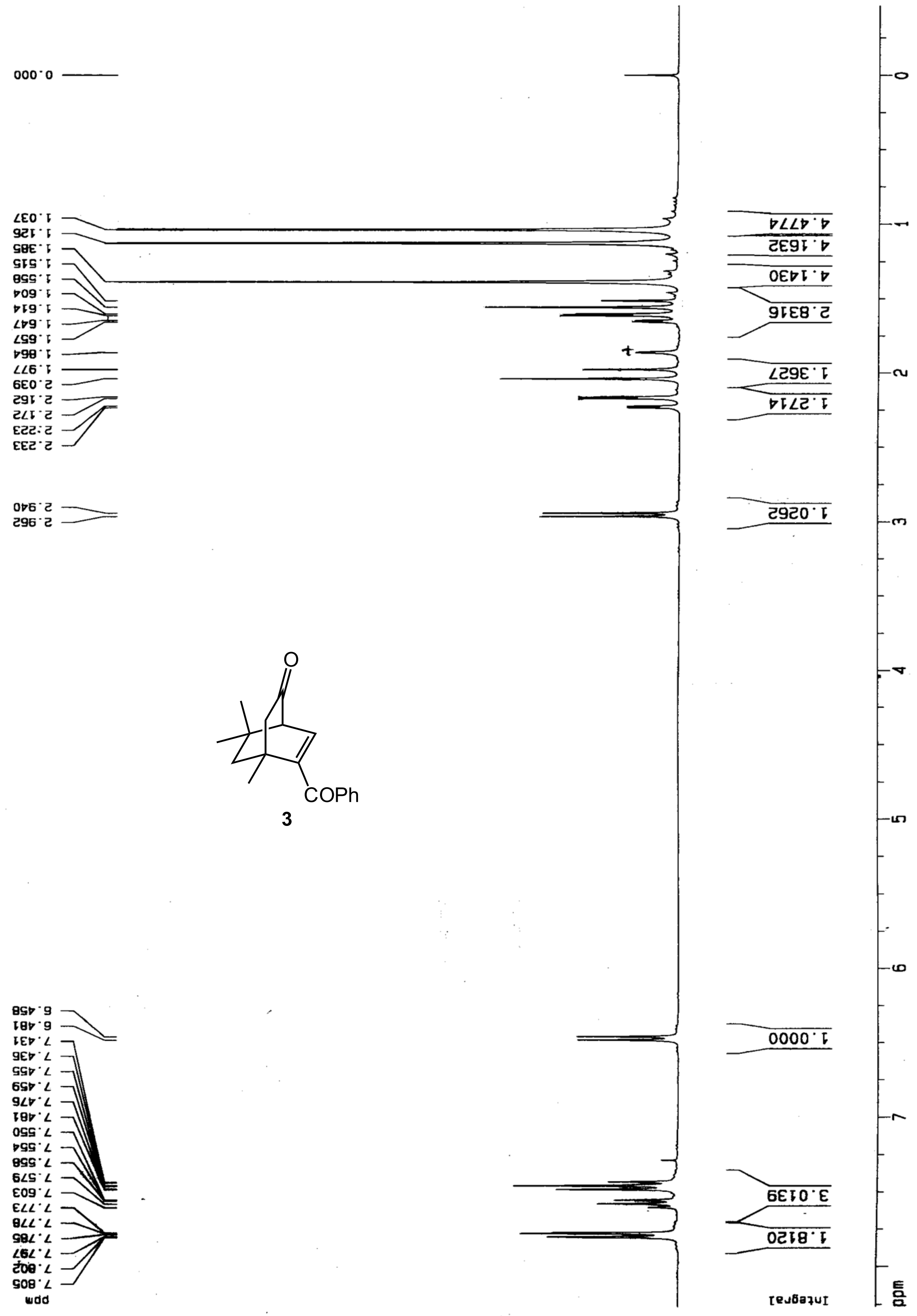
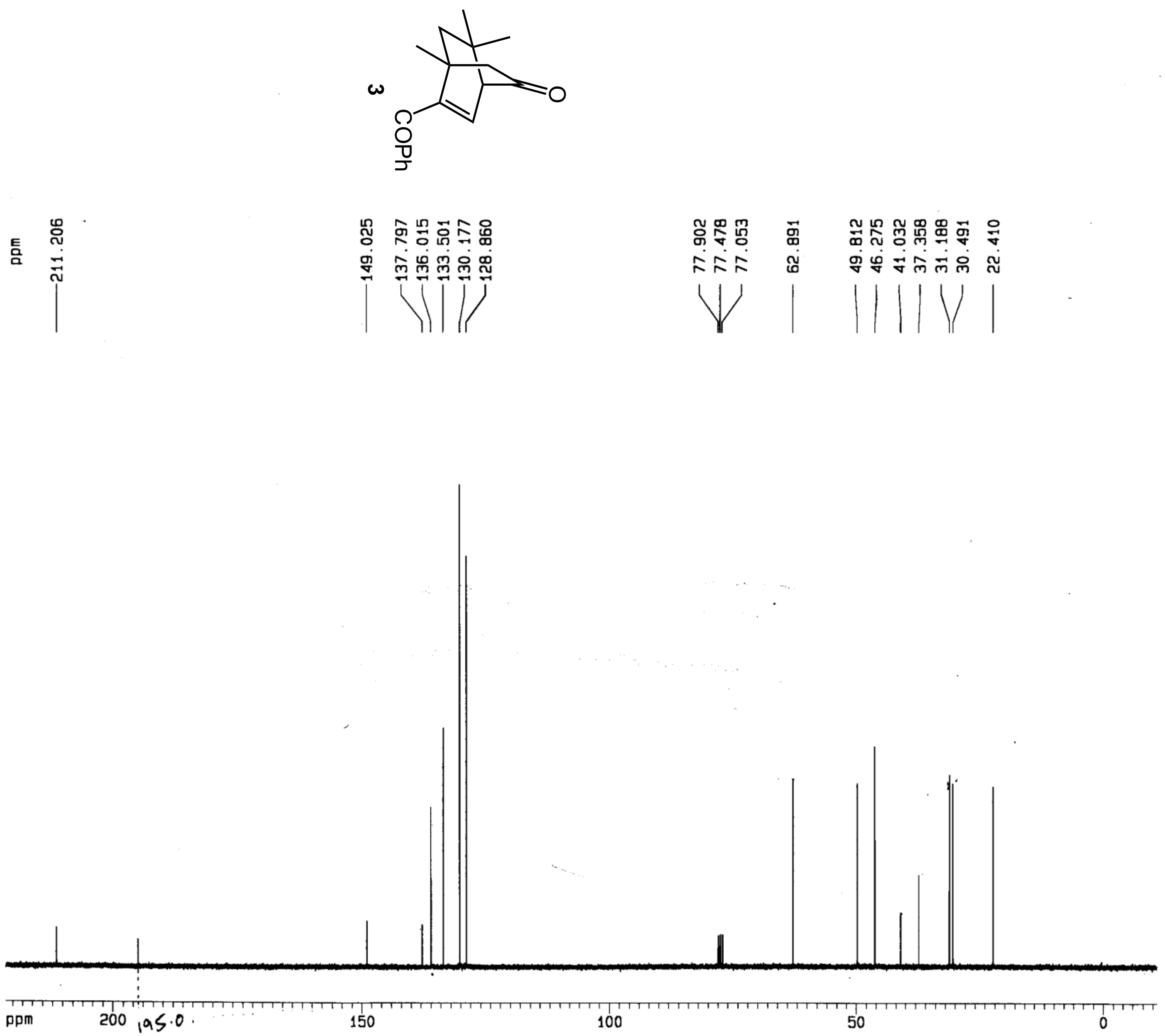


Figure S7. ^{1}H-NMR spectra of **3** ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz).



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FIDRES          0.207745 Hz
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RG                  8192
DW                22.050 usec
DE                  4.50 usec
TE                 300.0 K
d11           0.0300000 sec
PL12               16.00 dB
CPDPRG2          waltz16
PCPD2             100.00 usec
SF02         300.1314106 MHz
NUC2                  1H
PL2               120.00 dB
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NUC1                 13C
PL1                -1.00 dB

F2 - Processing parameters
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SF            75.4677190 MHz
WDW                   EM
SSB                    0
LB                  0.30 Hz
GB                     0
PC                  1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
CX                 22.00 cm
F1P              221.324 ppm
F1              16702.81 Hz
F2P              -10.801 ppm
F2               -815.10 Hz
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Figure S8. ^{13}C-NMR spectra of **3** ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz)

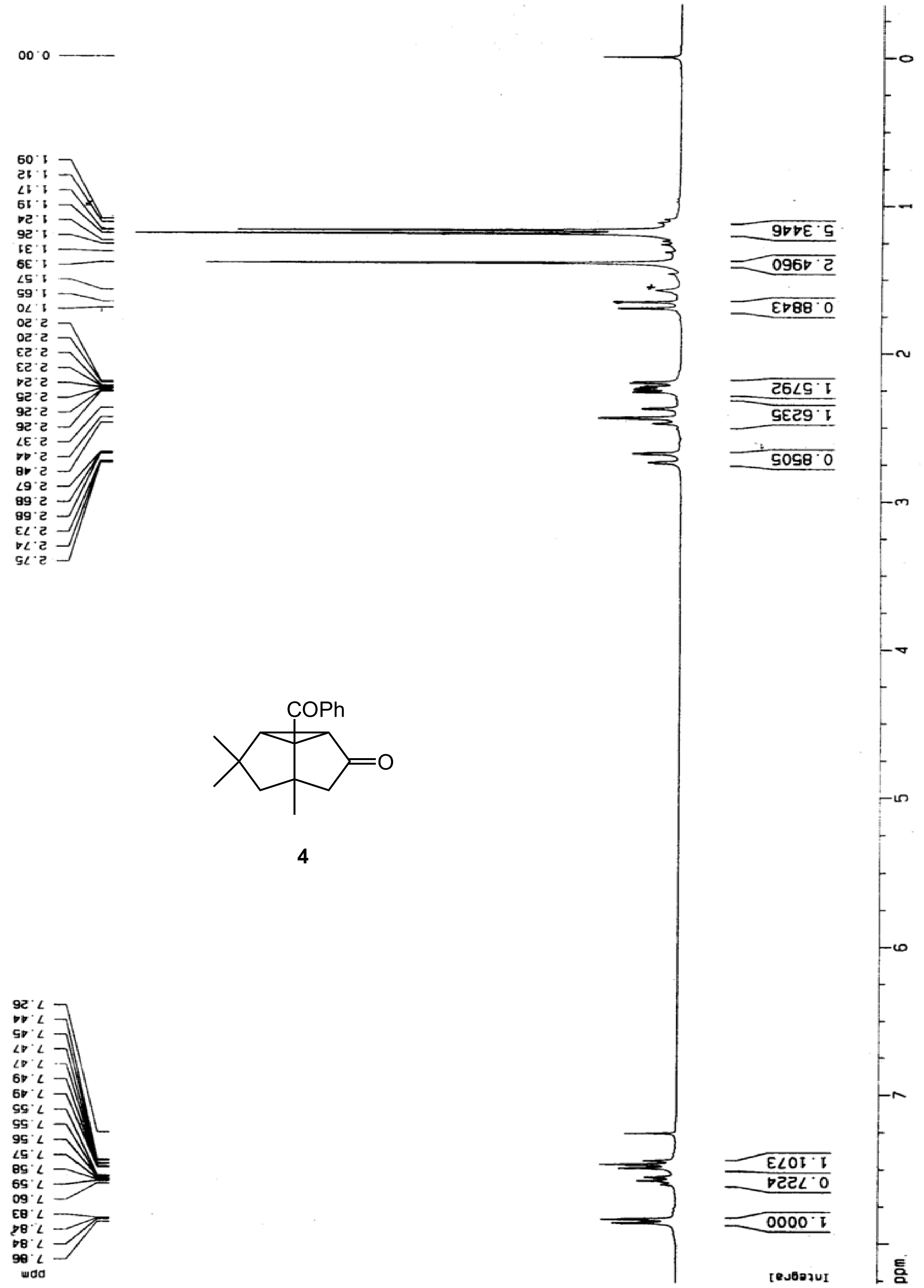
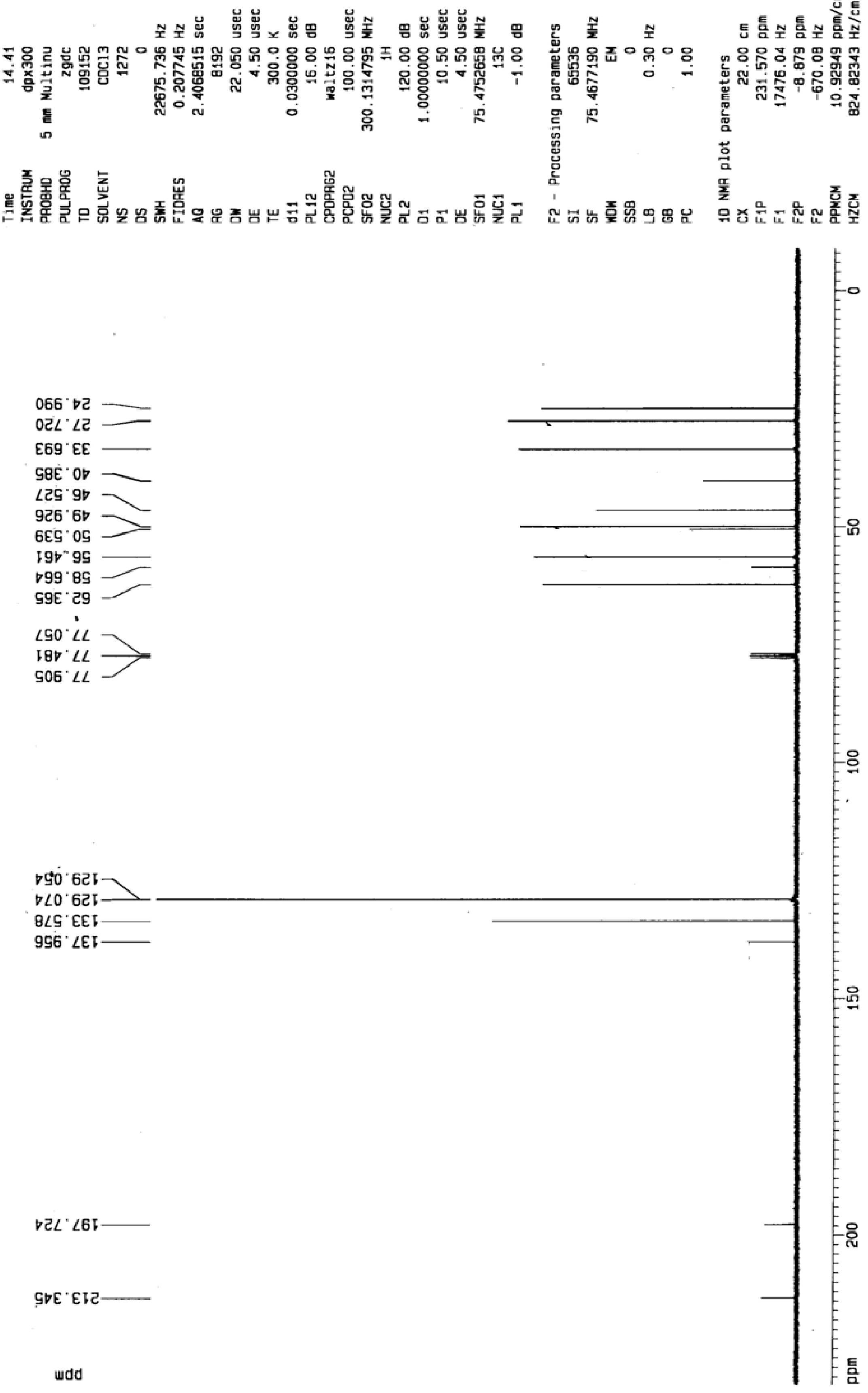


Figure S9. ^{1}H-NMR spectra of **4** ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz)



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FIDRES        0.207745 Hz
AQ           2.4068515 sec
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PCPD2           100.00 usec
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NUC2                  1H
PL2             120.00 dB
D1         1.00000000 sec
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NUC1                 13C
PL1              -1.00 dB

F2 - Processing parameters
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WDW                   EM
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GB                     0
PC                  1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
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HZCM           824.82343 Hz/cm
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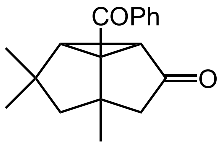

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Figure S10. ^{13}C-NMR spectra of **4** ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz)

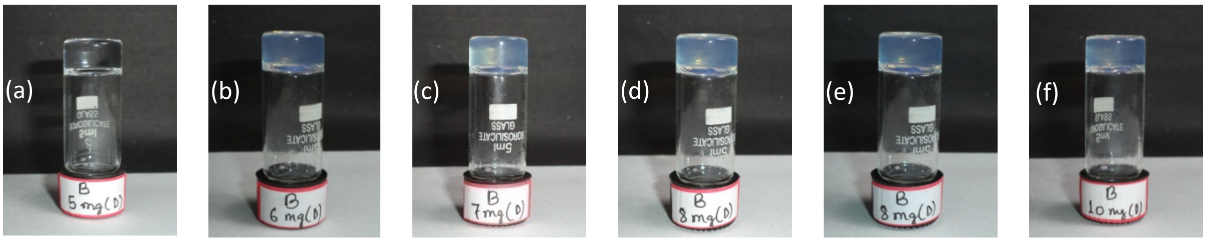

Figure S11. Gels from benzene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

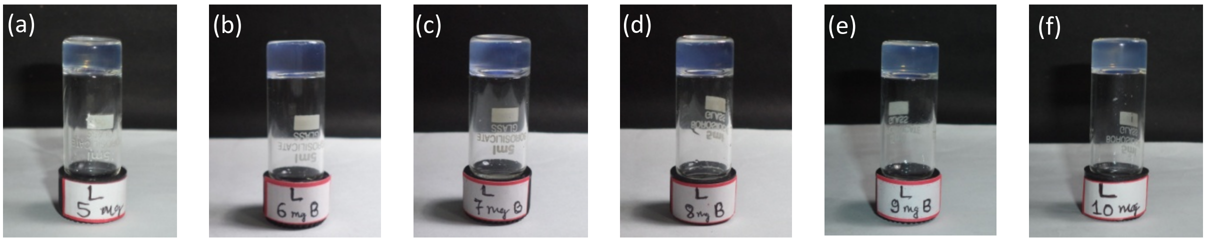

Figure S12. Gels from benzene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

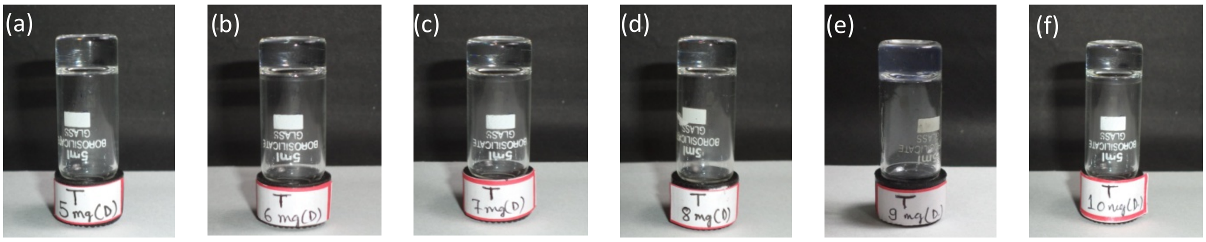

Figure S13. Gels from toluene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

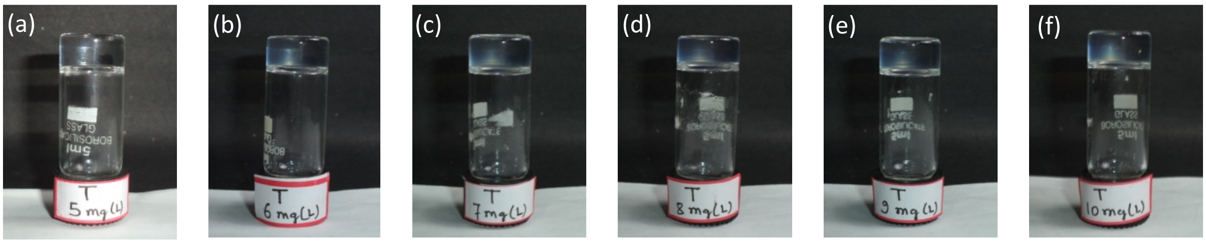

Figure S14. Gels from toluene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

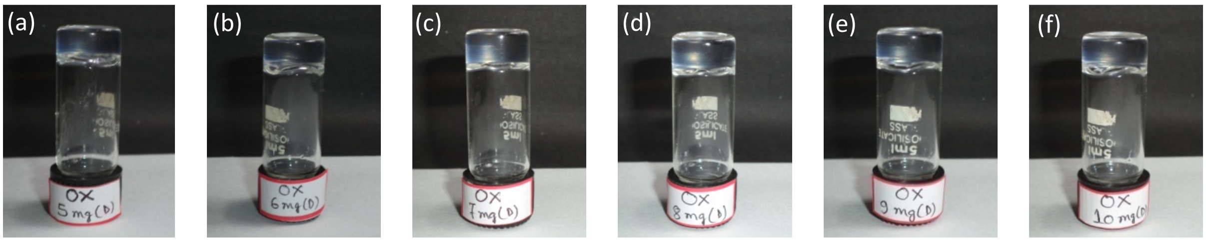

Figure S15. Gels from *o*-xylene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

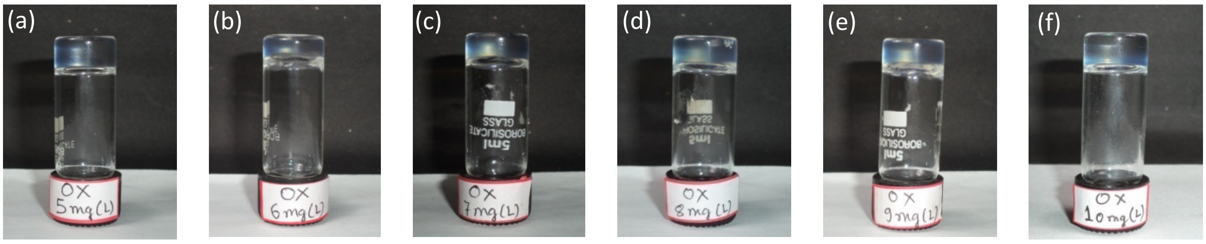

Figure S16. Gels from *o*-xylene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

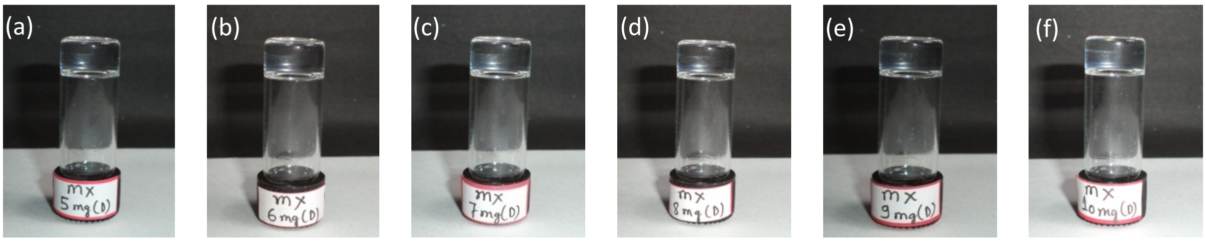

Figure S17. Gels from *m*-xylene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

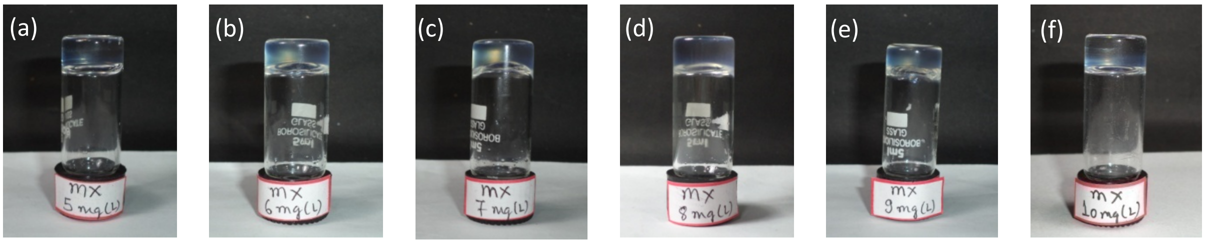

Figure S18. Gels from *m*-xylene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

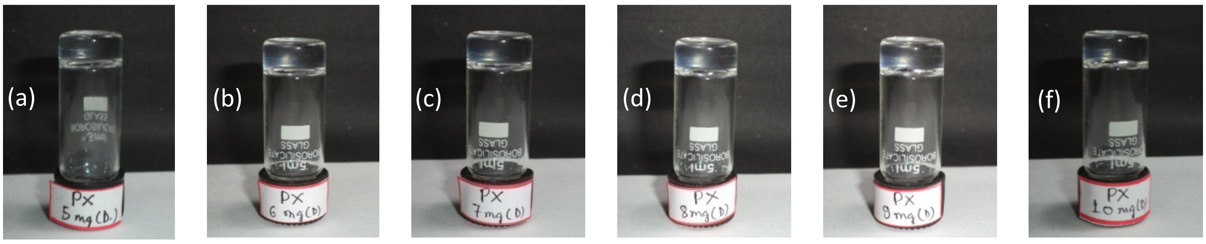

Figure S19. Gels from *p*-xylene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

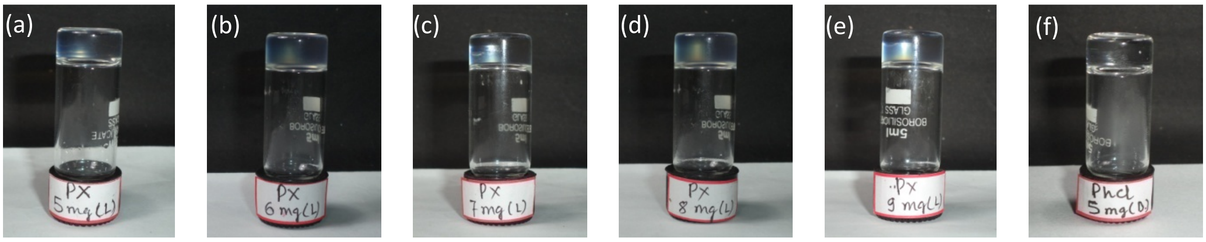

Figure S20. Gels from *p*-xylene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

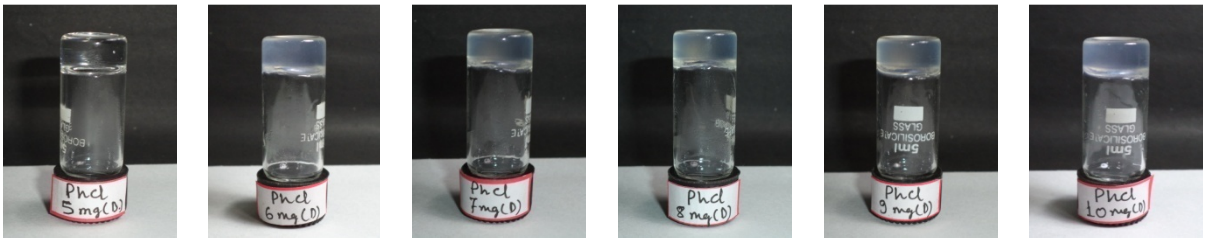

Figure S21. Gels from chlorobenzene and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

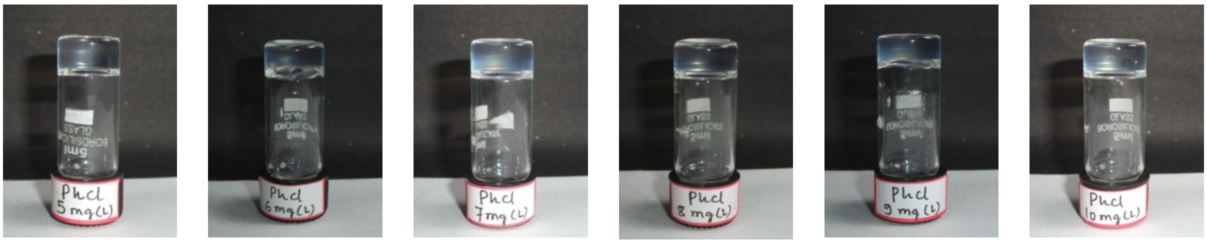

Figure S22. Gels from chlorobenzene and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

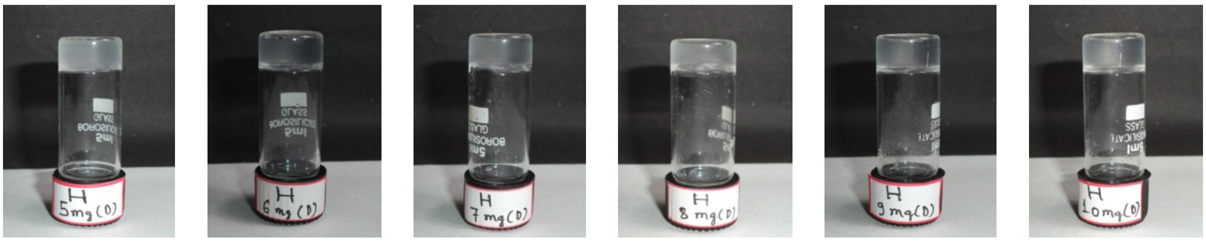

Figure S23. Gels from hexane and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

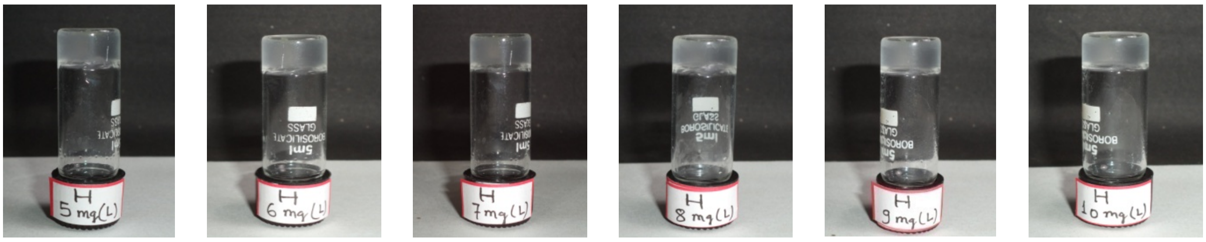

Figure S24. Gels from hexane and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

Figure S25. Gels from petrol and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.3% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.4% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration and (e) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration

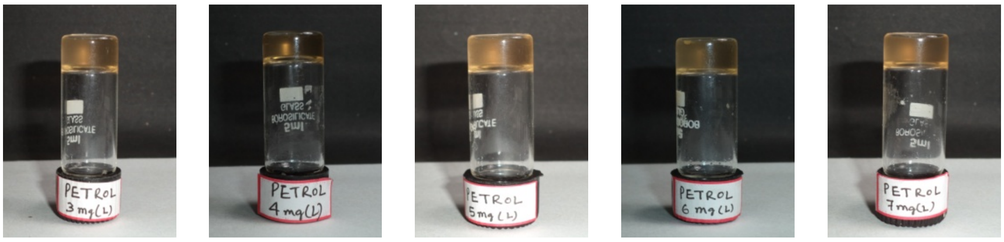

Figure S26. Gels from petrol and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.3% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.4% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration and (e) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration

Figure S27. Gels from diesel and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.3% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.4% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration and (e) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration

Figure S28. Gels from diesel and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.3% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.4% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration and (e) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration

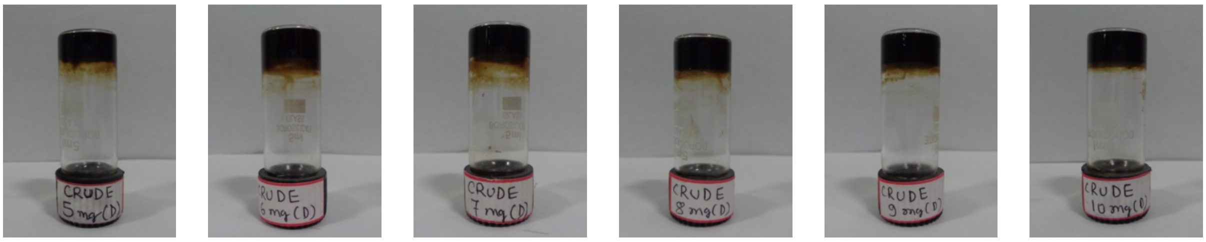

Figure S29. Gels from crude oil and D-**1** at various concentrations of D-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

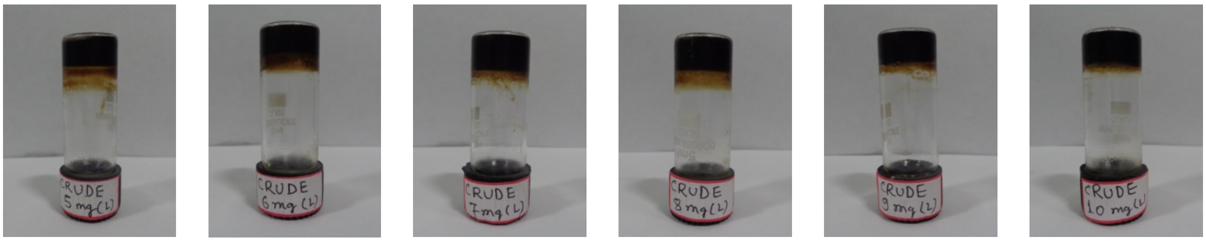

Figure S30. Gels from crude oil and L-**1** at various concentrations of L-**1** (a) at 0.5% (w/v) concentration (b) at 0.6% (w/v) concentration (c) at 0.7% (w/v) concentration (d) at 0.8% (w/v) concentration (e) at 0.9% (w/v) concentration and (f) at 1.0% (w/v) concentration

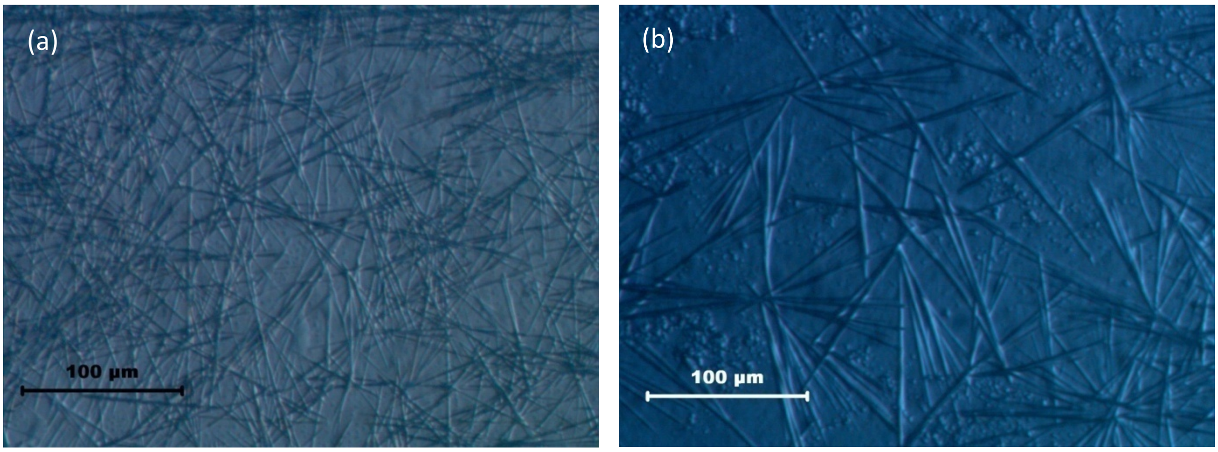

Figure S31. Optical microscopy images for D-**1** and (a) benzene gel and (b) petrol gel at 0.8% (w/v) concentrations.

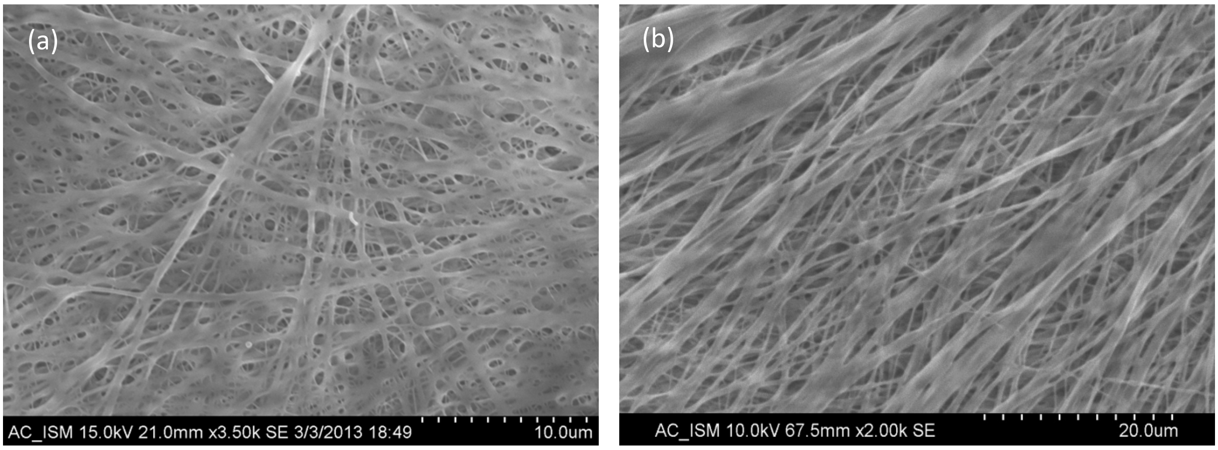

Figure S32. SEM image of the xerogel from benzene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations.

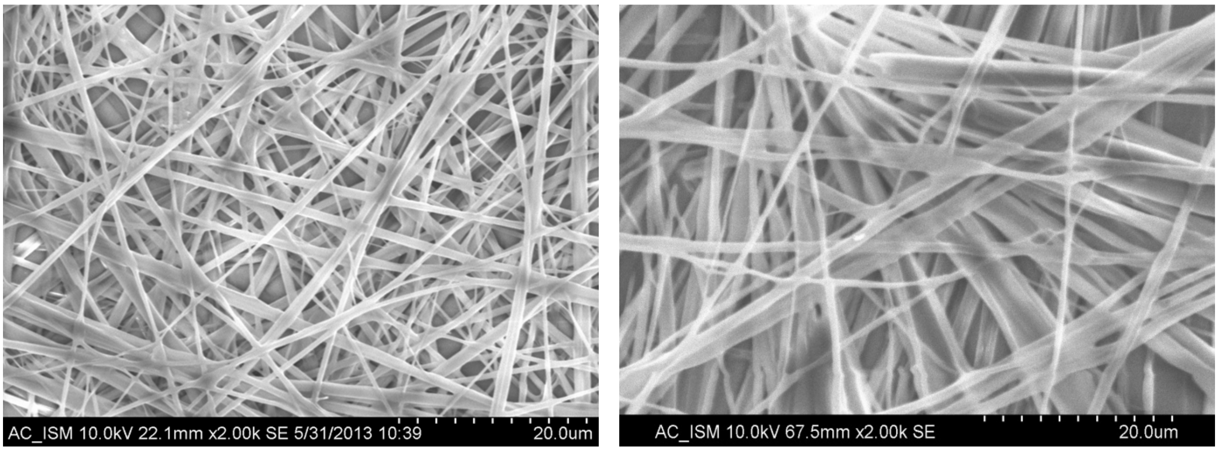

Figure S33. SEM image of the xerogel from toluene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations.

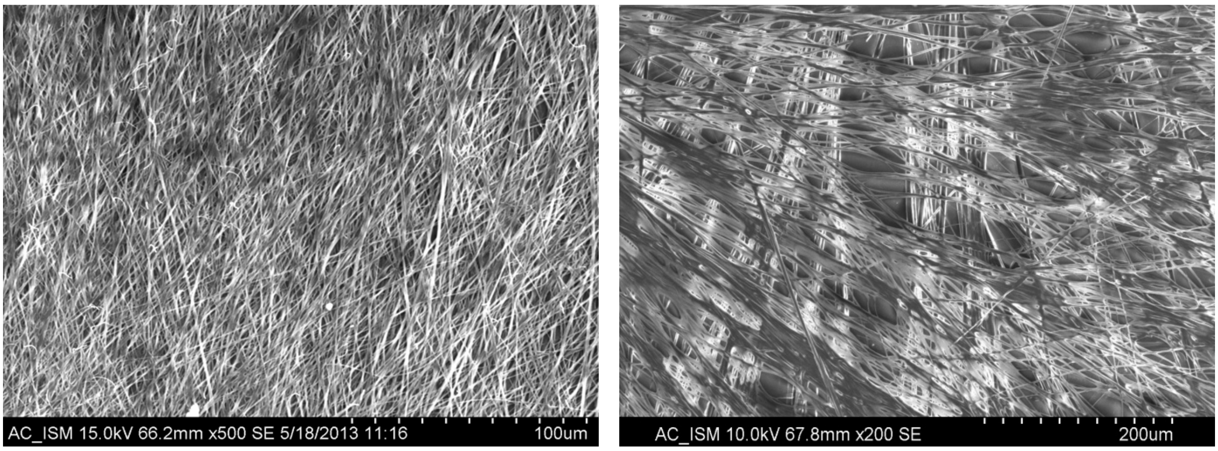

Figure S34. SEM image of the xerogel from *o*-xylene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations

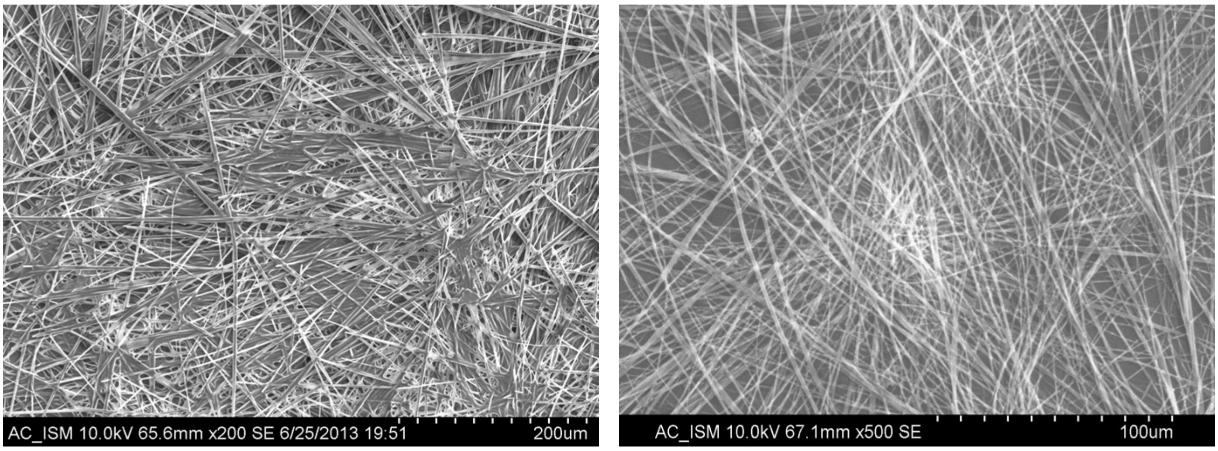

Figure S35. SEM image of the xerogel from *m*-xylene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations

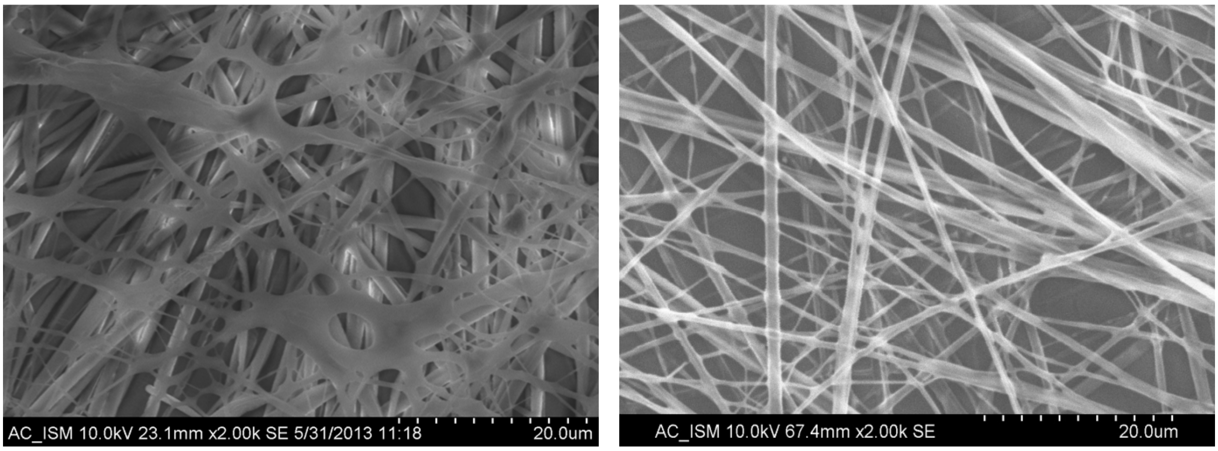

Figure S36. SEM image of the xerogel from *p*-xylene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations

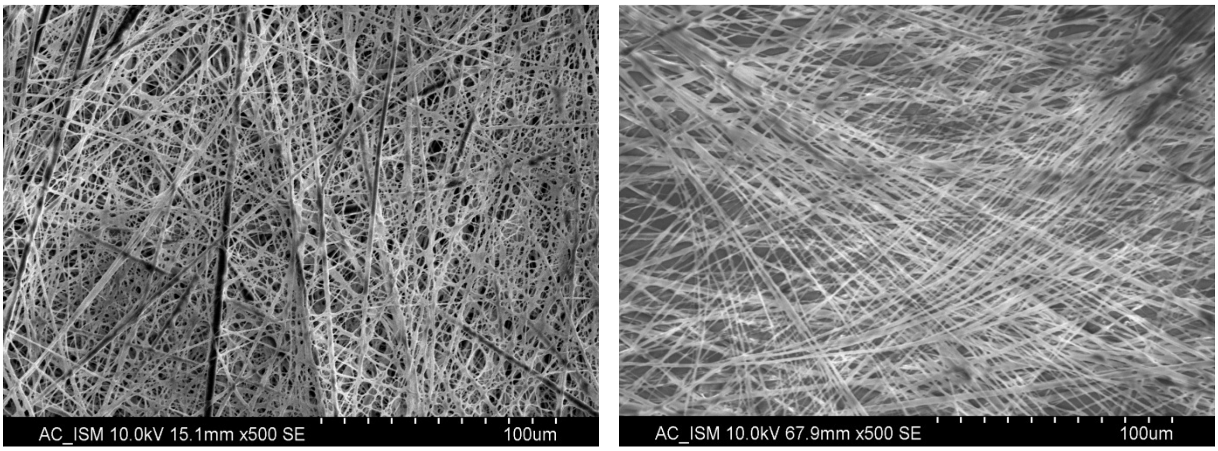

Figure S37. SEM image of the xerogel from chlorobenzene and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations

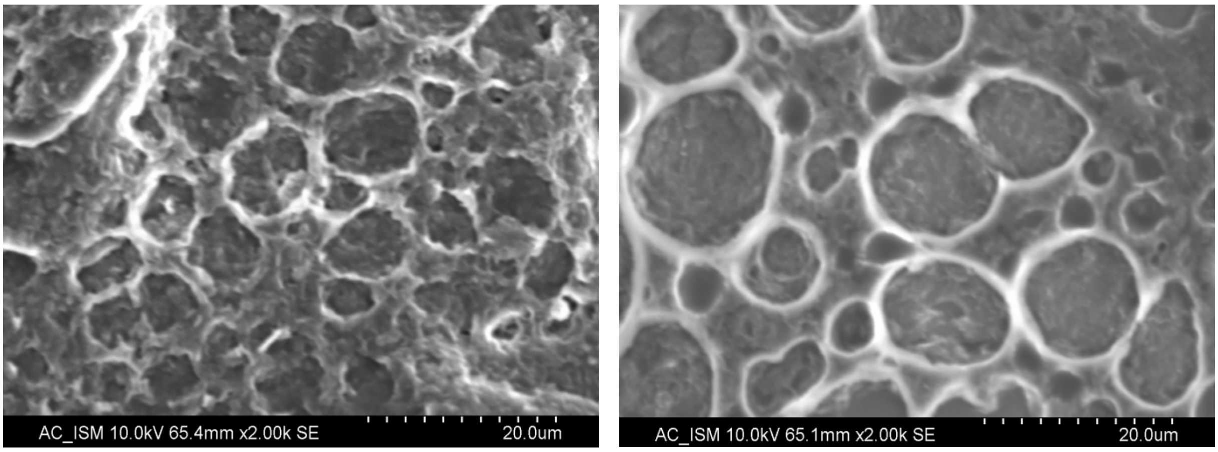

Figure S38. SEM image of the xerogel from hexane and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations

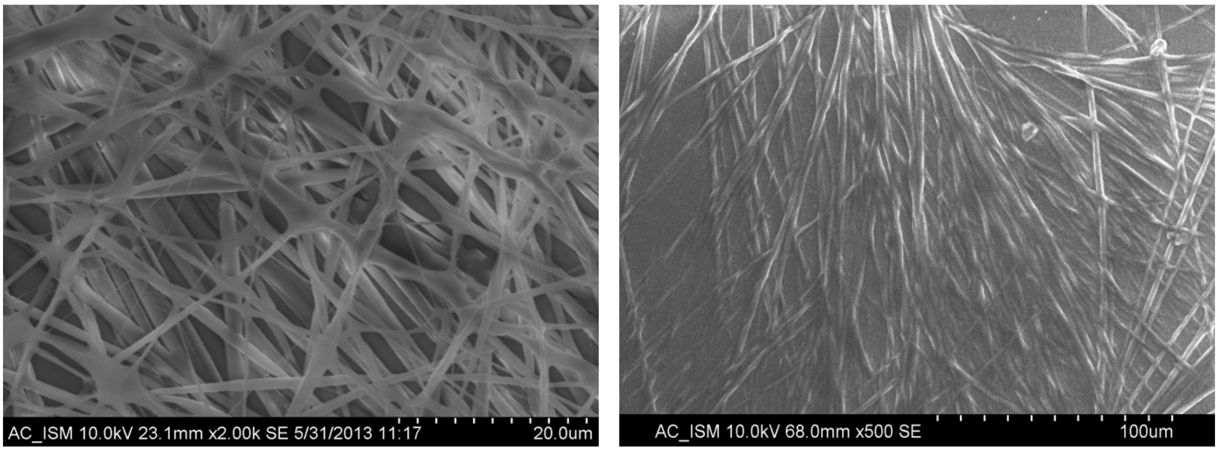

Figure S39. SEM image of the xerogel from petrol and (a) D-**1** and (b) L-**1** at 1.0% (w/v) concentrations