

## Electronic Supplementary Information

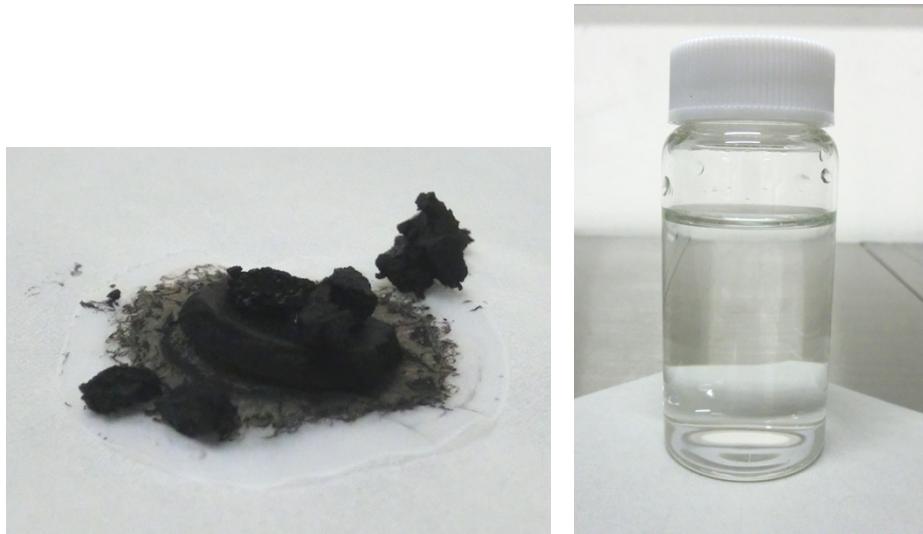
### Quantitative evaluation of ball-milling effects on the hydrolysis of cellulose catalysed by activated carbon

Mizuho Yabushita,<sup>a,b</sup> Hirokazu Kobayashi,<sup>a</sup> Kenji Hara<sup>a</sup> and Atsushi Fukuoka\*<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Catalysis Research Centre, Hokkaido University, Kita 21 Nishi 10, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 001-0021, Japan.

<sup>b</sup>Division of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Graduate School of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, Hokkaido University, Kita 13 Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-8628, Japan.

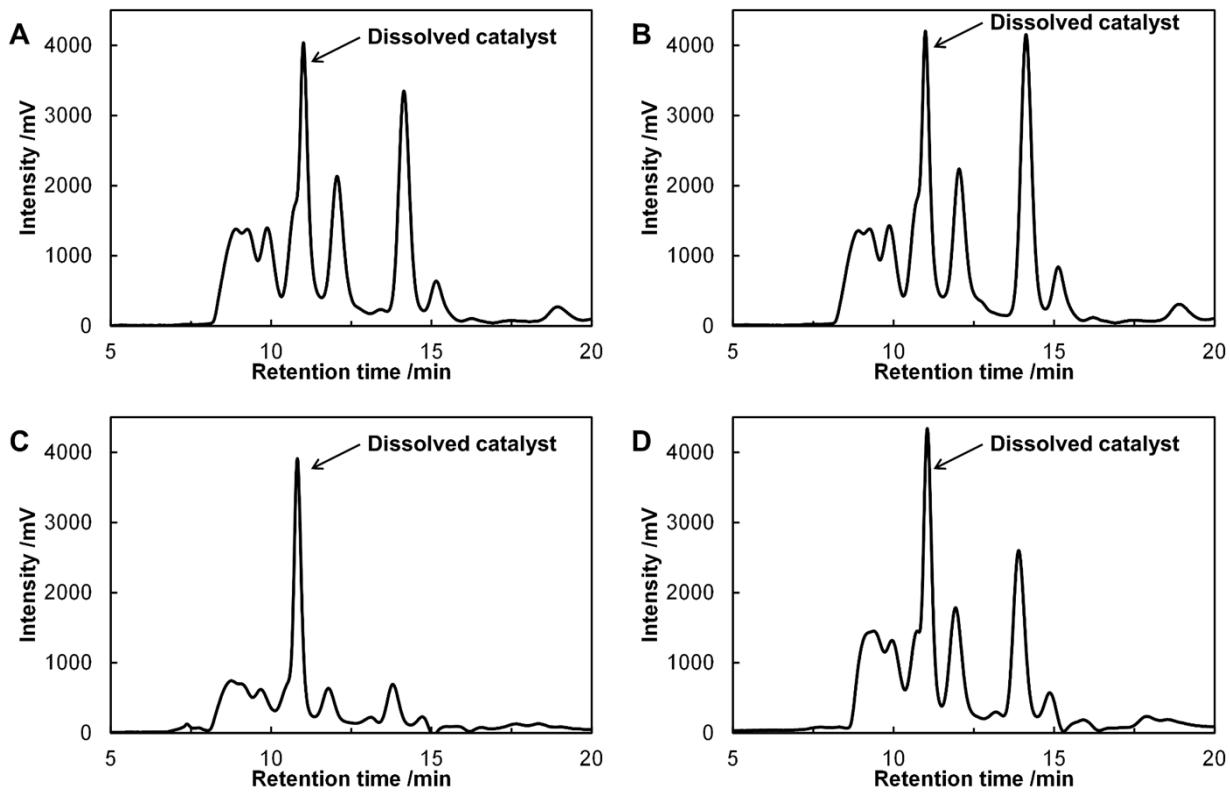
**Figures:**



**Fig. S1** Solid residue (left) and liquid phase (right) of the reaction mixture after the hydrolysis of mix-milled cellulose containing K26.



**Fig. S2** Liquid phase of the reaction mixture after the hydrolysis of mix-milled cellulose containing Amberlyst. The solution was irradiated with a laser, but the Tyndall effect was hardly observed.



**Fig. S3** HPLC charts for the hydrolysis of mix-milled cellulose containing (A) H-ZSM-5, (B) H-MOR, (C)  $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and (D)  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Column: Phenomenex Rezex RPM-Monosaccharide Pb<sup>++</sup>, detector: refractive index.

Retention times: cellobiohexaose (8.98 min), cellopentaoose (9.35 min), cellotetraose (9.90 min), cellotriose (10.7 min), cellobiose (12.1 min) and glucose (14.2 min).

**Table:****Table S1** Hydrolysis of individually-milled cellulose by solid catalysts.<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Catalyst	T /K	Time /h	Conv. /%	Yield based on carbon /%C						
					Glucan		By-product				
					Glc <sup>b</sup>	Olg <sup>c</sup>	Frc <sup>d</sup>	Man <sup>e</sup>	Lev <sup>f</sup>	HMF <sup>g</sup>	Others <sup>h</sup>
1 <sup>S1</sup>	None	453	0.33	12	1.3	6.6	0.2	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	3.4
16 <sup>S1</sup>	K26	453	0.33	18	2.9	10	0.5	0.4	0.1	< 0.1	3.7
S1	BA	453	0.33	20	2.4	8.6	0.2	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	8.0
S2	SX	453	0.33	16	2.3	8.0	0.3	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	4.8
S3	Amberlyst	453	0.33	18	6.3	8.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.4
S4	H-ZSM-5	453	0.33	16	3.2	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.3
S5	H-MOR	453	0.33	17	3.8	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.0
S6	SiO <sub>2</sub> -Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	453	0.33	7.0	0.9	5.4	0.2	0.2	< 0.1	0.2	0.1
S7	SiO <sub>2</sub>	453	0.33	12	2.1	8.3	0.3	0.4	< 0.1	0.2	1.1
S8	TiO <sub>2</sub>	453	0.33	14	2.3	9.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: individually-milled cellulose 324 mg, catalyst (not milled) 50 mg, distilled water 40 mL.

Cellulose was milled without catalyst. <sup>b</sup> Glucose. <sup>c</sup> Water-soluble oligosaccharides (degree of polymerisation = mainly 2–6). <sup>d</sup> Fructose. <sup>e</sup> Mannose. <sup>f</sup> Levoglucosan. <sup>g</sup> 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural. <sup>h</sup> (conversion) – (total yield of the characterised products).

**Reference**

- S1. H. Kobayashi, M. Yabushita, T. Komanoya, K. Hara, I. Fujita and A. Fukuoka, *ACS Catal.*, 2013, 3, 581-587.