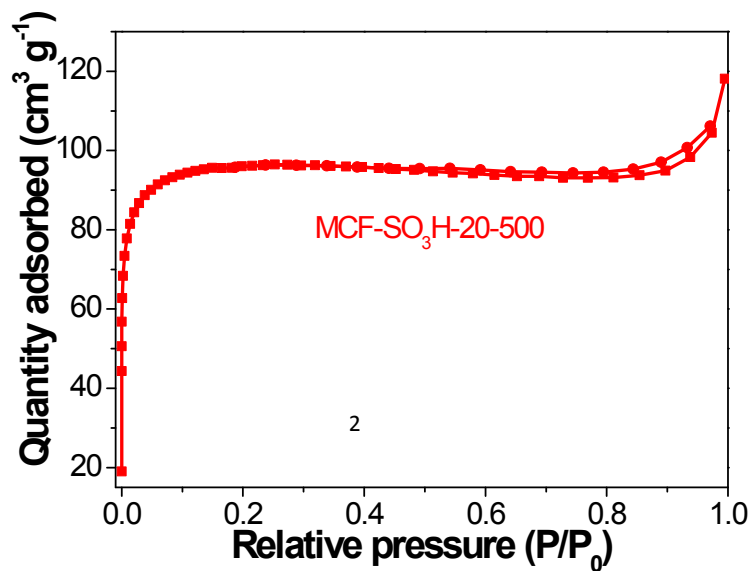
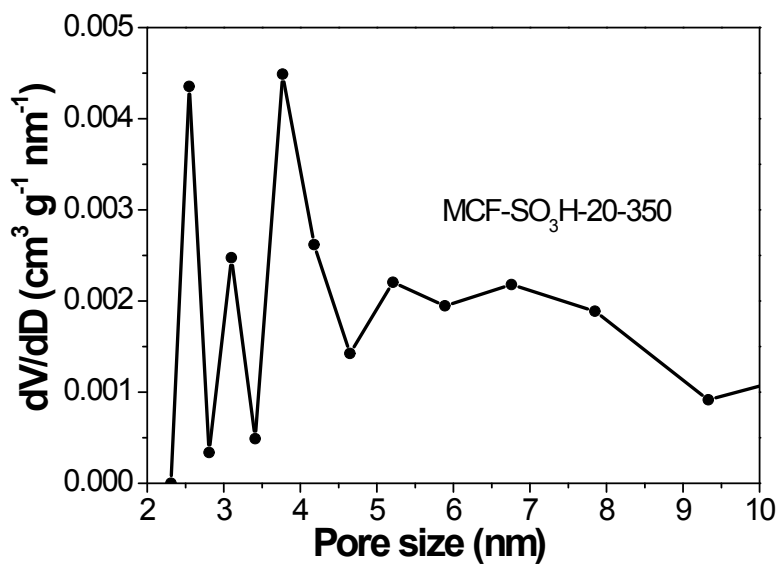
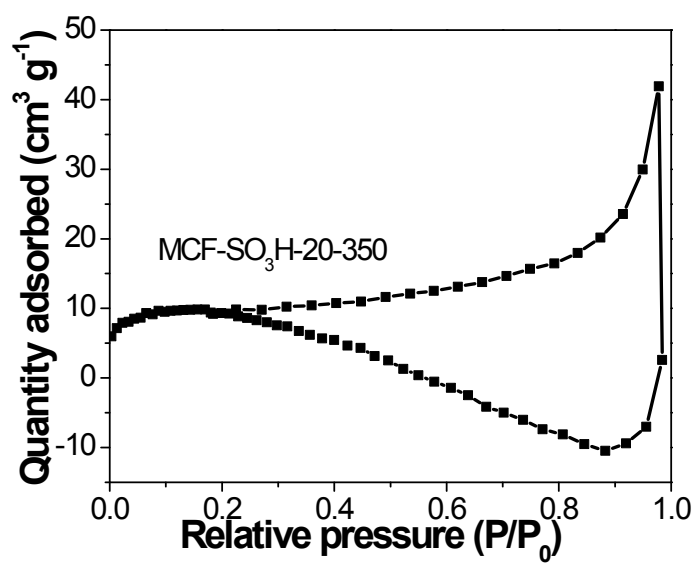


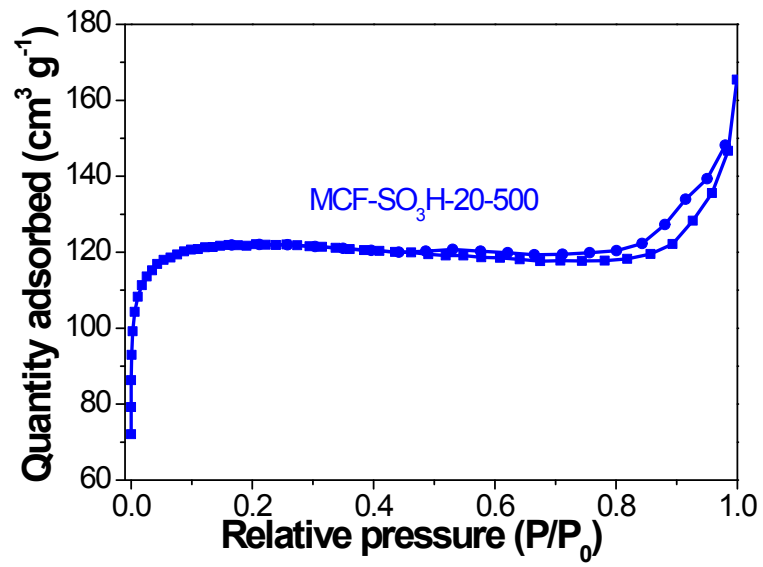
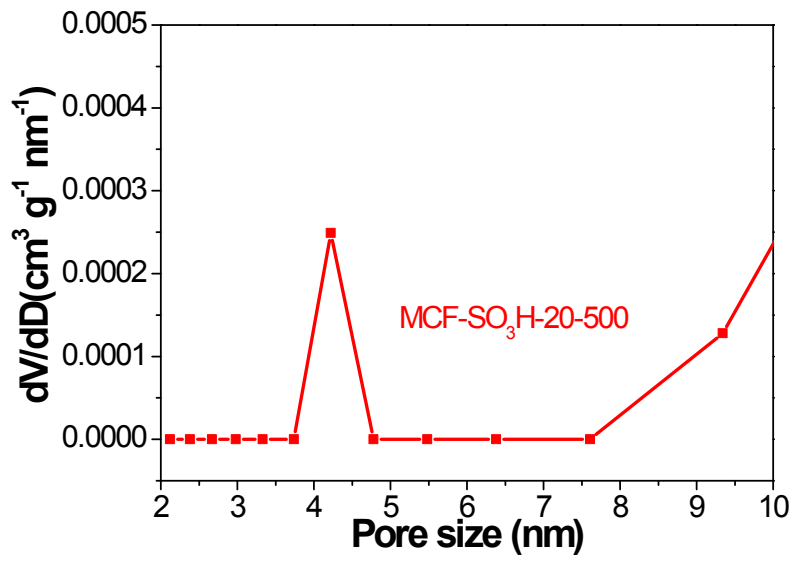
Supporting Information for

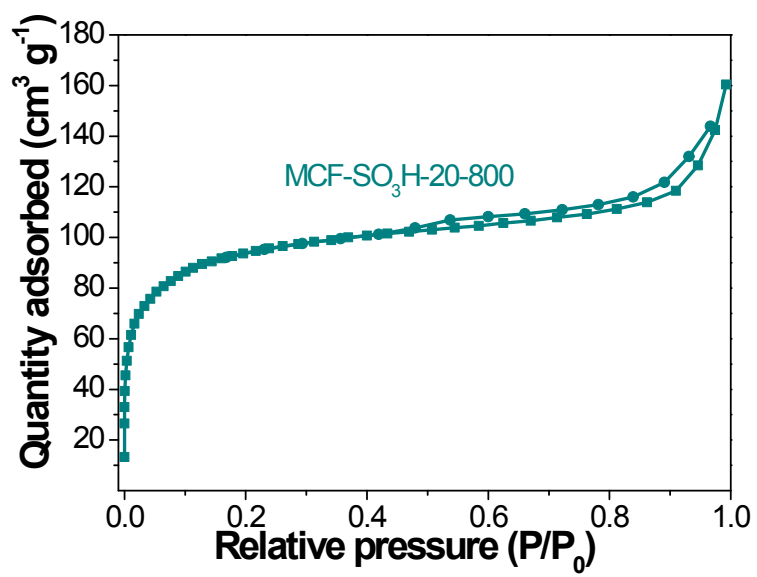
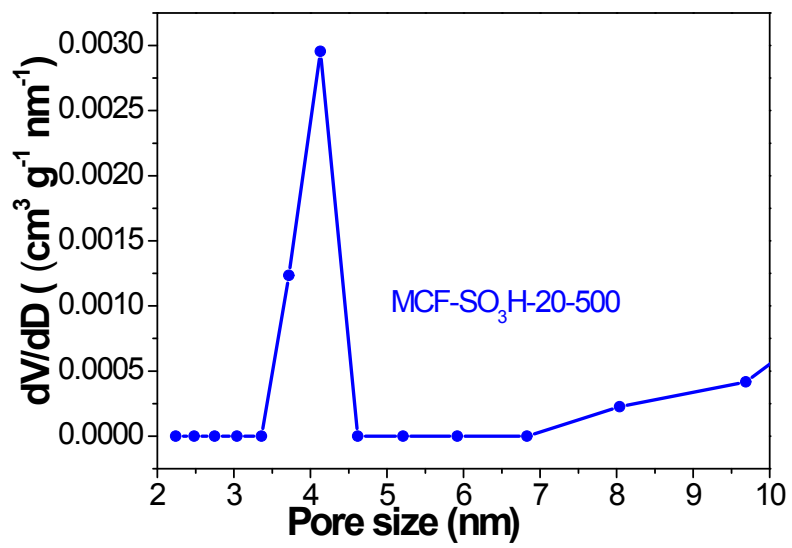
**Conversion of Cellulose to High Yield Glucose in Water over Sulfonated
Mesoporous Carbon Fibers with Optimized Acidity**

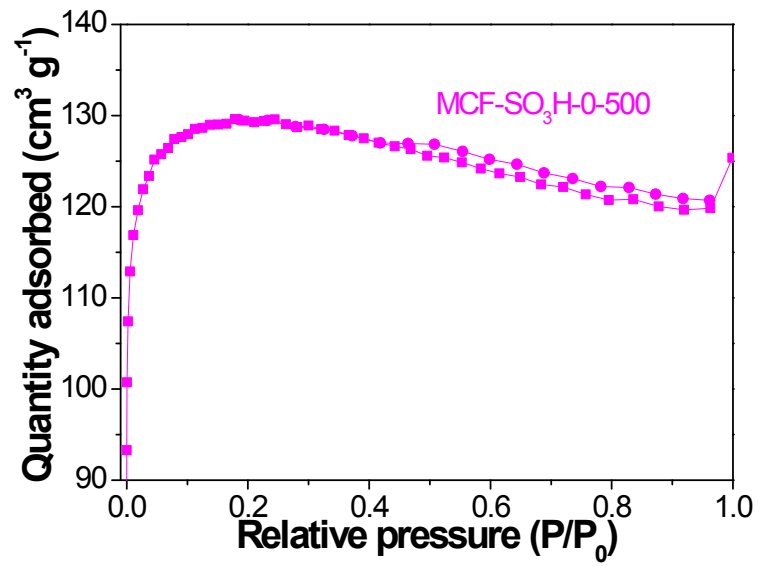
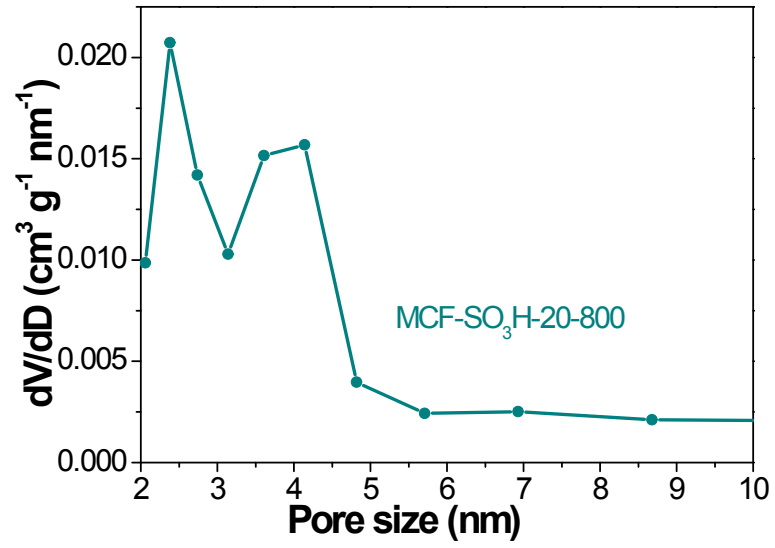
Ying Yang,^{1*} Shuai Shao,¹ Feng Yang, Dale L. Brewe, Shangwei Guo,
Dongcheng Ren, and Shijie Hao*

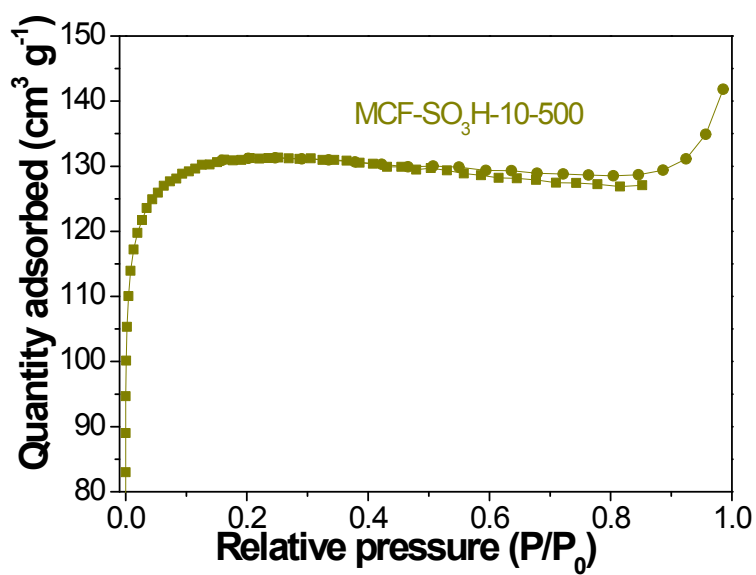
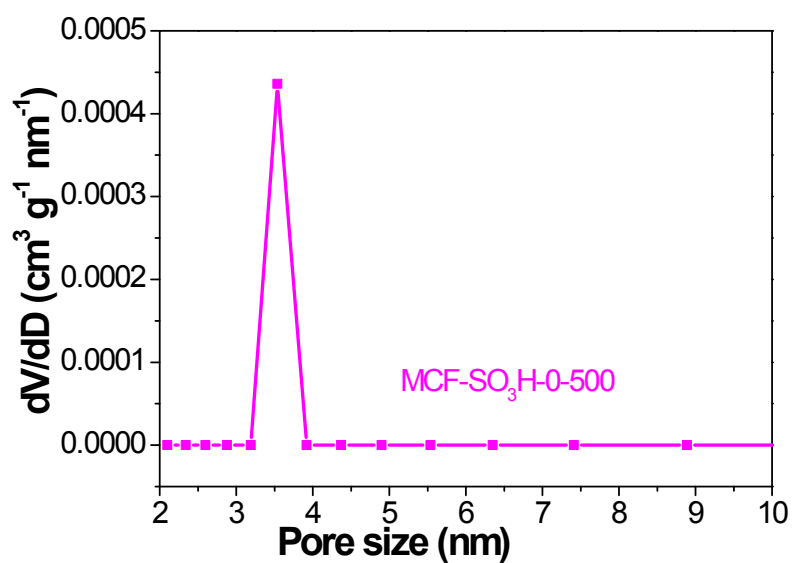
Email: yyang@cup.edu.cn











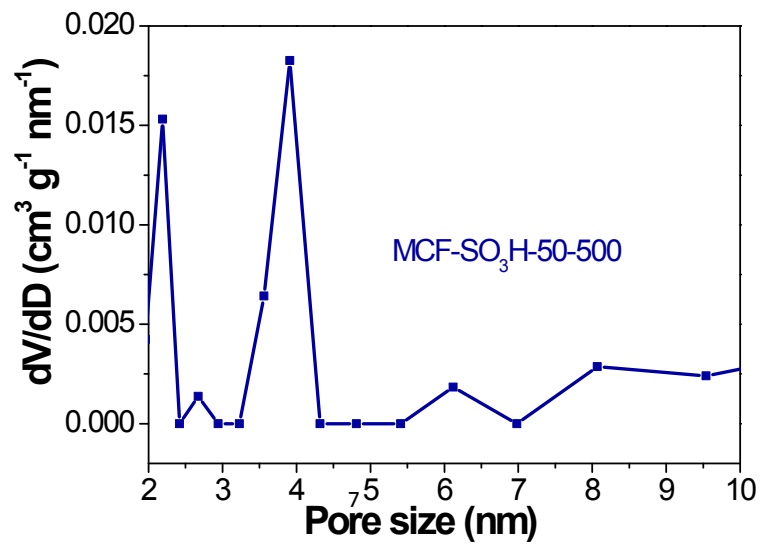
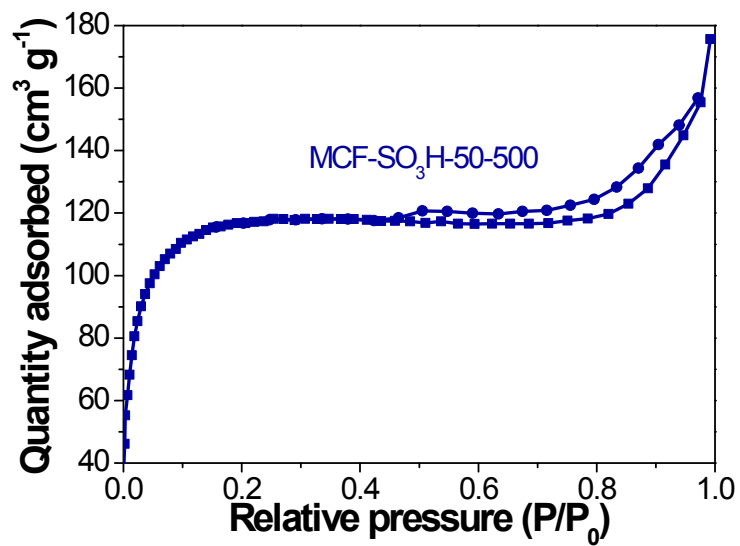
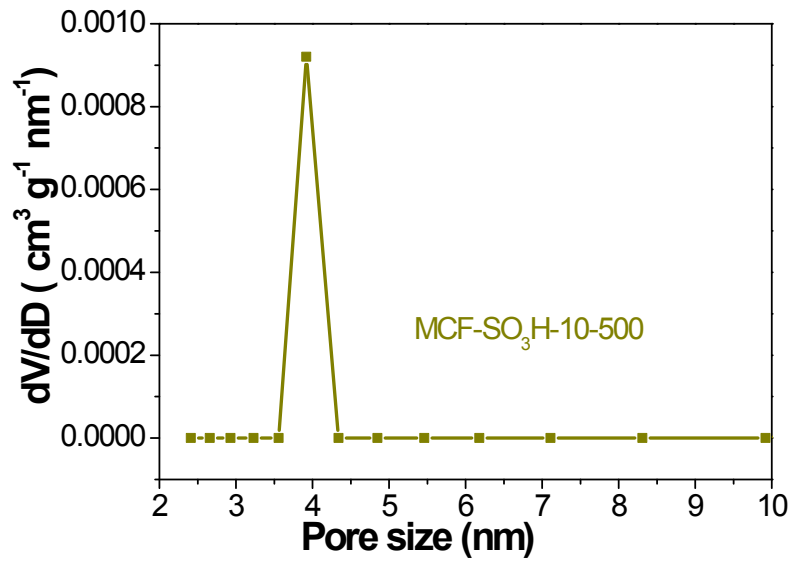
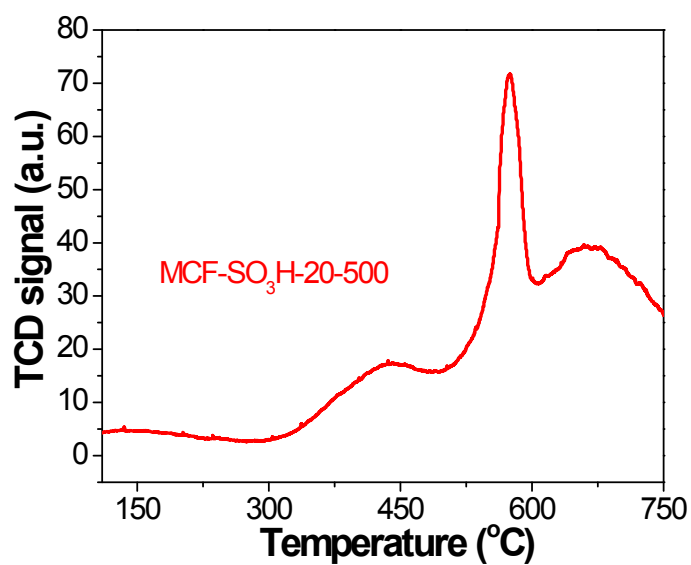
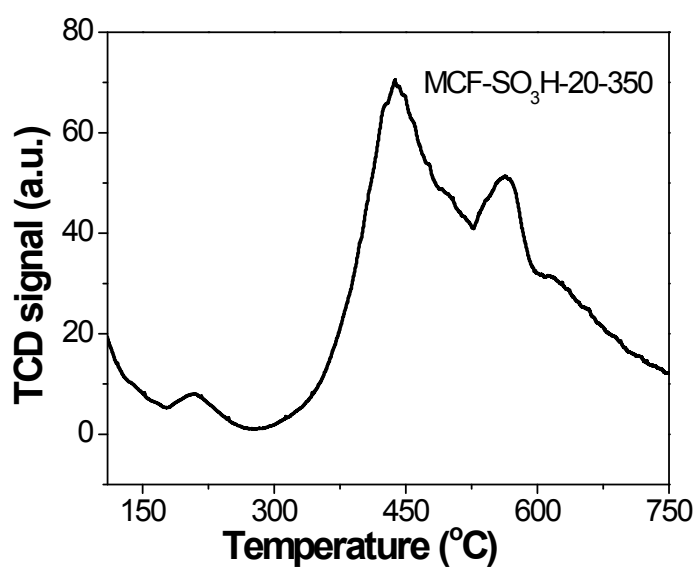
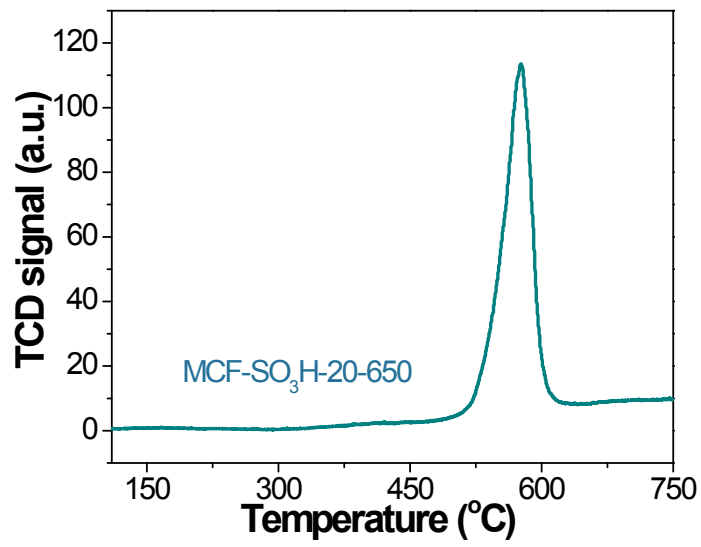
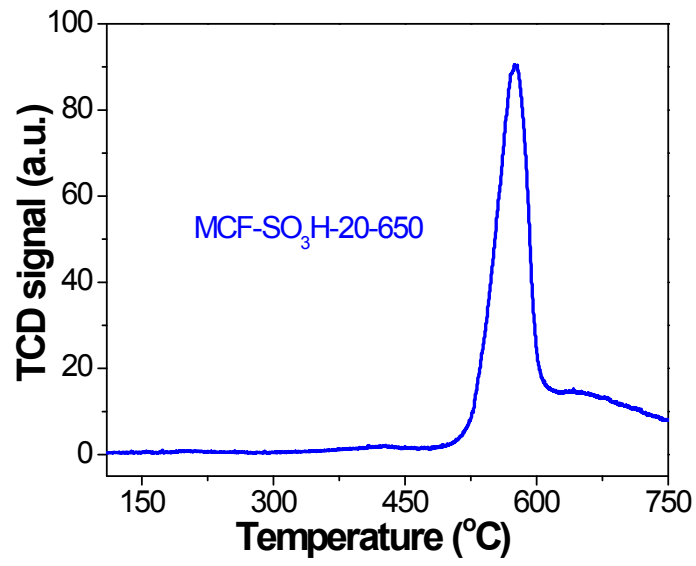
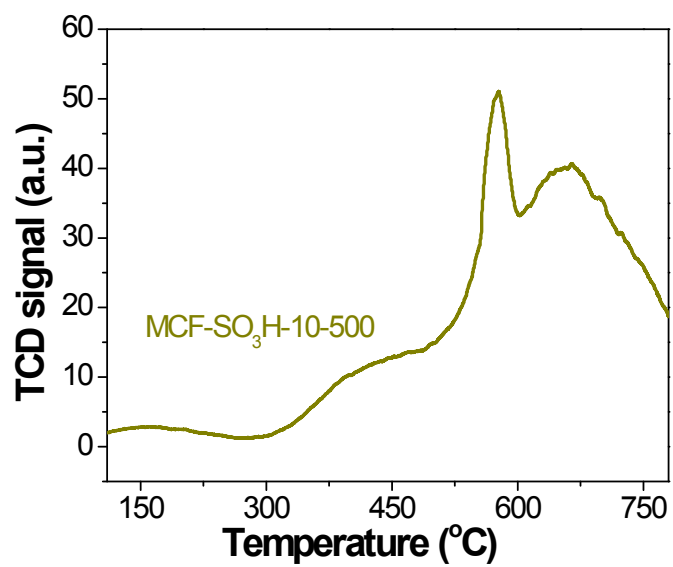
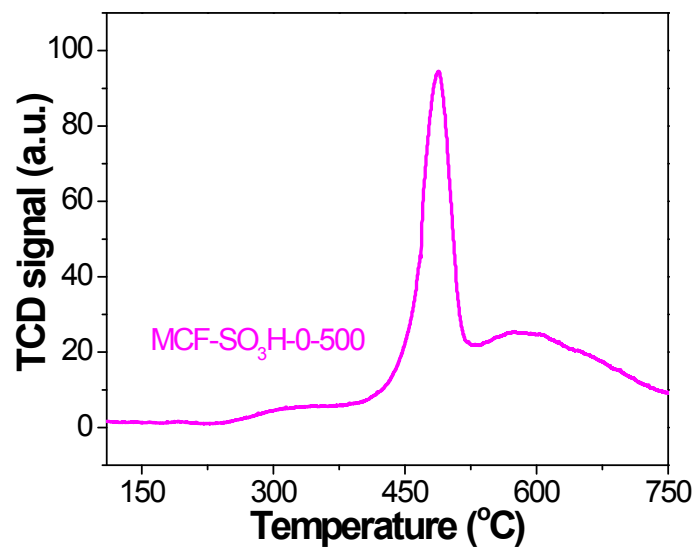


Fig. S1. Separated N₂ adsorption/desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore size distribution curves for different MCF-SO₃H-x-t catalysts.







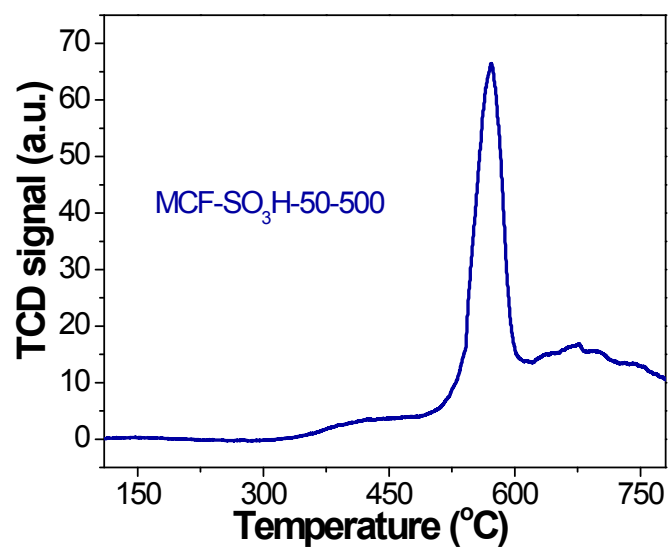
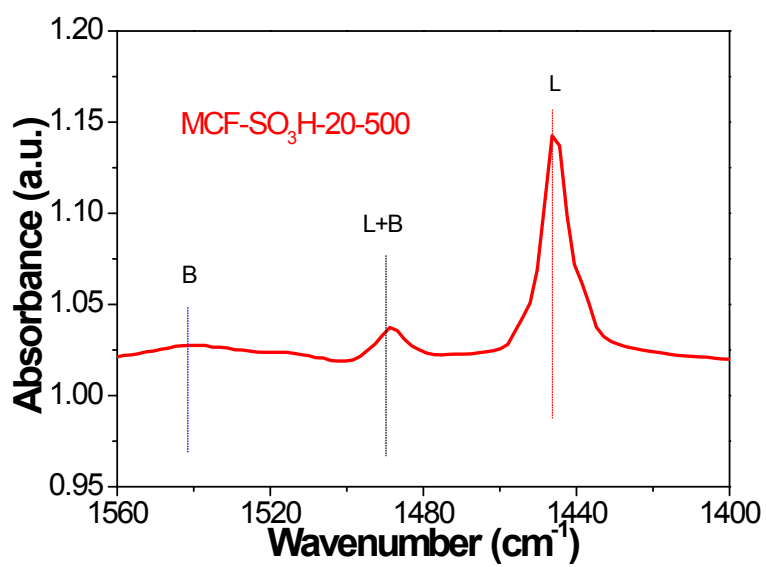
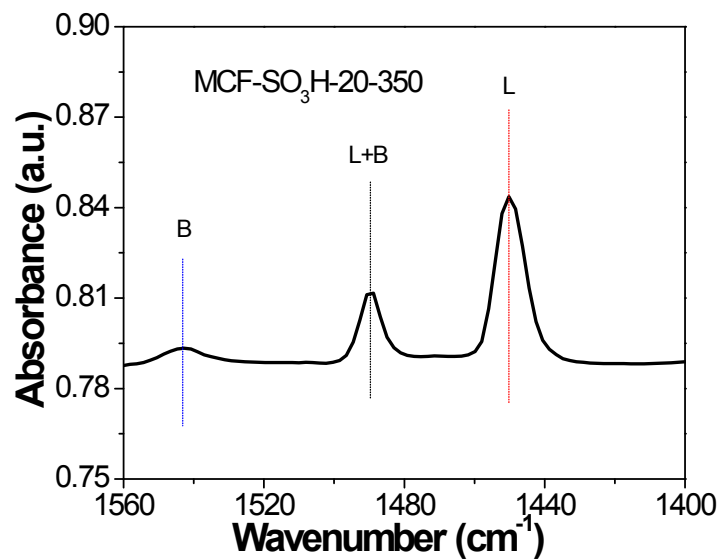
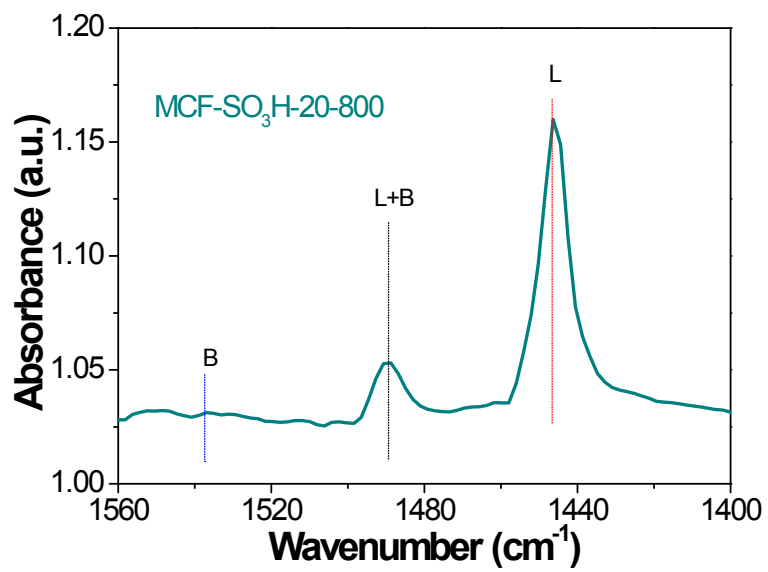
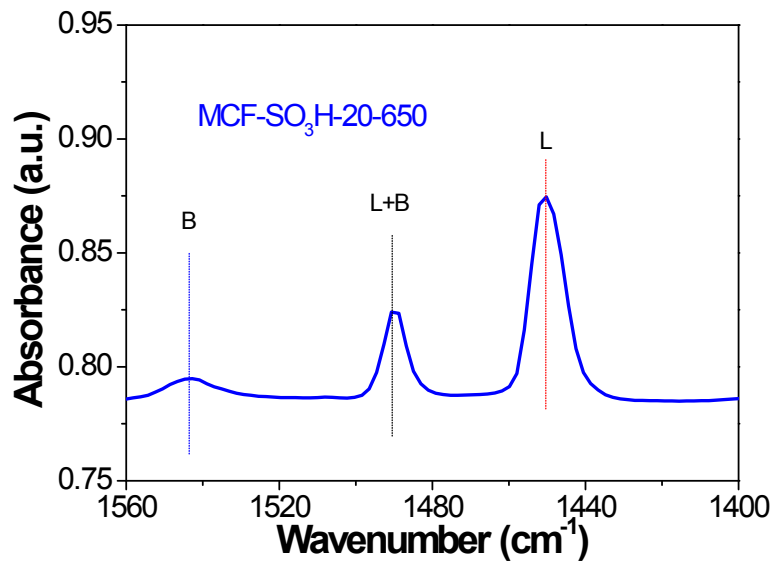
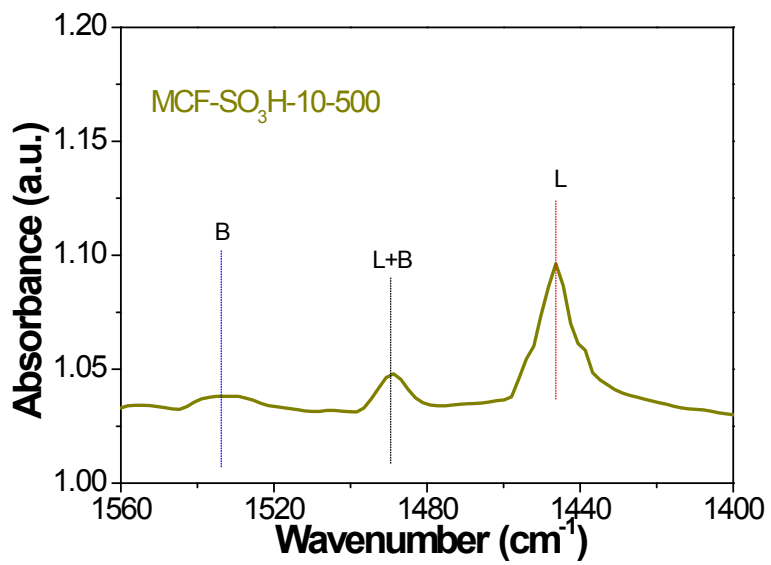
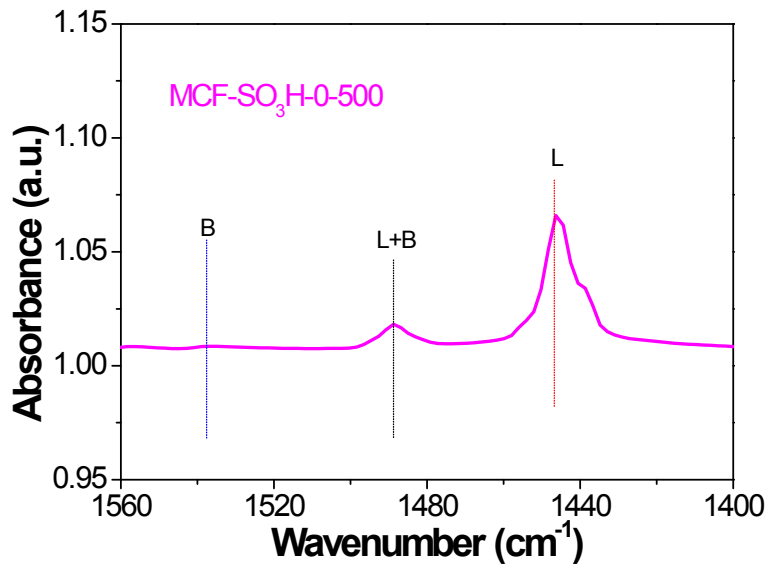


Fig. S2. Separated NH₃-TPD curves for MCF-SO₃H-x-t catalysts.







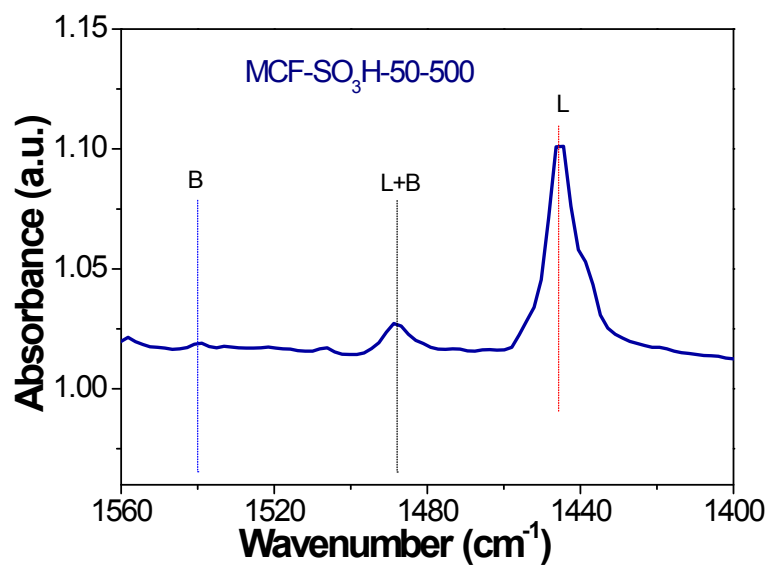


Fig. S3. Separated Py-IR spectra for MCF-SO₃H-x-t catalysts.

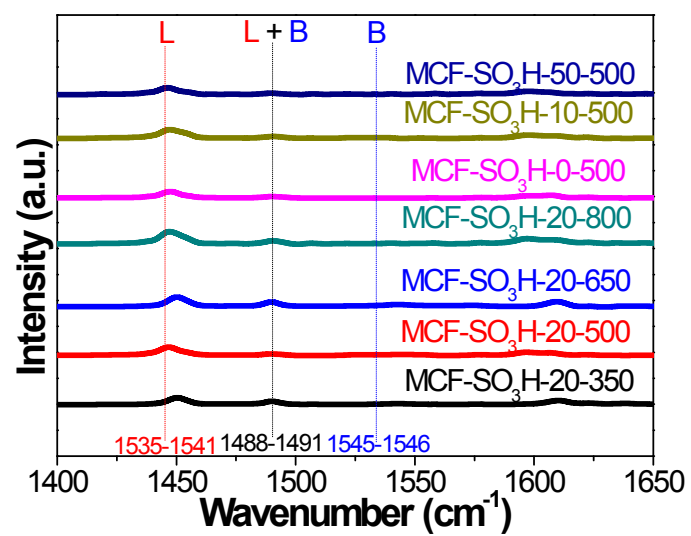


Fig. S4. Py-IR spectra for different MCF-SO₃H-x-t catalysts at 300 °C.

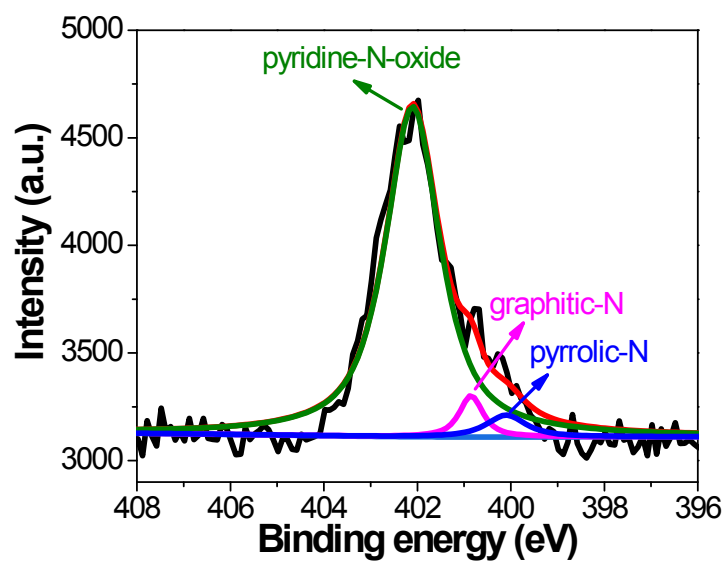
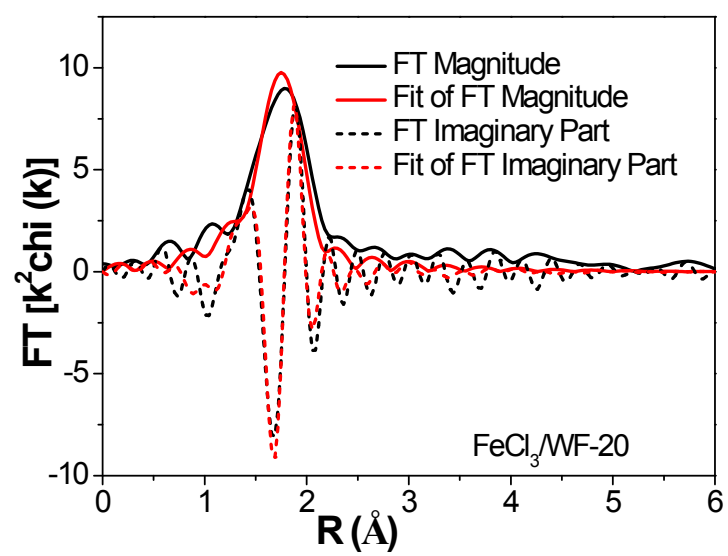
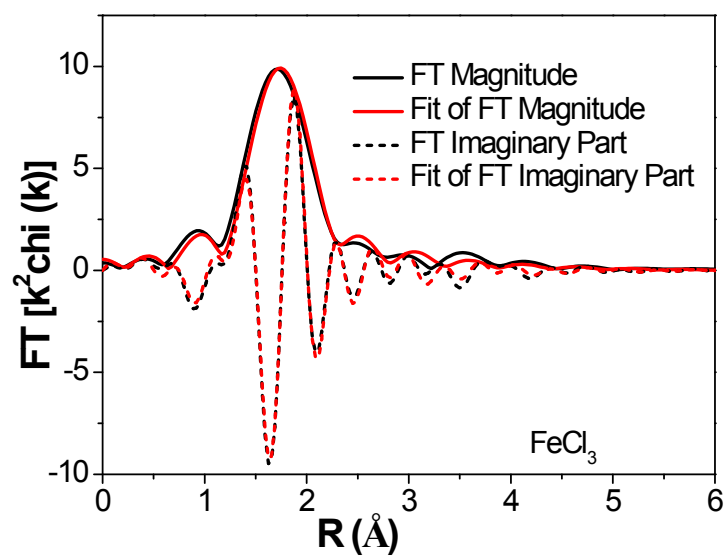
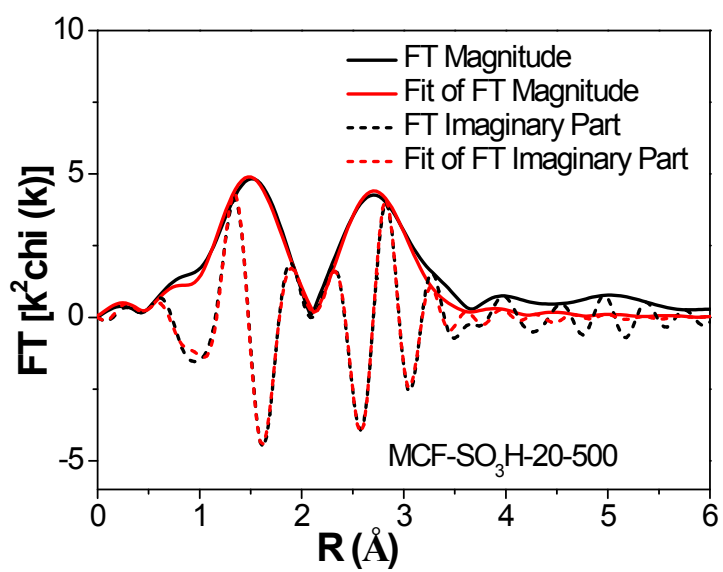
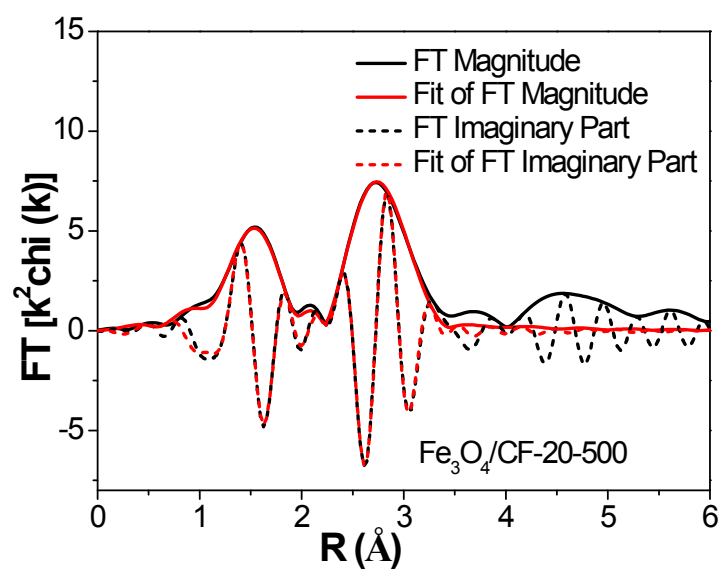
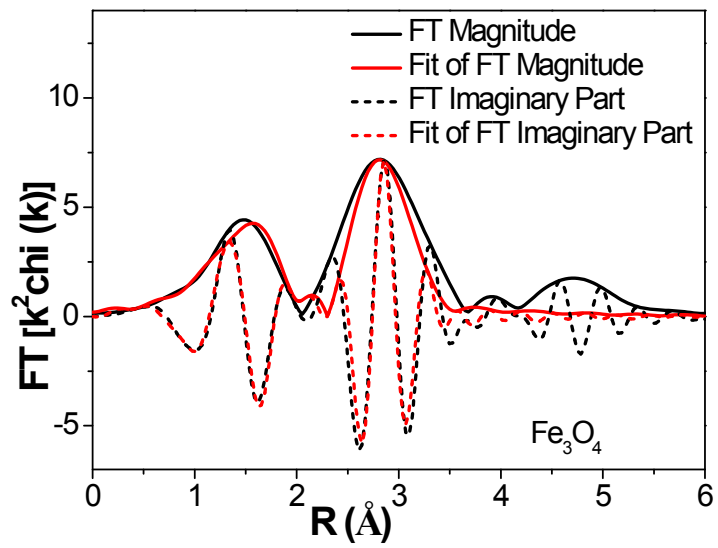
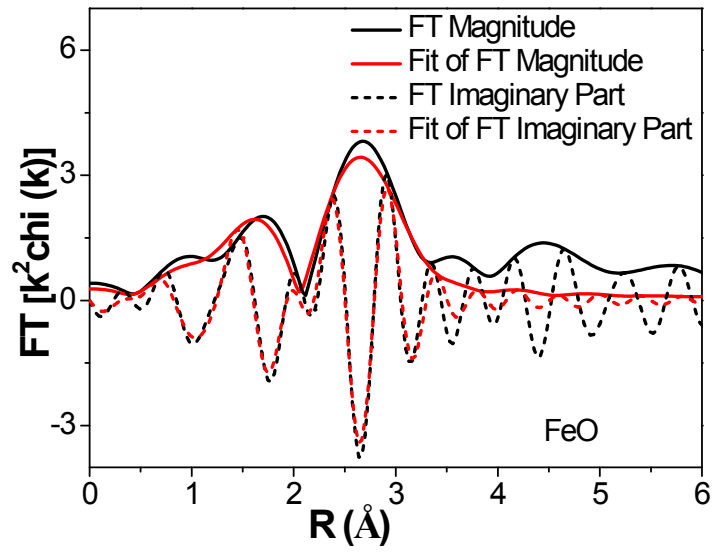
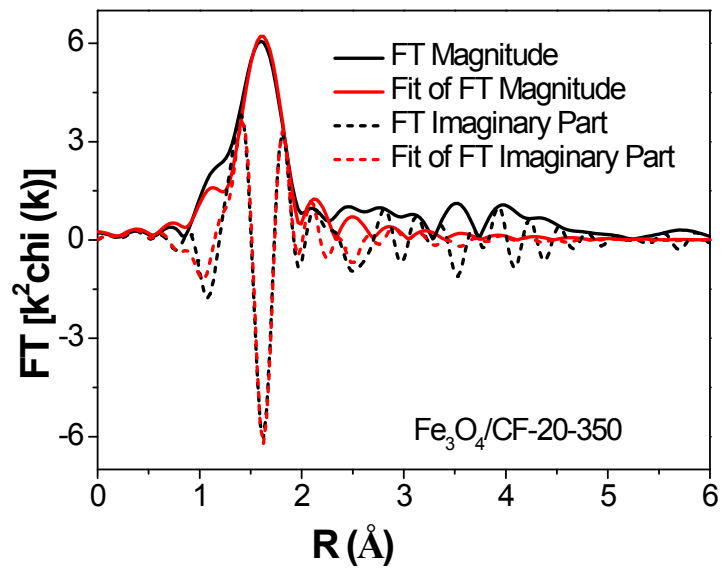
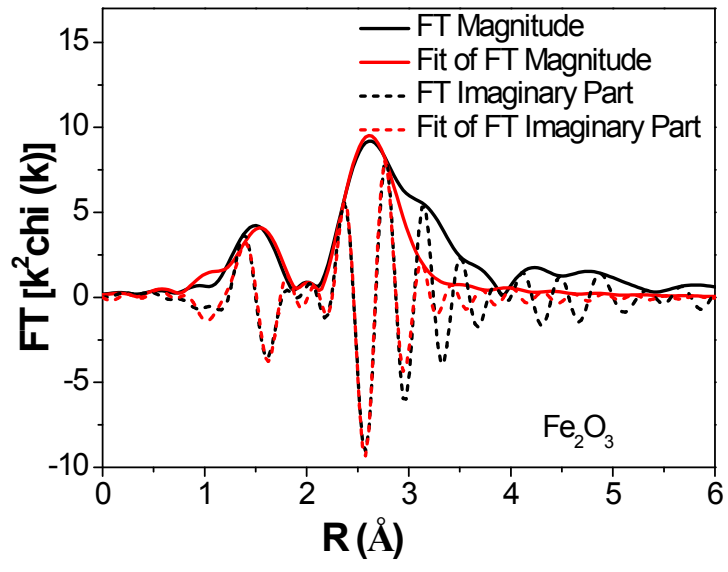


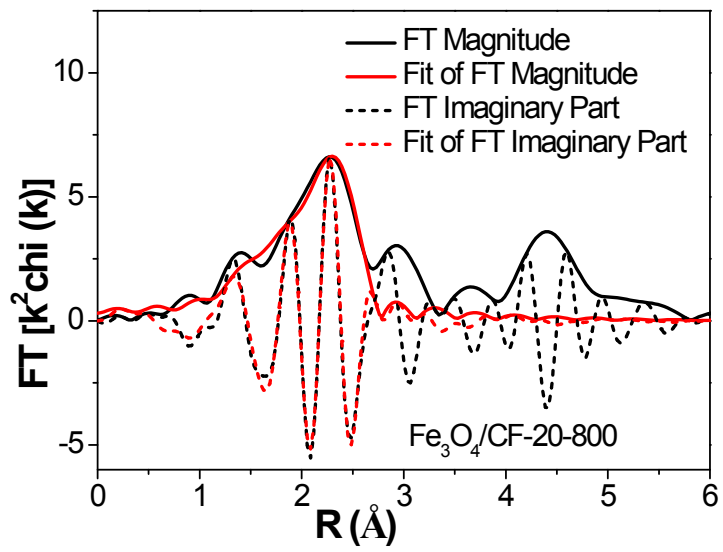
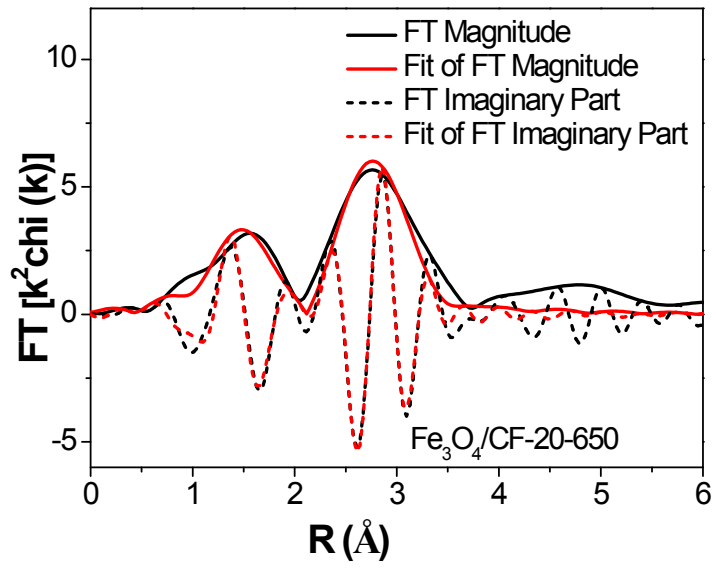
Fig. S5. N 1s XPS spectrum for MCF-SO₃H-20-500.

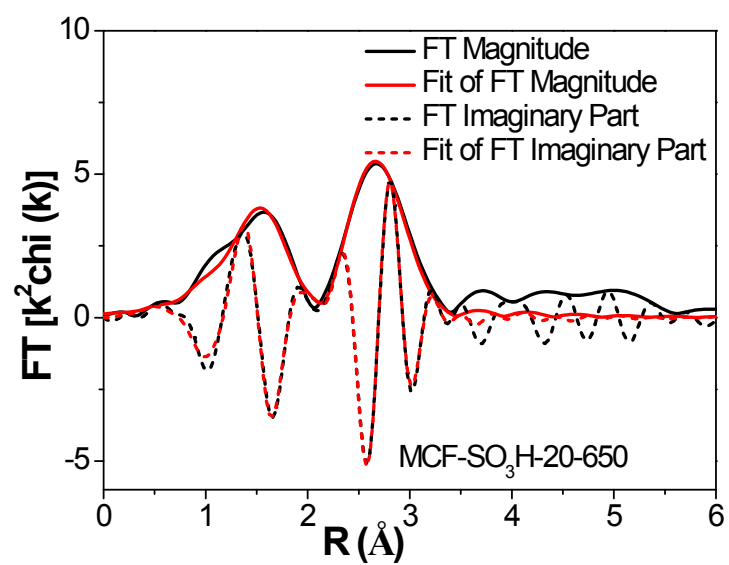
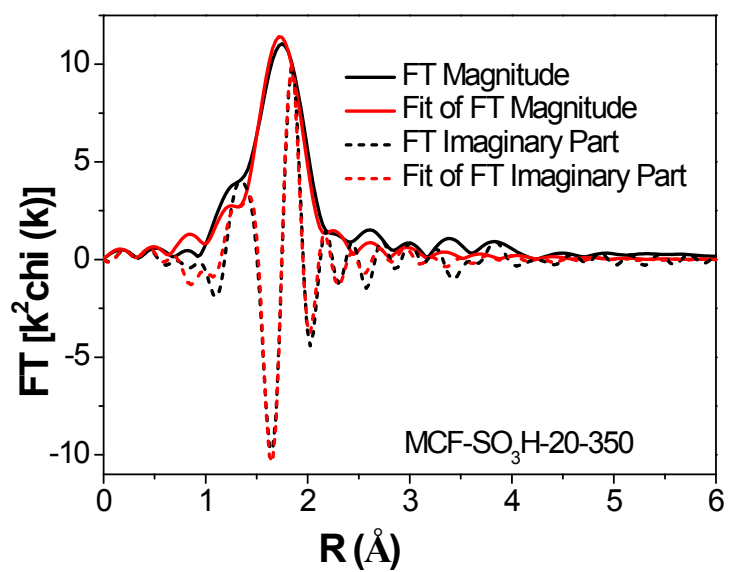


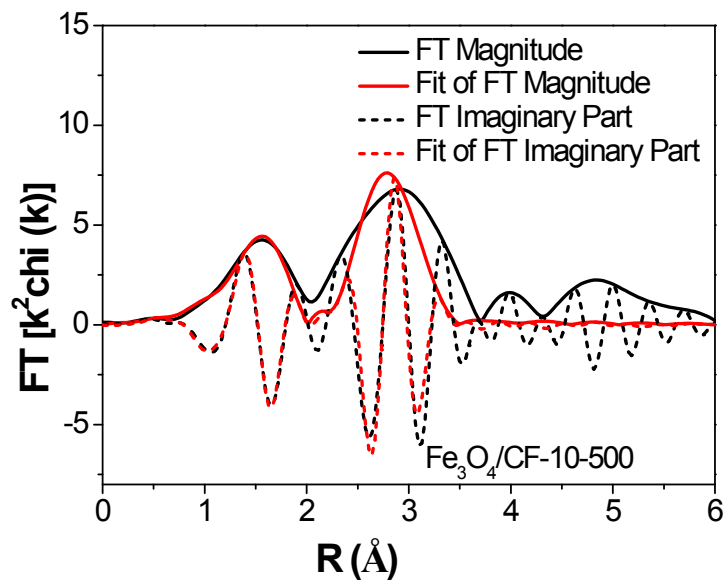
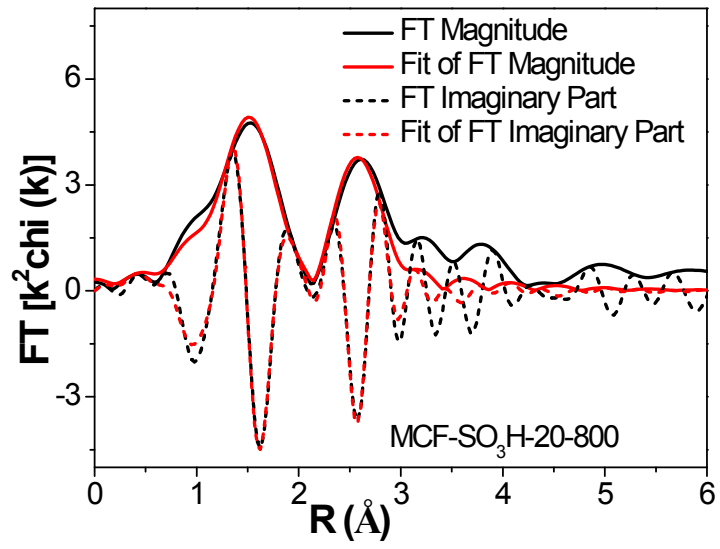


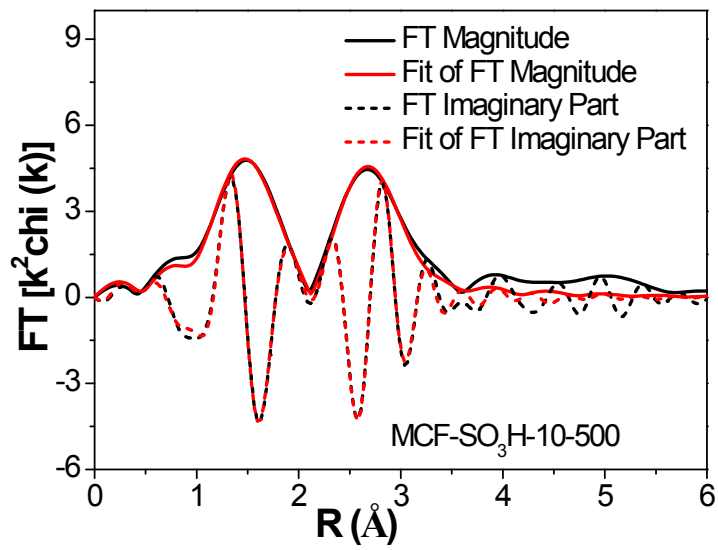
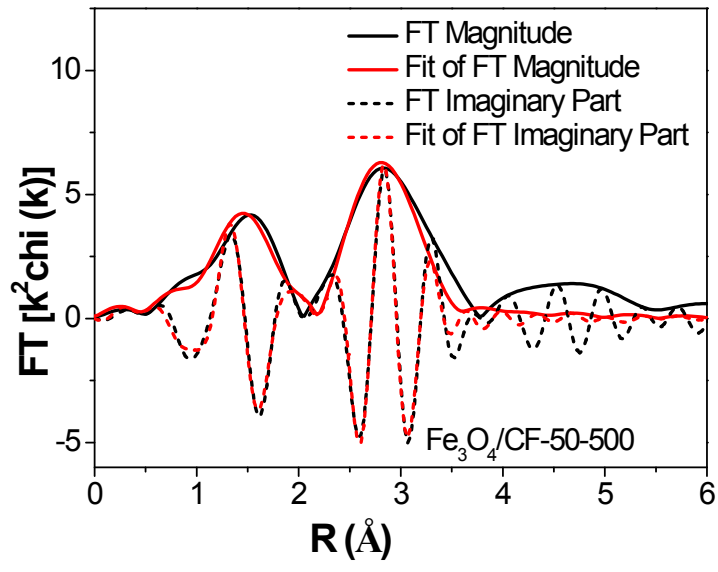












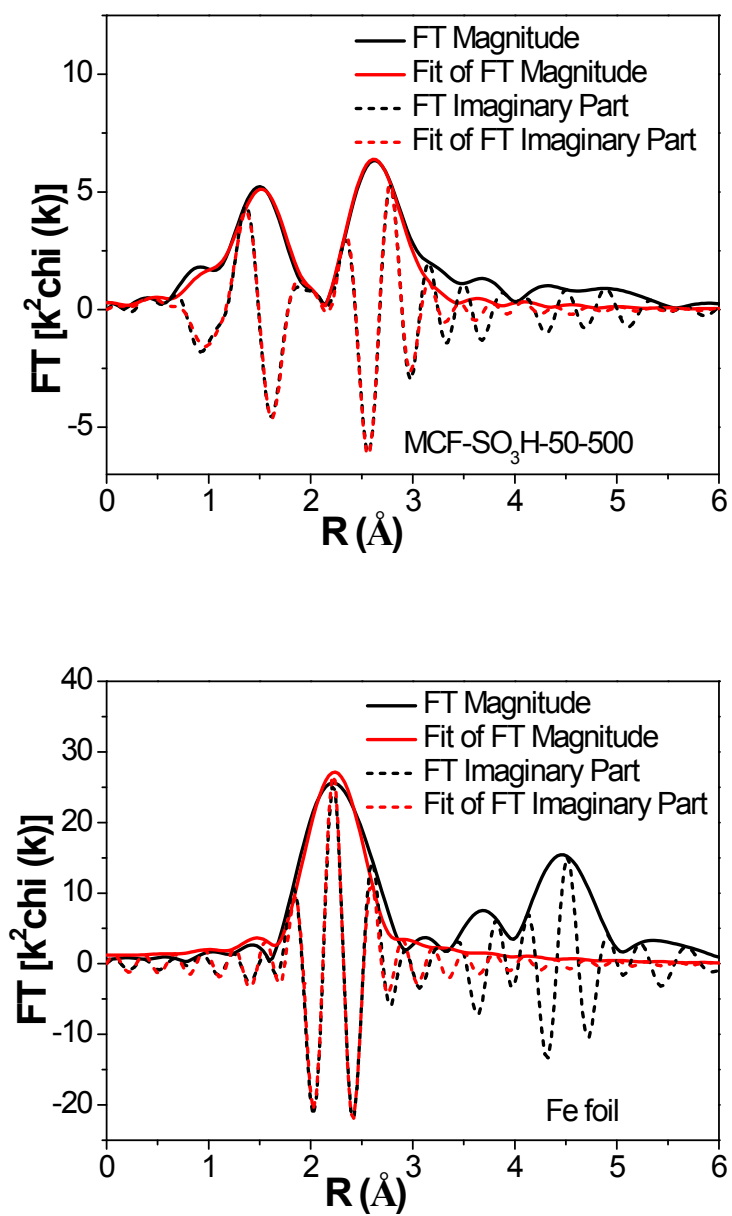


Fig. S6. Fourier transformed k^2 -weighted EXAFS oscillations measured at Fe K-edge for various Fe-containing samples.

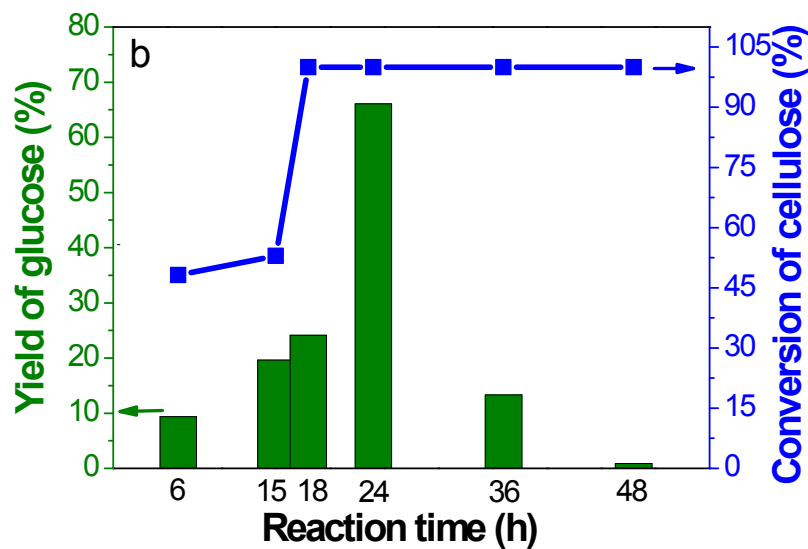
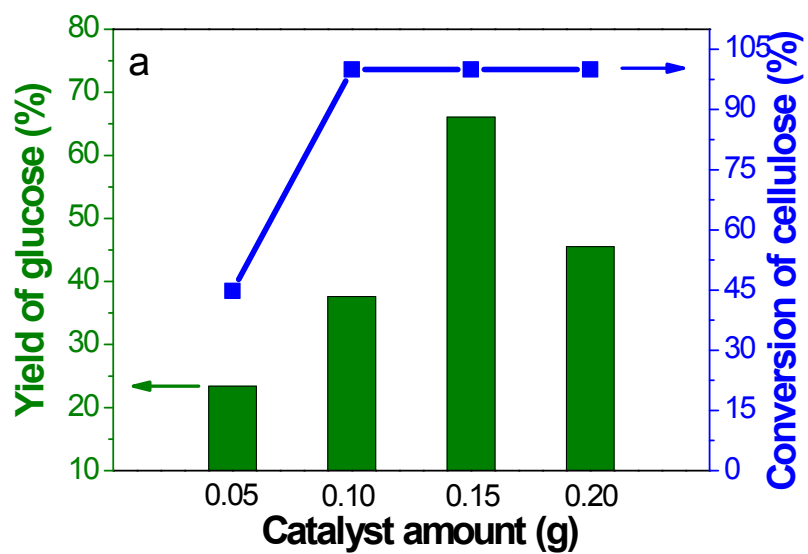


Fig. S7. Glucose yields in the conversion of cellulose using MCF-SO₃H-20-500 (a) at a different catalyst amount and (b) at a different duration.

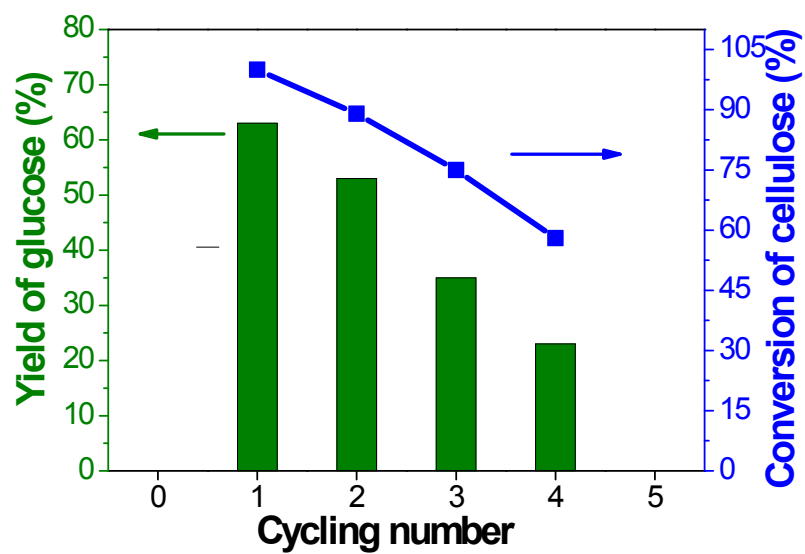


Fig. S8. Cycling stability of MCF-SO₃H-20-500 towards cellulose hydrolysis.

Reaction conditions: 0.15 g catalyst, 0.05 g cellulose, 10 mL water, 150 °C and 24 h.