

Supplementary material

Acid hydrolysis of lignocellulosic biomass: sugars and furfurals formation

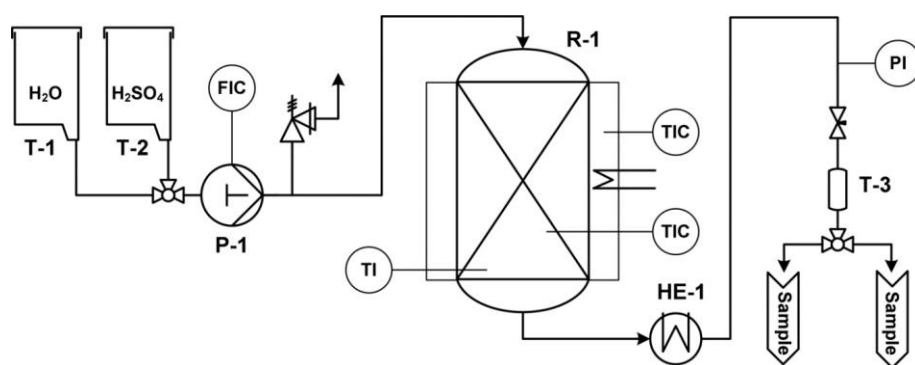


Figure S1. Process flow diagram of the mini plant for the fractionation of biomass. T – 1, 2: feedstock tanks, P – 1: pump, R – 1: fixed bed reactor with surrounding heating block, T – 3: small tank.

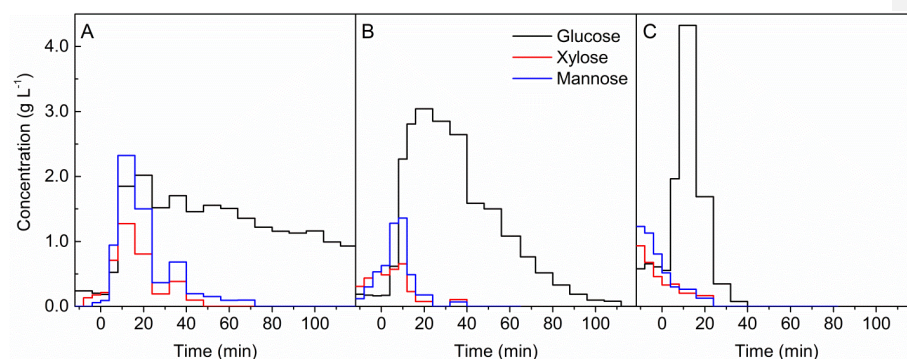


Figure S2. Formation of sugars in the hydrolysis of spruce wood, at (A) 180 °C, (B) 200 °C, (C) 220 °C temperature with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid, t = 0 min marks the beginning of acid hydrolysis.

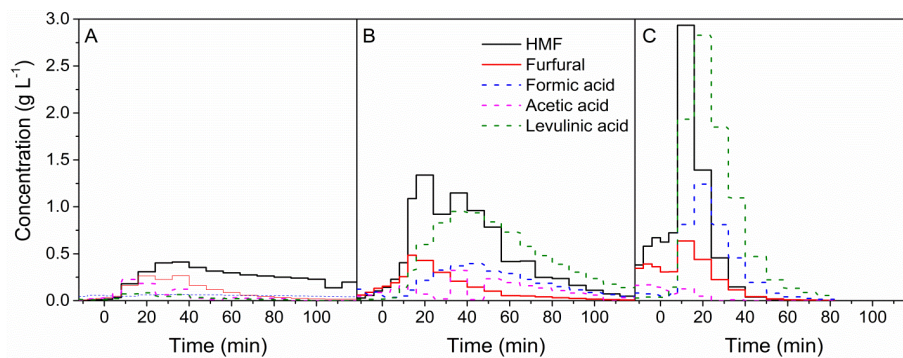


Figure S3. Formation of furfurals and organic acids in the hydrolysis of spruce wood, at (A) 180 °C, (B) 200 °C, (C) 220 °C temperature with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid, t = 0 min marks the beginning of acid hydrolysis.

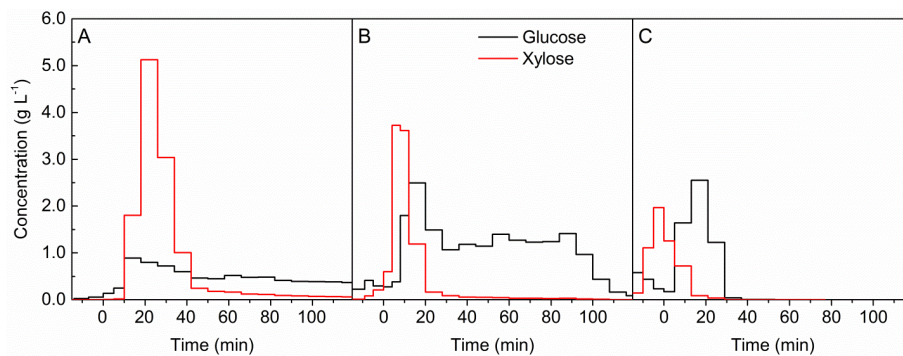


Figure S4. Formation of sugars in the hydrolysis of *Miscanthus x giganteus*, at (A) 180 °C, (B) 200 °C, (C) 220 °C temperature with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid, t = 0 min marks the beginning of acid hydrolysis.

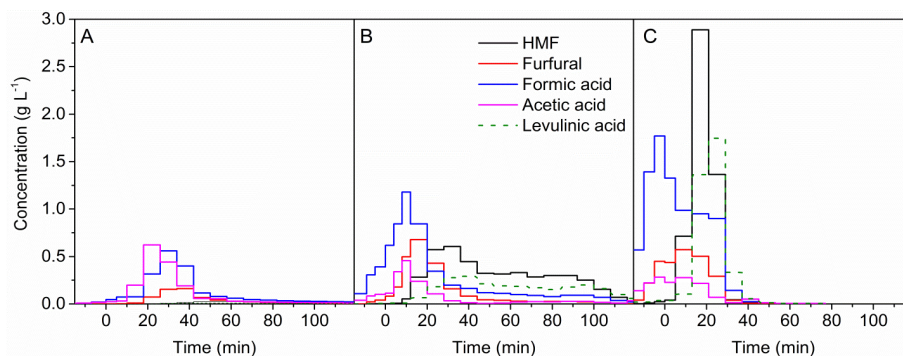


Figure S5. Formation of furfurals and organic acids in the hydrolysis of *Miscanthus x giganteus*, at (A) 180 °C, (B) 200 °C, (C) 220 °C temperature with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid, t = 0 min marks the beginning of acid hydrolysis.

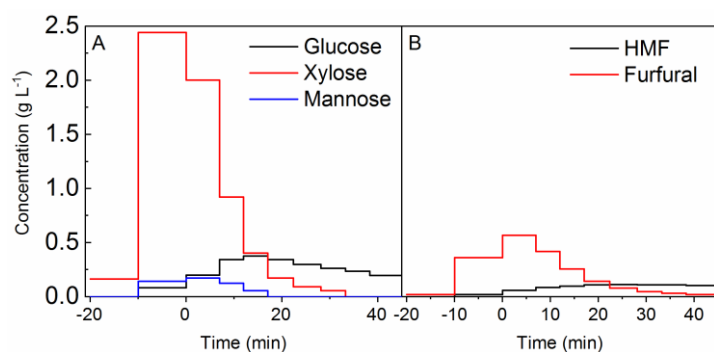


Figure S6. Formation of (A) sugars and (B) furfurals in the hydrolysis of beech wood, at 220 °C temperature without acid catalyst.

Table S1. Main components yield after beech wood hydrolysis with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid at 180, 200, and 220 °C.

time (min)	Yield (mg g ⁻¹ dry biomass)							
	180 °C			200 °C			220 °C	
	20	40	60	20	40	60	20	
Glucose	21.7	72.6	79.2	68.5	148.0	176.0	121.1	126.3
Xylose	66.9	80.3	80.6	41.4	42.0	42.0	7.3	7.3
Mannose	4.4	7.4	7.8	6.2	15.1	17.6	9.3	10.4
HMF	0.7	4.3	8.8	8.3	30.2	39.9	30.2	34.5
Furfural	5.1	10.3	11.3	11.5	16.8	17.9	9.9	12.1
Formic acid	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	10.6	15.5	12.2	21.4
Acetic acid	13.2	16.0	16.2	15.0	17.1	17.3	4.7	5.0
Levulinic acid	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	20.1	31.2	26.2	44.8

Table S2. Main components yield after miscanthus hydrolysis with 0.05 mol L⁻¹ sulphuric acid at 180, 200, and 220 °C.

time (min)	Yield (mg g ⁻¹ dry biomass)								
	180 °C			200 °C			220 °C		
	20	40	60	20	40	60	20	40	60
Glucose	15.6	33.2	46.5	31.1	70.7	110.0	38.2	56.1	56.3
Xylose	57.5	98.2	104.7	57.3	60.8	62.4	14.9	15.4	15.4
HMF	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	19.8	30.6	34.0	54.1	54.2
Furfural	1.0	5.1	6.8	9.0	18.5	18.5	12.1	16.6	16.7
Formic acid	4.8	15.8	18.8	21.9	29.7	33.6	25.8	39.1	39.6
Acetic acid	7.2	13.9	15.6	7.2	9.0	9.3	5.7	7.0	7.3
Levulinic acid	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	8.2	15.0	14.5	40.2	40.8