## Supporting Information for

## Production of Levoglucosenone and Dihydrolevoglucosenone by Catalytic Reforming of Volatiles from Cellulose Pyrolysis Using Supported Ionic Liquid Phase

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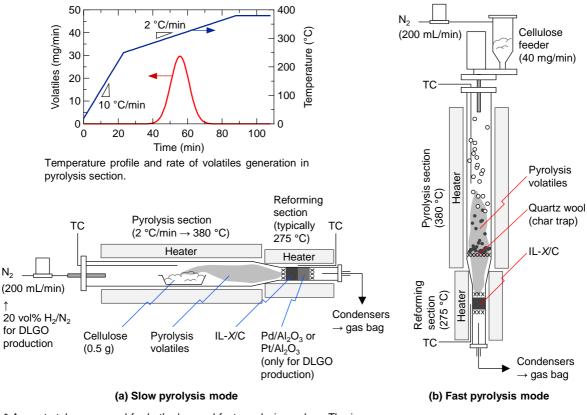
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\* A quartz tube was used for both slow and fast pyrolysis modes. The inner diameters were 210 mm and 65 mm at pyrolysis and reforming sections, respectively.

**Figure S1.** Schematics of reaction systems for catalytic reforming of volatiles from cellulose pyrolysis: (a) slow pyrolysis mode and (b) fast pyrolysis mode.

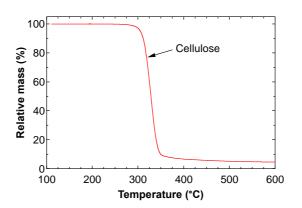


Figure S2. TG curve of cellulose pyrolysis: TGA under N<sub>2</sub> flow with 5 °C/min heating rate.

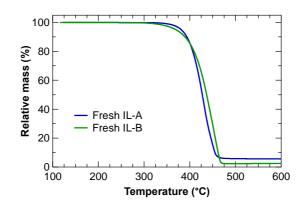
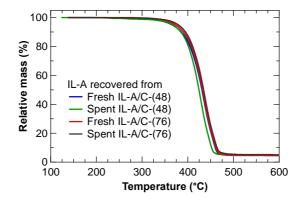
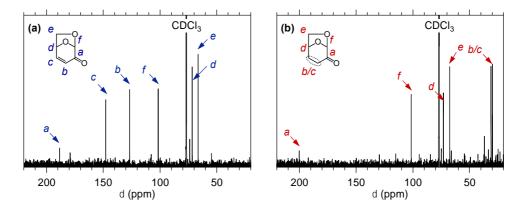


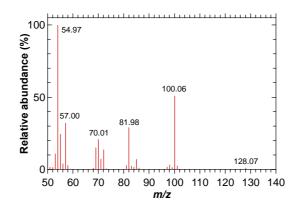
Figure S3. Comparison of TG curves between IL-A and IL-B: TGA under  $N_2$  flow with 5 °C/min heating rate.



**Figure S4**. TG curves of IL-A recovered from fresh and spent IL-A/C: TGA under  $N_2$  flow with 5 °C/min heating rate.



**Figure S5.** <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of liquid product (CDCl<sub>3</sub> soluble portion) from (a) entry 2 and (b) entry 15. The spectrum in (b) is consistent with that of DLGO reported in the work by Sherwood et al. (*Chem. Commun.* **2014**, 50, 9650–9652).



**Figure S6.** MS spectrum of the main peak of GC-MS chromatogram (c) in **Figure 2** at 32.0 min, which corresponds to DLGO.