

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

# Thermocatalytic cleavage of C–C and C–O bonds in model compounds and kraft lignin by NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C nanocatalyst

Swathi Mukundan,<sup>a,b</sup> Luqman Atanda,<sup>a,c</sup> and Jorge Beltramini\*<sup>c,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Nanomaterials center- AIBN and School of chemical engineering, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD-4072, Australia.

<sup>b</sup> Department of Applied Chemistry, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi, Kerala- 682022, India.

<sup>c</sup> Centre for Tropical Crops and Biocommodities, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, QLD- 4000, Australia

<sup>d</sup>IROAST, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Advanced Science and Technology, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan.

### Kraft Lignin Conversion and product Analysis Calculations

Initially, 1.5 g of alkali lignin was stirred with methanol for 30 min at room temperature. The methanol-soluble low molecular weight products were removed. The methanol insoluble lignin was retrieved, dried and used for the depolymerization reaction.

Weight of lignin after methanol washing= 1.3 g

Catalyst used = 10 wt% = 0.13 g

After reaction, the product was filtered. The total solid collected was 0.43 g

Solid contains catalyst+ coke+ unreacted lignin

The lignin used in this study was reported to be soluble in 1 M NaOH. After washing with 20 mL of 1M NaOH, the remaining solid collected after drying was 0.28 g.

So unreacted lignin was 0.43 g- 0.28 g= 0.15 g

Coke produced was 0.28 g- 0.13 g= 0.15 g

% conversion= weight of lignin in feed- (weight of unreacted lignin)/ weight of lignin in feed = 1.3- (0.15)/1.3= 88.5 % conversion

% unreacted lignin= 100- 88.5= 11.5 % unreacted lignin

% yield of char= weight of char/weight of reacted lignin\*100= 0.15/1.15\*100= 13.05 % char

% yield of liquids= % conversion- % yield of char = 88.5-13.05=75.45% yield of liquids

**Table S1** Textural properties of activated carbon, MoS<sub>2</sub>/C, and NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts

Support/ catalyst	BET surface area			Pore size (nm) <sup>[b]</sup>	Pore volume (cm <sup>3</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )		
	Micro <sup>[a]</sup>	Meso	Total		Micro	Meso	Total
Carbon	705	358	1063	3.95	0.36	0.62	0.98
MoS <sub>2</sub> /C	49	116	165	3.9	0.022	0.25	0.27
NiMoS <sub>2</sub> /C	45	108	153	3.9	0.023	0.19	0.21

[a] calculated by BET t-plot micropore area [b] Pore size calculated by BJH method from desorption isotherm

**Table S2** Surface and bulk elemental analysis of MoS<sub>2</sub>/C and NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts.

Catalyst	Surface composition <sup>[a]</sup> (at. %)					Bulk composition <sup>[b]</sup> (at. %)				
	Mo	Ni	S	Ni: Mo	S: Mo	Mo	Ni	S	Ni: Mo	S: Mo
MoS <sub>2</sub> /C	5.3	–	10.3	–	1.95:1	1.9	–	3.9	–	2.05:1
NiMoS <sub>2</sub> /C	5.1	1.5	9.8	0.29:1	1.92:1	1.55	0.61	3.2	0.25:1	2.05:1

[a] Analysed by XPS, catalysts are reduced before analysis but not protected from exposure to air. [b] Analysed by ICP, catalysts are reduced before analysis but not protected from exposure to air.

**Table S3** The number of methoxyl and hydroxyl units in the lignin model compounds studied

Model compound	Methoxyl	Hydroxyl
Syringol	2	1
Veratrole	2	0
Guaiacol	1	1
Phenol	0	1

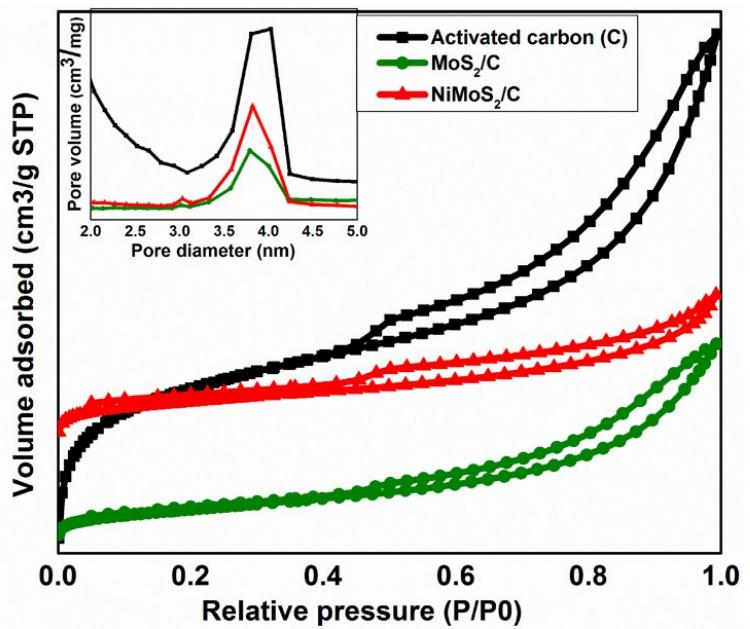
**Table S4.** Yield of liquid products obtained from Kraft lignin depolymerisation reaction with 10 wt % NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalyst at 300 °C, 50 bar initial H<sub>2</sub> pressure and 3 h reaction time

Total yield of monomers= 18.98 %

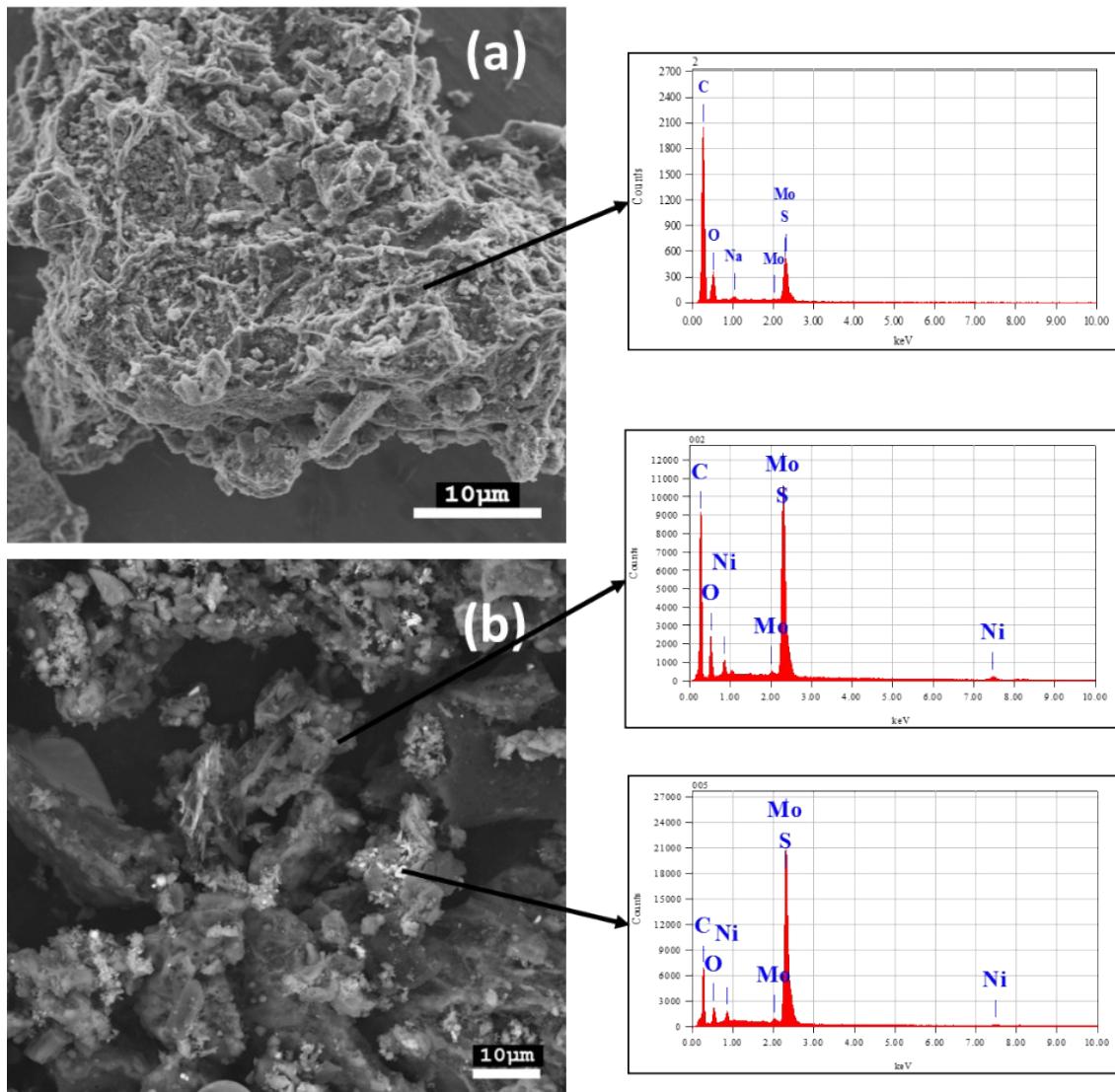
Total yield of identified monomers = 12.92%

Total yield of non-identified monomers = 6.06%

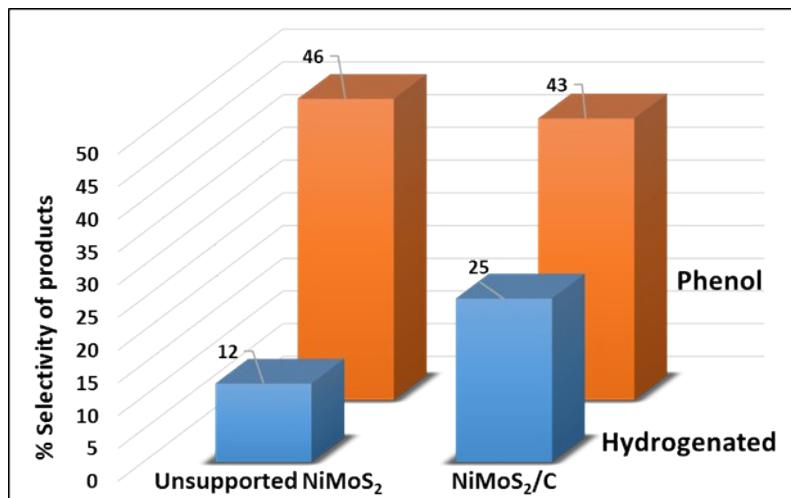
S. No	Expected Compound as per Library	Weight (mg)	Yield (%)
1	Hexane	3.89 mg	0.4 %
2	Methyl cyclopentane	26.8 mg	2.73 %
3	Methyl tetrahydrofuran	1.6 mg	0.16 %
4	Toluene	1.25 mg	0.13 %
5	Phenol	1.9 mg	0.19 %
6	Guaiacol	3.1 mg	0.31 %
7	2-methyl phenol	2.68 mg	0.27 %
8	3-methyl phenol	66.4 mg	6.77 %
9	4– ethyl guaiacol	19.2 mg	1.96 %
Total		126.82 mg	12.92 %



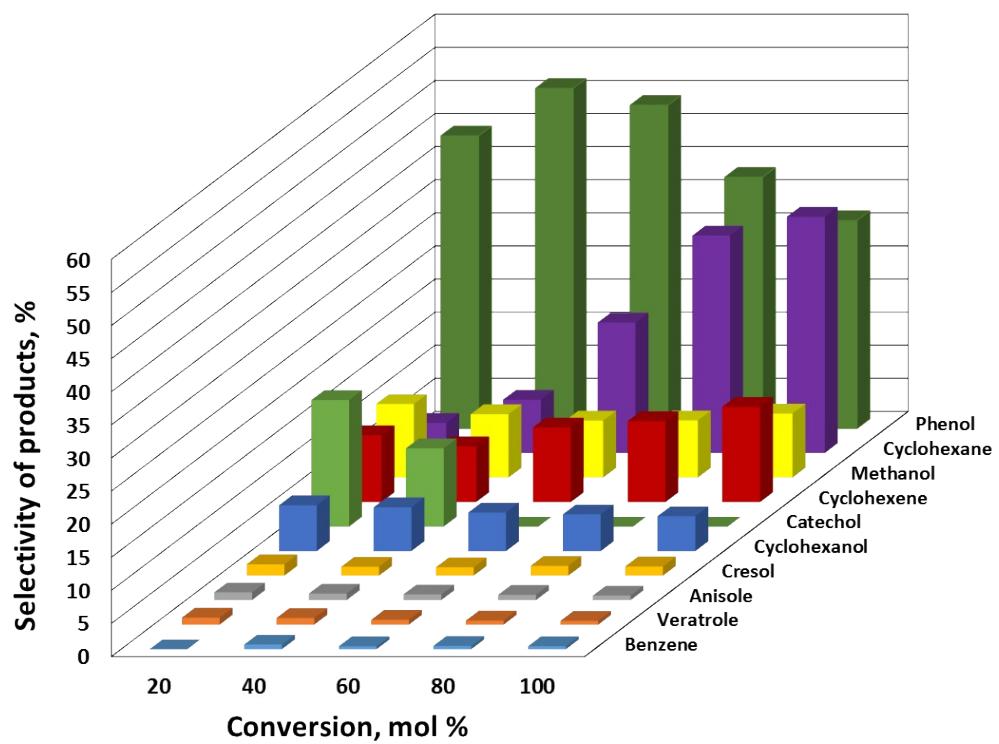
**Fig. S1** Nitrogen adsorption isotherms and pore size distribution curves of activated carbon,  $\text{MoS}_2/\text{C}$  and  $\text{NiMoS}_2/\text{C}$  catalysts



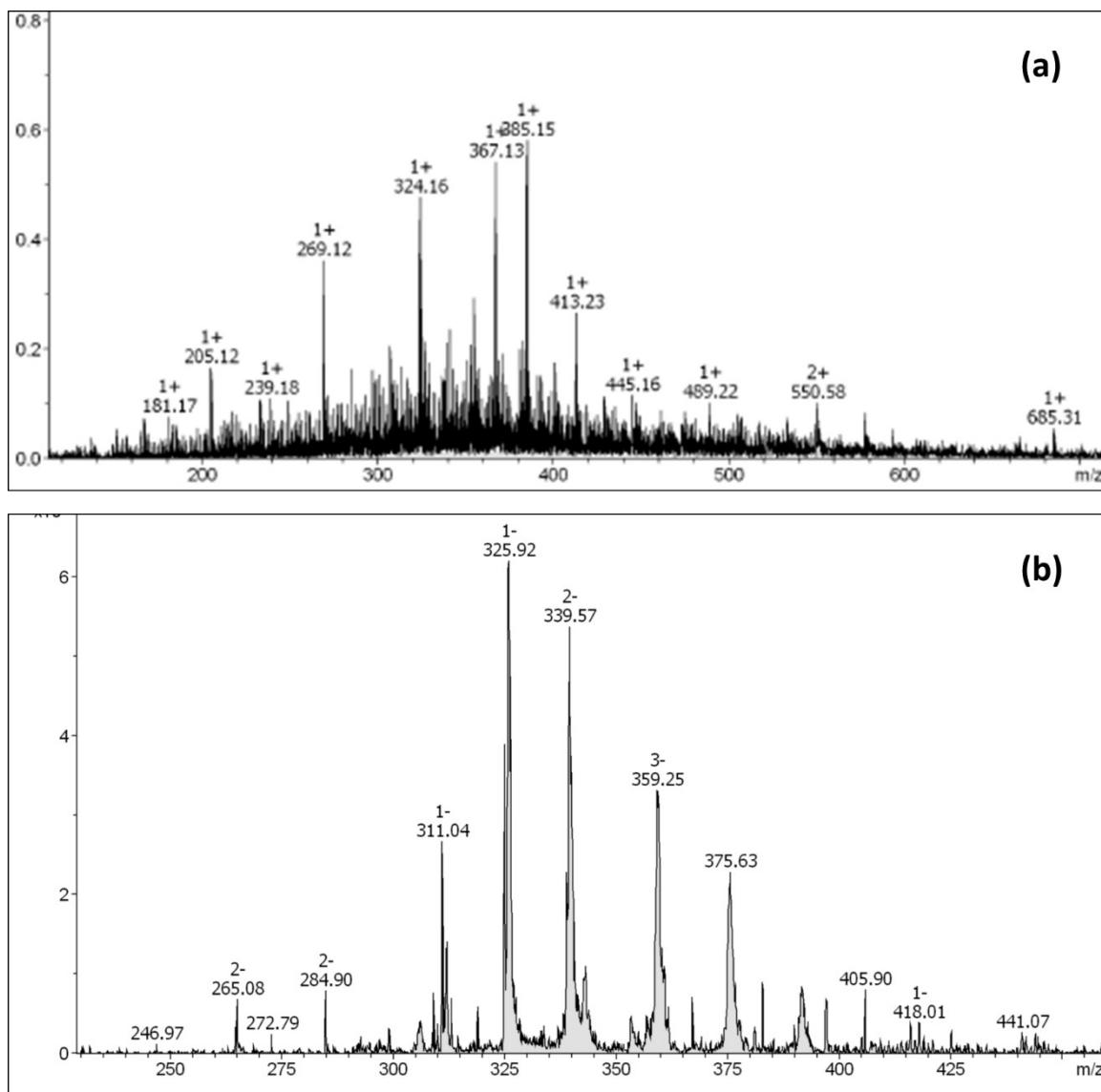
**Fig. S2** FE-SEM images and their corresponding EDX spectra of (a) MoS<sub>2</sub>/C and (b) NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts.



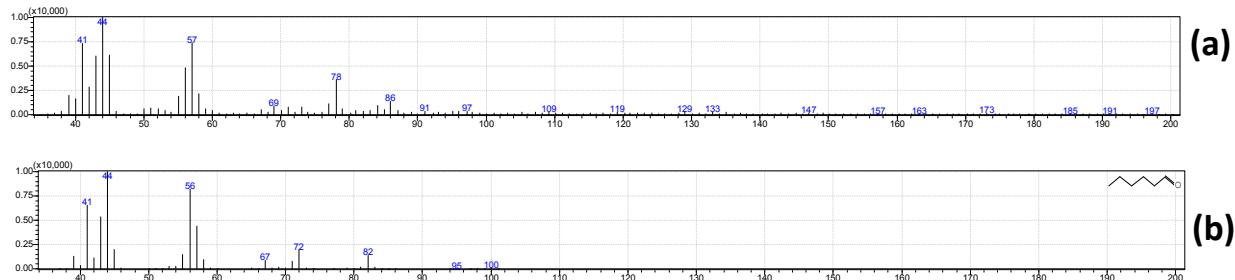
**Fig. S3** Selectivity of liquid products (%) for the conversion of guaiacol by (a) unsupported NiMoS<sub>2</sub> and (b) NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts.



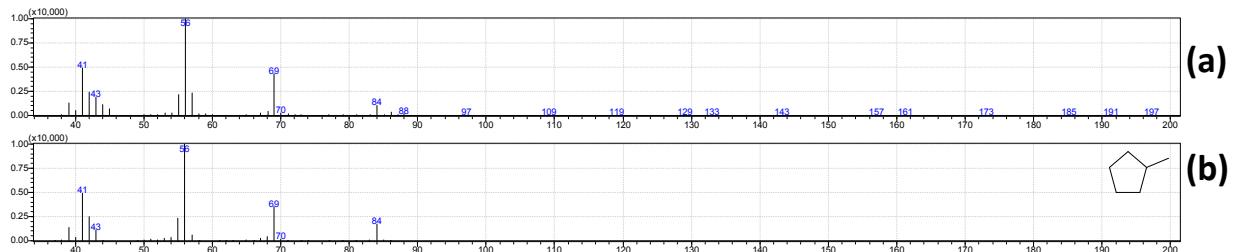
**Fig. S4** Conversion, mol % of guaiacol and selectivity (%) of products in liquid phase with  $\text{NiMoS}_2/\text{C}$  catalyst



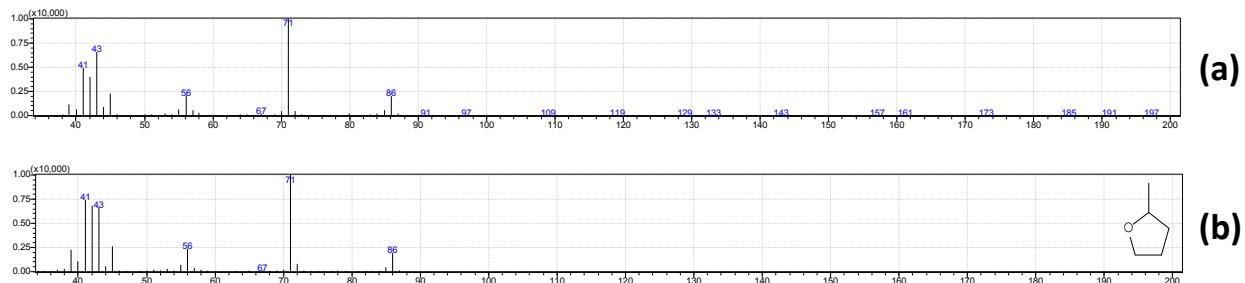
**Fig. S5** Low-resolution mass spectrum of the liquid fraction obtained after 3 h of alkali lignin depolymerisation reaction (a) in positive ionisation mode (b) in negative ionisation mode.



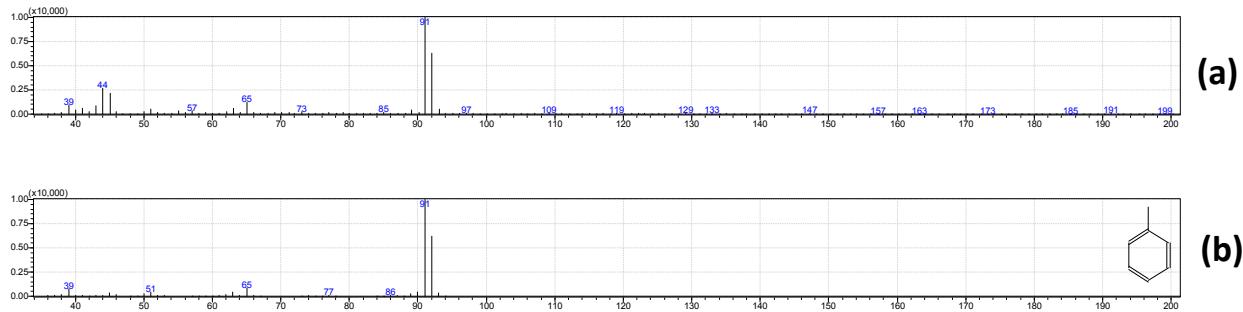
**Fig. S6** Mass spectrum of: a) hexane in the reaction product b) standard hexane



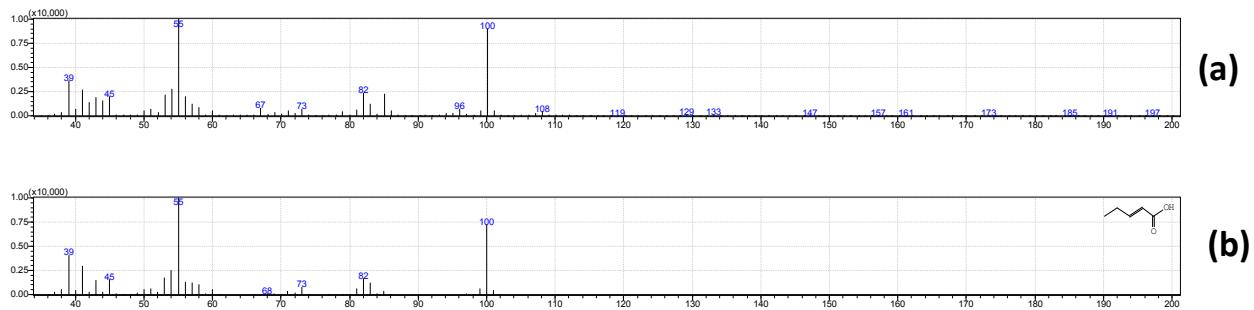
**Fig. S7** Mass spectrum of: a) methyl cyclopentane in the reaction product b) standard methyl cyclopentane



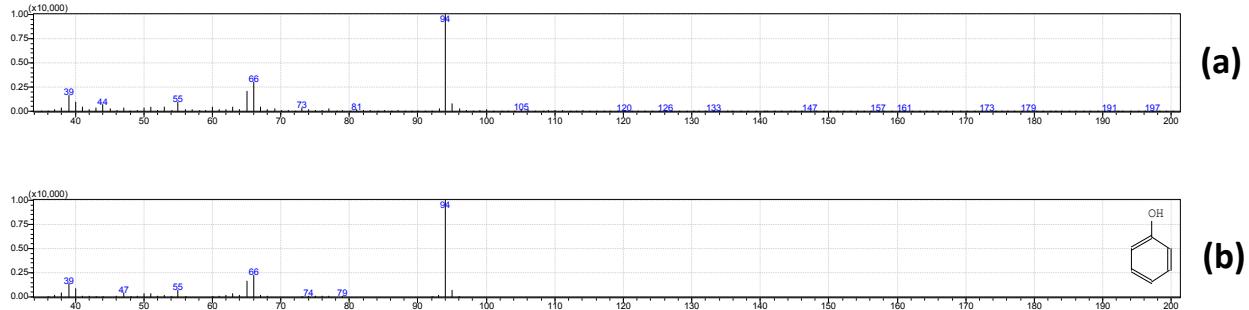
**Fig. S8** Mass spectrum of: a) methyl tetrahydrofuran in the reaction product b) standard methyl tetrahydrofuran



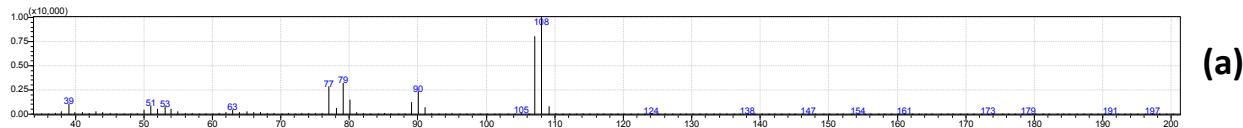
**Fig. S9** Mass spectrum of: a) toluene in the reaction product b) standard toluene



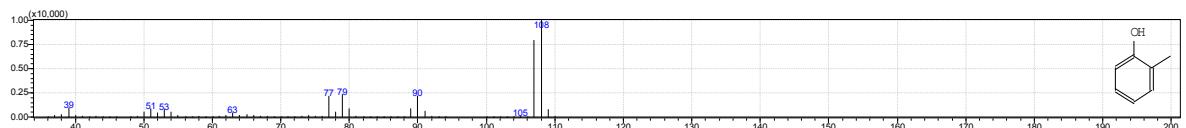
**Fig. S10** Mass spectrum of: a) trans 2-pentanoic acid in the reaction product b) standard trans 2-pentanoic acid



**Fig. S11** Mass spectrum of a) phenol in the reaction product b) standard phenol



(a)



(b)

**Fig. S12** Mass spectrum of a) 2-methyl phenol in the reaction product b) standard 2-methyl phenol

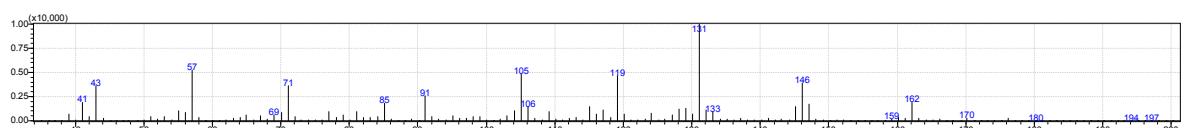


(a)

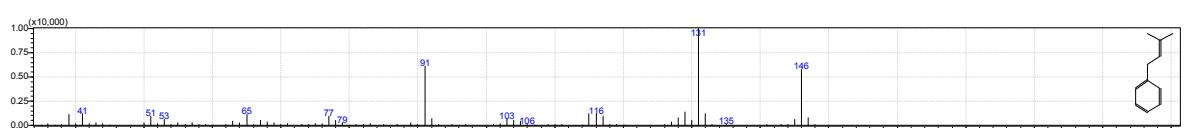


(b)

**Fig. S13** Mass spectrum of a) 3-methyl phenol in the reaction product b) standard 3-methyl phenol

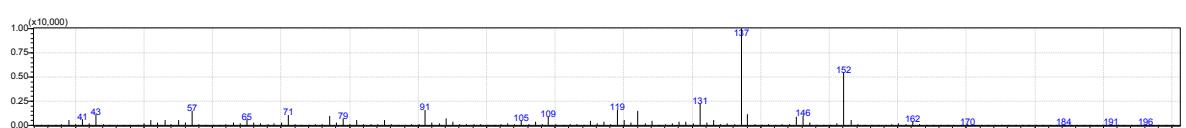


(a)

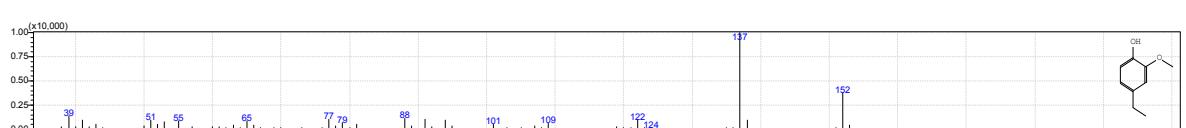


(b)

**Fig. S14** Mass spectrum of a) 3-methyl-2-butenyl benzene in the reaction product b) standard 3-methyl-2-butenyl benzene

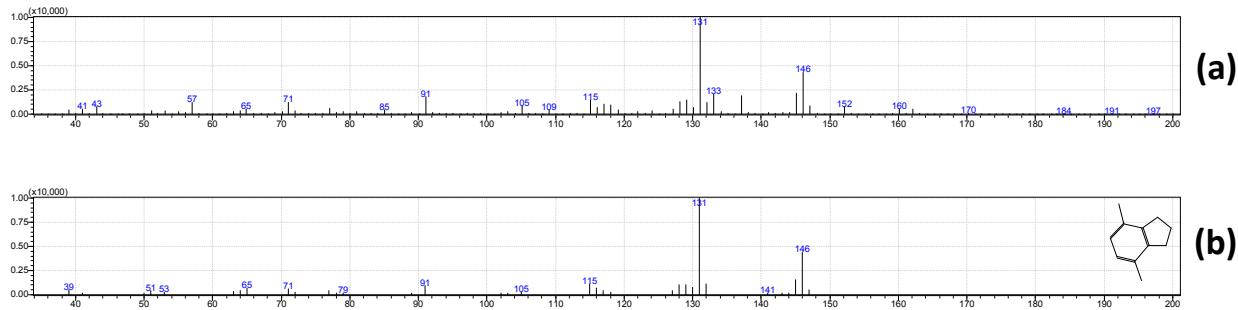


(a)

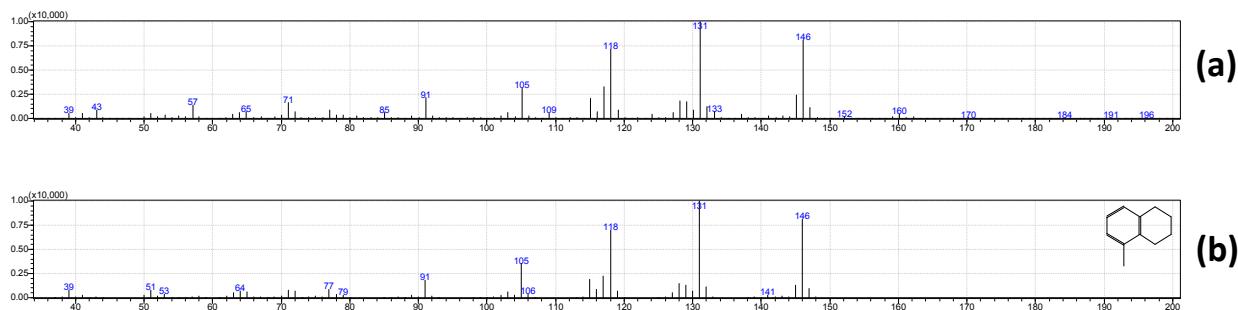


(b)

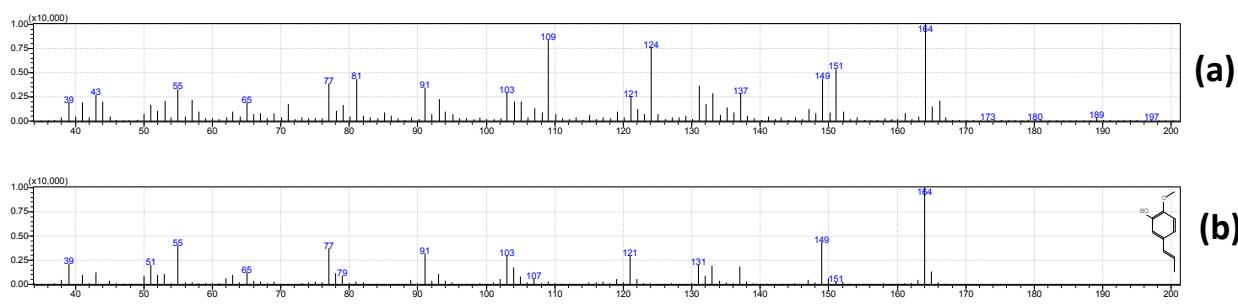
**Fig. S15** Mass spectrum of a) 4-ethyl guaiacol in the reaction product b) standard 4-ethyl guaiacol



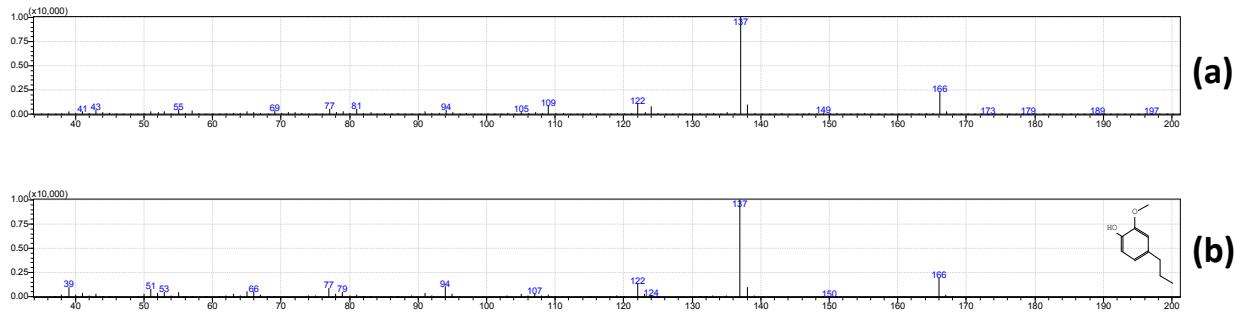
**Fig. S16** Mass spectrum of a) 4,7-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene in the reaction product b) standard 4,7-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene



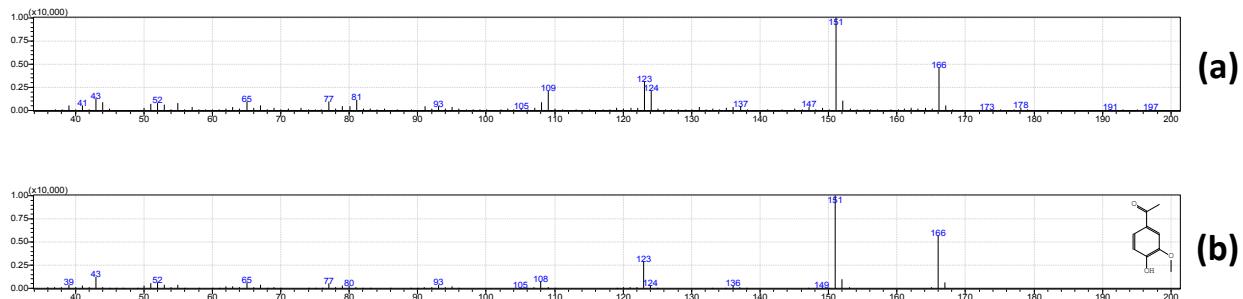
**Fig. S17** Mass spectrum of a) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-methyl naphthalene in the reaction product b) standard 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-methyl naphthalene



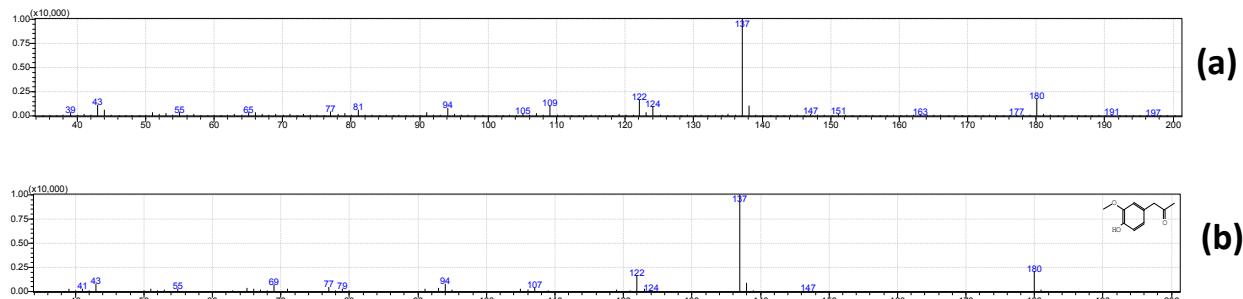
**Fig. S18** Mass spectrum of a) trans m-propenyl guaiacol in the reaction product b) standard trans m-propenyl guaiacol



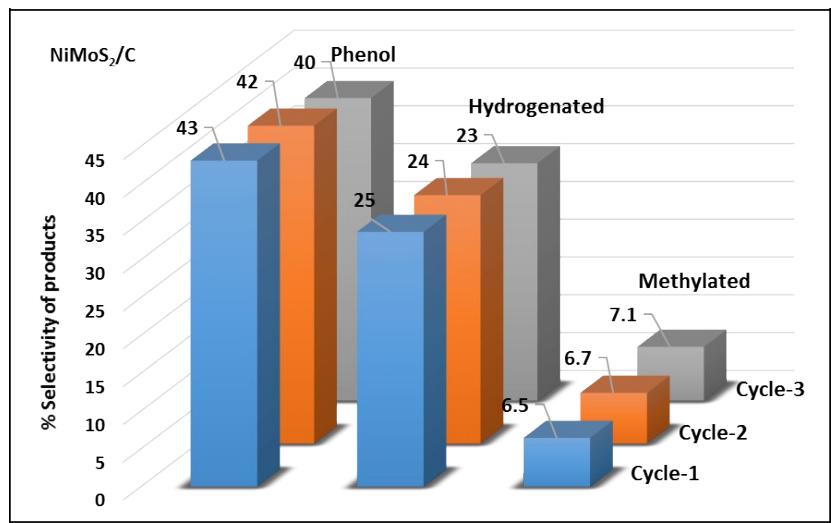
**Fig. S19** Mass spectrum of a) 2-methoxy 4-propyl guaiacol in the reaction product b) standard 2-methoxy 4-propyl guaiacol



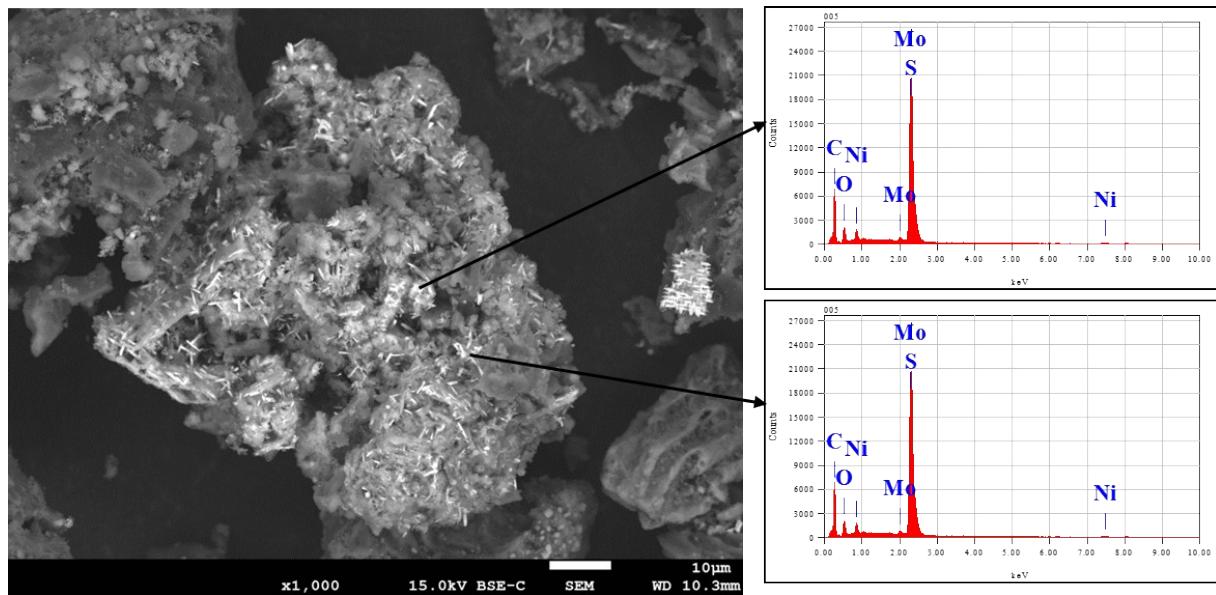
**Fig. S20** Mass spectrum of a) 2-acetoguaiacone in the reaction product b) standard 2-acetoguaiacone.



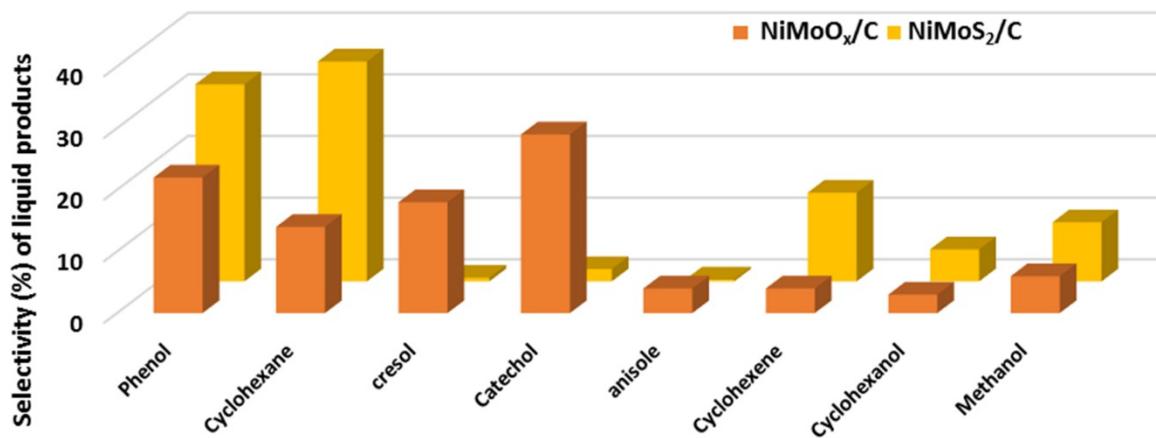
**Fig. S21** Mass spectrum of a) guaiacyl acetone in the reaction product b) standard guaiacyl acetone



**Fig. S22** Selectivity of liquid products (%) by NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts for conversion of guaiacol after 5 h reaction.



**Fig. S23** FE-SEM images of NiMoS<sub>2</sub>/C catalysts after cycle-3.



**Fig. S24** Comparison of liquid product selectivities for the conversion of guaiacol with  $\text{NiMoO}_x/\text{C}$  and  $\text{NiMoS}_2/\text{C}$  catalysts at the end of 5 h.