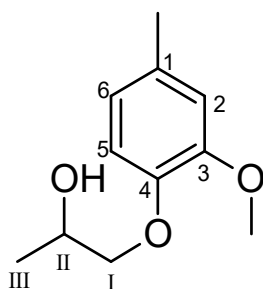


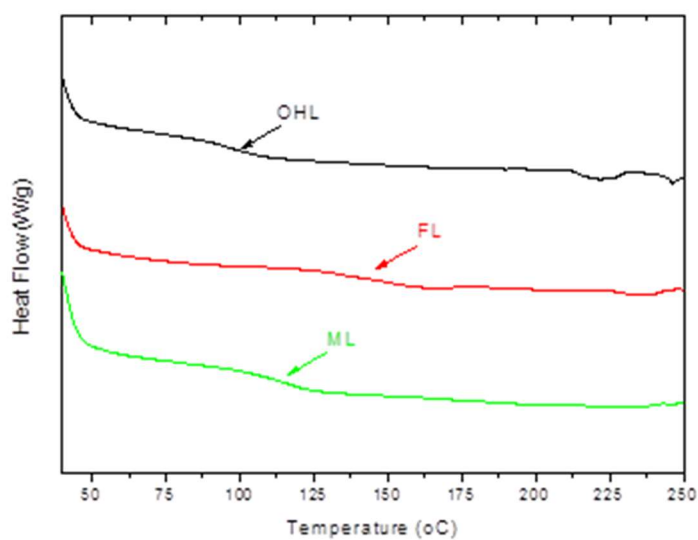
Supporting Information

**Carbon Fibre From Renewable Resources: The Role of Lignin Molecular Structure on its Blendability with Biobased Poly(Ethylene Terephthalate)**

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**Figure S1:** Chemical structure of a modified lignin unit



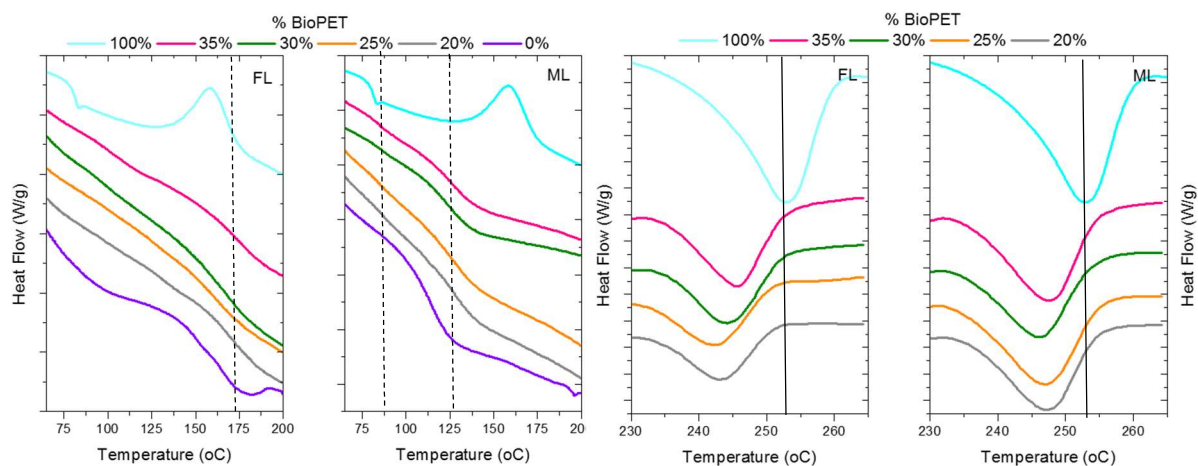
**Figure S2:** Glass transition temperature for OHL\*, FL and ML\* (Results from a previous study <sup>33</sup>)

**Table S1:** Molecular Weights ( $M_n$  and  $M_w$ ) and PolyDispersity Index (PDI) of the lignins examined in this work as determined by GPC and DSC analysis.

	$M_n$ (g.mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$M_w$ (g.mol <sup>-1</sup> )	PDI	$T_g$ (°C)
OHL	842	3952	4.69	100
FL	925	6083	6.57	150
ML	2478	11357	4.58	110

**Table S2: Assignment of the FTIR resonance bands as according to Faix <sup>34</sup>**

Band (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Chemical group
3390-3460	O-H stretching in Aromatic and Aliphatic groups
3000-2840	C-H stretching of methoxy groups, methyl and methylene groups in side chains
1696	C=O stretching of conjugated aldehydes and carboxylic acids
1599, 1514, 1424	Aromatic skeletal vibrations
1457	Aromatic methyl group vibrations
1370	Phenolic O-H Vibration
1326	Stretching at the ring, S > G
1212	C-O stretching in ether linkage
1152, 1112	Aromatic C-H in plane deformation
1030	Aliphatic O-H
912, 826	Aromatic C-H out of plane

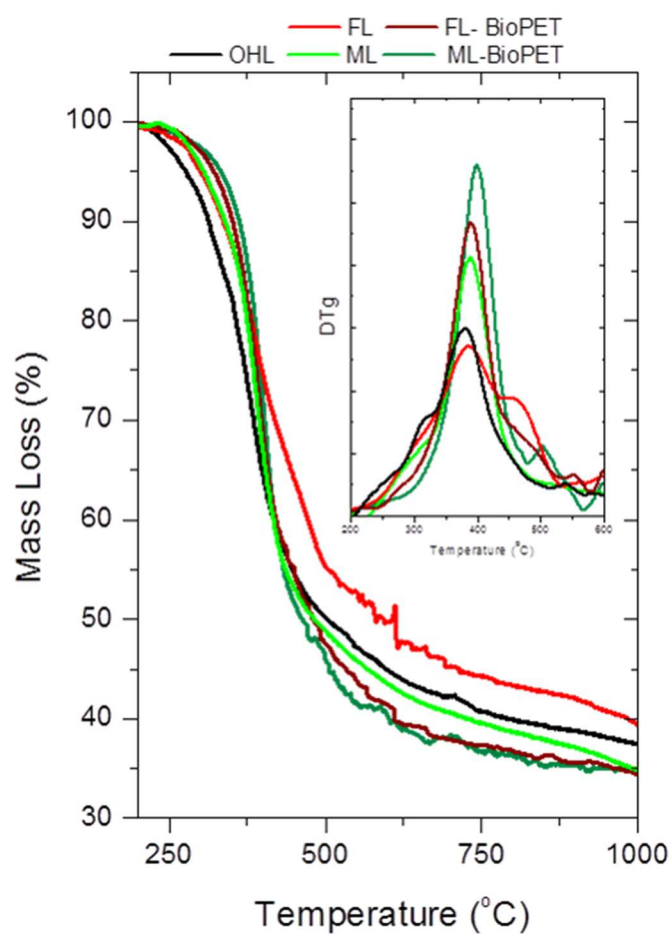


**Figure S3:** Evolution of the heat flow with temperature for FL and ML blends with BPET at various composition for the BPET melting transition.

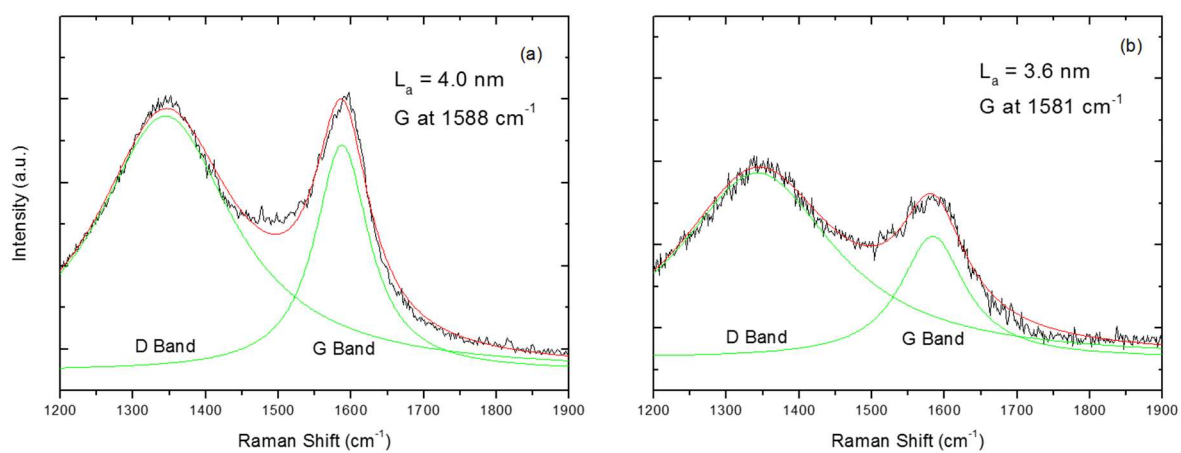
**TableS3: Calculation of the Group Molar Attraction Constant  $\sum n_i F_i$  for OHL, ML and BPET repeat units**

	$F_i^*$ ((J.m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> . mol <sup>-1</sup> )	OHL		FL		ML		BPET	
		Number of groups $n_i$	$\sum n_i F_i$ ((J.m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> . mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Number of groups $n_i$	$\sum n_i F_i$ ((J.m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> . mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Number of groups $n_i$	$\sum n_i F_i$ ((J.m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> . mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Number of groups $n_i$	$\sum n_i F_i$ ((J.m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>1/2</sup> . mol <sup>-1</sup> )
-CH <sub>3</sub>	0.3032	0	0	0	0	2	0.6064	0	0
-CH <sub>2</sub> -	0.2689	2	0.5378	3	0.8067	6	1.6134	2	0.5378
>CH-	0.1758	4	0.7032	6	1.0548	4	0.7032	0	0
=CH-	0.2485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-O-CH <sub>3</sub>	0.236	3	0.708	4	0.944	3	0.708	0	0
-COO-	0.6677	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.3354
-O-	0.2351	2	0.4702	3	0.7053	4	0.9404	0	0
Aromatic CH	0.2395	5	1.1975	7	1.6765	5	1.1975	4	0.958
Aromatic C	0.2006	7	1.4042	11	2.2066	7	1.4042	2	0.4012
Aromatic Meta	0.0135	3	0.0405	5	0.0675	3	0.0405	0	0
Aromatic Para	0.0825	2	0.165	3	0.2475	2	0.165	1	0.0825
6-Membered Ring	-0.0479	2	-0.0958	3	-0.1437	2	-0.0958	1	-0.0479
-OH aromatic	0.3496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-OH aliphatic	0.4617	4	1.8468	5	2.3085	2	0.9234	0	0
		<b>6.9774</b>		<b>9.8737</b>		<b>8.2062</b>		<b>3.267</b>	

\*  $F_i$  values adapted from [1].



**Figure S4:** Mass Loss and derivative Mass in function of temperature for the lignins and blends



**Figure S5:** Raman spectra for 75%FL-25%BPET (a) and 75%ML-25%BPET (b). The D and G peaks (green) were deconvoluted using a Lorentz function. The sum of the 2 is marked in red.