

## Supplementary information

### Understanding the in-situ state of lignocellulosic biomass during ionic liquids-based engineering of renewable materials and chemicals

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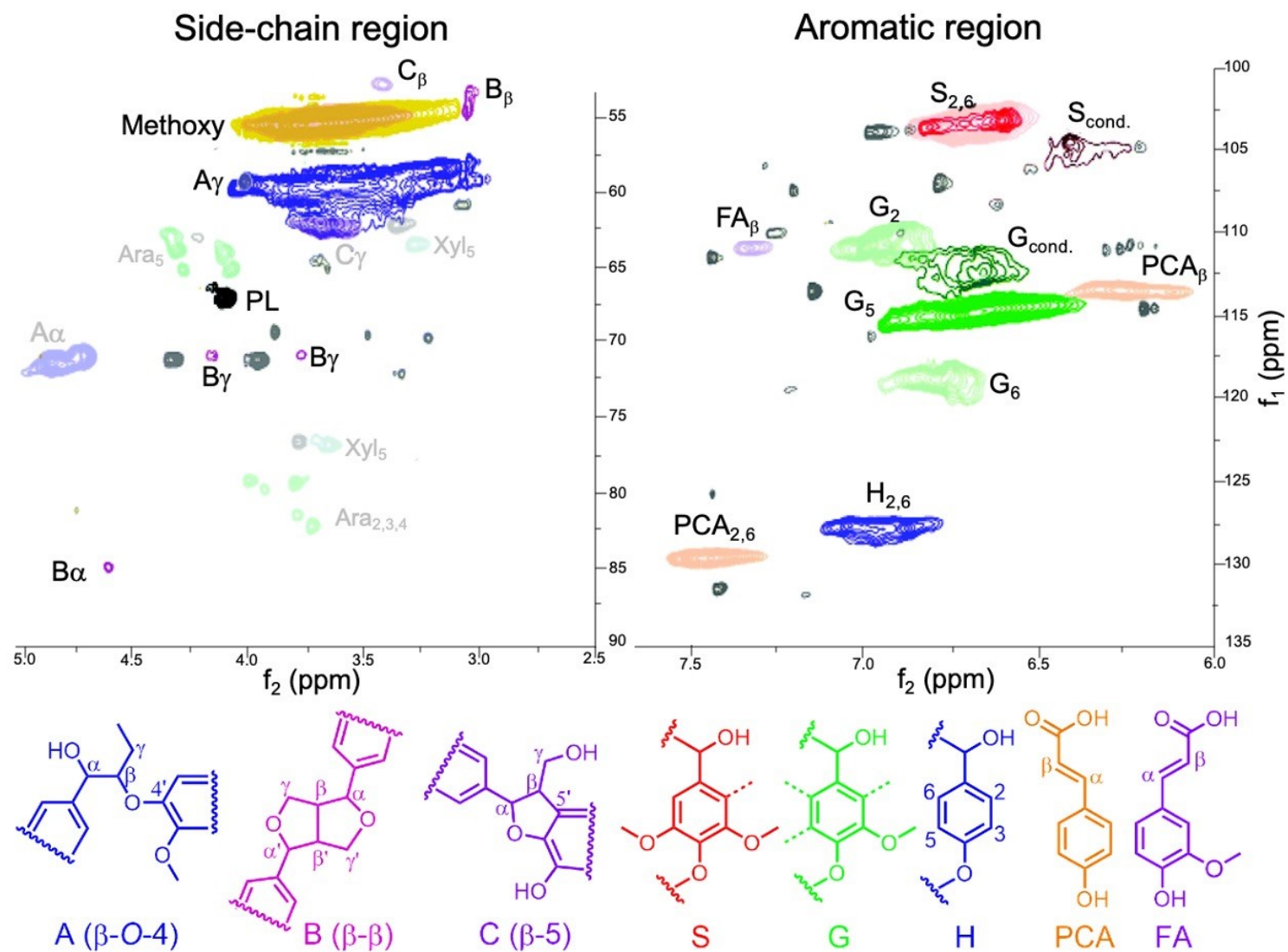
**Figure S1.** 2D-HSQC NMR spectra of IL-pretreated Miscanthus lignin .....Page S4

**Table S1** NMR chemical shift assignments for lignocellulose-derived structures

Component origin	Specific functional group	Chemical shift (ppm)
<sup>13</sup> C NMR*		
<b>Lignin</b>	Aldehyde/ketone (C=O)	220–187
	–COO/CH <sub>3</sub> COO	173
	Aromatic C—O (G <sub>3(e)</sub> and G <sub>3(ne)</sub> )	153–147
	Aromatic C—O (G <sub>4(e)</sub> and G <sub>4(ne)</sub> )	147–143
	Aromatic C—C (G <sub>1(e)</sub> )	137–134
	Aromatic C—C (G <sub>1(ne)</sub> )	131
	Aromatic C—H (G <sub>6</sub> )	120
	Aromatic CH (G <sub>5</sub> )	115
	Aromatic CH (G <sub>2</sub> )	112
<b>Hemicellulose</b>	OCHO of (C <sub>1</sub> )	109–97
<b>Cellulose</b>	OCHO of (C <sub>1</sub> )	105
	CHOH of (C <sub>4</sub> )	89
	CHOH of (amorphous C <sub>4</sub> )	84
<b>Lignin</b>	C <sub>β</sub> -OR	86–82
<b>Hemicellulose</b>	Arabinan CHOH of (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> )	86–80
	Xylan CHOH of (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> )	80–73
<b>Cellulose</b>	CHOH of (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> )	75
<b>Lignin</b>	C <sub>α</sub> -OR of lignin	76–72
<b>Cellulose</b>	CHOH of (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> )	72
	CH <sub>2</sub> OH of (crystalline C <sub>6</sub> )	66
	CH <sub>2</sub> OH of (amorphous C <sub>6</sub> )	63
<b>Hemicellulose</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> OH of (amorphous C <sub>5</sub> )	63–61
<b>Lignin</b>	C <sub>γ</sub> —OR	64–60
	OCH <sub>3</sub>	56
	α, β methylene groups	29–31
<b>Hemicellulose</b>	CH <sub>3</sub>	21.6
<b>Lignin</b>	γ methyl in <i>n</i> -propyl side chain	15.5

<sup>1</sup> H NMR*		
<b>Hemicellulose</b>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	2.2–3.2
	CH <sub>2</sub> OH of (amorphous C <sub>5</sub> )	3.2–3.9
	Xylan CHOH of (C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> )	3.2–4.3
	Arabinan CHOH of (C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> )	3.6–5.2
<b>Lignin</b>	H <sub>β</sub> in β–β structure	3.2–3.4
	Methoxyl proton	3.4–4
	H <sub>γ</sub> in β- <i>O</i> -4 aryl ether	4.1–4.6
	H <sub>β</sub> in β- <i>O</i> -4 aryl ether	4.8
	H <sub>β</sub> in benzyl aryl ether	5.3–5.8
	Aromatic H in syringyl unit	6.6
	Aromatic H in guaiacyl unit	6.7–6.9
	Ethylenic and aromatic protons in <i>p</i> -coumaric and ferulic acids	7.3–7.6
<sup>31</sup> P NMR#		
<b>Lignin/ Cellulose</b>	Aliphatic OH	150.0–145.0
<b>Lignin</b>	5-Substituted OH	145.0–141.0
	Guaiacyl OH	141.0–138.5
	<i>p</i> -Hydroxyphenyl OH	138.5–136.5
	COOH	136.0–133.5

**Sources:** \*Holtman et al., 2010. DOI: 10.1021/jf101258x; Wen et al., 2010. DOI: 10.1021/jf1032153; #Pu et al., 2011. DOI: 10.1039/C1EE01201K; Balakshin & Capanema, 2015. DOI: 10.1080/02773813.2014.928328; Ben et al., 2018. DOI: 10.3389/fenrg.2018.00013



**Fig. S1** 2D-HSQC (heteronuclear single quantum coherence) NMR spectra of *Miscanthus* lignin extracted using 4:1 triethylammonium hydrogen sulfate and water (v/v) at 120 °C for 3 days. Differences between the faded spectra, which was recorded after 1 h, and the darkened spectra, which was recorded after 3 days, elucidate the disappearance of carbohydrate moieties, aryl ether, phenylcoumaran and lignin-carbohydrate sub-unit linkages (PCA, FA), as well as conversion of phenolic sub-units into condensed and demethoxylated (H-lignin) forms (adapted from Brandt-Talbot et al., 2017, DOI: 10.1039/C7GC00705A).