

## Supporting Information

**Table S1.** Performance comparison of rechargeable batteries employed with lignin-derived materials.

Types of rechargeable batteries	Served component in batteries	Employed lignin	Pivotal adopted strategies	ICE (%)	Capacity retention (%)	Rate capability	Ref.
LIB	porous carbon as anode active materials	steam explosion alkaline lignin	KOH activation	41.6 (200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	60.0 (400 cycles, 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 268 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	1
		enzymatic hydrolysis lignin	ZnCO <sub>3</sub> activation	54.9 (200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	99.0 (10000 cycles, -)	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 423 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	2
		sodium lignosulfonate	pre-oxidation treatment	44.3 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	60.0 (400 cycles, 500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	5000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 32 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	3
		enzymatic hydrolysis lignin	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> activation at 900°C	37.0 (200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	78.9 (200 cycles, 200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 223 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	4
		sodium lignosulfonate	in situ polymerization of 2-ethylaniline	46.5 (60 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	86.5 (20 cycles, 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	5
		without details	synthesizing lignin-melamine resins	50.0 (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	90.5 (300 cycles, 500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	5000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 145 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	6
	carbon fibers as anode	organosolv (Alcell) lignin	fabricating lignin-polyethylene oxide, nitrogen doping	82.8 (30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	91.8 (50 cycles, 30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 200 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	7
		with Alcel extraction process	blending of lignin and polylactic acid	-	-	10 C, 245 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	8
		water soluble alkali lignin	lignin/poly (vinyl alcohol) polymer blends, KOH activation	45.7 (10 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	84.0 (900 cycles, 300 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 75 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	9

		extracted from black liquor	carbonization at different temperatures	-	94.0 (-, 0.1 C)	2 C, 88 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	10
		without details	embedding core-shell silicon/SiO <sub>2</sub>	-	80.0 (40 cycles, 0.2 C)	0.2 C, 550 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	11
		alkali lignin	surface-functionalization with Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> nanoparticles	80.9 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	95.1 (80 cycles, 50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	200 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 430 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	12
	conductive framework of anode	lignosulfonate	in-situ synthesizing MoS <sub>2</sub> @porous carbon nanospheres	-	64.9 (50 cycles, 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	13
		sodium lignosulfonate	in situ embedding NiO nanoparticles	84.9 (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	95.8 (100 cycles, 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 548 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	14
		without details	forming functional conformal network crosslinking Si nano particles	62.0 (300 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	89.0 (100 cycles, 300 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	9000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 800 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	15
	binder	kraft lignin	a low-temperature heat treatment of the silicon-lignin composite, PEO added	81.6 (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	77.0 (100 cycles, 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	3600 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 1500 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	16
		kraft lignin	heat treatment of micro-nano SiO <sub>x</sub> -lignin	61.0 (100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	1600 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 584 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	17
		kraft lignin	interconnected core-shell Si/C composite, PEO added	71.6 (540 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	89.3 (100 cycles, 540 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1440 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 1133 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	18

		alkali lignin	lignin- <i>graft</i> -sodium polyacrylate	91.0 (-)	-	-	19
		without details	scavenging free radicals by lignin	-	91.4 (1000 cycles, 150 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1500mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 97.2 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	20
SIB	porous carbon as anode active materials	concentrated strong acid hydrolysis lignin	carbonized at 1300°C	68.0 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	98.3 (500 cycles, 2500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	2500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 116 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	21
		collected from a delignification apparatus	carbonized at 1300°C	69.0 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	99.9 (700 cycles, 300 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 49 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	22
		sodium lignin sulfonate	spray drying process	88.3 (0.1 C)	80.4% (200 cycles, 1 C)	2 C, 150 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	23
		collected from Shandong Longlive Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	forming interpenetrating polymer networks	82.0 (30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	90.0% (150 cycles, 30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	600 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 106 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	24
		without details	emulsification interaction between pitch and lignin	82.0 (30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	89.0% (150 cycles, 30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	300 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 162 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	25
		alkali lignin	nitrogen-doped, hard-template method	20.0 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	92.0% (1100 cycles, 1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	6400 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 48 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	26
	carbon fibers as anode	kraft lignin	well interacting between kraft lignin and cellulose acetate	52.0 (50 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 143 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	27

		water soluble alkali lignin	lignin/poly (vinyl alcohol) polymer blends, KOH activation	65.0 (10 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	500 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 60 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	9
		lignosulfonate	fabricating polyacrylonitrile/lignin blend	70.5 (20 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	90.2 (200 cycles, 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	1000 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 80 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	28
		kraft lignin	carbonization at varying temperatures	89.0 (30 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	94.0 (100 cycles, 100 mA g <sup>-1</sup> )	-	29
Li-S	conductive framework of cathode	without details	nitrogen-incorporated, KOH activation	-	50.0 (600 cycles, 0.1 C)	3.0 C, 208.3 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	30
		cellulose enzyme residual lignin	NaHCO <sub>3</sub> activation	-	92.0 (200 cycles, 0.5 C)	0.5 C, 1035 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	31
		alkaline lignin	one-step carbonization/activation method	-	64.8 (100 cycles, 0.5 C)	2.0 C, 460.6 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	32
	binder	lignosulfonate sodium salt	the negatively charged sulfonate functional group	-	66.7 (100 cycles, 0.2 C)	1.0 C, 710.0 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	33
	modification materials of separator	sodium lignosulfonate	negatively charged sulfonic groups	-	74.0 (1000 cycles, 2.0 C)	2.0 C, 707.0 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	34
		extracted with benzenesulfonic acid	chemically alleviation of polysulfides	-	65.2 (500 cycles, 1.0 C)	2.0 C, 377.0 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	35
Li-Se	conductive framework of cathode	commercial alkaline lignin	KOH activation	-	76.0 (300 cycles, 0.5 C)	4.0 C, 363.2 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	36
Li-O <sub>2</sub>	conductive framework of cathode	alkaline lignin	KOH, H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , or steam activation	-	-	0.2 mA g <sup>-1</sup> , 1.6 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	37

Li-NCM811	carbon membrane as framework of Li anode	collected from Shandong Longlive Bio-Technology Co., Ltd.	surface ozonolysis	-	84.4 (135 cycles, 1.0 C)	-	38
Li-NCM333	separator	without details	lignin/polyvinyl alcohol blends	81.1 (0.1 C)	-	5.0 C, 33.4 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	39
Li-LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	separator	without details	lignin/polyacrylonitrile composite	-	95.0 (50 cycles, 0.2 C)	8.0 C, 63.8 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	40
Li-NCM523	modification materials of separator	lignosulfonate	in situ reacts between lignosulfonate and Li metal	-	73.5 (100 cycles, 0.4 C)	2.0 C, 98.2 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	41
Li-LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	electrolyte	without details	mixing lignin and poly(N-vinylimidazole)-copoly(poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate	-	~99.0 (450 cycles, 1.0 C)	10.0 C, 110 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	42
Li-LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	electrolyte	gran lignin fiber	forming uniform suspension	-	97.7 (50 cycles, 0.2 C)	1.5 C, 129 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	43
all-solid-state Li-LiFePO <sub>4</sub>	electrolyte	organosolv lignin	chemical modification and atom transfer radical polymerization	-	99.2 (100 cycles, 1.0 C)	5.0 C, 120 mAh g <sup>-1</sup>	44

ICE: initial Coulombic efficiency

LIB: lithium-ion battery

SIB: sodium-ion battery

In the table, the electrochemical performances of LIB and SIB are collected from provided half cells.

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