Supplementary Materials for

Hydrodeoxygenation of Condensed Lignins Followed by Acid-

Mediated Methylolation Enables Preparation of Lignin-Based Wood

Adhesives

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I. Tables

Table S1. Yields of monomers derived from hydrodeoxygenation of lignin samples that wer	e extracted
with different methods.	

Samplesa	Lignin monomer yields (mol%)						
Samples	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	Total	
NL	7.2	2.3	15.3	2.0	24.3	51.1	
EL	2.9	1.1	5.7	0.6	5.7	16.0	
KL	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	
DL	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.7	

^a NL, EL, KL, and DL are abbreviations for native lignin, ethanol lignin, kraft lignin, and dioxane lignin, respectively.

Table S2. The contents (mol/mol) of different hydroxyl groups of lignin before/after acid-mediated methylolation.

 Contents of hydroxyl groups (mmol/g) ^d							
Samples	Aliphatic	Svring		Guaia		Carboyylic	Total
Samples	Allphatic	Jying	syron	Gualac	.yi Oli	-	TOLAI
	ОН	Cp	NC ^c	Cb	NC ^c	group	phenolic OH
HKL	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.07	0.35	0.04	0.91
MHKL	0.29	0.3	0.27	0.1	0.24	0.07	0.91
HEL	0.34	0.46	0.27	0.04	0.21	0.01	0.98
MHEL	0.37	0.48	0.33	0.1	0.09	0.02	0.98
HDL	0.19	0.38	0.37	0.07	0.19	0.03	1.01
MHDL	0.35	0.4	0.4	0.12	0.09	0.07	1.01
Chemical	150.0-	144.5–	143.2-	142.2-	140.2-	135.8-	
shift (ppm) ¹	146.0	143.2	142.2	141.5	139.0	134.0	

^a HKL/HEL/HDL are abbreviations of hydrodeoxygenated KL/EL/DL. MHKL/MHEL/ MHDL are abbreviations of HKL/HEL/HDL after acid-mediated methylolation. ^b C, condensed; ^c NC, non-condensed. ^d The contents of hydroxyl groups in lignin before/after acid-mediated methylolation were calculated on the basic of molar quantities of total phenolic OH.

0	S _{2,}	G_2	G_5
1	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0. 12	0. 10
1	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.
1	0.	0.	0.
	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c ccc} O & S_{2,} \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 1 & 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 0. \\ 0.$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table S3. The contents of the vacant reactive sites on the aromatic nuclei of lignin before/after acid

 mediated methylolation determined by 2D HSQC NMR.

Table S4. The contents (mol/mol) of different hydroxyl groups of MHKL at different modification time.

Madification	Contents of hydroxyl groups (mmol/g) ^c						
time (h)	Aliphatic OU	Syringyl OH Guaiacyl OH		Carboxylic	Total phenolic		
time (n)	Aliphatic OH	Ca	NC ^b	Cª	NC ^b	group	ОН
0	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.07	0.35	0.04	0.91
1	0.15	0.28	0.27	0.07	0.28	0.03	0.91
3	0.18	0.3	0.28	0.09	0.24	0.05	0.91
5	0.29	0.3	0.27	0.1	0.24	0.07	0.91
10	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.11	0.16	0.1	0.91

^a C, condensed; ^b NC, non-condensed. ^c The contents of hydroxyl groups in MHKL at different modification time were calculated on the basic of molar quantities of total phenolic OH.

	Contents of hydroxyl groups (mn					
Samples	Aliphatic	Syringyl OH		Guaia	cyl OH	Carboxylic
	ОП	Ca	NC ^b	Ca	NC ^b	group
MHKL	1.02	1.05	0.92	0.36	0.84	0.25
MHEL	1.24	1.41	1.25	0.34	0.25	0.07
MHDL	0.84	0.97	0.97	0.29	0.23	0.16
Hot-pressed MHKL (190 °C)	0.24	0.28	0.16	0.1	0.08	0.08
Hot-pressed MHEL (190 °C)	0.45	0.44	0.23	0.15	0.09	0.02
Hot-pressed MHDL (190 °C)	0.28	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.06

Table S5. The contents (mmol/g) of different hydroxyl groups of lignins before/after hot-pressing.

^a C, condensed; ^b NC, non-condensed. ^c The contents of hydroxyl groups in lignins before/after hot-pressing were calculated on the basic of mass of lignins.

	Elements contents (wt.%)					
Samples	C1s Scan A	C1s Scan B	C1s Scan C			
	C-C/C-H	C-0	0-C-0/C=0			
MHKL	39.17	36.56	3.41			
Hot-pressed MHKL (190 °C)	43.90	28.45	2.97			
MHEL	33.97	39.52	2.78			
Hot-pressed MHEL (190 °C)	57.02	21.05	1.51			
MHDL	43.20	34.39	2.98			
Hot-pressed MHDL (190 °C)	52.27	23.63	2.63			

 Table S6. The contents of elements in the lignins before/after hot-pressing at the interface of wood veneers.

II. Figures



Figure S1. Molecular weights of lignins before/after hydrodeoxygenation and acid-mediated methylolation. (a) Ethanol lignin. (b) Dioxane lignin. (c) Native lignin in eucalyptus wood particles.



Figure S2. Elemental contents of lignins before/after hydrodeoxygenation and acid-mediated methylolation. (a) Ethanol lignin. (b) Dioxane lignin. (c) Native lignin in eucalyptus wood particles.



Figure S3. Hydroxyl contents of hydrodeoxygenated lignins before/after acid-mediated methylolation. (a) Hydrodeoxygenated ethanol lignin. (b) Hydrodeoxygenated dioxane lignin.



Figure S4. 2D HSQC NMR characterization of lignin before and after modification. (a) Partial side-chain regions and (b) aromatic regions in 2D HSQC NMR spectra of HEL and MHEL. (c) Partial side-chain regions and (d) aromatic regions in 2D HSQC NMR spectra of HDL and MHDL.



Figure S5. Thermogravimetric (TG) curves of various methylolated lignins.



Wood failure

Figure S6. Wood failure of the three-layer plywood prepared with the MHKL adhesive after a wet strength test.



Figure S7. The effect of methylolation time on hydroxyl contents of MHKLs.



Figure S8. The effect of methylolation on lignin crosslinking. (a) Short time methylolation. (b) Sufficient time methylolation.



Figure S9. ³¹P NMR characterization of lignin before/after hot-pressing. (a) Hydroxyl contents of MHEL before/after hot-pressing. (b) Hydroxyl contents of MHDL before/after hot-pressing.



Figure S10. XPS characterization of lignin before/after hot-pressing. (a) C1s in XPS spectra of MHEL and hot-pressed MHEL. (b) C1s in XPS spectra of MHDL and hot-pressed MHDL.



Hot-pressed MHKL (190 °C)

Figure S11. Optical microscopy images of the glue lines in the plywood products.



Figure S12. GC spectra of monomers from hydrogenolysis of lignin samples. (a) Ethanol lignin. (b) Native lignin in eucalyptus wood particles.



Figure S13. MS spectra of monomers from hydrodeoxygenation of lignin samples.

References

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