Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2023

Supporting Information

Degradation of three β -O-4 lignin model compounds via organic electrolysis and elucidation of the degradation mechanisms

Yoshiyuki Uruma^{1,*}, Tomohiro Yamada², Tsubasa Kojima¹, Tianyuan Zhang², Chen Qu³, Moe Ishihara¹, Takashi Watanabe³, Kan Wakamatsu⁴, and Hirofumi Maekawa²

¹Department of Integrated Engineering, Chemistry and Biochemistry Division, National Institute of Technology, Yonago College, 4448, Hikona-cho, Yonago City, Tottori 683-8502, Japan

² Department of Materials Science and Technology, Nagaoka University of

Technology, 1603-1, Kamitomioka-cho, Nagaoka, Niigata 940-2188, Japan

³ Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Kyoto University, Gokasho, Uji, Kyoto 611-0011, Japan

⁴ Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Okayama University of Science, 1-1 Ridaicho, Kita-ku, Okayama 700-0005, Japan *Corresponding author: Yoshiyuki Uruma

E-mail: uruma@yonago-k.ac.jp

I General Information

	3
II Spectral Data	4
Figure S1	5
Figure S2	5
Figure S3	7

Figure S4	8
Figure S5	9
Figure S6	10
Figure S7	11
Figure S8	12
Figure S9.	13
Table S1	6
Scheme S1	6

I General Information

Unless otherwise stated, Cyclic voltammetry was recorded on a ALS/CH Instruments Electrochemical Analyzer Model 600A. Calculations were carried out using the Gaussian 16 program package. The structures of closed shell species were optimized at the restricted B3LYP/6-31G(d) level, while the structures of open shell species such as 1a⁺⁺, 2a⁺⁺, and 3a⁺⁺ were optimized using the unrestricted theory at the same level. Frequency analysis was performed for each optimized structure to confirm that no imaginary frequency was obtained for the energy-minimum structures. These calculations were performed in MeOH solution using the polarizable continuum model (PCM). II. Spectral Data



Figure S1. Optimized structures and relative free energies at 298 K between conformers $(\Delta G_{298} / \text{kcal mol}^{-1})$ of the radical cations calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level with PCM solvation model (in MeOH).



Figure S2. Charge and spin distribution by natural population analysis in the radical cations calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level with PCM solvation model (in MeOH). The values indicate the sum of atomic charges or spins in each part of the radical cations. Spin values are presented in parentheses.



Scheme S1. The possible pathways of the decomposition from 1a⁺⁺

Table S1. Free energy changes at 298 K (ΔG_{298} / kcal mol⁻¹) to the products I – V indicated in Scheme S1 ^a

Reaction	ΔG_{298} / kcal mol $^{-1}$
$1a^{*+} + MeOH \rightarrow I$	-4.42
$1a^{++} + MeOH \rightarrow II$	-1.03
$1a^{+} + MeOH \rightarrow III$	+2.03
$7^+ + \text{MeOH} \rightarrow IV$	-3.52
$7^+ + \text{MeOH} \rightarrow \mathbf{V}$	+1.37

^a Calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d) level with PCM solvation model (in MeOH).



Figure S3 Cyclic voltammograms of a reference sample #1a.



Figure S4 Cyclic voltammograms of a reference sample #1b



Figure S5 Cyclic voltammograms of 1-phenylethane-1,2-diol as reference sample



Figure S6 Cyclic voltammograms of 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethane-1,2-diol as reference sample



Figure S7 Cyclic voltammograms of 1,2-dimethoxybenzene as reference sample



Figure S8 Cyclic voltammograms of anisole as reference sample



Figure S9 Cyclic voltammograms of 4-methoxytoluene as reference sample