Electronic Supplementary Information

Solar Energy Driven C–C Bond Cleavage in a Lignin Model Compound with a D–π–A Organic Dye-Sensitized Photoanode

Saerona Kim,^{1#} Hyeong Cheol Kang,^{2#} Chun Chu,³ Shuya Li,¹ Kicheon Yoo,² Udani Kaushalya Wijethunga,¹ Weiwei Zheng,³ Chang Geun Yoo,^{4,5} Benjamin D. Sherman,⁶ Jae-Joon Lee,^{2*} Gyu Leem,^{1,5*}

¹Department of Chemistry, State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, United States

²Department of Energy and Materials Engineering, Research Center for Photoenergy Harvesting

& Conversion Technology (phct), Dongguk University, Seoul 04620, Republic of Korea

³Department of Chemistry, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York 13244, United States

⁴Department of Chemical Engineering, State University of New York College of Environmental

Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York 13210, United States

⁵The Michael M. Szwarc Polymer Research Institute, 1 Forestry Drive, Syracuse, New York 13210, United States

⁶Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, College of Science and Engineering, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas 76129, United States

*Corresponding authors: jjlee@dongguk.edu and gyleem@esf.edu



Fig. S1 CVs of (a) 3 mM **KABNO**, and (b) 3 mM **LMC** in 0.1 M TBAPF₆ acetonitrile. The experiment was performed using a glassy carbon working electrode, Pt counter electrode, and Ag/Ag^+ reference electrode in the dark.



Fig. S2 UV-vis absorption of DPTC in ethanol solution.



Fig. S3 AFM images of (a) bare FTO/TiO_2 and (b) $FTO/TiO_2/DPTC$. (Inset: R_{rms} is root mean square.)



Fig. S4 CV of FTO/TiO₂/DPTC with 3 mM LMC in 0.1 M TBAPF₆ acetonitrile.



Fig. S5 Photocurrent-time traces of FTO/TiO₂/DPTC without (black) and with 3.0 mM **LMC** (blue).



Fig. S6 Gas chromatography-mass spectra of A and B products after 24 h illumination.

The detailed ¹H/¹³C NMR information of products A and B is provided. These peak assignments are consistent with the cleavage products from the previous studies.^{1,2}

Product **A** (Blue): 2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)acrylaldehyde. ¹H-NMR: δ 9.46 (s, 1H), 7.20-6.93 (m, 4H, aryl), 5.27 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H). ¹³C-NMR: δ 186.98 (s), 158.20 (s), 151.17 (s), 142.85 (s), 126.28 (s), 122.11 (s), 121.21 (s), 113.13 (s), 107.26 (s), 55.89(s).

Product **B** (Red): 2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-benzoquinone. ¹H-NMR: δ5.87 (s, 2H), 3.83 (s, 6H). ¹³C-NMR: δ186.84(s), 176.64 (s), 157.36(s), 107.41(s), 56.46(s).



Fig. S7 ¹H-NMR (top) and ¹³C-NMR (bottom) of reaction solution after 24 h illumination with DMSO as an internal standard.



Fig. S8 GC-FID of cleavage products A and B in a DSPEC after 24 h illumination.

(a) Aliphatic Region



Fig. S9 2D HSQC NMR spectra of the oxidized **LMC** before (left) and after (right) the photoelectrolysis reaction: (a) aliphatic and (b) aromatic region.

References

1. S. Li, S. Kim, A. H. Davis, J. Zhuang, E. W. Shuler, D. Willinger, J.-J. Lee, W. Zheng, B. D. Sherman, C. G. Yoo and G. Leem, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 3771–3781.

2. Y.-Y. Jiang, L. Yan, H.-Z. Yu, Q. Zhang, and Y. Fu, ACS Catal. 2016, 6, 4399–4410.