Supporting Information

Deep Eutectic Solvent-based Eutectogel Consisting of ZnCl₂ and Lignin for Quasi-solid-state Supercapacitors

Yunhua Bai, Xiong-Fei Zhang, Yufang Wu, Hu Liu, Jianfeng Yao*

Jiangsu Co-Innovation Center of Efficient Processing and Utilization of Forest

Resources, College of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, China.

* Corresponding author. Email: jfyao@njfu.edu.cn

Table S1. The components of lignin-DES solution.

Constituents	DES (g)	Lignin (g)
DLPH-0	-	-
DLPH-1	~ 20	0.13
DLPH-2	~ 20	0.25

Table S2. Assignments of major signals in the 2D HSQC spectra of the lignin.

Labels	δC/δH (ppm)	Assignments
OCH ₃	55.9/3.73	C-H in methoxyls
A_{γ}	59.6-60.8/3.37-3.72	C_{γ} -H _{γ} in β -O-4 substructures (A)
A'_{γ}	63.6/4.36	C_{γ} -H _{γ} in γ -acylated β -O-4 substructures (A')
S _{2,6}	104.1/6.72	C _{2,6} -H _{2,6} in etherified syringyl units (S)
G_5	114.4/6.73	C ₅ -H ₅ in guaiacyl units (G)
PB _{2,6}	131.0/7.63	C _{2,6} -H _{2,6} in p-hydroxybenzoate (PB)



Fig. S1. SEM cross-section (a) and surface (b) images, and elemental mapping images of DLPH-2.



Fig. S2. The photograph of eutectogel adhering to steel after multiple cycles



Fig. S3 Aromatic regions and side-chain regions of the DES-extracted lignin.



Fig. S4. The Capacity retention of ZHS during 5000 cycles (a) and 10000 cycles (b).



Fig. S5. Nyquist plots of DLPH-2 at -20 °C.