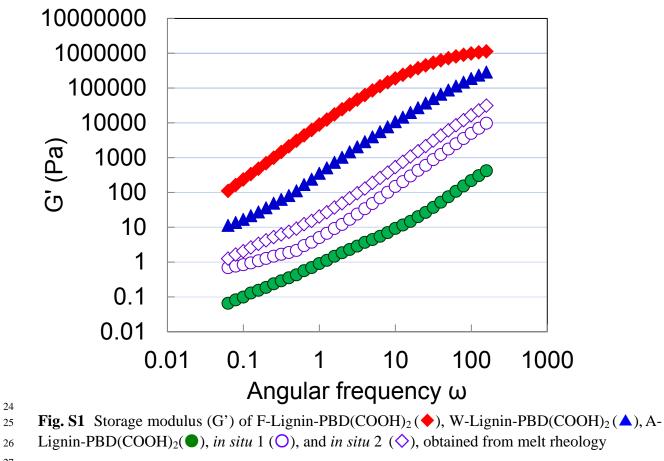
- 1 Title: Turning Renewable Resources into Value-Added Polymer: Development of Lignin-Based
- 2 Thermoplastic
- ³ Authors: Tomonori Saito, Rebecca H. Brown, Marcus A. Hunt, Deanna L. Pickel, Joseph M.
- 4 Pickel, Jamie M. Messman, Frederick S. Baker, Martin Keller, Amit K. Naskar
- 5

6 Supporting Information

7 Alternative Synthetic Scheme

To optimize the reaction conditions, an alternative reaction methodology was attempted by 8 combining two reaction steps into one step, i.e., A-Lignin was simultaneously reacted with 9 PBD(COOH)₂ and formaldehyde (4 wt% formaldehyde solution, 1.75 mL, 2.3 mmol of 10 formaldehyde) in situ. In the first scheme formaldehyde was added at the beginning of the 11 reaction along with all other reagents (in situ 1, total 24 h of reaction time). The second scheme 12 consisted of the reaction of A-Lignin with PBD(COOH)₂ for 24 h followed by addition of 13 formaldehyde solution and maintaining the reaction condition for an additional 24 h (in situ 2, 14 total 48 h of reaction time). Both in situ 1 and in situ 2 resulted in higher G' than that of A-15 Lignin-PBD(COOH)₂ but not as high as that of W-Lignin-PBD(COOH)₂ or F-Lignin-16 $PBD(COOH)_2$ (Fig. S1). This suggests that simultaneous reaction of A-Lignin with 17 PBD(COOH)₂ and formaldehyde occurred; however, a significant portion of low molecular 18 weight fraction likely did not crosslink and resulted in poor network formation. It should also be 19 noted that more heterogeneity was observed in the resulting copolymers of *in situ* 1 and *in situ* 2 20 schemes. A significant amount of insoluble lignin was present due to the prolonged reaction with 21 formaldehyde, which hindered the homogeneous network formation. 22



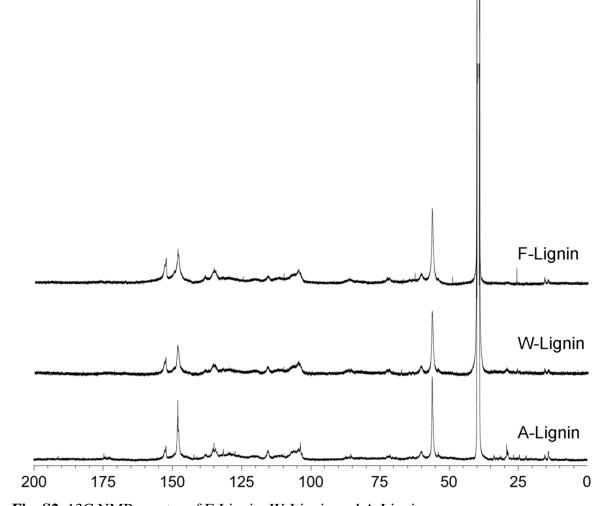


Fig. S2 13C NMR spectra of F-Lignin, W-Lignin and A-Lignin

