

## *Electronic Supplementary Information*

# **Sustainable Electrochemical Depolymerization of Lignin in Reusable Ionic Liquids**

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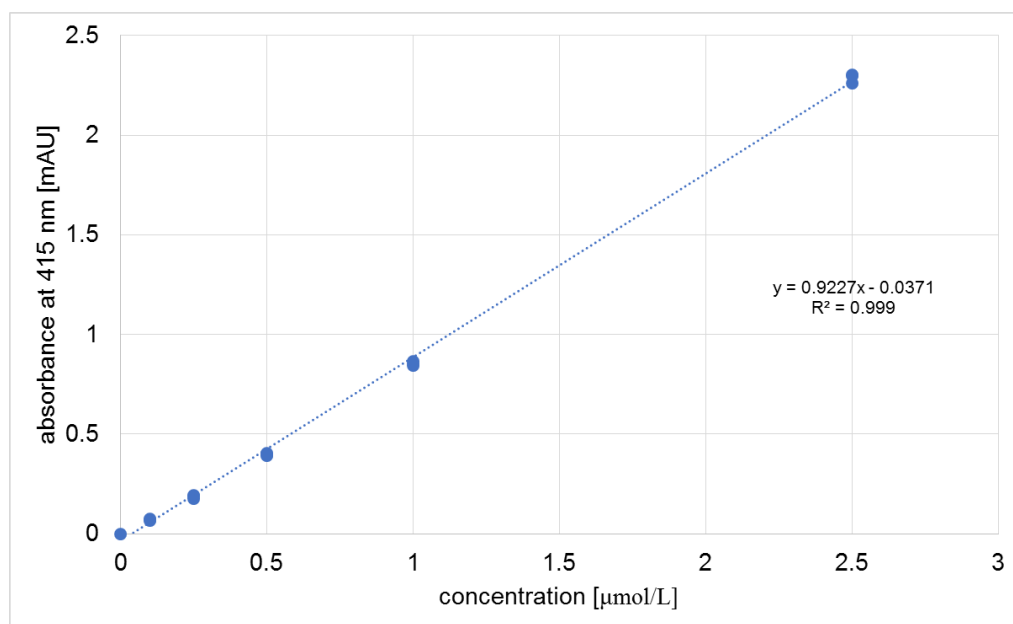
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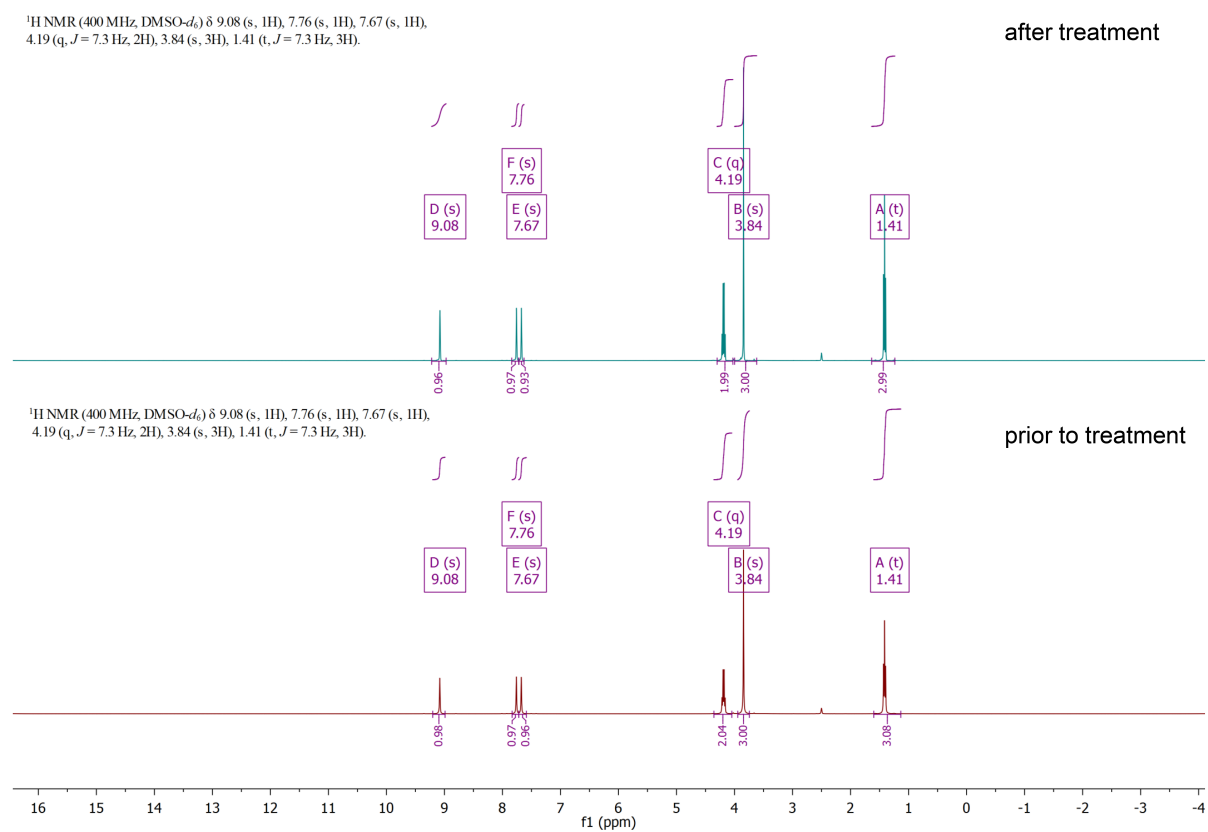
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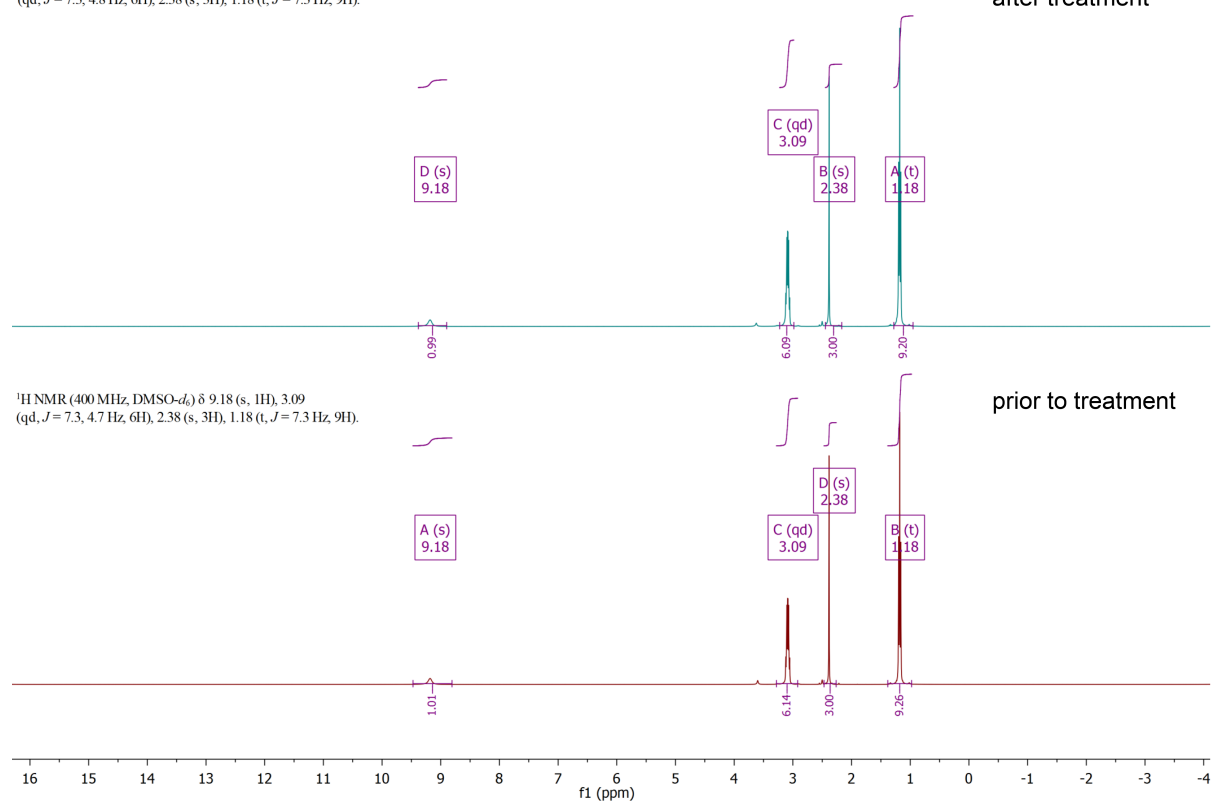


**Figure 1.** Calibration curve of the titanium(IV)-hydrogen peroxide complex using UV/Vis spectrometry at 415 nm. Concentrations of the calibration solutions: 0.0, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, and 2.5  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ .

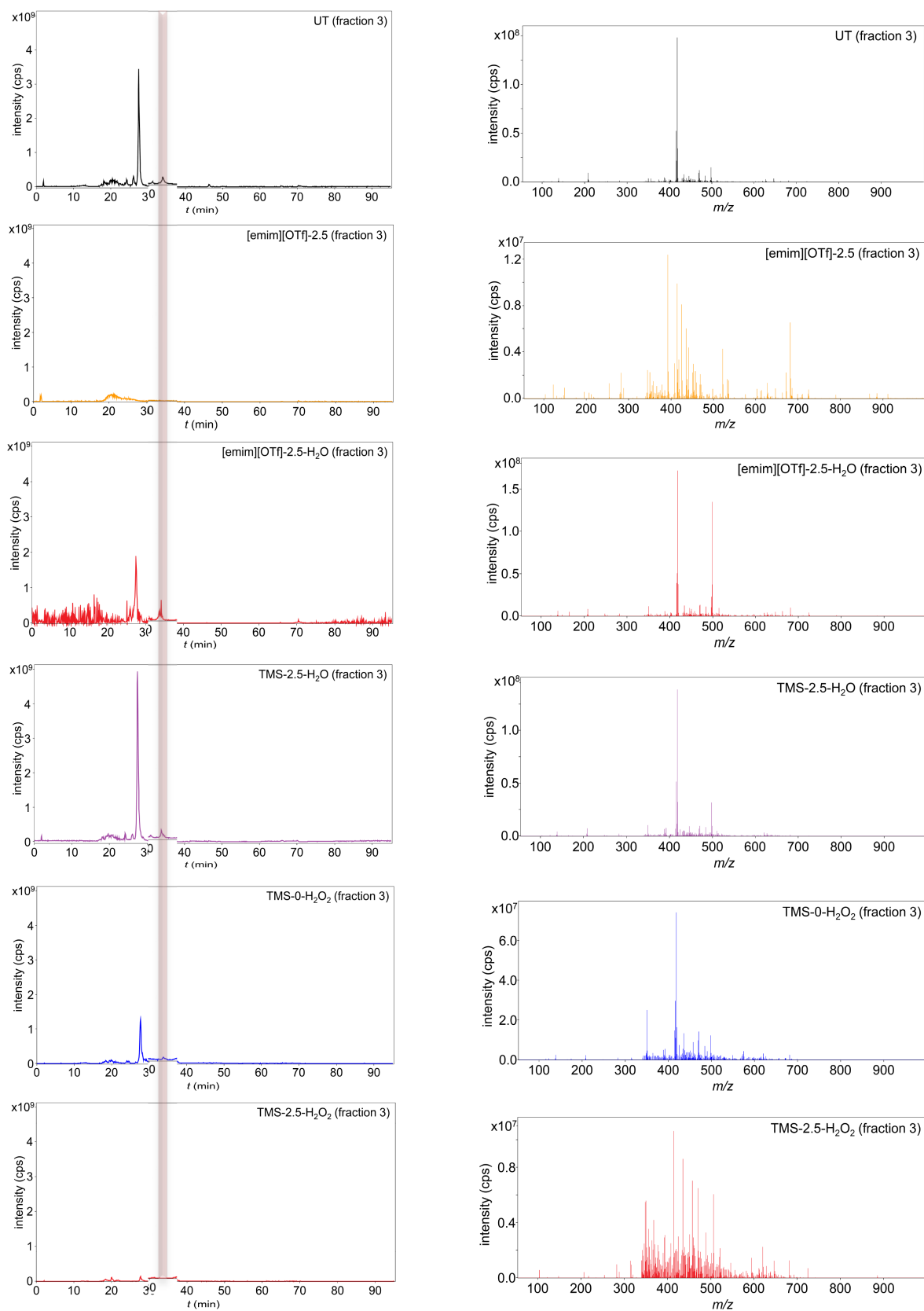


**Figure S2.** NMR spectra of 1-ethyl-3-methylimidazolium trifluoromethanesulfonate ([emim][OTf]) after (top) and prior to electrochemical treatment (bottom).

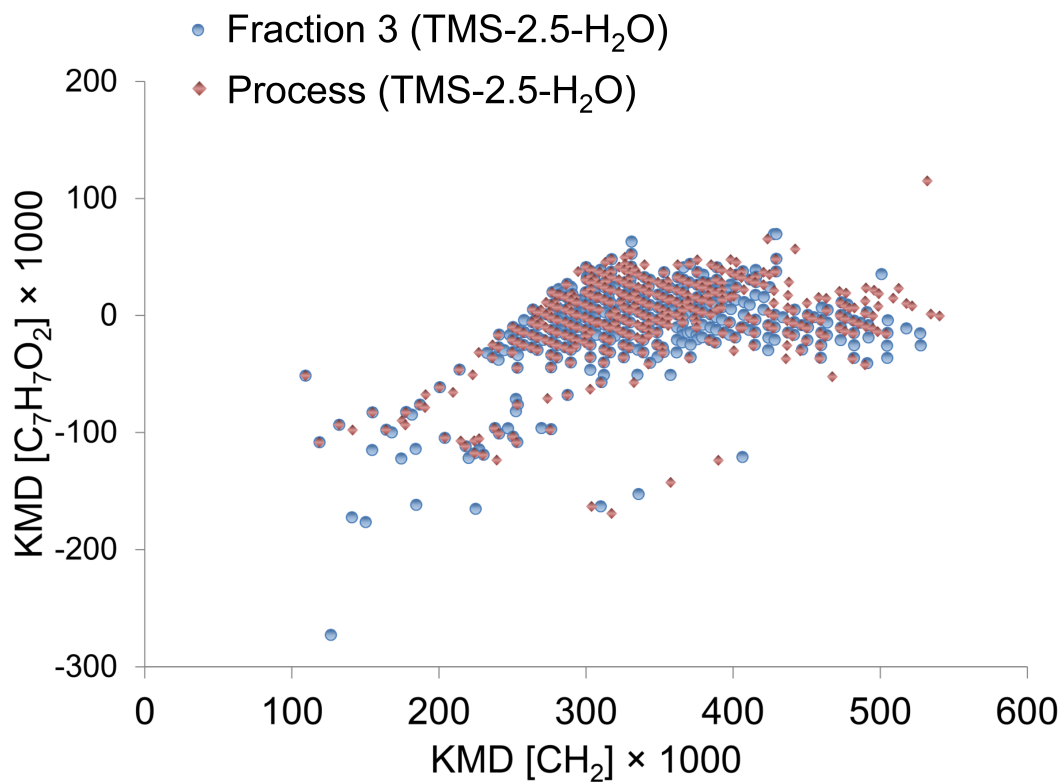
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  9.18 (s, 1H), 3.09 (qd,  $J = 7.3, 4.8$  Hz, 6H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.18 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 9H).



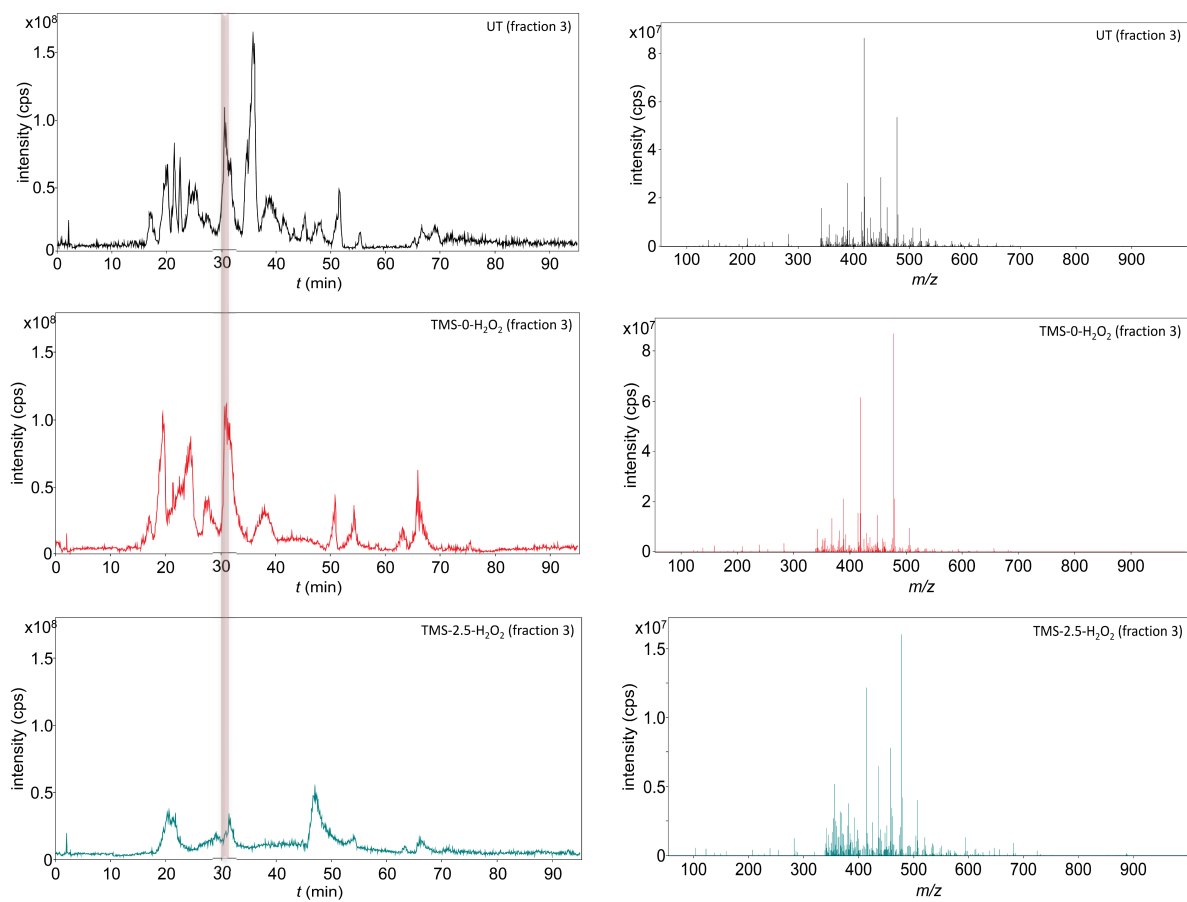
**Figure S3.** NMR spectra of triethylammonium methanesulfonate (TMS) after (top) and prior to electrochemical treatment (bottom).



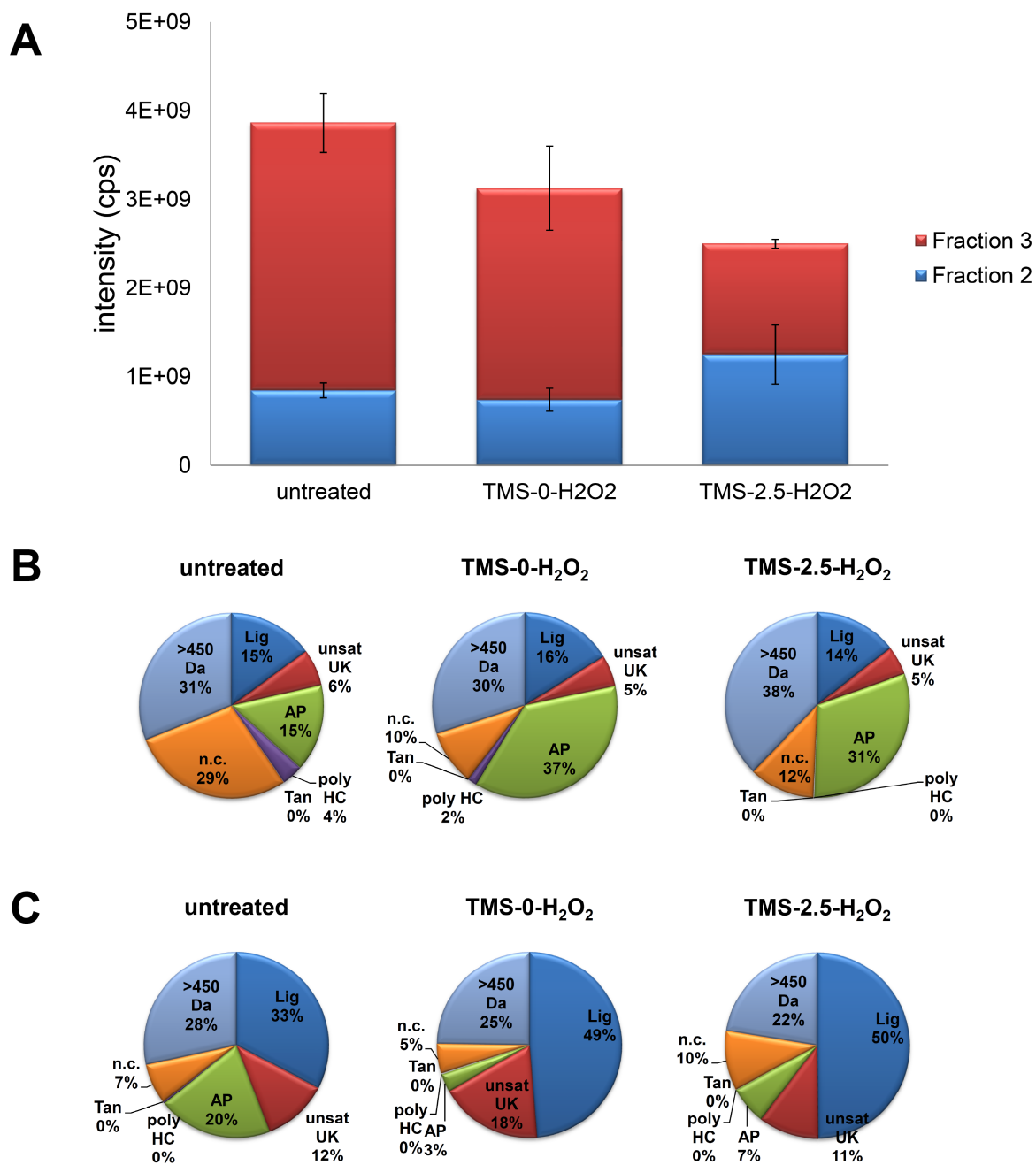
**Figure S4.** Base peak chromatograms (left) and averaged mass spectra (retention time, 34 min) (right) for each performed degradation process. Alkali lignin was used for all experiments.



**Figure S5.** Overlay of Kendrick mass defect data of the purified fraction 3 from TMS-2.5-H<sub>2</sub>O and the corresponding raw mixture after electrochemical treatment using 2D mass defect filtering.



**Figure S6.** Base peak chromatograms (left) and averaged mass spectra (retention time, 30.5 min) (right) for each degradation process. Organosolv lignin was used for all experiments.



**Figure S7. A** Total intensity for relevant lignin degradation products (mass concentration,  $\beta=100 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ). **B** Relative distributions (%) of chemical classes for fraction 2. **C** Relative distributions (%) of chemical classes for fraction 3. Distributions were restricted to  $m/z \leq 450$ , unless otherwise specified. Organosolv lignin was used for all experiments.