

Structural Variation of Lignin and Lignin–Carbohydrate Complex in *Eucalyptus grandis* × *E. urophylla* during Its Growth Process

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ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering

DOI:

[10.1021/acssuschemeng.6b02396](https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.6b02396)

Published: 01/01/2017

Peer reviewed version

[Cyswllt i'r cyhoeddiad / Link to publication](#)

Dyfyniad o'r fersiwn a gyhoeddwyd / Citation for published version (APA):

Zhao, B.-C., Chen, B.-Y., Yang, S., Yuan, T.-Q., Charlton, A., & Sun, R.-C. (2017). Structural Variation of Lignin and Lignin–Carbohydrate Complex in *Eucalyptus grandis* × *E. urophylla* during Its Growth Process. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering*, 5(1), 1113-1122. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acssuschemeng.6b02396>

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Supporting information

Chemosynthesis and structural characterization of a novel lignin-based bio-sorbent and its strong adsorption for Pb (II)

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The Langmuir isotherm assumes that adsorption occurs through monolayer sorption onto a surface, and the Freundlich isotherm is a model of multilayer adsorption onto heterogeneous surfaces with undefined sites. The two isotherm models can be described as follows:

$$\frac{C_e}{Q_e} = \frac{C_e}{Q_m} + \frac{1}{K_L Q_m} \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\log Q_e = \log K_F + \frac{1}{n} \log C_e \quad (\text{S2})$$

where C_e is the final equilibrium concentration (mg/L), Q_e is the adsorption capacity at equilibrium (mg/g), Q_m is the maximum adsorption capacity (mg/g), K_L is the Langmuir constant (L/mg). K_F is a constant related to the adsorption capacity, and n is an empirical parameter related to the adsorption intensity.

The pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order model is described in the following:

$$\ln(Q_e - Q_t) = \ln Q_e - \frac{k_1 t}{2.303} \quad (\text{S3})$$

$$\frac{t}{Q_t} = \frac{1}{k_2 Q_e^2} + \frac{t}{Q_e} \quad (\text{S4})$$

where Q_e and Q_t is the amount (mg/g) of adsorption at equilibrium and at time t (min), respectively, k_1 (1/min) is the pseudo-first-order rate constant; k_2 [g (mg·min)] is the pseudo-second-order kinetic rate constant. The pseudo second-order model assumes that the chemisorption in this system is the rate determining step of adsorption.

Table S1.

The molar ratio of different lignin samples

sample	SAPL-1.0 ^a	SAPL-1.5	SAPL-2.0	SAL-1.5
molar ratio	1:1:1:1	1:1.5:1.5:1.5	1:2:2:2	1:1.5:1.5:1.5

^a molar ratio means AS^b : HCHO : HD : CS₂;

AS^b means the amount of active sites in lignin or phenolation lignin determined by

³¹P-NMR.

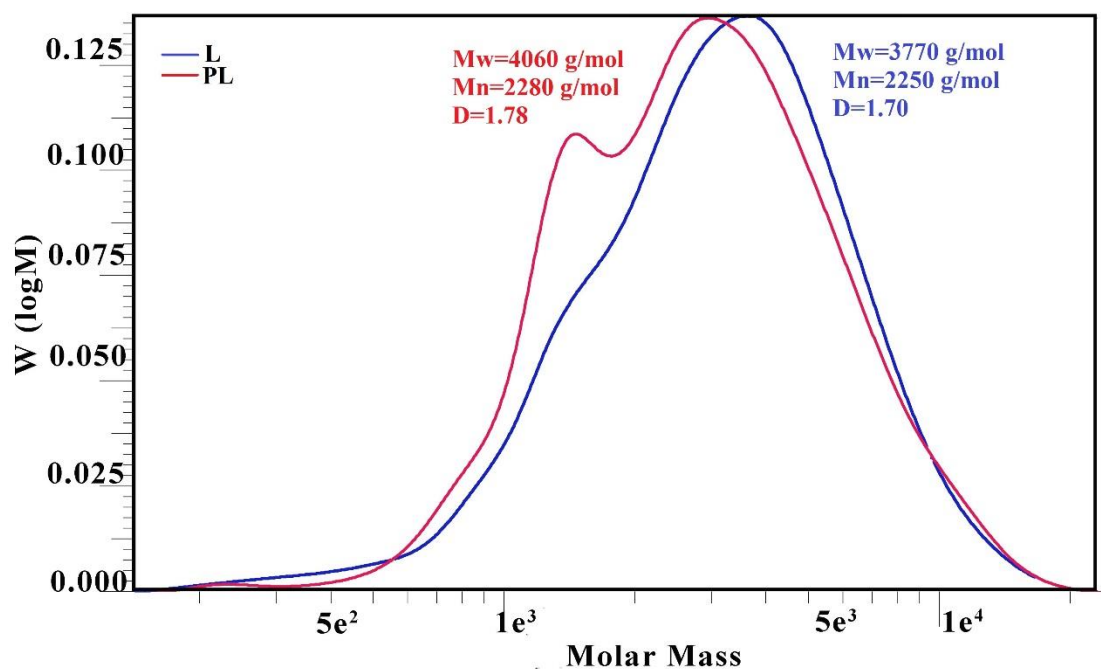


Fig. S1. Molecular weight distribution curves of L and PL.

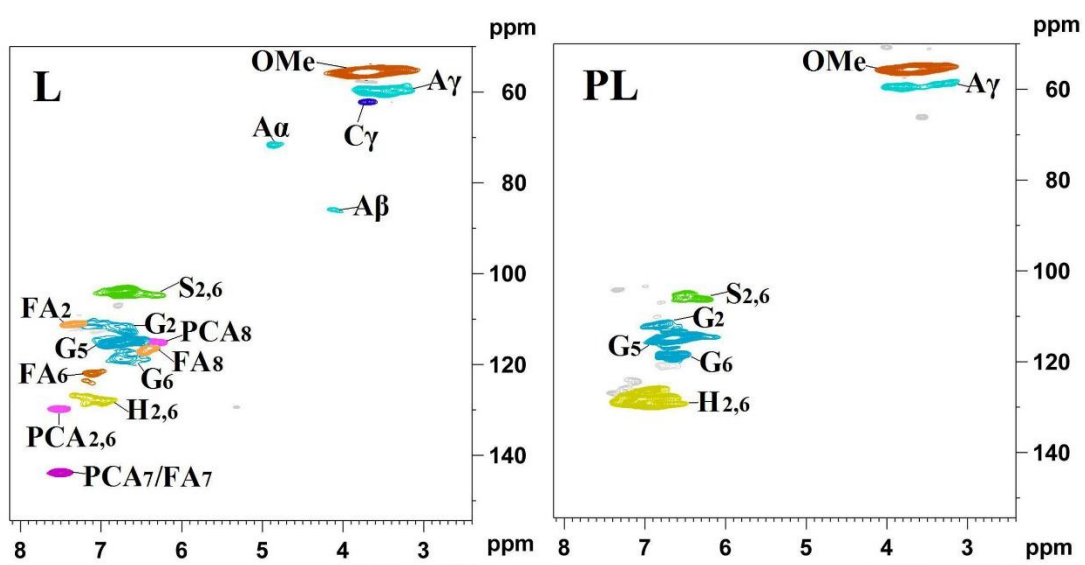


Fig. S2. 2D HSQC NMR spectra of the lignin (L) and phenolated lignin (PL).

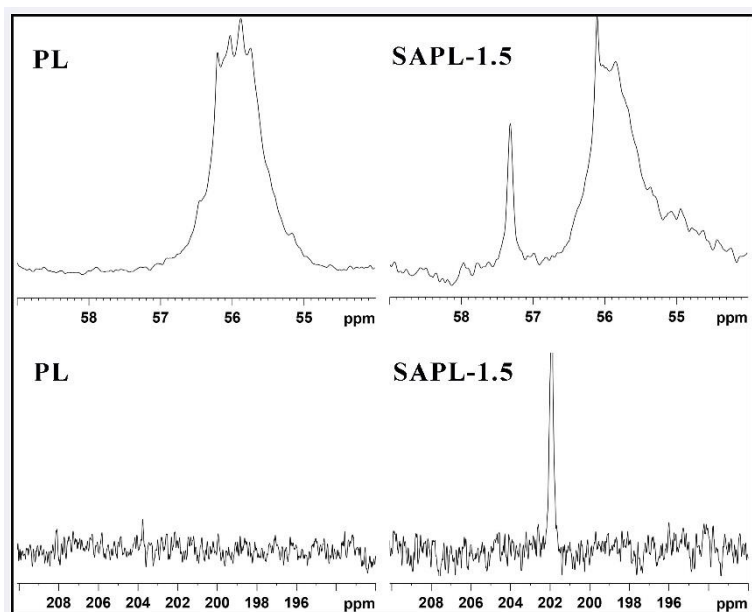


Fig. S3. The ^{13}C NMR spectra of the lignins.

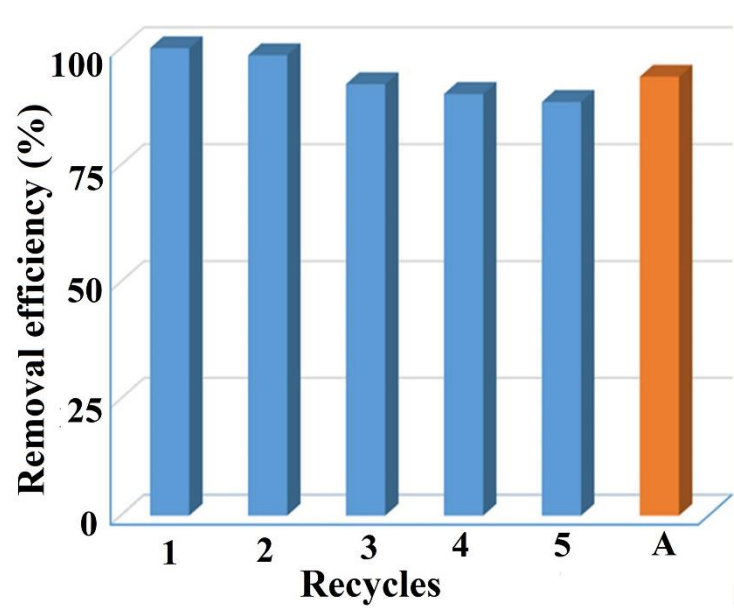


Fig. S4. The removal efficiency of SAPL-1.5 during 5 regeneration cycles.