

# **Tosylation and Characterization of Lignin in Water**

Amadou Diop<sup>a</sup>, Houssein Awada<sup>a\*</sup>, Rachida Zerrouki<sup>b</sup>, Claude Daneault<sup>a</sup>, Daniel Montplaisir<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Lignocellulosic Materials Research Center, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières 3351, boulevard des Forges, Trois-Rivières (Québec), Canada, G9A 5H7

<sup>b</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie des Substances Naturelles, Université de Limoges, 123, Av. Albert Thomas, 87060 Limoges, France

\* [houssein.awada@uqtr.ca](mailto:houssein.awada@uqtr.ca), [houssein\\_awada@hotmail.com](mailto:houssein_awada@hotmail.com)

## Supplementary data on experimental conditions

Table 1 represents the different specific conditions used in this study for 2.5 g of lignin (9.77 mmol of OH). A 200 ml of deionized water was used for each condition.

**Table 1. Different Experimental Conditions Using During the Tosylation Reaction**

TsCl/OH	Et <sub>3</sub> N/OH	reaction time (h)
1	0	24
2	0	24
4	0	24
1	1	24
2	3	1/2/4/24/48
4	8	24
4	12	24

The concentrations of the hydroxyl groups of unmodified lignin obtained by NMR  $^{31}\text{P}$  are collected in Table 2.

**Table 2. Concentration of Aliphatic and Phenolic Hydroxyl Groups Present in the Samples of Unmodified Lignin by NMR  $^{31}\text{P}$**

sample	OH (mmol.g $^{-1}$ )					
	phenolic H	phenolic G	phenolic S	condensed phenolic	total phenolic	aliphatic
lignin	0.07	1.42	0.00	1.15	2.64	1.27

\* Phenolic OH groups : (H) p-Hydroxyphenyl; (G) Guaiacyl; (S) Syringyl