

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Deep eutectic solvent assisted zero-waste electrospinning of  
lignin fiber aerogels**

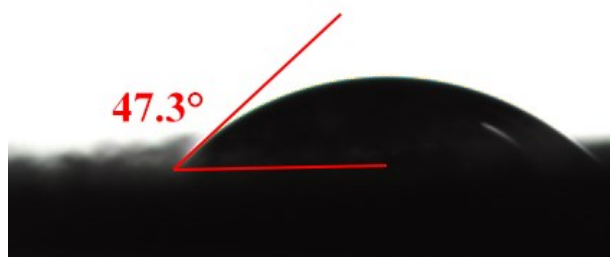
Kai Rong,<sup>a</sup> Jiale Wei,<sup>a,b</sup> Yuchen Wang,<sup>a,b</sup> Jingwei Liu,<sup>c</sup> Zhen-An Qiao,<sup>c</sup>  
Youxing Fang<sup>a\*</sup> and Shaojun Dong<sup>a,b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied  
Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, Jilin 130022, P. R. China

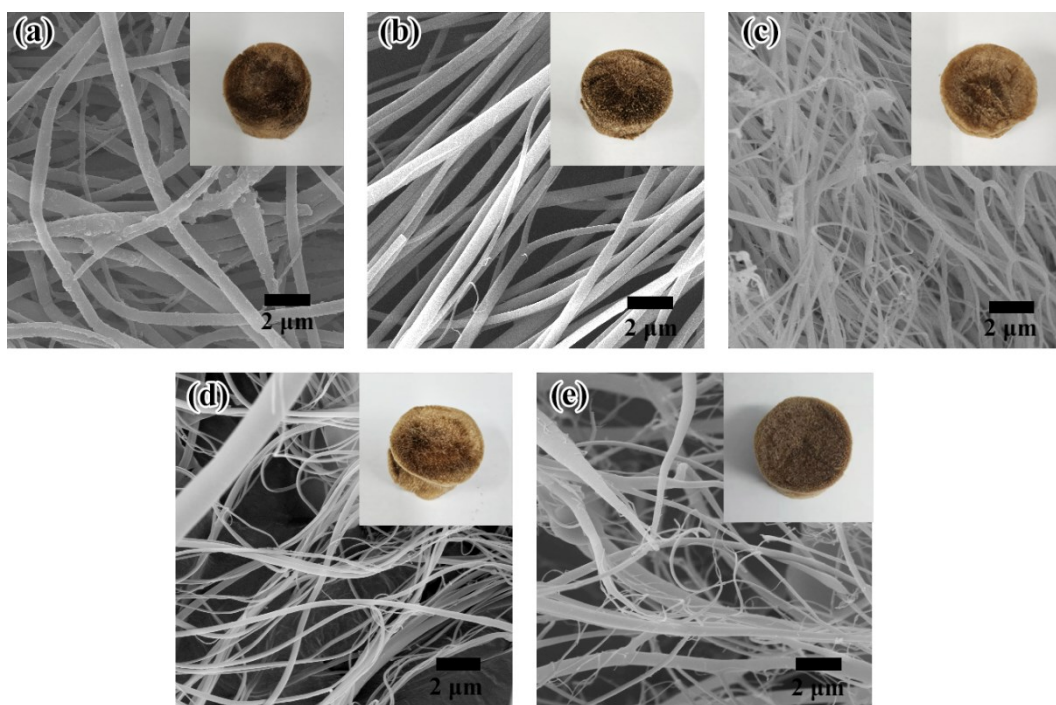
<sup>b</sup> University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230026, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup> State Key Laboratory of Inorganic Synthesis and Preparative Chemistry, Jilin  
university, Changchun, Jilin 130012, P.R. China

\*E-mail: fangyx@ciac.ac.cn; dongsj@ciac.ac.cn



**Fig. S1** Water contact angle of LFA.



**Fig. S2** (a-e) Photographs (inset) and SEM images of RLFA synthesized with recycled electrospinning solution from the first to the fifth cycle.

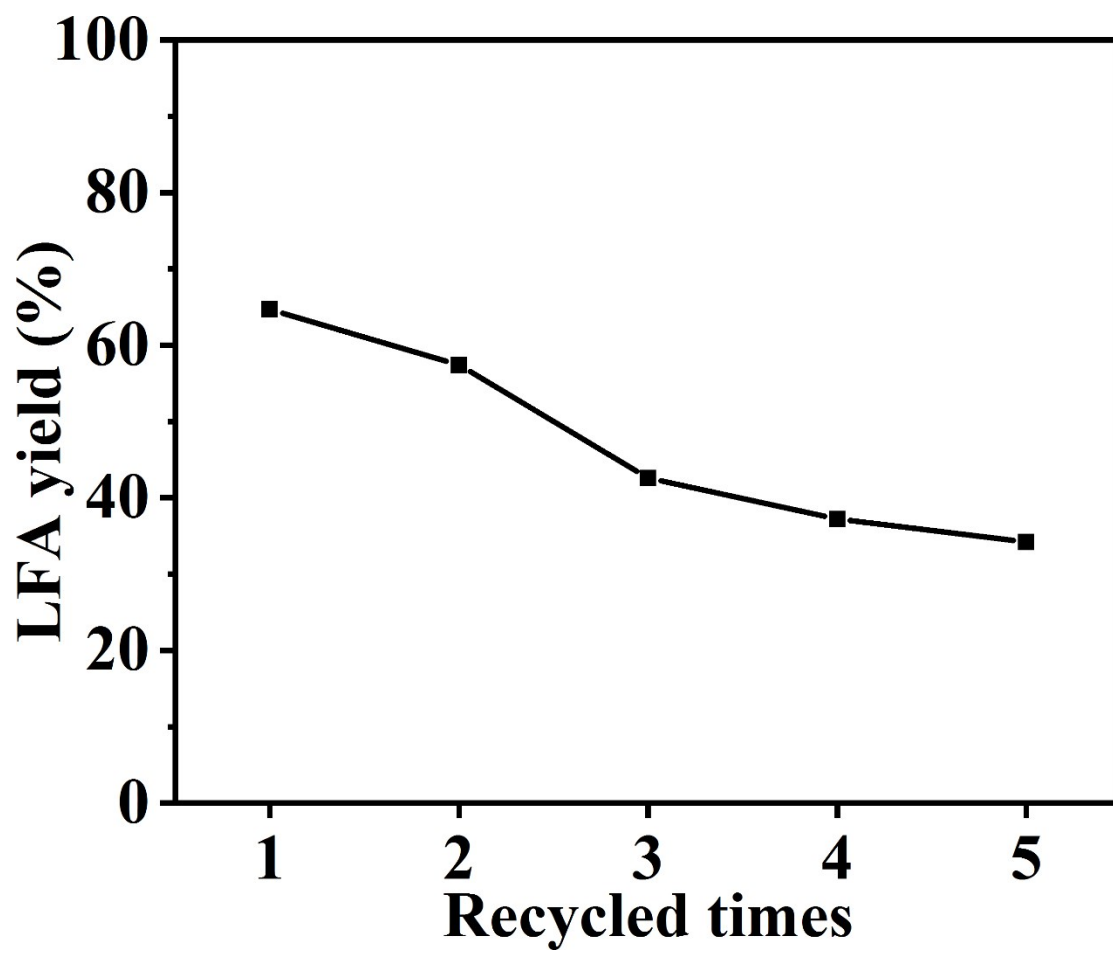


Fig. S3 LFA yield for every cycle.

**Table S1.** DES recovery rates, lignin, PVA, and H<sub>2</sub>O contents of initial electrospinning solution and recycled black liquid for every cycle.

<b>Electrospinning solution</b>	<b>DES recovery rates (wt%)</b>	<b>Lignin content (wt%)</b>	<b>PVA content (wt%)</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O content (wt%)</b>
<b>Initial electrospinning solution</b>	-	10	2	<1
<b>Recycled black liquid for the first time</b>	57.1	3.12	1.7	<1
<b>Recycled black liquid for the second time</b>	64.8	1.31	1.8	<1
<b>Recycled black liquid for the third time</b>	68.4	1.56	1.5	<1
<b>Recycled black liquid for the fourth time</b>	51.6	1.07	1.9	<1
<b>Recycled black liquid for the fifth time</b>	81.0	1.33	1.5	<1

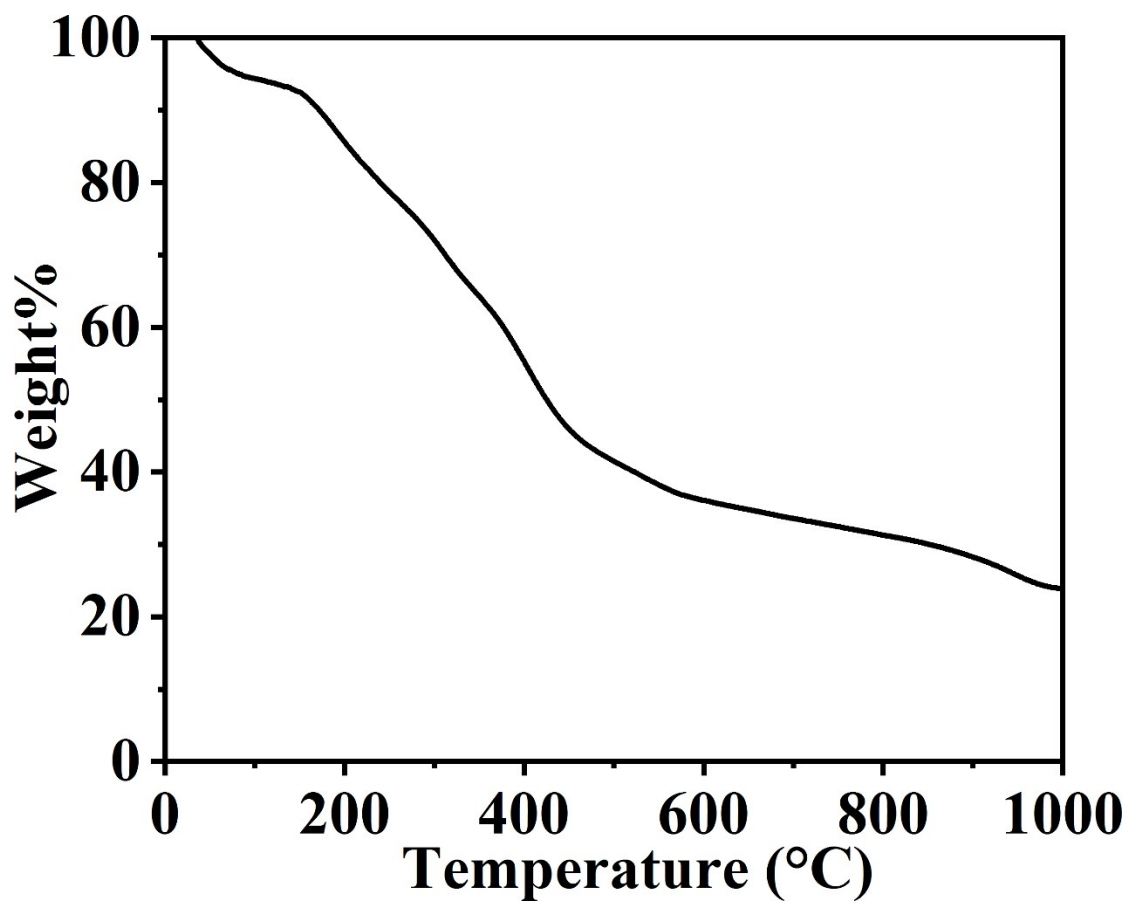


Fig. S4 TGA curve of calcining LFA in N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

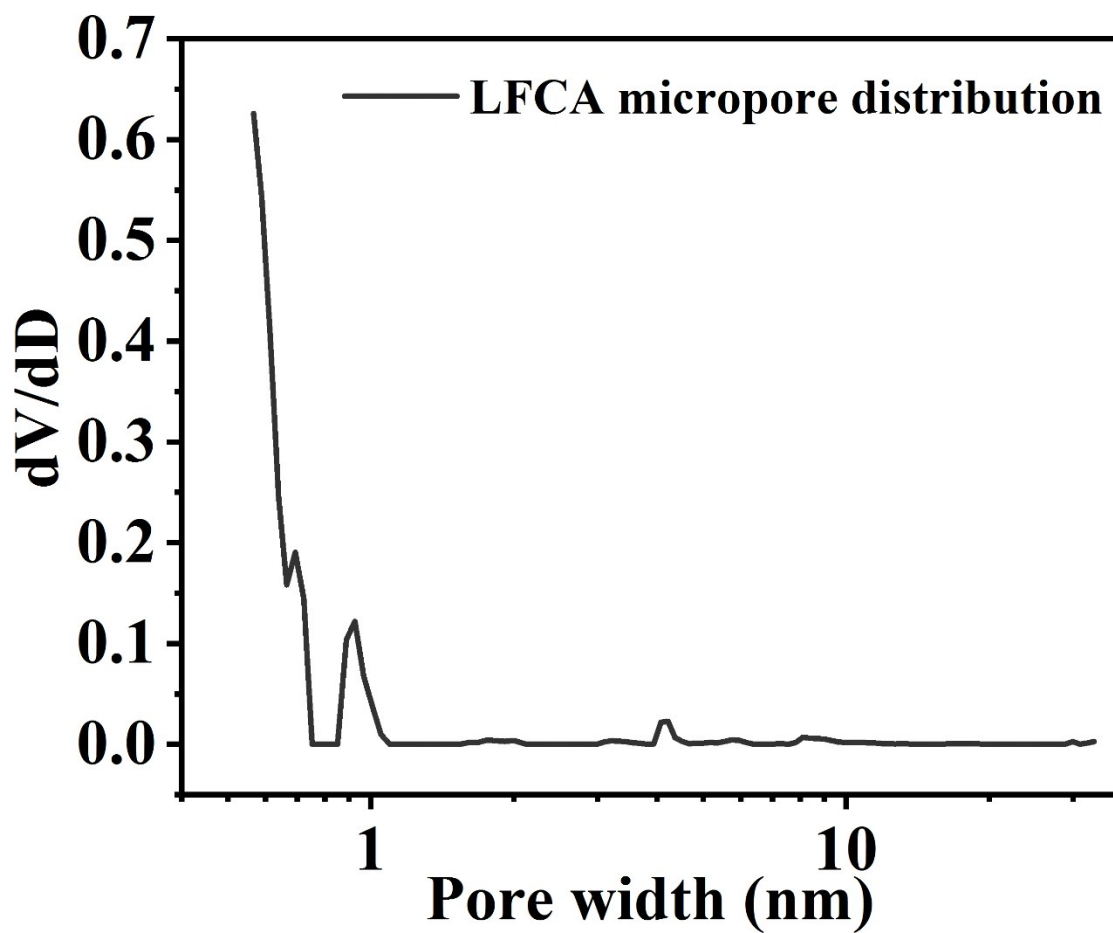
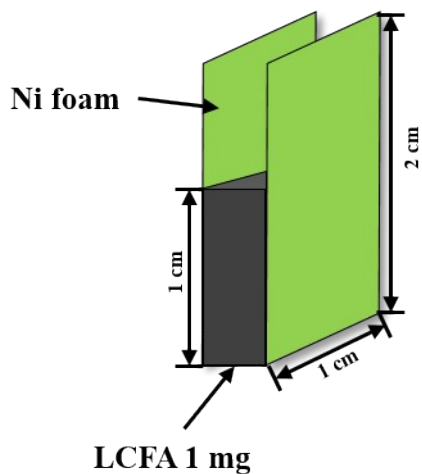
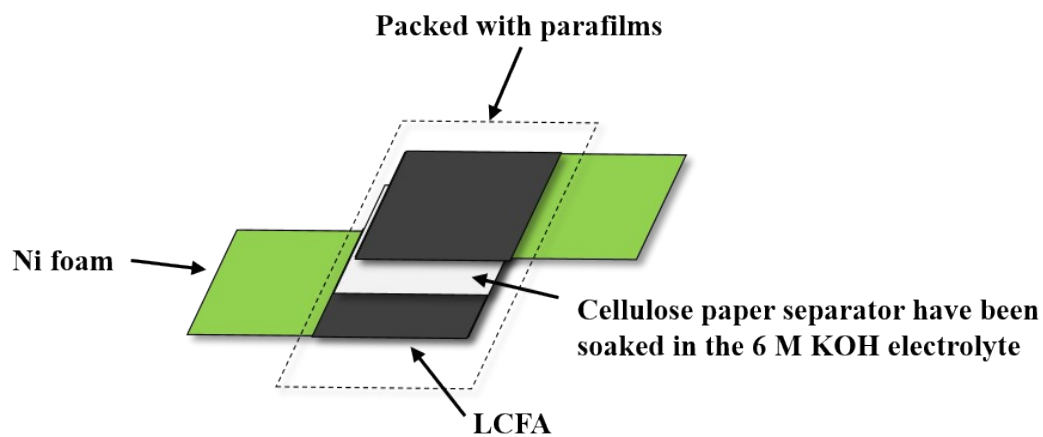


Fig. S5 The micropore distribution of LCFA.

pressed with a pressure of 5 MPa



**Fig. S6** Illustration of supercapacitor electrodes made by LCFA material and Ni foams.



**Fig. S7** Illustration of supercapacitor cell.



**Table S2.** Comparison of supercapacitor cell performances for lignin-based carbon materials.

<b>Lignin-based supercapacitor material</b>	<b>Specific surface area (m<sup>2</sup> g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Electrolyte</b>	<b>Specific capacitance (F g<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Energy density (Wh kg<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Capacitance retention</b>	<b>Reference</b>
<b>Lignin-based carbon fiber aerogel</b>	580	6 M KOH	146.8 (at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	5.04	98% 5000 <sup>th</sup>	This work
<b>Lignin fiber mats</b>	583	6 M KOH	64 (at 0.4 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	5.67	90% 6000 <sup>th</sup>	1
<b>Lignin-derived nanoporous carbon</b>	1092	1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	91 (at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	12.8	80% 10000 <sup>th</sup>	2
<b>Lignin-derived carbon aerogels</b>	1681.6	1 M H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	198.4 (at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	14.4	97.4 <sup>th</sup> 10000 <sup>th</sup>	3
<b>PAN/PMMA/Lignin cross-linking carbon nanofibers</b>	364	6 M KOH	233 (at 0.5 A g <sup>-1</sup> )	6.84	95.8% 50000 <sup>th</sup>	4

## References

- 1 C. L. Lai, Z. P. Zhou, L. F. Zhang, X. X. Wang, Q. X. Zhou, Y. Zhao, Y. C. Wang, X. F. Wu, Z. T. Zhu and H. Fong, *J. Power Sources*, 2014, **247**, 134-141.
- 2 J. W. Jeon, L. B. Zhang, J. L. Lutkenhaus, D. D. Laskar, J. P. Lemmon, D. Choi, M. I. Nandasiri, A. Hashmi, J. Xu, R. K. Motkuri, C. A. Fernandez, J. Liu, M. P. Tucker, P. B. McGrail, B. Yang and S. K. Nune, *ChemSusChem*, 2015, **8**, 428-432.
- 3 Y. F. Zhang, C. Y. Zhao, W. K. Ong and X. H. Lu, *ACS Sustain. Chem. Eng.*, 2019, **7**, 403-411.
- 4 D. P. Xuan, J. Liu, D. C. Wang, Z. Lu, Q. Liu, Y. X. Liu, S. R. Li and Z. F. Zheng, *Energy Fuels*, 2021, **35**, 796-805.