

Native lignin extraction from soft- and hardwood by green and benign sub/supercritical fluid extraction methodologies –Supplementary Information (SI)

Federica Nardella ^{a†}, Jens Prothmann ^{b†}, Margareta Sandahl ^b, Peter, Spégel^b, Erika Ribechini ^a, and Charlotta Turner ^{*b}

¹ Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, Via G. Moruzzi 13, 56124, Pisa, Italy

² Lund University, Department of Chemistry, Centre for Analysis and Synthesis, Lund, Sweden

[†] Both authors contributed equally

* Corresponding author. Charlotta.Turner@chem.lu.se

Content

Table S1. Values for the studied variables set (temperature, CO ₂ ratio and water content in the co-solvent) for the 11 experiments performed as part of the DOE. The run order was randomised.....	3
Table S2. Settings to create the feature list in MZmine 2.....	4
Table S3. Hansen solubility parameters, including dispersive interactions (δD), polar interactions (δP), hydrogen bonds (δH), and relative energy difference related to lignin (RED) for several green solvents (Hansen, 2007).	5
Table S4. Hansen solubility parameters, including dispersive interactions (δD), polar interactions (δP) and hydrogen bonds (δH), for solvent mixtures at the experimental condition in the DOE design space for ethanol and ethyl lactate. RED =Relative energy difference related to lignin; EtOH = ethanol, ELac = ethyl lactate.	6
Table S5. Gravimetric yields obtained for both oak and fir extracted with the three investigated solvents. The yield was calculated as % dry extract weight obtained/ initial sample weight, w/w. CP = centre point. Run order was randomised.	7
Figure S1. Softwood (fir) coefficient plot and contour plots obtained from the DOE for ethyl lactate, showing the effect of CO ₂ ratio and water content in the co-solvent on the gravimetric yield. Model obtained for other solvents were invalid.	8
Table S6. Model fit of the data obtained for all the DOE performed and different responses. R ² is the percent of the variation of the response explained by the model. Q ² is the percent of the variation of the response predicted by the model according to cross validation.	9
Table S7. ANOVA results comparing the gravimetric yields obtained by the center points of each DoE, which were performed as triplicates.	11
Table S8. ANOVA results comparing the number of detected compounds obtained by the center points of each DoE, which were performed as triplicates.....	12
Table S9. Results from comparison of the slopes obtained by plotting predicted vs observed values with the slope of 1 for each DoE of gravimetric yield.	13
Table S10. Results from comparison of the slopes obtained by plotting predicted vs observed values with the slope of 1 for each DoE of number of identified compounds.....	14
Table S11. Comparison and statistics of standard addition and external calibration curve.....	15
Table S12. Calibration curves obtained by linear regression using standards of LMs.	15
Table S13. Concentration of vanillin, vanillic acid, coniferyl aldehyde, ferulic acid, syringaldehyde, syringic acid and sinapaldehyde obtained in the investigated extracts. Being a softwood, fir wood does not contain	

syringaldehyde, syringic acid and sinapaldehyde. (<LOD): the concentration was below the LOD of method.	16
Figure S2. Coefficient plots and respective contour plots showing the influence of the investigated factors on the sinapaldehyde concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) of oak and fir wood.	18
Figure S3. Base peak ion chromatogram of the lignin extracted from oak wood obtained with UHPSFC/ESI-HRMS.....	19
Figure S4. Loading plot of the KMD-PCA-QDA classification model for lignin dimers showing the latent variables (LVs) 1 and 3. #C = number of carbon atoms, #H = number of hydrogen atoms, #O = number of oxygen atoms.	20

Table S1. Values for the studied variables set (temperature, CO₂ ratio and water content in the co-solvent) for the 11 experiments performed as part of the DOE. The run order was randomised.

	T (°C)	CO₂ ratio (vol%)	Water content in co-solvent (vol%)
Centre point (n=3)	60	50	10
Experiment 1	40	10	0
Experiment 2	80	10	0
Experiment 3	40	90	0
Experiment 4	80	90	0
Experiment 5	40	10	20
Experiment 6	80	10	20
Experiment 7	40	90	20
Experiment 8	80	90	20

Table S2. Settings to create the feature list in MZmine 2.

1. Raw data methods/Peak detection

1.1 Mass detection

Settings:

- Polarity: negative
- Mass detector: centroid
- Spectrum type: any
- Noise level: 1.0E4

1.2 Chromatogram builder

Settings:

- MS level: 1
- Polarity: negative
- Spectrum type: any
- Min time span: 0.03 min
- Min height: 3.0E4
- m/z tolerance: 0.01 Da or 5.0 ppm

2. Peak list methods

2.1 Peak detection/chromatogram deconvolution

Settings:

- Algorithm: local minimum search
- Chromatographic threshold: 30.0%
- Minimum relative height: 1.0%
- Minimum absolute height: 1.0E4
- Min ratio of peak top/edge 2
- m/z center calculation: median

2.2 Isotopes/isotopes peak grouper

Settings:

- m/z tolerance: 0.01 Da or 10.0 ppm
- Retention time tolerance: 0.05 min
- Maximum charge: 1
- Representative isotope: most intense

2.3 Identification/adduct search

Settings:

- Retention time tolerance: 0.05 min
- Adducts: [M+NH₃], 17.0265 Da; [M+H₃PO₄], 97.9769 Da; [M+H₂SO₄], 97.9674; [M+CH₂O₂], 46.0056
- m/z tolerance: 0.01 Da or 5 ppm
- Max relative adduct peak height: 50.0%

2.4 Identification/formula prediction

Settings:

- Charge: 1
- Ionisation type: [M-H]⁻
- m/z tolerance: 0.005 Da or 5.0 ppm
- Max best formulas per peak: 1
- Elements: C, O, H, S (for all min: 0, max: 100)
- Element count heuristics: H/C ratio: yes, multiple element counts: yes
- RDBE restrictions: RDBE range: -1 to 40, RDBE must be an integer: yes

Table S3. Hansen solubility parameters, including dispersive interactions (δD), polar interactions (δP), hydrogen bonds (δH), and relative energy difference related to lignin (RED) for several green solvents (Hansen, 2007).

	δD (MPa ^{1/2})	δP (MPa ^{1/2})	δH (MPa ^{1/2})	RED	Condition
CO ₂	13.2	4.9	5.4	1.7	25 °C, 350 bar
Water	15.5	16.0	42.3	2.1	Ambient
Methanol	15.1	12.3	22.3	1.1	Ambient
Ethanol	15.8	8.8	19.4	1.0	Ambient
1-butanol	16.0	5.7	15.8	1.1	Ambient
Ethyl acetate	15.8	5.3	7.2	1.3	Ambient
Isopropyl acetate	14.9	4.5	8.2	1.4	Ambient
Ethyl lactate	16.0	7.6	12.5	1.0	Ambient
Acetone	15.5	10.4	7.0	1.2	Ambient
Ethylene glycol	17.0	11.0	26	1.0	Ambient
Anisole	17.8	4.1	6.7	1.2	Ambient
MEK (methyl ethyl ketone)	16.0	9.0	5.1	1.3	Ambient

Table S4. Hansen solubility parameters, including dispersive interactions (δD), polar interactions (δP) and hydrogen bonds (δH), for solvent mixtures at the experimental condition in the DOE design space for ethanol and ethyl lactate. RED =Relative energy difference related to lignin; EtOH = ethanol, ELac = ethyl lactate.

	δD (MPa ^{1/2})	δP (MPa ^{1/2})	δH (MPa ^{1/2})	RED	Condition
CO ₂ /EtOH/H ₂ O (50/45/5, v/v/v)	13.0	6.8	12.7	1.4	60 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH (10/90, v/v)	15.1	8.2	17.6	1.1	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH (10/90, v/v)	13.9	7.6	16.2	1.3	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH (90/10, v/v)	12.7	5.1	6.6	1.7	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH (90/10, v/v)	10.4	4.7	5.8	2.0	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH/ H ₂ O (10/72/18, v/v/v)	15.1	9.5	21.6	1.1	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH/ H ₂ O (10/72/18, v/v/v)	13.9	8.9	20.3	1.2	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH/ H ₂ O (90/8/2, v/v/v)	12.7	5.3	7.0	1.7	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtOH/ H ₂ O (90/8/2, v/v/v)	10.4	4.9	6.3	2.0	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac/H ₂ O (50/45/5, v/v/v)	13.2	6.3	9.9	1.5	60 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac (10/90, v/v)	15.4	7.2	11.6	1.1	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac (10/90, v/v)	14.4	6.8	10.9	1.3	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac (90/10, v/v)	12.7	5.0	5.9	1.7	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac (90/10, v/v)	10.5	4.6	5.2	2.0	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac/ H ₂ O (10/72/18, v/v/v)	15.3	8.7	16.9	1.0	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac/ H ₂ O (10/72/18, v/v/v)	14.4	8.2	16.0	1.2	80 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac/ H ₂ O (90/8/2, v/v/v)	12.7	5.2	6.5	1.7	40 °C, 350 bar
CO ₂ /EtLac/ H ₂ O (90/8/2, v/v/v)	10.5	4.8	5.8	2.0	80 °C, 350 bar

Table S5. Gravimetric yields obtained for both oak and fir extracted with the three investigated solvents. The yield was calculated as % dry extract weight obtained/ initial sample weight, w/w. CP = centre point. Run order was randomised.

	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (%)	Fir (%)	Oak (%)	Fir (%)	Oak (%)	Fir (%)
CP (average)	3.1	0.9	4.3	1.3	5.3	2.2
Experiment 1	5.5	0.9	5.2	1.0	9.1	5.3
Experiment 2	7.8	1.1	5.6	0.9	8.5	6.0
Experiment 3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	7.4	3.0
Experiment 4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	3.1
Experiment 5	8.0	1.1	9.1	11.0	11.3	1.9
Experiment 6	10.0	2.6	13.1	1.7	17.5	3.7
Experiment 7	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.6
Experiment 8	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	3.5	1.7

Figure S1. Softwood (fir) coefficient plot and contour plots obtained from the DOE for ethyl lactate, showing the effect of CO₂ ratio and water content in the co-solvent on the gravimetric yield. Model obtained for other solvents were invalid.

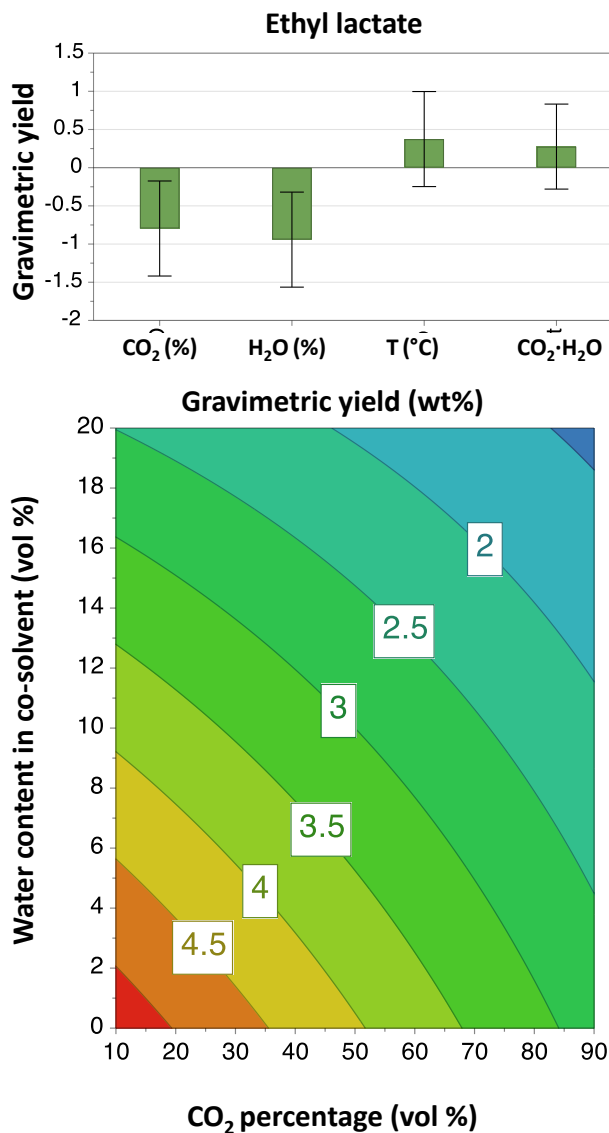


Figure S1 - Coefficient plots from the interaction model with a full factorial design showing the influence of the investigated factors and two-factor interactions on the gravimetric yield and contour plots showing the influence of the CO₂ percentage and water content in the co-solvent on the gravimetric yield of fir wood using ethyl lactate as co-solvent. CO₂ (%): CO₂ percentage; H₂O (%): water content in co-solvent. Temperature was 60 °C and pressure 350 bar.

Table S6. Model fit of the data obtained for all the DOE performed and different responses. R^2 is the percent of the variation of the response explained by the model. Q^2 is the percent of the variation of the response predicted by the model according to cross validation.

Gravimetric yield (wt%)						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.86	0.64	0.97	0.63	0.91	0.82
Q^2	0.60	0.23	0.73	0.07	0.48	0.58
R^2-Q^2	0.26	0.41	0.24	0.56	0.43	0.24
Reproducibility	0.78	0.54	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.94
Number of identified compounds						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.46	0.55	0.22	0.20	0.66	0.64
Q^2	-0.19	0.30	-0.13	-0.20	0.39	0.39
R^2-Q^2	0.66	0.24	0.35	0.40	0.26	0.26
Reproducibility	0.43	-0.20	0.60	0.42	0.97	0.08
Vanillin concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.50	0.85	0.33	0.24	0.94	0.70
Q^2	-0.20	0.18	-0.11	-0.20	0.46	0.01
R^2-Q^2	0.70	0.68	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.69
Reproducibility	0.97	0.83	-0.20	0.95	0.94	0.53
Vanillic acid concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.59	0.69	0.42	0.67	0.87	0.72
Q^2	-0.01	0.17	0.06	-0.07	0.28	0.13
R^2-Q^2	0.60	0.52	0.35	0.74	0.59	0.59
Reproducibility	0.88	0.68	-0.20	0.89	0.73	0.92
Coniferyl aldehyde concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.74	0.46	0.65	0.23	0.91	0.86
Q^2	0.20	0.26	0.10	-0.20	0.41	0.37
R^2-Q^2	0.54	0.20	0.56	0.43	0.50	0.49
Reproducibility	0.39	-0.20	0.83	0.92	0.55	0.37
Ferulic acid concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir	Oak	Fir
R^2	0.36	0.35	0.20	0.93	0.52	0.81
Q^2	0.30	-0.16	-0.20	0.28	-0.03	0.27
R^2-Q^2	0.07	0.51	0.40	0.65	0.55	0.53
Reproducibility	-0.20	-0.20	1.00	1.00	0.17	0.80

Syringaldehyde concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)			
	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate
	Oak	Oak	Oak
R²	0.34	0.77	0.77
Q²	-0.20	0.57	0.45
R²-Q²	0.54	0.20	0.32
Reproducibility	-0.14	0.90	1.00

Syringic acid concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)			
	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate
	Oak	Oak	Oak
R²	0.64	0.28	0.09
Q²	0.20	-0.19	-0.20
R²-Q²	0.44	0.47	0.29
Reproducibility	0.74	0.09	-0.20

Sinapaldehyde concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$)			
	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate
	Oak	Oak	Oak
R²	0.01	0.77	0.73
Q²	-0.14	0.44	0.33
R²-Q²	0.15	0.32	0.40
Reproducibility	-0.20	0.81	0.81

Table S7. ANOVA results comparing the gravimetric yields obtained by the center points of each DoE, which were performed as triplicates.

Gravimetric yield (wt%)	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate
Oak	1.4	4.48	4.35
	3.4	4.29	5.89
	4.4	4.16	5.62
Fir	0.77	1.31	2.48
	0.55	1.21	1.8
	1.28	1.31	2.34

SUMMARY	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate	Total
<i>Oak</i>				
Count	3	3	3	9
Sum	9.2	12.93	15.86	37.99
Average	3.066667	4.31	5.286667	4.221111
Variance	2.333333	0.0259	0.676233	1.687386

<i>Fir</i>				
Count	3	3	3	9
Sum	2.6	3.83	6.62	13.05
Average	0.866667	1.276667	2.206667	1.45
Variance	0.140233	0.003333	0.128933	0.4217

<i>Total</i>				
Count	6	6	6	
Sum	11.8	16.76	22.48	
Average	1.966667	2.793333	3.746667	
Variance	2.441427	2.772027	3.167987	

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Wood types	34.55576	1	34.55576	62.67733	4.183E-06	4.7472253
Solvents	9.521244	2	4.760622	8.634831	0.0047488	3.8852938
Interaction	0.735511	2	0.367756	0.667036	0.5312643	3.8852938
Within	6.615933	12	0.551328			
Total	51.42844	17				

Table S8. ANOVA results comparing the number of detected compounds obtained by the center points of each DoE, which were performed as triplicates.

Number of identified compounds	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate
Oak	17	24	18
	18	39	20
	11	34	20
Fir	20	13	15
	5	24	7
	9	20	18

SUMMARY	Ethanol	Acetone	Ethyl lactate	Total
<i>Oak</i>				
Count	3	3	3	9
Sum	46	97	58	201
Average	15.333333	32.333333	19.333333	22.333333
Variance	14.333333	58.333333	1.333333	77.75

<i>Fir</i>				
Count	3	3	3	9
Sum	34	57	40	131
Average	11.333333	19	13.333333	14.555556
Variance	60.333333	31	32.333333	42.777778

<i>Total</i>				
Count	6	6	6	
Sum	80	154	98	
Average	13.333333	25.666667	16.333333	
Variance	34.666667	89.066667	24.266667	

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Wood types	272.2222	1	272.2222	8.263069	0.0139711	4.7472253
Solvents	496.4444	2	248.2222	7.53457	0.00759	3.8852938
Interaction	72.44444	2	36.22222	1.099494	0.3643704	3.8852938
Within	395.3333	12	32.94444			
Total	1236.444	17				

Table S9. Results from comparison of the slopes obtained by plotting predicted vs observed values with the slope of 1 for each DoE of gravimetric yield.

Gravimetric yield												
Ethanol				Acetone				Ethyl lactate				
Oak		Fir		Oak		Fir		Oak		Fir		
	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs
Exp 1	-0.47	0.30	0.44	0.73	-0.38	0.27	-1.00	0.94	1.13	0.26	0.98	1.64
Exp 2	0.36	0.50	0.58	0.83	0.54	0.41	-0.91	0.74	1.60	3.54	1.82	1.75
Exp 3	2.03	3.50	0.72	0.89	0.77	0.39	-0.41	0.65	3.09	7.37	2.07	1.90
Exp 4	2.86	2.30	0.91	0.83	1.69	1.14	1.92	0.96	3.56	0.35	2.40	2.99
Exp 5	4.28	1.40	1.05	0.90	4.38	4.48	1.95	1.31	6.71	4.35	2.91	3.72
Exp 6	4.28	3.40	1.06	0.77	4.38	4.29	1.95	1.21	6.71	5.89	3.00	2.48
Exp 7	4.28	4.40	1.06	0.55	4.38	4.16	1.95	1.31	6.71	5.62	3.00	1.80
Exp 8	5.78	5.50	1.06	1.28	4.39	5.23	2.01	0.74	8.05	9.11	3.00	2.34
CP1	6.61	7.80	1.20	1.13	5.53	5.58	2.51	0.92	8.52	8.53	3.24	3.11
CP2	8.13	8.00	1.55	1.13	10.66	9.11	4.28	1.66	13.61	11.27	4.87	5.27
CP3	8.96	10.00	2.03	2.61	11.81	13.08	7.20	11.00	14.08	17.48	5.71	6.00
Slope	1.000000		0.999999		1.000002		1.000000		0.999997		1.000000	
n	11		11		11		11		11		11	
SE (reg)	1.28155138		0.353123537		0.794891708		1.98170723		2.553638349		0.656485923	
SE(slope)	0.135543709		0.252758419		0.064121878		0.265557111		0.186672217		0.15660464	
Difference	1.1E-07		1.4E-06		2.3E-06		2.4E-07		2.8E-06		3.2E-07	
SE (diff)	0.135543709		0.252758419		0.064121878		0.265557111		0.186672217		0.15660464	
t-stat	7.9E-07		5.6E-06		3.5E-05		9.1E-07		1.5E-05		2.0E-06	
df	14		14		14		14		14		14	
p	0.99999938		0.999995597		0.999972439		0.999999284		0.999988147		0.999998423	

Table S10. Results from comparison of the slopes obtained by plotting predicted vs observed values with the slope of 1 for each DoE of number of identified compounds.

	Number of identified compounds											
	Ethanol				Acetone				Ethyl lactate			
	Oak		Fir		Oak		Fir		Oak		Fir	
	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs	Pred	Obs
Exp 1	13.70	8.00	6.37	5.00	14.42	8.00	7.91	2.00	10.27	9.00	5.43	4.00
Exp 2	9.20	8.00	5.25	8.00	8.52	2.00	4.99	2.00	4.77	3.00	4.83	3.00
Exp 3	19.20	21.00	13.42	12.00	23.67	17.00	14.26	13.00	21.27	18.00	17.40	19.00
Exp 4	17.20	21.00	7.53	8.00	10.42	7.00	12.33	8.00	10.77	8.00	9.31	11.00
Exp 5	12.95	18.00	13.72	17.00	19.36	13.00	7.80	7.00	13.27	10.00	7.31	8.00
Exp 6	8.45	9.00	12.60	9.00	13.46	8.00	4.88	1.00	7.77	5.00	6.71	4.00
Exp 7	18.45	16.00	20.77	22.00	28.61	24.00	14.15	9.00	24.27	23.00	19.28	16.00
Exp 8	16.45	12.00	14.88	15.00	15.36	8.00	12.22	9.00	13.77	12.00	11.19	7.00
CP1	14.45	17.00	11.82	20.00	16.73	24.00	9.82	13.00	13.27	18.00	10.18	15.00
CP2	14.45	18.00	11.82	5.00	16.73	39.00	9.82	24.00	13.27	20.00	10.18	7.00
CP3	14.45	11.00	11.82	9.00	16.73	34.00	9.82	20.00	13.27	20.00	10.18	18.00
Slope	1.000005		1.000002		1.000005		1.000000		1.000001		1.000000	
n	11		11		11		11		11		11	
SE (reg)	3.86188		4.19377		11.21952		6.92611		4.20558		3.96305	
SE(slope)	0.3578		0.3064		0.6259		0.6730		0.2416		0.2746	
Difference	4.55E-06		2.17E-06		5.16E-06		5.00E-07		9.36E-07		2.48E-07	
SE (diff)	0.3578		0.3064		0.6259		0.6730		0.2416		0.2746	
t-stat	1.27E-05		7.09E-06		8.25E-06		7.42E-07		3.87E-06		9.03E-07	
df	14		14		14		14		14		14	
p	0.999990		0.999994		0.999994		0.999999		0.999997		0.999999	

Table S11. Comparison and statistics of standard addition and external calibration curve.

	Slope	Slope error	Intercept	Intercept error	t calculated	t listed ($\alpha=0.05$)
External	0.10827	0.00154	-0.00629	0.00825	1.04	2.31
Standard addition	0.09927	0.01937	0.43518	0.11545		

Table S12. Calibration curves obtained by linear regression using standards of LMs.

Compound	Slope	Slope error	Intercept	Intercept error	R²
Vanillin	0.108	0.00154	-0.006	0.00825	0.999
Vanillic acid	0.001	0.00003	0.001	0.00062	0.998
Coniferyl aldehyde	0.039	0.00112	0.008	0.02412	0.996
Ferulic acid	0.053	0.00266	-0.078	0.06154	0.992
Syringaldehyde	0.010	0.00026	-0.008	0.00537	0.998
Syringic acid	0.001	0.00003	-0.001	0.00072	0.998
Sinapaldehyde	0.049	0.00180	-0.054	0.03922	0.996

Table S13. Concentration of vanillin, vanillic acid, coniferyl aldehyde, ferulic acid, syringaldehyde, syringic acid and sinapaldehyde obtained in the investigated extracts. Being a softwood, fir wood does not contain syringaldehyde, syringic acid and sinapaldehyde. (<LOD): the concentration was below the LOD of method.

	Vanillin					
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)
CP (average)	3.0 ± 1	9.0 ± 3	16.0 ± 6	23.0 ± 2	8.0 ± 2	15.0 ± 6
Experiment 1	6.0	<LOD	6.6	<LOD	<LOD	6.2
Experiment 2	11.0	12.5	9.5	<LOD	7.3	<LOD
Experiment 3	1.9	4.8	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 4	7.0	16.9	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	3.0
Experiment 5	14.3	<LOD	5.6	17.6	5.3	3.3
Experiment 6	14.0	42.5	16.3	<LOD	29.7	37.2
Experiment 7	83.5	7.2	5.5	8.7	<LOD	6.3
Experiment 8	10.8	17.0	5.9	7.9	4.7	12.6

	Vanillic acid					
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)
CP (average)	3.0 ± 1	5.0 ± 2	6.0 ± 2	9.0 ± 2	6.0 ± 2	20.0 ± 3
Experiment 1	4.0	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 2	4.5	22.2	3.5	0.9	8.2	<LOD
Experiment 3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 4	6.2	39.6	<LOD	<LOD	8.8	<LOD
Experiment 5	22.6	25.7	3.7	18.8	7.4	15.4
Experiment 6	18.6	22.1	6.3	<LOD	5.4	32.5
Experiment 7	9.7	18.2	<LOD	5.0	4.4	12.7
Experiment 8	3.4	37.9	2.0	4.7	8.2	11.3

	Coniferyl aldehyde					
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)
CP (average)	12.0 ± 6	14.0 ± 7	8.0 ± 1	17.0 ± 3	3.0 ± 2	7.0 ± 5
Experiment 1	<LOD	4.7	3.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 2	9.8	22.6	8.1	4.1	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 3	<LOD	2.3	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 4	3.9	16.1	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Experiment 5	6.8	12.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	12.7
Experiment 6	6.8	24.5	9.2	<LOD	7.5	18.5
Experiment 7	13.4	15.2	2.3	<LOD	2.3	6.9
Experiment 8	<LOD	17.6	7.8	16.2	5.1	9.2

	Ferulic acid					
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)	Oak (µg/g)	Fir (µg/g)
CP (average)	7.0 ± 3	8.0 ± 4	3.3 ± 0.2	5.9 ± 0.03	7.0 ± 2	7.0 ± 2
Experiment 1	5.9	5.9	9.1	<LOD	4.7	<LOD
Experiment 2	6.0	6.0	9.3	8.9	8.9	<LOD
Experiment 3	6.0	5.9	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD

Experiment 4	6.0	5.9	12.0	<LOD	8.9	<LOD
Experiment 5	9.4	<LOD	9.4	8.9	6.0	6.0
Experiment 6	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.9	6.2	6.0
Experiment 7	6.2	6.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Experiment 8	6.3	5.9	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.0

Syringaldehyde						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)	
CP (average)	25.0 ± 10		35.0 ± 5		28.5 ± 0.6	
Experiment 1	12.4		16.5		5.6	
Experiment 2	38.3		37.6		11.6	
Experiment 3	5.5		6.2		4.7	
Experiment 4	15.4		7.9		5.6	
Experiment 5	35.3		21.9		21.9	
Experiment 6	25.4		36.1		42.9	
Experiment 7	48.8		14.0		16.0	
Experiment 8	22.7		31.7		36.5	

Syringic acid						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)	
CP (average)	25.0 ± 1		35.0 ± 5		76.0 ± 2	
Experiment 1	5.3		14.6		7.6	
Experiment 2	44.3		18.2		16.4	
Experiment 3	8.7		<LOD		4.2	
Experiment 4	22.2		<LOD		5.0	
Experiment 5	48.2		31.1		24.2	
Experiment 6	43.4		23.2		28.9	
Experiment 7	28.0		7.7		17.8	
Experiment 8	65.8		17.1		19.4	

Sinapaldehyde						
	Ethanol		Acetone		Ethyl lactate	
	Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)		Oak (µg/g)	
CP (average)	12.1 ± 0.1		9.2 ± 0.9		8.0 ± 2	
Experiment 1	5.3		7.9		6.6	
Experiment 2	10.4		12.1		<LOD	
Experiment 3	5.0		8.8		<LOD	
Experiment 4	7.3		8.9		<LOD	
Experiment 5	15.8		11.9		8.3	
Experiment 6	11.1		14.1		11.2	
Experiment 7	14.1		7.4		7.5	
Experiment 8	8.5		11.9		7.5	

Figure S2. Coefficient plots and respective contour plots showing the influence of the investigated factors on the sinapaldehyde concentration ($\mu\text{g/g}$) of oak and fir wood.

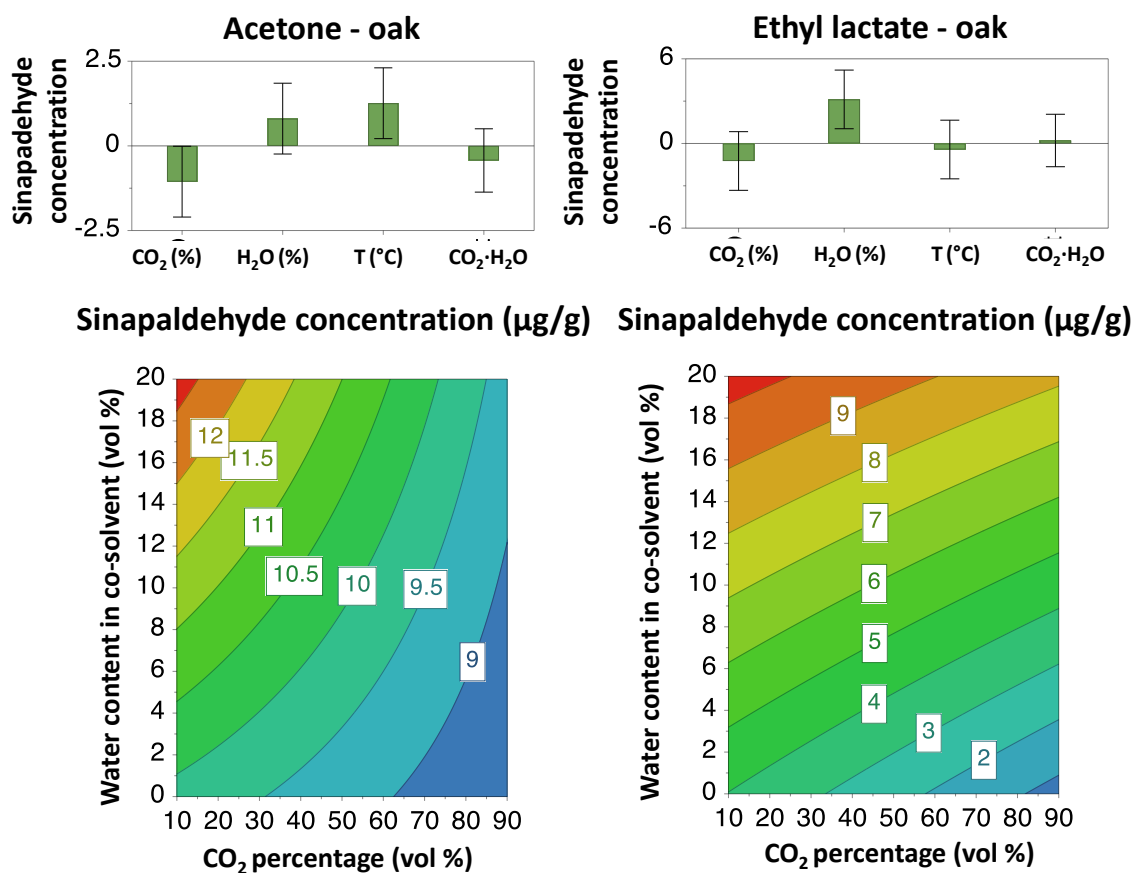


Figure S2 - Coefficient plots from the interaction model with a full factorial design showing the influence of the investigated factors and two-factor interactions on the sinapaldehyde concentration and contour plots showing the influence of the CO_2 percentage and water content in the co-solvent on the sinapaldehyde concentration of oak wood using acetone and ethyl lactate as co-solvent. CO_2 (%): CO_2 percentage; H_2O (%): water content in co-solvent. Temperature was 60°C and pressure 350 bar.

Figure S3. Base peak ion chromatogram of the lignin extracted from oak wood obtained with UHPSFC/ESI-HRMS.

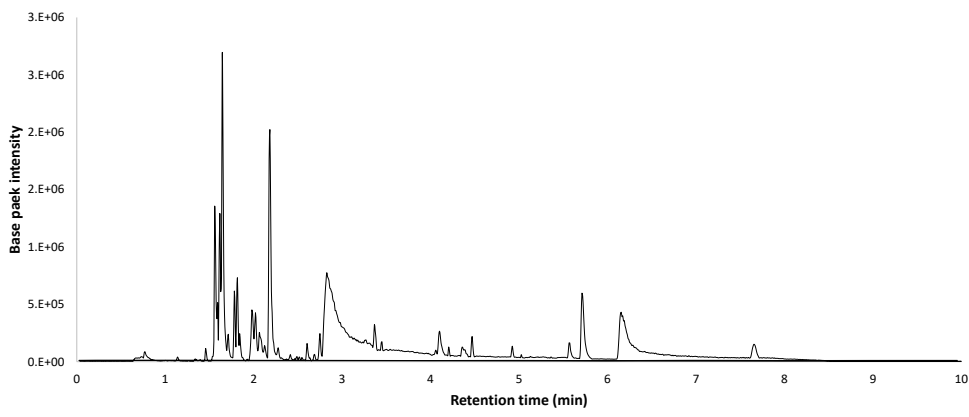


Figure S4. Loading plot of the KMD-PCA-QDA classification model for lignin dimers showing the latent variables (LVs) 1 and 3. #C = number of carbon atoms, #H = number of hydrogen atoms, #O = number of oxygen atoms.

