Supplementary information

## Flexing with lignin: Lignin-based elastomers synthesised from untreated kraft black liquor

Philip Verdross<sup>a</sup>, Robert T<sup>a</sup>. Woodward<sup>\*</sup>, Alexander Bismarck<sup>\*</sup>;

<sup>a</sup>Polymer and Composite Engineering (PaCE) Group, Institute of Material Chemistry and Research, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Vienna, Wahringer <sup>–</sup> Strasse, 42, 1090 Vienna, Austria

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Imperial College London, South Kensington Campus, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

\*Corresponding authors: robert.woodward@univie.ac.at; <u>alexander.bismarck@univie.ac.at;</u>

Pictures of samples used for tensile testing (cyclic and non-cyclic) and material in as produced in a Teflon mold



Figure 1: Example of test specimens used for cyclic mechanical tests and tensile testing

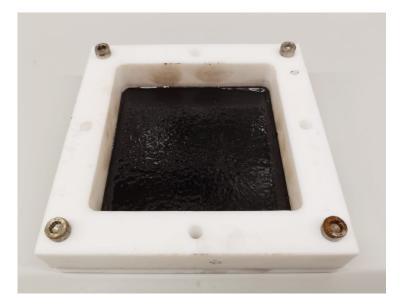


Figure 2: Mould with polymer used to produce films from which specimens for various tests have been cut/stamped out.



*Figure 3: Impression of soot-evolution and flame during burn test.* 

## Cyclic mechanical testing data

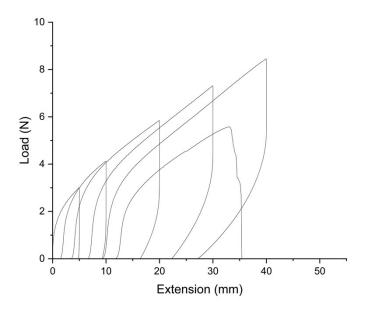


Figure 4: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

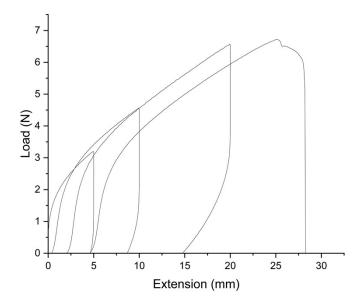


Figure 5: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

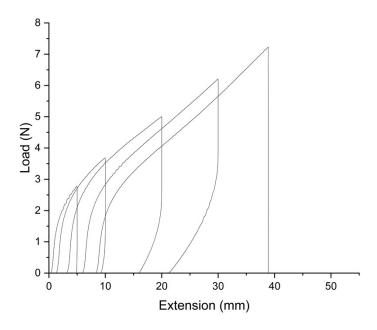


Figure 6: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

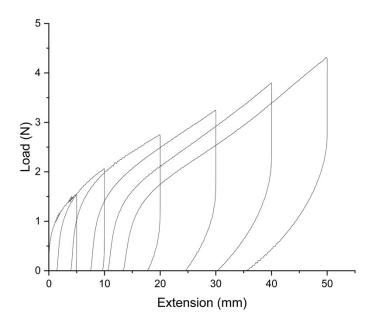


Figure 7: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

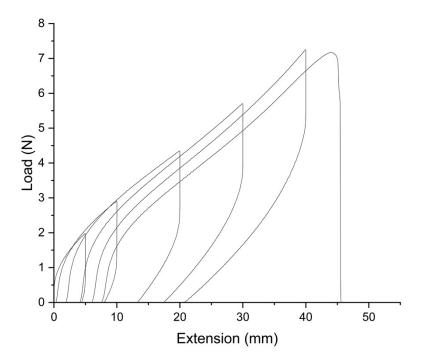


Figure 8: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

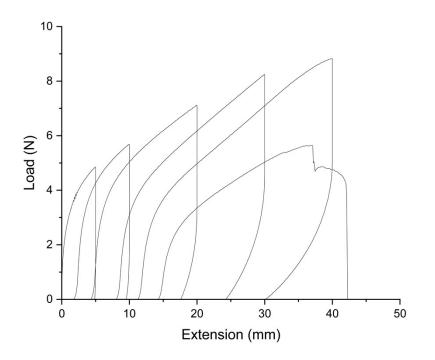


Figure 9: Curves of cyclic mechanical testing run.

## Samples used for Shore tests

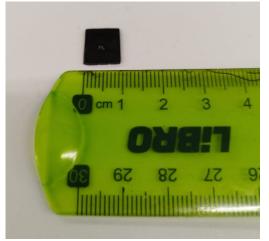


Figure 10: Typical sample used for shore hardness tests.

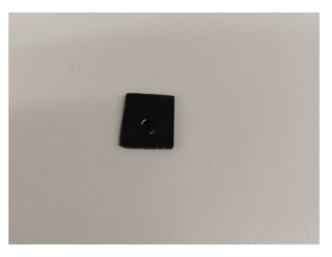


Figure 11: Sample immediately after shore hardness test.

## FT-IR spectrum of recovered hemicellulose

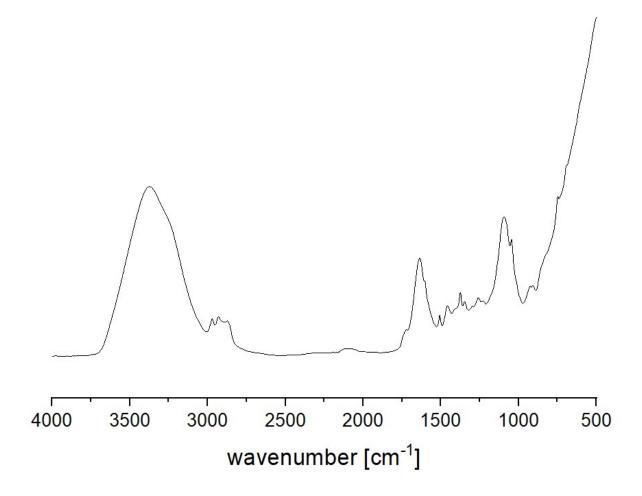


Figure 12: Infrared spectrum of dry hemicellulose recovered by acetone precipitation.