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Correction: Deciphering 'water-soluble lignocellulose' obtained by mechanocatalysis: new insights into the chemical processes leading to deep depolymerization

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Correction for 'Deciphering 'water-soluble lignocellulose' obtained by mechanocatalysis: new insights into the chemical processes leading to deep depolymerization' by Mats Käldström et al., *Green Chem.*, 2014, **16**, 3528–3538.

On page 3532, second column, the second paragraph should read:

"The last important information that can be extracted from the HSQC spectra is the relative composition of lignin in terms of coumaryl (H), coniferyl or guaiacyl (G) and sinapyl (S) units. To obtain the composition of H, G and S units, the aromatic region of the HSQC spectra (Fig. 3b and 3d) was analyzed. The ^{1}H–^{13}C pairs considered in this estimation are $H_{2/6}$ (δ_C/δ_H, 128.0/7.2 ppm, not detected in the beechwood samples studied here), G_2 and $S_{2/6}$ (the contribution of $S'_{2,6}$ included) because of their similar chemical environment.[22] Hence, by using the half-value of the volume integral of the correlation signals $S_{2/6}$ (note that they correspond to two ^{1}H–^{13}C pairs), in addition to the entire integral value for G_2, the lignin composition can be estimated in terms of S and G units as given by eqn (2) and (3), respectively.

$$S(\%) = \frac{0.5 \times S_{2,6}}{(0.5 \times H_{2,6}) + G_2 + (0.5 \times S_{2,6})} \quad (2)$$

$$G(\%) = \frac{G_2}{(0.5 \times H_{2,6}) + G_2 + (0.5 \times S_{2,6})} \,\text{"} \quad (3)$$

The values for S- and G-contents (Table 2) are correct. The discussion and conclusions remain unchanged.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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