

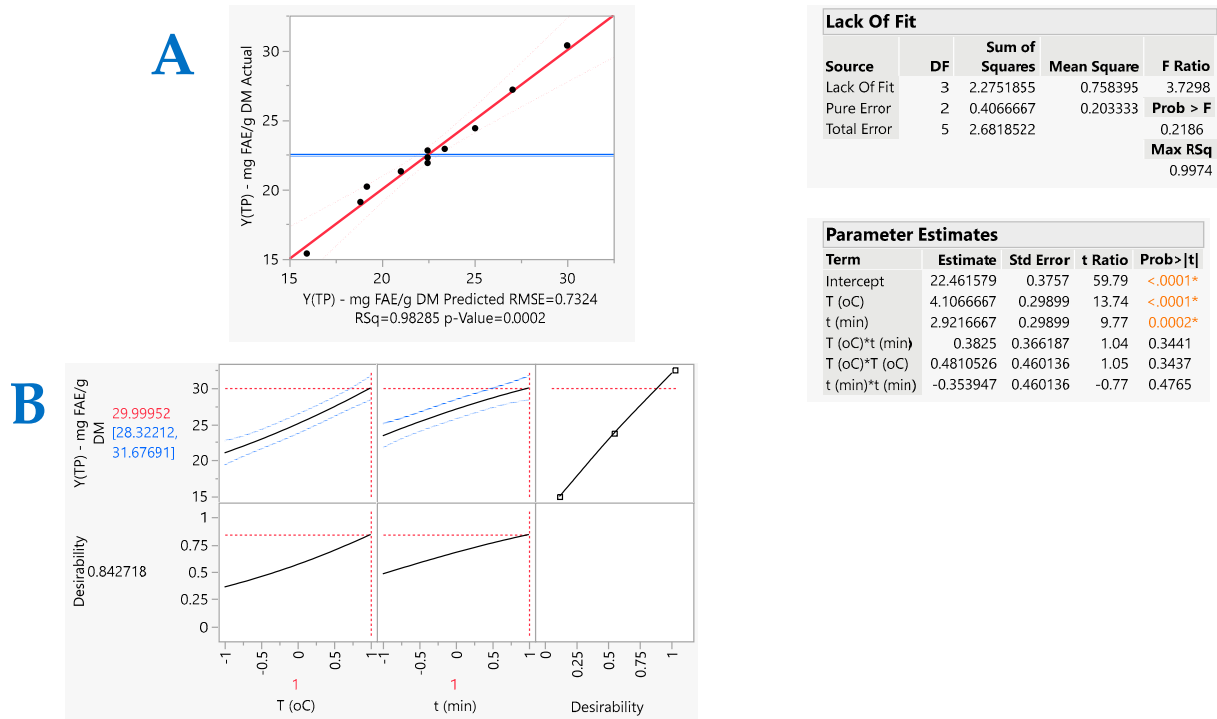


Figure S1: Optimization of the organosolv process using SoHy as a catalyst. Panel (A) illustrates the relationship between the predicted and experimental response (Y_{TP}) values obtained through response surface methodology. The coefficient of determination (R^2) and the model's p -value are also presented. Panel (B) displays the desirability function, the highest predicted Y_{TP} , and the theoretical optimal time (t) and temperature (T). The inset tables summarize the statistical parameters related to the response surface methodology. Values highlighted in color indicate statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

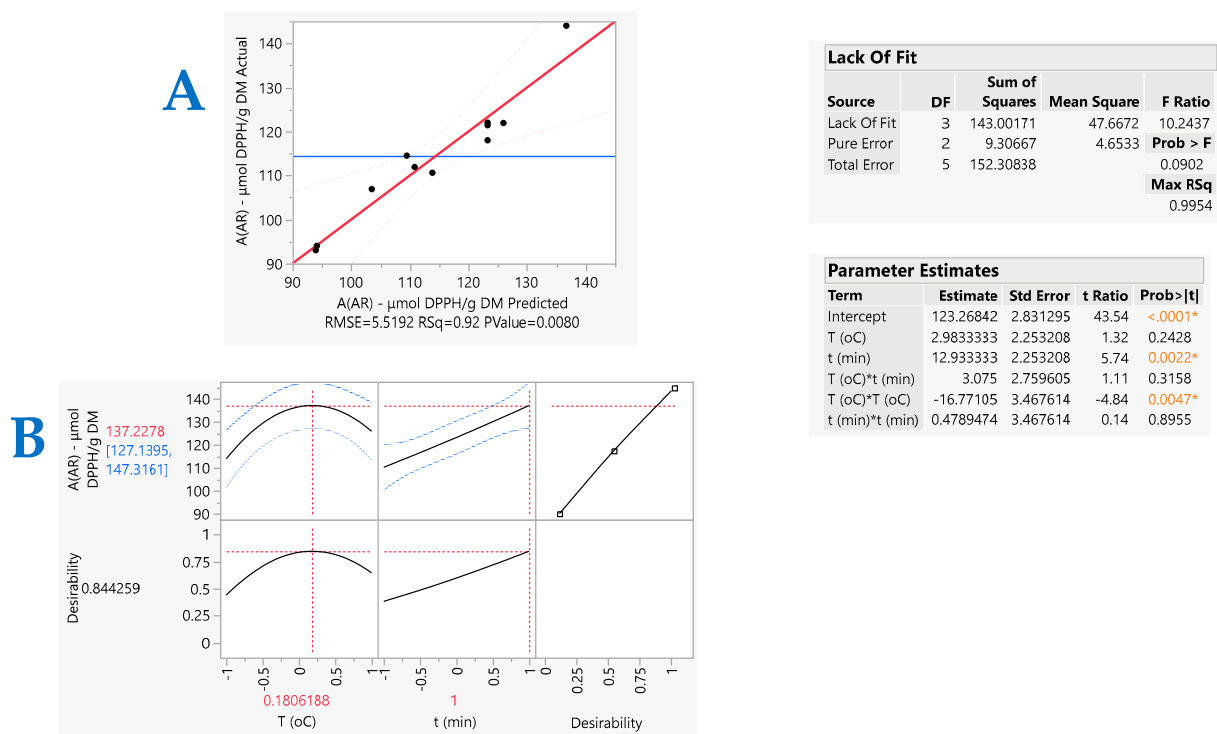


Figure S2: Optimization of the organosolv process using SoHy as a catalyst. Panel (A) illustrates the relationship between the predicted and experimental response (A_{AR}) values obtained through response surface methodology. The coefficient of determination (R^2) and the model's p -value are also presented. Panel (B) displays the desirability function, the highest predicted Y_{TP} , and the theoretical optimal time (t) and temperature (T). The inset tables summarize the statistical parameters related to the response surface methodology. Values highlighted in color indicate statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).

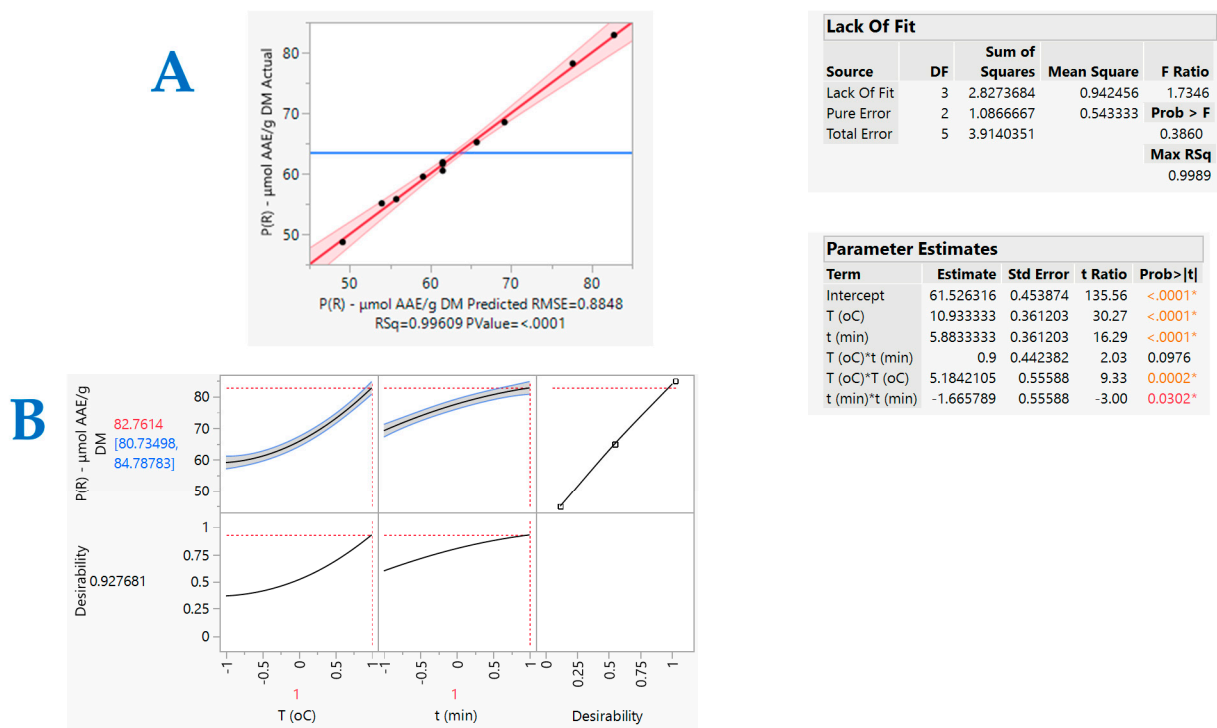


Figure S3: Optimization of the organosolv process using SoHy as a catalyst. Panel (A) illustrates the relationship between the predicted and experimental response (P_R) values obtained through response surface methodology. The coefficient of determination (R^2) and the model's p -value are also presented. Panel (B) displays the desirability function, the highest predicted Y_{TP} , and the theoretical optimal time (t) and temperature (T). The inset tables summarize the statistical parameters related to the response surface methodology. Values highlighted in color indicate statistical significance ($p < 0.05$).