

Solvent-free synthesis of amidated carboxymethyl cellulose derivatives: effect on the thermal properties

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A)

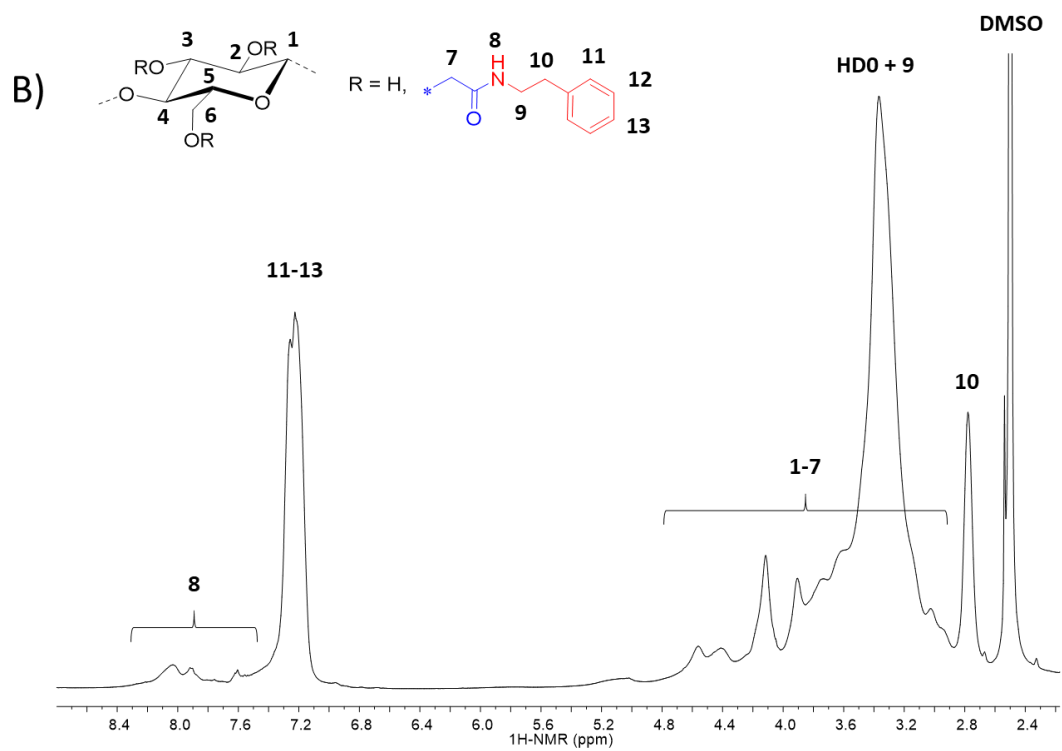
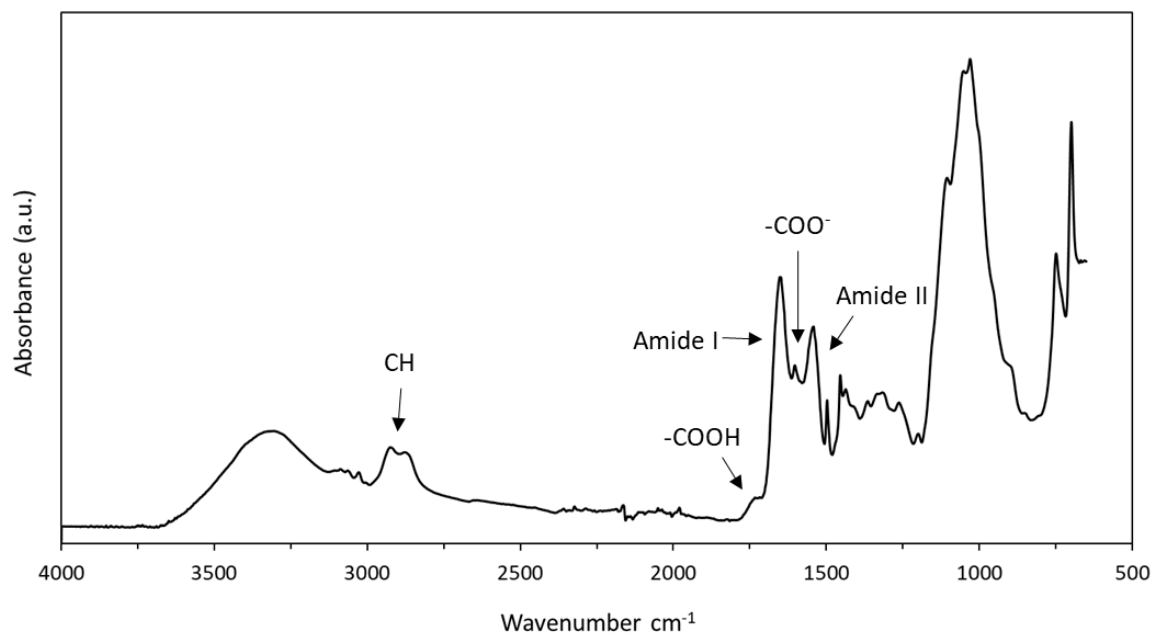


Figure S1: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-PE

A)

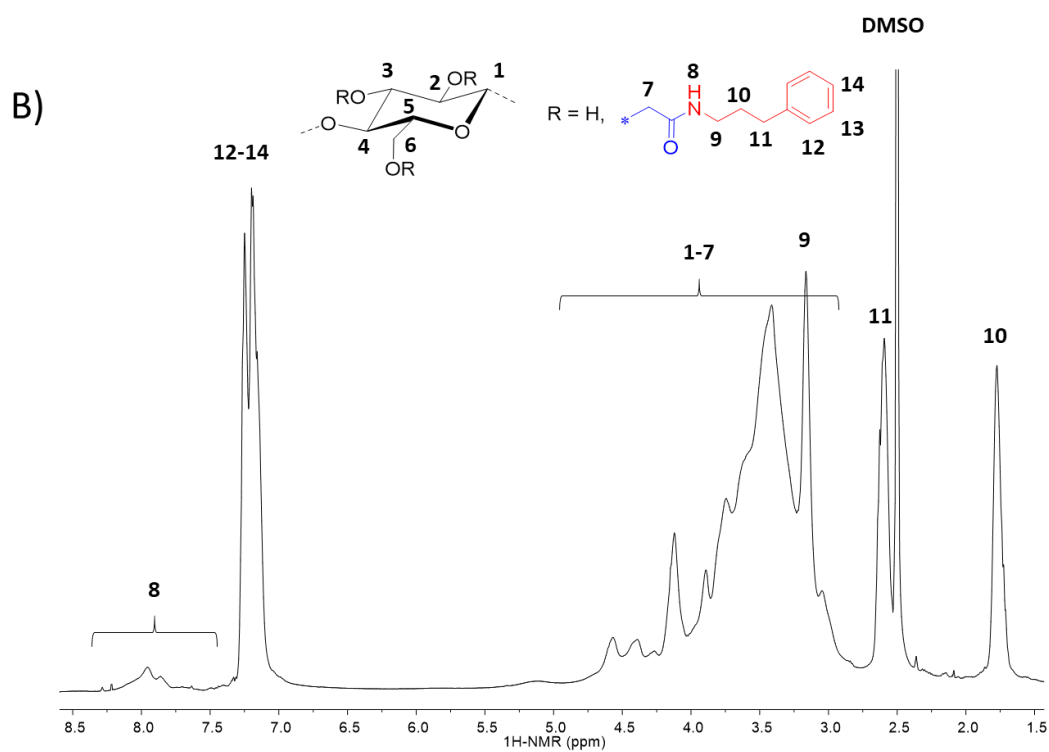
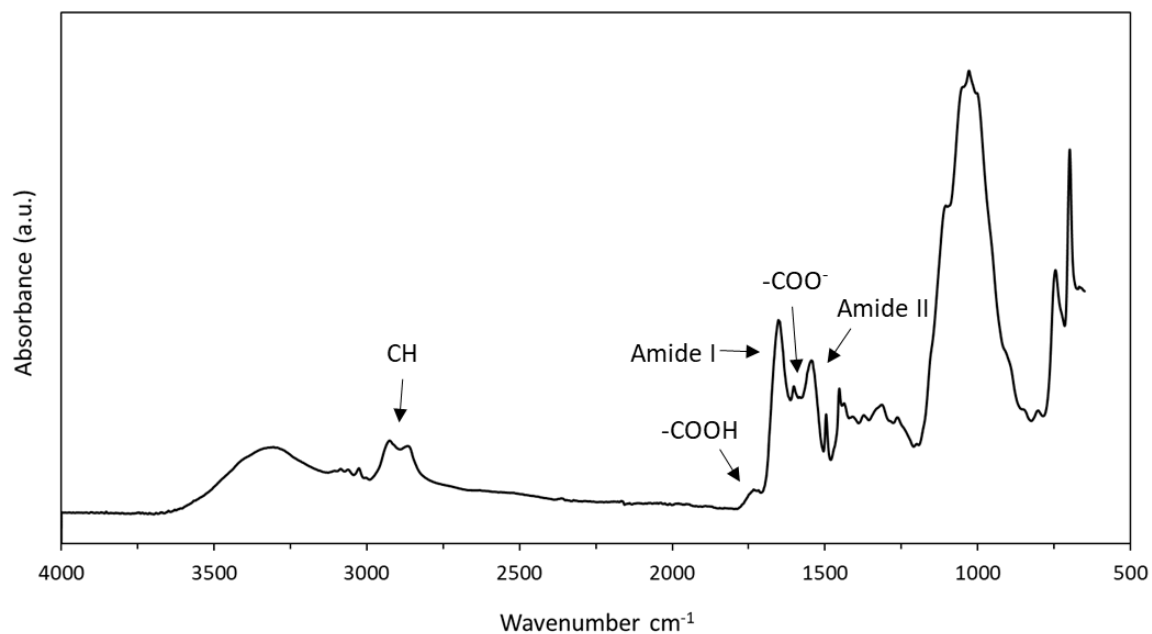
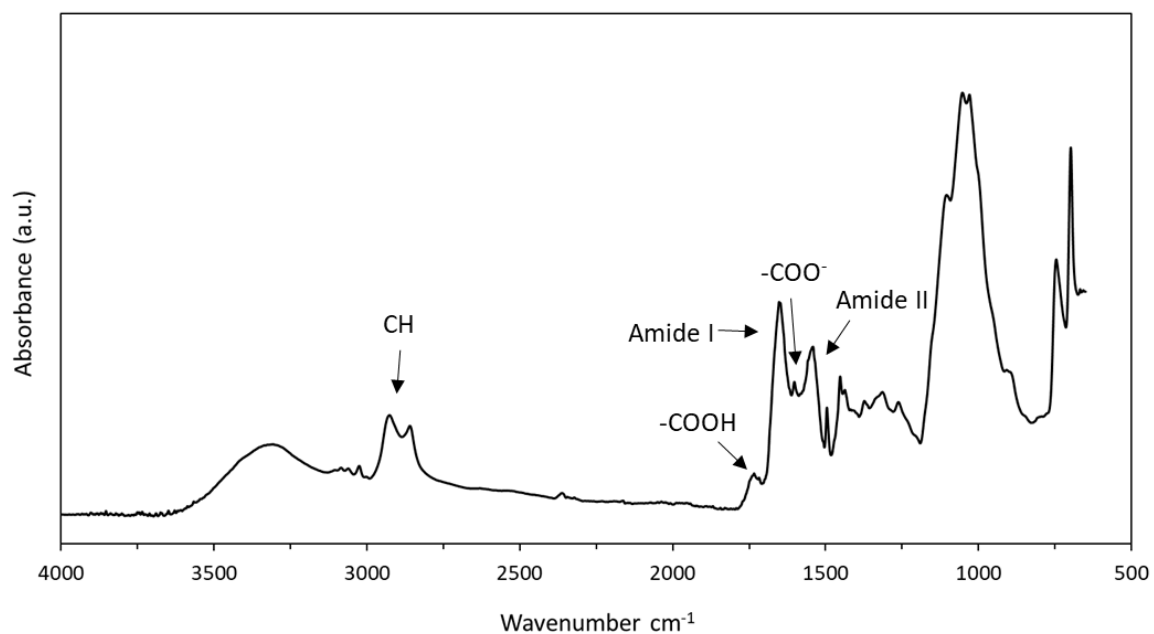


Figure S2: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-PP

A)



B)

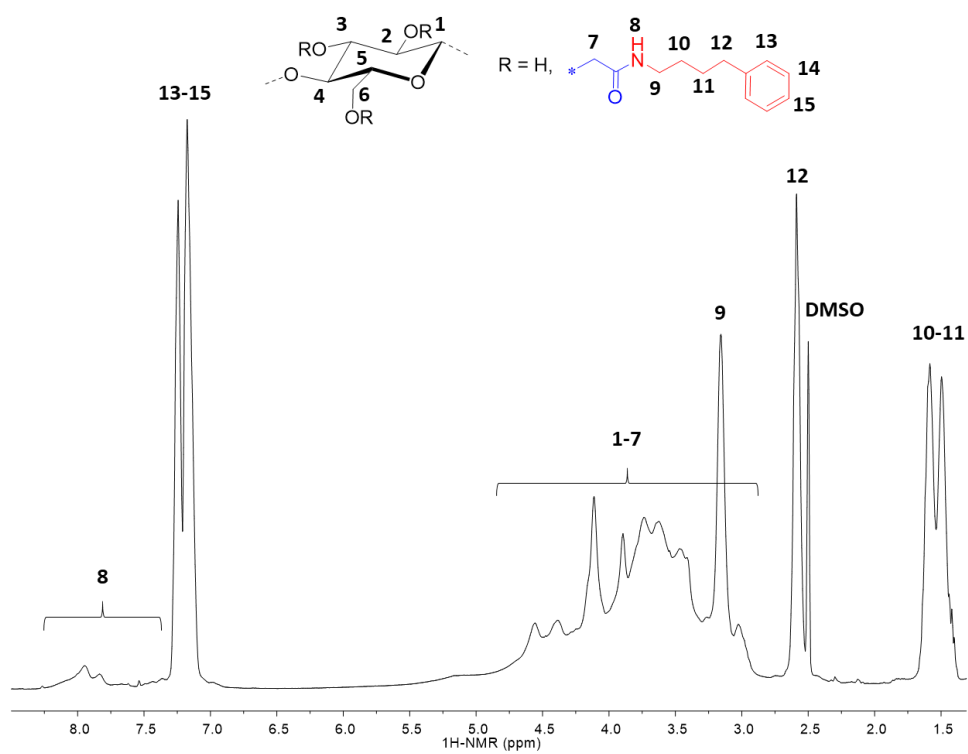


Figure S3: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-PB

A)

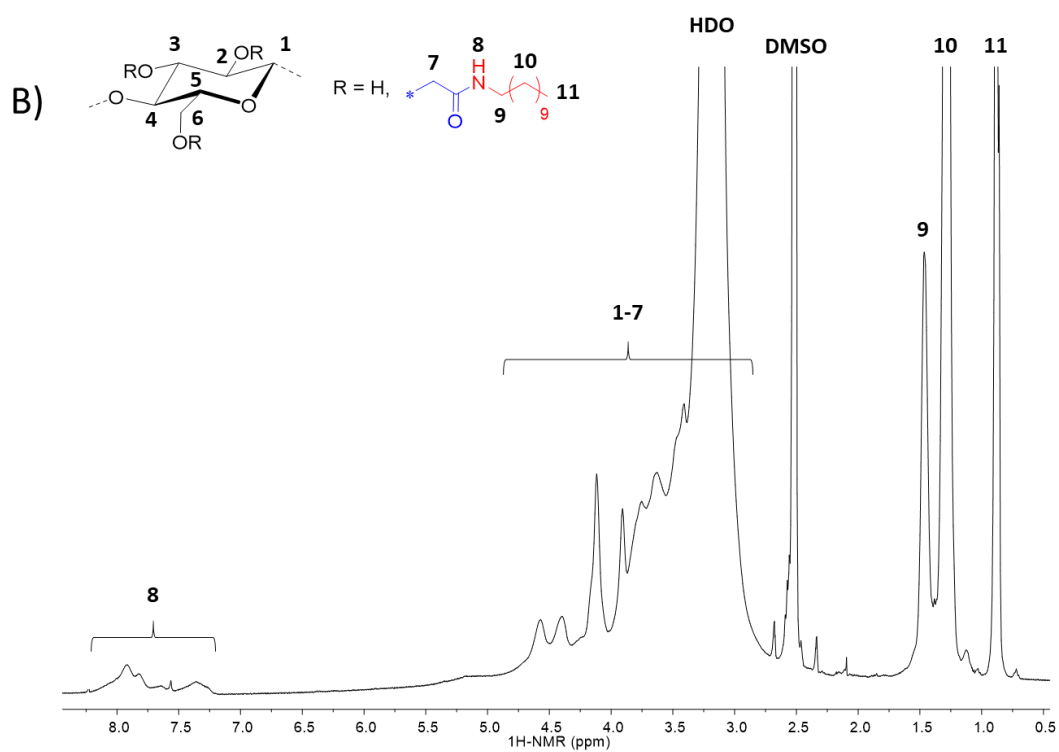
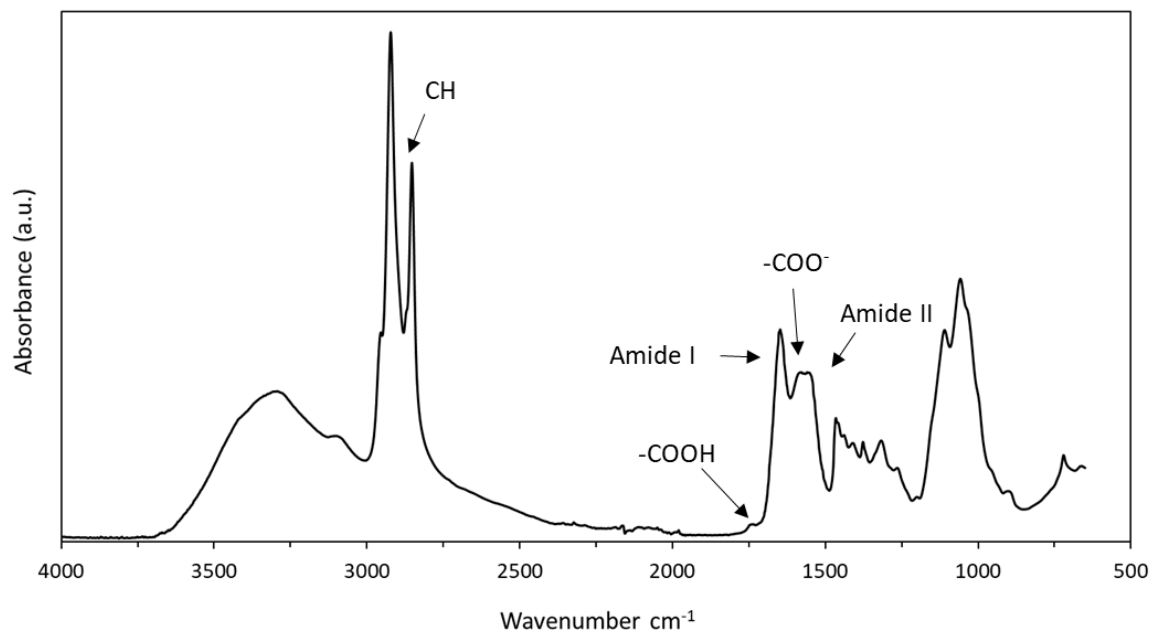


Figure S4: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-Und

A)

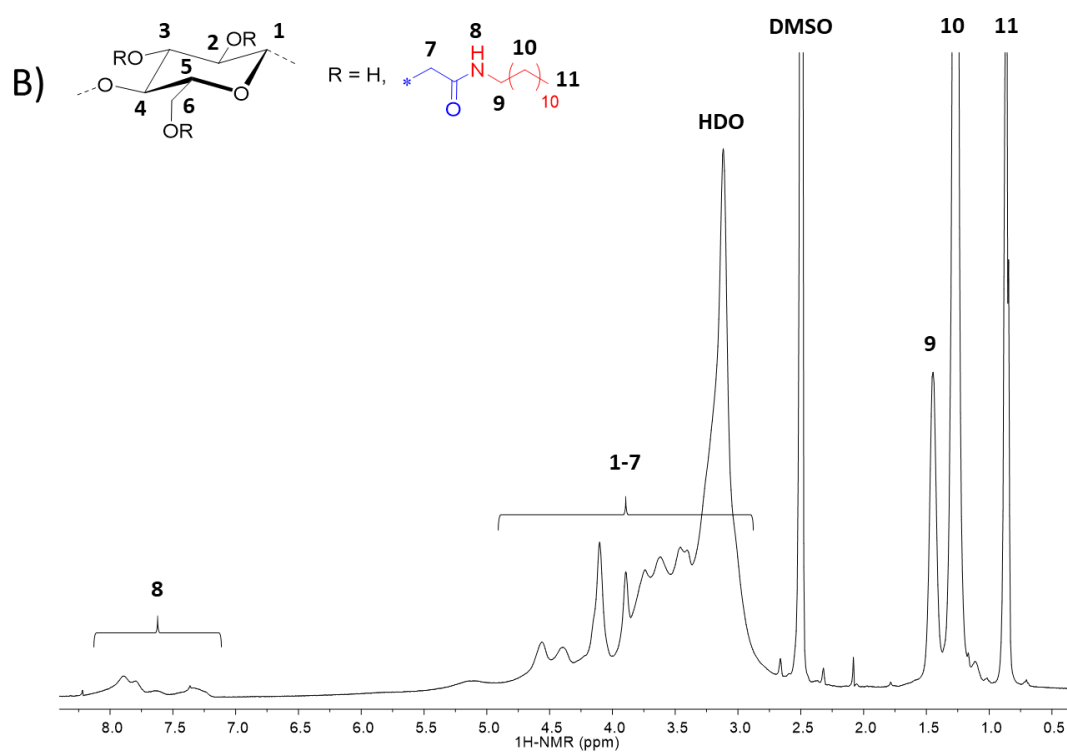
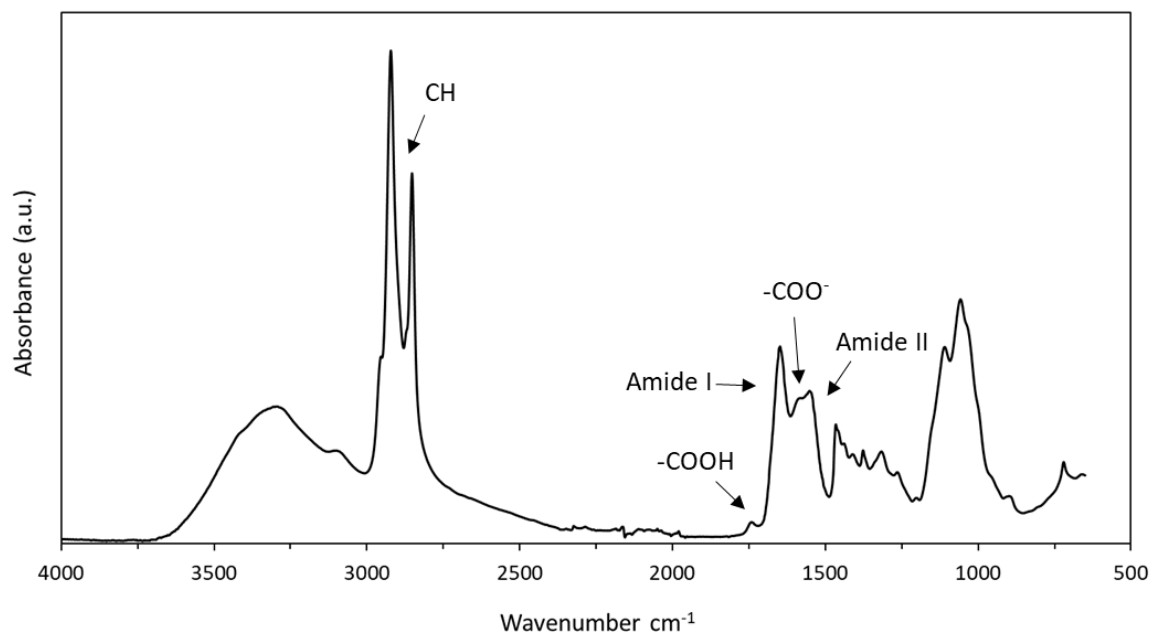


Figure S5: A) FT-IR and B) ^1H -NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-Dod

A)

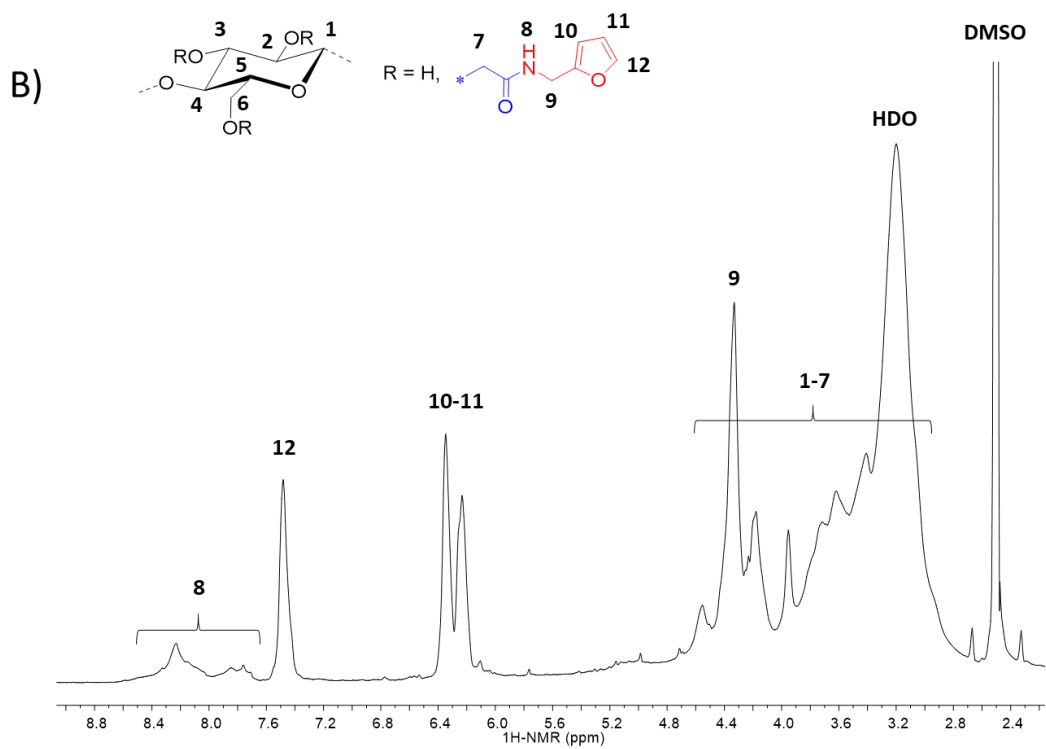
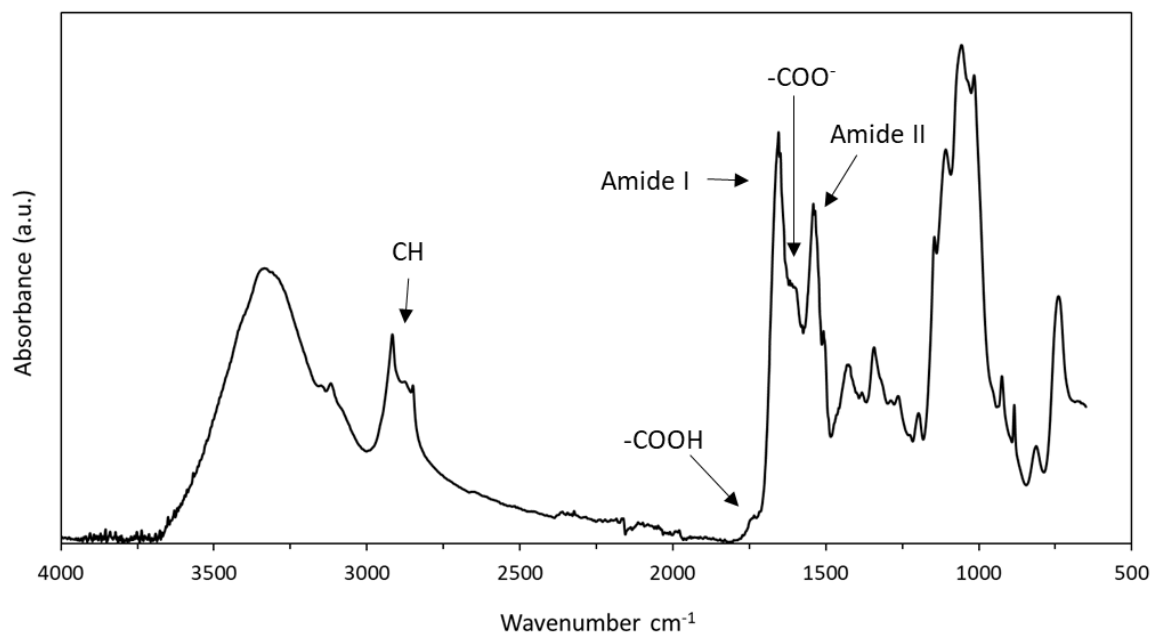
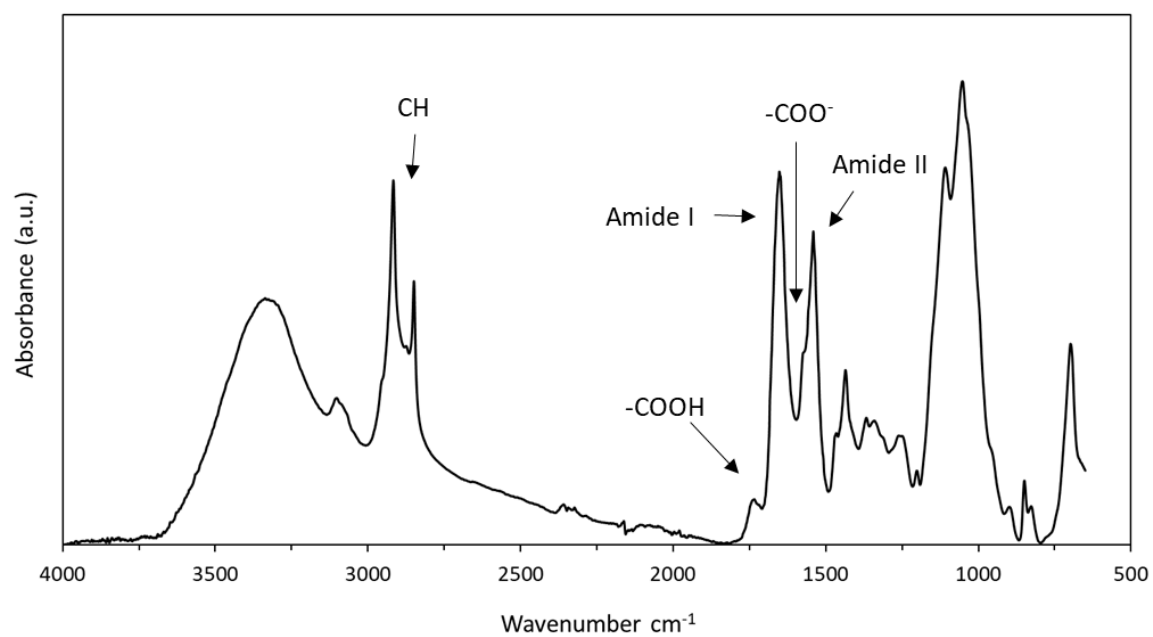


Figure S6: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-Furf

A)



B)

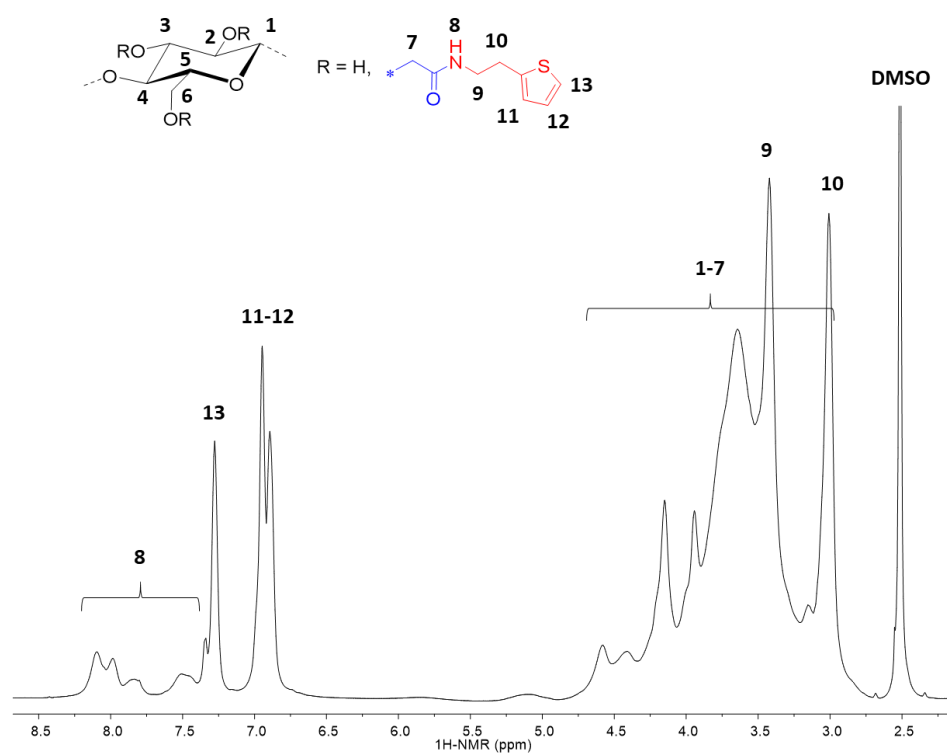


Figure S7: A) FT-IR and B) ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 358 K, 512 scans) of CMC-Thio

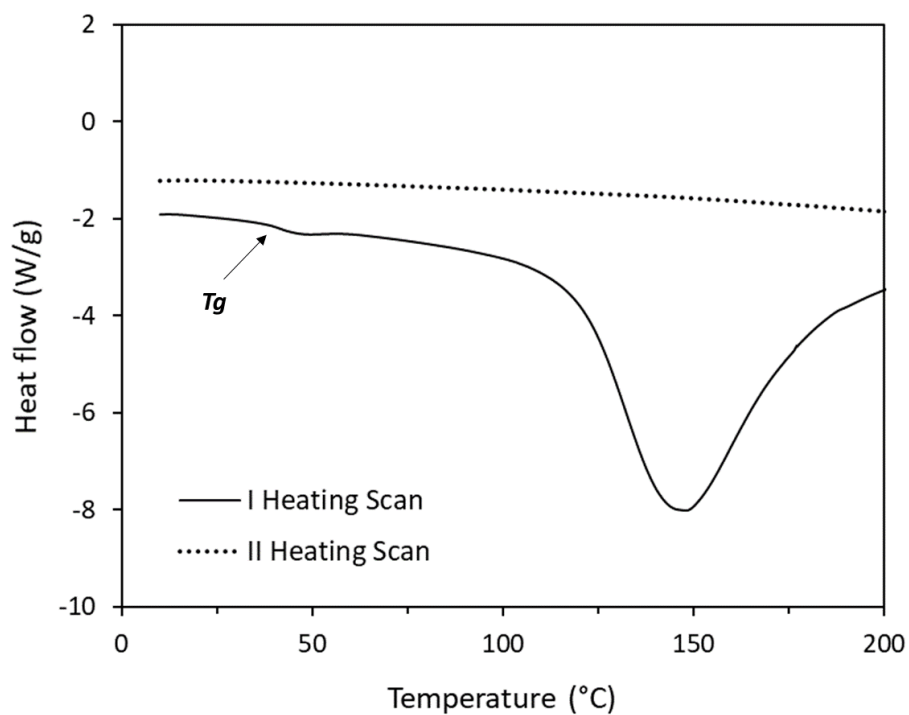


Figure S8: DSC curves of the I and II heating scan of NaCMC (Table 1, Entry 1)

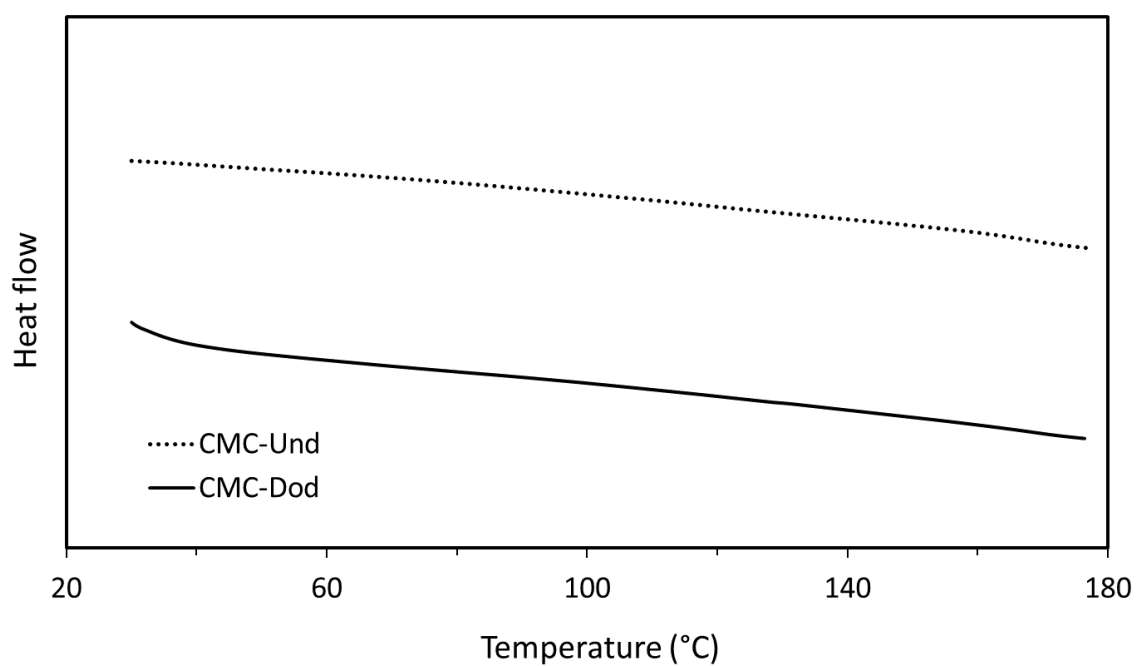


Figure S9: DSC curves of CMC-Und and CMC-Dod (Table 1, Entries 9-10; II Heating Scan)

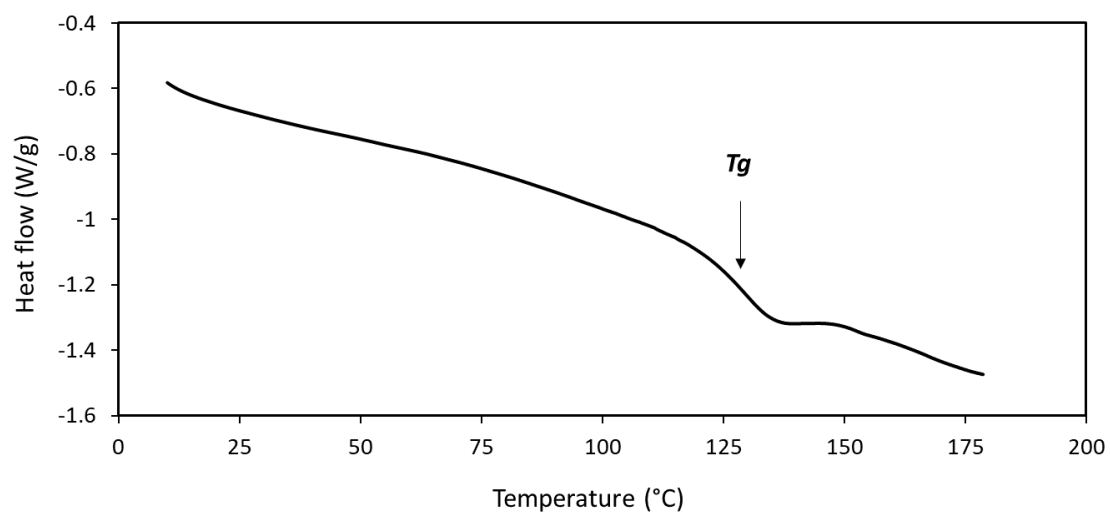


Figure S10: DSC curve (II Heating Scan) of CMC_{1.2}-Benz (Table 1, Entry 3) film employed for DMA analysis

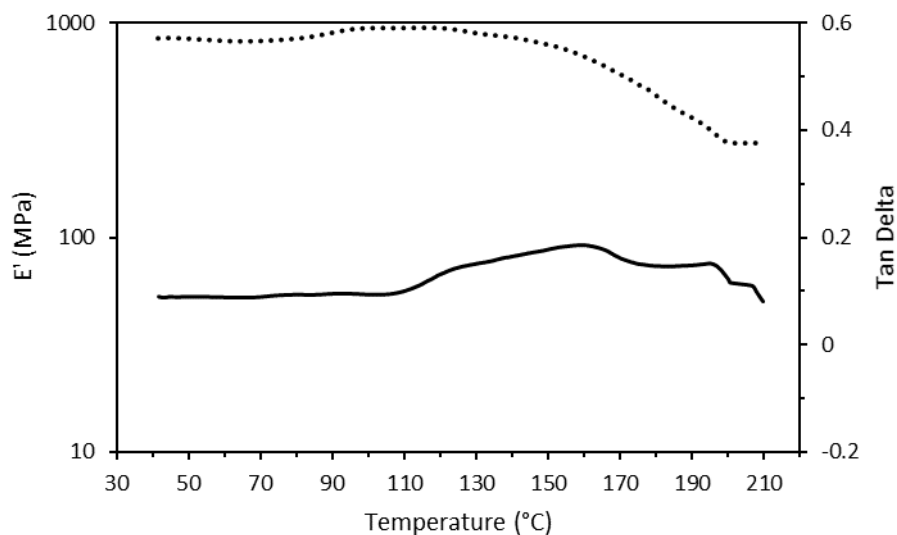


Figure S11: Evolution of moduli E' (---) and of the loss tangent ($\tan \delta$) (—) as a function of temperature for a film made from NaCMC (Table 1, Entry 1). A DMA/SDTA861e Mettler Toledo apparatus, working in tensile mode, was employed for the analysis. Films were prepared by solvent casting, dissolving NaCMC in water (7 % w/v) and leaving it to evaporate in a silicone mold (2 cm x 2 cm), at RT for three days. Solvent evaporation in these conditions was slow enough to form a homogeneous and regular film. The tests were performed under isochronal conditions at 1 Hz and the sample was heated from room temperature to 210 °C at a heating rate of 3 °C.min⁻¹