Melt-Spun Nanocomposite Fibers Reinforced with Aligned Tunicate Nanocrystals

-Supplementary Information -

Alexandre Redondo ¹, Sourav Chatterjee ², Pierre Brodard ³, LaShanda T.J. Korley ^{2,4}, Christoph Weder ¹, Ilja Gunkel ¹, Ullrich Steiner ^{1,*}

¹ Adolphe Merkle Institute, University of Fribourg, Chemin des Verdiers 4, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland

² Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716, United States

³ University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland, College of Engineering and Architecture of Fribourg, Boulevard de Pérolles 80, CH-1705 Fribourg, Switzerland

⁴ Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19716, United States



Figure S1: FT-IR spectra of 0, 1 and, 5 wt% P-tCNC melt-spun fibers and neat P-tCNC films. The N-H stretching region at 3000-3500 cm⁻¹ can be observed in the spectrum of the neat PU fiber. Upon CNC addition, this peak is seen to change due to the contribution of the CNC OH-groups overlapping with the N-H vibration.



Figure S2: ¹H NMR spectrum of Texin 985 indicating the presence of the urethane N-H at 9.5 ppm, the aromatic protons at 6.5-8 ppm, and the proton near the amide and ether bond at 2.5-4.5 ppm.



Figure S3: TGA traces of melt-spun fibers containing 0, 1 and 5 wt% P-tCNCs confirming their thermal stability irrespective of the P-tCNC concentration.



Figure S4: DSC first heating curves of neat PU and 5 wt% P-tCNC nanocomposite fibers and films indicating slight differences in their thermal history due to differences in processing between melt-spun fibers and solvent-cast films.