

Supporting Materials

Incorporation of ZnO nanoparticles into soy protein-based bioplastics to improve their functional properties

Mercedes Jiménez Rosado ^{1,*}, Víctor Pérez-Puyana ², Pablo Sánchez-Cid ², Antonio Guerrero ¹ and Alberto Romero ²

¹ Department of Chemical Engineering, Escuela Politécnica Superior 41011 Sevilla, Spain, mjjimenez42@us.es, aguerrero@us.es

² Department of Chemical Engineering, Facultad de Química 41012 Sevilla, Spain, vperez11@us.es, pabsanbue@alum.us.es, alromero@us.es

* Correspondence: e-mail: mjjimenez42@us.es Tel.: +34 954 557 179

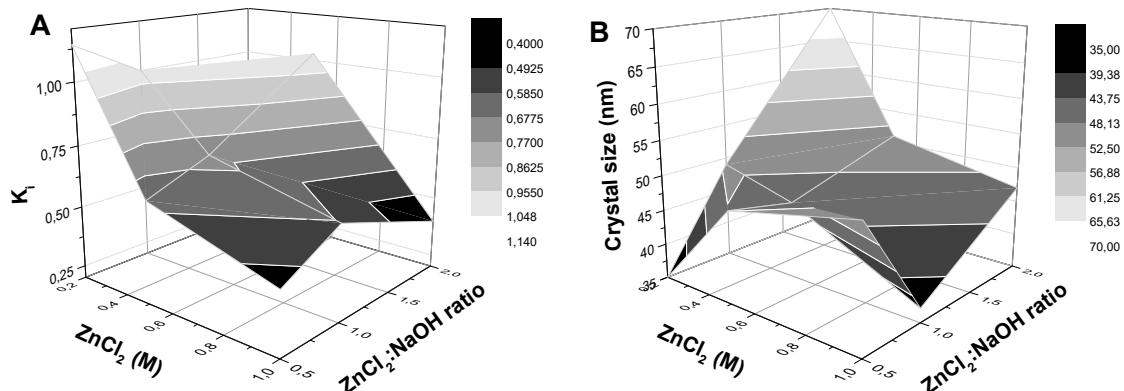


Figure S1. Yield (K_i , A) and crystal size (B) of nanoparticles processed at different $ZnCl_2$ concentrations (0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 M) and $ZnCl_2:NaOH$ ratios (0.5, 1.0 and 2.0).

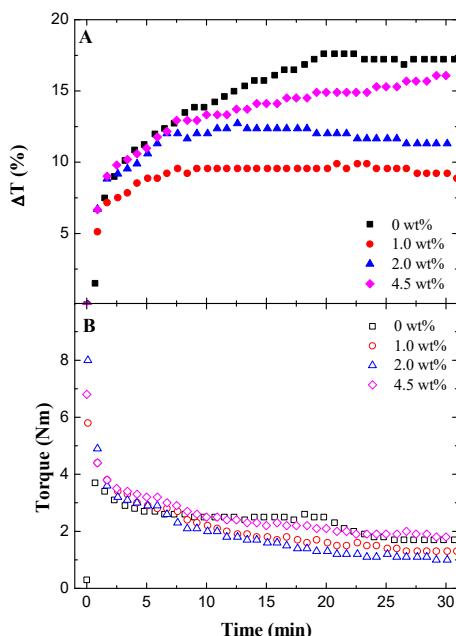


Figure S2. Temperature increment (A) and torque variation (B) of raw materials mixed at different nanoparticle concentrations (0, 1.0, 2.0 and 4.5 wt%).

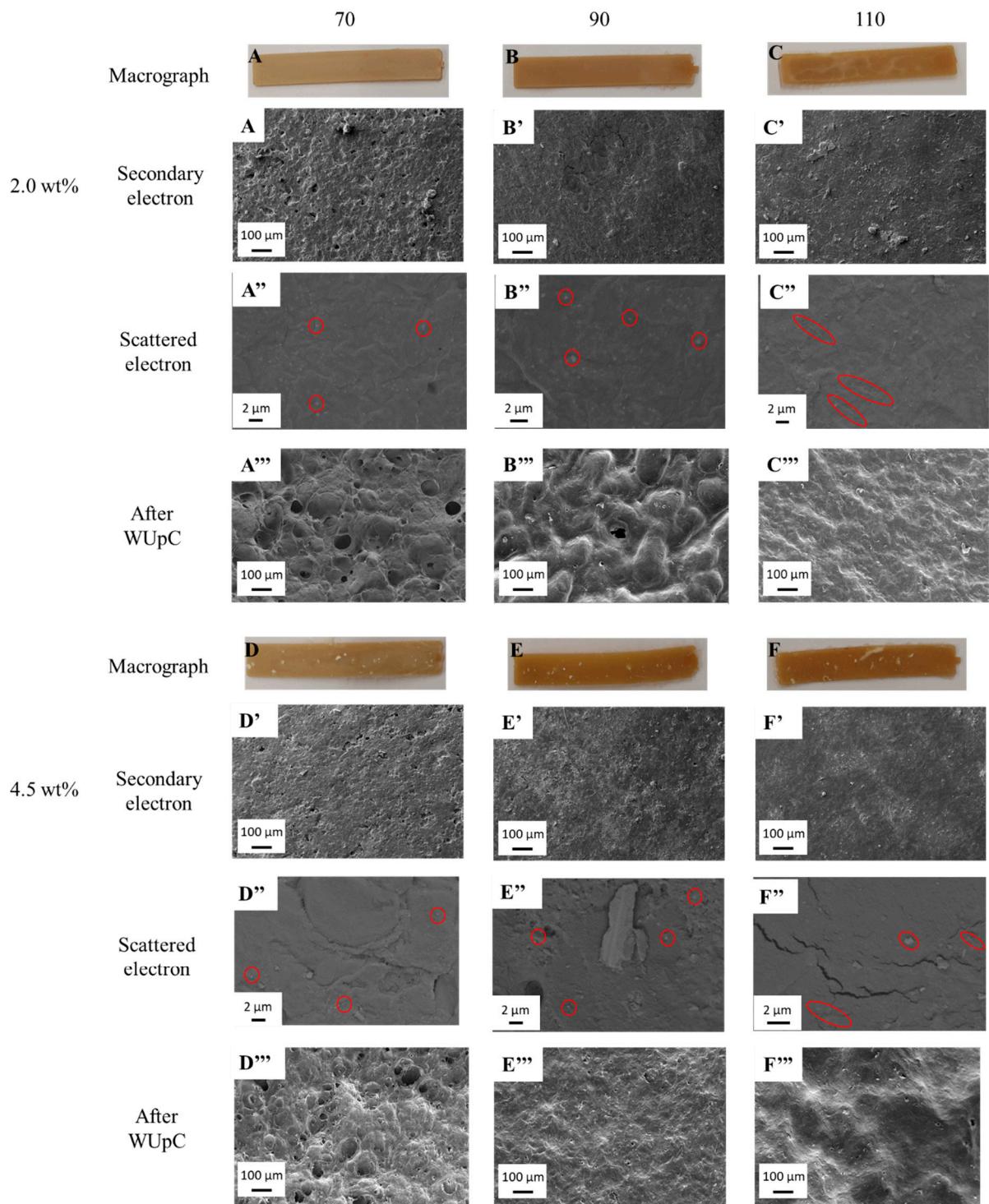


Figure S3. Macro and micrographs of bioplastics processed with 2.0 and 4.5 wt% of ZnO nanoparticles at different mould temperatures (70, 90 and 110 °C).

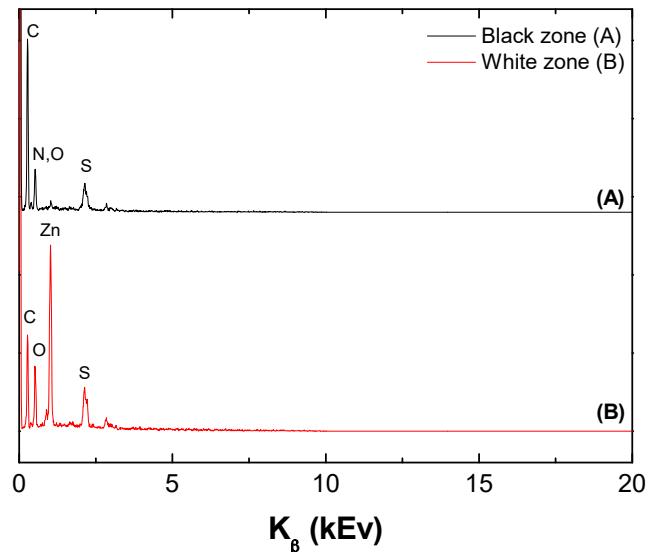


Figure S4. EDXA analyses of the different coloured zones (black and white zones) in a bioplastic matrix with nanoparticles incorporated.

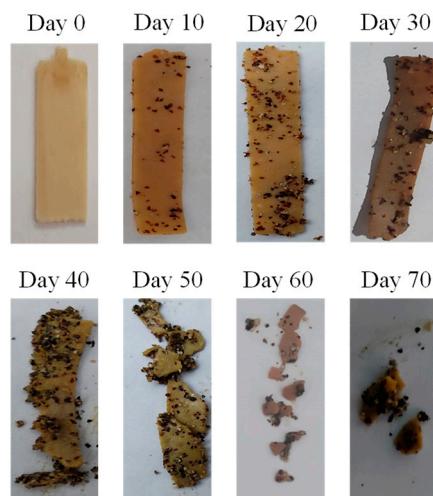


Figure S5. Biodegradability photographs of bioplastics with 1.0 wt% ZnO nanoparticles processed at 110 °C.