

# Electronic supplementary information (ESI)

## **Monovalent salt and pH-induced gelation of oxidised cellulose nanofibrils and starch networks: combining rheology and small-angle X-ray scattering**

Kazi M. Zakir Hossain<sup>a</sup>, Vincenzo Calabrese<sup>a</sup>, Marcelo A. da Silva<sup>a</sup>, Saffron J. Bryant<sup>a</sup>, Julien Schmitt<sup>at</sup>, Jennifer H. Ahn-Jarvis<sup>b</sup>, Frederick J. Warren<sup>b</sup>, Yaroslav Z. Khimyak<sup>c</sup>, Janet L. Scott<sup>ad</sup>, and Karen J. Edler<sup>ad\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK

<sup>b</sup>Food Innovation and Health, Quadram Institute Bioscience, Norwich Research Park, Norwich, UK, NR4 7UQ

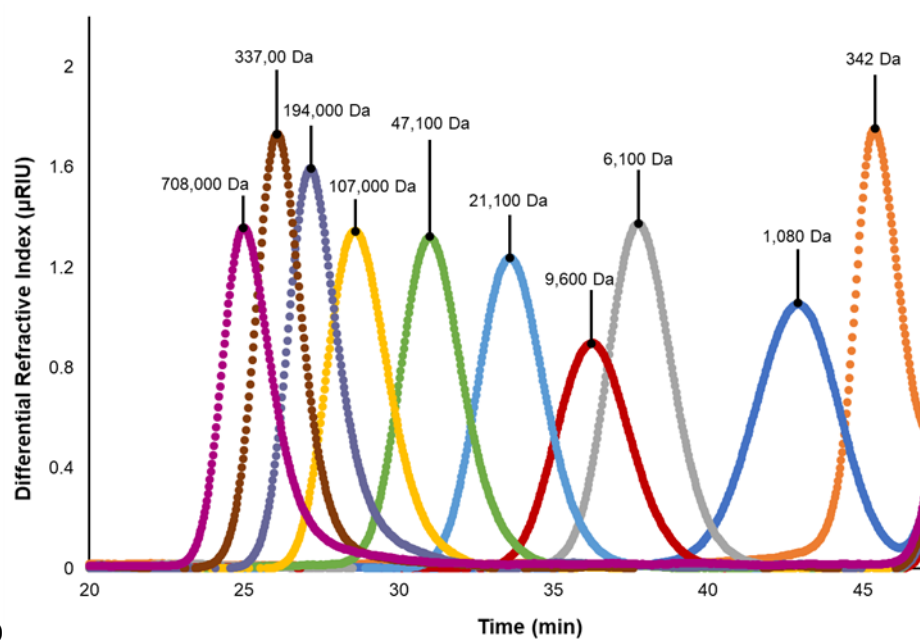
<sup>c</sup>School of Pharmacy, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, UK

<sup>d</sup>Centre for Sustainable Chemical Technologies, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 7AY, UK

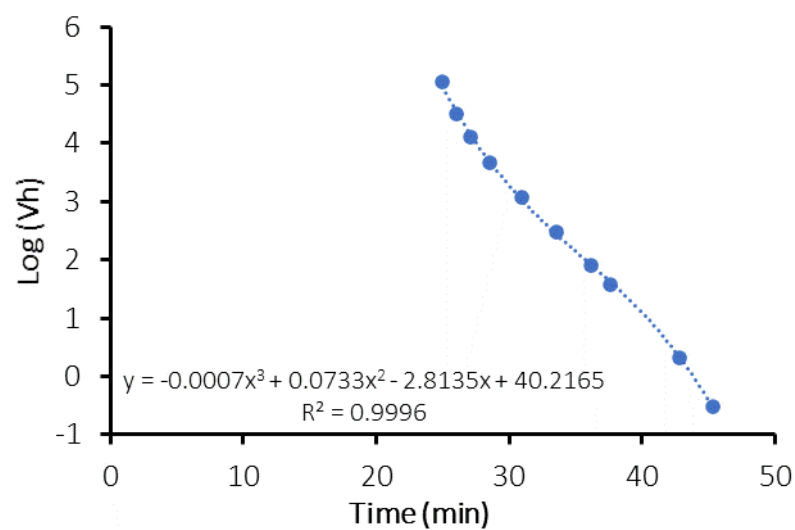
<sup>t</sup>current address: LSFC - Laboratoire de Synthèse et Fonctionnalisation des Céramiques, UMR 3080 CNRS / Saint-Gobain CREE, Saint-Gobain Research Provence, 550 avenue Alphonse Jauffret, Cavaillon, France

\*Corresponding author: K.Edler@bath.ac.uk

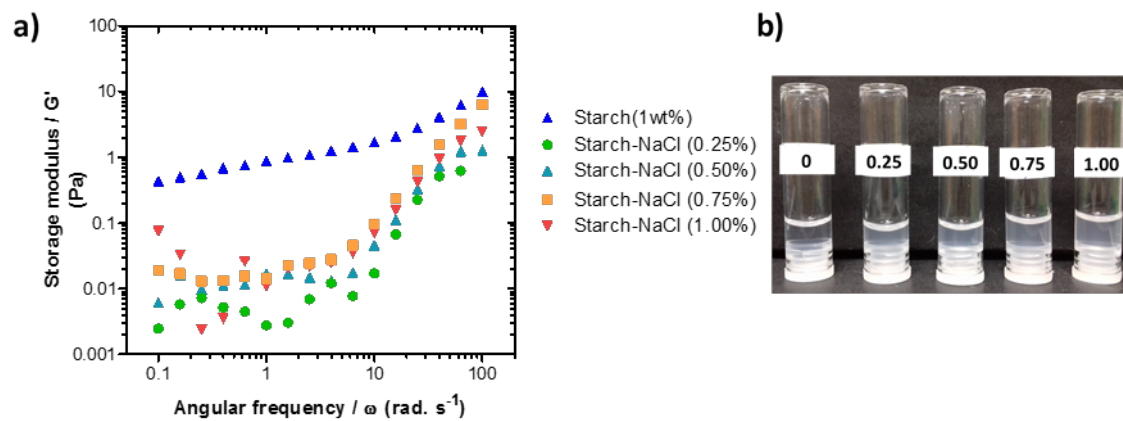
a)



b)

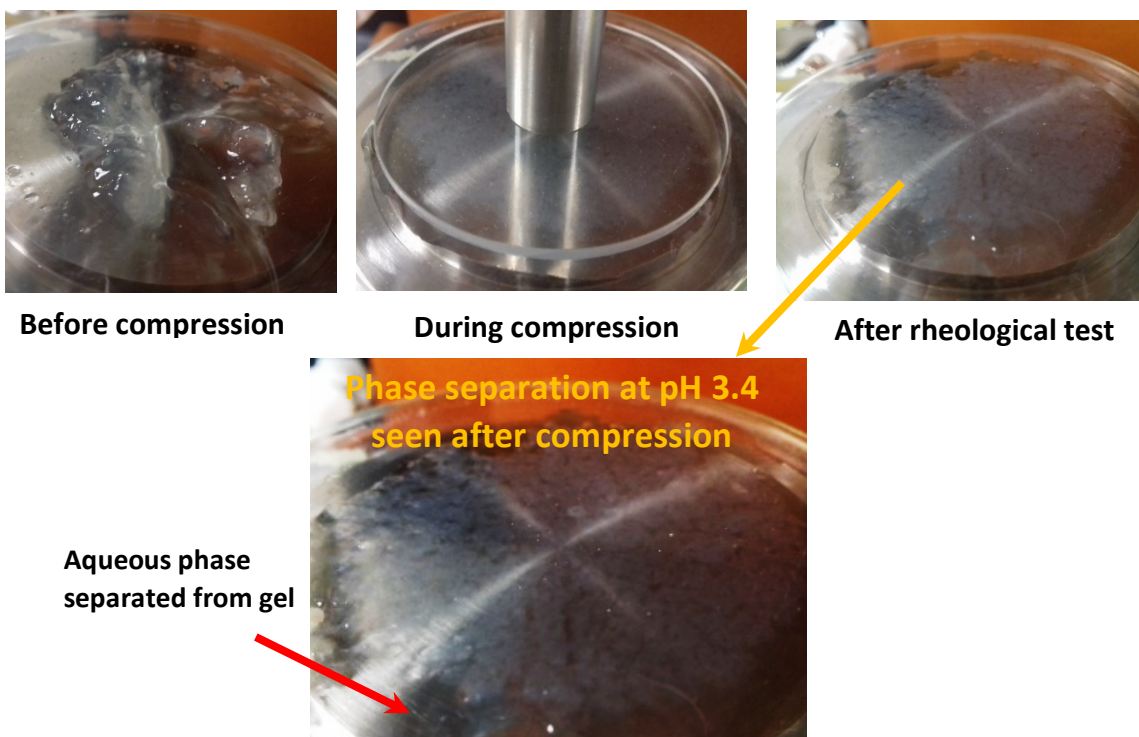


**Figure S1:** a) Elution profiles of pullulan standards and b) standard curve obtained from the elution profile of pullulan standards.

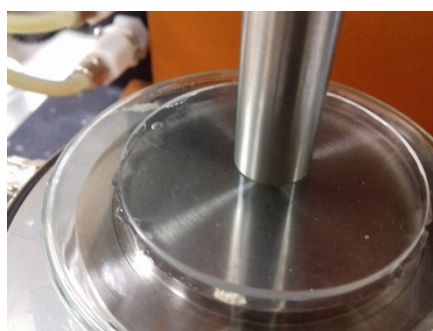


**Figure S2:** a) Frequency sweep curves and b) photographs of the starch (1 wt%)/NaCl (0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 or 1 wt%) hydrogels.

### Gels prepared at pH 3.4

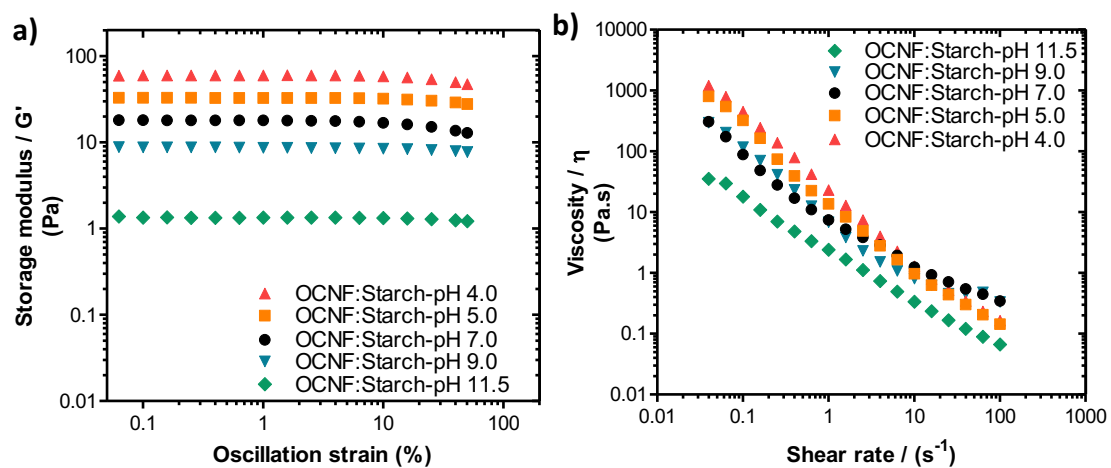


### Gels prepared at pH 4.0



After rheological test (stable gel)

**Figure S3:** Photographs show the phase separation of OCNF (1 wt%) hydrogels after rheological test produced at pH 3.4 (top) and no phase separation for the gels produced at pH 4.0 (bottom). Here, a 80 mm glass plate was used to visualise the gels physical properties during rheological tests.



**Figure S4:** a) amplitude sweeps, and b) shear flow curves of OCNF:Starch (1:1 wt%) hydrogels made at various pH conditions (4, 5, 7, 9, 11.5).

**Table S1:** The parameters obtained by fitting of SAXS data via rigid and flexible elliptical cylinder models. The length of the OCNF was fixed at 1600 Å based on the average length obtained via the TEM image analysis,<sup>26</sup> except for the OCNF(1%)-NaCl(1%) gel, where a longer length (4000 Å) was used to fit the experimental data. This apparent increase in length might be associated with the salt-induced (at higher concentration, 1%) longitudinally assembled fibres.

SLD (scattering length density) for cellulose:  $13.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Å}^{-2}$

SLD solvent:  $9.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Å}^{-2}$

	Model	Radius-minor (Å)	Axis ratio	Kuhn length (Å)	Length (Å)
OCNF(1%)	Rigid elliptical cylinder	11±2	4.8	-	1600
OCNF(1%)-0.25% NaCl	Rigid elliptical cylinder	11.5±2	5.2	-	1600
OCNF(1%)-0.50% NaCl	Flexible elliptical cylinder	11.8±2	5.0	600	1600
OCNF(1%)-1.00% NaCl	Flexible elliptical cylinder	12.5±2	5.0	400	4000
OCNF(1%)-pH 4.0	Rigid elliptical cylinder	11.5±2	4.8	-	1600
OCNF(1%)-pH 5.0	Rigid elliptical cylinder	11.5±2	4.8	-	1600
OCNF(1%)-pH 9.0	Rigid elliptical cylinder	11.5±2	4.5	-	1600
OCNF(1%)-pH 11.5	Rigid elliptical cylinder	12.5±2	4.5	-	1600