



Supplementary Materials

Nanocellulose Xerogel as Template for Transparent, Thick, Flame-Retardant Polymer Nanocomposites

Wataru Sakuma ^{1,*}, Shuji Fujisawa ¹, Lars A. Berglund ² and Tsuguyuki Saito ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Biomaterial Sciences, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8657, Japan; afujisawa@g.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp

² Department of Fibre and Polymer Technology, Wallenberg Wood Science Center, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, SE-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden; blund@kth.se

* Correspondence: sakuma.wataru@gmail.com (W.S.), saitot@g.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp (T.S.); Tel.: +81-3-5841-5271 (T.S.)

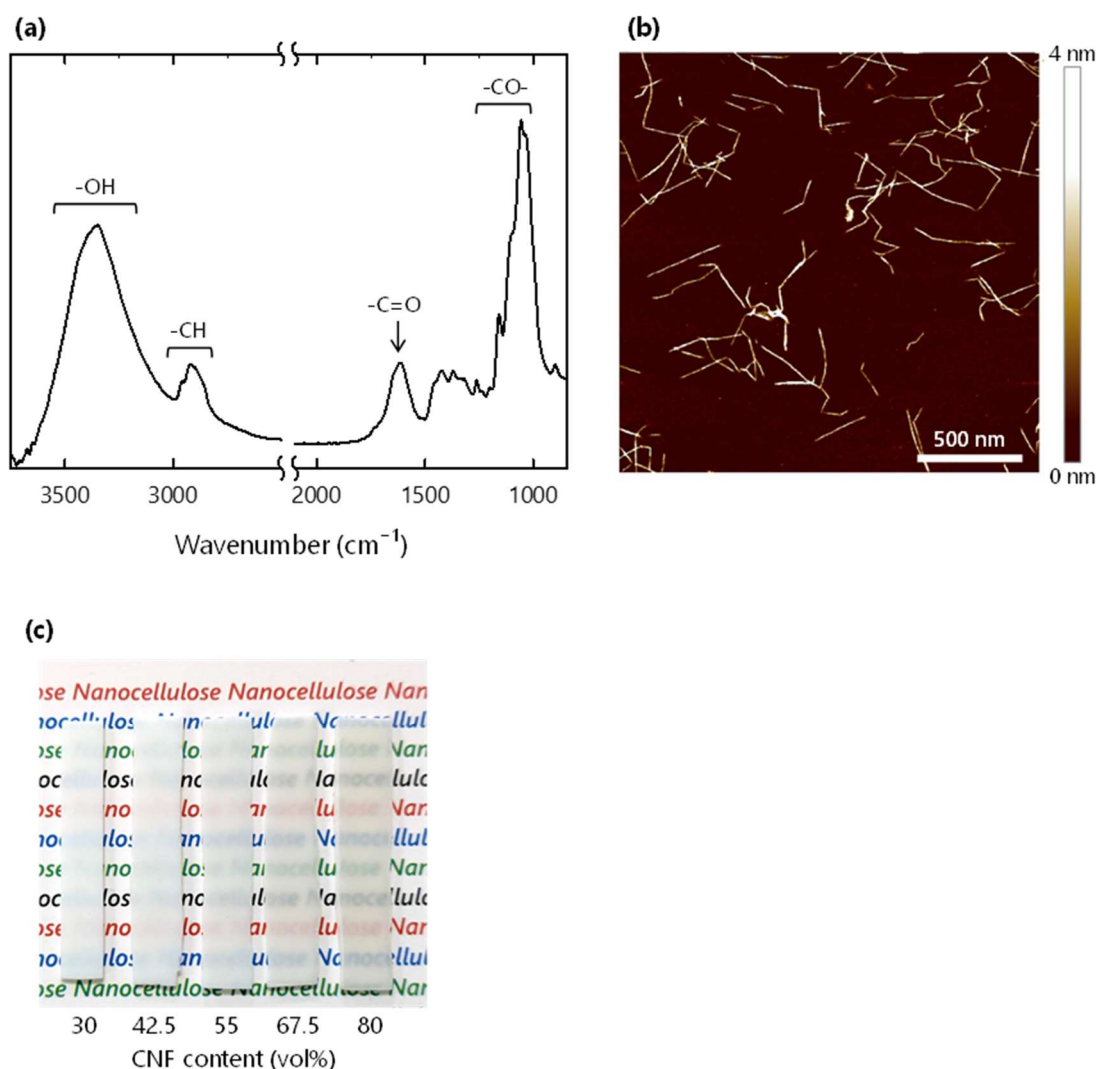


Figure S1. (a) FTIR spectrum and (b) AFM height image of the CNFs prepared in this study; (c) Appearance of the CNF xerogels with different bulk densities (thickness 1 mm). The FTIR spectrum (panel a) shows typical characteristics for TEMPO-oxidized cellulose [18]; the absorption peaks at approximately 3200–3500 cm⁻¹, 2900 cm⁻¹, 1600 cm⁻¹ and 1000–1200 cm⁻¹ are due to the stretching vibrations of the -OH, -CH, -C=O and -CO- moieties in TEMPO-oxidized cellulose, respectively.

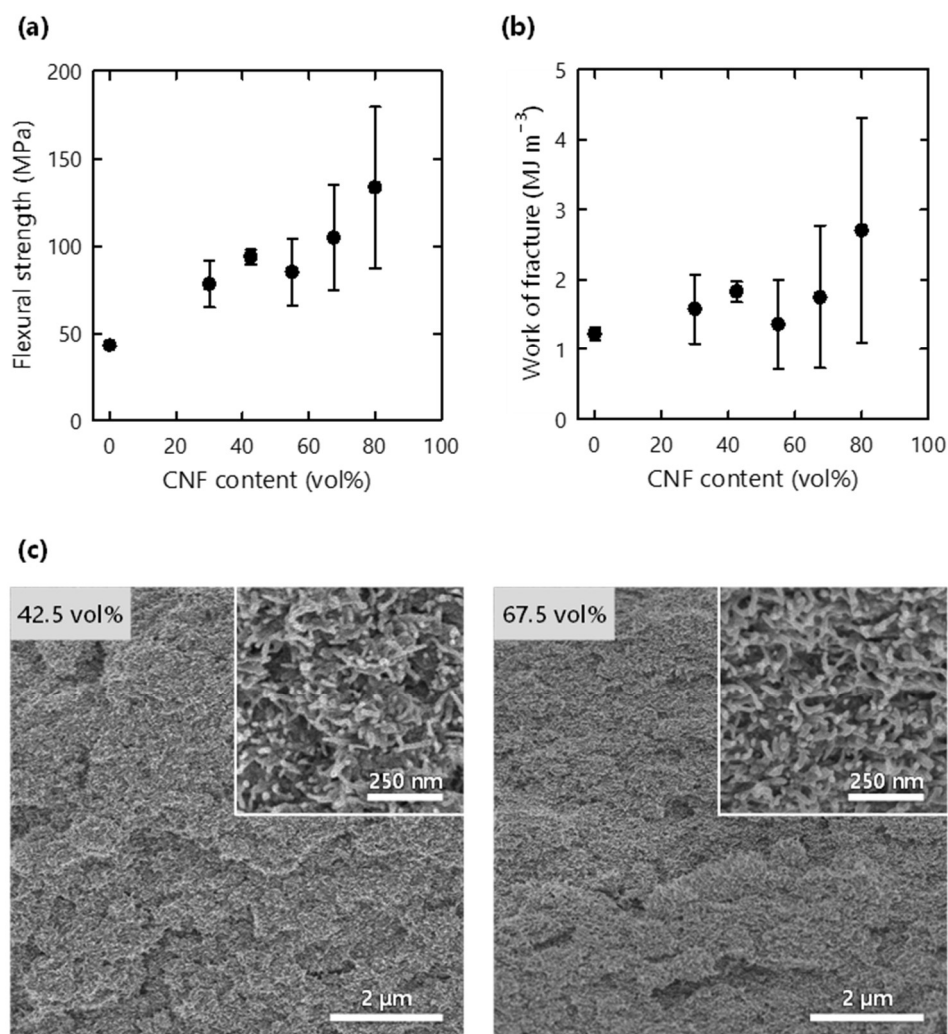


Figure S2. (a) Flexural strength and (b) work of fracture of composites as functions of CNF content; (c) SEM images of fractured surfaces of composites.

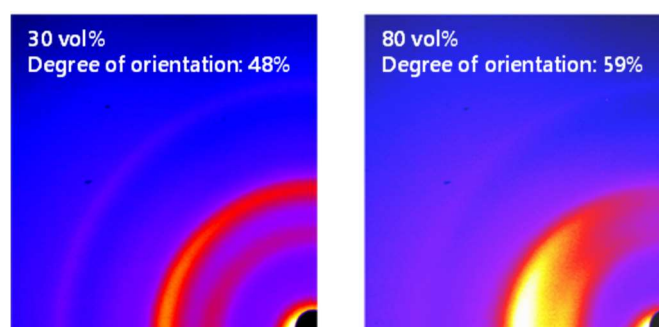


Figure S3. X-ray diffraction patterns of xerogels for incident beam parallel to in plane.

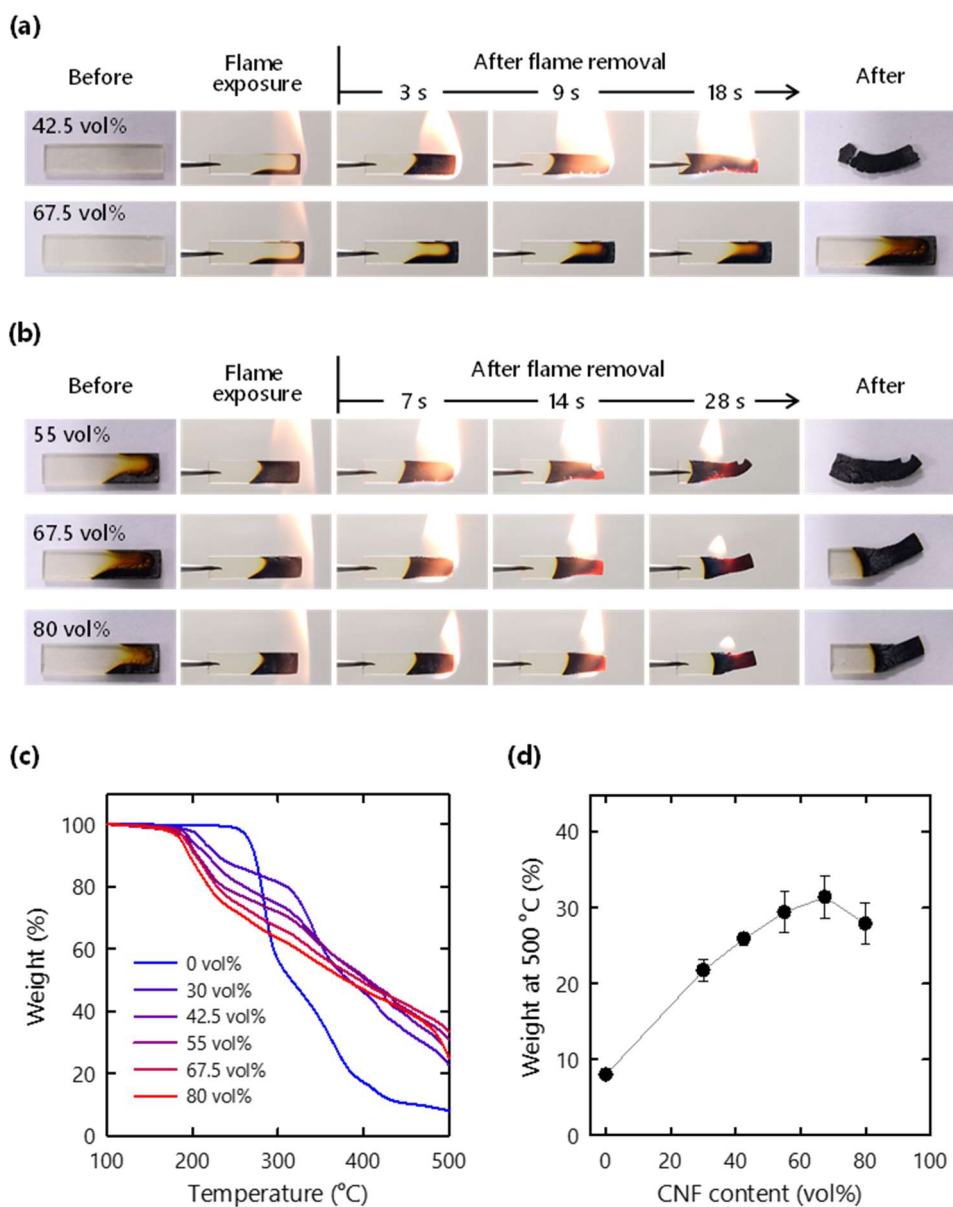


Figure S4. (a) Flammability test of CNF composites; (b) Additional flammability test of CNF composites with high CNF content; (c) TG curves of CNF composites under air conditions; (d) Residue weight at 500 °C based on TG analysis under air conditions.