

This file is Online Resource 2 related to *Effect of PCC crystallization and morphology on flocculation with microfibrillated cellulose, on sheet densification and liquid absorption behavior* (Laukala T, Lyytikäinen J, Mielonen K, Backfolk K)

The file contains three figures illustrating compression of PCC-MFC composite sheets with increasing calendaring when the sheets were prepared using different MFC-to-PCC ratios.

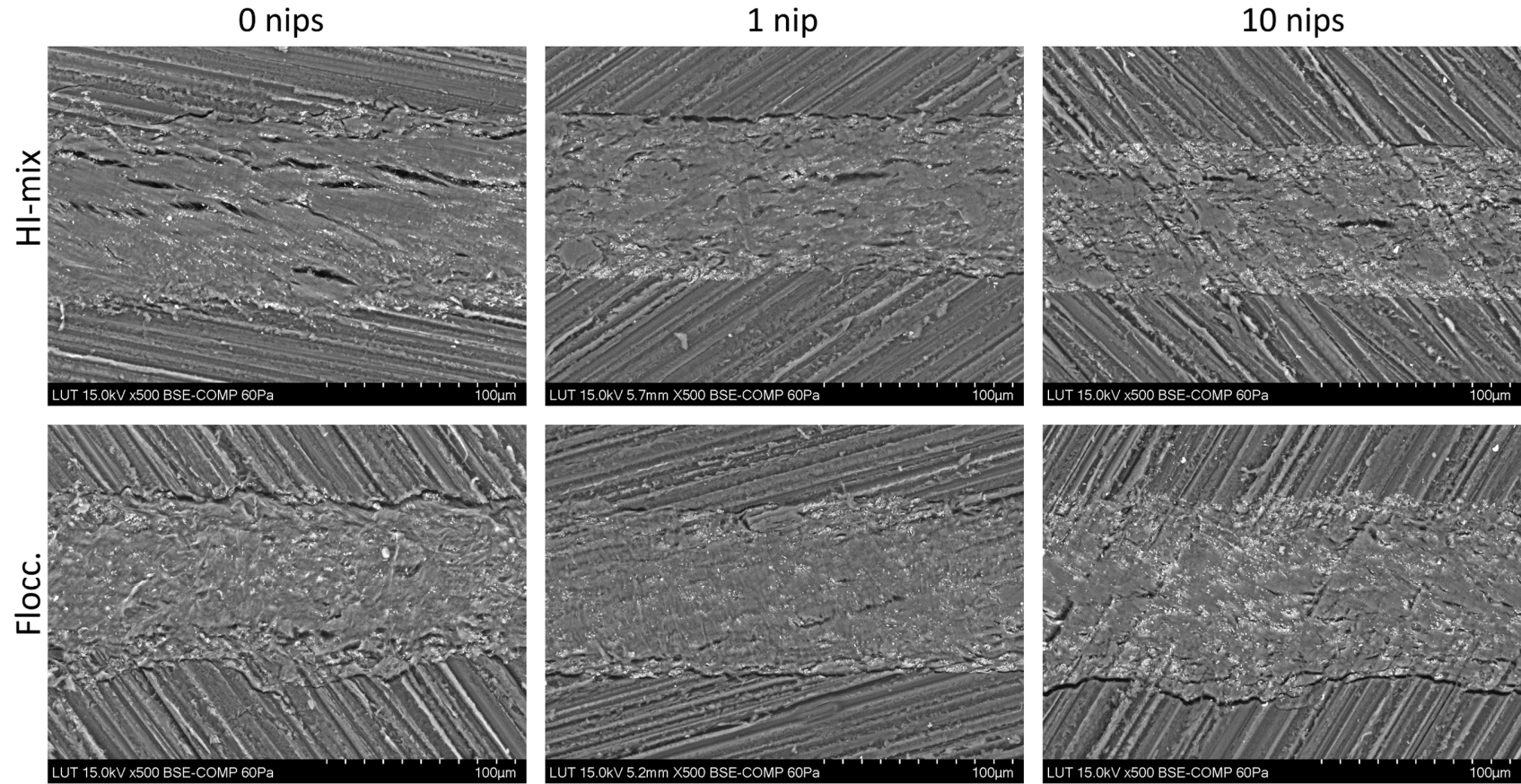


Figure 1 SEM micrographs of cross-cut samples. **PCC-to-MFC was 1-to-2**. Wire side (i.e. printed side) faces up in the images. “Flocc” refers to use of flocculating agent (polyacrylamide) and “HI-mix” high intensity mixing during preparation of furnish. Number of nips refers to sample calendering.

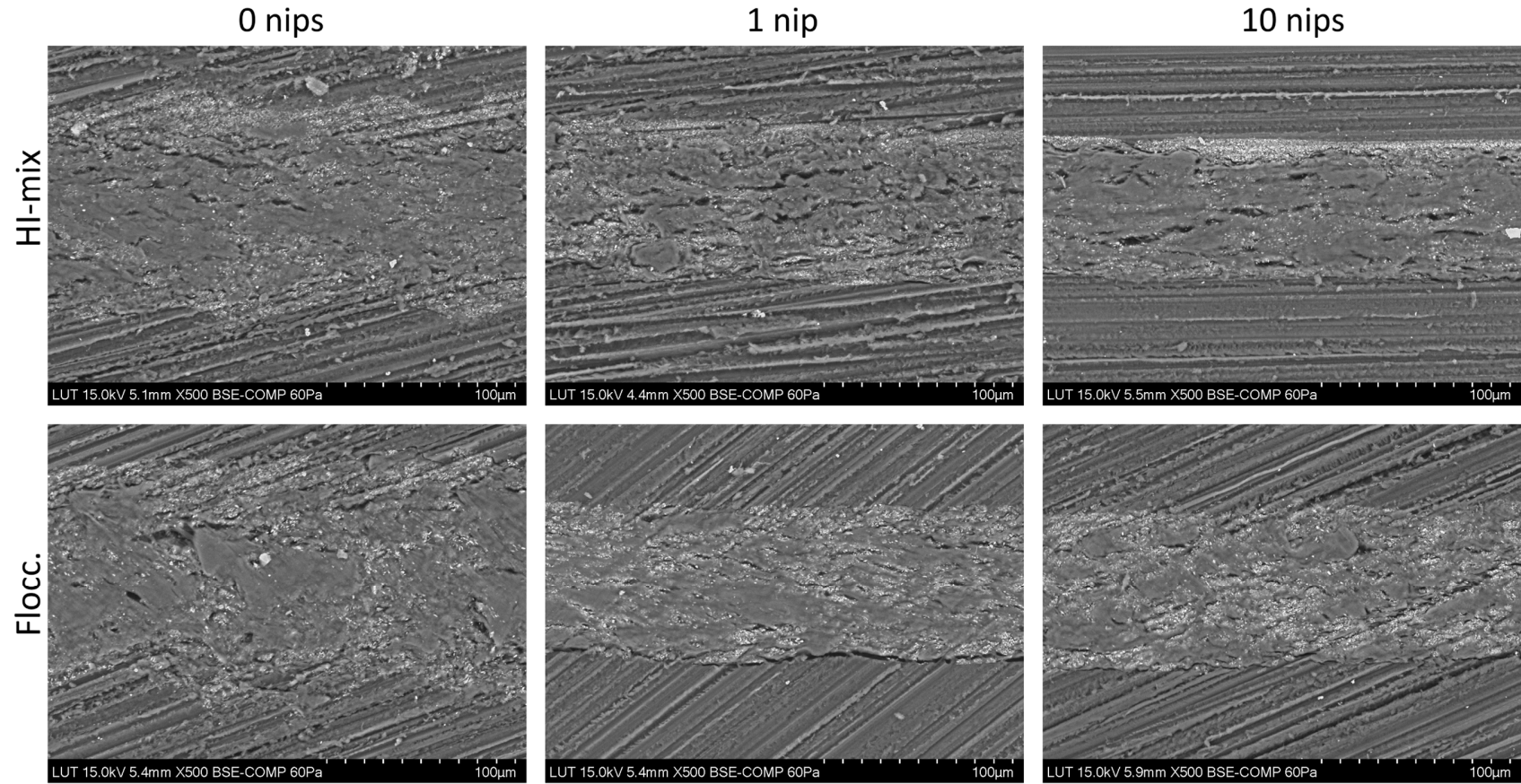


Figure 2 SEM micrographs of cross-cut samples. **PCC-to-MFC was 1-to-1**. Wire side (i.e. printed side) faces up in the images. “Flocc” refers to use of flocculating agent (polyacrylamide) and “HI-mix” high intensity mixing during preparation of furnish. Number of nips refers to sample calendering.

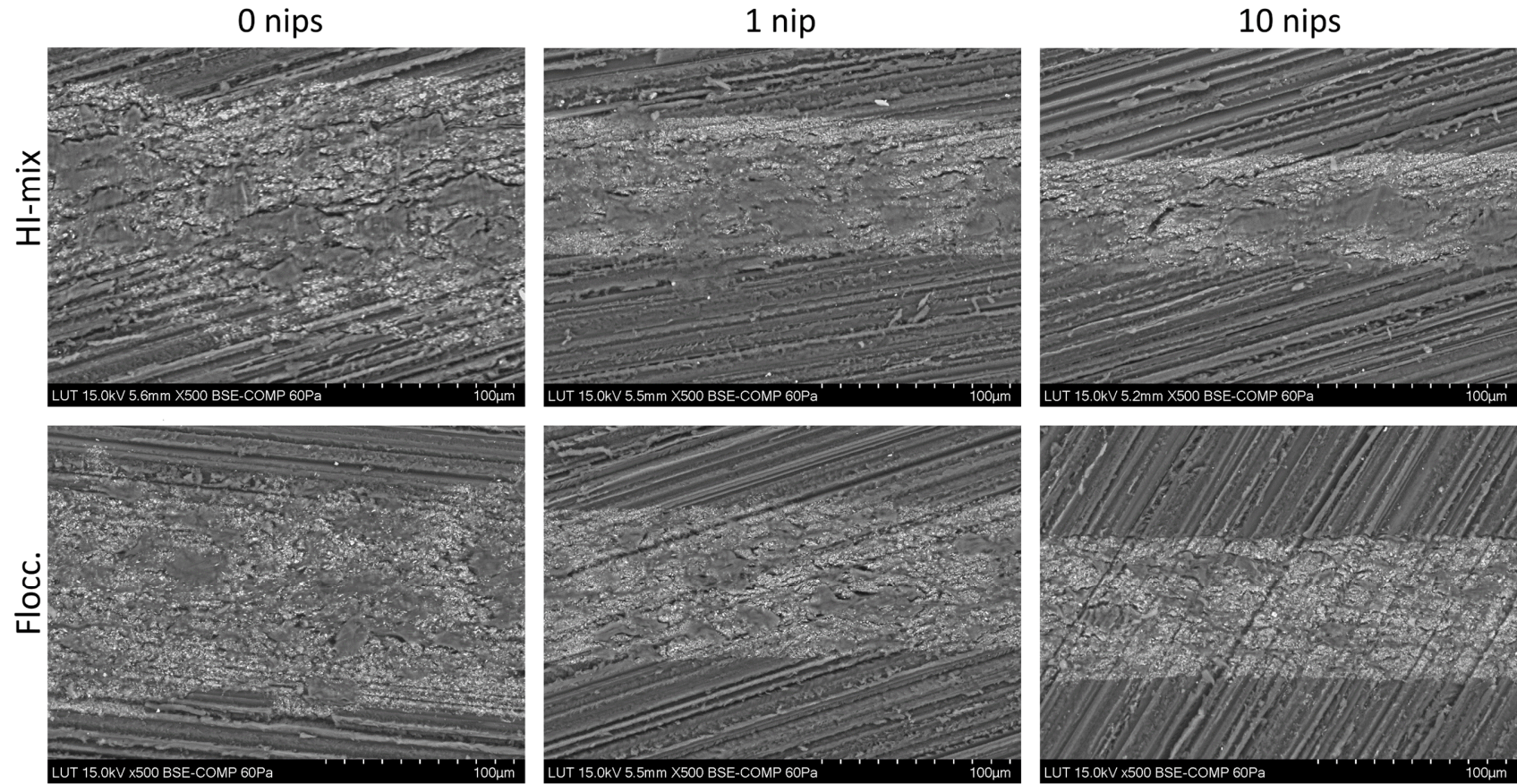


Figure 3 SEM micrographs of cross-cut samples. **PCC-to-MFC was 2-to-1**. Wire side (i.e. printed side) faces up in the images. “Flocc” refers to use of flocculating agent (polyacrylamide) and “HI-mix” high intensity mixing during preparation of furnish. Number of nips refers to sample calendering.