## Alkali induced changes in spatial distribution of functional groups in carboxymethylated cellulose

## Cellulose

Paul Bogner, Thomas Bechtold, Tung Pham, Avinash P. Manian\*

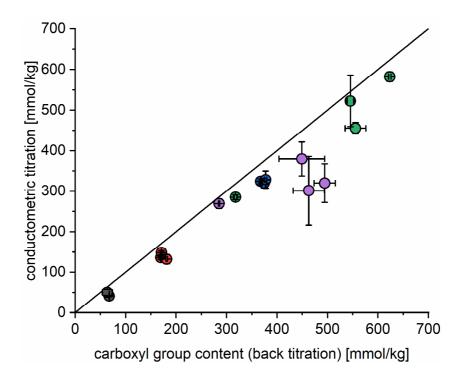
Universität Innsbruck, Research Institute of Textile Chemistry/Physics, Hoechsterstrasse 73, 6850 Dornbirn, Austria

\* Author for correspondence: avinash.manian@uibk.ac.at; +43 5572 28533

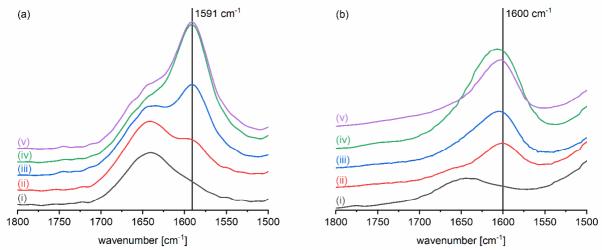
**Table S1** Results of carboxyl group content, methylene blue sorption and FTIR ratio measurements on fibers from the additional set of treatments in reaction media containing 4 mol/L NaOH with the np sequence. Mean values from three replicates are shown along with their standard deviation (in parentheses)

Treatment variables		Carboxyl group content (mmol/kg)		<b>MB</b> Sorption	Normalized FTIR absorbance <sup>d</sup>	
MCA (mol/L)	Temp. (°C)	A-B <sup>a</sup>	Cond. <sup>b</sup>	(mmol/kg) <sup>c</sup>	ATR	KBR
0.161	30	192.5	e	40.2	0.349	0.297
		(0.8)		(1.3)	(0.049)	(0.034)
	50	168.9	_	35.2	0.290	0.237
		(4.1)		(0.2)	(0.006)	(0.009)
0.322	30	317.7	284.9	64.0	0.564	0.338
		(2.9)	(5.5)	(3.0)	(0.005)	(0.023)
	50	285.2	269.0	60.1	0.534	0.315
		(1.1)	(11.9)	(1.4)	(0.025)	(0.031)

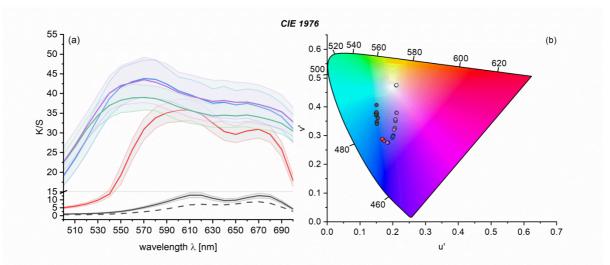
<sup>*a*</sup> back titration, <sup>*b*</sup> conductometric titration, <sup>*c*</sup> methylene blue sorption, <sup>*d*</sup> absorbance intensities at 1591 cm<sup>-1</sup> (ATR) and 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup> (KBr, i.e. transmittance) normalized with respect to the absorbance intensity at 1156 cm<sup>-1</sup>, <sup>*e*</sup> signifies not measured.



**Fig. S1** Comparison of carboxyl contents determined with conductometric titration vs. back titration, including data from the additional treatments. The diagonal line in each plot represents a 1:1 relationship between the abscissa and ordinate. The marker colors represent treatment sets: demineralized and no-MCA blank ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 4 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ) and in 4 mol/L NaOH at 50°C ( $\bullet$ )



**Fig. S2** The region 1500–1800 cm<sup>-1</sup> from FTIR spectroscopy in (a) ATR mode and (b) transmission mode (with KBr pellets). The trace labels indicate: (i) blank and demineralized samples and samples carboxymethylated in (ii) 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C, (iii) in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C, (iv) in 4 mol/L NaOH at 30°C, and (v) in 4 mol/L NaOH at 50°C



**Fig. S3** (a) Absorbance spectra (as calculated with  $K/S_{\lambda}$ ) from selected samples after methylene blue sorption: demineralized (---), no-MCA blank (---), carboxymethylated in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C (---), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C (----), in 4 mol/L NaOH at 50°C (----), b) color coordinates of the dyed samples plotted on CIE 1931 color space: demineralized and no-MCA blank ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 4 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 4 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 0.5 mol/L NaOH at 50°C ( $\bullet$ ), in 4 mol/L NaOH at 30°C ( $\bullet$ ).