

Supplementary information for: New Strategy to Elaborate Polymer Composites via Pickering Emulsion Polymerization of a large range of monomers

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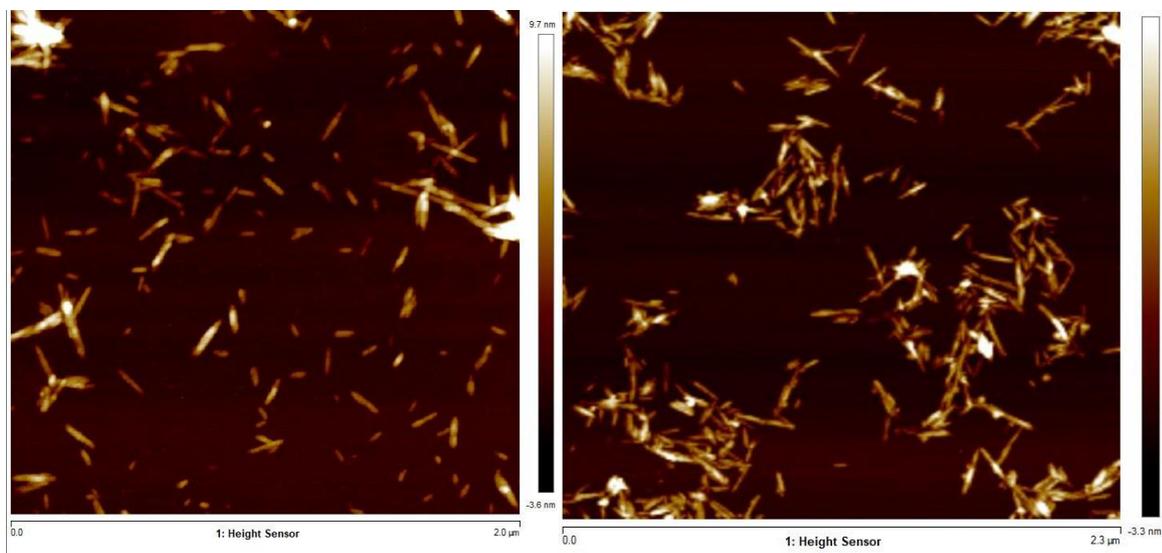


Figure S1: AFM topography images of CNCs (left) and CNCAs₁₀ particles (right).

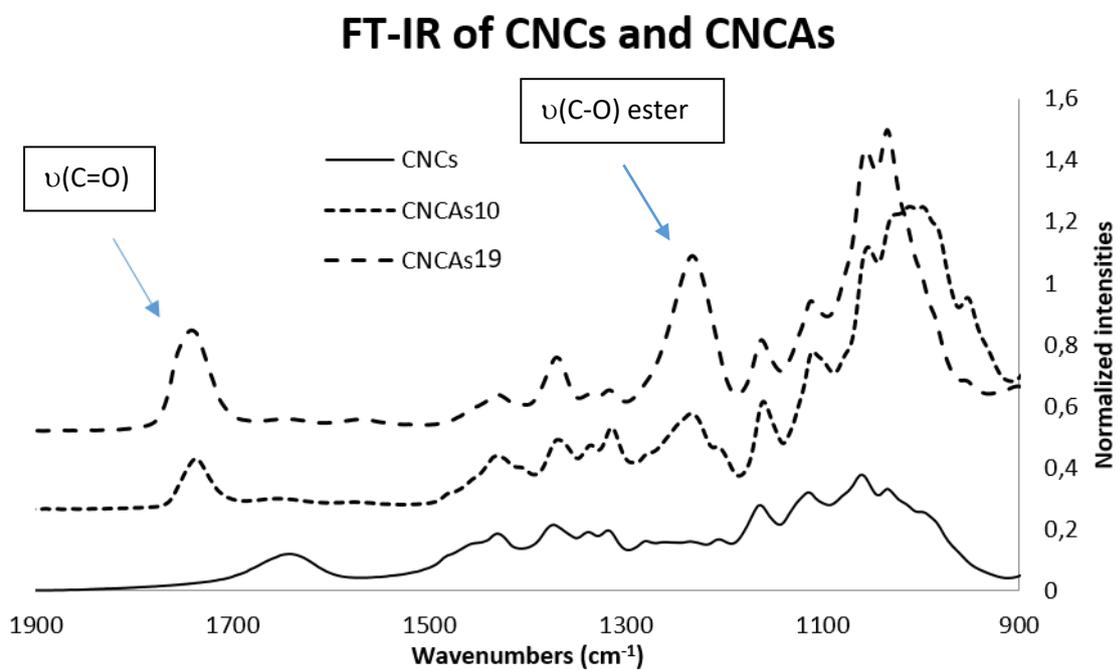


Figure S2: Evolution of the C=O and C-O stretching vibrations of the grafted acetyl groups after reaction with vinyl acetate for 15 min (CNCAs₁₀) and 45 min (CNCAs₁₉).

The percent ratio of grafted acetyl groups relative to the total number of OH groups in the CNCs ($Ac_{/OH}\%$) was deduced from the $I_{C=O}/I_{C-O}$ ratio measured in the FT-IR spectra, using a calibration chart reported in the literature¹:

$$I_{C=O}/I_{C-O} = 0.0282 \times wt\% \text{ acetyl}$$

Which can be expressed as:

$$wt\% \text{ acetyl} = (I_{C=O}/I_{C-O})/0.0282$$

The percent ratio of acetyl groups relative to the total number of OH groups ($Ac\%$) can be deduced from this equation, using the molecular weight of the anhydroglucose unit ($162 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), the molecular weight of acetate function ($43 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) and the number of available OH groups per anhydroglucose unit:

$$Ac (\%) = (wt\% \text{ acetyl} \times 162 \times 100)/(3 \times 43) \times (100 - wt\% \text{ acetyl})$$

Figure S3: Detailed calculation for the evaluation of the acetyl content in the acetylated particles.

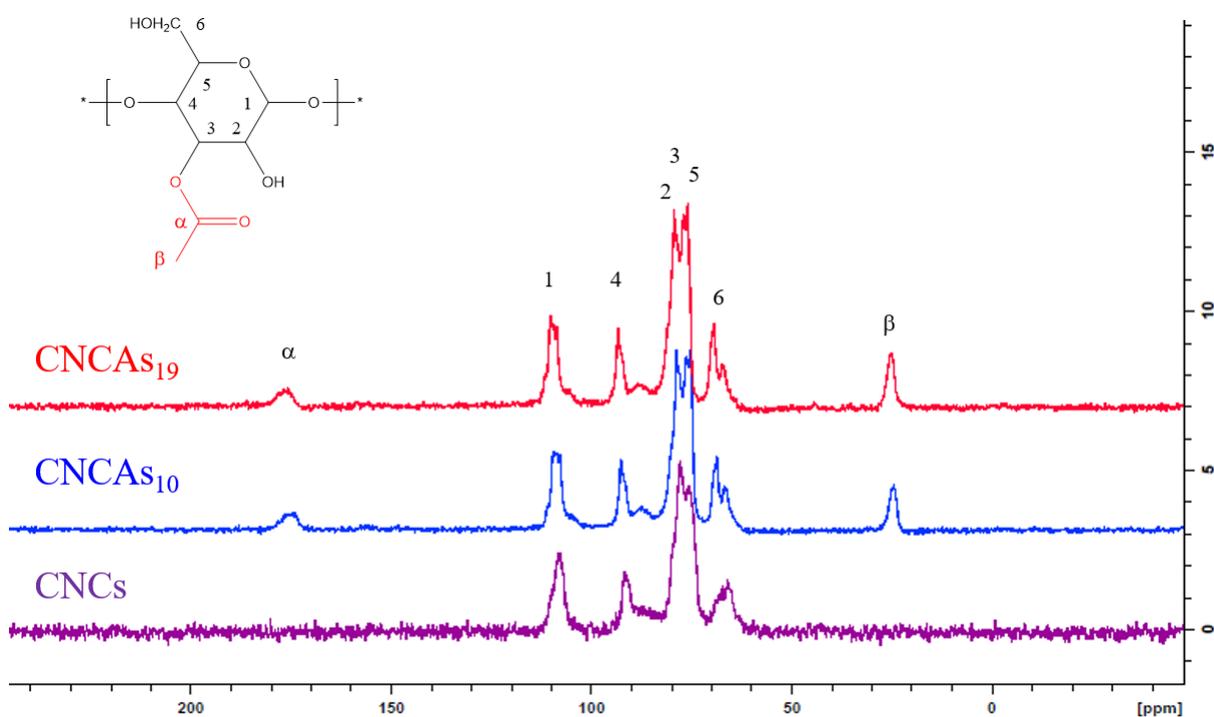


Figure S4: ¹³C NMR of (purple) non modified CNCs, (blue) CNCAs₁₀ and (red) CNCAs₁₉.

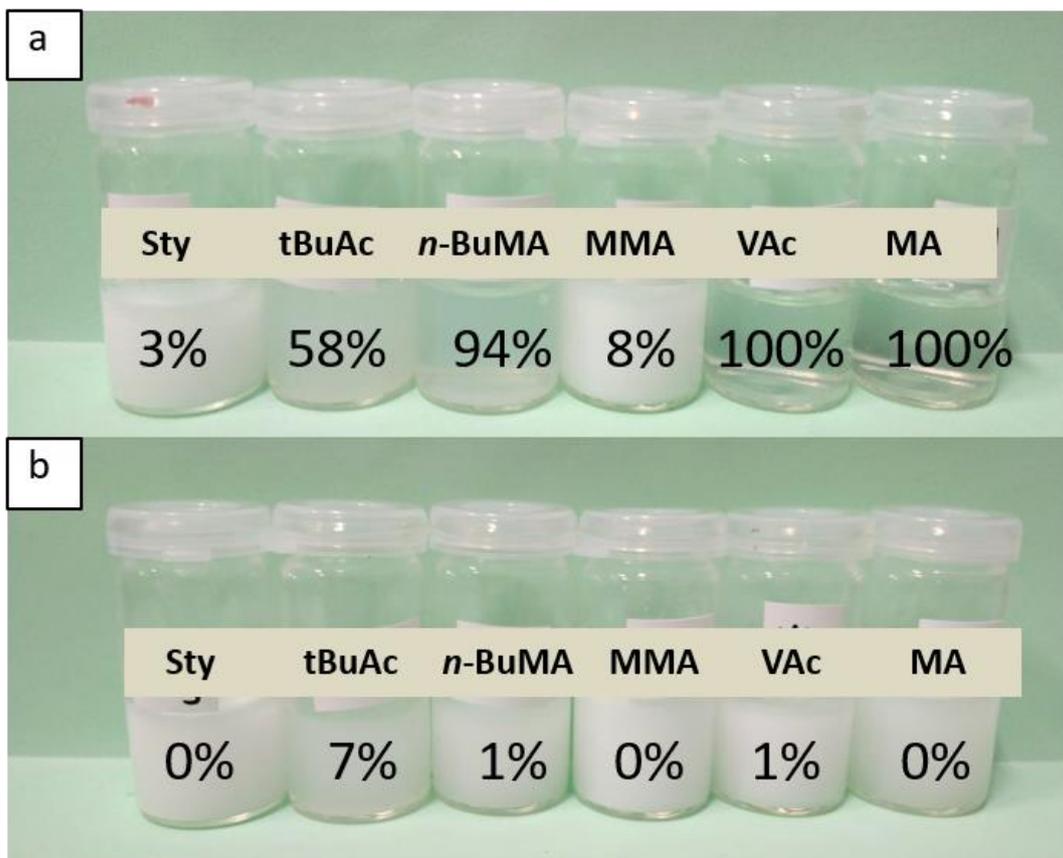


Figure S5: Pictures of the latexes obtained after polymerization and filtration of the O/W emulsions of Styrene, tBuAc, n-BuMA, MMA, VAc and MA stabilized by (a) the CNC_s and (b) the CNCAs₁₀ particles. The weight percentage of coagulum removed by the filtration step is also given for each sample.



Figure S6: Pictures of the shaped PBUuMA composite at (a) 160°C, and (b) 180°C. Scale bar is 1 cm.

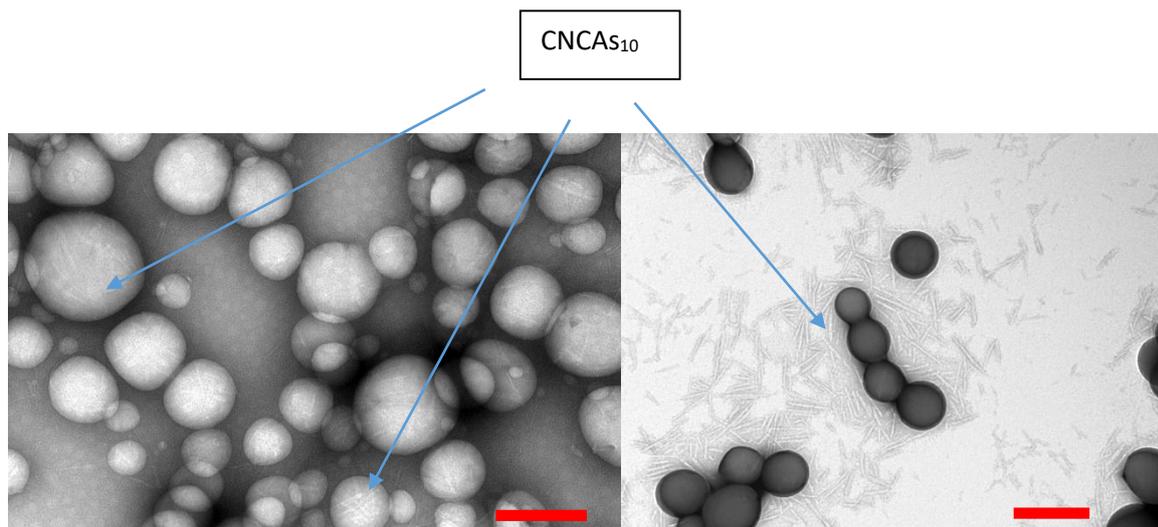


Figure S7: TEM micrography of the PS nanolatex covered by the CNCA_{s10} particles. Scale bar is 300 nm.