Supporting Information (SI)

A highly efficient chemical approach to producing green phosphorylated cellulosic macromolecules

El-Houssaine Ablouh [1], François Brouillette [2], Moha Taourirte[3] , Houssine Sehaqui[1] , Mounir El achaby[1], Ahmed Belfkira[3]*

[1]Materials Science, Energy and Nanoengineering Department (MSN), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), Lot 660 – Hay Moulay Rachid, Benguerir, 43150, Morocco.

[2]Innovations Institute in Ecomaterials, Ecoproducts, and EcoEnergies - Biomass Based (I2E3), Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Box 500 QC G9A 5H7, Canada

[3]Laboratory of Bioorganic and Macromolecular Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences and Technology, Cadi Ayyad University, 40000, Marrakesh, Morocco

*Corresponding author

El-houssaine Ablouh

Email: elhoussaine.ablouh@um6p.ma or lhoussainiblah@gmail.com

Elemental analysis

Phosphorus total content was measured using Inductively coupled plasma optical-emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). PKP Samples were digested using nitric acid in a closed Teflon vessel. The nitrogen amount was measured according Lou et al[1]. At least two measurements were done for each sample.

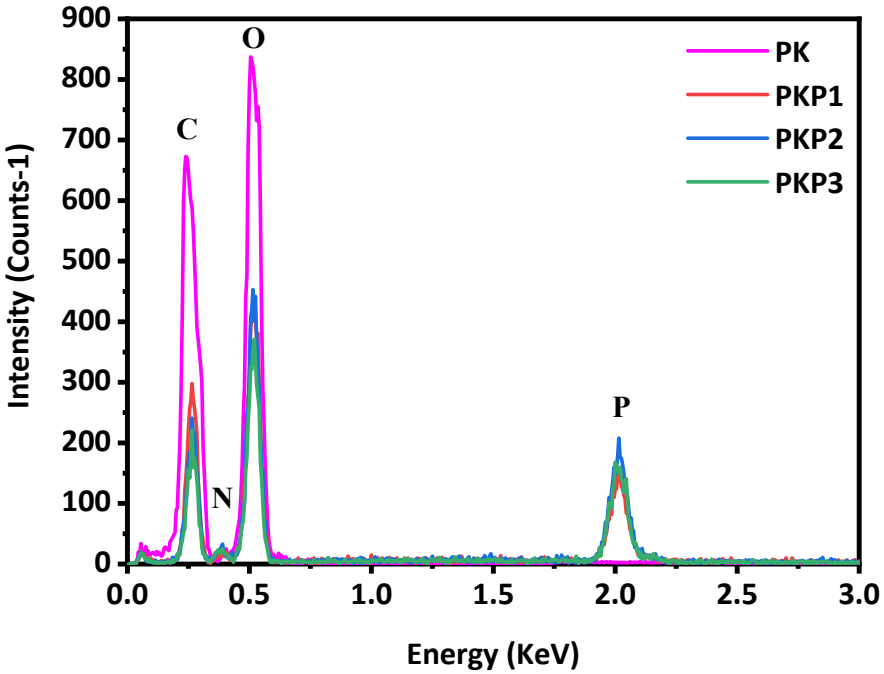

Fig.S1. EDX survey scan spectrum of unmodified and phosphorylated cellulosic fibers samples.

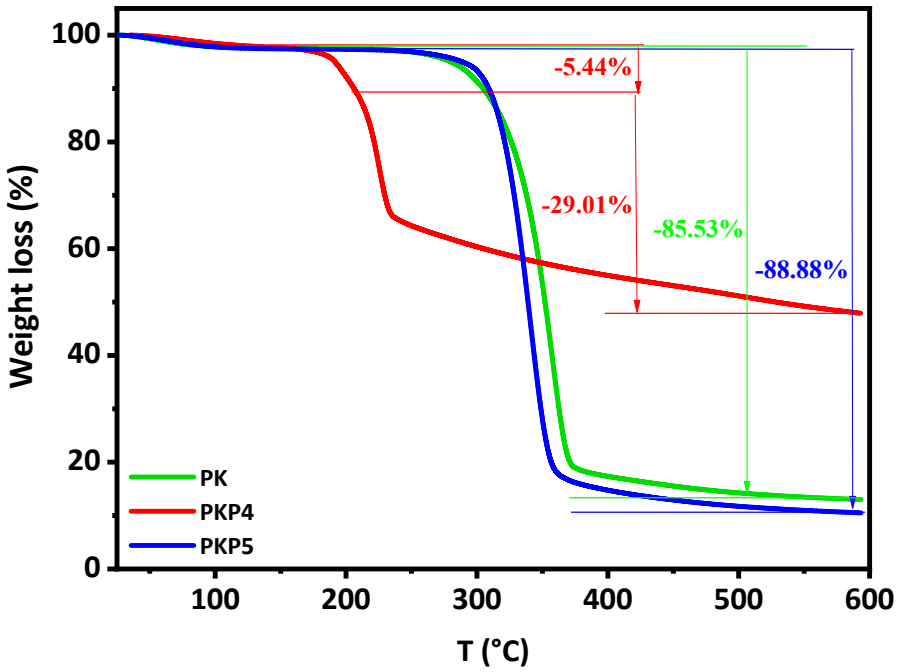

Fig.S2. TG curves of untreated (PK) and treated cellulosic fibers (PKP4 and PKP5).

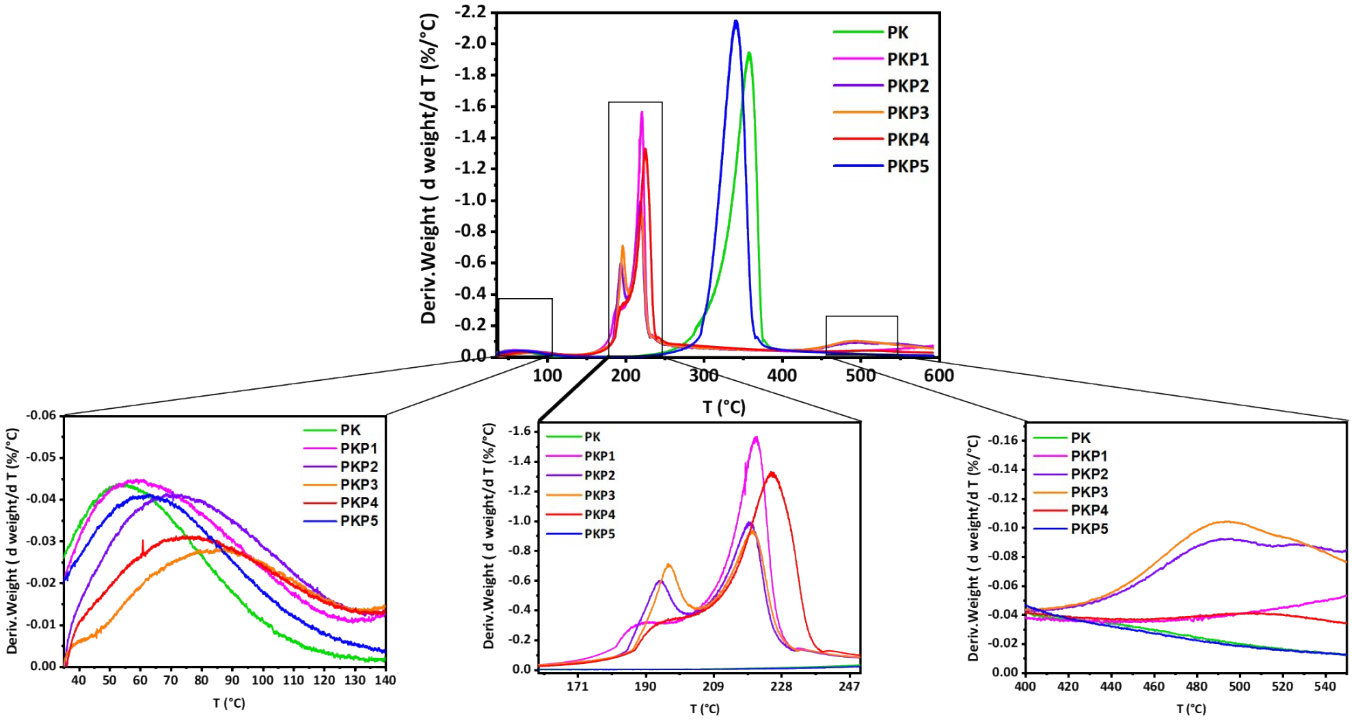

Fig.S3. DTG curves of untreated (PK) and treated cellulosic fibers (PKP1, PKP2, PKP3, PKP4 and PKP5).

References

1 J. Lou, J. Zhang, S. Xu, D. Wang and X. Fan, *Processes*, 2021, **9**, 767.