

Supplementary Information

Nanocellulose from Coconut Midrib used for Antibacterial and Electromagnetic Interference Shielding Applications

Joshua Jose and Vinod T. P.*

Department of Chemistry, CHRIST University, Bengaluru 560029, India

E-mail: vinod.tp@christuniversity.in

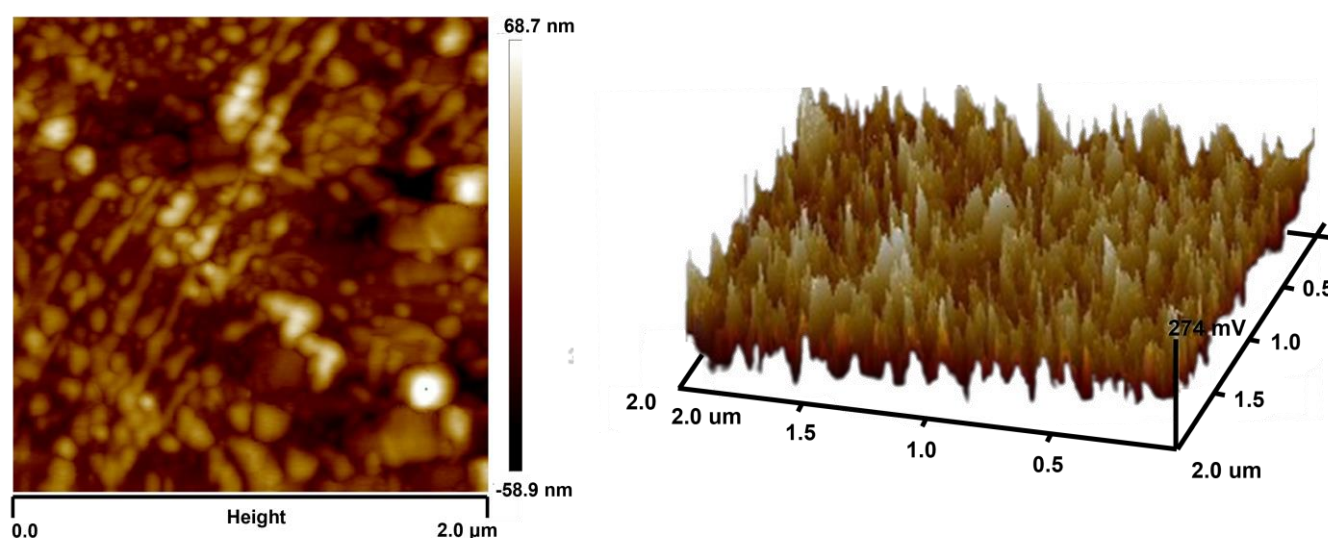


Figure S1. The 2D and 3D AFM images of coconut midrib nanocellulose. The average diameter of the particles was found to be 88 nm from the AFM analysis.

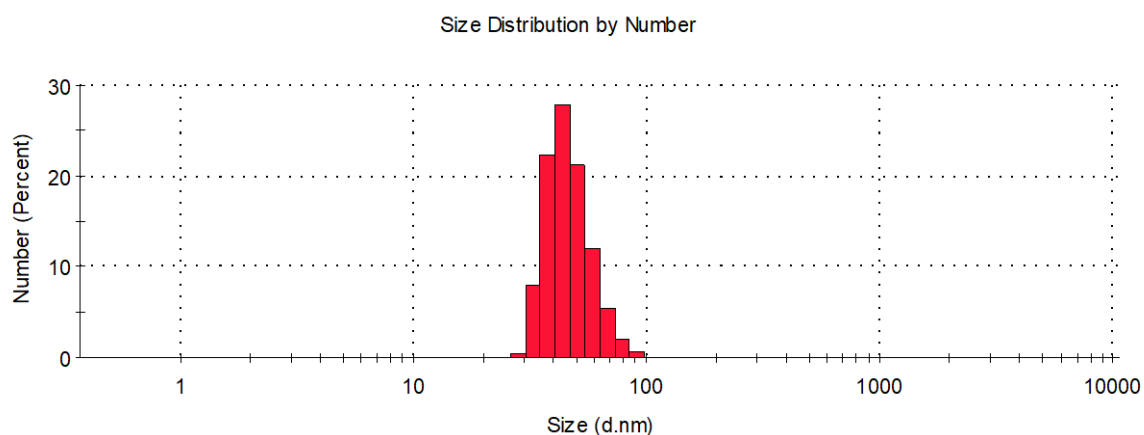


Figure S2. DLS analysis of Coconut midrib cellulose nanomaterial. (Average particle size is around 63.17 nm).

Results

	Mean (mV)	Area (%)	St Dev (mV)
Zeta Potential (mV): -35.8	Peak 1: -40.0	83.7	7.81
Zeta Deviation (mV): 12.5	Peak 2: -12.7	16.3	4.90
Conductivity (mS/cm): 0.0609	Peak 3: 0.00	0.0	0.00
Result quality Good			

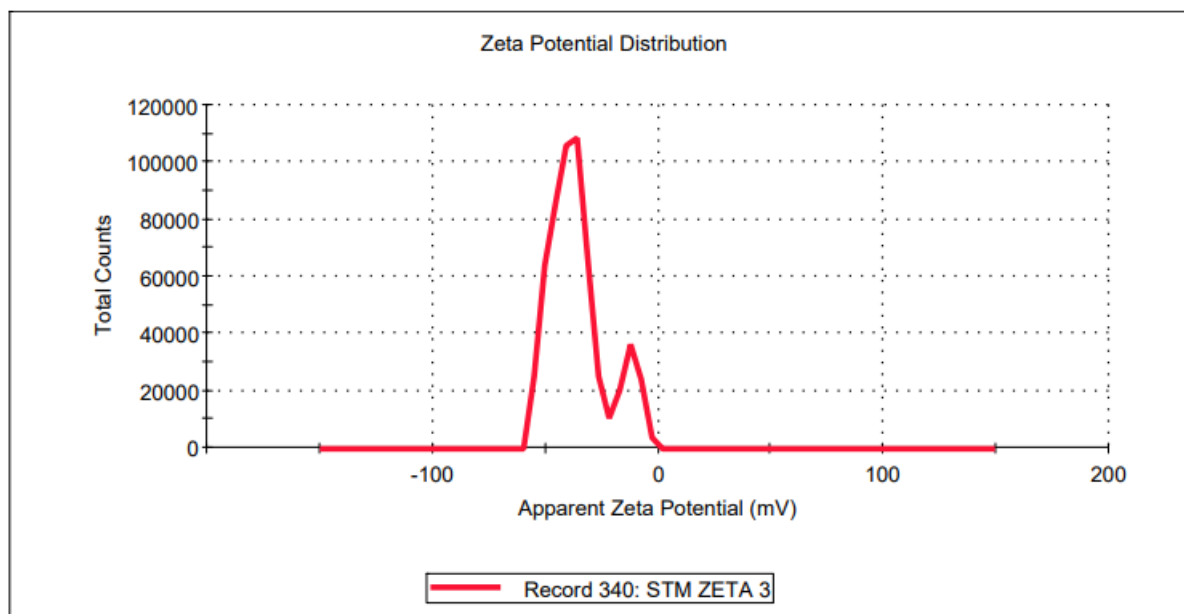


Figure S3. Zeta potential of Coconut midrib cellulose nanomaterial.

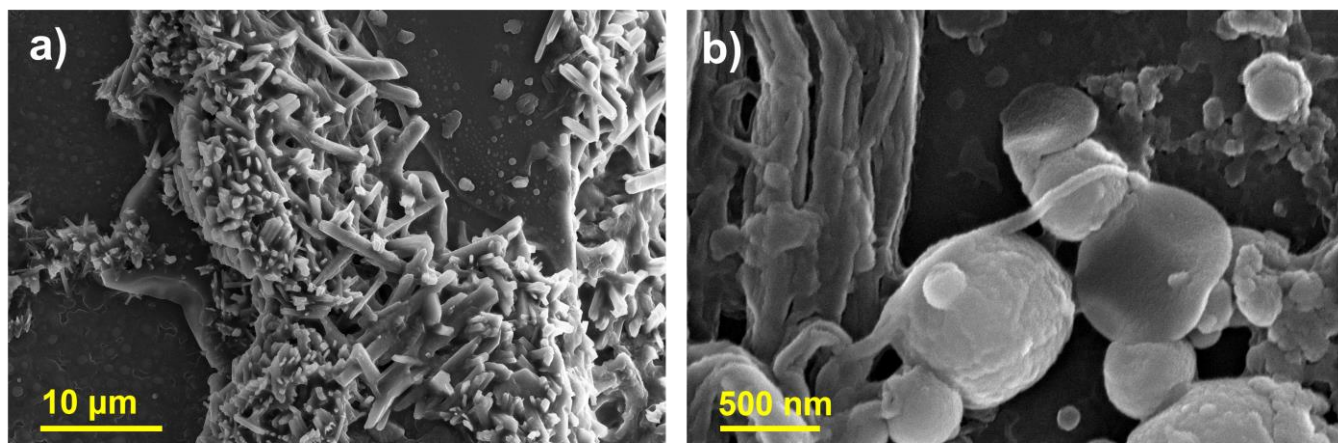


Figure S4. SEM images of coconut midrib nanocellulose a) Scale bar: 10 μm and b) Scale bar: 500 nm.

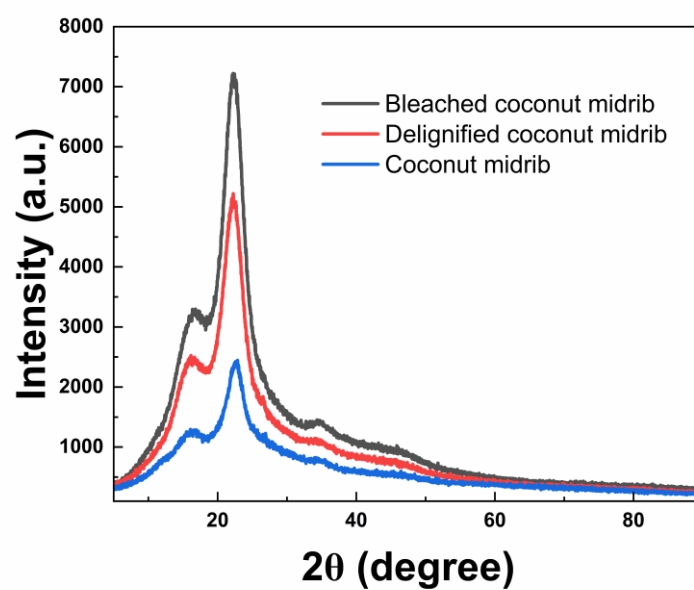


Figure S5. XRD plot of coconut midrib, delignified coconut midrib and bleached coconut midrib.

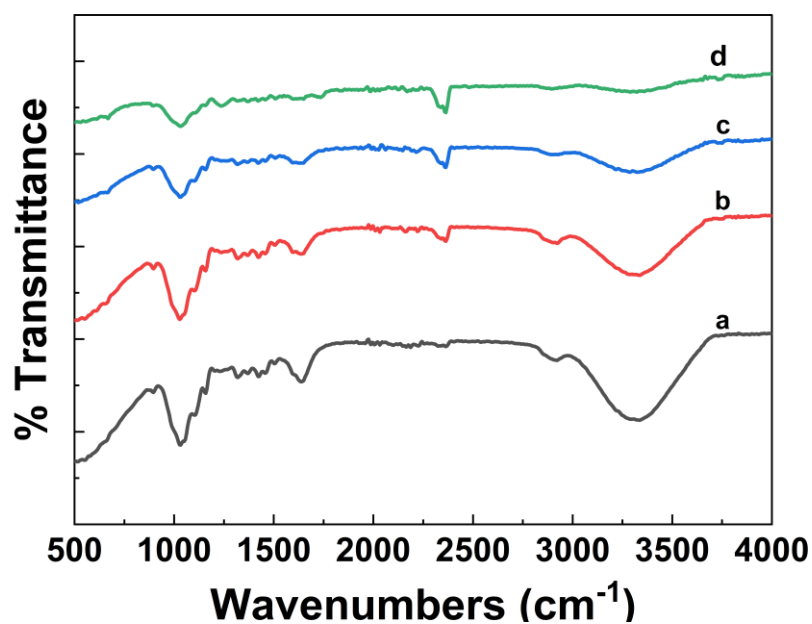


Figure S6. FTIR plots of a) raw coconut midrib, b) delignified coconut midrib, c) coconut midrib after first bleaching and d) coconut midrib after second bleaching.

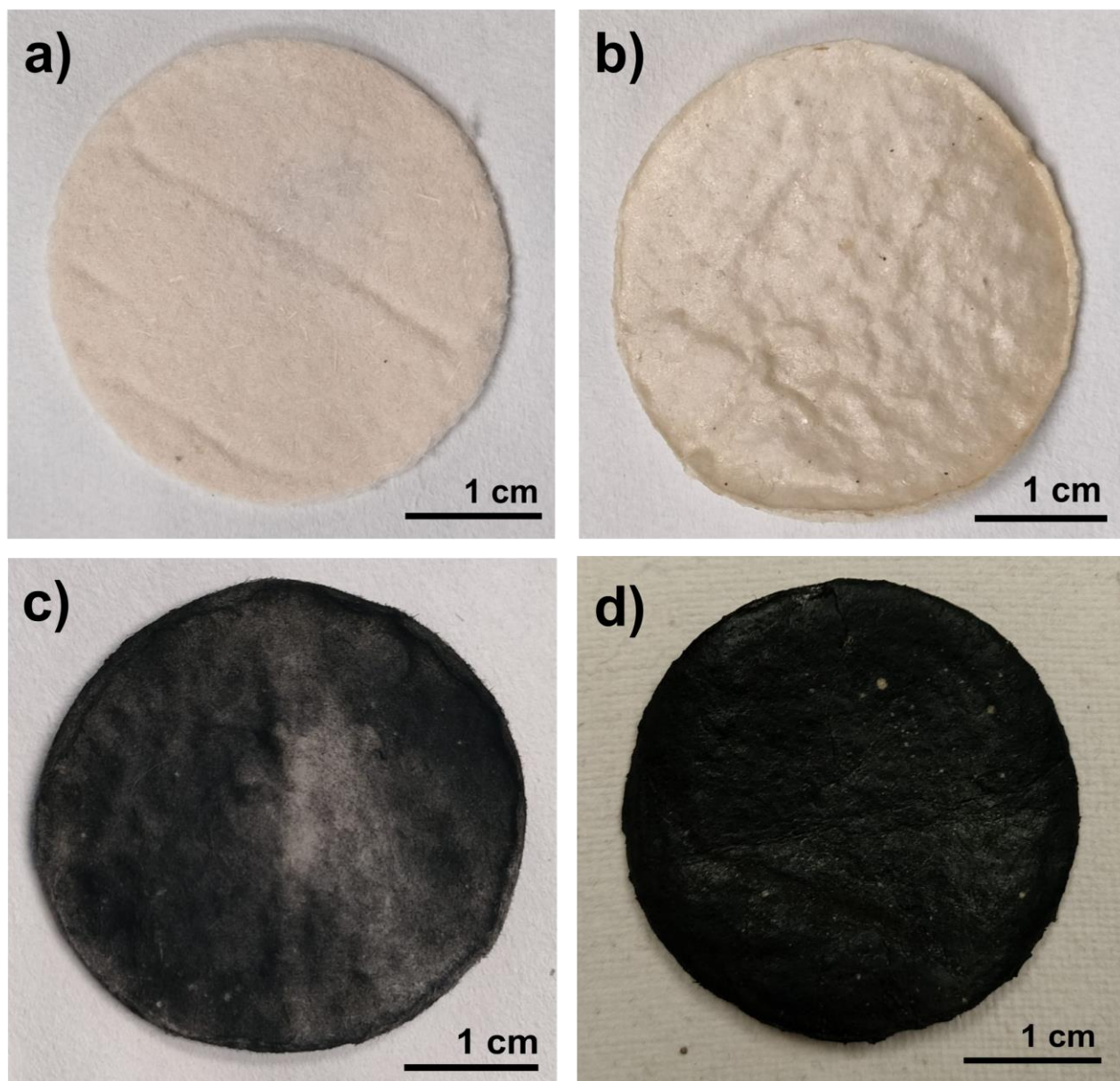


Figure S7. Digital photographs of nanopaper. a) CN nanopaper b) CN/CS nanopaper c) CN/PPy nanopaper and d) CNP/CS/PPy nanopaper (Scale bar: 1cm, in all the images).

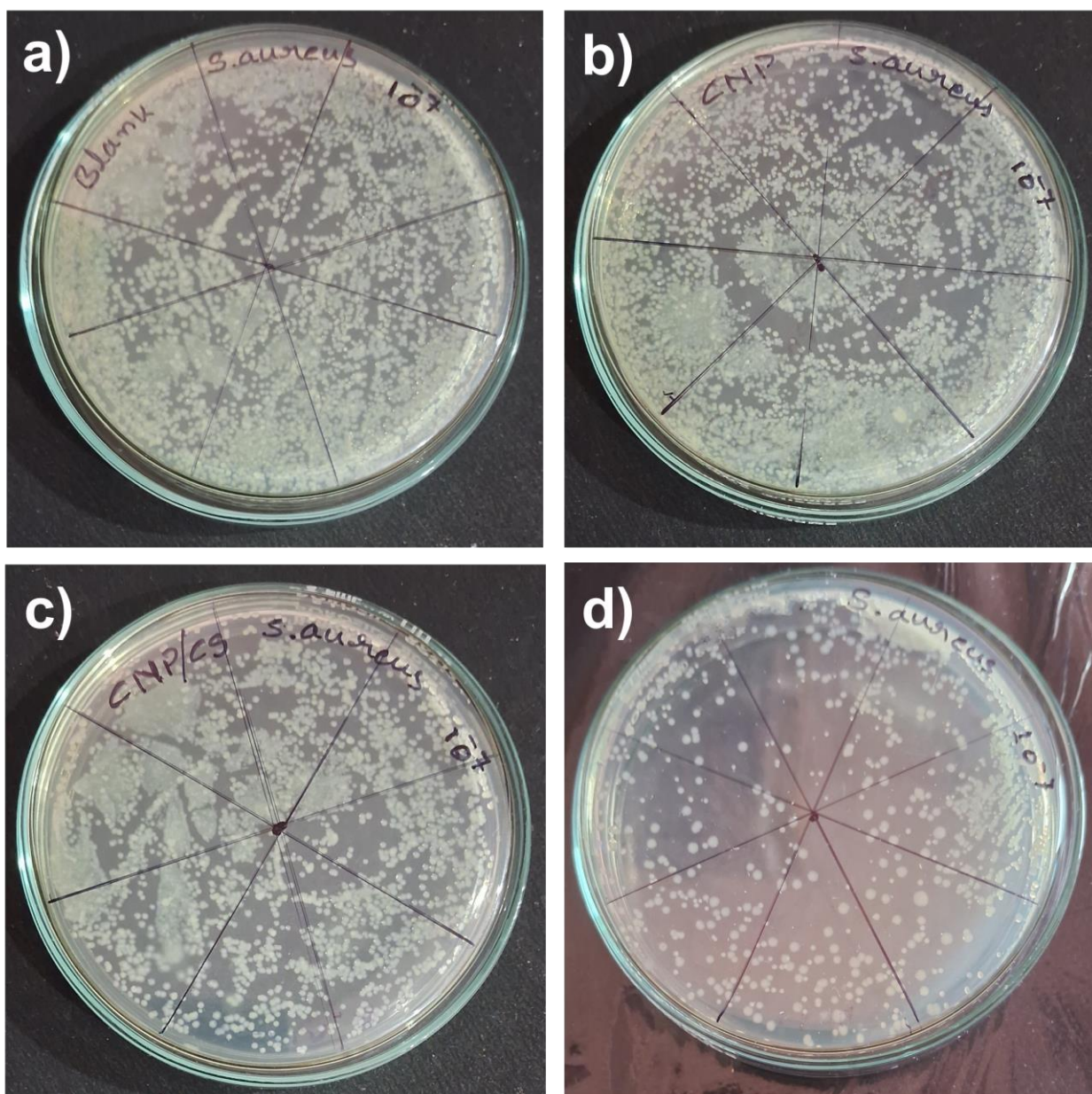


Figure S8. The images of antibacterial study depicting inhibition zones (gram positive *Staphylococcus aureus*) a) Blank, b) CN, c) CN/CS and d) CN/CS/PPy.

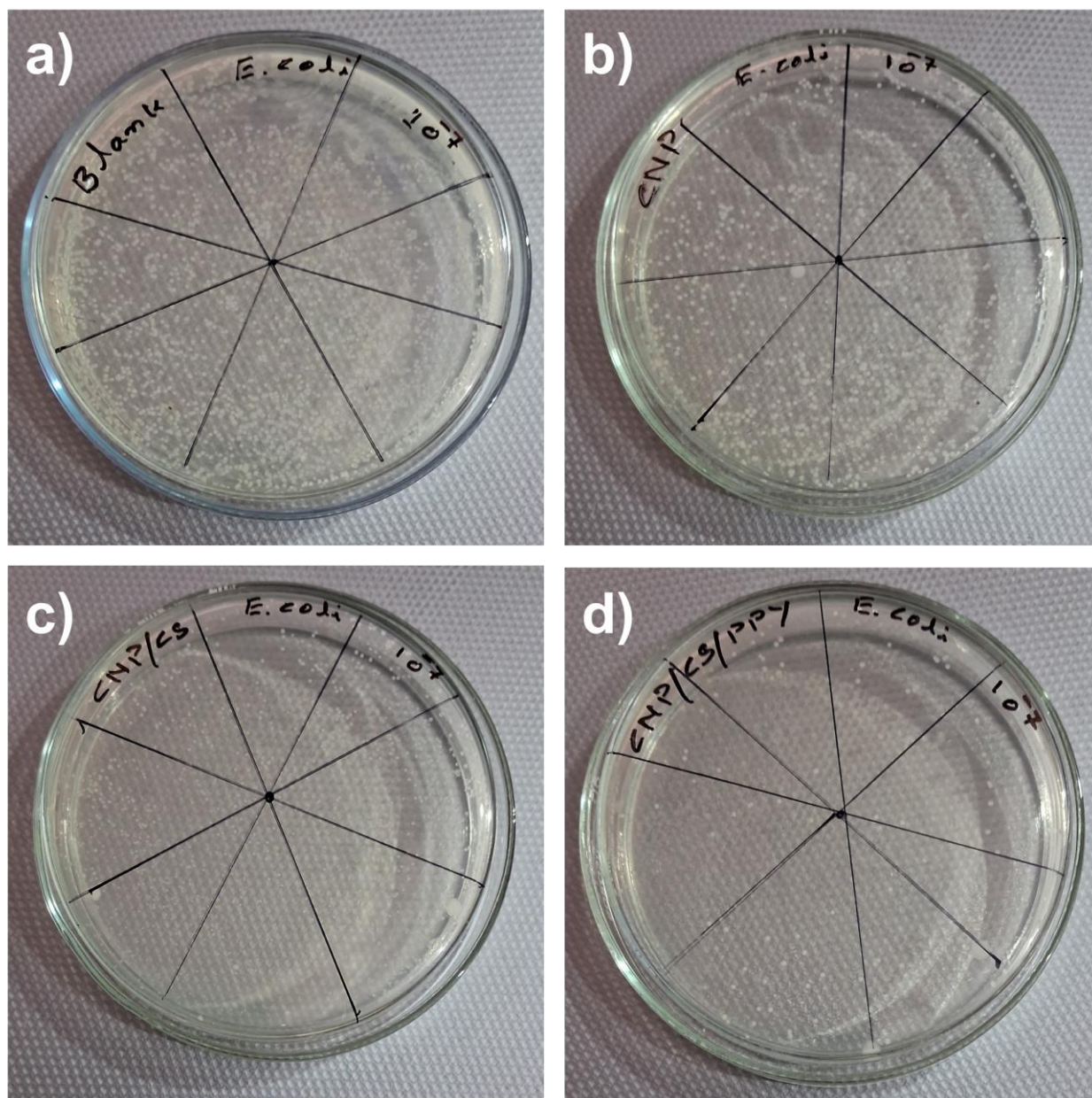


Figure S9. The images of antibacterial study depicting inhibition zones (gram-negative *E. coli*.) a) Blank, b) CN, c) CN/CS and d) CN/CS/PPy.

Table S1. Tensile strength data of CN, CN/CS, CN/PPy and CN/CS/PPy films.

Samples	CN	CN/CS	CN/PPy	CN/CS/PPy
Strength (MPa)	88.18	124.75	80.69	115.56

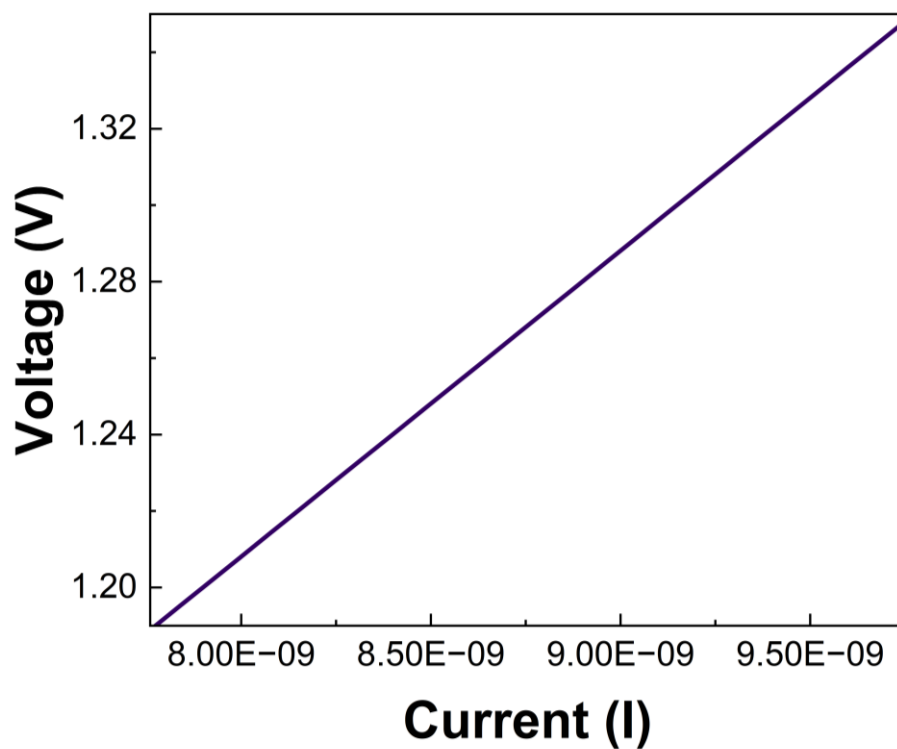


Figure S10. Current (I) vs Voltage (V) plot of Coconut midrib nanopaper/Chitosan/Polypyrrole (CN/CS/Py).

The current vs voltage graph is plotted to find the resistance (R) of the sample. The resistance value is used to calculate the sheet resistance (R_s) with the formula $R_s = \pi R / \ln 2$

The conductivity (ρ) of the film can be thus calculated using the equation. $\rho = 1/R_s \cdot t$

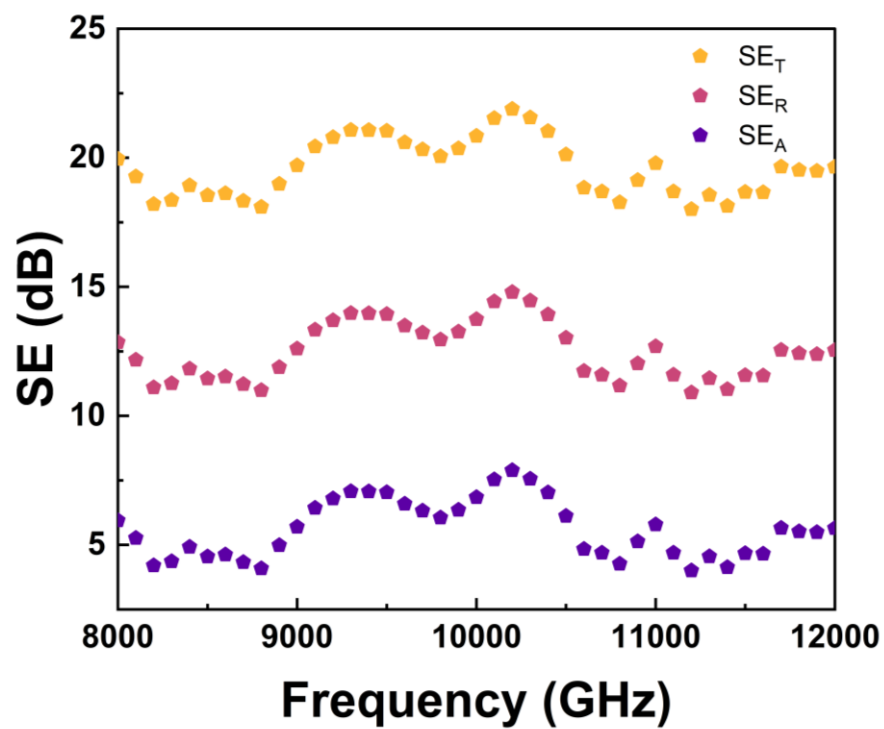


Figure S11. The SE_T, SE_A and SE_R values of CN/CS/PPy film.