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## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI):**

## Flexible and monolithic zinc oxide bionanocomposite foams by a bacterial cellulose mediated approach for antibacterial applications

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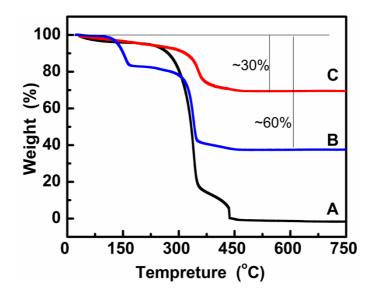
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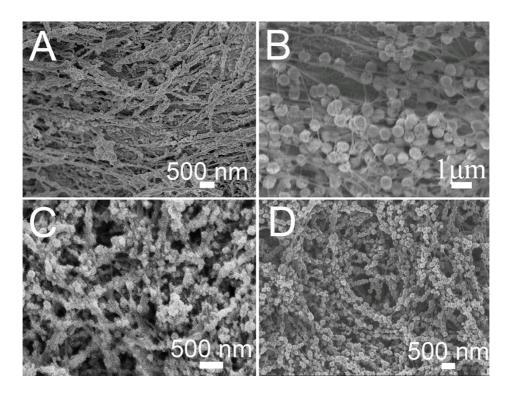
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**Figure S1.** Thermal gravimetric analysis: (A) BC aerogel. (B) ZnO/BC foam with 40 wt% ZnO obtained after 3 h of autoclaving at 85 °C. (C) The ZnO/BC foam with 70 wt% ZnO after 6 h of autoclaving at 85 °C.



**Figure S2.** (A) A ZnO/BC foam obtained from solvothermal crystallization using the residual ethanol/hexamine of Step 2. (B) A ZnO/BC foam obtained by one-pot solvothermal crystallization according to the specified stoichiometry. (C) A ZnO/BC foam obtained using *iso*-propanol in place of ethanol. (D) A ZnO/BC foam obtained by refluxing in ethanol and crystallization in water/hexamine under autogenous pressure conditions.

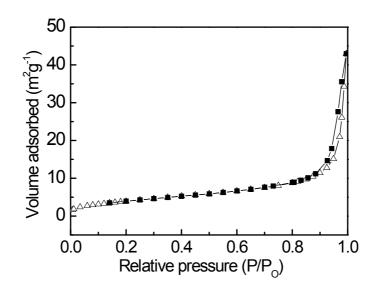
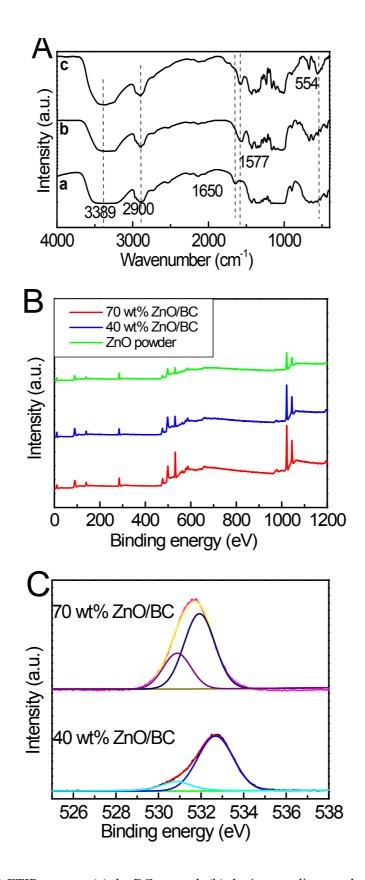


Figure S3. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherm of the ZnO powder.



**Figure S4.** (A) FTIR spectra: (a) the BC aerogel; (b) the intermediate product of Step 1; (c) the ZnO/BC foam showing the increasing intensities of the peaks at 554 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1577 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and weakening absorption at 1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>. (B) XPS survey spectra of the ZnO powder, 40 wt% ZnO/BC foam and 70 wt% ZnO/BC foam. (C) Deconvoluted XPS peaks of O 1s of the 40 wt% ZnO/BC foam and 70 wt% ZnO/BC foam.