

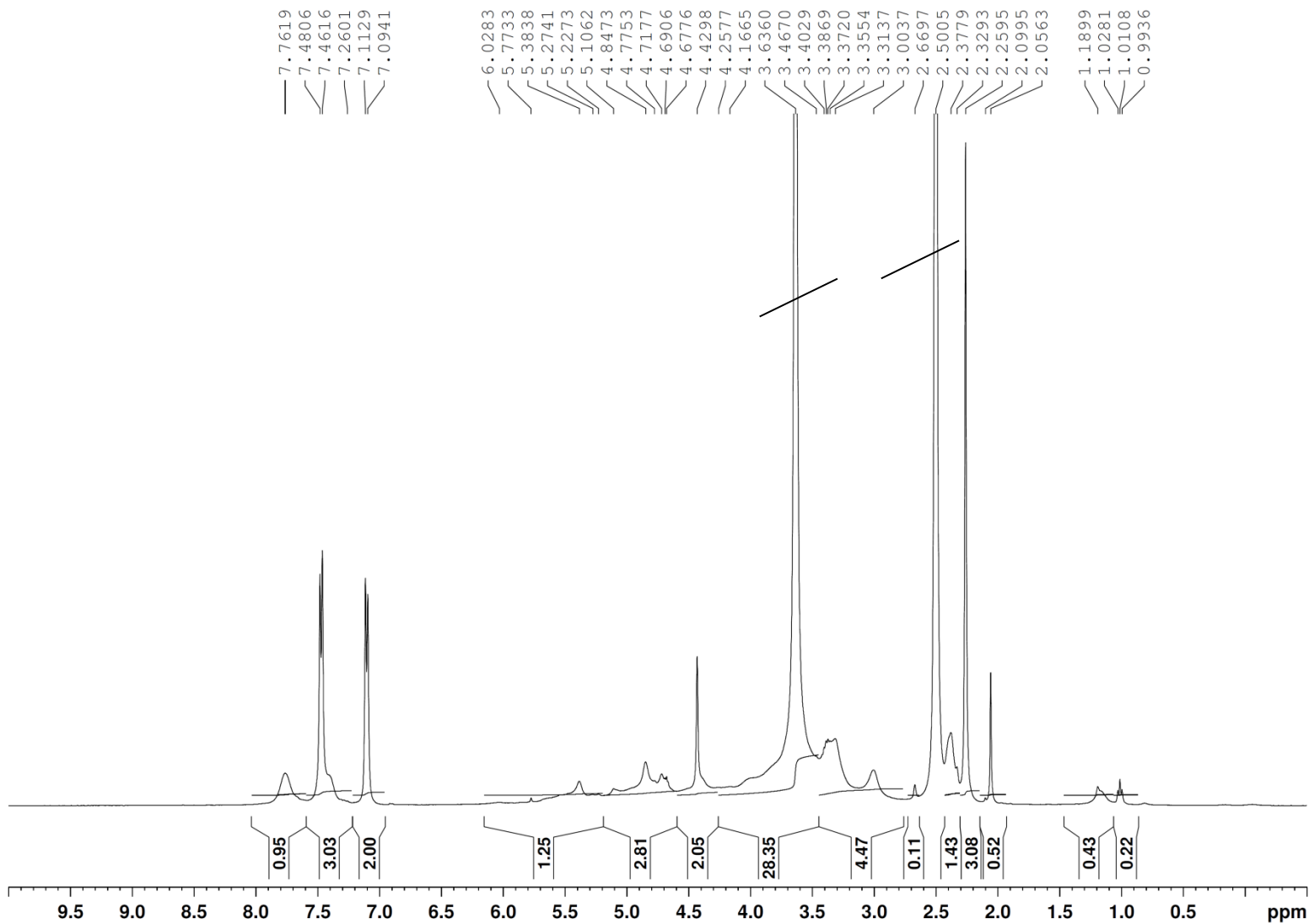
## Tosylcellulose synthesis in aqueous medium

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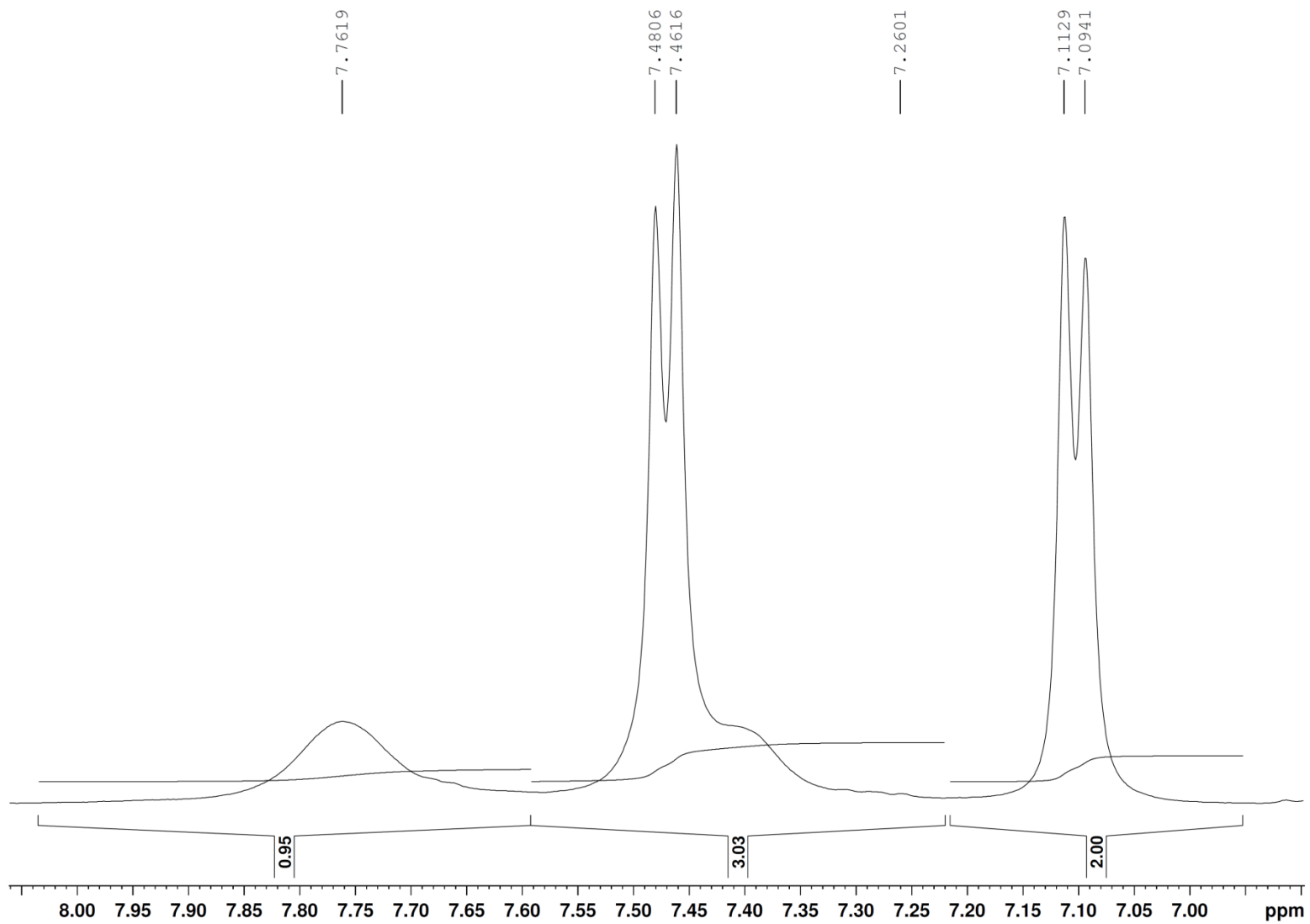
### Complementary Data:

NMR Data of compound with DS: 0.97 (entry 7 table 1).

P8 dans DMSO-d6/LiCl - Spectre RMN 1H  
Service de RMN - Universite de Limoges

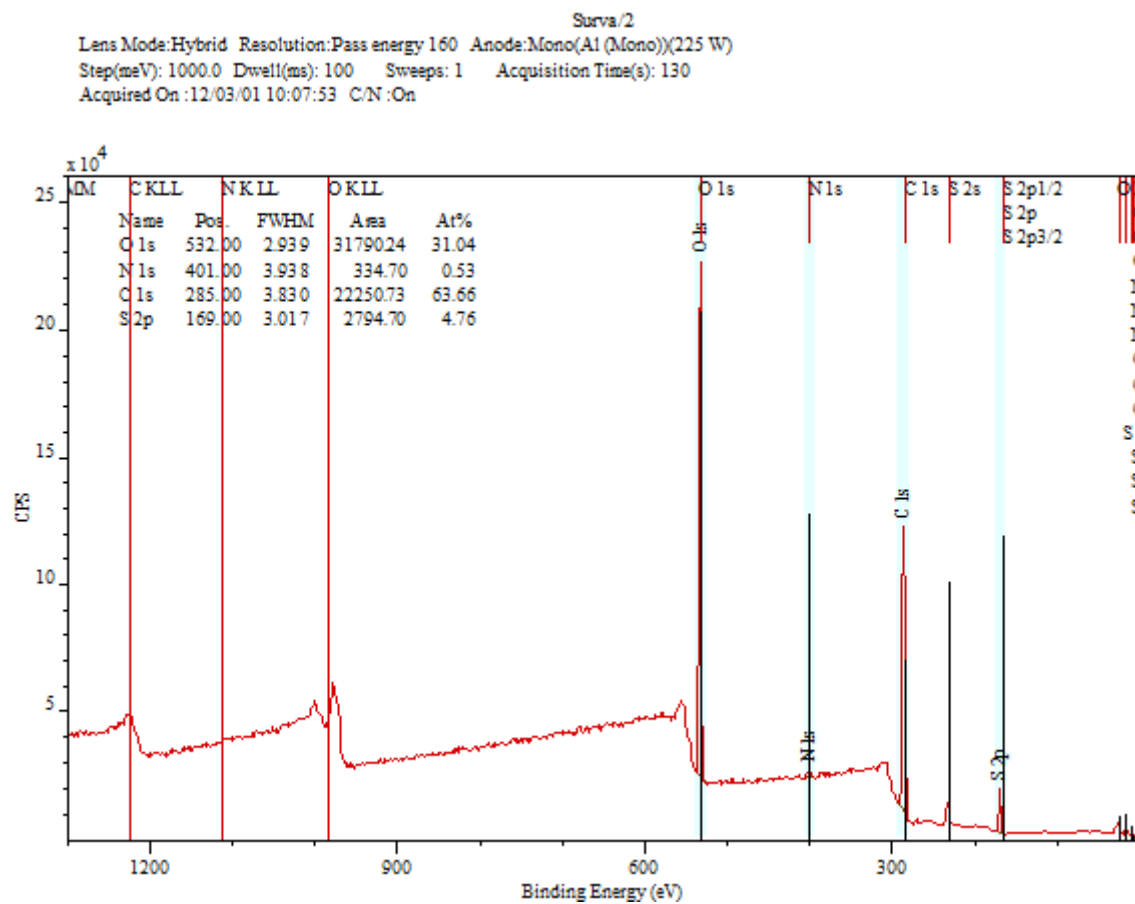


P8 dans DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>/LiCl - Spectre RMN 1H  
Service de RMN - Université de Limoges

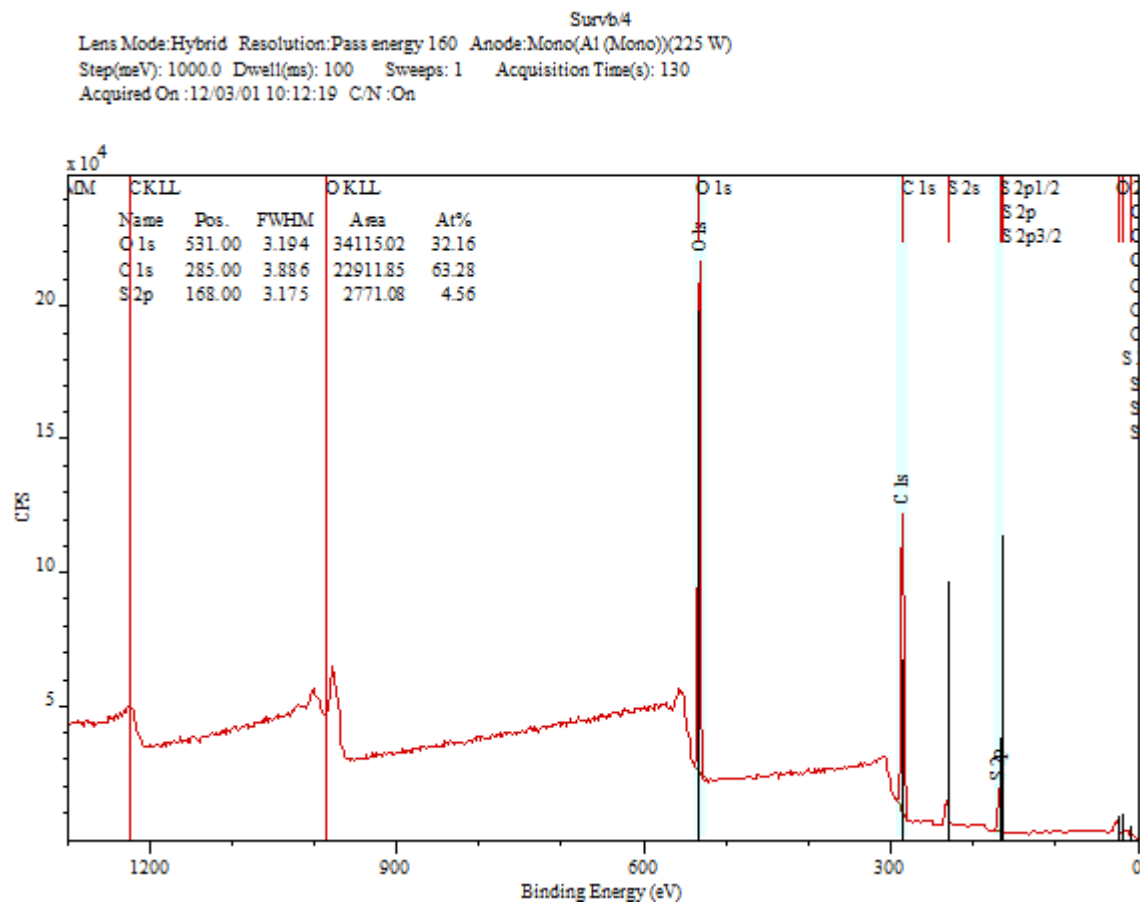


XPS Data of the same compound with a DS of: 0.96 (entry 7 table 1).

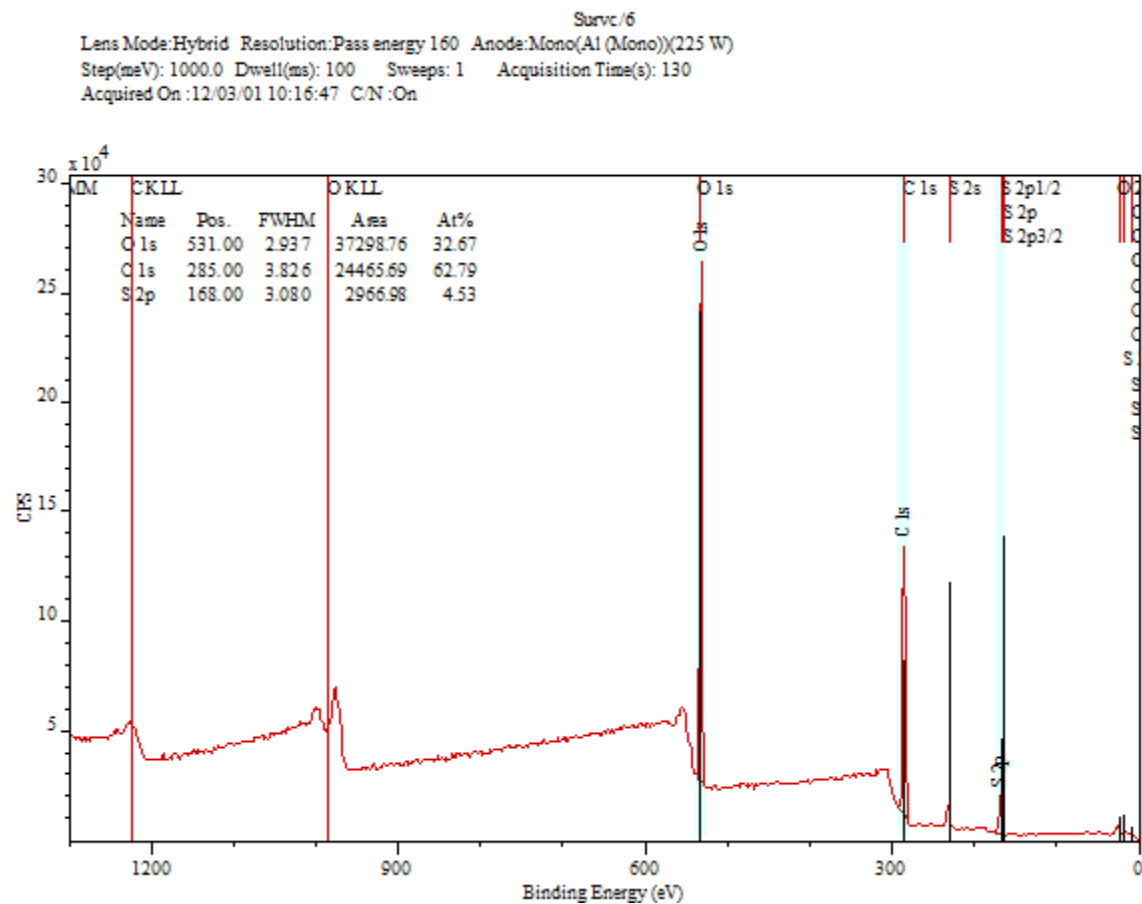
First measure point:



Second measure point:

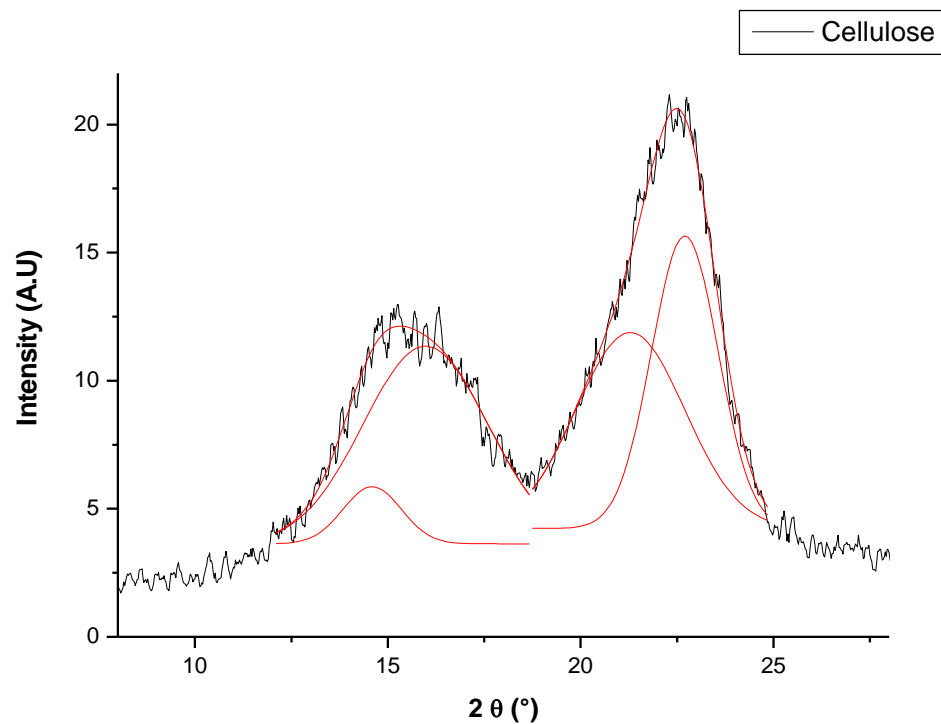


Third measure point:



DRX measurements Information:

Example of DRX spectra deconvolution:



```
Data: Data1_A
Model: Gauss

Chi^2/DoF = 0.23634
R^2 = 0.99084

y0 4.23257 ±1.08907
xc1 22.70216 ±0.02527
w1 1.72661 ±0.25165
A1 24.71418 ±18.8747
xc2 21.28608 ±1.06636
w2 2.82333 ±1.29396
A2 27.06676 ±27.24676
```

Debye-Scherrer equation :

$$L_{hkl} = \frac{K \times \lambda}{\Delta\theta \times \cos(\theta)}$$

$L_{hkl}$  is the crystallite size in the direction perpendicular to plane with hkl as Miller index.  $\lambda$  is the X-ray wavelength.  $\Delta\theta$  is the half-width of the diffraction peak.

Estimation of degree of crystallinity:

$$CI = \frac{I_{002} - I_{am}}{I_{002}} \times 100 \quad \text{Or} \quad CI = \frac{A_{002}}{A_{002} + A_{am}} \times 100 \quad (I \text{ and } A \text{ are the intensity and the area of the diffraction peak}).$$