

Electronic Supplementary Information

Ultralight, Elastic, Cost-effective and Highly Recyclable Superabsorbent from Microfibrillated Cellulose Fiber for Oil Spillage Cleanup

Sha Wang^a, Xinwen Peng^a, Linxin Zhong^{*,a}, Jiewen Tan^a, Shuangshuang Jing^a,
Xuefei Cao^a, Wei Chen^a, Chuanfu Liu^a, Runcang Sun^{*,a,b}

^a State Key Laboratory of Pulp and Paper Engineering, South China University of
Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China

^b Beijing Key Laboratory of Lignocellulosic Chemistry, Beijing Forestry University,
Beijing 100083, China

(Linxin Zhong) E-mail address: lxzhong0611@scut.edu.cn.

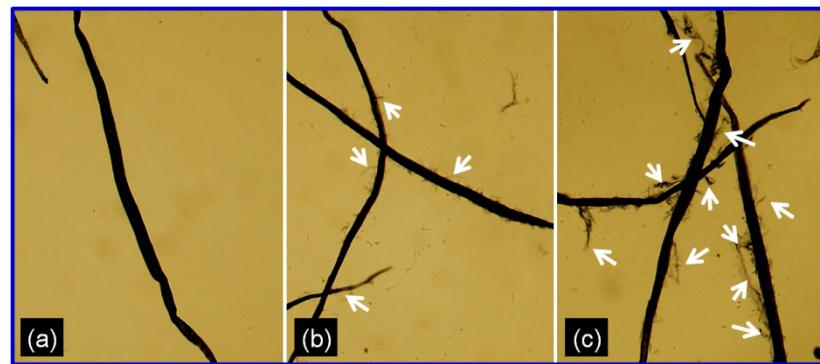


Figure S1. Optical microscope photographs of a) MCF0, b) MCF3000, and c) MCF6000.

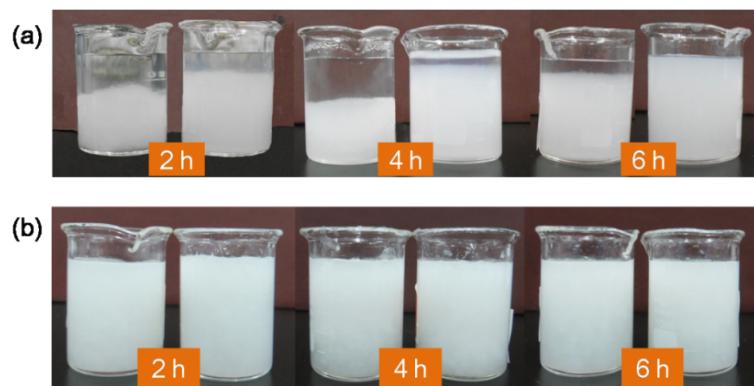


Figure S2. Snapshots of cellulose fiber suspensions with concentrations of a) 0.5% and b) 2.0%. The left one of each two beakers represented MPF0, and the right one was MPF6000.

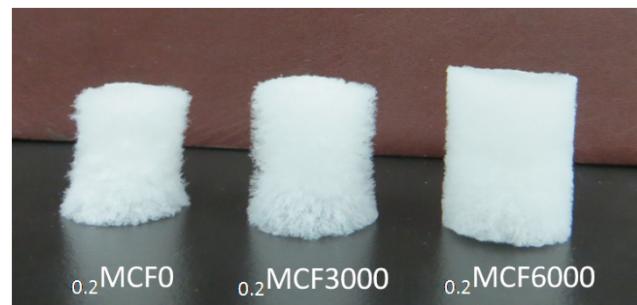


Figure S3. The morphology comparison of MCF sponges with different microfibrillation degree.

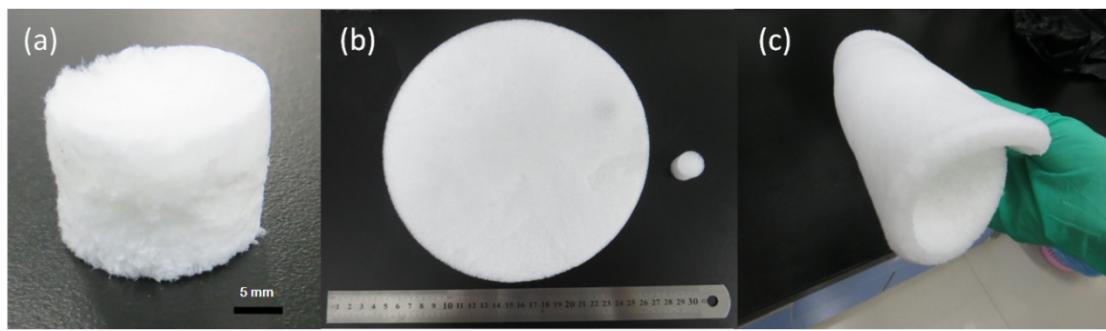


Figure S4. Photographs of $_{0.2}$ MCF6000 sponges: a) small scale, b) large scale, and c) flexibility demonstration of sponge.

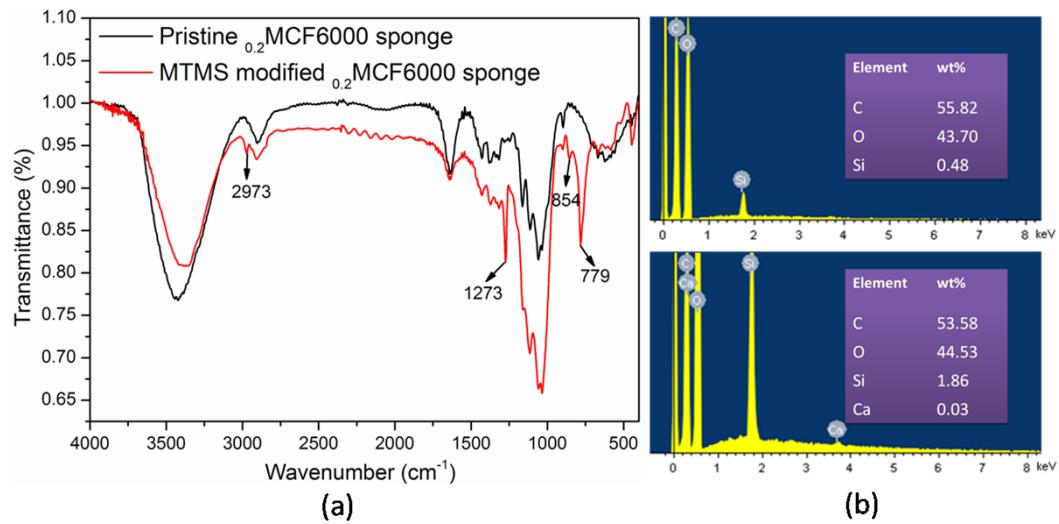


Figure S5. FTIR spectra of MTMS modified $_{0.2}$ MCF6000 sponges (a) and the EDS spectrum of pristine $_{0.2}$ MCF6000 sponge (b, top) and hydrophobic $_{0.2}$ MCF6000 sample (b, bottom).