

Supporting Information

Conductive carbon microfibers derived from wet-spun lignin/nanocellulose hydrogels

Ling Wang,[†] Mariko Ago,[§] Maryam Borghei,[†] Amal Ishaq,[†] Anastassios C. Papageorgiou,[‡] Meri Lundahl,[†] and Orlando J. Rojas^{,†}*

[†]Department of Bioproducts and Biosystems, Aalto University, P.O. Box 16300, 00076 Aalto, Finland

[§]Department of Chemical and Paper Engineering, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo MI 49008-5200, USA

[‡]Turku Centre for Biotechnology, University of Turku and Åbo Akademi University, 20520 Turku, Finland

* Orlando J. Rojas. Email: orlando.rojas@aalto.fi Tel: +358 505124227.

This Supporting Information document contains five figures in five (5) pages:

Figure S1. Magnified SEM images from the surface of the cellulose/lignin microfibers.

Figure S2. Azimuthal profiles of (200) reflection obtained from WAXS diagram of lignin/cellulose composite microfibers.

Figure S3. Stress-strain curve of TOCNF microfibers coagulated from acetone under same wet spinning conditions as TOCNF coagulated from CaCl₂.

Figure S4. Mechanical properties of C/L70c and a image of bended carbon microfibers.

Figure S5. Raman spectra for CMF from different precursors.

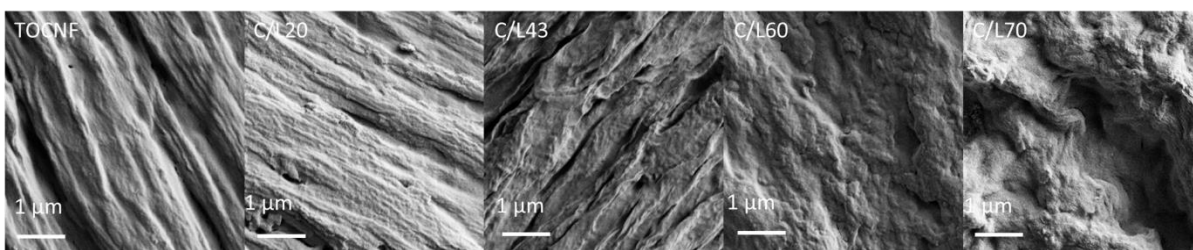


Figure S1. Magnified SEM images from the surface of the cellulose/lignin microfibers.

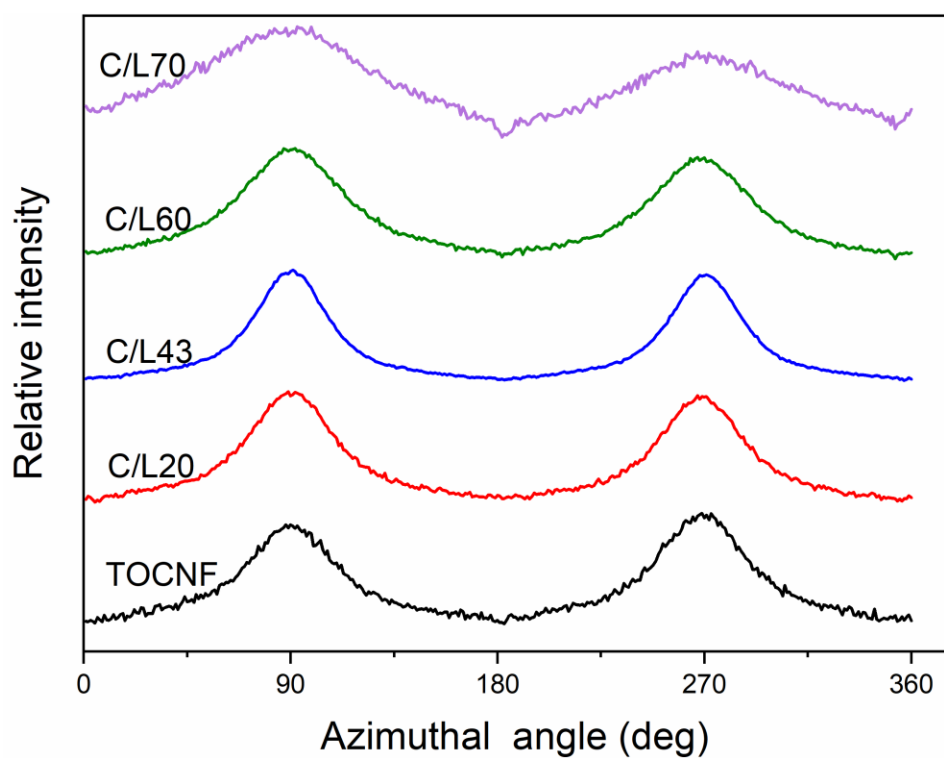


Figure S2. Azimuthal profiles of (200) reflection obtained from WAXS diagram of lignin/cellulose composite microfibers.

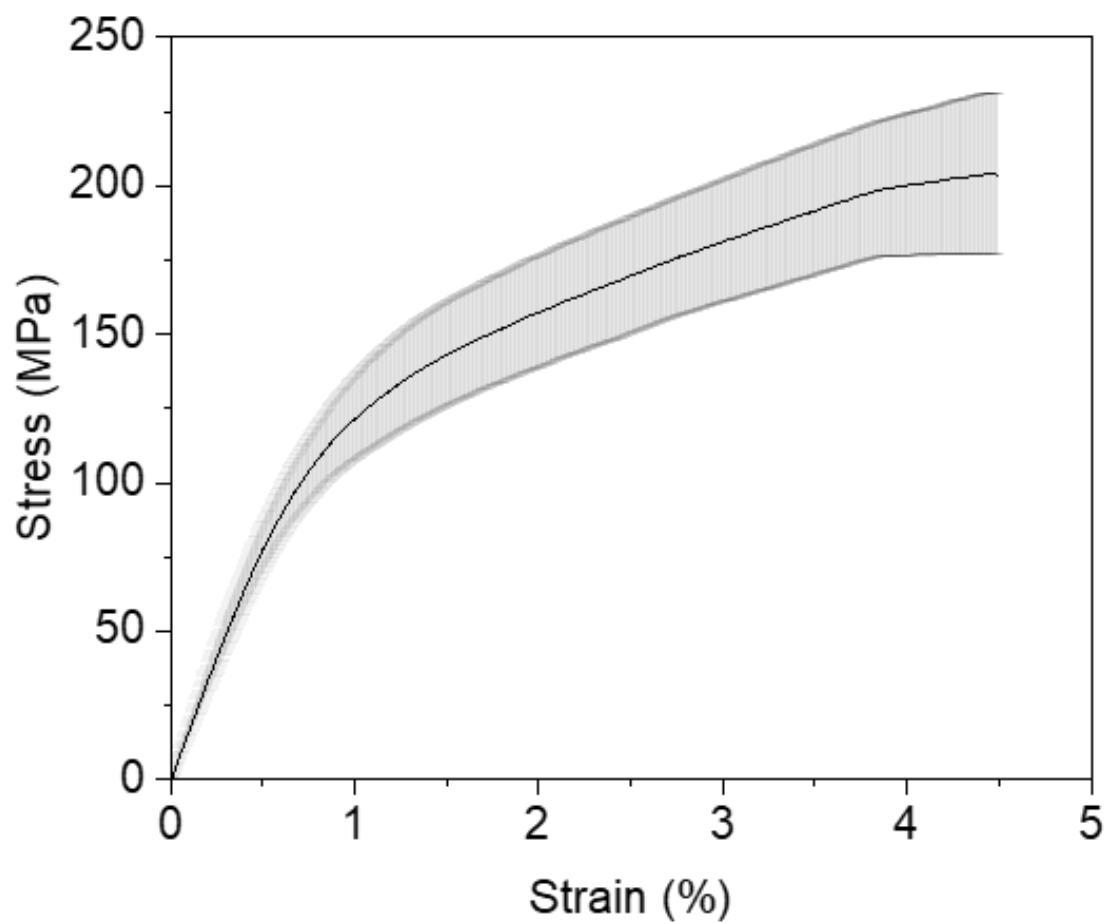


Figure S3. Stress-strain curve of TOCNF microfibers coagulated from acetone under same wet spinning conditions as TOCNF coagulated from CaCl_2 .

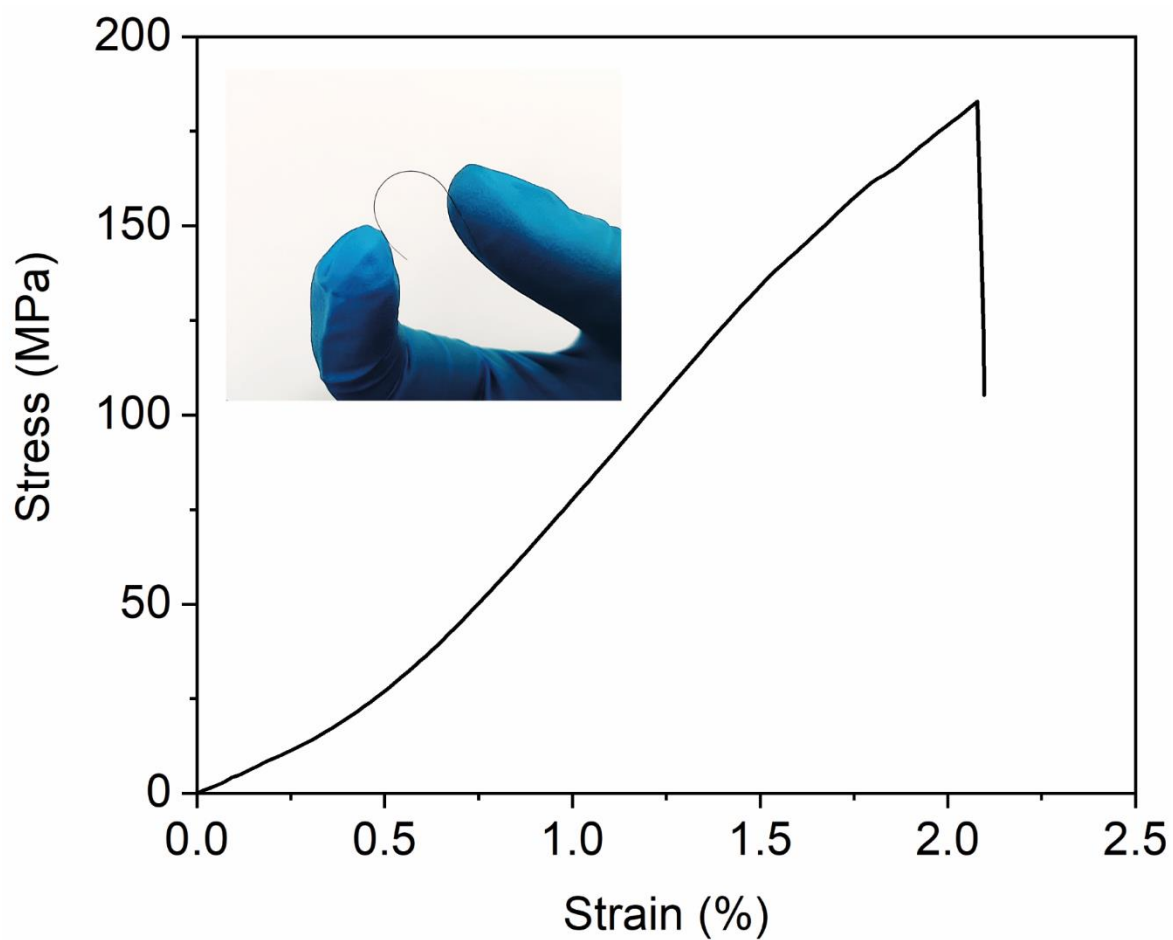


Figure S4. Mechanical properties of C/L70c. Inset is a bended 3 cm long CMF.

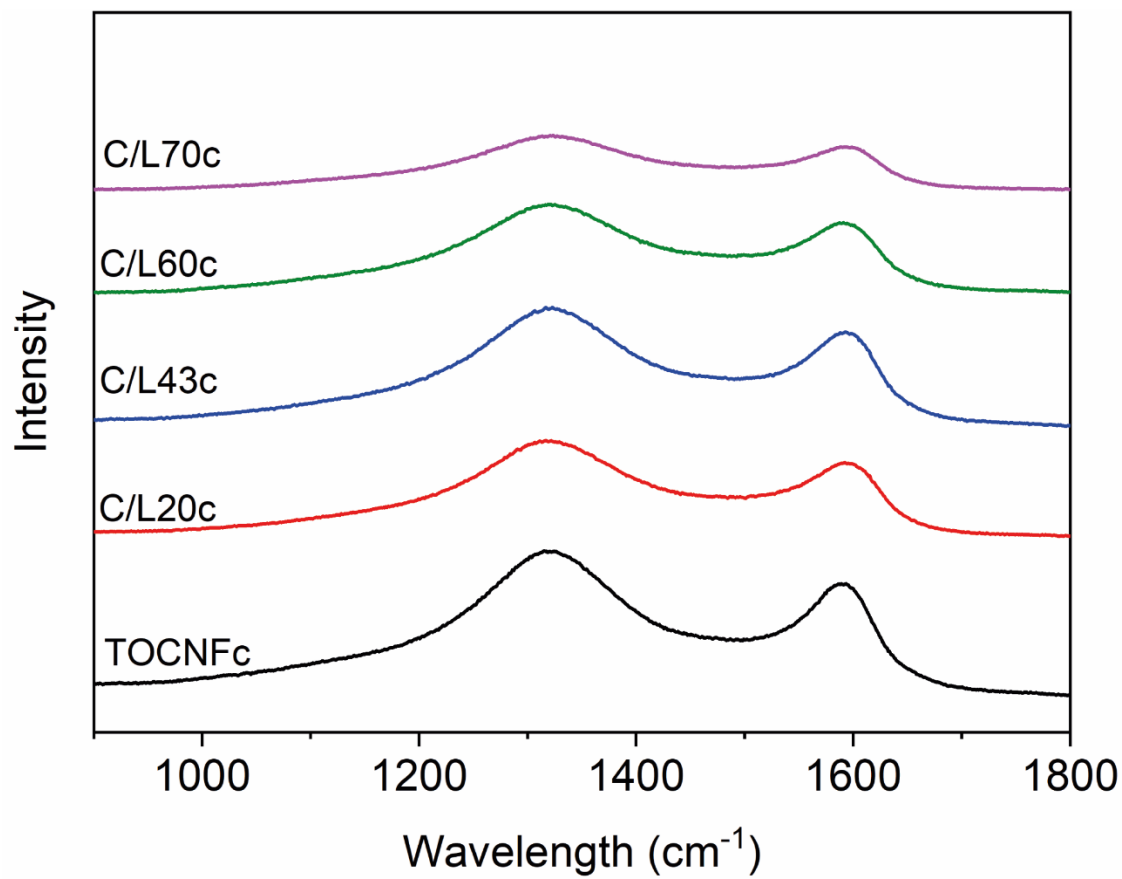


Figure S5. Raman spectra for CMF from different precursors.