Supplementary Material for

Mussel-Inspired Design of a Carbon Fiber -Cellulosic Polymer Interface Towards Engineered Biobased Carbon Fiber Reinforced Composites

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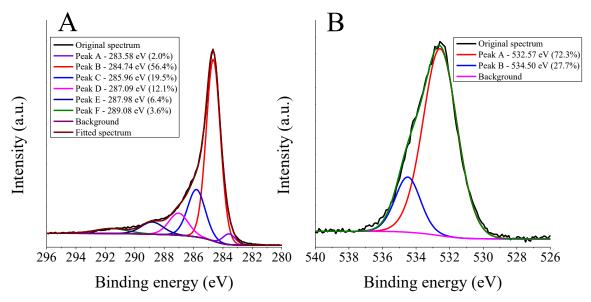


Figure. S1. C1s (A) and O1s (B) X-ray photoelectron spectra recorded on a control carbon fiber sample, which was treated the same way as PDA-modified carbon fibers without reagent added (only Tris buffer). The percentage values (%) in parentheses next to the binding energies indicate the contribution of the corresponding peak area to the total peak area.

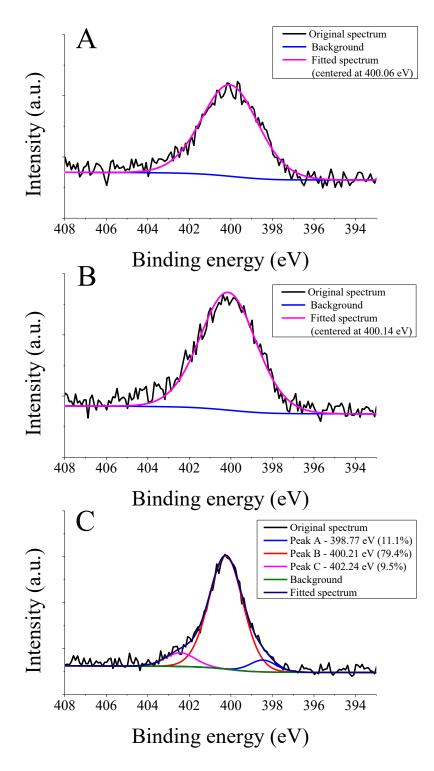


Figure S2. N1s X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) recorded on carbon fiber samples (A) as received from the supplier (Zoltek PX35), (B) on a control sample (treated the same way as PDA-modified carbon fibers without reagent added, i.e. only Tris buffer) and (C) on carbon fiber samples containing polydopamine on the surface following 24 h deposition time. The percentage values (%) in parentheses next to the binding energies indicate the contribution of the corresponding peak area to the total peak area.

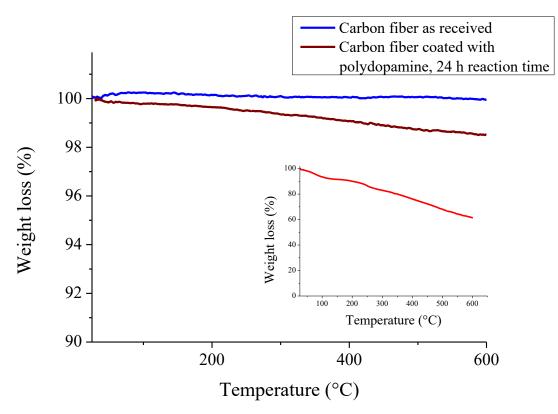


Figure S3. Thermogravimetric (TGA) curves recorded under nitrogen atmosphere. Inset shows the result of the TGA analysis for polydopamine.

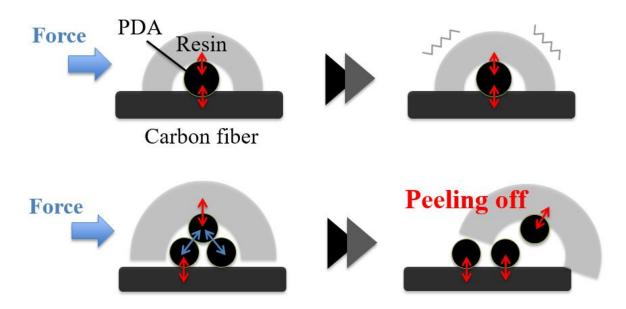


Figure S4. Schematic representation of the suggested peeling-off mechanism explaining the results of the microdroplet experiments.

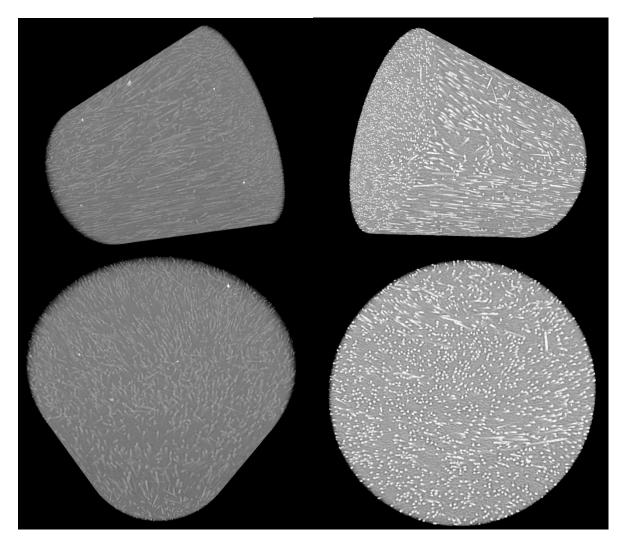


Figure S5. X-ray computed tomography images of the short carbon fiber reinforced composites containing control carbon fiber (left images) and carbon fiber with polydopamine on the surface after 24 h reaction time (right images). In case of control samples the fibers were treated the same way as modified samples without dopamine added to the solution (24 h treatment time).

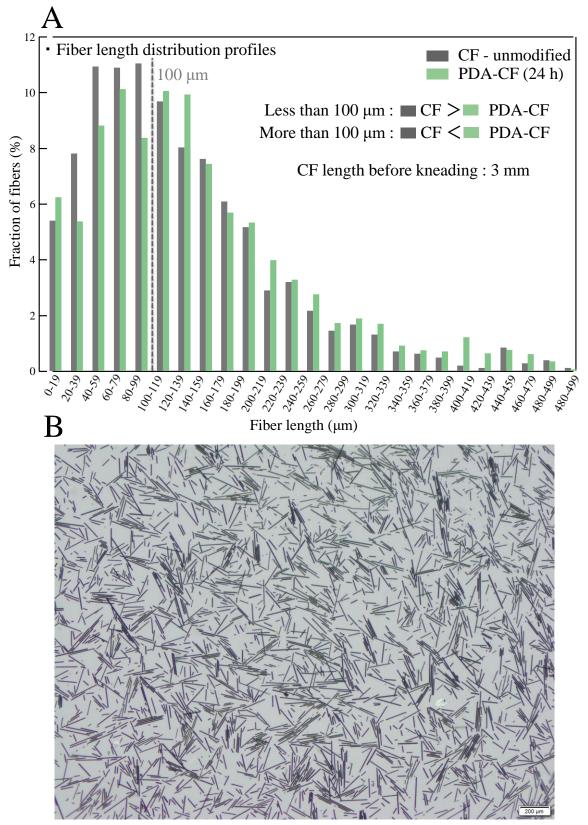


Figure S6. (A) Fiber length distribution profiles comparing the unmodified carbon fiber (CF) sample (PX35 type, as received) with the polydopamine coated sample (24 h reaction time). (B) Microscopy image for determining the fiber length in the composite.