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# Hydrophobization of cellulose nanocrystals for aqueous colloidal suspensions and gels

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3 **KEYWORDS.** Cellulose nanocrystals, hydrophobization, surface activity, rheological properties.  
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7 **ADSTRACT.** Surface hydrophobization of cellulose nanomaterials has been used in the  
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9 development of nanofiller-reinforced polymer composites and formulations based on Pickering  
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11 emulsions. Despite well-known effect of hydrophobic domains on self-assembly or association of  
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13 water-soluble polymer amphiphiles, very few studies have addressed the behavior of  
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15 hydrophobized cellulose nanomaterials in aqueous media. In this study, we investigate the  
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17 properties of hydrophobized cellulose nanocrystals (CNCs) and their self-assembly and  
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19 amphiphilic properties in suspensions and gels. CNCs of different hydrophobicity were  
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21 synthesized from sulfated CNCs by coupling primary alkylamines of different alkyl chain lengths  
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23 (6, 8 and 12 carbon atoms). The synthetic route permitted the retention of surface charge, ensuring  
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25 good colloidal stability of hydrophobized CNCs in aqueous suspensions. We compare surface  
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27 properties (surface charge, Zeta-potential), hydrophobicity (water contact angle,  
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29 microenvironment probing using pyrene fluorescence emission) and surface activity (tensiometry)  
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31 of different hydrophobized CNCs and hydrophilic CNCs. Association of hydrophobized CNCs  
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33 driven by hydrophobic effects is confirmed by X-ray scattering (SAXS) and autofluorescent  
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35 spectroscopy experiments. As a result of CNC association, CNCs suspensions/gels can be  
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37 produced with a wide range of rheological properties depending on the hydrophobic/hydrophilic  
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39 balance. In particular, sol-gel transitions for hydrophobized CNCs occur at lower concentrations  
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41 than hydrophilic CNCs and more robust gels are formed by hydrophobized CNCs. Our work  
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43 illustrates that amphiphilic CNCs can complement associative polymers as modifiers of  
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45 rheological properties of water-based systems.  
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## Introduction

Advanced functional materials and devices based on nanomaterials capitalize on the unique properties of the nanoparticles used as building elements.<sup>1,2</sup> A vast diversity of potential applications has generated demand for nanoparticles of different shapes (spheres, rods, fibrils, platelets, etc.), sizes, and chemical compositions. Progress in the chemical synthesis of nanoparticles has been complemented by their isolation or construction from materials of biological origin.<sup>3,4</sup> These latter approaches provide sustainable routes for nanoparticle generation. In this respect, nanomaterial isolation from various cellulose-rich biomass (wood, plants, algae, bacterial biomass, etc.) becomes an established approach to generate highly crystalline nanoparticles of high aspect ratio with diameters from 5 to 100 nm and length from tens to several hundred nanometers.<sup>5,6</sup> The high crystallinity of cellulose nanomaterials (CNMs) defines their exceptional strength and stiffness. Also, CNM morphology, reactivity and topochemistry provide a versatile platform for advanced functional materials.

The success in CNM utilization as building blocks largely depends on their directed or self-assembly in isolation, or in combination with other components into specific structures.<sup>7-9</sup> Assembly of nanoparticles requires certain chemical motifs on their surface. For example, sulfated cellulose nanocrystals (CNCs) form stable chiral nematic liquid crystalline phases<sup>10</sup>, whilst low surface charge CNCs tend to assemble at the liquid-liquid interface due to the hydrophobic, or hydrophilic nature of their different crystal faces.<sup>11</sup> Therefore, surface modification or functionalization is an important, very often indispensable, step towards functional nanomaterials. On the molecular level CNMs contain reactive hydroxyl groups, which enable changes in surface properties via very diverse and well-established chemical pathways.<sup>12, 13</sup>

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6 Hydrophobization of CNMs has been well-documented in the literature. Various chemical routes  
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8 have been employed for functionalization of CNM surfaces with hydrophobic domains *via*  
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10 covalent binding. CNM hydrophobization has been conducted *via* silylation using  
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12 alkyltrimethylchlorosilanes with various lengths of alkyl groups<sup>14-16</sup>, esterification with acyl  
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14 chlorides<sup>17, 18</sup>, and urethanization using hydrophobic isocyanates<sup>19,20</sup>. These one-step modification  
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16 methods involve water-sensitive reactants and, therefore, require organic solvents for the reactions.  
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18 Moreover, for these chemical routes there is a risk of a reduction in the crystallinity of the cellulose,  
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20 or even obtaining soluble products if the degree of functionalization is too high. Graft  
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22 copolymerization has also been used for CNM hydrophobization.<sup>21,22</sup> Water-based  
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24 hydrophobization of anionic CNMs (sulfated CNCs, TEMPO-oxidized CNMs) has been achieved  
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26 *via* ionic interactions with cationic surfactants containing long alkyl groups.<sup>23-34</sup> This is a simple  
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28 approach for the hydrophobization of CNMs. However, binding is reversible, and modifying  
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30 surfactants can be released from the CNM surface. Reductive amination is another modification  
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32 route for CNMs, which can be conducted in aqueous media.<sup>35</sup> In this case, CNMs are activated by  
33  
34 periodate oxidation leading to partial transformation into dialdehyde cellulose, which is followed  
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36 by a reaction of the formed aldehyde groups with primary amines. Unlike ionic binding, reductive  
37  
38 amination results in covalent binding of the modifying agent, which can be a hydrophobic amine.  
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40 For example, modification with butylamine isomers using this route enabled isolation of  
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42 hydrophobized CNCs from Kraft pulp without acid hydrolysis.<sup>36,37</sup> Pre-activation of CNMs can  
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44 also be omitted since cellulose chains contain aldehyde groups at the reducing end.<sup>38</sup> CNM  
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46 activation for covalent binding of hydrophobic amines has been achieved by coating CNCs with  
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3 tannic acid as a reactive primer.<sup>39</sup> For this approach all modifications steps were also conducted in  
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5 aqueous media.  
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10 The interest in hydrophobic derivatives of CNMs has mainly been driven by the potential  
11 applications in two fields: polymer nanocomposites and emulsion stabilization. The exceptional  
12 strength and stiffness of CNMs have also raised great expectations for the development of polymer  
13 nanocomposites.<sup>40</sup> However, most synthetic polymers are hydrophobic materials, which results in  
14 poor wettability of CNMs and weak adhesion with the polymer matrix. Thus, surface  
15 hydrophobization has been considered as means for improving the compatibility between  
16 nanocomposite components.<sup>18,19,32,41-44</sup> Emulsion stabilization by unmodified CNMs has also  
17 given impetus for functionalization of CNMs with hydrophobic domains for the enhancement of  
18 emulsifying properties.<sup>11,17,28,29,31,36-38</sup> However, the literature lacks studies focused on  
19 hydrophobized CNMs in aqueous systems, despite the fact that water soluble polymers with  
20 moderate contents of hydrophobic moieties are widely used as viscosity modifiers in various  
21 aqueous industrial formulations such as paints, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, foods, etc.<sup>45-47</sup> These  
22 applications are based on the ability of such polymers to form a transient network due to reversible  
23 association between the hydrophobic groups. Recently it was demonstrated that properly adjusted  
24 hydrophobization of charged CNCs resulted in derivatized CNCs forming stable aqueous  
25 suspensions.<sup>21,48</sup> Such associative CNCs undergo sol to gel transitions in aqueous suspensions at  
26 significantly lower concentrations compared with their hydrophilic counterparts. Gels of  
27 hydrophobized exhibited higher viscosities and stronger elastic responses, which was attributed to  
28 the formation of transient networks driven by hydrophobic effects. With these hydrophobized  
29 CNCs, hydrophobic effects can be utilized for the design of hybrid systems consisting of  
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3 nanoparticles and other water soluble polymers as it was demonstrated in combinations with  
4 starch, a helical polysaccharide<sup>48</sup>, and thermally responsive hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose.<sup>49</sup>  
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6 Thus hydrophobized CNMs have a potential to complement a group of associative materials for  
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8 their use in water based systems.  
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15 This study reports the properties of aqueous colloidal systems with hydrophobized CNCs, with  
16 a focus on the impact of hydrophobic effects on CNCs association and gelation in aqueous media.  
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18 A synthetic route based on reductive amination was adopted for CNC hydrophobization with the  
19 intention to use water-based modification leading to covalent binding of hydrophobic groups of  
20 various length to the CNC surface. Detailed characterization of these hydrophobized CNCs in  
21 aqueous suspensions was obtained compared to the parent hydrophilic CNCs by surface  
22 tensiometry, electrophoretic light scattering, fluorescence anisotropy, autofluorescent  
23 spectroscopy, small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS), oscillatory rheology and steady-shear  
24 viscometry. We demonstrate that self-association driven by hydrophobic effects induces sol-gel  
25 transformation at lower concentrations of hydrophobized CNCs and leads to the formation of more  
26 robust gels. Thus, amphiphilic derivatives of CNCs, or other CNMs, could further expand the  
27 selection of associative polymers to offer more flexibility in modifications of rheological  
28 properties of water-based systems.  
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## 48 **Experimental Methods**

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51 *Chemical modification of CNCs.* The CNC surfaces were modified by binding alkylamines of  
52 different chain length, hexylamine (C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs), octylamine (C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs), and dodecylamine  
53 (C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs) according to a procedure previously described.<sup>49</sup> Firstly, the CNC surfaces were  
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3 activated by oxidation in aqueous suspension (1.6 wt.%) using sodium periodate (1.68 mmol of  
4 NaIO<sub>4</sub> per 1 g of CNC) at room temperature for 48 hours. After oxidation, the CNC suspension  
5 was dialyzed against deionized (DI) water for 24 hours using a cellulose membrane with a  
6 molecular cutoff of ~14 kDa. Alkylamines (7.7 mmol per 1 g of CNCs) were added to the purified  
7 suspension of oxidized CNCs. Reaction of oxidized CNCs with alkylamines was firstly conducted  
8 at 45 °C for 3 hours, and then for a further 21 h at room temperature after adding NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN (40  
9 mM). Modified CNCs were purified using centrifugation and a 2 wt.% NaCl solution in an  
10 iso-propanol/water mixture (50/50 v/v) as a washing solvent. Finally, modified CNCs were  
11 re-dispersed and dialyzed in and against DI water. The purified modified CNC suspensions were  
12 concentrated by allowing water evaporation through the dialysis membrane. To evaluate  
13 non-covalent binding of alkylamines to the CNCs' surface, the oxidation step was omitted, and  
14 CNC suspensions were directly treated with octylamine. Reagent ratio and purification steps were  
15 the same as in the preparation of covalently modified CNCs. All modified CNCs were stored as  
16 never-dried materials.  
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38 *Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy.* Solid-state NMR experiments were  
39 performed using a Bruker Avance III spectrometer equipped with a 4 mm triple resonance probe  
40 operating at frequencies of 300.13 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H) and 75.47 MHz (<sup>13</sup>C). C<sub>6</sub>-CNC, C<sub>8</sub>-CNC and  
41 C<sub>12</sub>-CNC powders were tightly packed in an 80 μL rotor and spun at a MAS rate of 12 kHz. <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C  
42 CP/MAS NMR spectra (referenced with respect to TMS) were acquired at room temperature using  
43 20k scans, a recycle delay of 10 s and a contact time of 1 ms. It should be noted that it has been  
44 previously shown that <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C CP-MAS NMR spectra of cellulose can be considered quantitative  
45 for CP contact times larger than 600 μs.<sup>50</sup> CNC specific surface area and degree of  
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3 functionalisation was calculated from the peaks of C6 located in the interior and surface domains  
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5 as described in SI.  
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10 *Characterization of surface properties of CNCs.* The content of sulfate groups on the surface of  
11 the CNCs was determined by conductometric titration<sup>51</sup> using 20 ml of a CNC suspension with a  
12 concentration of  $\sim 3$  mg mL<sup>-1</sup>. A 1.5 mM NaOH solution was used as the titrant. The conductivity  
13 values were corrected for dilution effects. The zeta potential of CNCs were measured with a  
14 Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern Instruments Ltd.) using 0.5 mg mL<sup>-1</sup> CNC suspensions in DI water.  
15 Zeta potential was estimated as an average of 15 measurements. Water contact angle  
16 measurements were conducted to estimate hydrophobicity of CNCs. Films of CNCs were prepared  
17 by drying 1 wt.% suspensions on glass slides. The automatic dispenser of a DSA100 drop shape  
18 analyzer (Krüss, Germany) was used to inject a droplet of known volume of 2  $\mu$ L on a substrate  
19 surface. ADVANCE software (Krüss, Germany) was used to analyze images of sessile drops and  
20 calculate static water contact angles.  
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38 *Characterization of CNC suspensions.* Surface tension of CNC aqueous suspensions was  
39 measured using an advanced surface tensiometer K100 (Krüss, Germany) equipped with a standard  
40 measuring probe (PL01) and by the Wilhelmy plate method. Measurements at different CNC  
41 concentrations were performed by automatic serial dilutions of CNC suspensions with an initial  
42 concentration of 7000 mg L<sup>-1</sup> using two micro dispensers (DS0810). Pyrene fluorescence emission  
43 was used for probing the microenvironment in CNC suspensions. 100  $\mu$ L aliquots of 0.4 mM  
44 pyrene solution in ethanol were dispensed into 7 ml glass vials and allowed to dry at room  
45 temperature in the dark. 4 ml of CNC suspensions with different concentrations were added to the  
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3 vials resulting in a  $10^{-5}$  M pyrene concentration. The fluorescence emission spectra of pyrene probe  
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5 at various CNC concentrations was recorded from 340 to 500 nm with 334 nm excitation  
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7 wavelength by a FluoroMax-4 fluorescence spectrometer (HORIBA Instruments) The slit settings  
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9 for excitation and emission were 2 and 1 nm, respectively.  
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14 *SAXS measurements.* Suspensions of unmodified and modified CNCs at different concentrations  
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16 (ranging from 1 to 10 wt.% for unmodified CNCs, 0.1 to 6 wt.% for C8-CNCs), and suspensions  
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18 in the presence of 0.1 M KCl were loaded in 1.5 mm diameter capillaries, sealed and measured  
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20 using small angle X-ray scattering (SAXS). Part of the measurements was done at the I22 beamline  
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22 of the Diamond Light Source (Didcot, Oxfordshire), operating at a wavelength  $\lambda=1 \text{ \AA}$  ( $E=12.4$   
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24 keV), giving the following  $q$ -range:  $4 \cdot 10^{-2} < q < 0.25 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ . The data were collected using a Pilatus  
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26 P3-2M (Silicon hybrid pixel detector, DECTRIS) averaging 10 frames of 100 ms exposure time  
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28 each. Complementary measurements were done using a SAXSLab Ganesha 300XL instrument  
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30 (SAXSLAB, ApS, Skovlunde, Denmark), operated at a wavelength  $\lambda=1.54 \text{ \AA}$  and equipped with  
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32 a moveable Pilatus 300K 2D detector. A similar  $q$ -range as Diamond ( $4 \cdot 10^{-2} < q < 0.25 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ ) was  
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34 obtained by merging the patterns obtained at 3 different sample-detector distances and recorded  
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36 for 1800 s, 3600 s and 7200 s respectively. For both I22 and Ganesha data, signals of the solvent  
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38 and capillary were subtracted, and Lupolen was used for an absolute scaling calibration.  
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44 SAXS patterns were fitted using a model of interacting stiff rods. The rods are characterized by  
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46 an elliptical cross-section of minor and major radii  $R_{\min}$  and  $R_{\max}$  (both in nm) respectively and a  
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48 length  $L$  (in nm). Interactions between CNCs were modelled using the PRISM model which  
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50 depends of the strength of interaction *via* the so-called “excluded volume parameter”  $v_{\text{RPA}}$  ( $>0$  for  
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52 repulsive interaction between CNC) and a “hard-sphere” radius  $R_{\text{cq}}(\geq R_{\max})$ , corresponding to the  
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3 section radius along the rods which is not accessible to any other rod. A full description of this  
4 model and its use for TEMPO-oxidized cellulose nanofibrils has previously been reported<sup>52</sup>.  
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10 *Rheological measurements.* A Discovery HR-1 rotational rheometer (TA Instrument) operating  
11 with a stainless steel cone plate geometry (diameter 40 mm, angle 4°) and a Peltier plate for  
12 temperature control was used for the rheological measurements of the CNC suspensions and gels.  
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14 An isothermal dynamic amplitude sweep was performed to determine the linear viscoelastic (LVE)  
15 region and confirm that 1.5% strain was inside the LVE region for all tested samples. Frequency  
16 sweeps were conducted in strain-controlled mode at 1.5 % strain for an angular frequency range  
17 from 0.4 to 100 rad s<sup>-1</sup>. Steady-state shear viscosity was measured within a shear rate range of 0.01  
18 to 100 s<sup>-1</sup>.  
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## 30 **Results and Discussion**

### 31 **Surface Modification of CNCs**

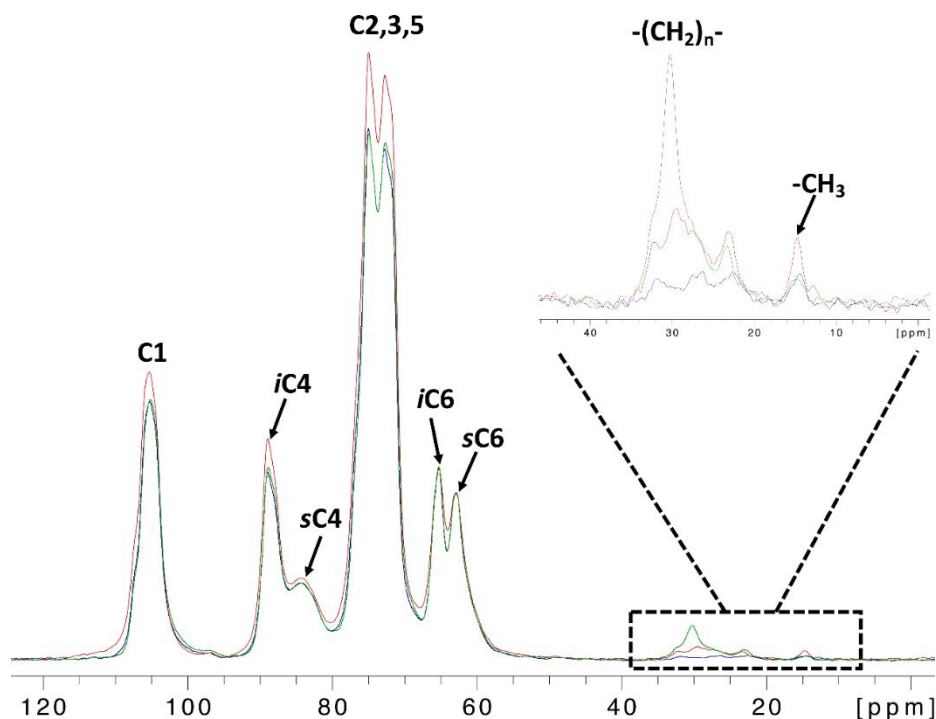
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34 With the aim to use water as a medium for CNC modification, a reductive amination of aldehyde  
35 groups with primary amines has been selected as the chemical route for hydrophobization. CNCs  
36 produced by hydrolysis in concentrated solutions of sulfuric acid are, in fact, functionalized  
37 nanoparticles due to the formation of sulfate half-ester groups on the CNC surface. As a result, the  
38 covalent linkage of alkylamine to the CNC surface can be accompanied with ionic binding of  
39 alkylamines due to interaction between sulfate and amine groups. Although ionic binding has been  
40 used for CNC hydrophobization in some applications<sup>23-34</sup>, it is reversible and potentially can lead  
41 to undesired or even harmful release of a cationic modifier. Therefore, the procedure for CNC  
42 modification was designed to minimize ionic binding. To avoid the establishment of ionic  
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3 interactions between protonated amines, the pH of the reaction media was maintained slightly  
4 alkaline due to dissolved alkylamines. Purification of modified CNCs was conducted by washing  
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6 in a water/iso-propanol (50/50 vol/vol) mixture which ensures the dissolution of alkylamines.  
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12 The presence of alkyl chains in modified CNCs was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS NMR  
13 experiments (Figure 1) To demonstrate that the alkyl moieties were covalently attached to CNCs,  
14 and not just physically adsorbed, we also carried out  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS NMR experiments  
15 for a non-covalently modified hydrophobized CNC; namely  $\text{C}_8\text{-CNC}_{\text{N.C.}}$  (SI, Figure S1).  
16 Interestingly, while the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of non-covalently modified  $\text{C}_8\text{-CNC}_{\text{N.C.}}$  clearly showed  
17 the presence of alkyl groups in the material, no alkyl peaks were detected in the  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS  
18 experiment (10-50 ppm; SI, Figure S1). It is most likely that the alkyl chains in this material are  
19 too mobile to cross-polarize effectively, hence are not covalently attached to the CNC surface. The  
20  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS NMR can be used to probe for covalent surface functionalization of CNCs, and  
21 we have demonstrated that covalent hydrophobization was successful for  $\text{C}_6$ -,  $\text{C}_8$ - and  $\text{C}_{12}$ -CNC  
22 samples (Figure 1).  
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38 The spectral deconvolution of the  $i\text{C}_6$  and  $s\text{C}_6$  peaks from  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS NMR spectra  
39 enabled us to estimate the surface areas (Eq. S1, S2) of non-modified CNC,  $\text{C}_6$ -CNC and  $\text{C}_{12}$ -CNC  
40 (Table 1; SI, Figures S2, S3). Similar surface areas were obtained for  $\text{C}_6$ -CNC and  $\text{C}_{12}$ -CNC, which  
41 are comparable to the value previously reported for  $\text{C}_8$ -CNC<sup>48</sup> (within the experimental error,  
42 Table 1). In contrast, non-modified CNC showed a surface area significantly larger than the three  
43 hydrophobized CNCs (SI, Figures S2). From the same  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  CP/MAS NMR, the spectral  
44 deconvolution of the alkyl peaks of  $\text{C}_6$ -CNC and  $\text{C}_{12}$ -CNC (SI, Figure S3) was used to calculate  
45 the degree of surface functionalization (DSF, Eq. S3) of modified CNCs. A DSF of  $3.6 \pm 0.4$  and  
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3  $2.6 \pm 0.3$  % was determined for C<sub>6</sub>-CNC and C<sub>12</sub>-CNC, respectively (Table 1). Hence, the DSF of  
4 C<sub>6</sub>-CNC is comparable, within the experimental error, to the value reported previously for C<sub>8</sub>-  
5 CNC<sup>48</sup>, whereas degree of functionalization was slightly less efficient for C<sub>12</sub>-CNC. It might be  
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8 caused by lower solubility of dodecylamine compared with hexyl- and octylamine.  
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36 **Figure 1.** A typical <sup>1</sup>H-<sup>13</sup>C CP/MAS NMR spectra of covalently hydrophobized C<sub>6</sub>-CNC (blue),  
37 C<sub>8</sub>-CNC (red, from<sup>48</sup>) and C<sub>12</sub>-CNC (green) powders acquired at 12 kHz MAS rate at room  
38 temperature. The <sup>13</sup>C peaks corresponding to the alkyl moieties are magnified in the inset. The  
39 three spectra are scaled to match the same intensity for the sC6 peak.  
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**Table 1.** Summary of the calculated parameters obtained from spectral deconvolution of iC6 and sC6 peaks of the  $^1\text{H } ^{13}\text{C}$  CP spectra of covalently hydrophobized C<sub>6</sub>-CNC, C<sub>8</sub>-CNC and C<sub>12</sub>-CNC powders.

	CNC	C <sub>6</sub> -CNC	C <sub>8</sub> -CNC*	C <sub>12</sub> -CNC
q	$0.57 \pm 0.02$	$0.49 \pm 0.02$	$0.52 \pm 0.02$	$0.51 \pm 0.02$
$\sigma_{\text{fibril}} [\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}]$	$805 \pm 40$	$674 \pm 34$	$693 \pm 35$	$701 \pm 35$
DSF [%]	n/a	$3.6 \pm 0.4$	$4.1 \pm 0.4$	$2.6 \pm 0.3$

\* From Nigmatullin et al.<sup>48</sup>

### Physicochemical and surface properties of hydrophobized CNCs

The CNCs used in this study were produced by hydrolysis in concentrated sulfuric acid solution. It is well-known that such an isolation of CNCs results in highly charged rod-shaped nanoparticles due to esterification of cellulose hydroxyl groups with sulfuric acid<sup>51,53</sup>. The  $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}^-$  group content for CNCs used in this study was around  $235 \text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$  of CNC determined from conductometric titration. This results in nanoparticles with high negative surface charge as characterized by zeta-potential, *ca.*  $-48 \text{ mV}$  (Table 2), which plays a crucial role in their colloidal stability.<sup>54,55</sup>. Hydrophobization of the CNCs *via* binding of alkylamines was accompanied by a decrease of the sulfate half-ester group content by almost half (Table 2). Nevertheless, the zeta-potential, the determination of which is based on the electrophoretic mobility of the nanoparticles, decreased by only few units for hydrophobized CNCs. Only small variations in sulfate group content and zeta-potentials were observed for CNCs modified with alkylamines of different lengths.

Sulfate half-esters in cellulose derivatives give several characteristic Raman bands (Zhang, Brendler et al. 2010). The Raman bands located at  $\sim 825\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\sim 1270\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , attributed to the C–O–S stretching vibration and the O=S=O asymmetric stretching vibrations respectively, decreased after CNCs oxidation with sodium periodate (SI, Figure S4). This confirms that partial desulfation of CNCs took place during the oxidation stage. Despite this desulfation, a significant fraction of sulfate half-ester groups remained intact in hydrophobized CNCs. The absolute value of zeta-potentials of modified CNCs did not decrease below  $\sim 40\text{ mV}$  which is usually considered to be sufficient for high nanoparticle colloidal stability in aqueous suspensions.

**Table 2.** Surface properties of initial and hydrophobized CNCs

CNC Type	$-\text{SO}_3\text{H}^-$ , $\text{mmol kg}^{-1}$	Zeta potential, mV	Water contact angle, $^\circ$
CNCs	$235 \pm 30$	$-48.3 \pm 0.5$	$40.6 \pm 2.5$
C <sub>6</sub> -CNCs	$112 \pm 18$	$-41.4 \pm 1.2$	$59.5 \pm 1.3$
C <sub>8</sub> -CNCs	$118 \pm 8$	$-44.1 \pm 0.8$	$62.6 \pm 2.6$
C <sub>12</sub> -CNCs	$131 \pm 13$	$-43.3 \pm 0.6$	$66.0 \pm 0.5$

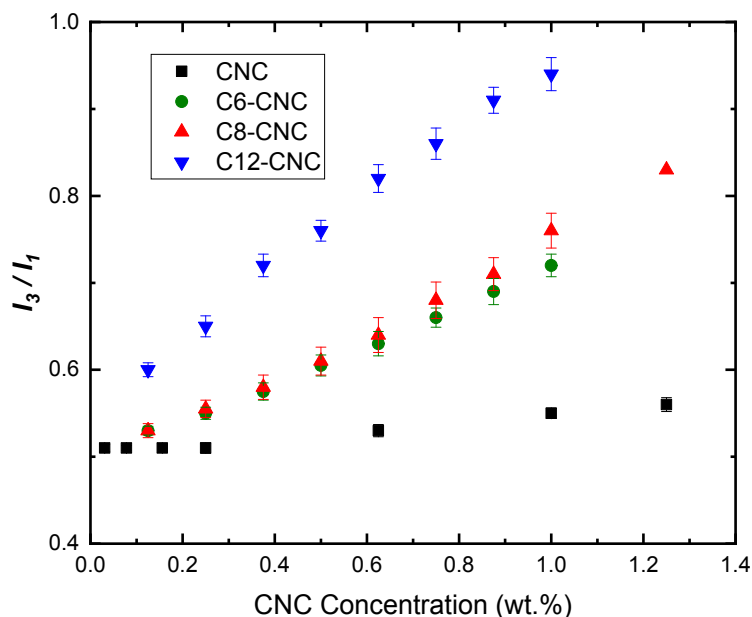
To confirm the introduction of hydrophobic domains to the surface, water contact angles were measured for CNC films prepared by drying 1 wt.% suspensions on glass slides. The water contact angle for the unmodified CNC film was  $\sim 40^\circ$  demonstrating wettability with water and thereby CNC hydrophilicity (Table 1 and SI, Figure S5). However, wettability of films made of modified CNCs notably decreased and water contact angles rose to  $>60^\circ$ . A gradual increase in water contact angle was observed with an increase in alkylamine chain length. Thus, modified CNCs are more

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3 hydrophobic than CNCs, and hydrophobicity of modified CNCs increased in the following order:  
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5  $C_6$ -CNCs <  $C_8$ -CNCs <  $C_{12}$ -CNCs.  
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10 Binding hydrophobic groups to the CNC surface is expected to change the microenvironment in  
11 aqueous CNC dispersions, similar to surfactant layers adsorbed onto particle surfaces.<sup>56</sup> Pyrene,  
12 the fluorescence emission of which is sensitive to the solvent polarity, is a common probe in  
13 micellar systems and has been used to characterize microenvironments at interfaces.<sup>57</sup> Figure 2  
14 presents the changes in the intensity ratios for the third ( $I_3$ ) and first ( $I_1$ ) vibronic bands of pyrene  
15 fluorescent emission at 382 and 370 nm respectively with concentration for different modified  
16 CNCs. Hydrophilic unmodified CNCs had very little effect on the pyrene fluorescence response,  
17 with  $I_3/I_1$  ratios not exceeding 0.56, a value characteristic for water. Similar values were observed  
18 for modified CNCs when their concentrations were below 0.25 wt.%. Thus, under these conditions,  
19 pyrene was in a polar, hydrophilic microenvironment. In contrast,  $I_3/I_1$  values for modified CNCs  
20 monotonically increased with concentration providing evidence that the microenvironment  
21 became increasingly non-polar in aqueous dispersions of modified CNCs. In a similar trend to  
22 contact angle measurements,  $C_{12}$ -CNCs generated the most non-polar microenvironment followed  
23 by  $C_8$ - and  $C_6$ -CNCs.  $I_3/I_1$  values for modified CNCs ranged from 0.51 to 0.94, which are typical  
24 values for aqueous micellar systems.<sup>56,58</sup> However, the concentration dependence of  $I_3/I_1$  ratios in  
25 surfactant systems has an S-shaped pattern with a sharp increase around the critical micellar  
26 concentration due to the increase of pyrene solubilization in micelles. The observed monotonic  
27 increase in  $I_3/I_1$  ratio with increasing modified CNC concentration is probably due to the  
28 combination of two different mechanisms of pyrene solubilization: solubilization at interfaces of  
29 CNCs containing hydrophobic domains and solubilization in a volume formed *via* aggregation  
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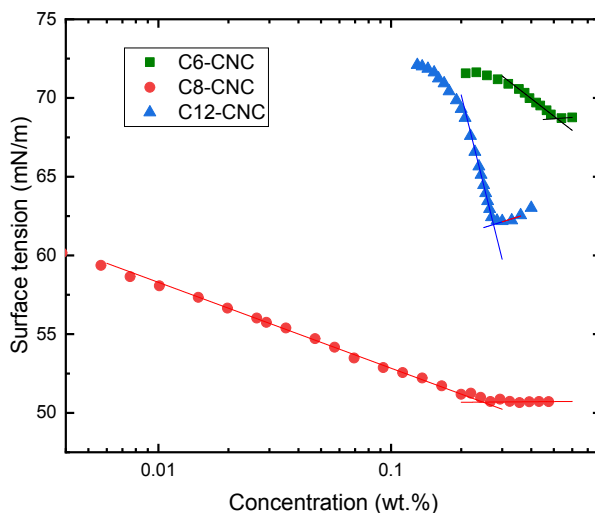
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3 driven by hydrophobic effects. The latter is similar to pyrene solubilization in micelles, whilst the  
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5 former has been reported for dispersion of hydrophobized particles or particles with adsorbed  
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7 surfactants.<sup>56,57</sup>  
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31 **Figure 2.** Change in the pyrene fluorescent emission intensity ratio  $I_3/I_1$  in aqueous suspensions  
32 of unmodified (CNC) and modified CNCs (C<sub>6</sub>-CNC, C<sub>8</sub>-CNC, C<sub>12</sub>-CNC) with a variation in the  
33 concentration of CNCs.  
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41 Characterization of surface properties of modified CNCs provides evidence that both  
42 hydrophilic and hydrophobic domains are present on the surface of modified CNCs. As a result,  
43 modified CNCs exhibited surface activity and decrease interfacial tension (Figure 3). Unmodified  
44 CNCs did not however induce a decrease in the interfacial tension in suspensions with  
45 concentrations up to 0.8 wt.% (data not shown). However, there appeared to be no direct  
46 correlation between the length of alkyl chains attached to the CNC surface and surface activity.  
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48 The highest decrease in surface tension, to ~51 mN m<sup>-1</sup>, was observed for the C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs suspension  
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3 at concentrations higher than 0.25 wt.%. Despite showing higher hydrophobicity, demonstrated by  
4 in contact angle and pyrene probe measurements, C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs caused only a moderate decrease (to  
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6 ~62 mN m<sup>-1</sup>) in surface tension. Stronger hydrophobic effects in C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs suspensions might  
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8 induce association of the C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs and decrease the content of individualized CNCs in the  
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10 suspension. Since individualized CNCs are expected to be drawn to the interface, C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs had  
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12 lower surface activity in comparison with C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs. The lowest surface activity was exhibited by  
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14 C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs, suggesting that the surface charge and other hydrophilic cellulose groups prevail over  
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16 the hydrophobic domains, resulting in their dispersion in the water bulk rather than being drawn  
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18 to the air/water interface. All three hydrophobized CNCs showed concentration dependence  
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20 typical for amphiphiles, exhibiting concentration dependent segments at low concentrations, and  
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22 regions of constant surface tension when concentration exceeded a critical value. A critical  
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24 aggregation concentration (CAC), defined as the onset of a steady state value of surface tension,  
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26 is associated with the formation of aggregated structures in the bulk of the solution. The CAC  
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28 values for C<sub>6</sub>-, C<sub>8</sub>-, and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs were found to be ca. 0.51, 0.25, and 0.27 wt.%, respectively  
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30 (Table 2). There were no detectable changes in the form of the pyrene emission curves (Figure 2)  
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32 around these CAC values, confirming the hypothesis that different mechanisms are involved in  
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34 pyrene solubilization in these systems. This is unlike for micellar systems where pyrene is mostly  
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36 solubilized in micelles with a drastic increase in the  $I_3/I_1$  ratio at concentrations close to the critical  
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38 micellar concentration.  
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**Figure 3.** Dependence of modified CNC surface tension on concentration. Solid lines are linear fits of a plateau region and linearly dependent regions preceding the plateau. Critical aggregation concentrations (CAC) ca. 0.51, 0.25, and 0.27 wt.% were determined for C<sub>6</sub>-, C<sub>8</sub>-, and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs respectively as the intersection between these linear fits.

### Structure of aqueous CNC suspensions

To probe the effect of hydrophobization on CNC interaction in aqueous media, multi-channel confocal laser scanning spectroscopy (MCLSS) and SAXS experiments were conducted for unmodified and modified CNC suspensions at various concentrations. The former technique is based on the autofluorescence of cellulose materials. Recently it was demonstrated that the autofluorescence of cellulose could be used to track microfibrils and nanocrystals in composite structures.<sup>44,59</sup> Two autofluorescent emission bands were found to be dominant; one at 463.5-472.5 nm (herein referred to as the 468 nm band) and one at 499.5-508.5 nm (herein referred to as the 504 nm band). We theorize that the 468 nm band is related to intra-particle forces (hydrogen

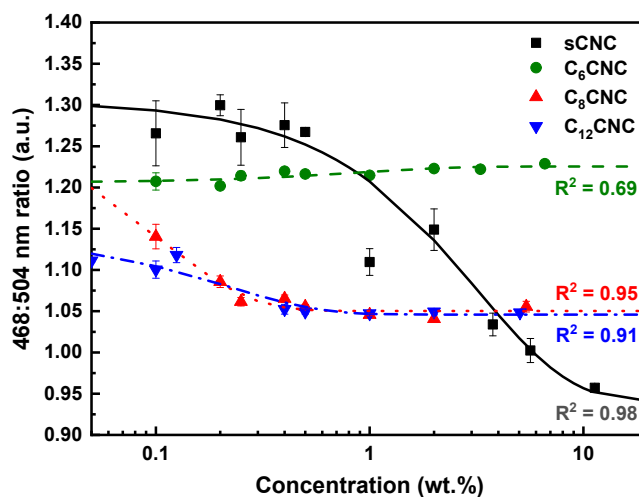
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3 bonding, van der Waals forces and electrostatic forces), whilst the 504 nm band is related to those  
4 associated with inter-particle interactions due to an expected lower excitation-emission conversion  
5 efficiency. To confirm this, the ratio between the 468 and 504 nm bands was tracked as the  
6 concentration of CNCs was increased from 0.1 to 11 wt.% (Figure 4 and SI, Figure S6). As the  
7 concentration increases, the ratio between the two bands decreases, suggesting an increase in the  
8 inter-crystal interactions. Taking the initial and final gradients of an exponential curve according  
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$$y = Ae^{(1-Bx)} + C \quad (1)$$

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26 fitted to the data, where A, B and C are constants (see Table 2 for fit data), an interception point  
27 for unmodified CNCs is 3.28 wt.% (Table 2), which falls within the range at which chiral nematic  
28 phases are known to form for CNC suspensions<sup>60, 61</sup>; this confirms the fluorescent ratio dependence  
29 on CNC interaction. Hydrophobization of the CNCs results in their aggregation, as inferred from  
30 the interception point, at lower concentrations than the hydrophilic CNCs (Table 2) with the chain  
31 length series ( $C_8 < C_{12} < C_6$ ) matching that observed in surface tension experiments.  
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42 Further information on the nature of the interactions between the hydrophobic CNCs may also be  
43 obtained from the absolute 468:504 nm emission ratio values at theoretical concentrations of 0 and  
44 100 wt.%. Unlike the other materials, the  $C_6$ -CNCs exhibit an increase in the emission ratio as the  
45 concentration increases. We theorize that the secondary amine groups present, formed as a result  
46 of alkylamine coupling, interacts with the sulfate half-ester groups present on the CNC surface.  
47 This results in a hypsochromic (blue) shift in the spectrum and an increase in the emission intensity  
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(SI, Figure S6, Figure S7). We confirm that this is feasible by observing a similar shift when a CNC gel is combined with a chitosan solution (SI, Figure S8). In contrast, the length of the C8 and C12 carbon chains inhibit this interaction, resulting in the typical increase in the 504 nm band upon increasing concentration.



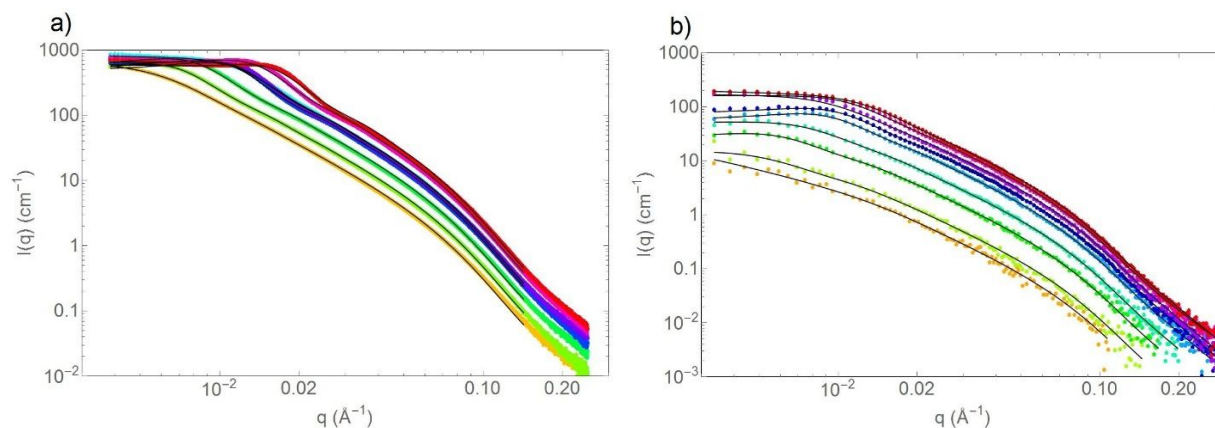
**Figure 4.** Effect of CNM concentration on ratio of emission intensity at 468 nm (associated with intra-crystal fluorescence) and 504 nm (associated with inter-crystal fluorescence). Exponential curves (Eqn. 1) fitted for each data series. Error bars:  $\pm$  S.E. N = 1, n = 3.

**Table 2.** Select data for CNC and modified CNC suspensions as determined by surface tension measurements and exponential curves fitted to MCLSS data.

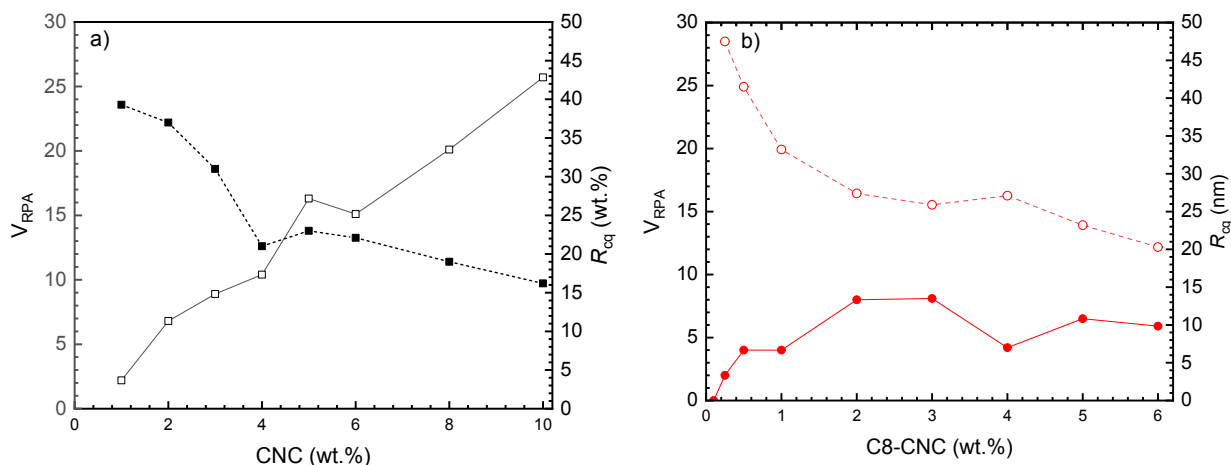
CNM		CNCs	C <sub>6</sub> -CNCs	C <sub>8</sub> -CNCs	C <sub>12</sub> -CNCs
CAC [wt.%]		-	0.51	0.25	0.27
MCLSS interception point [wt.%]		3.28 ± 0.09	1.40 ± 0.77	0.16 ± 0.00	0.25 ± 0.01
468:504 nm ratio [a.u.]	0 wt.%	1.30 ± 0.01	1.20 ± 0.01	1.30 ± 0.02	1.14 ± 0.00
	100 wt.%	0.94 ± 0.00	1.23 ± 0.00	1.05 ± 0.00	1.04 ± 0.00

From SAXS experiments (Figure 5 and SI, Figures S9 and S10), unmodified CNC rods (Figure 5a) are found to have an elliptical cross-section ( $R_{\min}=1.6 \pm 0.1$  and  $R_{\max}=15.0 \pm 0.1$  nm) and a length  $L$  fixed at  $\sim 110$  nm in agreement with TEM measurements. With increasing concentration, a growing correlation peak emerges. This peak sharpens with concentration and moves towards larger  $q$  values (around  $q \sim 0.015 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$  at 10 wt.%). This correlation peak is due to increased excluded volume interactions between unmodified CNCs and is modelled using the PRISM model. From the fits, two parameters are extracted: excluded volume parameter,  $v_{\text{RPA}}$ , which is dependent on the interacting rod concentration, and the radius of excluded volume,  $R_{\text{cq}}$ , associated with the inter cylinder distance in concentrated regimes (Figure 6).  $v_{\text{RPA}}$  was found to increase linearly with concentration, as is expected from increasing particle-particle interactions, due to the electrostatic repulsion between the charged nanorods. On the other hand, the local excluded volume parameter  $R_{\text{cq}}$  decreased with concentration, indicating a denser packing of CNCs. The decrease is pronounced until a 4 wt.% CNC concentration, and much weaker for concentrations above this value. Moreover, the fits show differences with the data in the small  $q$  range (see individual fits in

SI, Figure S9). This is probably due to the fact that the isotropic-to-nematic phase transition is reached at concentration above 4 wt.%, and the suspensions are biphasic with liquid-crystalline and isotropic regions.<sup>60</sup> This will be further discussed in the rheology section.



**Figure 5:** SAXS patterns,  $I(q)$  versus  $q$ , in absolute scaling for (a) unmodified CNC suspensions (from Diamond) and (b)  $C_8$ -CNC (Ganesha) at various concentrations. The fits made using the model of rigid interacting cylinders are given as solid black lines. The same patterns are plotted individually in Figure S9 and S10 in SI. Data measured at Diamond for  $C_8$ -CNC were also recorded for low concentrations and are given in Figure S11.



**Figure 6:** The influence of CNC concentration on  $v_{RPA}$  (filled symbols) and  $R_{cq}$  (open symbols) determined from SAXS experiments for unmodified CNCs (a) and C<sub>8</sub>-CNC (b). The lines are a guide to the eye.

To study the effect of CNC surface modification, C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs suspension were also characterized by SAXS at various concentrations (0.1 to 6 wt.%) (Figure 5b). From the fit in the dilute regime (0.1 wt.%), where the signal is attributed to isolated CNCs with negligible interactions, the form factor of the particles can be extracted. The cross-section of the rods is found to be  $R_{min} = 1.6 \pm 0.1$  nm and  $R_{max} = 9.2 \pm 0.1$  nm for the minor and major radii respectively. Modification of the CNC induced a significant reduction in the major radius compared to unmodified CNCs. Above 0.25 wt.%, interactions between C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs are needed to fit the data. Interestingly, in opposition to unmodified CNC,  $v_{RPA}$  increases only up to ca. 2 wt.% (with slightly stronger repulsion for C<sub>8</sub>-CNC than their unmodified counterparts at 1 and 2 wt.%). Above 2 wt.%,  $v_{RPA}$  remains relatively constant. A similar trend is observed for  $R_{cq}$ , which strongly decreases up to 2wt.%, before stabilizing, or only weakly decreasing, to reach 20 nm at 6 wt.%. The rapid stabilization of the repulsion forces in the system around ca. 2wt.% corresponds to the concentration at which an



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3 invertible gel is formed with C<sub>8</sub>-CNC (SI, Figure S12). Hence, this trend could be explained by  
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5 the formation of the self-standing gel, with a network spanning throughout the entire suspension,  
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7 with contact points between CNCs at larger dimensions than probed in this q-range formed  
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9 between C<sub>8</sub>-CNC nanorods due to hydrophobic effects. This would “freeze” the C<sub>8</sub>-CNC in a  
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11 disordered fashion, preventing the formation of a nematic phase.  
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### 17 **Rheological properties of CNC suspensions**

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20 The rheological properties of aqueous suspensions of CNCs produced by hydrolysis with  
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22 sulfuric acid have been previously characterized in detail.<sup>54, 60-63</sup> These previously published works  
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24 also covered suspensions of CNCs of the same source as used in our study.<sup>63</sup> It is generally agreed  
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26 that the rheological properties of suspensions of unmodified CNCs are defined by their ability to  
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28 form biphasic systems of isotropic and chiral nematic phases. CNC suspensions exhibit Newtonian  
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30 fluid behavior at low concentrations when suspensions are isotropic. However, at higher  
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32 concentrations CNCs form a liquid crystalline phase transforming the suspension into biphasic  
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34 system with the liquid crystal phase fraction being dependent on CNC concentration. These  
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36 structural changes transform the suspensions into viscoelastic fluids. Ultimately, at sufficiently  
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38 high concentrations, randomly entangled gels are formed. The aspect ratio and surface charge of  
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40 the rod-like cellulose nanoparticles, and the ionic strength of the aqueous media determine the  
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42 critical concentrations for the transitions between these states.  
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50 The rheological properties of hydrophobized and unmodified CNCs were investigated at a wide  
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52 range of concentrations, which covered systems from fluids to gels. Our results for unmodified  
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54 CNCs are in good agreement with previous findings<sup>54, 60-63</sup> as outlined above. For example,  
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3 frequency sweeps in oscillatory rheology demonstrated that suspensions of unmodified CNCs  
4 exhibited liquid-like behavior ( $G'' > G'$ ) for CNC concentrations  $< 5$  wt.% (SI, Figure S13a). When  
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6 concentrations exceeded 5 wt.% elastic properties become dominant ( $G' > G''$ ). Hydrophobization  
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8 of CNCs drastically changed the viscoelastic properties, significantly increasing values of  $G'$  (SI,  
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10 Figure S13 b-d). Dominance of elastic properties ( $G' > G''$ ) was extended to the suspensions with  
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12 concentrations as low as 1 wt.% for  $C_8$ -CNCs and  $C_{12}$ -CNCs but only to 4 wt.% for  $C_6$ -CNCs.  
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14 Interestingly, values of  $G'$  were larger than  $G''$  for suspensions of hydrophobized CNCs that did  
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16 not form invertible gels (concentrations forming invertible gels were 1.5, 2.5 and 4 wt.% for  $C_{12}$ -,  
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18  $C_8$ - and  $C_6$ -CNCs respectively, SI, Figure S12). For suspensions at concentrations below the  
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20 invertible gel concentration, differences in  $G'$  and  $G''$  were less than a decade ( $\tan \delta \approx 0.1$ ). These  
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22 values are characteristic for “weak gels” or “structured fluids” which are usually formed by  
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24 tenuous association of mesoscopic domains.<sup>64</sup>  
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34 The frequency dependence of the storage modulus was analyzed quantitatively by fitting a  
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36 simple power law relationship, according to the equation  
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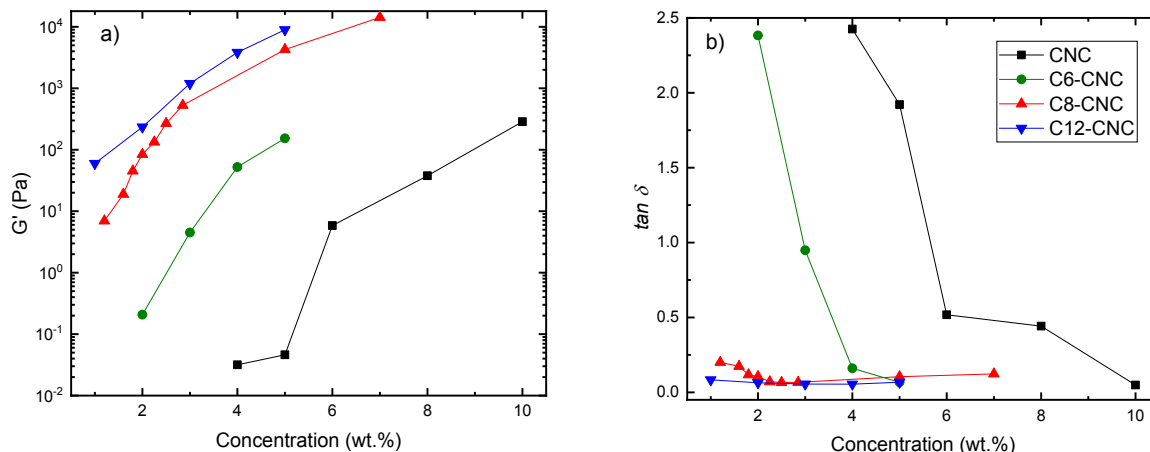
$$G' \propto \omega^p \quad (2)$$

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45 where  $\omega$  is the angular frequency of oscillation and  $p$  is the storage modulus power law index.  
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48 There were only slight variations in the power law index in the studied range of concentrations  
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50 for  $C_8$ -CNCs and  $C_{12}$ -CNCs. For  $C_8$ -CNCs,  $p$  decreased slightly from 0.09 for a 1 wt.%  $C_8$ -CNC  
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52 suspension to 0.07 for 7 wt.%, whilst  $p$  was 0.06 for 1 wt.%  $C_{12}$ -CNCs and was constant (*ca.* 0.04)  
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54 for concentrations between 2 to 5 wt.%. Thus, the frequency independence of  $G'$  was observed  
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3 even for suspensions at the lowest concentrations of C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs. However, for  
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5 C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs, G' was strongly dependent on frequency for the suspensions with concentrations  
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7 between 2 and 4 wt.% (*p* was ca. 2, 0.7 and 0.12 for 2, 3, and 4 wt.%, respectively). A frequency  
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9 independent G' was only observed for C<sub>6</sub>-CNC suspensions when concentration exceeded 5 wt.%.

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15 The viscoelastic properties of unmodified and hydrophobized CNCs were compared at different  
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17 CNC concentrations (Figure 7). As expected, G' increased with concentration for all CNCs.  
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19 However, rheological properties are strongly dependent on the hydrophobicity of CNCs, and  
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21 suspensions and gels of C<sub>8</sub>- and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs exhibited significantly higher G' values compared with  
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23 suspensions of unmodified CNCs and C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs at the same concentration. For example, at 5 wt.%,  
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25 the G' value of an C<sub>8</sub>-CNC gel suspension is higher than for unmodified CNCs by almost five  
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27 orders of magnitude; with values of 4300 and 0.05 Pa respectively. G' increased further to ~9000  
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29 Pa for 5 wt.% of C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs. Modification with the shorter chain hexylamine resulted in a moderate  
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31 increase in G' to ca. 150 Pa for 5 wt.% C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs. Also, a strong dependence of tan  $\delta$  on  
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33 concentration was observed for unmodified CNC and C<sub>6</sub>-CNC suspensions while tan  $\delta$  was below  
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35 0.08 for the complete concentration range for C<sub>8</sub>- and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs (Figure 7b). The elastic properties  
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37 of unmodified CNC and C<sub>6</sub>-CNC suspensions only became significant when concentrations  
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39 exceeded 5 and 3 wt.% respectively. When the concentrations increased beyond these points tan  $\delta$   
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41 fell below 1.0 which is usually attributed to gel formation. However, self-supported gels (invertible  
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43 gels) are not formed when tan  $\delta$  is equal to 1.0 at CNC concentrations 3 wt.% for C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs and 5  
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45 wt.% for unmodified CNCs (SI, Figure S12).



**Figure 7.** Storage modulus (a) and  $\tan \delta$  (b) as a function of concentration of unmodified and hydrophobized CNCs at an angular frequency of  $6.34 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$  and strain 1.5%.

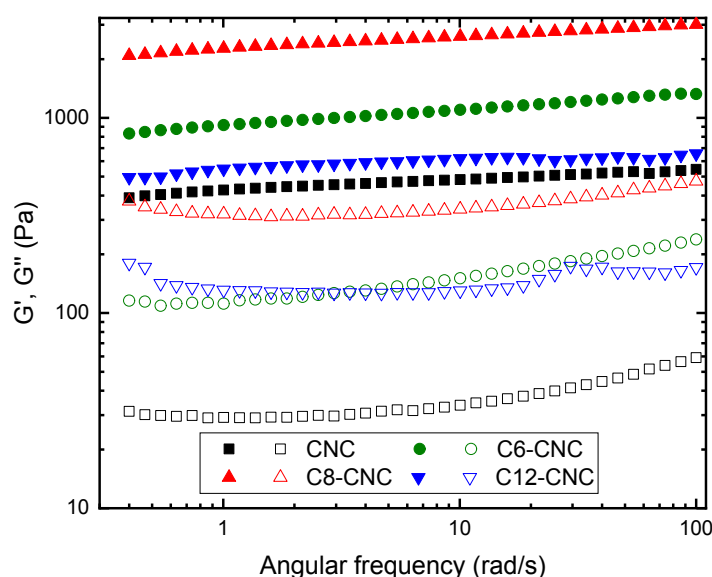
It is well-known that the gel formation of CNC suspensions can be induced by the introduction of electrolytes.<sup>54, 63, 65</sup> Such behavior has been observed for suspensions of charged particles other than CNCs and attributed to the aggregation of these particles with an increase in ionic strength. Viscoelastic properties of CNCs were hence also compared for suspensions prepared in 0.1 M KCl at a CNC concentration of 4 wt.% (Figure 8). The presence of electrolyte induced a significant increase in  $G'$  for unmodified CNCs, and  $G'$  became larger than  $G''$  ( $\tan \delta$  around 0.1 compared with 2.0 in the absence of salt). Suspensions of hydrophobized CNCs are characterized by higher  $G'$  compared with unmodified CNCs. However, unlike the suspensions in DI water, there was no direct correlation with the number of carbon atoms of alkyl chain (hydrophobicity) and  $G'$  values of suspensions with background electrolyte:  $G'$  values for C<sub>12</sub>-CNC suspension were lower compared with values for the suspensions of C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs and C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs. In fact,  $G'$  values for C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs suspensions in 0.1 KCl were lower than in DI water whilst the background electrolyte induced an increase in  $G'$  values for C<sub>6</sub>- and C<sub>8</sub>-CNC suspensions. It should be noted that

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3 hydrophobic effects in hydrophobized CNCs had more pronounced influence on CNC rheology  
4 compared with the electrolyte effect. For example, at an angular frequency  $6.34 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$ ,  $G'$  of 5  
6 wt.%  $C_8$ -CNC suspension in DI water was 4300 Pa in comparison with 880 Pa for 5 wt.%  
7 suspension of unmodified CNCs in 0.1M KCl solutions.  
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15 As was discussed in previous sections, surface functionalization of CNCs with hydrophobic  
16 moieties facilitate interactions between CNCs due to hydrophobic effects. Therefore, the formation  
17 of microgel aggregates is thought to occur even at relatively low concentrations of hydrophobized  
18 CNCs, especially for the more hydrophobic  $C_8$ - and  $C_{12}$ -CNCs, leading to phase separation. The  
19 elastic behavior of such a weak gel is caused by the elasticity of the hydrophobized CNC microgel  
20 dispersed in the aqueous phase depleted of CNCs. However, such a system does not form  
21 self-supporting gels. With an increase in concentration of hydrophobized CNCs, a strong network  
22 of connected aggregates is formed, leading to strong gels. It is worth noting that electrolytes have  
23 strong effects on the rheological properties and gelation of hydrophobized CNCs. Therefore,  
24 structural and rheological properties of hydrophobized CNCs are defined by two competing  
25 phenomena: electrostatic repulsion and association driven by hydrophobic effects. Under different  
26 conditions (CNC and electrolyte concentrations, hydrophobicity of modifying agent) one  
27 phenomenon can prevail over the other, for example, electrostatic repulsion is suppressed at higher  
28 ionic stress leading to the dominance of the hydrophobic effect. This is probably the reason for the  
29 decreased elastic properties of  $C_{12}$ -CNC gels in the presence of a background electrolyte (Figure  
30 8). For these most hydrophobic CNCs, when electrostatic repulsion is suppressed the hydrophobic  
31 effect became too strong, inducing excessive  $C_{12}$ -CNC aggregation. As a result,  $G'$  is lower in the  
32 presence of electrolyte than in  $C_{12}$ -CNCs hydrogel prepared in DI water. At the same time,  $G'$   
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3 increased in the presence of KCl for C<sub>6</sub>- and C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs. Gel formation was also observed at slightly  
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5 higher concentrations of hydrophobized CNCs in 0.1 M KCl compared with suspensions in DI  
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7 water (Data not shown). Thus, at relatively low concentrations of hydrophobized CNCs, the  
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9 addition of electrolytes disrupted the network, causing the formation of a phase-separated system.  
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11 These observations indicate that the surface charge contributes to the stabilization of the network  
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13 formed *via* the CNC association driven by hydrophobic effects.  
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17 Rheological properties of CNC suspensions/gels were further characterized in steady-shear  
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19 experiments (SI, Figure S14). The pattern of the response of unmodified CNC suspensions/gels to  
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21 shear flow (SI, Figure S14a) was similar to previous independent studies.<sup>54,61,62</sup> At CNC  
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23 concentrations sufficiently high for forming biphasic systems, there are three regions in the flow  
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25 curve (for example, curves for 5 and 6 wt. % in Figure S14a). The low shear rate region presents  
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27 a strong shear thinning behavior. It is followed by the region with a weak dependence of the  
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29 viscosity on shear rate and another shear-thinning region at higher shear rates. The three-region  
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31 viscosity on shear rate and another shear-thinning region at higher shear rates. The three-region  
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33 pattern has been also previously reported for other liquid crystal systems.<sup>66,67</sup> For CNCs it is  
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35 generally agreed that the first shear thinning region is caused by alignment of the nematic liquid  
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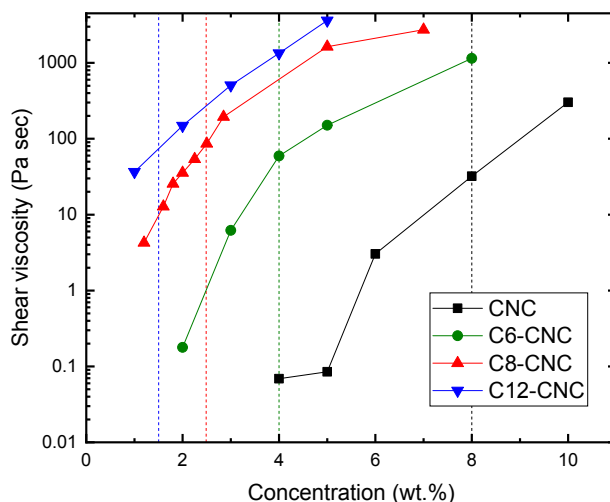
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3 **Figure 8.** Dependence of storage modulus (filled symbols) and loss modulus (open symbols) on  
4 oscillation frequency of gels of unmodified and hydrophobized CNCs at 4 wt.% in 0.1 M KCl.  
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7 Strain 1.5%.

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13 crystalline domains. When alignment of these domains is completed, an increase in shear rate  
14 destabilizes the nematic mesophase, which manifests as weak dependences of viscosity on shear  
15 rate. Finally, at high shear rates, shear thinning is due to alignment of the CNC nanorods. Different  
16 regions of viscosity sensitivity to the shear rate were observed at some concentrations only for C<sub>8</sub>-  
17 and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs (SI, Figure S14 c, d). However, only one regime of shear thinning was observed for  
18 C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs suspension/gels in the studied range of concentrations. A set of viscosity values at  
19 various concentrations was extracted from flow curves for a shear rate of 0.1 s<sup>-1</sup> and presented in  
20 Figure 9. In agreement with the results from oscillatory rheology experiments, viscosities of the  
21 gels based on hydrophobized CNCs are significantly higher than unmodified CNCs. For example,  
22 for systems containing 4 wt.% of CNCs, shear viscosity increased from 0.07 Pa·s for unmodified  
23 CNCs to *ca.* 1350 Pa·s in case of C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs. There was a direct correlation between hydrophobicity  
24 of CNCs (length of alkyl radical) and enhancement in viscosity (unmodified  
25 CNCs < C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs < C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs < C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs).  
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45 Dependence of the viscosity on concentration has been proposed as means for the identification  
46 of the transition of aqueous CNC systems from isotropic to biphasic.<sup>60</sup> The region of a sharp  
47 increase of viscosity indicates transformation of the system into biphasic system. For CNCs used  
48 in this study this occurred at concentration around 5 wt.% (Figure 9). Thus, quite high  
49 concentrations of CNCs used in this study are required to enable assembly into structured liquid  
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3 crystalline domains. The Figure 9 also shows concentrations corresponding the formation of  
4 invertible gels. These concentrations for hydrophobized CNCs (1.5, 2.5, and 4 wt.% for C<sub>12</sub>-, C<sub>8</sub>-  
5 and C<sub>6</sub>-CNCs respectively) are lower than the concentration of the transition into biphasic phase  
6  
7 for unmodified CNCs. This might impede the formation of liquid crystalline phases in the  
8 suspensions of hydrophobized CNCs, which agrees with the C<sub>8</sub>-CNC SAXS data (no obvious  
9 variation of the interactions for concentration above the formation of an invertible gel). To check  
10 the formation of liquid crystalline phase microscopic images in cross-polarized light of the  
11 suspensions were obtained (SI, Figure S15). Formation of liquid crystalline domains was  
12 confirmed for unmodified CNCs. However, all hydrophobized CNCs did not exhibit birefringence,  
13 confirming no formation of a liquid crystalline phase at concentrations below, and above gel  
14 formation, again in agreement with the weak repulsive interaction observed in SAXS. Random  
15 association of hydrophobized CNCs arresting the CNC mobility in the gel state prevents the  
16 formation of a liquid crystalline phase. Earlier inhibition of the formation of ordered liquid  
17 crystalline structures due to gelation was assumed for the systems based on cationically modified  
18 CNCs.<sup>68</sup> Although the three-region pattern of flow curves were observed for some concentrations  
19 of C<sub>8</sub>- and C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs, similar to the pattern characteristic for unmodified CNCs (SI, Figure S14),  
20 the underlying structural changes are different for these materials. We suggest that the first shear  
21 thinning region is related to defragmentation of a network formed by small aggregates of  
22 hydrophobized CNCs. In the second region aggregates are disassembled into individual nanorods  
23 or stacks of few nanorods. At high shear rates, shear thinning is caused by the alignment of  
24 re-dispersed CNCs.  
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**Figure 9.** Dependence of steady flow viscosity of unmodified and hydrophobized CNC suspensions/gels in deionized water on CNC concentrations at shear rate of  $0.1 \text{ s}^{-1}$ . Vertical lines indicate concentrations for forming invertible gels (color of the lines matches with color of symbols for the corresponding experimental points)

## Conclusions

CNCs have been modified with alkylamines of different length (C6, C8, C12) to vary the hydrophilic-hydrophobic balance. The properties of aqueous colloidal systems with hydrophobized CNCs have been studied particularly to assess the impact of hydrophobic effects on CNC association and gelation in aqueous media. We have demonstrated that hydrophobicity of modified CNCs correlated with the chain lengths of alkylamines. Although a two-stage modification process based on reductive amination led to a decrease in the content of surface sulfate half-esters, at least half of this ionic group was preserved providing a good colloidal stability of hydrophobized CNCs. Thus, the surface of modified CNCs contained both hydrophilic and hydrophobic domains. As a result, the modified CNCs are surface active nanoparticles demonstrating amphiphilic properties. However, there appeared to be no direct correlation between

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3 the length of alkyl chain attached to the CNC surface and surface activity; C<sub>12</sub>-CNCs induced  
4 smaller decrease in interfacial tension than C<sub>8</sub>-CNCs which was attributed to stronger association  
5 driven by hydrophobic effects. Self-association of hydrophobized CNCs was confirmed by SAXS  
6 and autofluorescent spectroscopy experiments. Formation of transient networks by hydrophobized  
7 CNCs due to this self-association induces changes in gelation and rheological properties of CNC  
8 suspensions. Critical concentrations of sol/gel transitions for hydrophobized CNC are significantly  
9 lower than the hydrophilic CNCs and depends on hydrophobicity of modified CNCs.  
10 Self-association of hydrophobic CNCs results in stronger, more rigid gels. Our work highlights  
11 the versatility and efficiency of modifying rheological properties of aqueous systems *via*  
12 self-association of hydrophobized CNCs.  
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## 29 ASSOCIATED CONTENT

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32 **Supporting Information.** The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS  
33 Publications website at DOI: solid state NMR spectra and peak deconvolution; Raman spectrum  
34 of oxidized CNCs; pictures of sessile drops on surfaces of unmodified and hydrophobized CNCs  
35 films; results of multi-channel confocal laser scanning spectroscopy; results of SAXS  
36 experiments; pictures of unmodified and hydrophobized CNC suspensions of different  
37 concentrations; rheology results for aqueous suspensions/gels; images of gels in cross-polarized  
38 light (PDF).  
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## 26 Author Contributions

27  
28 The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors led by R.N. and S.J.E. All  
29  
30 authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.  
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## 14 15 **ABBREVIATIONS**

16 CAC critical aggregation concentration; CNC cellulose nanocrystal; CNM cellulose nanomaterial;  
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18 DI deionized; LVE linear viscoelastic; MCLSS multi-channel confocal laser scanning  
19 spectroscopy; SAXS small-angle X-ray scattering.  
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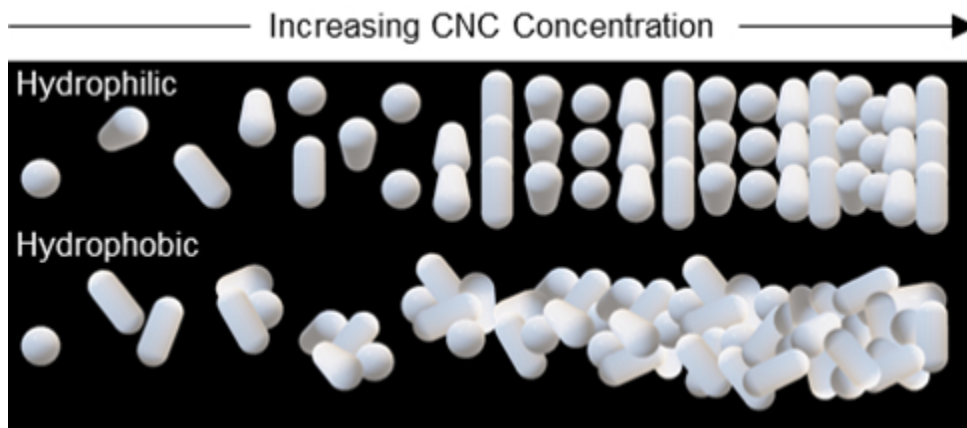
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