## **Supplementary Information**

## Emulsion-polymerized flexible semi-conducting CNCs-PANI-DBSA nanocomposite films

Siham Atifia and Wadood Y. Hamada\*

<sup>a</sup> FPInnovations, 2665 East Mall, Vancouver, BC. Canada V6T 1Z4

\*Corresponding author: Wadood.hamad@fpinnovations.ca. Tel. +1+604+225+5839

**Table S1**. Onset degradation temperatures, obtained by TGA(a), of air-dried CNCs-PANI-DBSA nanocomposite films prepared at different DBSA:aniline molar ratios compared to PANI-DBSA.

Sample ID	Mass ratio, CNCs:aniline	Molar ratio, DBSA:aniline	Onset degradation temperature (°C)		
			Α	В	С
Α	2	0.25	150.15	-	-
В	2	0.5	178.03	289.18	447.01
С	2	1	181.52	290.36	451.96
D	2	1.5	184.65	292.26	446.09
E	1	2	188.91	279.72	432.06
F	2	2	189.18	290.23	454.02
G	5	2	189.73	292.17	473.77
PANI-DBSA	0	1	-	289.47	424.32

<sup>(a)</sup> TGA was measured for samples doped with HCl (1N) for 24 hours and dried at room temperature.

The onset degradation temperature, measured by TGA, for neat CNCs (H-form) was around 162°C.



Figure S1. TGA curves of air-dried CNCs-PANI DBSA nanocomposite films compared to CNCs and PANI-DBSA.



**Figure S2.** Integrals of areas under DTGA degradation peaks for a typical air-dried CNCs-PANI-DBSA nancomposite film (molar ratio, DBSA:aniline=2 and mass ratio CNCs:aniline=2).



**Figure S3.** DTGA response curves, at onset degradation temperatures, illustrate the effects of DBSA (a) and CNCs (b) concentrations on polyaniline formation. The relevant onset degradation temperatures commence at 290°C, which is dominated by the degradation of excess DBSA and polyaniline oxidation, and at 420°C, dominated by the degradation of bound DBSA and the decomposition of the polyaniline backbone.