## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

## Cellulose nanocrystals as host matrix and waveguide materials for recyclable luminescent solar concentrators

Farsad Imtiaz Chowdhury,<sup>a</sup> Carson Dick,<sup>a</sup> Lingju Meng,<sup>a</sup> Seyed Milad Mahpeykar,<sup>a</sup> Behzad Ahvazi<sup>b</sup> and Xihua Wang<sup>\*a</sup>

a. Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 2V4. Email: xihua@ualberta.ca

b. Biomass Processing & Conversion-BioResources, Alberta Innovates Technology Future, Edmonton, T6N 1E4.

\*Corresponding author: Prof. Xihua Wang

## Calculation of optical efficiency

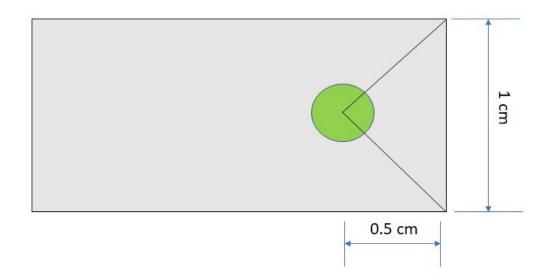


Fig. S1. A Schematic showing the collection angle of photons.

In the experiment, we extracted the photons from only one edge of the sample. This edge from which we extracted the photons has a dimension of 1 cm and when we shine light on our sample and focus on a point which is 0.5 cm away from this edge, emitted photons with a collection angle 90 degree or lower get detected by the detector.

 $\tan \Theta = 0.5/0.5$ 

 $\Theta$ = 45° and hence 2  $\Theta$ = 90°.

Assuming we have an isotropic emission, the optical efficiency values at 0.5 cm were multiplied by 4 and to maintain consistency, rest of the values were also multiplied by 4 which we deem as the maximum optical efficiency that can be achieved by extracting photons from four side edges of the sample.

Transmission and reflection data of un-doped CNC and APE samples

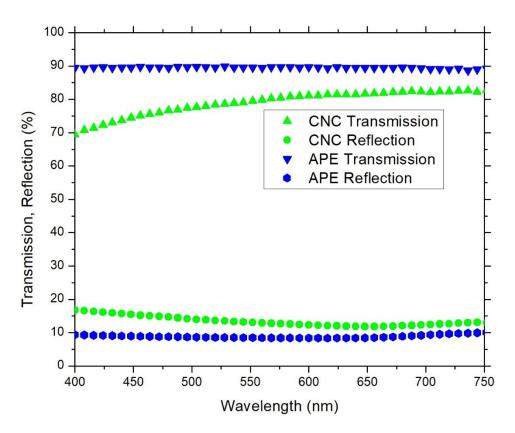


Fig. S2. Transmission and reflection data of un-doped CNC and APE samples.

Fig. S2 shows the transmission and reflection data of CNC and APE samples without the presence of dyes.