## **Supporting Information**

## Exploring anisotropic properties of chiral nematic cellulose nanocrystal aerogels: Outstanding directional mechanical strength and unexpected surface-dependent thermal conductivity

Zongzhe Li<sup>a</sup>, Karl Tsang<sup>a</sup>, Yi-Tao Xu<sup>a</sup>, James G. Drummond<sup>b,c</sup>, D. Mark Martinez<sup>b,c</sup> and Mark J. MacLachlan<sup>a,d,e,f</sup>\*

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, 2036 Main Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1

<sup>b</sup>Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of British Columbia,

2360 East Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z3

°Pulp and Paper Centre, University of British Columbia, 2385 East Mall, Vancouver,

British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z4

<sup>d</sup>Stewart Blusson Quantum Matter Institute, University of British Columbia, 2355 East

Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z4

<sup>e</sup>WPI Nano Life Science Institute, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa 920-1192, Japan

<sup>f</sup>Bioproducts Institute, University of British Columbia, 2385 East Mall, Vancouver,

British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z3

\* mmaclach@chem.ubc.ca



**Figure S1.** Transmission electron micrographs of CNCs from (a) the uniform CNC suspension, (b) the anisotropic phase of CNC suspension, and (c) the isotropic phase of CNC suspension. ImageJ (NIH, http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/) was used to manually measure CNC lengths and widths. Scale bar represents 500 nm for (a) and (b), 300 nm for (c).



Figure S2. cn-CNC-C sample (a) before and (b) after slicing off the top part.



**Figure S3.** Linear regression analysis for representative stress-strain curves achieved from (a) vertical and (b) horizontal compression tests.



**Figure S4.** (a) Powder X-ray diffractograms of *cn*-CNC aerogels and freeze-dried CNC powder. Both display peaks characteristic of crystalline cellulose. (b) TGA curves of *cn*-CNC aerogel and freeze-dried CNC (nitrogen atmosphere;  $10 \,^{\circ}$ C/min). Both of them show similar thermal stability.

Table S1. Calculated density and porosity of cn-CNC-V

Diameter [mm]	Thickness [mm]	Weight [mg]	Density [g cm <sup>-3</sup> ]	Porosity [%]
21.5	1.83	92.4	0.139	91.5



**Figure S5.** Transmission electron micrographs of CNCs from (a) the top part and (b) the bottom part of *cn*-CNC-V. ImageJ (NIH, http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/) was used to manually measure CNC lengths. Scale bar represents 500 nm.



**Figure S6.** Photographs of (a) normal vial, (b) hydrophobic vial and (c) hydrophilic vial with a 5  $\mu$ L droplet of water. Red dotted lines indicate water contact angles. ImageJ (NIH, http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/) was used for the analysis.



**Figure S7.** Time lapse study of isotropic CNC sample with equilibration. (a) After sonication, (b) after 24 h equilibration, (c) after adding ethanol, (d) after the gelation, and (e) POM micrograph of this equilibrated isotropic alcogel, showing tactoids as oval areas with fingerprint textures. Images shown in (a-c) are viewed between crossed polarizers. Scale bar represents 50  $\mu$ m.



**Figure S8.** The relationship between average distance between CNC pseudolayers (corresponding to half helical pitch) with vertical strain applied to the material. ImageJ (NIH, http://imagej.nih.gov/ij/) was used to manually measure the half helical pitch for the chiral nematic structure of the CNCs.