Supporting information: Influence of divalent counterions on the solution rheology and supramolecular aggregation of carboxymethyl cellulose

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Supplementary Figures

Figure S1 shows the same viscosity data as Figure 1 along with fits to a horizontal line and a power-law at low and high shear rates respectively.

Figure S2 plots the apparent diffusion coefficients of CaCMC solutions as a function of $q^2$ along with Fits to Eq. 2.

Figure S2: Apparent diffusion coefficients as a function of $q^2$ for CaCMC solutions of $c = 8 \times 10^{-3}$ M filtered through different pore sizes, from top to bottom: 0.1 $\mu$m, 0.2 $\mu$m, 0.45 $\mu$m and 0.8 $\mu$m.

Figure S3 plots the flow index obtained from the intercept method as a function of polymer concentration for various salts of CMC. Fits to Eq. 8 are included, the fit parameters are collected in Table 5.

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Figure S3: Flow index obtained from Figure S1 along with fits to Eq. Sym- 
bols have the same meaning as in the main text.

Figure S4: Comparison of the shear rate dependent viscosities of BaCMC at 
$c = 0.207 \text{ M}$ and CaCMC at $c = 0.196 \text{ M}$. 

\[ \eta^* - \text{BaCMC} \]
\[ \eta - \text{BaCMC} \]
\[ \eta - \text{CaCMC} \]