

Supporting Information

Valorisation of Chitosan Natural Building Block as a Primary Strategy for the Development of Sustainable Fully Bio-Based Epoxy Resins

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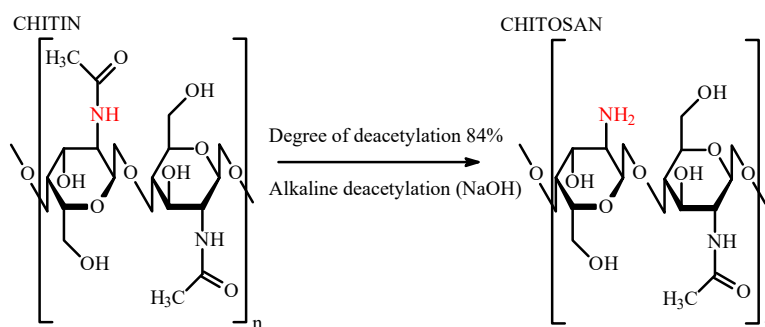


Figure S1. Alkaline deacetylation of chitin.

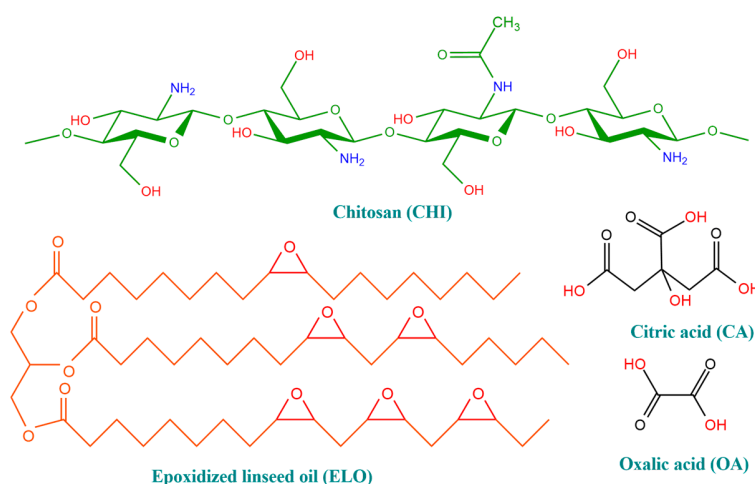


Figure S2. Chemical structures of the reactants.

	Oxirane ring, C–O or C–H wagging of epoxy groups	847-826
Citric acid	O–H stretching (COOH), H bonding	3500-2500
	C=O stretching mode in the carboxylic dimer	1750, 1689
	scissoring type –CH ₂ bending vibration	1424
	C–O–C scissoring vibration	1390
	C–O vibrations	1281, 1207, 1105
Oxalic acid	COOH	897
	–OH stretch, H bonding	3430-2500
	C=O stretching	1689
	β (OH) symmetric stretching	1343
	–OH asymmetric stretching	1166
Chitosan	COOH	792
	N–H, O–H stretching, H bonding	3361, 3287
	C–H stretching	2859
	Amide band I C=O	1649
	Amide band II –NH ₂ due to deacetylation	1554
	Amide band III- C–N	1377
	bridge –O– stretch; Saccharide structure of chitosan C–O–C	1153
	C–O stretch, secondary hydroxyl group	1057
	C–O stretch, primary hydroxyl group	1023
	Pyranose ring	894

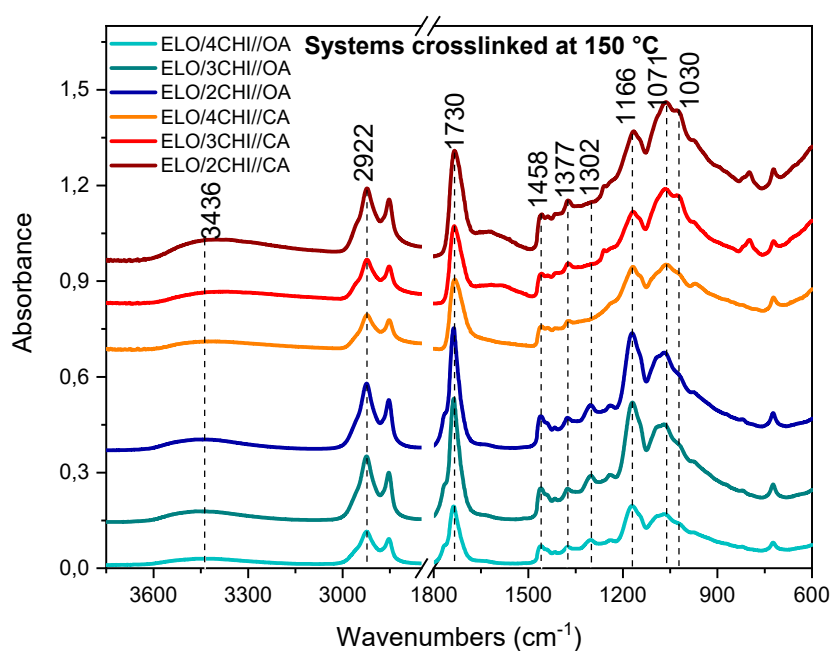


Figure S4. FT-IR spectra for crosslinked bio-resins.

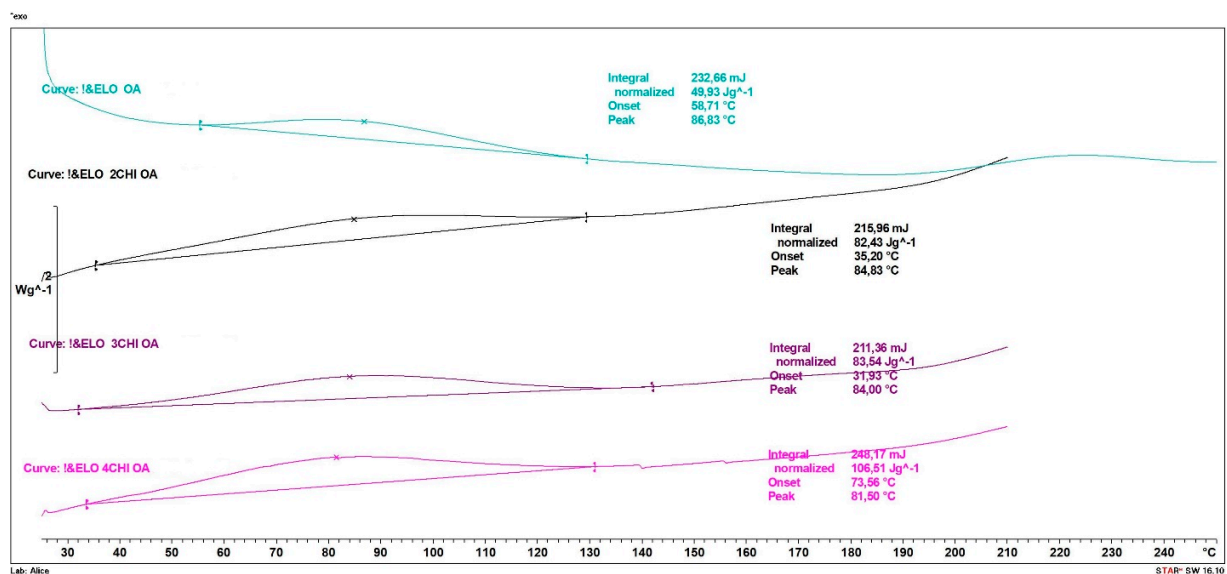


Figure S5. Dynamic DSC thermograms for ELO//OA systems with different percentage of chitosan

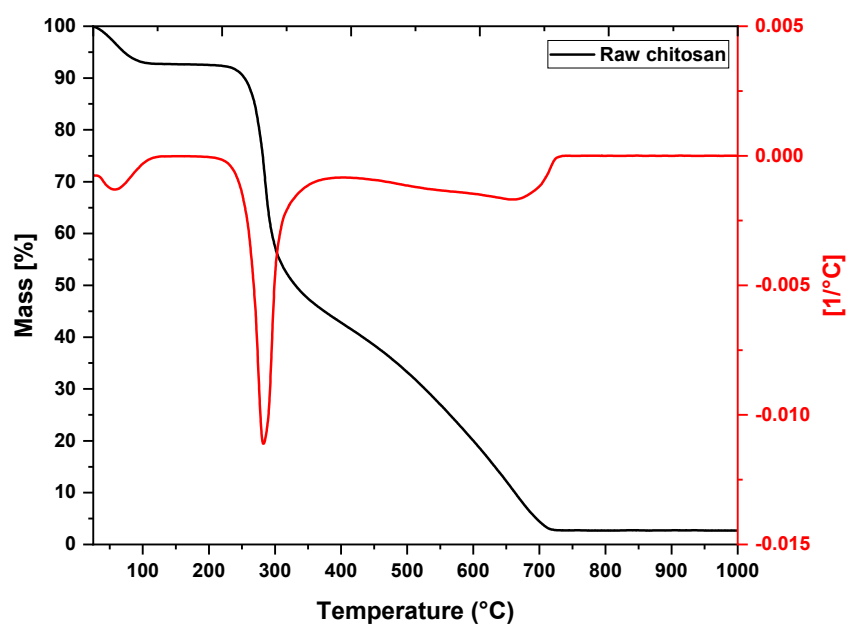


Figure S6. TGA and DTG curves of the raw chitosan.

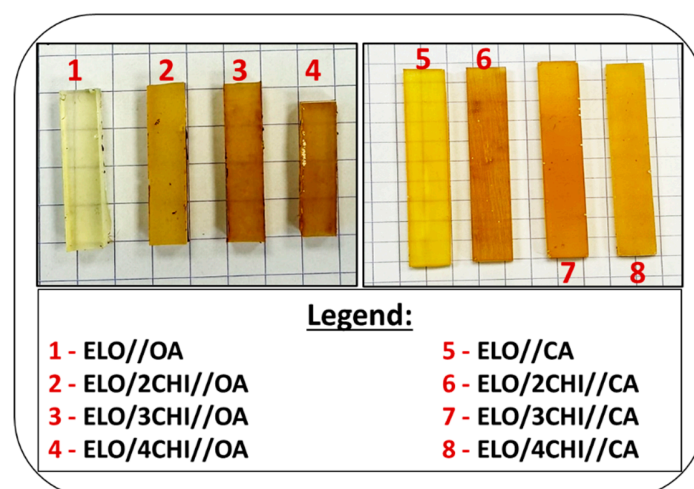


Figure S7. Physical appearance of the biobased thermosets