

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Phosphorous-nitrogen-sulfur (P/N/S)-containing polymer for enhanced cotton flame retardancy

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Figure S1. ¹H-NMR (a) and ³¹P-NMR (b) spectra of DVP.

Figures S2. FT-IR/ATR spectra of untreated (COT)- and DVP-CYSS-treated (COT/ DVP-CYSS) cotton (a), and table reporting the assignments of each peak, along with the corresponding vibration modes and relative intensities (b).

¹H-NMR characterization of DVP

The chemical structure of DVP was assessed by ¹H- and ³¹P-NMR, collecting spectra in D₂O at 25 °C using a Bruker Avance 300 NMR spectrometer (Milan, Italy). Proton chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) with the solvent reference relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) employed as the internal standard (CDCl₃ δ = 7.26 ppm). ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz spectrometer (Bruker Avance 300) operating at 121.2 MHz, with complete proton decoupling. Phosphorous chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to H₃PO₄ as external standard.

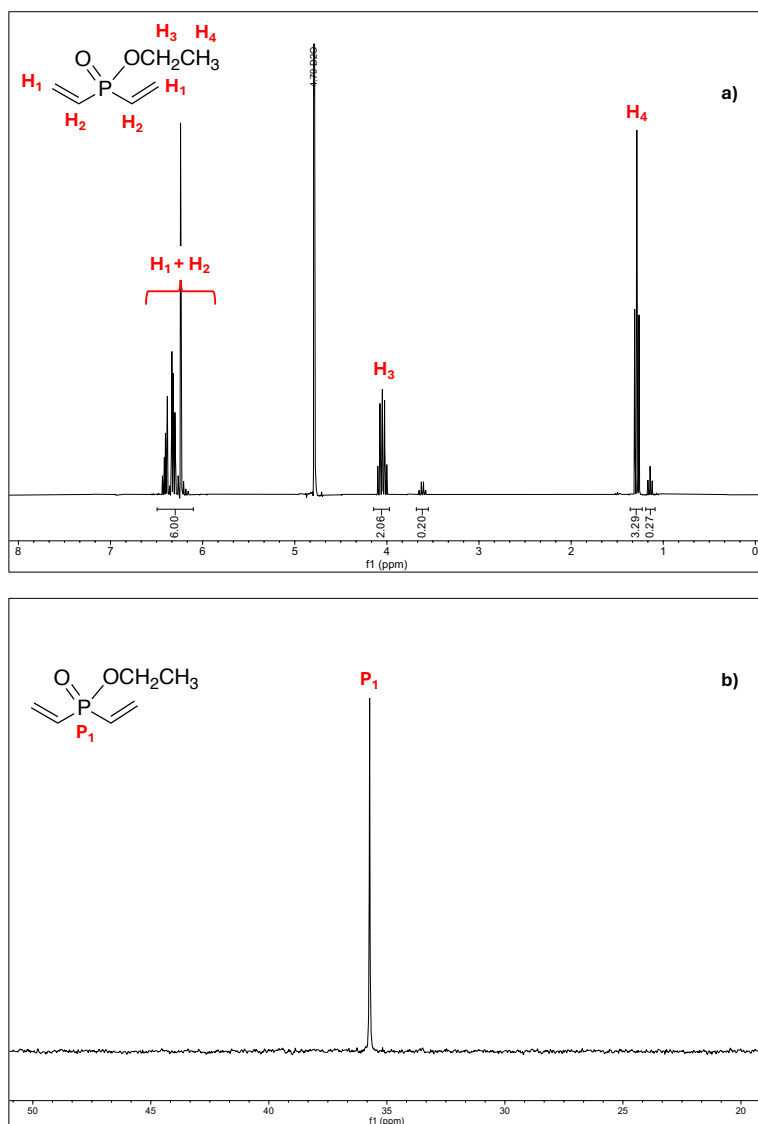


Figure S1. ¹H-NMR (a) and ³¹P-NMR (b) spectra of DVP.

FT-IR/ATR characterization of COT and COT/DVP-CYSS

Untreated cotton (COT) and COT/DVP-CYSS were analyzed by attenuated total reflectance (ATR) Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR). FT-IR/ATR spectra were recorded at room temperature, in the 4000 - 600 cm^{-1} wavenumber range, with 32 scans and 4 cm^{-1} resolution, using a Jasco 4600 FT-IR/ATR spectrophotometer (Milan, Italy), equipped with a diamond crystal (penetration depth: 1.66 μm).

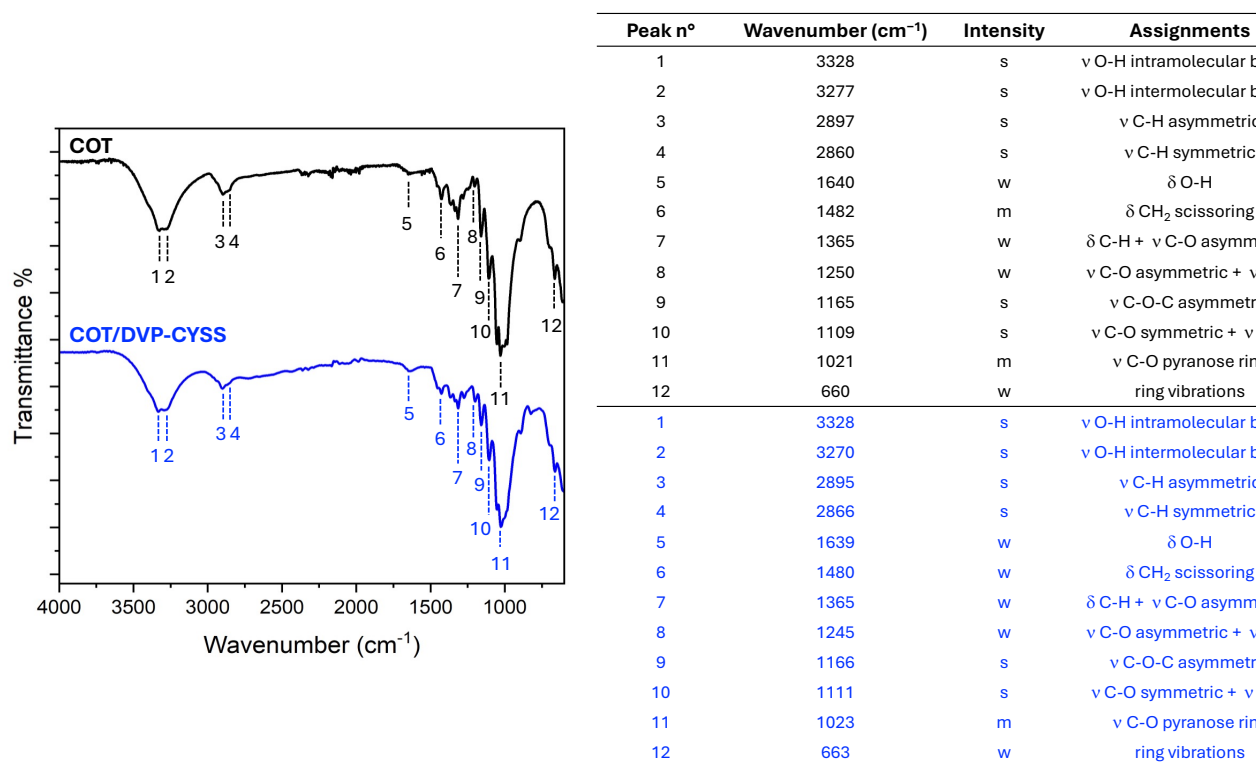


Figure S2. FT-IR/ATR spectra of untreated (COT)- and DVP-CYSS-treated (COT/ DVP-CYSS) cotton (a), and table reporting the assignments of each peak, along with the corresponding vibration modes and relative intensities (b).