

Supplementary Information

Cellulose Acetate/Organoclay Nanocomposites as Controlled Release Matrices for Pest Control Applications

Thabang N. Mphateng ^a, António B. Mapossa ^{a,b*}, James Wesley-Smith ^c, Shatish Ramjee ^a, Walter W. Focke ^{a,b}

^aInstitute of Applied Materials, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, South Africa

^bUP Institute for Sustainable Malaria Control & MRC Collaborating Centre for Malaria Research, University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20, Hatfield 0028, Pretoria, South Africa

^cElectron Microscope Unit, Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University, Ga-Rankuwa 0208, South Africa

*Corresponding author: mapossabenjox@gmail.com

Experimental vapour pressures of the active compounds were obtained from Perry's Chemical Engineers Handbook and fitted to the Antoine Model. Air permeabilities of the active compounds were determined experimentally at 40 °C.

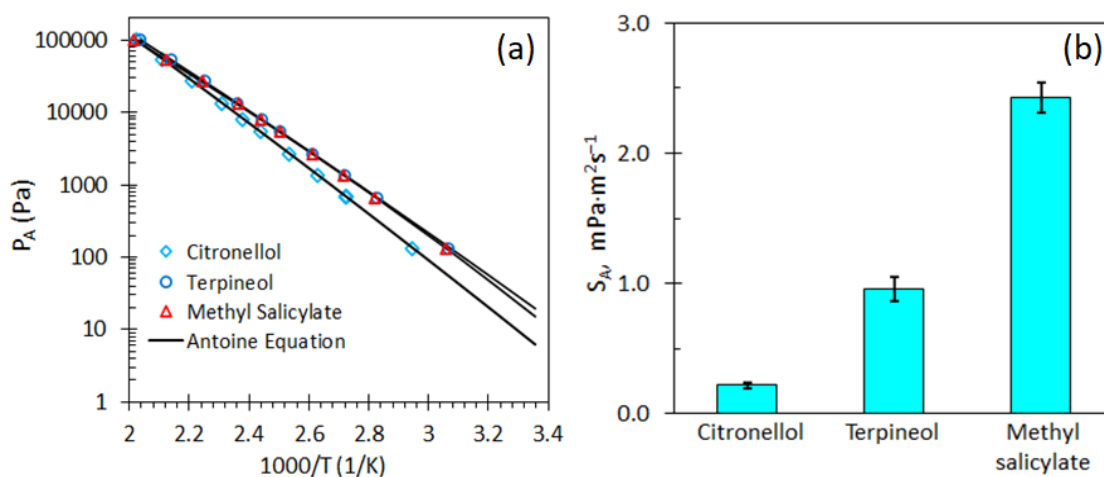


Figure S1 (a) Vapour pressures and (b) air permeability rates of active compounds

Table S1 Initial masses of extruded nanocomposite strands containing active compounds

Active compound	Initial mass of CA strand (g)		
	Citronellol	Terpineol	Methyl salicylate
25 wt-%	62.3	62.6	70.2
35 wt-%	35.2	61.9	102.7

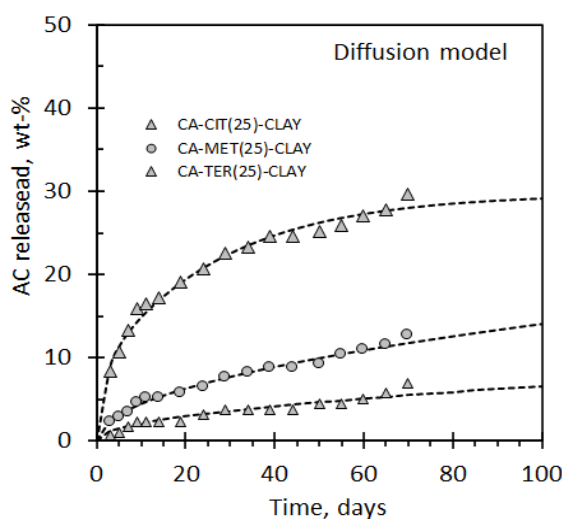


Figure S2 Release profiles of active compounds from CA strands at 25-wt% active compound content.

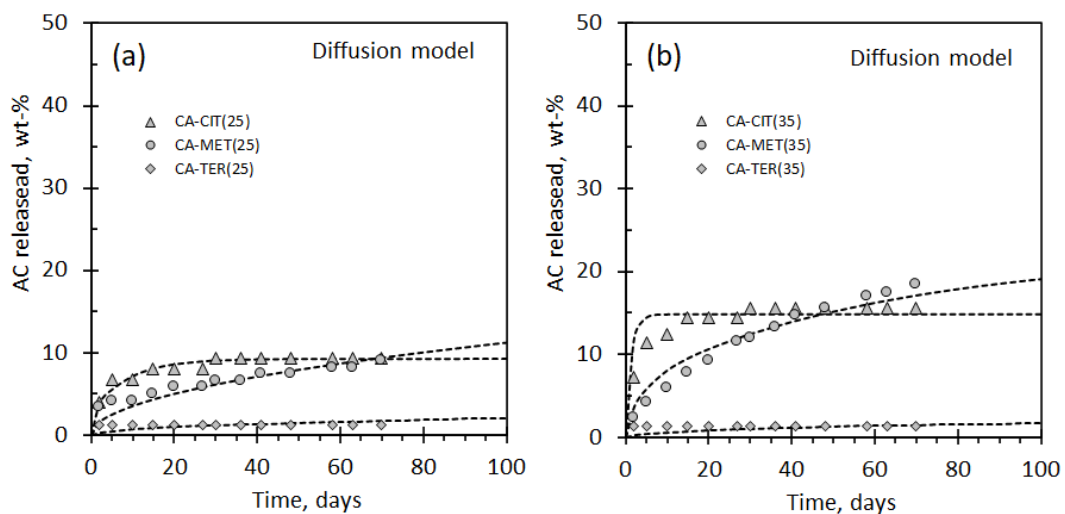


Figure S3 Release profiles of the active compounds (25 wt-% and 35 wt-%) from cellulose diacetate strands without organoclay. This is to show the effect of the clay on the release profiles of the active compounds, and to justify its incorporation into the materials.