Green Chemistry



View Article Online

CORRECTION

Check for updates

Cite this: Green Chem., 2021, **23**, 7833

Correction: Regioselective and water-assisted surface esterification of never-dried cellulose: nanofibers with adjustable surface energy

Marco Beaumont,*†^{a,b} Caio G. Otoni,†^c Bruno D. Mattos,†^b Tetyana V. Koso,^d Roozbeh Abidnejad,^b Bin Zhao,^b Anett Kondor,^e Alistair W. T. King^d and Orlando J. Rojas*^{b,f}

DOI: 10.1039/d1gc90097h

rsc.li/greenchem

Correction for 'Regioselective and water-assisted surface esterification of never-dried cellulose: nanofibers with adjustable surface energy' by Marco Beaumont, Caio G. Otoni, Bruno D. Mattos *et. al., Green Chem.*, 2021, DOI: 10.1039/D1GC02292J.

The authors regret that incorrect *y*-axes labels were provided in Fig. 4a and b of the original article. The corrected Fig. 4 is shown below.

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry for Renewable Resources, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna (BOKU), Konrad-Lorenz-Straße 24, A-3430 Tulln, Austria

^bDepartment of Bioproducts and Biosystems, School of Chemical Engineering, Aalto University, P.O. Box 16300, Espoo FI-00076, Finland. E-mail: orlando.rojas@ubc.ca, marcobeaumont1@gmail.com

^cDepartment of Materials Engineering (DEMa), Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar), Rod. Washington Luís, km 235, São Carlos, SP 13565-905, Brazil ^dMaterials Chemistry Division, Department of Chemistry, University of Helsinki, AI Virtasen aukio 1, FI-00560 Helsinki, Finland

^eSurface Measurement Systems Ltd, Rosemont Rd, Wembley, London HA0 4PE, UK

^fDepartments of Chemical & Biological Engineering, 2360 East Mall; Chemistry, 2036 Main Mall, and Wood Science, 2424 Main Mall, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3, Canada

[†]These authors contributed equally.



Fig. 4 The acid-base and dispersive surface energy of unmodified cellulose nanofibers (CNF) is shifted to lower values upon modification due to the introduction of alkyl ester groups (C6AA-CNF in red and C6BA-CNF in blue) (a and b). Due to the higher surface coverage this effect is more pronounced for C6AA-CNF. The water contact angle depends on the alkyl chain length (c1-c3) and it is significantly higher for the isobutyrylated sample. This agrees with the instability indices of the Pickering emulsions prepared with sunflower oil (d and e), and the visual appearance of the respective Pickering emulsions from native CNF (f1), C6AA-CNF (f2), and C6BA-CNF (f3).

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.