

Supporting Information

Time–Temperature Superposition of the Dissolution of Wool Yarns in the Ionic Liquid 1-Ethyl-3-methylimidazolium Acetate

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Figure S1. Microscopy cross-sectional image of raw wool yarn, where the inner spaces between filaments are clearly seen.

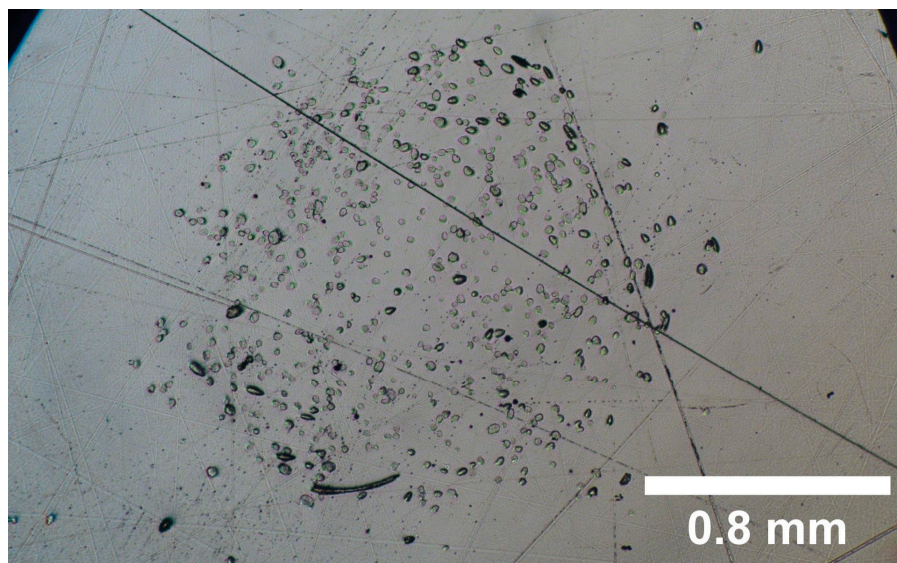
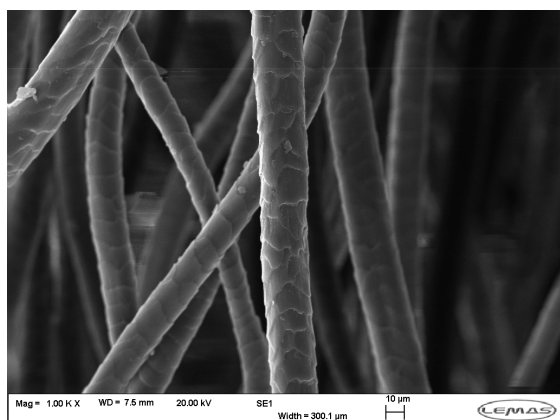
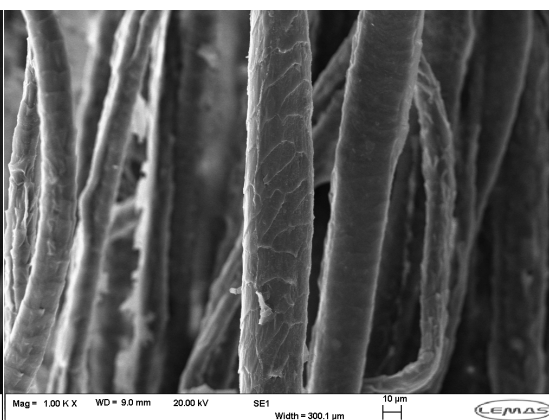


Figure S2. Scanning electron microscopy images of (a) raw merino wool yarn (b) dissolved wool yarn at 70 °C for (b1) 1h, (b2) 2h, (b3) 3h and (b4) 4h.

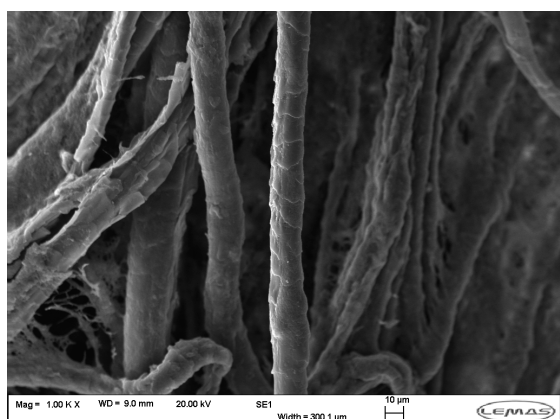
(a)



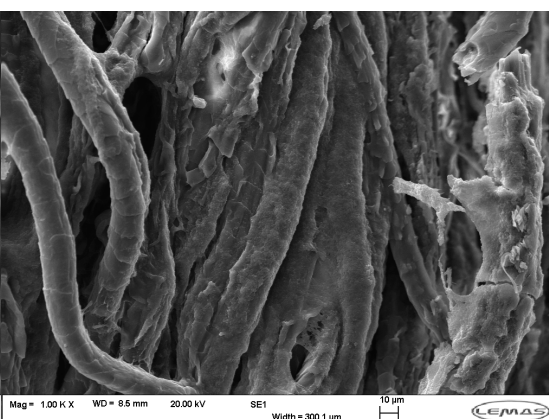
(b1)



(b2)



(b3)



(b4)

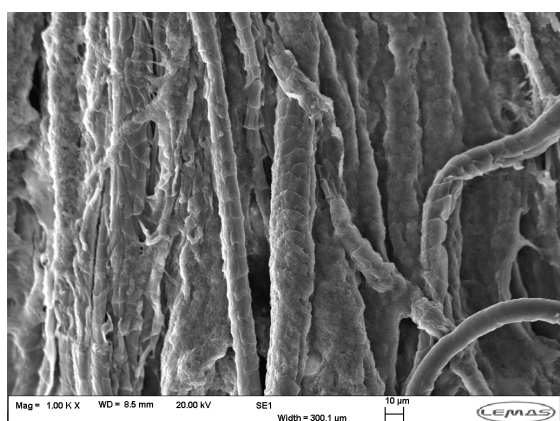


Figure S3. (a), (b) and (c) The thickness loss of wool yarn analyzed at different reference temperatures of the low temperature process with a linear fit, the self-diffusion coefficient is given on each plot.

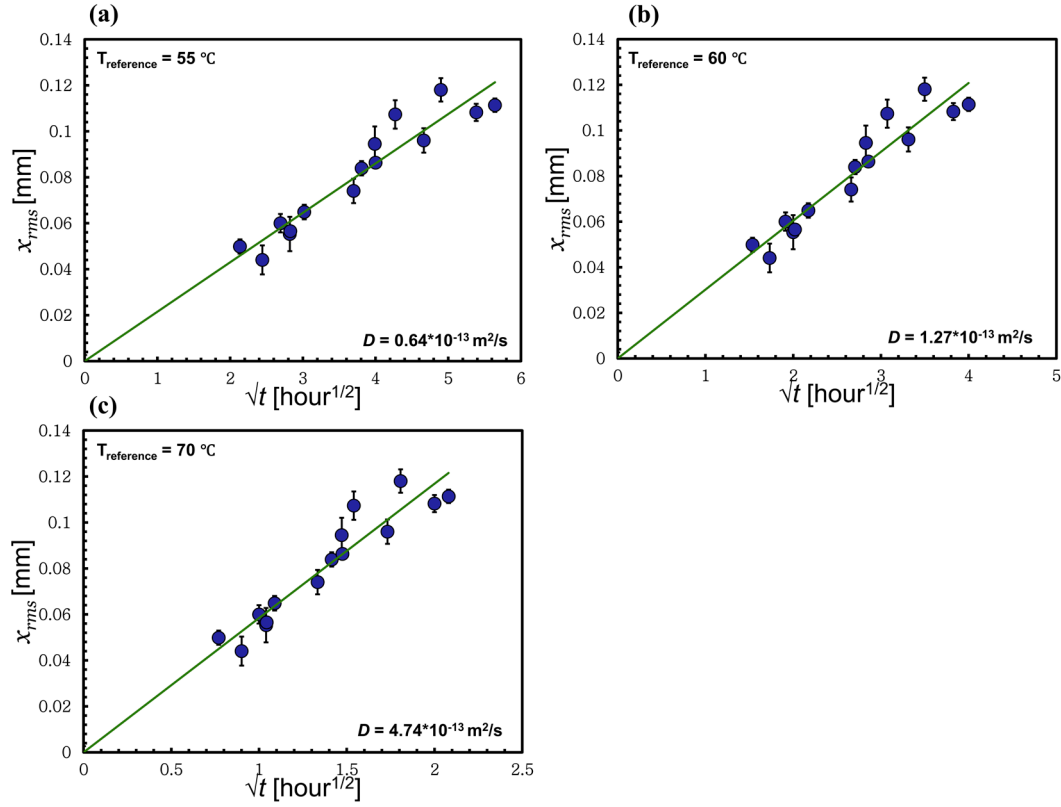


Figure S4. (a), (b) and (c) The thickness loss of wool yarn analyzed at different reference temperatures of the high temperature process fitted to a linear equation, the self-diffusion coefficient is given on each plot.

