Intertwining Lamellar Assembly in Porous Spherulites
Composed of Two Ring-banded Poly(ethylene adipate) and Poly(butylene adipate)

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Supporting Information
S-1. POM micrographs of neat PBA (top) and neat PEA (bottom) melt crystallized at various $T_c$ as indicated on the graphs.
S-2. POM micrographs of PBA/PEA (10/90 to 50/50) blends crystallized at $T_c = 28 - 32 \, ^\circ C$
S-3. DSC traces for melting peaks of neat PBA at various $T_c$ (scan rate = 10 °C/min).

Figure S-3 shows the multiple melting peaks of PBA corresponding to the original melting peaks of β– and α–form crystal are symbolized by $T_{m1}$ and $T_{m3}$, respectively; and the melting peak of α-form crystal which is formed by the transformation from β crystal or the recrystallized α crystal during DSC heating process are symbolized by $T_{m2}$ and $T_{m4}$, respectively.$^{[34,37,47]}$ A small melting peak (indicated by arrow) appears when PBA is melt-crystallized at 31 °C (with regular ring-banded morphology). While only a small shoulder appears when $T_c = 30$ °C and none appears when $T_c = 28$ and 29 °C, at which a more irregular ring-banded morphology is observed. This result indicates that the regularity in ring-banded morphology influenced the addition melting peaks of PBA.
S-4. DSC traces for melting peaks of neat PEA, at various $T_c$ (scan rate = 10 °C/min).

Figure S4 shows, for PEA, a small fraction of tangential lamellae (fiber-like cilia crystals) in the skin layer exhibits a high-$T_m$ shoulder at $T_m = 50.1$ °C, in addition to the radial crystals with a lower $T_m = 42.9$ °C, as already revealed in previous reports.$^{[29-30]}$ Additional melting peaks in PEA disappear with the decreasing regularity of ring-banded morphology (shown by the arrows). This result indicates that the regularity in ring-banded morphology influenced the addition melting peaks of PEA.