

Supporting Information for “Macromolecule based platforms for developing tailor made formulations for scale inhibition”

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The supporting information (SI) includes three tables (S1-S3).

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Table S1. Common scales and their properties.

Crystal composition	Crystal name	Properties	Ref.
Calcium carbonate (CaCO ₃ .xH ₂ O)	Calcite (x = 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most stable form • Trigonal-rhombohedral • Favored at T < 30 °C • $K_{sp} = 3.3 \times 10^{-9}$ at 25 °C 	1-4
	Aragonite (x = 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second most stable form • Orthorhombic • Favored at T > 70 °C • $K_{sp} = 4.6 \times 10^{-9}$ at 25 °C 	1,3-5
	Vaterite (x = 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third most stable form • Hexagonal • $K_{sp} = 1.2 \times 10^{-8}$ at 25 °C 	1,3,4,6
	Amorphous calcium carbonate (ACC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transient and most unstable form seen prior to crystallization • Disordered 	7

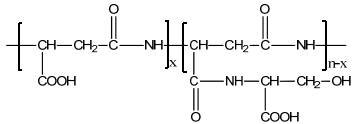
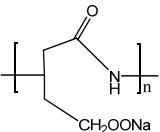
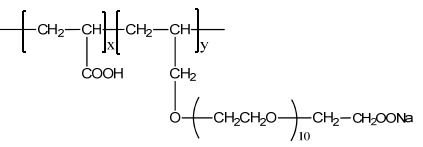
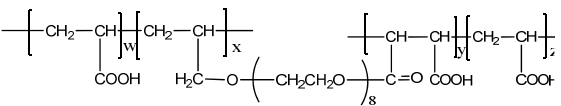
	Calcium carbonate monohydrate (x = 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metastable phase • Hexagonal 	8
	Calcium carbonate hexahydrate (Ikaite, x = 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metastable • Hydrogen bond mediated growth (e.g., pyramidal shape) • Forms at low temperatures, such as cold saline sea water 	9
Calcium sulphate (CaSO₄.xH₂O)	Gypsum (x = 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most abundant sulphate mineral • The stable phase below 42 °C and at relative humidity above the gypsum–anhydrite equilibrium curve • Monoclinic 	10
	Bassanite (calcium sulphate hemihydrate, known as plaster of Paris, x = 0.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of gypsum dehydration • Below 97 °C, the hemihydrate is metastable with regards to gypsum • Microscopic needles 	
	Calcium sulphate anhydrite (x = 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable at T > 42 °C • Orthorhombic, dipyramidal 	
Aluminosilicates (Al₂O₃.SiO₂)	Andalusite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarsest grain size • Orthorhombic 	11,12
	Kyanite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most abundant polymorph • Triclinic 	
	Sillimanite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orthorhombic 	

Table S2. Examples of crystal modifier macromolecules and the corresponding mechanisms.

Crystallizing compound	Polymer additive	Mechanism/morphology	Ref.
Hydrocortisone acetate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) Methylcellulose (MC) Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) Polyethylene glycol (PEG, $M_w = 400$) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed nucleation time by polymer-crystal hydrogen bonding Growth inhibition by polymer adsorption on crystal surface 	13
Bicalutamide model drug	Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crystal growth retardation No effect on the nucleation rate 	14
Various drugs with low solubility	Various polymeric precipitation inhibitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk solution property modification, e.g., surface tension Hydrodynamic layer alteration Adsorption on crystal surface to inhibit growth by blocking solute molecules and distorting crystal structure, and flattening rough surfaces Changing the crystal surface energy 	15
Felodipine	Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC)	Nucleation inhibition (by a factor of 1000) and growth inhibition (by a factor of 2)	16
	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS)	Crystal growth inhibition when the polymer is stretched (pH = 6.8) as opposed to lower efficiency resulted from a coiled conformation (pH = 3)	17

Hydrocortisone	Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC)	Precipitation into a metastable crystal polymorph	18
CaCO ₃	Polystyrene sulfonate (PSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSS-Ca globules help form metastable amorphous calcium carbonate (ACC). • PSS improves nucleation, resulting in mesoscale assembly: larger number of crystals with smaller size, rougher and more amorphous crystals 	19,20
Inorganic crystals, such as CaCO ₃	Double-hydrophilic block copolymers (comprising a nonionic block and an ionic block)	Various morphologies, such as disks, dumbbells, flowers, etc.	21,22
ZnO	Polyacrylamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ringlike morphology due to the interaction between polymer amide groups with Zn²⁺ • Lowered surface energy • Directional growth inhibition 	23

Table S3. Calcium scale inhibition efficiency of macromolecules.

Polymers	Structure	Conditions	Calcium salt	Inhibition efficiency	Ref.
PASP	(1)	$M_w = 3\text{-}10\text{ kDa}$, $\text{pH} = 3.5\text{-}10.0$	CaCO_3	In polymer concentration 0.001-0.01 M, calcite dissolution proceeded.	24
		80 °C, 10 h,	CaCO_3	4 mg/L, 100% inhibition;	25
			$\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$	22mg/L, 100% inhibition.	
		40 °C, 25 h	CaSO_4	10 ppm, 100% inhibition	26
Polyether-based PAA		80 °C, 6 h	CaSO_4	3 mg/L 82% inhibition	27
		$M_w = 1.84 \times 10^4\text{ Da}$, 70 °C	CaSO_4	3 mg/L, 98% inhibition	28

	$\left[\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{O} \\ \\ \left(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O} \right)_{10} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} \right]_y \left[\text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 \right]_z$	60 °C, 10 h	CaCO ₃	8 mg/L, 98% inhibition	29
	(2)	80 °C, 10 h	CaCO ₃	12 mg/L, 89% inhibition	30
			CaSO ₄	3mg/L, 98.8% inhibition	
PMA polymers	$\left(\underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} \right)_m \left(\underset{\substack{ \\ \text{CH}_3}}{\text{CH}} - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} \right)_n$	M _w = 10 kDa 90 °C, 24 h, pH = 7-8.5	CaCO ₃	20-25 ppm, 100% inhibition	31
Polyether-based PMA	$\left[\underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} \right]_x \left[\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{O} \\ \\ \left(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O} \right)_{10} \\ \\ \text{SO}_3\text{NH}_4}}{\text{CH}} \right]_y$	80 °C, pH = 9.0	Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	6 mg/L, 90% inhibition	32
	$\left[\underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH} \\ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{COOH}}}{\text{CH}} \right]_x \left[\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \\ \text{O} \\ \\ \left(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O} \right)_{10} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{COONa}}}{\text{CH}} \right]_y$	80 °C, pH = 9.0	Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	6 mg/L, 99% inhibition	32
AA-APEM-H ₃ PO ₄	(3)	60 °C, 10 h	CaCO ₃	8 mg/L, 90.16% inhibition	33
			CaSO ₄	4 mg/L, 96.94% inhibition	
PPCA	$\left(\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{OH}}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 \right)_m \left(\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{OH}}}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 \right)_n$	80 °C, pH = 6.7	CaCO ₃	4-10 ppm, lattice parameter changed and the induction time increased.	34

IA/SAS/SHP		40 °C, pH = 7.3	CaCO ₃	0.5 mg/L, 100% inhibition	35
MA-SS		80 °C, 10 h	CaCO ₃	16 ppm, 98.2%	36,37
PAA-PAMPS	(4)	M _w = 10 kDa, 90 min	CaCO ₃	4.5 mM, 100% inhibition	39
Polyzwitterion acid (PZA)		M _w = 40 kDa, 40 °C	CaSO ₄	20 ppm, 100% inhibition	40
Polyzwitterion acid (PZA)		40 °C, 800 min	CaSO ₄	20 ppm, 98% inhibition	41

Acrylonitrile copolymers	$\text{---} \left(\text{CH}_2 \text{---} \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}} \right)_n \left(\text{CH}_2 \text{---} \underset{\text{COOH}}{\text{CH}} \right)_n \text{---}$	60 °C, pH = 7.0-8.5	CaSO ₄ ,	5 ppm, 100% inhibition	42
	$\text{---} \left(\text{CH}_2 \text{---} \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}} \right)_n \left(\text{CH}_2 \text{---} \underset{\text{COOH}}{\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}} \right)_n \text{---}$	80 °C, pH = 8.0	CaCO ₃	10 ppm , 99% inhibition	
Pectin-based copolymers	(5)	55 °C, pH = 9.0	CaSO ₄	97% inhibition, and 25 days induction time.	43
Polyglycerol	(6)		CaCO ₃	Crystal structural transition was observed.	44
PAMAM dendrimers	(7)	80 °C, 10 h,	CaCO ₃	14 mg/L, 100% inhibition	45

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