Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

Supporting Information

Radiopaque Poly(ε-caprolactone) as Additive for X-Ray Imaging of Temporary Implantable Medical Devices

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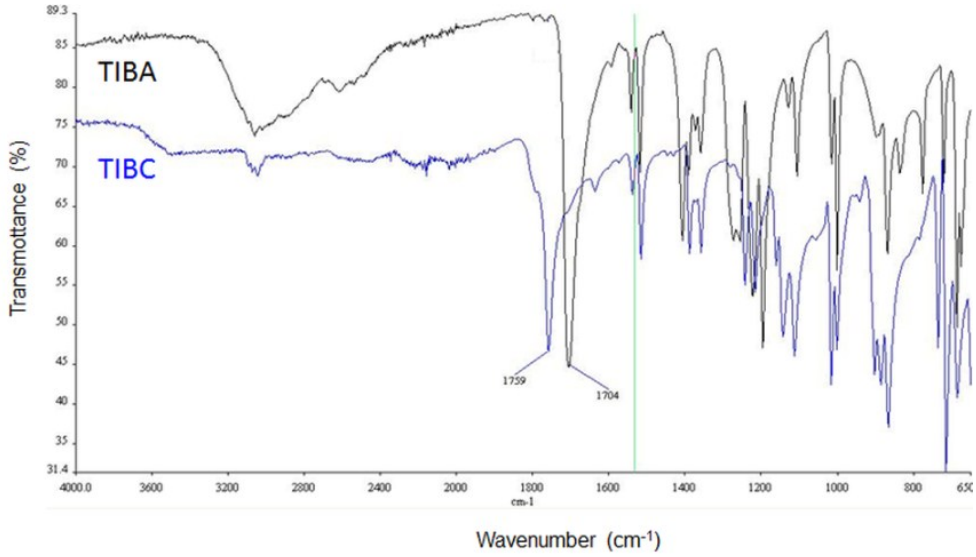

Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of 2,3,5-triiodobenzoic acid (TIBA, black line) and 2,3,5-triiodobenzoyl chloride (TIBC, blue line)

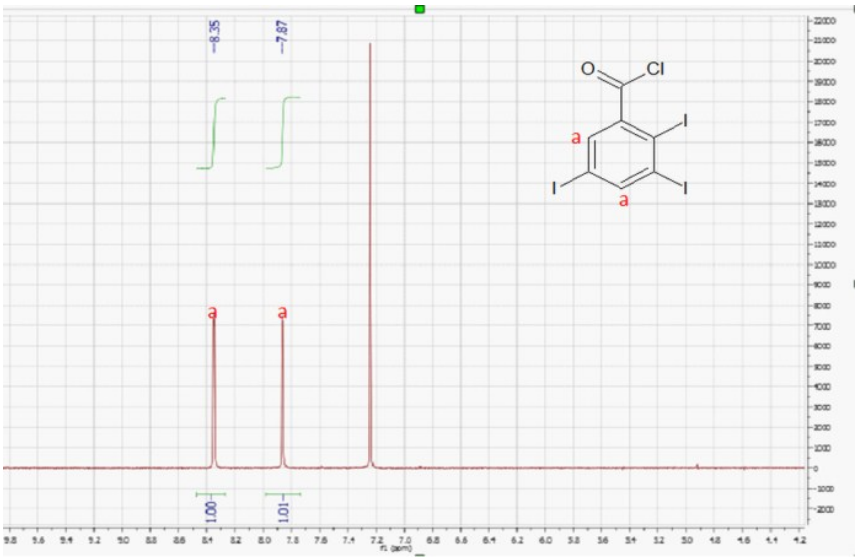

Figure S2. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) spectrum of 2,3,5-triiodobenzoyl chloride**.**

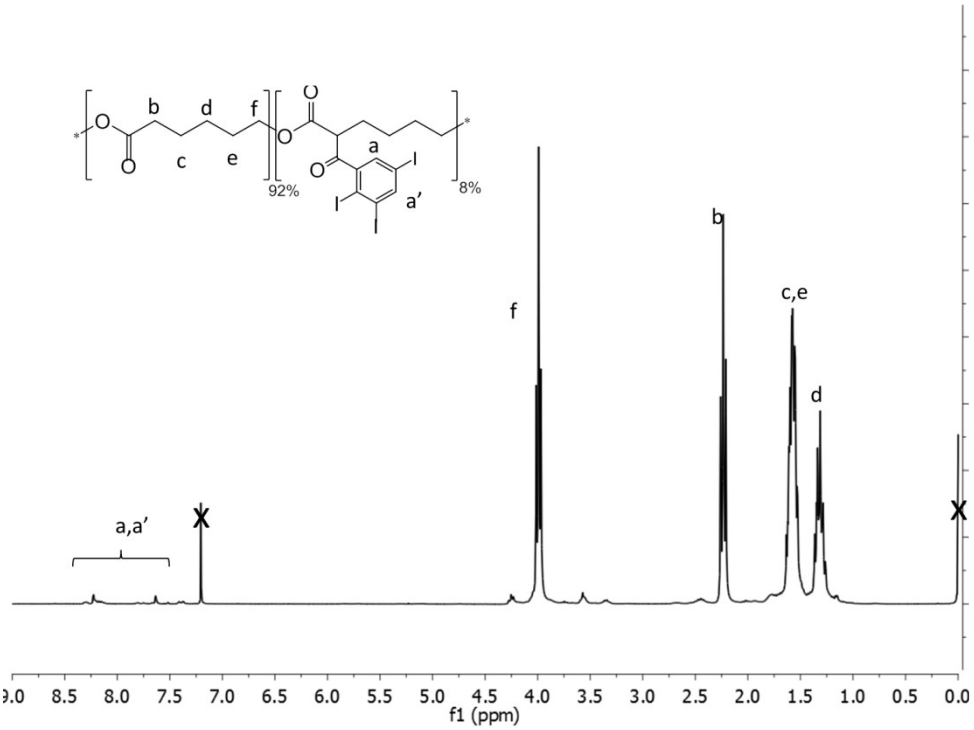

Figure S3. ^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 300 MHz) spectrum of PCL-TIB_8.

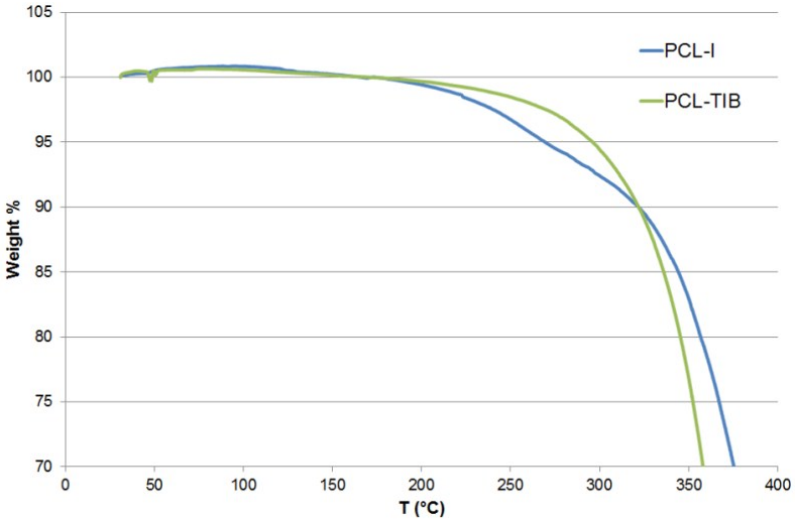

Figure S4. Thermograms of poly(ε-caprolactone-*co*-α-iodo-ε-caprolactone) (PCL-I_{10}, blue line) and poly(ε-caprolactone-*co*-α-triiodobenzoate-ε-caprolactone) (PCL-$TIB_{3.5}$, green line)

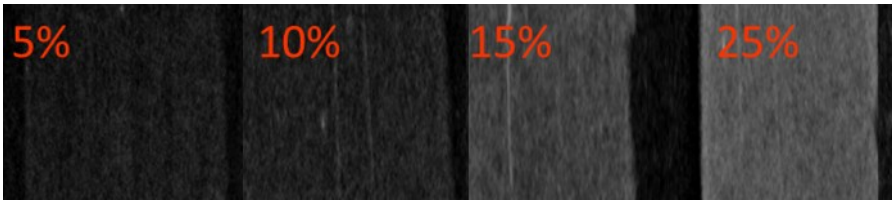

Figure S5. *In vitro* X-ray images of films (0.5 mm thickness) prepared from PCL-TIB/PCL blends. X-radiographs were obtained using Elitys (Trophy radiology) X-ray machine (Imaging parameters were as follow: sample-amplificator distance 5 cm, angle 90°, 70kV, 4 mA, 0.1 s). Percentages correspond to iodine weight ratios

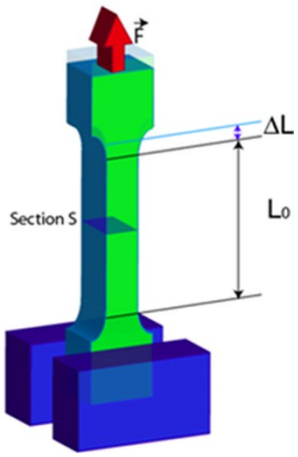

Figure S6. Dogbone-style tensile specimens used for tensile tests (≈ 15 × 2 × 0.5 mm^3, section = 1.10^{-6} m^2)

Figure S7. Binary X-ray images of PCL-TIB/PLA_{50}-*b*-PEG-*b*-PLA_{50} blends containing 5 and 10 wt% iodine. Images correspond to Figure 4 of the manuscript. Binarization was used to make the phase separation between PCL-TIB and PLA_{50}-*b*-PEG-*b*-PLA_{50} clear.