

Supporting Information

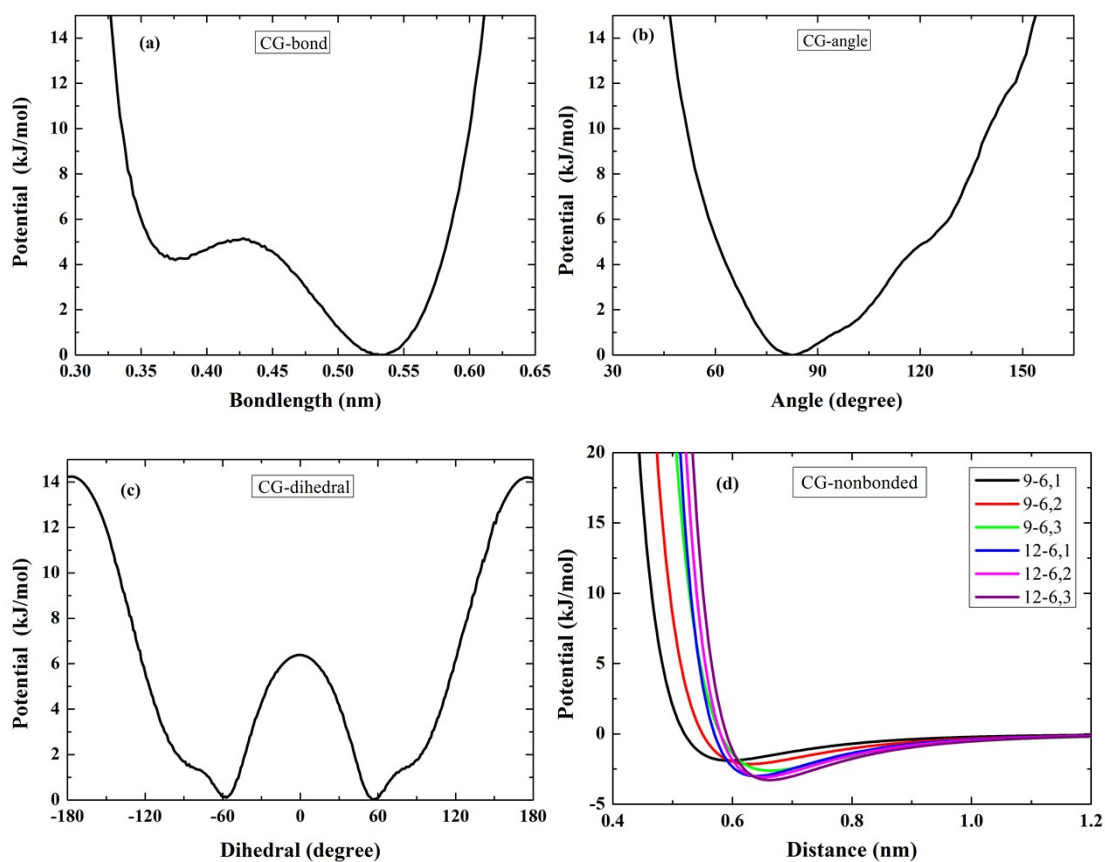
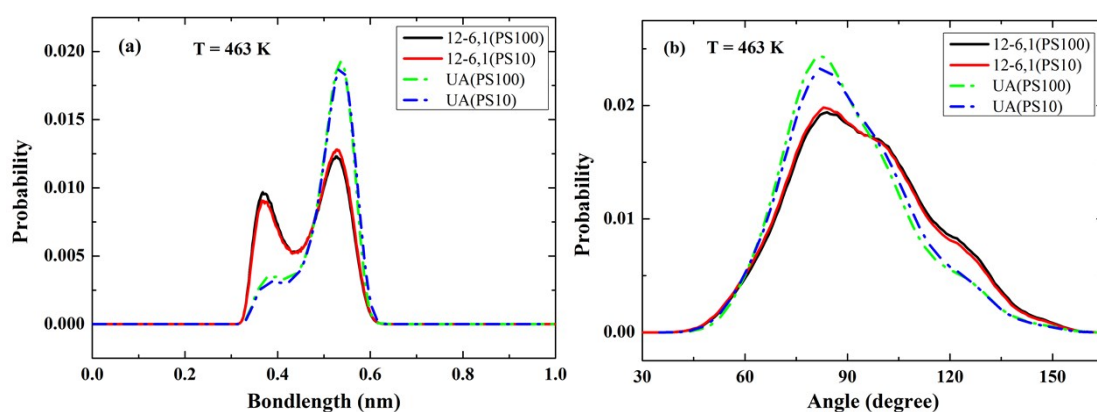


Figure S1. Interaction potentials in CG degrees of freedom for CG models: (a) bond length, (b) bending angle, (c) dihedral angle, and (d) non-bonded LJ type of potentials.



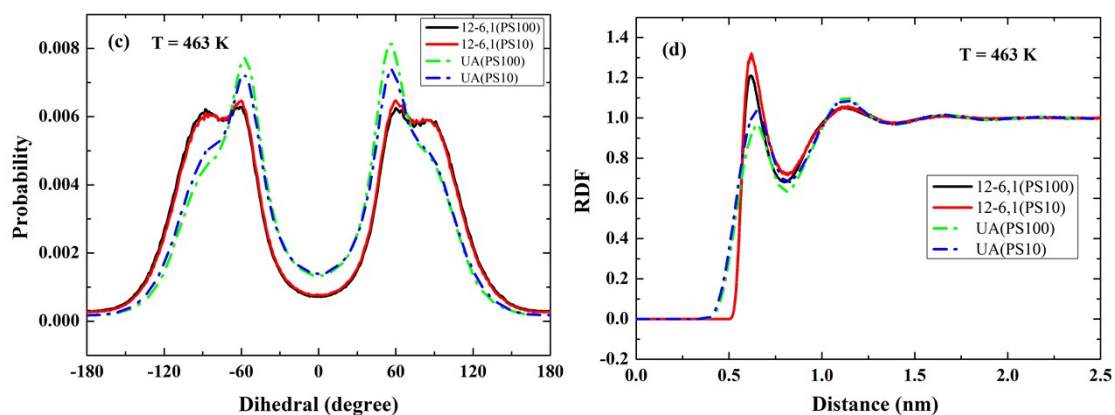


Figure S2. The probability distribution functions: (a) bond length, (b) bending angle, (c) dihedral angle, and (d) non-bonded RDF at 463 K for the PS10 and PS100 systems. CG simulations using LJ 12-6,1 potential are compared to UA counterparts.

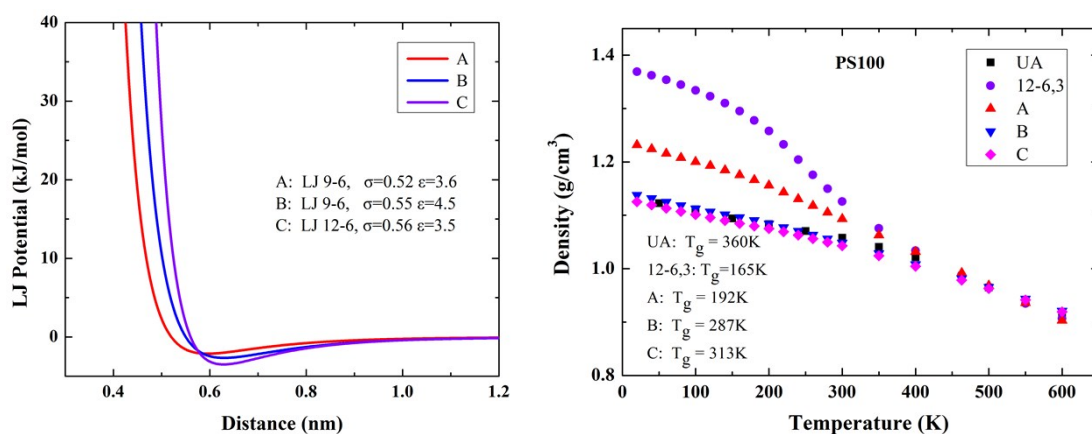


Figure S3. (a) The LJ potential in CG models with the bonded potentials derived from IBI method while the non-bonded potentials still obtained by our combined method, which grows harder from A to C (left graph), and (b) the resulting bulk densities and T_g (right graph) compared with the results of UA counterpart and CG simulations with LJ 12-6,3 potential ($\sigma = 0.59$ nm, $\epsilon = 3.3$ kJ/mol).

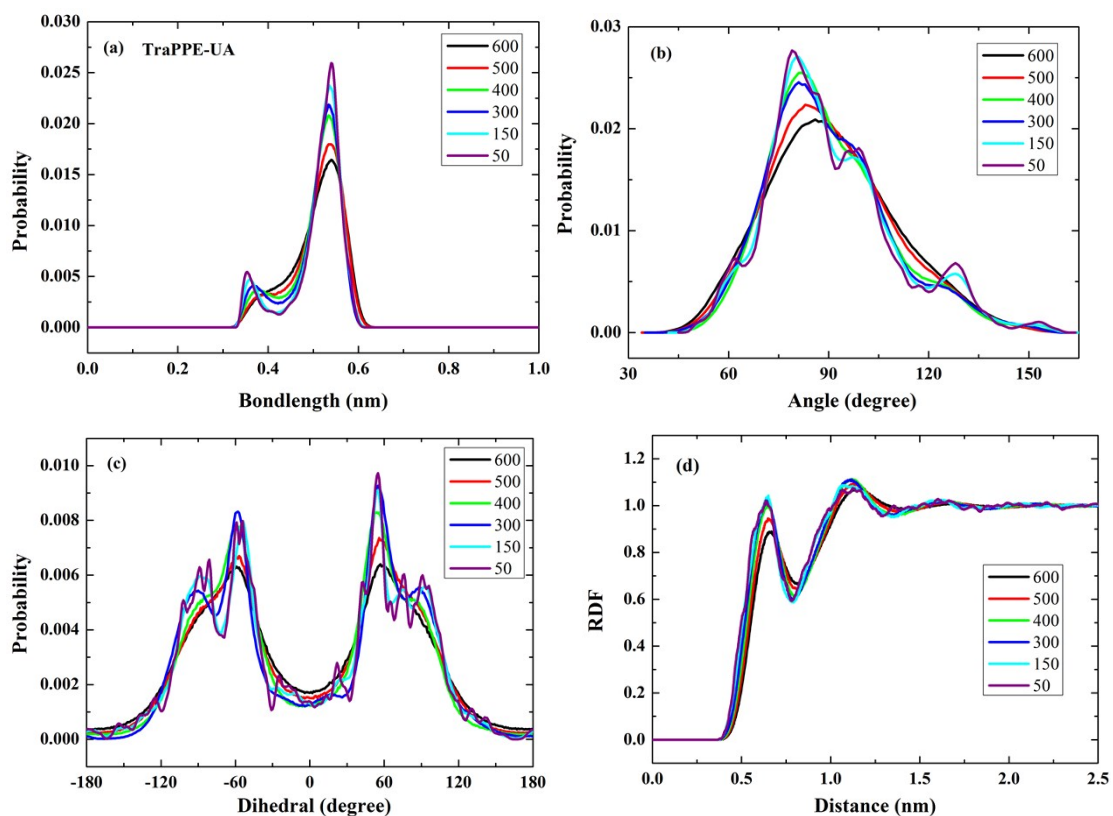
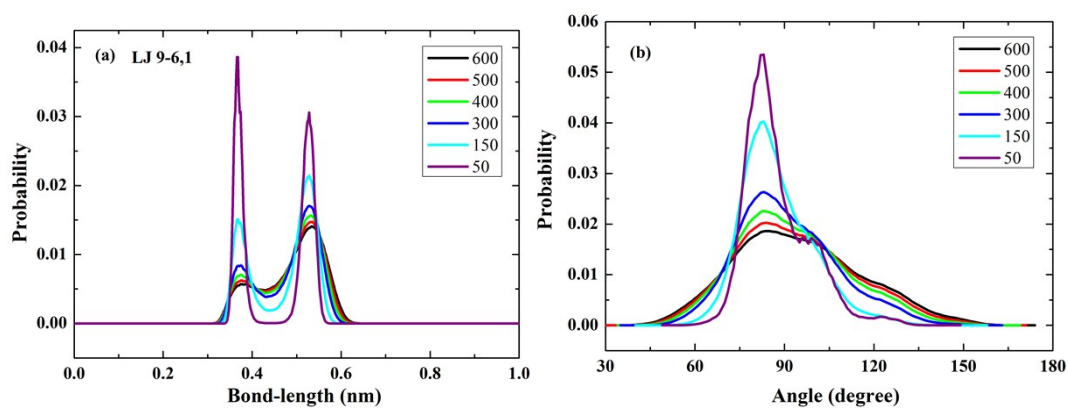


Figure S4. Temperature dependence of local conformational distributions (described in the CG degrees of freedom) in UA simulations for PS100 systems: (a) bond length, (b) bending angle, (c) dihedral angle, and (d) non-bonded RDF.



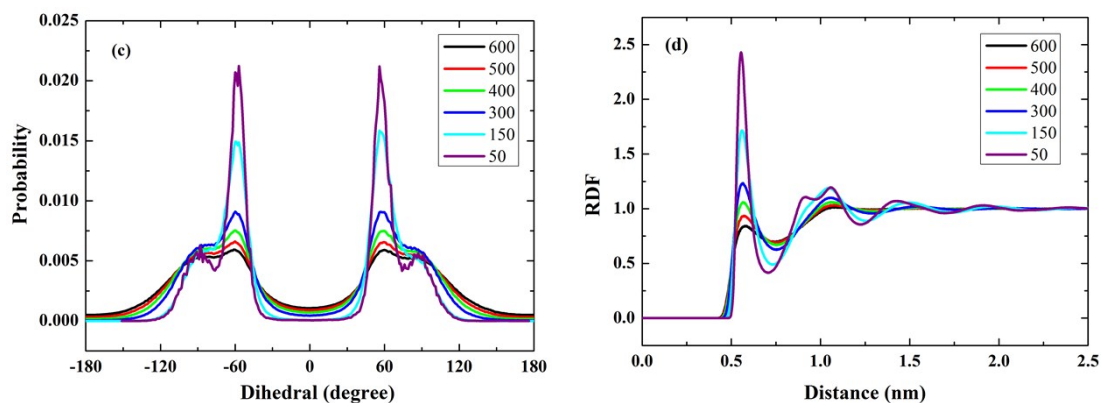


Figure S5. Temperature dependence of bonded distribution functions and non-bonded RDFs for LJ 9-6,1 potential in PS100 systems: (a) bond length, (b) bending angle, (c) dihedral angle, and (d) non-bonded RDF.

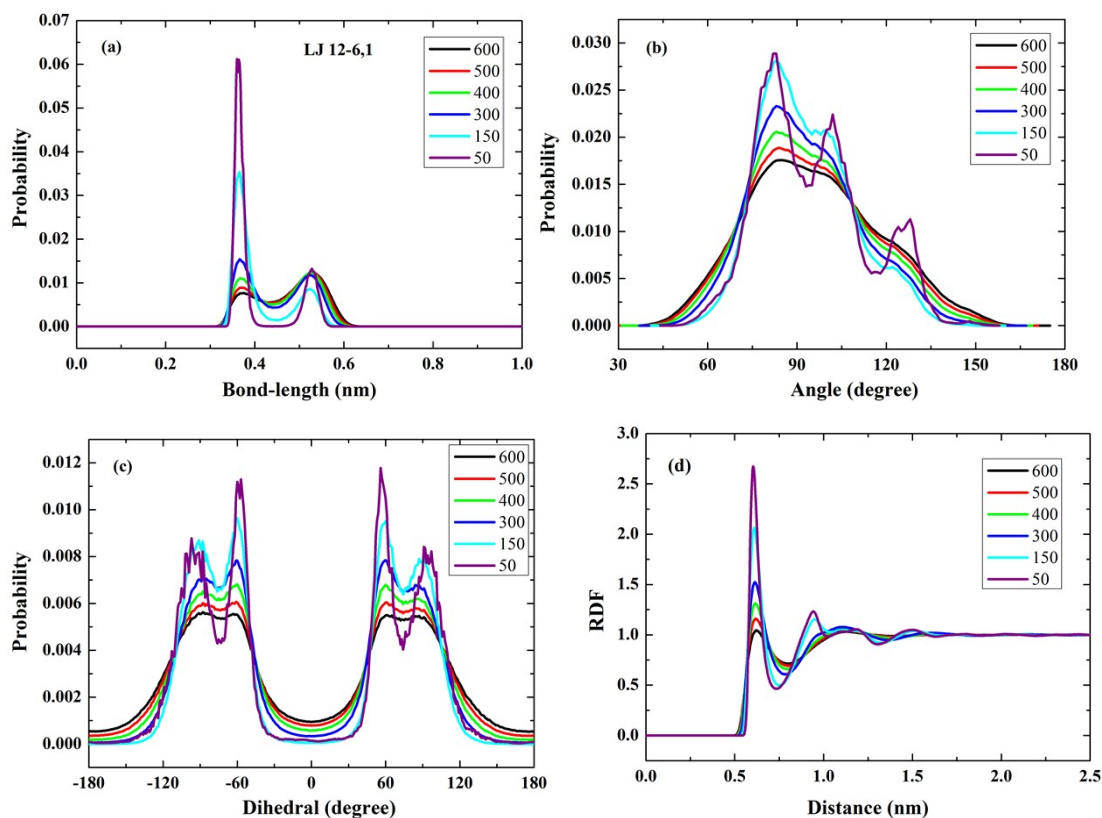


Figure S6. Temperature dependence of bonded distribution functions and non-bonded RDFs for LJ 12-6,1 potential in PS100 systems: (a) bond length, (b) bending angle, (c) dihedral angle, and (d) non-bonded RDF.

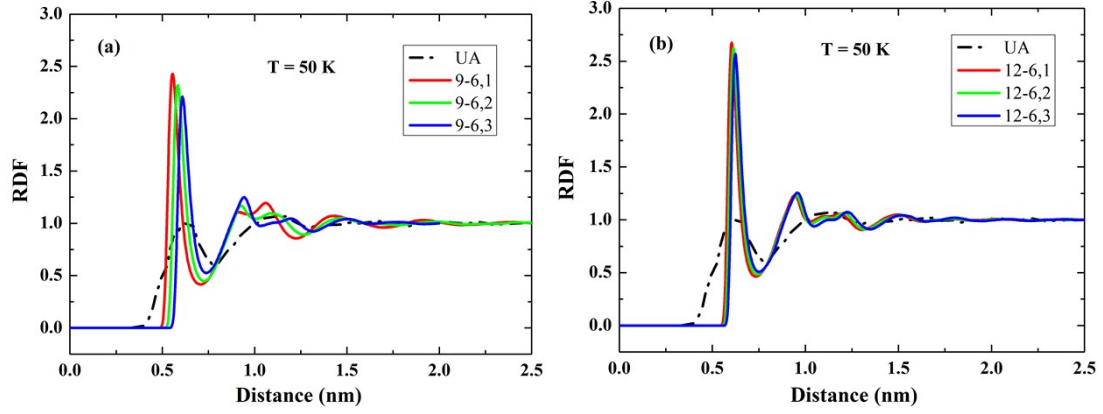


Figure S7. Non-bonded RDFs at 50 K for (a) LJ 9-6 type of potentials and (b) LJ 12-6 type of potentials, in the PS100 systems as compared with the UA results.

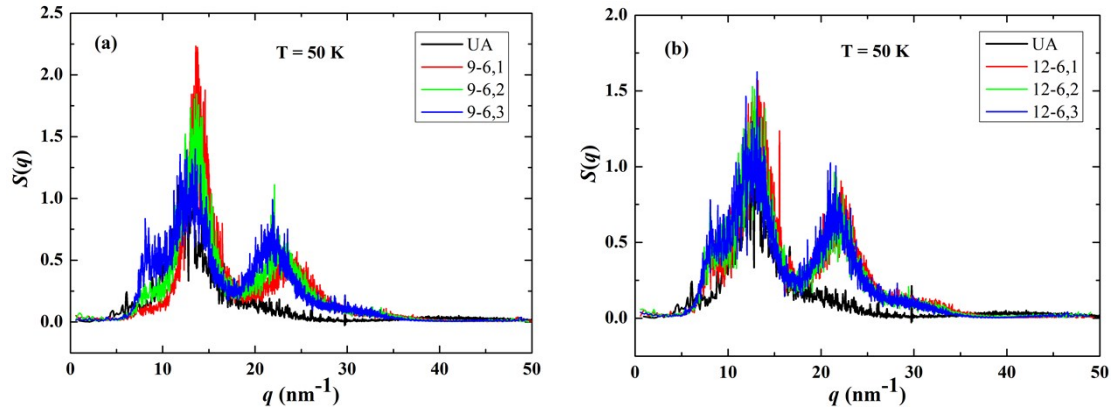


Figure S8. Calculated structure factor at 50 K for (a) LJ 9-6 type of potentials and (b) LJ 12-6 type of potentials, as compared with the UA results.

Table S1. Gyration radius R_g , components of the inertia tensor R_{11} , R_{22} and R_{33} , asphericity b , acylindricity c and relative shape anisotropy κ^2 of PS100 at 600 K.

	R_g (nm)	R_{11} (nm)	R_{22} (nm)	R_{33} (nm)	b	c	κ^2
UA	2.499±	1.613±	1.425±	1.266±	0.787±	0.429±	0.022±
	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
9-6,1	2.364±	1.452±	1.363±	1.272±	0.370±	0.240±	0.007±
	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
9-6,2	2.399±	1.480±	1.381±	1.287±	0.408±	0.252±	0.007±
	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001
9-6,3	2.391±	1.462±	1.376±	1.297±	0.348±	0.210±	0.005±
	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
12-6,1	2.419±	1.494±	1.388±	1.300±	0.424±	0.238±	0.007±

12-6,2	2.142± 0.001	1.326± 0.001	1.207± 0.001	1.171± 0.001	0.345± 0.001	0.086± 0.001	0.006± 0.001
12-6,3	2.161± 0.001	1.363± 0.001	1.310± 0.001	1.046± 0.001	0.621± 0.001	0.452± 0.001	0.023± 0.001

Table S4. Diffusion coefficient D and scaling factor f for different LJ potentials obtained from CG simulations at 463K.

	9-6,1	9-6,2	9-6,3	12-6,1	12-6,2	12-6,3
$D(\text{PS10}), 10^{-6}\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$	20.9±0.1	15.4±0.1	7.8±0.1	7.4±0.1	7.2±0.1	5.7±0.1
$f(\text{PS10})$	20.7	15.3	7.7	7.3	7.1	5.7
$D(\text{PS100}), 10^{-7}\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$	12.4±0.1	6.0±0.1	4.0±0.1	3.4±0.1	3.1±0.1	2.3±0.1
$f(\text{PS100})$	134.8	65.2	43.5	37.0	33.7	25.0