Supplementary Information

Scaled Down Glass Transition Temperature in Confined Polymer Nanofibers

Hongxia Wang^{a, b}, Tongxin Chang^{a, c}, Xiaohui Li^{a, c}, Weidong Zhang^{a, c}, Zhijun Hu* ^{a, b, c}, Alain M. Jonas* ^d

- ^a College of Physics, Optoelectronics and Energy & Collaborative Innovation Center of Suzhou Nano Science and Technology, Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, China
- ^b Research Center for Functional Organic/Polymer Micro/Nanofabrication, College of Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials, Soochow University, Suzhou 215123, China
- ^c Center for Soft Condensed Matter Physics and Interdisciplinary Research & Key Lab of Modern Optical Technologies of Education Ministry of China, Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, China
- ^d Bio & Soft Matter, Institute of Condensed Matter and Nanosciences, Université catholique de Louvain, Croix du Sud 1/L7.04.02, B1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Calculation of tacticity

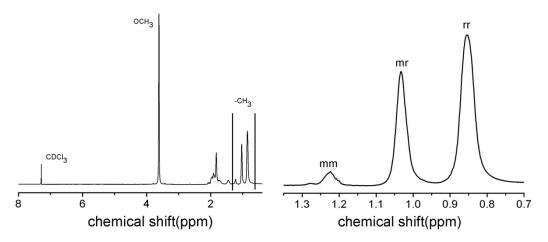


Figure S1. ¹H NMR characterization of PMMA in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃).

The signal at δ =3.40-3.85 ppm in the ¹H NMR spectrum were assigned to the protons of methoxyl in PMMA repeat units. The chemical shifts at about 0.85, 1.03, and 1.22 ppm can be ascribed to syndiotactive (rr, integral value = 21), atactic (mr, integral value = 12) and isotactic (mm, integral value = 1.5) methyl groups, respectively. The tacticity of PMMA obtained with CPDN was calculated as 61% rr, 35% mr, and 4.3% rr triads.