Supplementary Information

Amidation of Triglycerides by Amino Alcohols and Their Impact on Plant Oil-Derived Polymers

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Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectra of (A) SBOH-1, SBOH-4 & SBOH-6 and (B) SBOH-7, SBOH-8 & SBOH-10. (C) SBOH-11, SBOH-14 & SBOH-15.







Fig. S2 ¹³C NMR spectra of (A) SBOH-1, SBOH-2 & SBOH-3; (B) SBOH-4, SBOH-5 & SBOH-6; (C) SBOH-7, SBOH-8, SBOH-9 & SBOH-10; (D) SBOH-11, SBOH-14 & SBOH-15; (E) SBOH-12, SBOH-13, SBOH-16 & SBOH-17.













Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectra of polymers paired with their corresponding precursor monomers: (A) M1 & P1; (B) M2 & P2; (C) M4 & P4; (D) M5 & P5; (E) M6 & P6; (F) M7 & P7; (G) M8 & P8; (H) M9 & P9; (I) M10 & P10; (J) M11 & P11; (K) M12 & P12; (L) M13 & P13; (M) M14 & P14 and (N) M15 & P16.







Fig. S4 ¹³C NMR spectra of all the synthesized monomers: (A) M2, M3 & M4; (B) M5, M6 & M7; (C) M9, M10, M12 & M13; (D) M14, M15 & M16; (E) M1, M8 & M11.



Fig. S5 GPC traces of all the synthesized polymers, (A) P1-P8 and (B) P9-P16.

Monomer	Monomer	Toluene	Initiator	Temperature	Time
	amount	(mL)	Amount "	(°C)	(h)
M1	3.14 g	3.6	13.2 mg	80	12
	(8.0 mmol)		(0.08 mmol)		
M2	3.0 g	6.0	12.0 mg	75	4.5
	(7.4 mmol)		(0.074 mmol)		
M3	2.0 g	4 0	10.0 mg	75	6
	(4.3 mmol)		(0.061 mmol)		
M4	4.0 g	12.0	13.0 mg	70	2
	(5.8 mmol)	12.0	(0.079 mmol)		
M5	2.0 g	5.0	10.0 mg	75	5.5
	(4.9 mmol)	5.0	(0.061 mmol)		
M6	2.3 g	5.0	10.0 mg	75	5.5
	(5.4 mmol)	5.0	(0.061 mmol)		
M7	2.0 g	4.0	8.0 mg	80	5.5
	(4.8 mmol)		(0.052 mmol)		
M8	3.26	2.6	13.2 mg	80	12
	(8 mmol)	3.6	(0.08 mmol)		
M9	2.4 g	6.0	7.4 mg	80	2.5
	(5.5 mmol)	6.0	(0.048 mmol)		
M10	4.4 g	6.0	16.4 mg	80	3.5
	(10 mmol)	0.0	(0.1 mmol)		
M11	5.0 g	0.0	20 mg	80	20.0
	(12 mmol)	9.0	(0.12 mmol)	80	20.0
M12	2.0 g	4.0	10 mg	75	6
	(4.7 mmol)	4.0	(0.061 mmol)		
M13	2.0 g	4.0	10 mg	75	6
	(4.4 mmol)	4.0	(0.061 mmol)		
M14	2.0 g	2.0	10 mg	100	7
	(5.1 mmol)	2.0	(0.041 mmol)		
M15	2.0 g	• •	10 mg	100	~
	(4.9 mmol)	2.0	(0.041 mmol)	100	7
M16	2.2 g		10 mg	100	7
	(5.1 mmol)	2.2	(0.041 mmol)		

Table S1 Reaction conditions for polymerization of M1-M16.

^a For entries 1-13, the initiator is azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN). For entries 14-16, the initiator is benzoyl peroxide (BPO).



Fig. S6 DSC curves of polymers P1, P2, P4, and P9.

Table S2 Experimental parameters for the hydrogenation of polymer P8 and
molecular weight of the obtained polymers with varied degree of hydrogenation

Entry	TSH	Time (h)	Hydrogenation	M _n (g/mol) ^a	Ð
	(%)		degree		
P8	N/A	N/A	0%	60,600	2.2
P8-H12	30	2.5	12%	55,600	2.0
P8-H30	200	0.5	30%	58,700	2.0
P8-H40	45	2.5	40%	59,000	2.0
P8-H56	60	2.5	56%	52,400	1.9
P8-H83	90	2.5	83%	53,300	1.8
P8-	200	2.0	100%	41,200	1.7
H100					

^a The molecular weight is based on polystyrene standards from GPC characterization. The absolute molecular weight should increase with hydrogenation. The changes of molecular weight reflect variations in polymer hydrodynamic volume before and after hydrogenation.



Fig. S7 GPC traces of hydrogenated P8 with varied degree of hydrogenation.



Fig. S8 The change of T_g and T_m as a function of the degree of hydrogenation (determined from DSC analysis).



Fig. S9 DSC curves of 100% hydrogenated P8 and P11.







Fig. S10 Tensile stress-strain curves for (A) P4, (B) P8, (C) P10, (D) P8-H12, (E) P8-H40; and (F) a picture of a PTFE mold and dog-bone samples from P4.