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## Supporting information for

High-melting-point crystals of Poly(l-lactic acid)(PLLA): the Most Efficient Nucleating Agent to Enhance the Crystallization of PLLA

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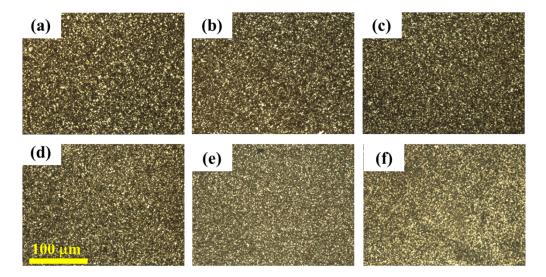
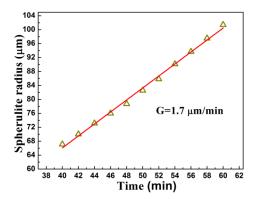


Fig. S1. Selected POM micrographs after completely crystallization at  $T_c$  of 140 °C for hPLLA-0.1 (a) hPLLA-0.2 (b) hPLLA-0.5 (c) hPLLA-1.0 (d) hPLLA-2.0 (e) and hPLLA-5.0 (f). The scale bar in the bottom micrograph of panel (d) represents 100  $\mu$ m and applies to all the micrographs.



**Fig. S2.** The spherulite radius as a function of time for neat *IPLLA* at  $T_c$  = 140 °C, the sample was first melting at 180 °C for 3 min and then cooled to 140 °C at 100 °C/min

Based on the DSC data, the isothermal crystallization kinetics of PLLA in the blends crystallized at 140 °C were analyzed by the Avrami equation as follows:

$$1 - X_t = exp[-k(T)t^n] \tag{1}$$

where n is the Avrami index and K(T) is the overall rate constant. The linear form of

eq 1 can be stated as:

$$ln[-ln(1-X_t)] = lnk(T) + nlnt$$
(2)

k(T) and n can be estimated from the linear fitting of  $\ln \left[-\ln(1-X_t)\right]$  vs  $\ln t$ . To ensure the accuracy of the Avrami analysis, the data in a limited conversion range (3-30%) was employed for fitting. The obtained data were shown in Fig.S3 and Table.S1.

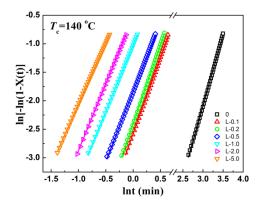


Fig. S3. Avrami plots of  $\ln[-\ln(1-X_t)]$  versus  $\ln t$  for neat PLLA and the blends at  $T_c$  of 140 °C

Table S1 Values of Avrami parameters for neat PLLA and its blends at  $T_c$  of 140 °C

Sample Code	n	$ln \ k(T) \ (min^{-n})$
<i>l</i> PLLA	2.8	-9.57
hPLLA-0.1	2.7	-2.57
<i>h</i> PLLA -0.2	2.8	-2.40
<i>h</i> PLLA -0.5	2.4	-1.83
<i>h</i> PLLA -1.0	2.3	-1.02
<i>h</i> PLLA -2.0	2.3	-0.54
<i>h</i> PLLA -5.0	2.2	0.96