Supporting Information

Some aspects of the glass transition of polyvinylpyrrolidone depending on molecular mass

Semen Lapuk^a, Marina Ponomareva^a, Marat Ziganshin^a, Radik Larionov^a, Timur

Mukhametzyanov^a, Christoph Schick^b, Ivan Lounev^c, Alexander Gerasimov^a*

^a Department of Physical Chemistry, A.M. Butlerov Institute of Chemistry, Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya, 18, Kazan, Russia.

^bUniversitat Rostock, Institute of Physics, Albert-Einstein_str. 23-24, Rostock, DE 18051.

^c Department of Radio Electronics, Institute of Physics, Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya, 18, Kazan, Russia.

* Corresponding Author, E-mail: alexander.gerasimov@kpfu.ru



Figure S1. Frequency dependence of the imaginary part of the complex
dielectric permittivity ε" of the studied polymers at different temperatures a) PVP1,
b) PVP2, c) PVP3, d) PVP4.

PVP1 3,500 g/mol, PVP2 50,000 g/mol, PVP3 360,000 g/mol, PVP4 1,300,000 g/mol.



Figure S2. Frequency dependence of the real part of the complex dielectric permittivity ε' of the studied polymers at different temperatures a) PVP1, b) PVP2,c) PVP3, d) PVP4.

PVP1 3,500 g/mol, PVP2 50,000 g/mol, PVP3 360,000 g/mol, PVP4 1,300,000 g/mol.