

Tailoring the Crystallization of Poly (L-lactide) via Structural Optimization of Hydrogen-Bonding Segments with Different Aliphatic Spacer Length

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Support information

Figure S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of (a) OXA-2 (b) OXA-4 (c) PLLA ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (d) PLLA_{OXA-2} ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (e) PLLA_{OXA-4} ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (f) PLLA ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) (g) PLLA_{OXA-2} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) (h) PLLA_{OXA-4} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) and (i) PLLA_{OXA-6} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) in DMSO

Figure S2. (a) cooling and (b) subsequent heating DSC curves of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)

Figure S3. The glass-transition temperature (T_g) of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)

Table S1. The molecular weight and polydispersity index of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} obtained via GPC

Table S2. Non-isothermal crystallization parameter of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)

Molecular structure of OXA-n and PLLA_{OXA-n}

The ¹H NMR spectrum of OXA-2 and OXA-4 are shown in Figure S1(a-b), and the specific data are as follows: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.52 (t, 2H), 4.72 (t, 2H), 3.46 (q, 4H), 3.22 (q, 4H) and ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.70 (t, 2H), 4.39 (t, 2H), 3.38 (q, 4H), 3.13 (m, 4H), 1.45 (m, 8H). The specific data of the PLLA, PLLA_{OXA-2} and PLLA_{OXA-4} (5×10^4 g/mol, Figure S1(c-e)) are as follows: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 4.28, 2.82, 1.43, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.86, 5.48, 5.22-5.14, 4.12, 3.38, 1.53-1.32 and ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.76, 5.46, 5.20, 4.21-4.06, 3.14, 1.52-1.26. The ¹H NMR spectrum of the PLLA, PLLA_{OXA-2}, PLLA_{OXA-4} and PLLA_{OXA-6} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) are shown in Figure S1(f-i) and the specific data are as follows: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 4.28, 2.82, 1.43, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.88, 5.47, 5.22-5.14, 4.232, 3.37, 1.53-1.28, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.77, 5.48, 5.20, 4.24-4.08, 3.12, 1.52-1.26 and ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.63, 5.39, 5.15, 4.14-4.02, 3.10-3.00, 1.58-1.55, 1.53-1.40 1.30-1.08.

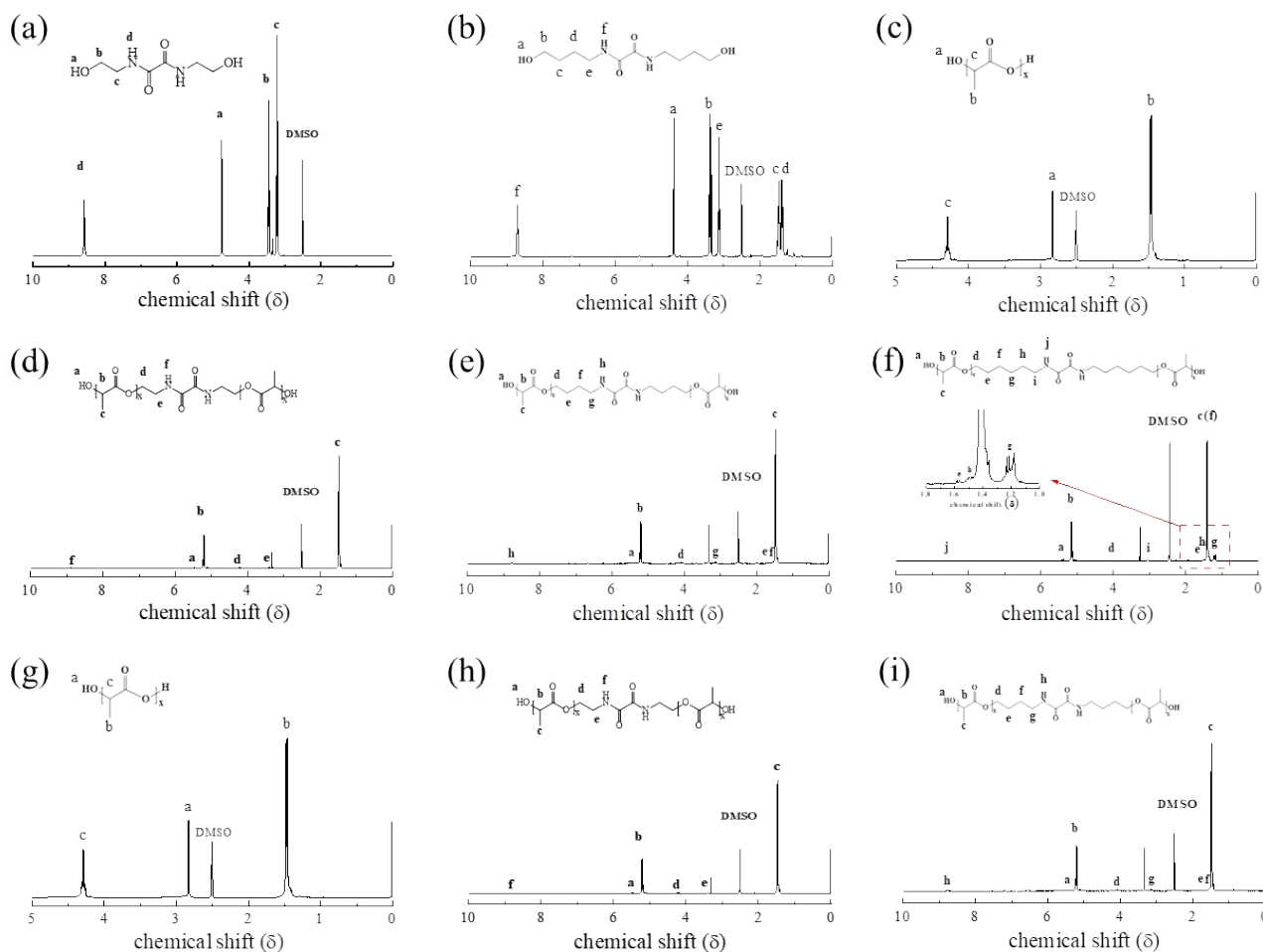


Figure S1. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of (a) OXA-2 (b) OXA-4 (c) PLLA ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (d) PLLA_{OXA-2} ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (e) PLLA_{OXA-4} ($M_n \sim 50.0$ kg/mol) (f) PLLA ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) (g) PLLA_{OXA-2} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) (h) PLLA_{OXA-4} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) and (i) PLLA_{OXA-6} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) in DMSO

The molecular weight (M_n and M_w) and polydispersity index (PDI) of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol) were characterized by gel permeation chromatography (polystyrene standard), and the results are shown in Table S1.

Table S1. The molecular weight and polydispersity index of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} obtained via GPC

Samples	M_n ($\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$)	M_w ($\text{g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$)	Polydispersity index (PDI)
PLLA	32150	56380	1.75
PLLA _{OXA-2}	31280	59290	1.90
PLLA _{OXA-4}	39800	70640	1.77
PLLA _{OXA-6}	34240	40090	1.17

Note: M_n is the number average molecular weight and M_w is the weight average molecular weight.

Figure S2 show the cooling and subsequent heating DSC curves of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol). And the thermal parameters of the PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} calculated from the non-isothermal crystallization and the subsequent melting DSC curves are shown in Table S2.

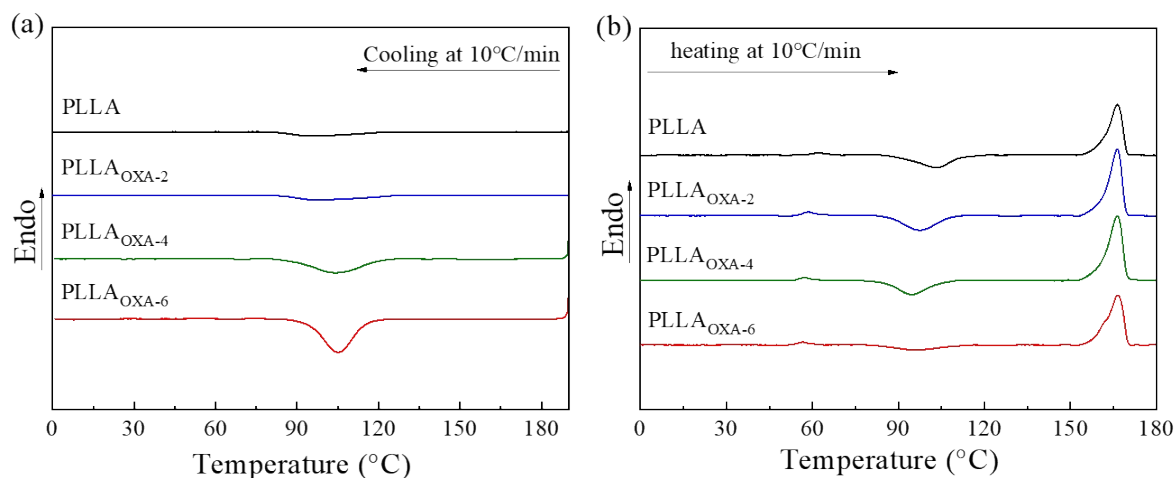


Figure S2. (a) cooling and (b) subsequent heating DSC curves of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)

Table S2. Non-isothermal crystallization parameter of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)

Samples	T_{cc} (°C)	ΔH_{cc} (J·g ⁻¹)	T_m (°C)	ΔH_m (J·g ⁻¹)	T_c (°C)	ΔH_c (J·g ⁻¹)	X_c (%)
PLLA	103.3	16.3	166.5	30.5	96.1	7.1	7.6
PLLA _{OXA-2}	97.5	19.5	166.4	33.1	98.5	14.2	15.3
PLLA _{OXA-4}	94.9	15.6	166.6	34.4	104.3	24.5	26.4
PLLA _{OXA-6}	95.8	7.9	166.6	30.4	104.9	36.4	38.8

Note: T_c is the crystallization temperature, ΔH_c is the crystallization enthalpy, T_{cc} is the cold crystallization temperature, ΔH_{cc} is the cold crystallization enthalpy, T_m is the melting temperature, ΔH_m is the melting enthalpy, X_c is the crystallinity, and X_c is calculated from the DSC data by $X_c = \Delta H_c / (\omega * \Delta H_m^0) \times 100\%$, where ΔH_m and ΔH_c are melting and crystallization enthalpies of PLLA, respectively, ω is the weight proportion of the PLLA in the PLLA_{OXA-n}, while the $\Delta H_m^0 = 93.6$ J/g is the melting enthalpy of PLLA with a crystallinity of 100%.

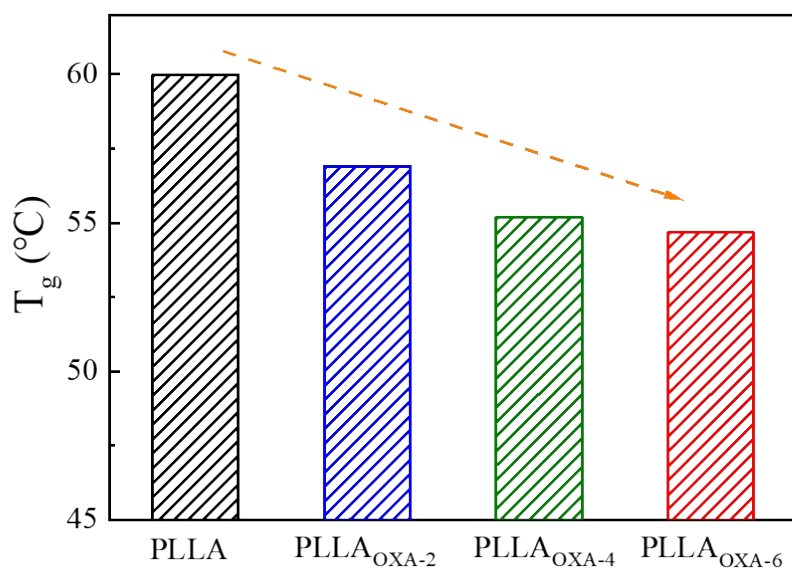


Figure S3. The glass-transition temperature (T_g) of PLLA and PLLA_{OXA-n} ($M_n \sim 30.0$ kg/mol)