

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI)

Poly (butylene succinate) Filaments for Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM) 3D-Printing

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1. Non-isothermal crystallization data of polymer materials

Sample	ϕ (°C/min)	$t_{1/2}$ (min)	reference
PET	10	1.17	【1】
PBT	10	1.00	【2】
PLA	10	2.30	【3】
PBS	10	0.82	【4】

2. GPC data of linear PBS and LCB-PBS.

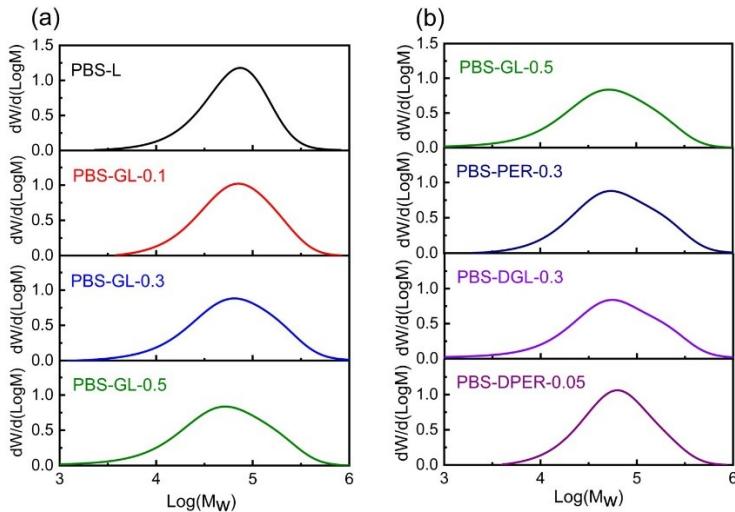


Figure S1. Molecular weight distribution curves of PBS polyesters. (a) Branching agent content (b) Types of branching agent.

3. Structural characterization of linear PBS and LCB-PBS

The chemical structure of samples was characterized by the Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) of the Frontier FT-IR spectrometer (Nicolet6700, American) in the attenuated total reflection (ATR) mode.

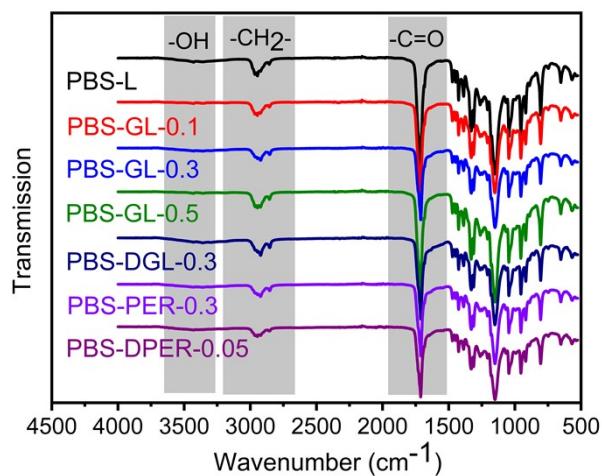


Figure S2. FT-IR results for linear and LCB PBS polyesters.

4. Spherulite growth of linear PBS and LCB-PBS

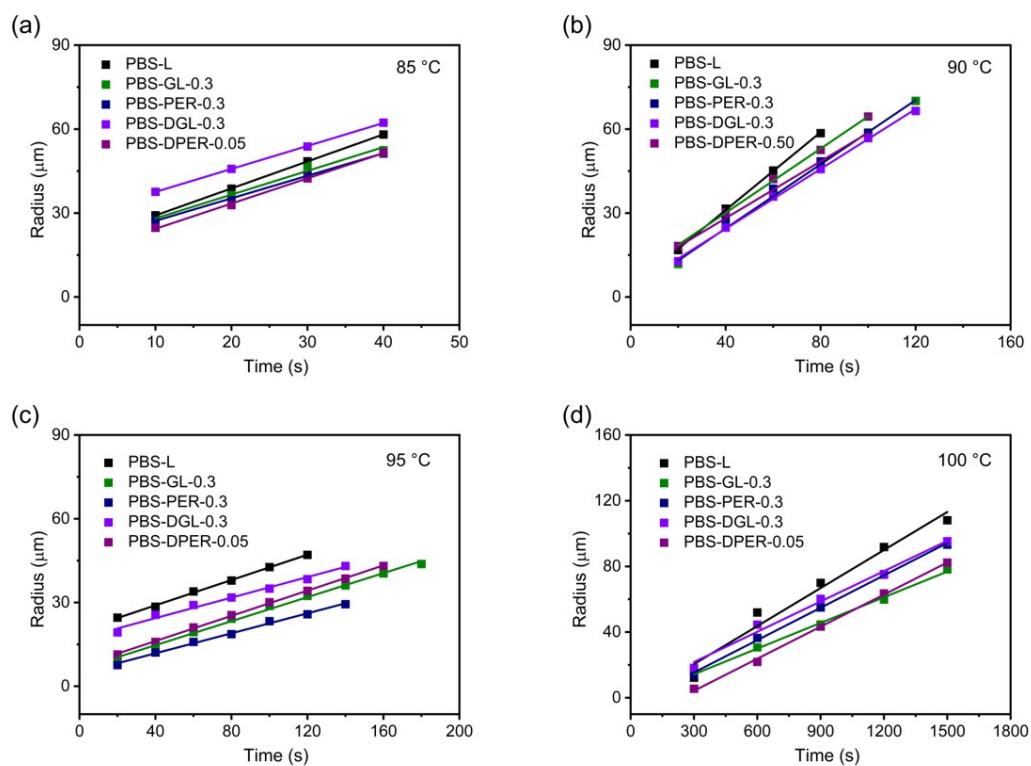


Figure S3. The relationship between spherulite radius and times at different temperature. (a)85 °C; (b)90 °C; (c)95 °C; (d)100 °C.

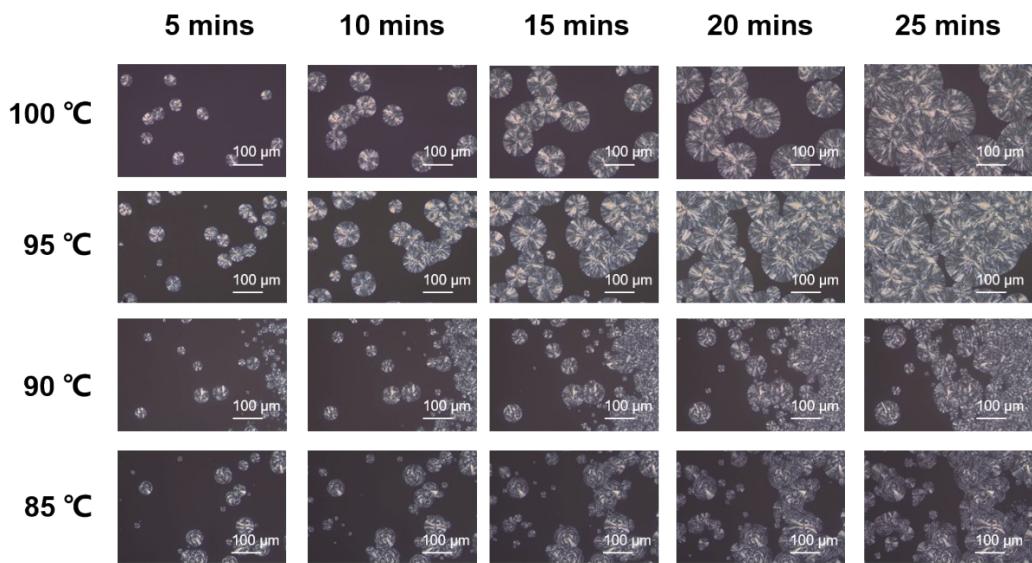


Figure S4. POM images of PBS during isothermal crystallization at different temperatures for 25 min.

5. Spherulite growth of linear PBS and LCB-PBS

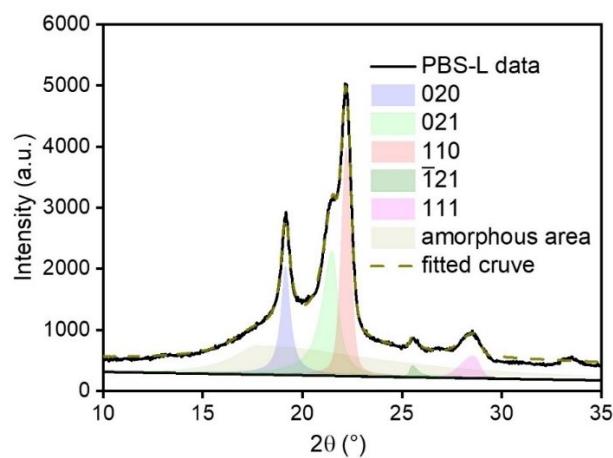


Figure S5. Example of the peak deconvolution of PBS using Jade 9.0 software.

6. 3D printing process temperature picture.

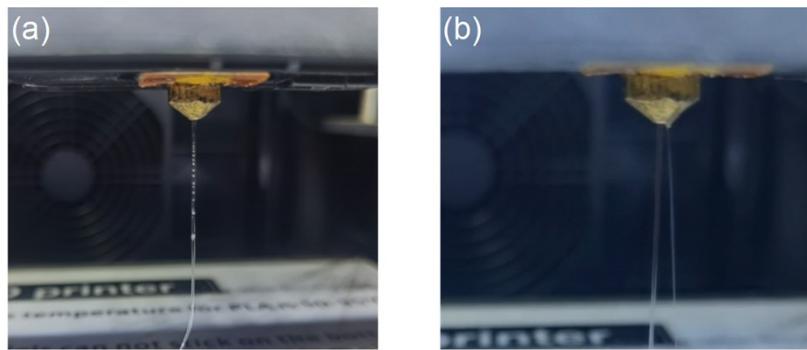


Figure S6. (a) uneven melting; (b) material leakage.

ESI Reference

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