

Supporting Information

High performance long chain polyesters via melt copolymerization of cutin-inspired monomers

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Supplemental Characterization Data

Table S1: Physico-chemical characteristics of copolymers and homopolymers

Name	Young's modulus (MPa)	Yield strength (MPa)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Elongation at break (%)	Toughness J/m ³	M_C (g/mol)	Swelling ratio (%)	Insoluble fraction (wt %)
(1) PAA	296 ± 22	1.4 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.4	21.8 ± 4.6	28 ± 8	5100	419.2	88.5
(2) P(AA _{0.7} -co-HHA _{0.3})	493 ± 67	4.1 ± 0.5	10.1 ± 2.1	268.4 ± 43.6	2430 ± 430	18000	450.0	88.3
(3) P(AA _{0.5} -co-HHA _{0.5})	892 ± 24	5.1 ± 0.3	9.8 ± 1.6	271.2 ± 35.7	2610 ± 370	11000	77.1	86.1
(4) P(AA _{0.3} -co-HHA _{0.7})	872 ± 58	5.3 ± 0.6	10.8 ± 1.5	266.1 ± 32.1	2730 ± 350	4300	74.3	85.1
(5) PHHA	1727 ± 57	5.3 ± 0.6	8.1 ± 0.8	7.1 ± 1.1	47 ± 7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
LDPE	292 ± 13	4.9 ± 0.3	11.5 ± 0.8	348.8 ± 45.2	3050 ± 390	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table S2. Summary of solid state ¹³C NMR spectroscopic analysis.

Sample	%Conversion primary O-H	%Conversion secondary O-H
P(AA)	56	39
P(AA _{0.5} -co-HHA _{0.5})	79	49
P(HHA)	100	n.a.

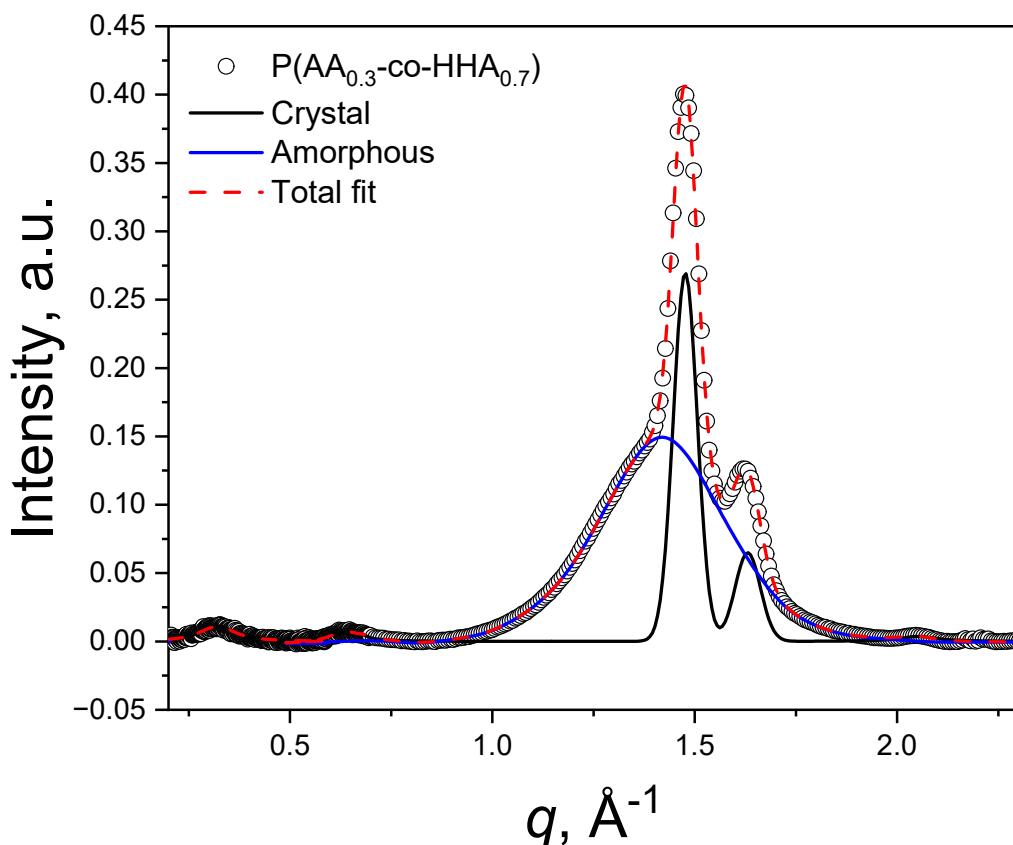


Figure S1. Exemplified peak deconvolution of the WAXS data for $\text{P}(\text{AA}_{0.3}\text{-co-}\text{HHA}_{0.7})$, where the choice of the fit was Voight functions.

Table S3. Results of the fitting of the WAXS data and corresponding crystallinity obtained from the fitting for studied polymers.

	PHHA	$\text{P}(\text{AA}_{0.3}\text{-co-}\text{HHA}_{0.7})$	$\text{P}(\text{AA}_{0.5}\text{-co-}\text{HHA}_{0.5})$	$\text{P}(\text{AA}_{0.7}\text{-co-}\text{HHA}_{0.3})$	PAA
Total crystalline peak area	11.3	5.9	4.6	4.2	4.8
Total amorphous peak area	8.2	9.3	11.3	12.3	14.9
Total WAXS area	19.5	15.2	15.9	16.5	19.7
% crystallinity	57.9	38.8	28.9	25.5	24.4

Table S4: Lamellar long periods from SAXS experiments.

Name	Lamellar long period, Lp
PHHA	134.7 Å
P(AA_{0.3}-co-HHA_{0.7})	119.4 Å
P(AA_{0.5}-co-HHA_{0.5})	154.4 Å
P(AA_{0.7}-co-HHA_{0.3})	132.3 Å
PAA	173.3 Å

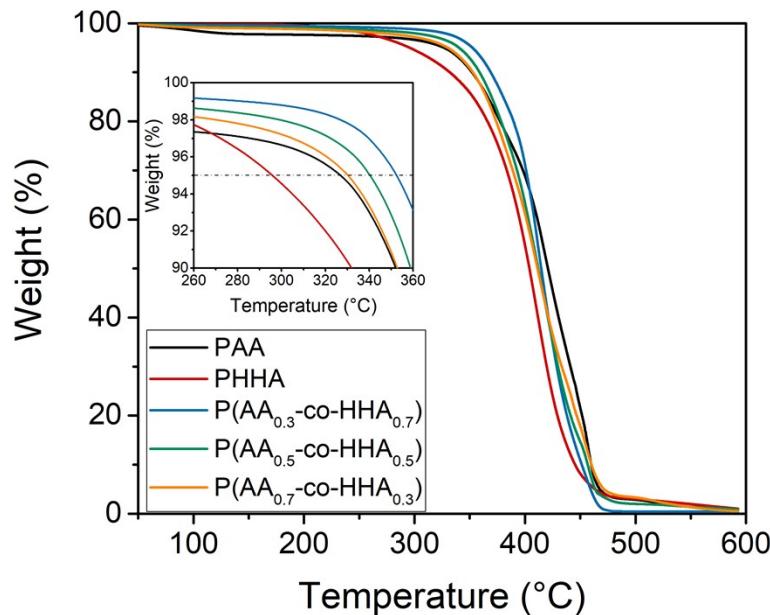


Figure S2. TGA results for all co-polymer and homopolymers. The inset contains zoomed-in area to better illustrate the onset of thermal degradation.

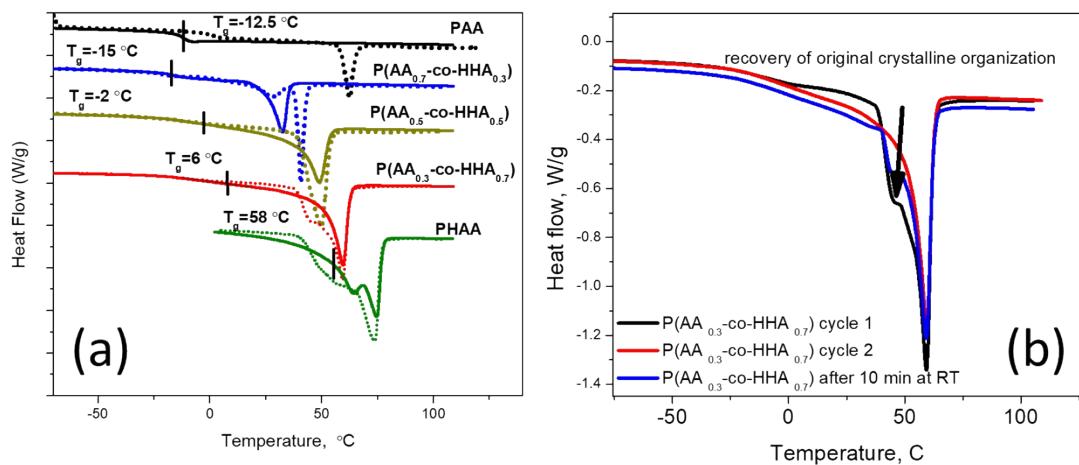


Figure S3. DSC a) first (dotted line) and second (solid line) heating cycles b) DSC of P(AA_{0.3}-co-HHA_{0.7}), which demonstrates the transient nature of the crystalline phase obtained after the cooling in DSC instrument.

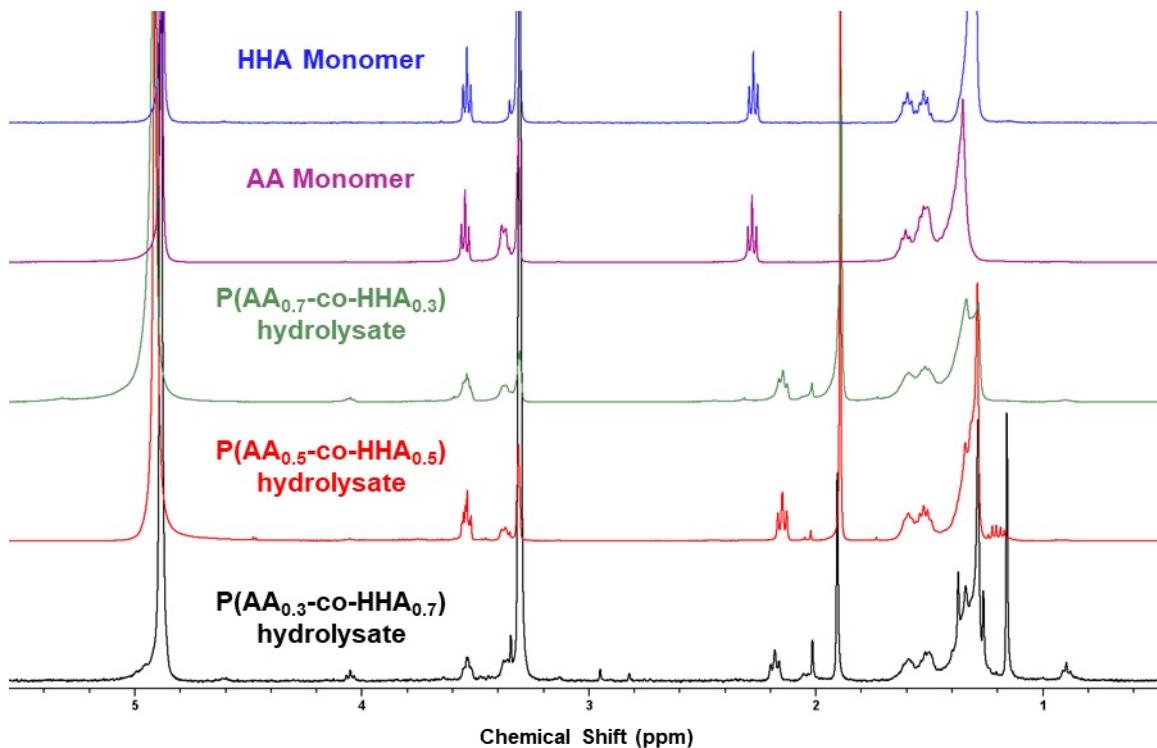


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectra in MeOD of HHA and AA monomers and the crude samples obtained via hydrolysis of the various copolymers.

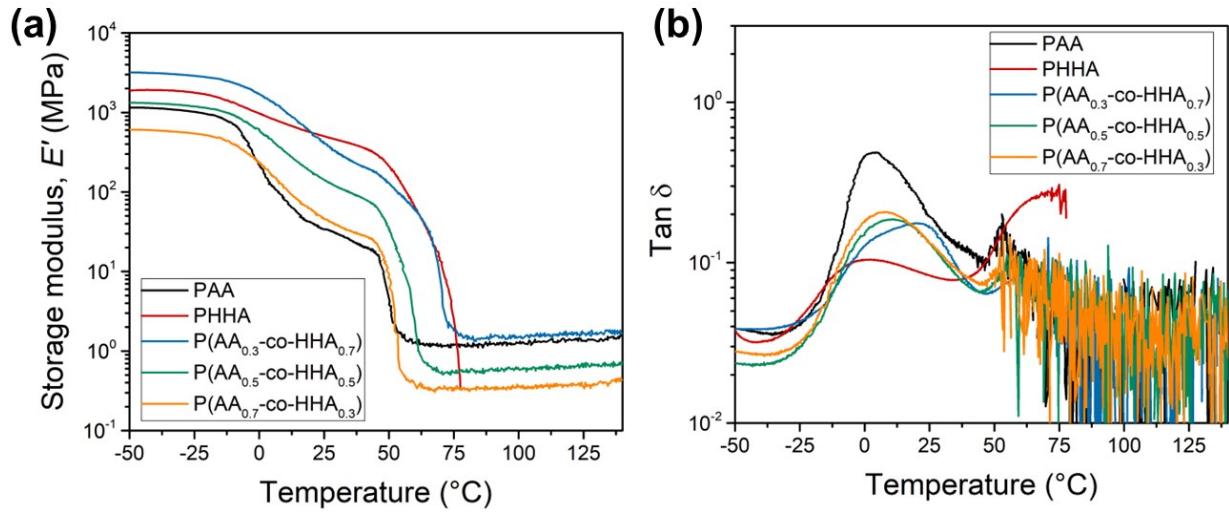


Figure S5. DMA results a) storage modulus b) $\tan \delta$.

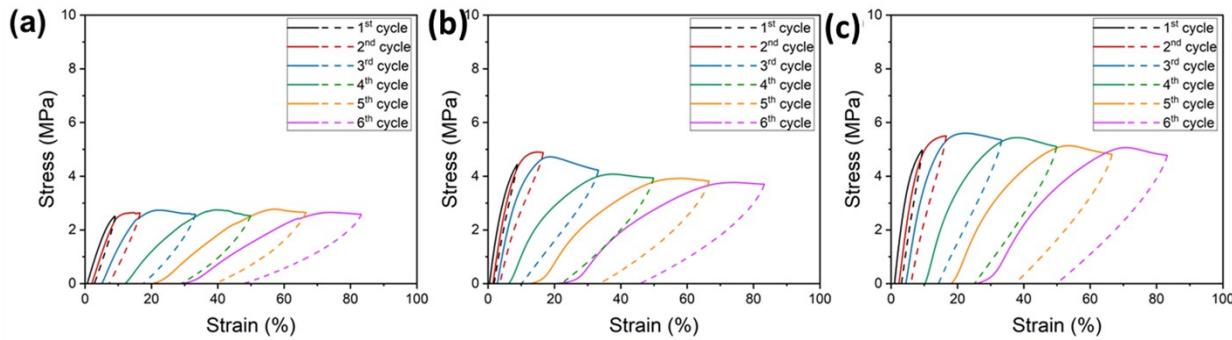


Figure S6 Cyclic DMA tests for a) $P(AA_{0.7}-co-HHA_{0.3})$; b) $P(AA_{0.5}-co-HHA_{0.5})$; and c) $P(AA_{0.3}-co-HHA_{0.7})$ tested at 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

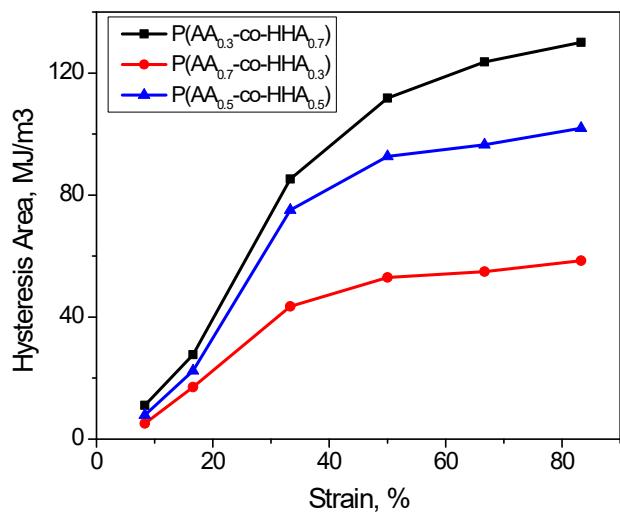


Figure S7. Plots of hysteresis area vs. applied max strain for copolymers.

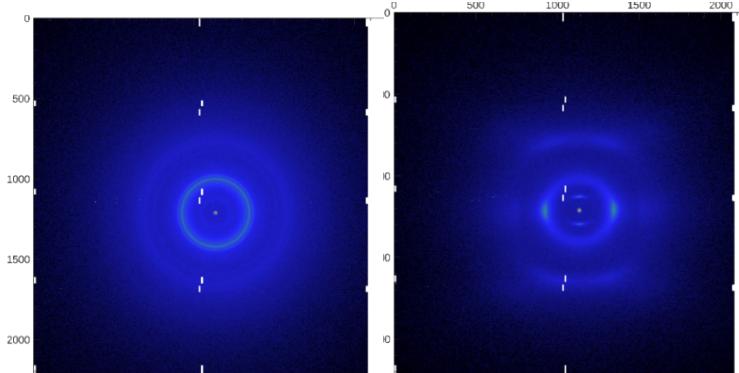


Figure S8. 2D WAXS images of P(AA_{0.5}-co-HHA_{0.5}) at the condition of pristine and 200% stretching.