

Supporting information for

Toward Sustainable SLA 3D Printing: Glycerol-Based 1,3-Diether-2-Methacrylates with Solvent Capability for In Situ Polymer Blend Formation

Zahra Sekhavat Pour,¹ Pravin S. Shinde,¹ Jun Wang,¹ Mustapha Iddrisu,¹ Tibor Szilvási,¹ & Jason E. Bara^{1,*}

¹ Department of Chemical & Biological Engineering, The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, USA 35487-0203

(*) Corresponding author's email address: jbara@eng.ua.edu

Table of Contents:

1. Detailed Synthesis of Symmetric 1,3-Diether-2-Methacrylates

Scheme S1. General synthesis of 1,3-Diether-2-Methacrylates

2. Tables

Table S1. Hansen solubility parameters (HSP) of PS and PMMA polymers.

Table S2. Tensile properties of the 3D printed pure polymers and their blends

3. Figures

Figure S1. FTIR spectra of poly(1,3-diether-2-methacrylate)/thermoplastic blends.

Figure S2. DSC thermograms of pure polymers.

Figure S3. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (5wt%)

Figure S4. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (10wt%)

Figure S5. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DEP)/ PS(45K) (10wt%)

Figure S6. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DBP)/WPS (10wt%)

Figure S7. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DMEP)/WPS (10wt%)

Figure S8. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DEP)/PMMA (5wt%)

Figure S9. DSC thermograms of poly(MAA-DEP)/PMMA (10wt%)

Figure S10. TGA and DTG thermograms of poly(1,3-diether-2-methacrylate)/thermoplastic blends.

Figure S11. SEM images of cryofracture surface of a and b) poly(MAA-DBP)/WPS (10wt%), c and d) poly(MAA-DMEP)/WPS (10wt%).

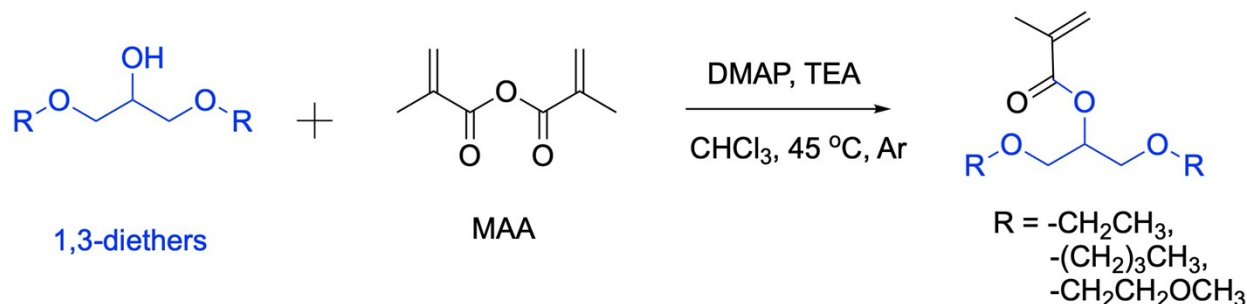
1. Detailed Synthesis of Symmetric 1,3-Diether-2-Methacrylates

The general synthesis of 1,3-diether-2-methacrylate monomers was carried out as follows. DEP, DMEP, or DBP (20 g, 1 eq) and 0.1 eq of DMAP were added to a 250 mL round-bottom flask. CHCl_3 (60 mL) and Et_3N (1.5 eq) were introduced under an Ar atmosphere, followed by the dropwise addition of 1.1 eq of MAA at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 45 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was then diluted with CHCl_3 and washed several times with saturated NaHCO_3 and water, followed by drying over MgSO_4 . The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation under reduced pressure, and the product was further dried under vacuum overnight. The general synthesis of these monomers is illustrated in **Figure S1**.

DEP was prepared in 82.1% yield as a clear, yellow liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.16 – 6.13 (m, 1H), 5.59 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.18 (p, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.66 – 3.62 (m, 4H), 3.59 – 3.50 (m, 4H), 1.98 – 1.95 (m, 3H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 6H).

DBP was prepared in 84.3 % yield as a clear, yellow liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.13 (s, 1H), 5.58 – 5.55 (m, 1H), 5.17 (p, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 4H), 3.51 – 3.41 (m, 4H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 1.57 – 1.50 (m, 4H), 1.40 – 1.32 (m, 4H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H)

DMEP was prepared in 80.0 % yield as a clear, yellow liquid. ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.12 – 6.10 (m, 1H), 5.56 (p, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (p, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.70 – 3.58 (m, 8H), 3.51 (t, J = 4.7 Hz, 4H), 3.35 (s, 6H), 1.94 – 1.92 (m, 3H).



Scheme S1. General synthesis of 1,3-Diether-2-Methacrylates

2. Tables

Table S1. Hansen solubility parameters (HSP) of PS and PMMA polymers.

Polymers	δ_d ((MPa) ^{1/2})	δ_p ((MPa) ^{1/2})	δ_h ((MPa) ^{1/2})	R_0 ((MPa) ^{1/2})
PS	18.5	4.5	2.9	8
PMMA	18.6	10.5	5.1	8

δD : dispersion forces

δP : polar interactions

δH : hydrogen-bonding interactions

R_0 : interaction radius

Table S2. Tensile properties of the 3D printed pure polymers and their blends

Sample	Tensile Strength (SEM) ¹ (MPa)	Elongation at Break (SEM) ¹ (%)	Young Modul (SEM) ¹ (MPa)
Poly(MAA-DEP)	1.61 (± 0.097)	142.94 (± 7.75)	7.67 (± 0.29)
Poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (5wt)	3.50 (± 0.285)	24.19 (± 1.53)	22.64 (± 1.78)
Poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (10wt)	3.67 (± 0.159)	91.45 (± 6.70)	29.82 (± 1.01)
Poly(MAA-DEP)/PS (45K) (10wt)	2.17 (± 0.088)	29.01 (± 0.55)	12.61 (± 0.49)
Poly(MAA-DBP)	1.41 (± 0.150)	22.87 (± 2.68)	8.25 (± 0.28)
Poly(MAA-DBP)/WPS (10wt)	3.83 (± 0.177)	19.92 (± 0.61)	30.69 (± 2.45)
poly(MAA-DMEP)	0.70 (± 0.084)	42.90 (± 6.82)	2.17 (± 0.09)
Poly(MAA-DMEP)/WPS (10wt)	2.31 (± 0.127)	26.69 (± 2.72)	19.81 (± 0.42)
Poly(MAA-DEP)/PMMA (5wt)	1.80 (± 0.156)	159.20 (± 14.21)	6.61 (± 0.09)
Poly(MAA-DEP)/PMMA (10wt)	3.06 (± 0.242)	154.3 (± 19.27)	10.02 (± 1.13)

¹ Standard error of the mean (SEM)

3. Figures

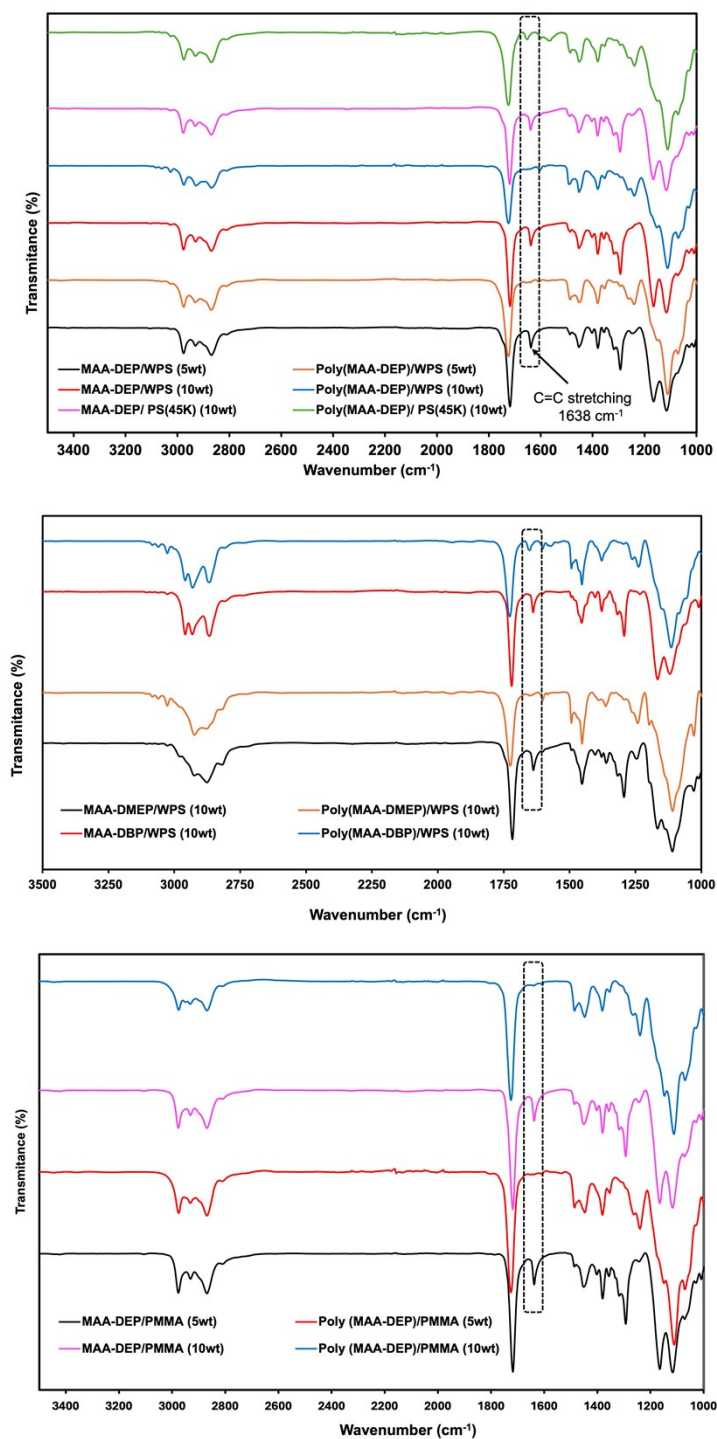


Figure S1. FTIR spectra of poly(1,3-diether-2-methacrylate)/thermoplastic blends.

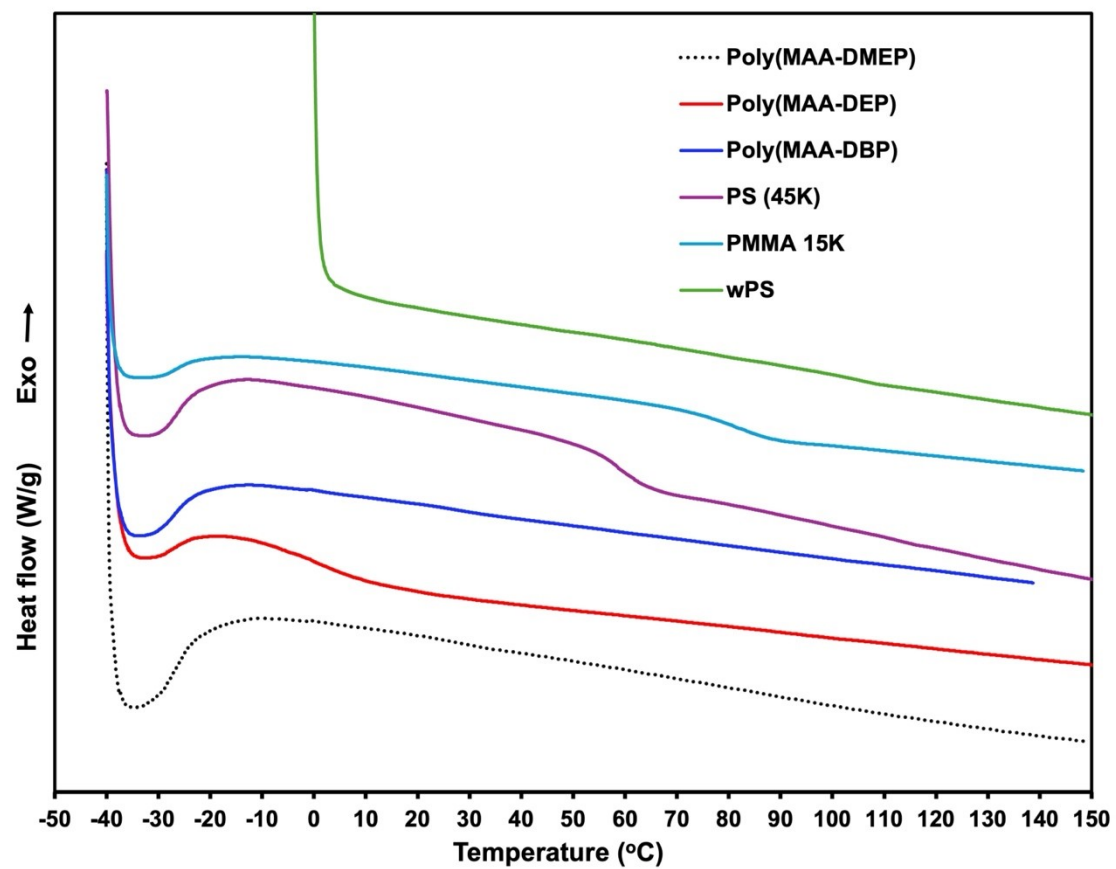


Figure S2. DSC thermograms of pure polymers.

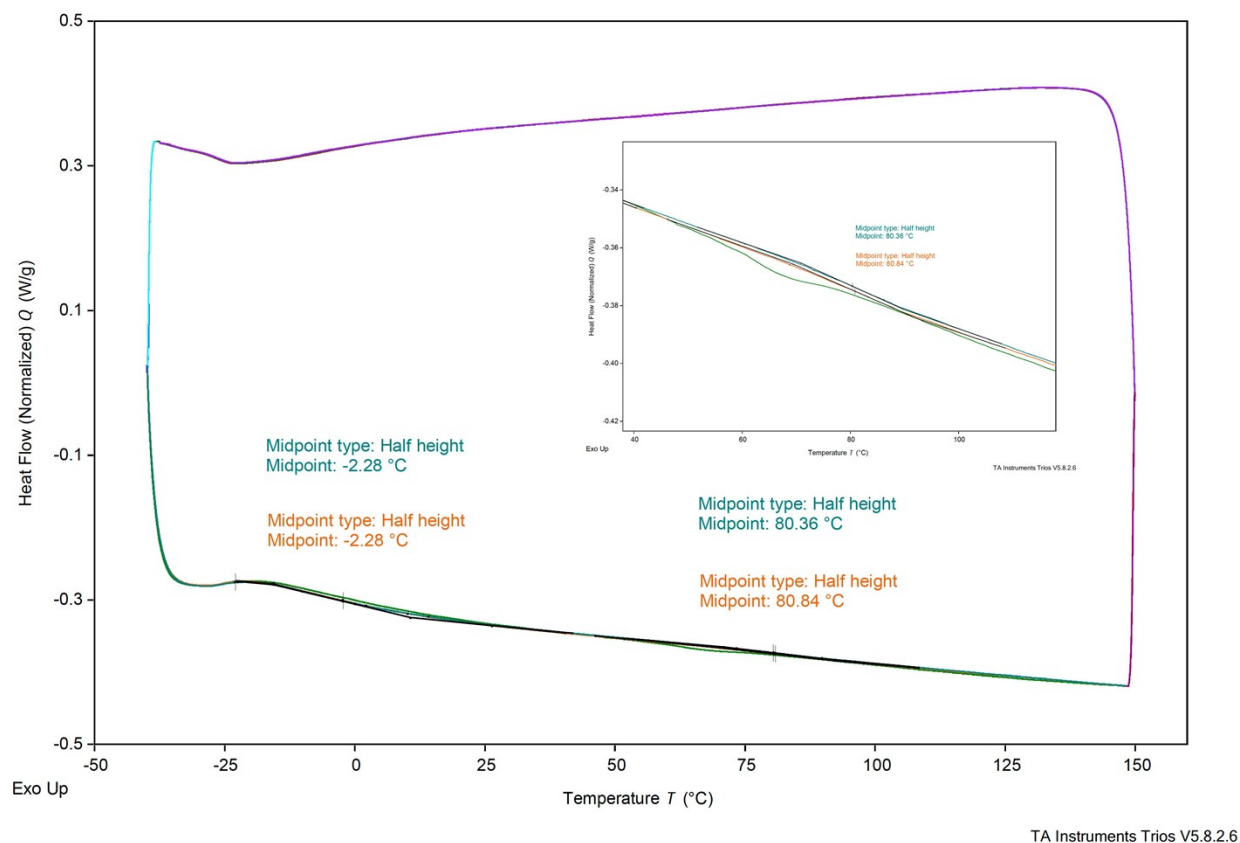


Figure S3. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (5wt%)

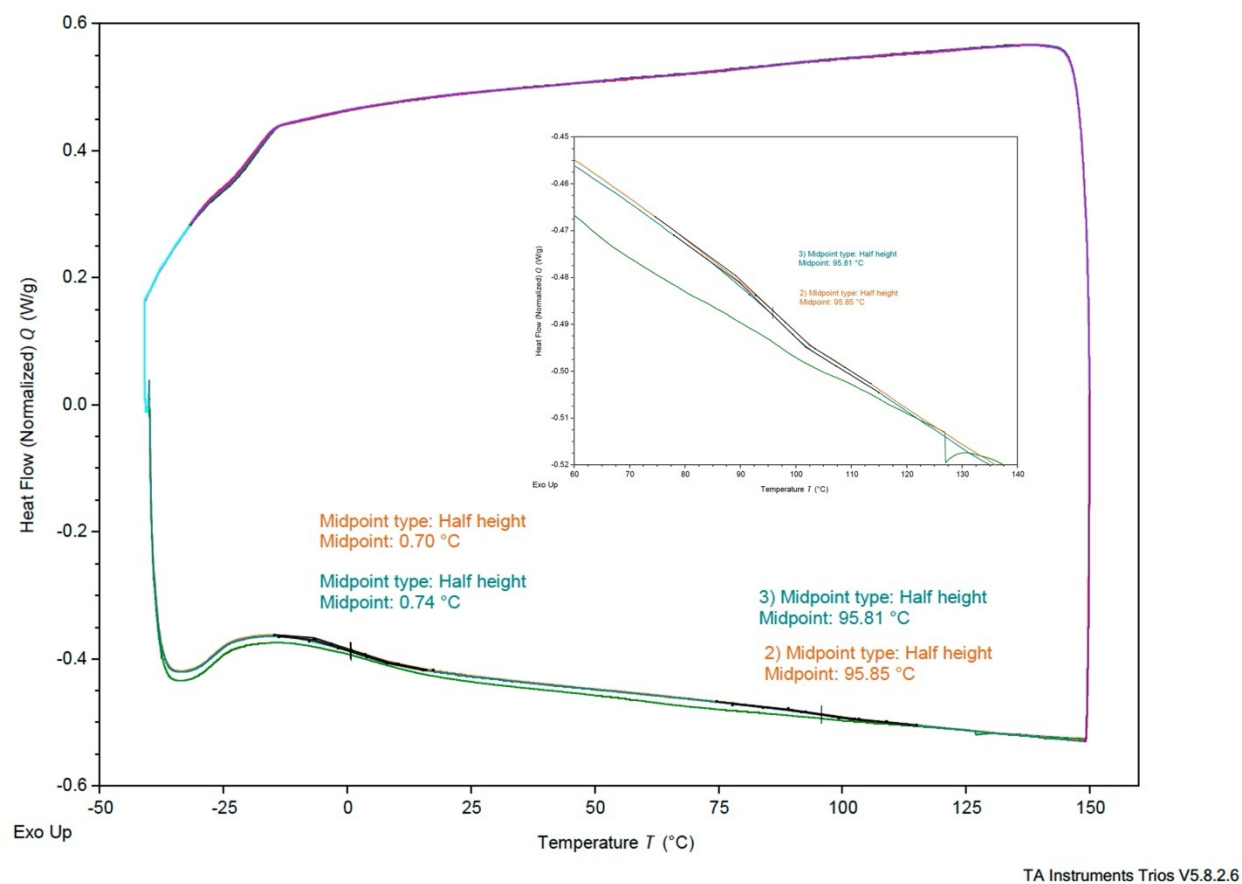


Figure S4. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DEP)/WPS (10wt%)

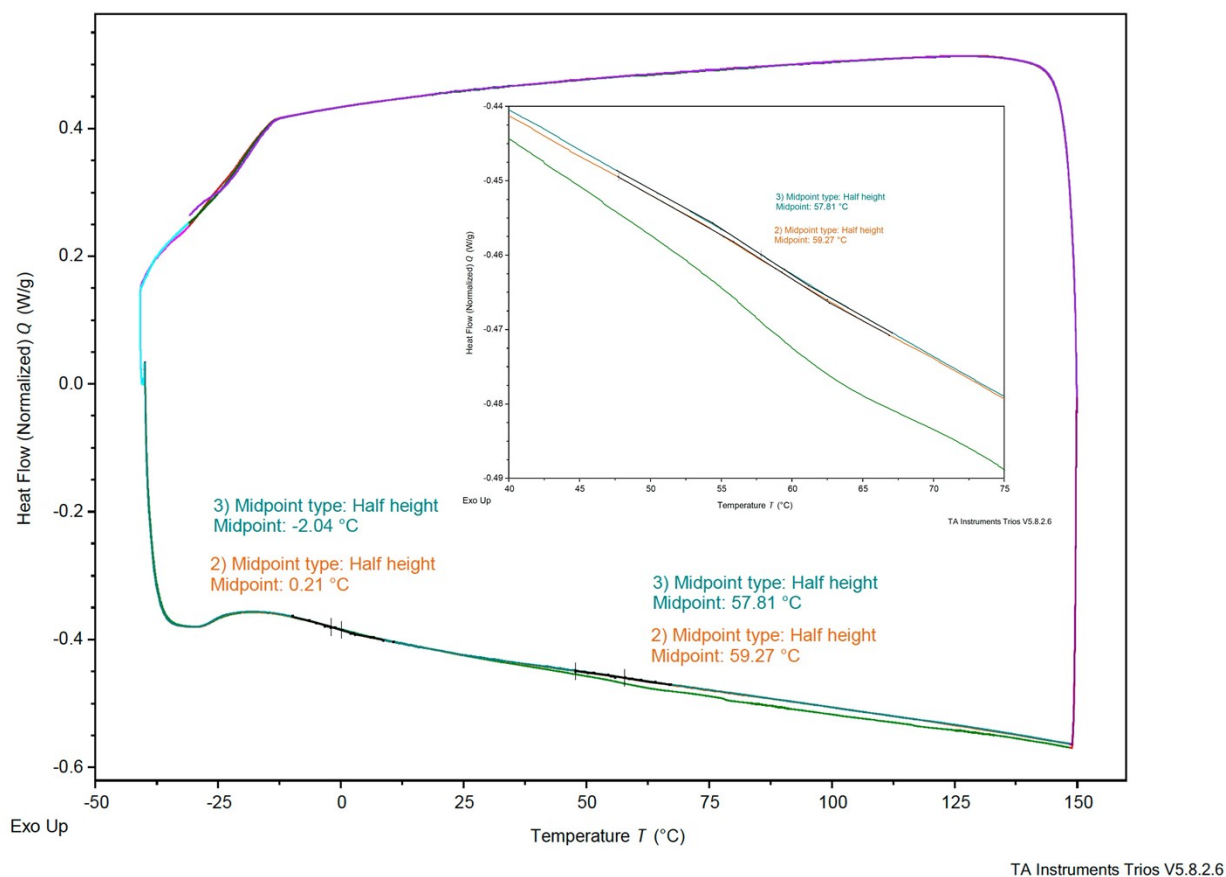


Figure S5. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DEP)/PS (45K) (10wt%)

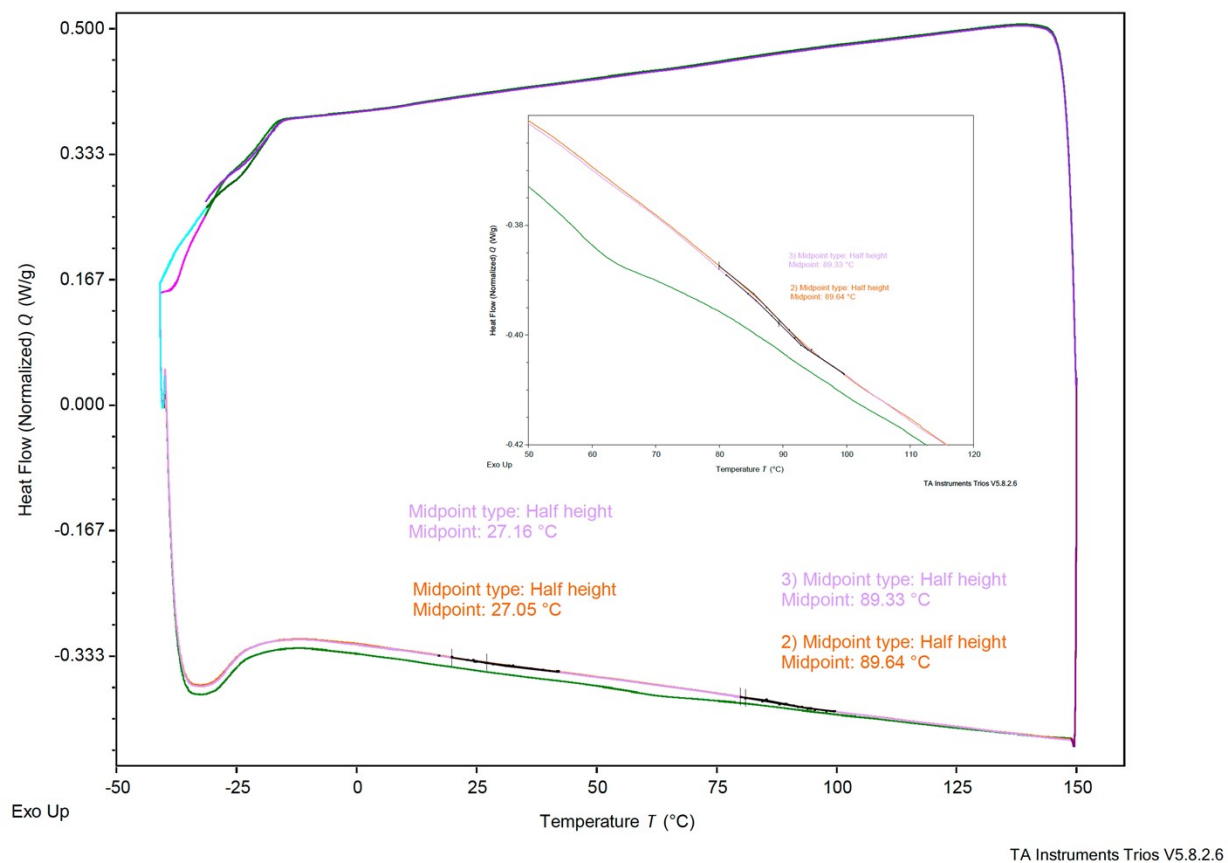


Figure S6. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DBP)/WPS (10wt%)

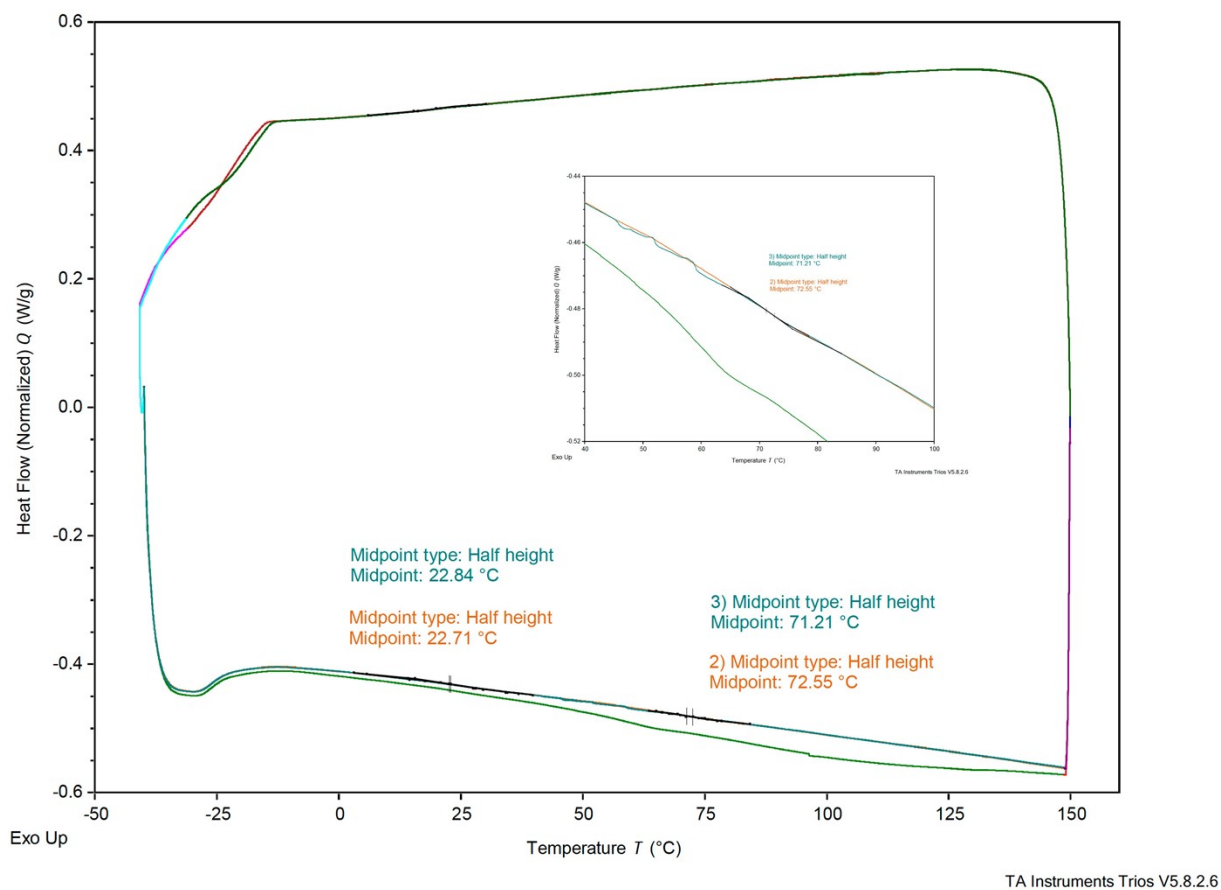


Figure S7. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DMEP)/WPS (10wt%)

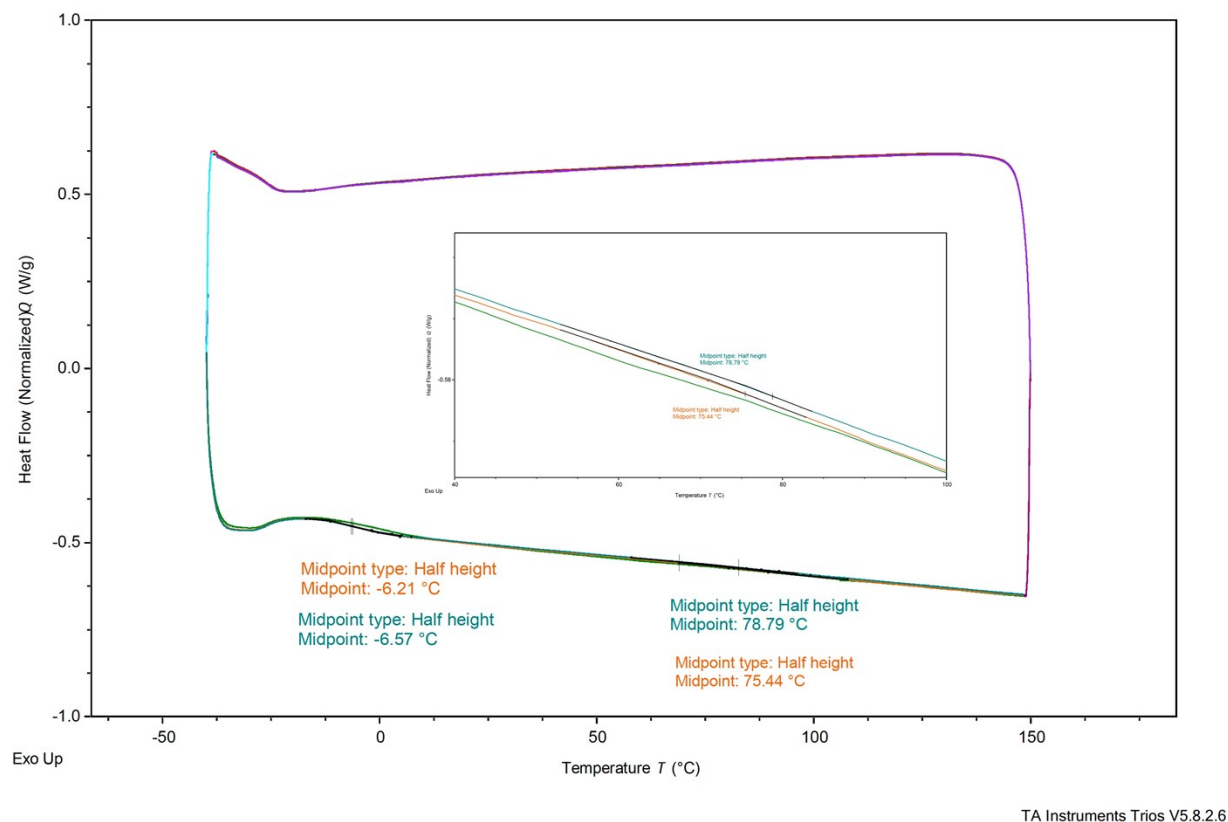


Figure S8. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DEP)/PMMA (5wt%)

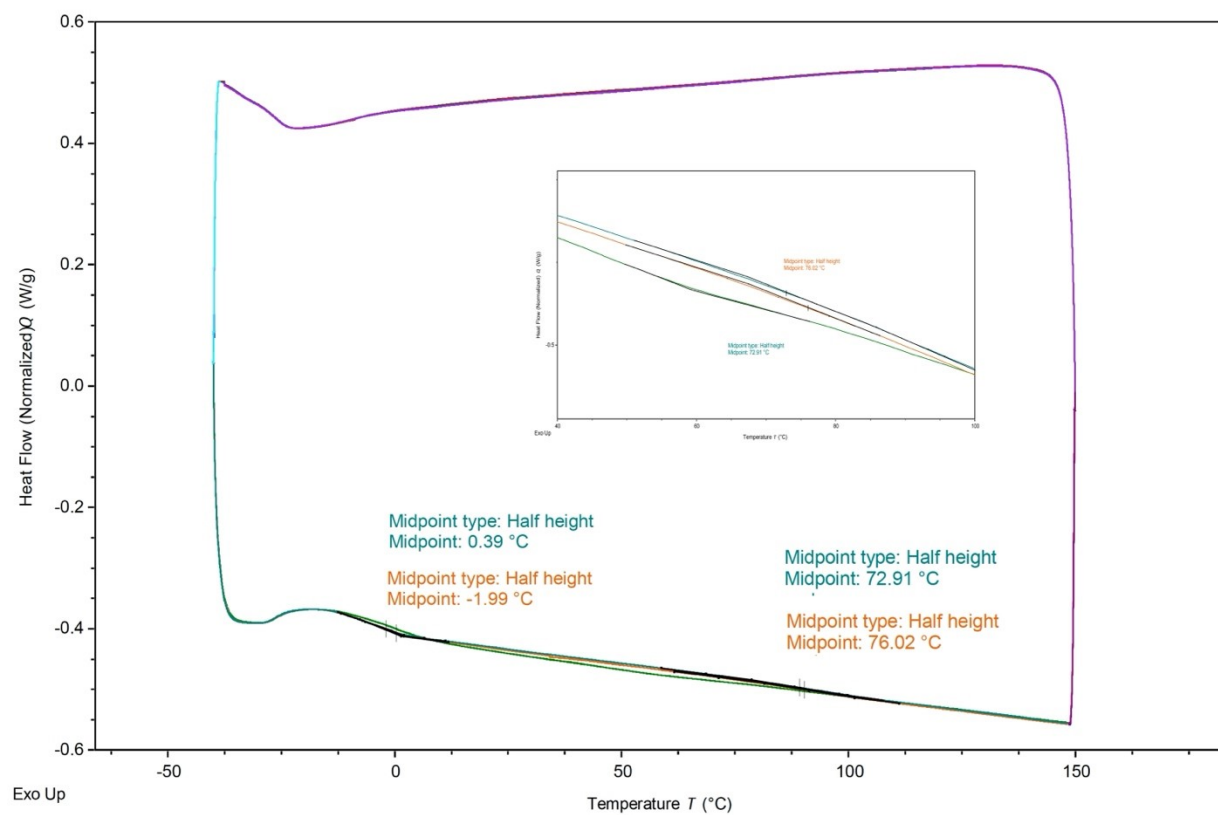


Figure S9. DSC thermograms of Poly(MAA-DEP)PMMA (10wt%)

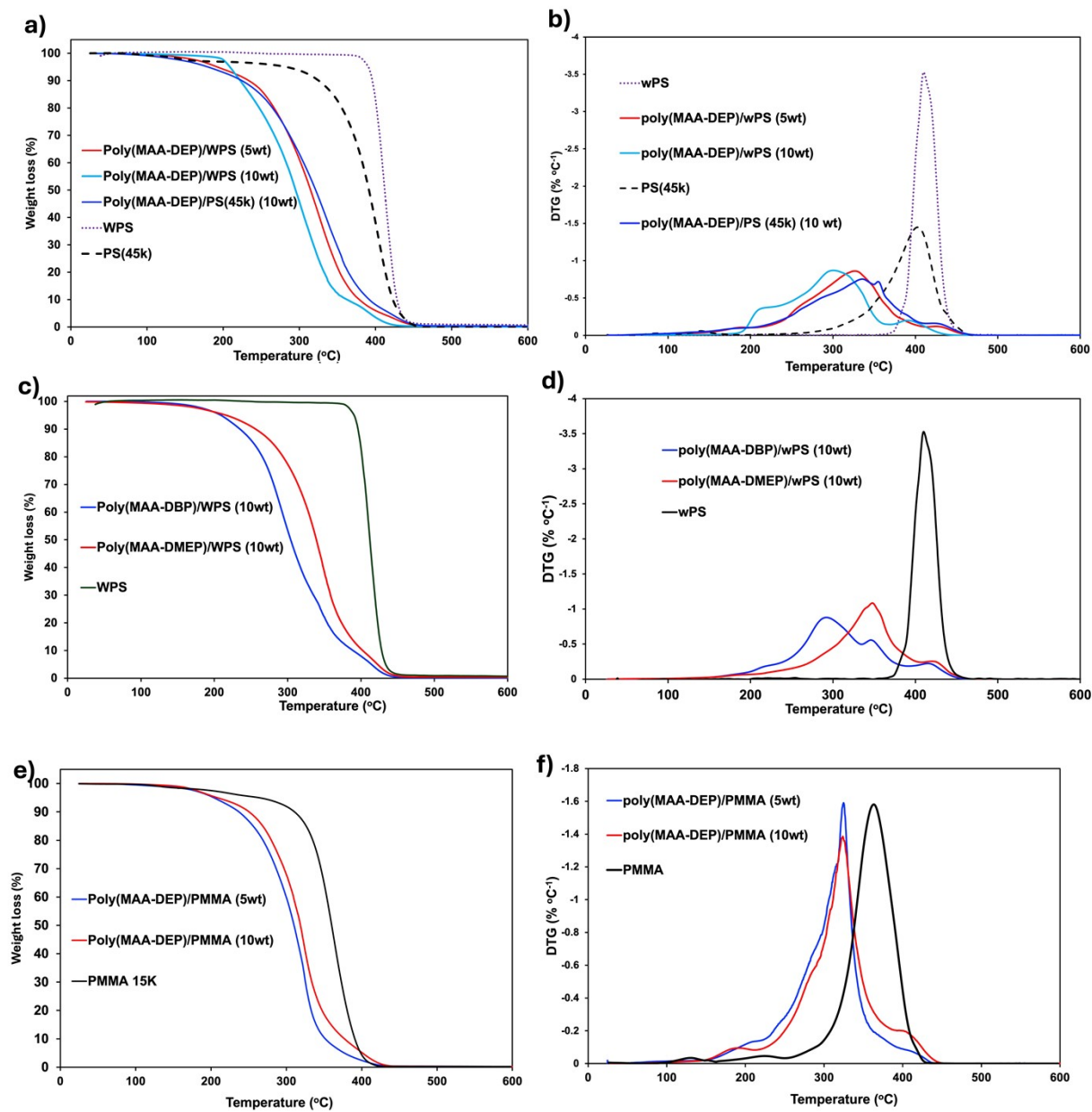


Figure S10. TGA and DTG thermograms of poly(1,3-diether-2-methacrylate)/thermoplastic blends.

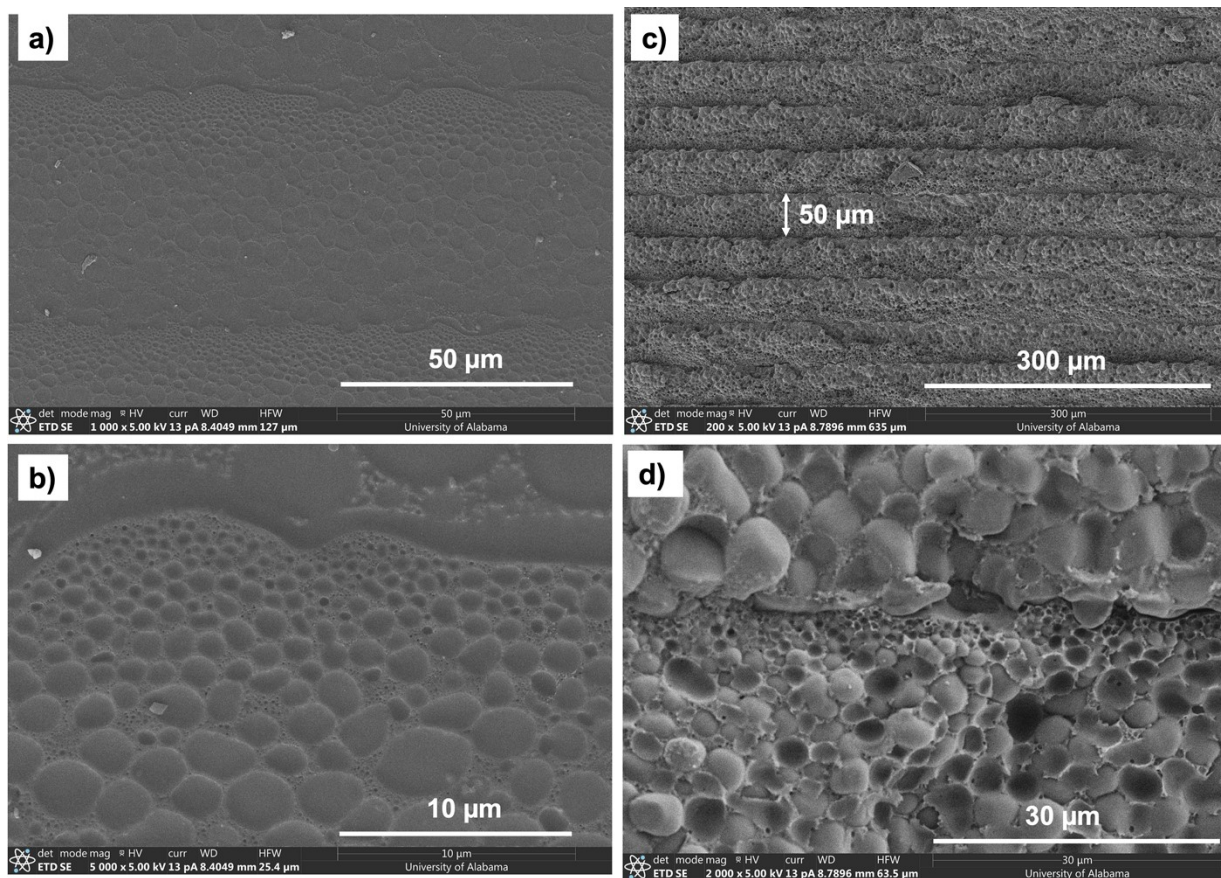


Figure S11. SEM images of cryofracture surface of a and b) poly(MAA-DBP)/WPS (10wt%), c and d) poly(MAA-DMEP)/WPS (10wt%)