

Appendix 1: Detailed Calculations of Monomer, Catalyst and Initiator Concentration

For a goal of MW = 10000

Degree of Polymerization = $10000/144.13 = 69.382$, where 144.13 is the molecular weight of the repeating units of PLA. (a)

Also the theoretical degree of Polym = $[\text{Monomer}]/[\text{Initiator}]$ in living polymerization. (b)

For experiments in this paper:

$[\text{Monomer}] = 20 \text{ grams (weight of Lactide taken for synthesis)}/144.13(\text{Molecular weight of Lactide}) = 138.764 \text{ mmol}$

From (a) and (b):

$[\text{Initiator}] = 138.764/69.382 \Rightarrow 2 \text{ mmol}$ is the amount of initiator needed for MW = 10000.

In this paper, initiator is palmityl alcohol

Mass of palmityl alcohol = $0.2 \text{ mmol} \times 243.44 \text{ g/mol} = 484.88 \text{ mg}$

Also moles of catalyst = moles of initiator

$[\text{Monomer}]/[\text{Initiator}] = [\text{Monomer}]/[\text{Catalyst}]$

The concentration of catalyst (triethylaluminum) is 1.9 M in Toluene, then $1.9 \cdot y = 0.002$, where y is the volume of catalyst. Therefore, $y = 1.05 \text{ ml}$.

Appendix 2: Additional Sorption Data

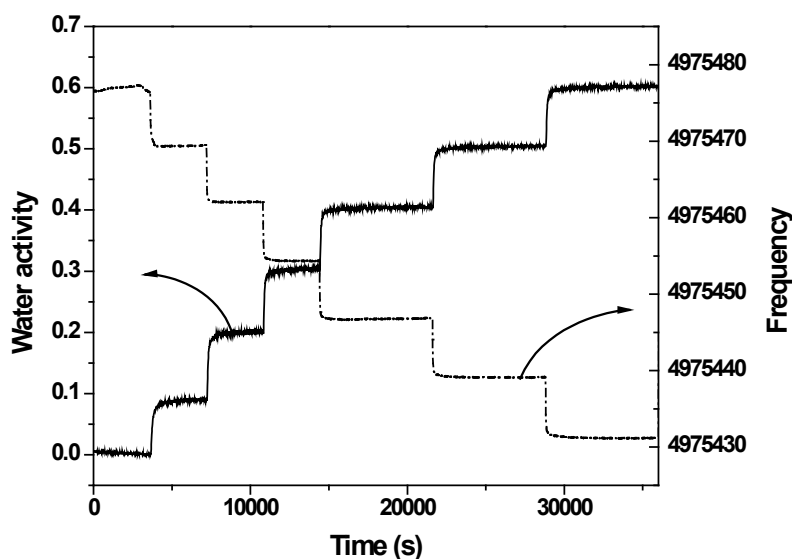


Figure S.1. Water activity and frequency changes generated concurrently by QCM/HCC. P-PLLA10k-A was heat-treated at 120 °C for 5min and cooled down in ambient temperature.

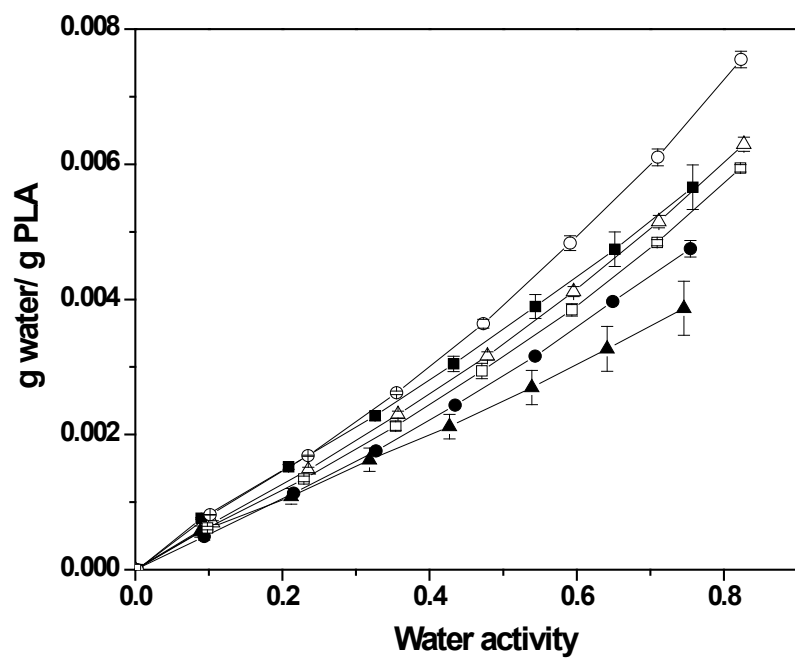


Figure S.2. Sorption isotherm of P-PLA10k series at 35 °C. Heat treatment was performed at 160 °C for 5min. □: P-PDLLA10k-P, Δ: P-PDLLA10k-A, ○: P-PDLLA10k-OH, ▲: P-PLLA10k-A, ●: P-PLLA10k-OH and ■: P-PLLA10k-P