Supporting Information

Macromolecular Engineering via Ring-Opening Polymerization (1):

L-Lactide/Trimethylene Carbonate Block Copolymers as Thermoplastic Elastomers

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Figure S1. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 23 °C) spectrum of a PLLA polymer prepared from $[(BDI^{iPr})Zn(N(SiMe_3)_2)]/BnOH (\overline{Mn}_{,NMR} = 5\ 800\ g.mol^{-1}).$



Figure S2. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 23 °C) spectrum of a PTMC polymer prepared from [(BDI^{*i*Pr})Zn(N(SiMe₃)₂)]/BnOH (\overline{Mn} ,_{NMR} = 7 400 g.mol⁻¹)



Figure S3. DSC curve (second heating run) of a PTMC-*b*-PLLA sample ($M_{n,SEC} = 51\ 100\$ g.mol⁻¹; Table 2, entry 4).



Figure S4. DMA curves of a PTMC-*b*-PLLA sample ($M_{n,SEC} = 51\ 100\ \text{g.mol}^{-1}$; Table 2, entry 4).



Figure S5. ¹H NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of a PLLA-*b*-PTMC-*b*-PLLA copolymer prepared from $[(BDI^{iPr})Zn(N(SiMe_3)_2)]/BDM$ ($\overline{Mn}_{SEC} = 7\ 200\ \text{g.mol}^{-1}$, Table S1, entry 3).



Figure S6. DSC curve (second heating run) of a PLLA-*b*-PTMC-*b*-PLLA sample ($M_{n,SEC} =$ 71 100 g.mol⁻¹; Table 3, entry 3).



Figure S7. DMA curves of a PLLA-*b*-PTMC-*b*-PLLA sample ($M_{n,SEC} = 46\,100\,\text{ g.mol}^{-1}$;

Table 3, entry 1).



Figure S8. ¹H NMR (500 MHz; CDCl₃, 298 K) spectrum of a GLY(PTMC-*b*-PLLA)₃ copolymer prepared from $[(BDI^{iPr})Zn(N(SiMe_3)_2)]/GLY$ ($M_{n,SEC} = 7600 \text{ g.mol}^{-1}$, Table 4, entry 1).



Figure S9. DSC curve (second heating run) of a GLY(PTMC-*b*-PLLA)₃ sample ($M_{n,SEC} = 29$ 900 g.mol⁻¹; Table 4, entry 2) (cycles: -20 °C to +200 °C at 20 °C.min⁻¹; +200 °C to -20 °C at 20 °C.min⁻¹.)



Figure S10. DMA curves of a GLY(PTMC-*b*-PLLA)₃ sample ($M_{n,SEC} = 29\ 900\ \text{g.mol}^{-1}$;

Table 4, entry 2).

Table S1. ROP of L-LA promoted by $[(BDI^{iPr})Zn(N(SiMe_3)_2)]/PTMC-OH_2$ systems in toluene at 100 °C: synthesis of PLLA-*b*-PTMC-*b*-PLLA.

Entry	$M_{n}^{a} (g.mol^{-1})$ $(D_{M})^{b}$ PTMC-OH ₂	[LLA] ₀ /[Zn] ₀ / [PTMC-OH ₂] ₀ ^c	Time ^d (h)	L-LA Conv. ^e (%)	TMC/ L-LA ^f (wt-%)	$M_{n,\text{theo}}^{g}$ (g.mol ⁻¹)	$M_{n,SEC}^{a}$ (g.mol ⁻¹)	${\mathcal D}_M{}^{\mathrm{b}}$
1	3 700 (1.44) (1)	200/1/5	1.5	100	40/60	9 460	9 300	1.19
2	13 200 (1.63) (1)	1 500/1/5	14	100	41/69	56 400	32 350	1.20
3	4 600 (1.52) (2)	200/1/5	3.5	100	64/36	10 360	7 200	1.21

^a Number average molar mass values (corrected-refer to experimental section) determined by SEC in THF vs. polystyrene standards. ^b Dispersity values determined by SEC in THF. ^c [Zn] = [(BDI^{*P*})Zn(N(SiMe₃)₂)], [L-LA]₀ = 4.0 M. ^d The reaction time was not necessarily optimized. ^e Determined by NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture. ^f TMC/ L-LA weight % in the recovered polymer calculated from the relation: $M_{n,HO-PTMC-OBn}/M_{n,SEC} \times 100$. ^g Calculated from the relation: {([TMC]₀/[PTMC-OH₂]₀) × $M_{L-LA} \times \text{conv}_{-L-LA}$ } + $M_{n,PTMC-OH2}$ with $M_{L-LA} = 144$ g.mol⁻¹.

Note that preliminary investigations on the ROP of L-LA using a low molar mass PTMC-OH₂ pre-polymer (Table S1, entries 1,3) previously isolated, revealed, similarly to the analogous

preparation of the related diblock copolymers PTMC-*b*-PLLA, a better control (regarding both $M_{n,SEC}$ vs $M_{n,theo}$ and \mathcal{D}_{M} values) than that involving a longer macrodiol (Table S1, entry 2). Also, shorter polymerization times were noted for the two step synthesis of PLLA-*b*-PTMC-*b*-PLLA, as opposed to the sequential approach (Table 4).