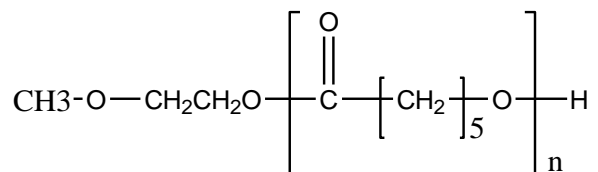


Sample Name: Poly(ϵ -caprolactone)

Sample #: P18183A-CL

Structure:



Composition:

$M_n \times 10^3$	PDI
11.5	1.5

Synthesis Procedure:

The polymerization of ϵ -caprolactone can be initiated with a variety of catalysts based on aluminum, tin, barium or HCl.

Purification:

When metal catalysts are employed, the residues are removed by repeated extraction with an aqueous EDTA solution (0.1 mol L^{-1}) followed by washing with water up to neutral pH. The non-polar solvent (usually toluene) is removed under reduced pressure and the polymer is precipitated in a large excess of hexane. The polymer is then freeze-dried after dissolution in benzene.

Characterization:

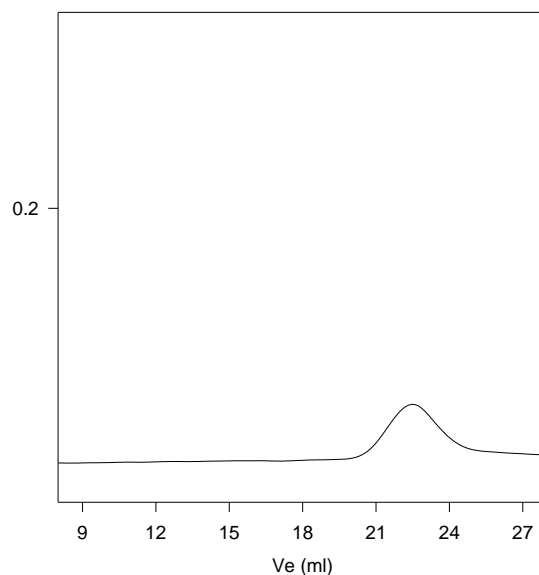
The molecular weight and polydispersity index (PDI) are obtained by size exclusion chromatography.

Solubility:

Poly(ϵ -caprolactone) is soluble in toluene, THF, CHCl_3 and CH_2Cl_2 . The polymer is insoluble in methanol, hexane and ether.

SEC of Sample:

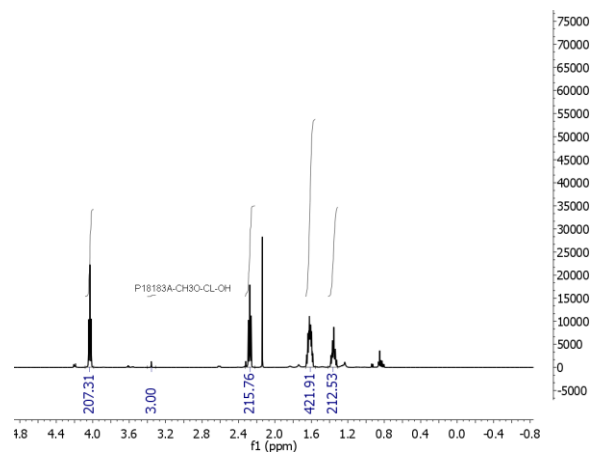
P18183A-CL



Size exclusion chromatography result:

— $M_n=11,500$, $M_w=17,500$ $PI=1.5$ (M_n calculated by HNMR)

HNMR of the polymer:



Thermal analysis of the sample

Thermal analysis of the samples was carried out on a TA Q100 differential scanning calorimeter at a heating rate of 10°C/min. The midpoint of the slope change of the heat flow plot of the second heating scan was considered as the glass transition temperature (T_g).

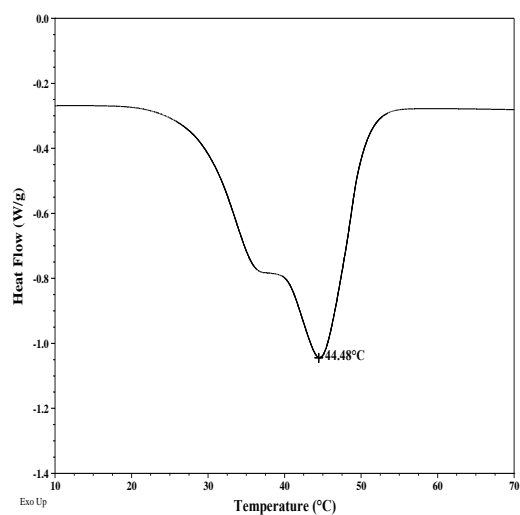
Melting and crystallization curve for the sample

The melting temperature (T_m) was taken as the maximum of the endothermic peak where as the crystallization temperature (T_c) was considered as the minimum of the exothermic peak.

Thermal analysis results at a glance

T_m (°C)	T_c (°C)	T_g (°C)
44	17	Not distinct

Melting curve for the CL sample:



Crystallization curve for the CL sample:

