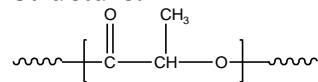


Sample Name: Polylactide

Sample #: P8938LA (L-Form)

Structure:

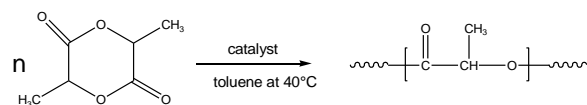


Composition:

Mn x 10 ³	PDI
26.5	1.23

Synthesis Procedure:

The polymerization of (3S)-cis 3, 6-dimethyl-1,4-dioxane-2,5-dione was initiated with an aluminum-based catalyst and the reaction was carried out in a polar solvent.



Purification:

Catalyst residues were removed by repeated extraction with an aqueous EDTA solution (0.1 mol L⁻¹) and the polymeric solution was then washed with water up to neutral pH. Toluene was removed under reduced pressure and the polymer was precipitated employing a large excess of hexane. The polymer was then redissolved in benzene and filtered followed by freeze drying.

Characterization:

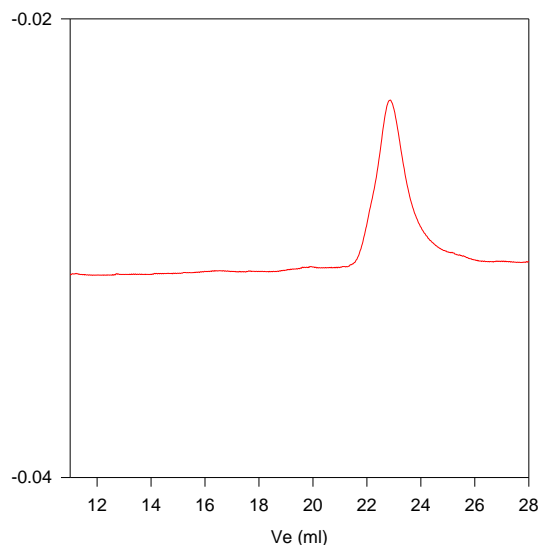
The molecular weight and polydispersity index (PDI) are obtained by size exclusion chromatography.

Solubility:

Poly(ε-caprolactone) is soluble in toluene, THF, CHCl₃ and CH₂Cl₂. The polymer is insoluble in methanol, hexane and ether.

SEC of Homopolymer:

P8938-LA_{L form}



Size exclusion chromatograph of poly(L-lactide):

M_n=26500, M_w=32500, PI=1.23

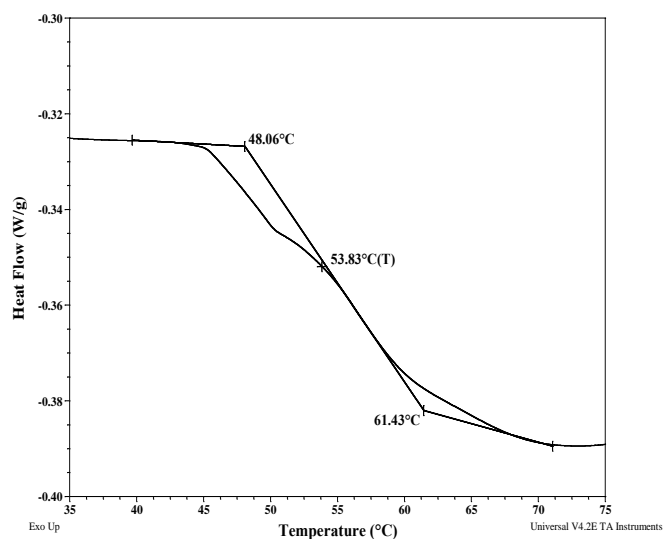
Thermal analysis of the sample P8938-LA

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).

Thermal analysis results at a glance

T_m (°C)	T_c (°C)	T_g (°C)
174	102	54

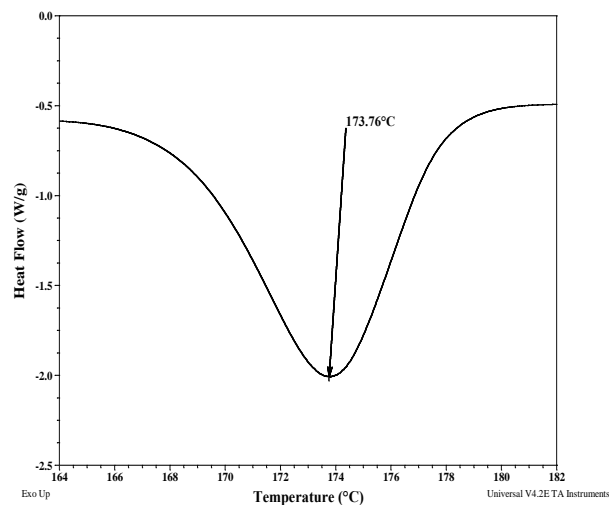
Thermogram for the sample



Melting and crystallization curves

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.

Melting curve for the LA sample:



Crystallization curve:

