

Supporting Information for

Enhanced poly(propylene carbonate) with thermoplastic networks: A one-pot synthesis from carbon dioxide, propylene oxide and a carboxylic dianhydride

Xianggen Chen^{1,2}, Lingyun Wang², Jiuying Feng¹, Xianling Huang¹, Xiuzhi Guo¹, Jing Chen¹, Zhenyuan Xiao¹, Xiangjun Liang¹ and Lijun Gao^{1,*}

¹ School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Resource and Chemical Engineering Technology Research Center of Western Guangdong Province, Lingnan Normal University, Zhanjiang, P. R. China. 524048;

² Key Laboratory of Functional Molecular Engineering of Guangdong Province, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, P. R. China. 510641;

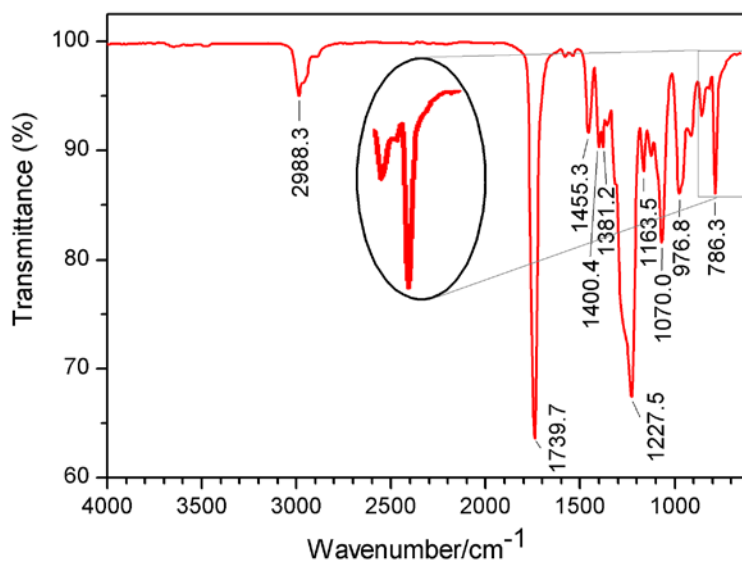


Figure S1. The FT-IR spectrum of PPC.

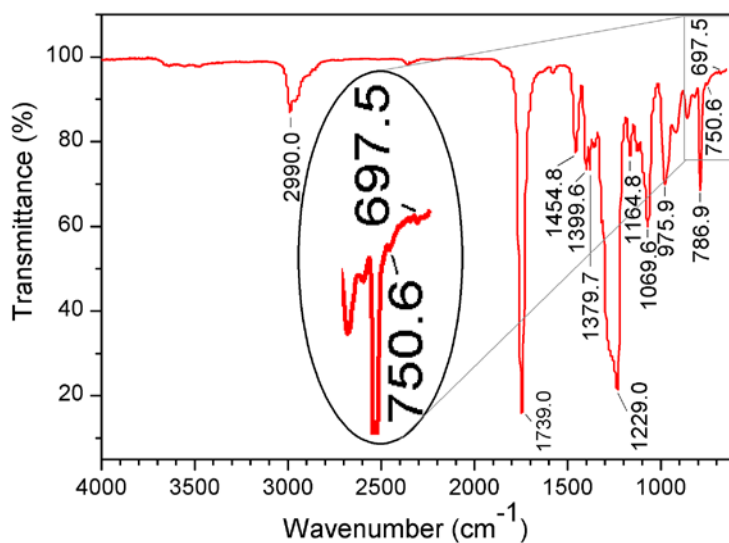


Figure S2. The FT-IR spectrum of PPC-3.

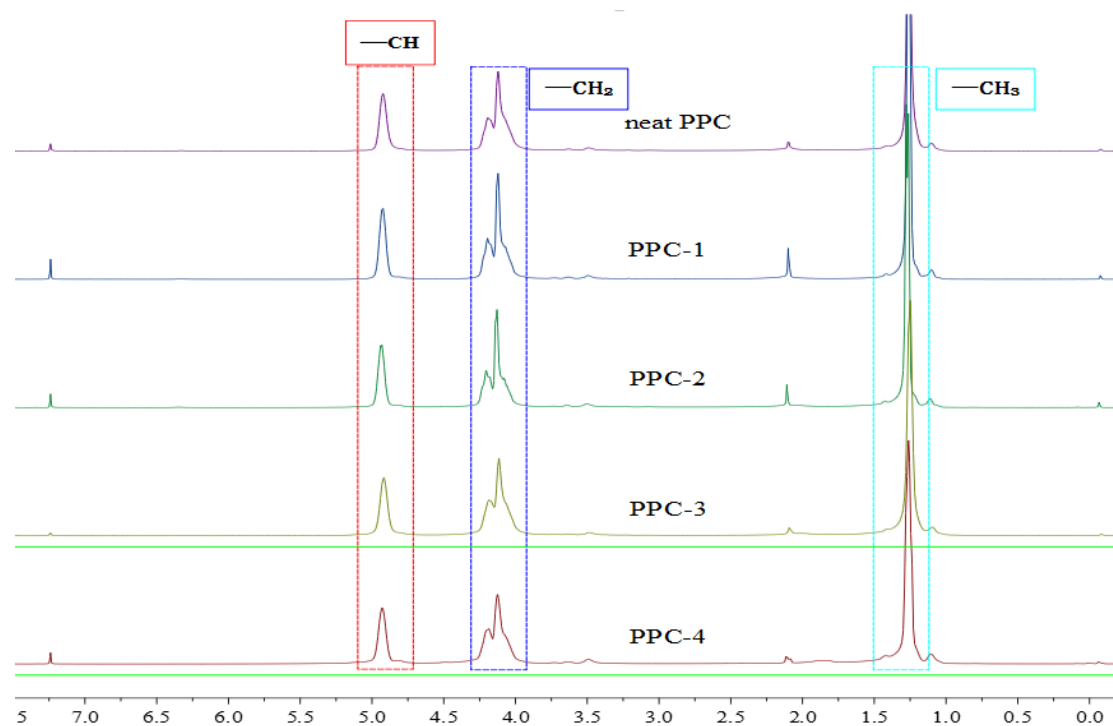


Figure S3. The ^1H NMR spectra of PPC and PPC with networks.

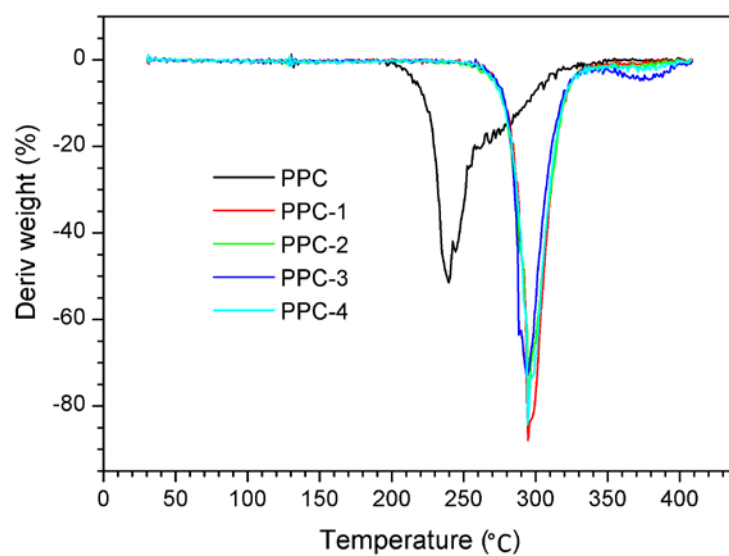


Figure S4. The DTG curves for PPC and PPC with networks.

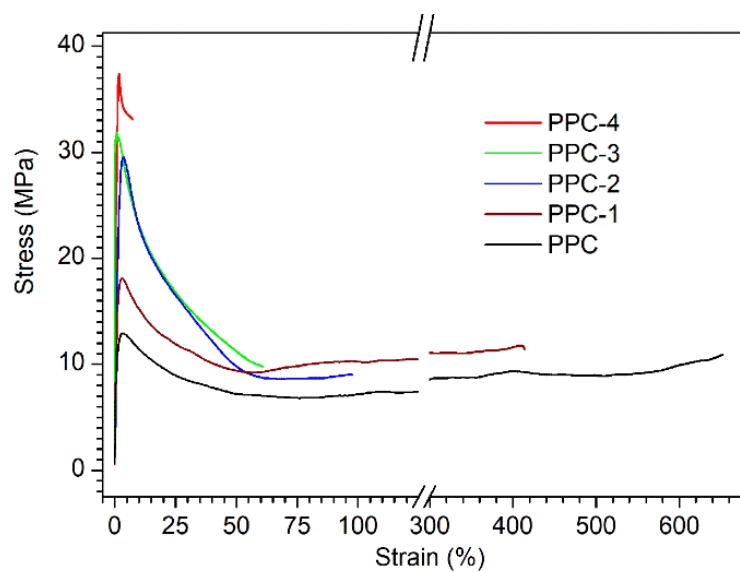


Figure S5. The strain-stress curves for PPC and PPC with networks.

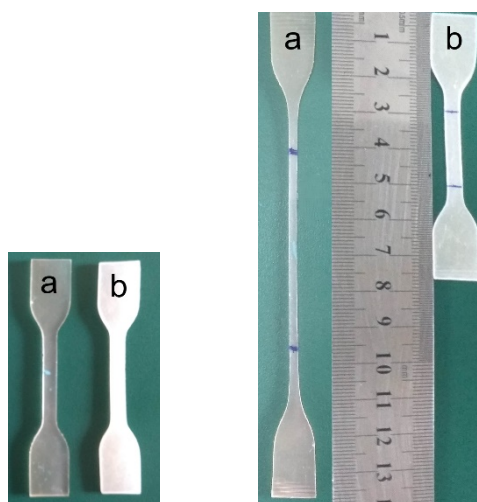


Figure S6. The photos of dumbbell-shaped specimens before (left) and after (right) hot-set test. (a) PPC, (b) PPC-4. The right photo is permanent deformation result.