

Supporting information for the manuscript

Strain-Induced Crystallization Behaviours of Natural Rubbers from Guayule and Rubber Dandelion Revealed by Simultaneous Time-Resolved WAXD/Tensile Measurements: Indispensable Function for Sustainable Resources

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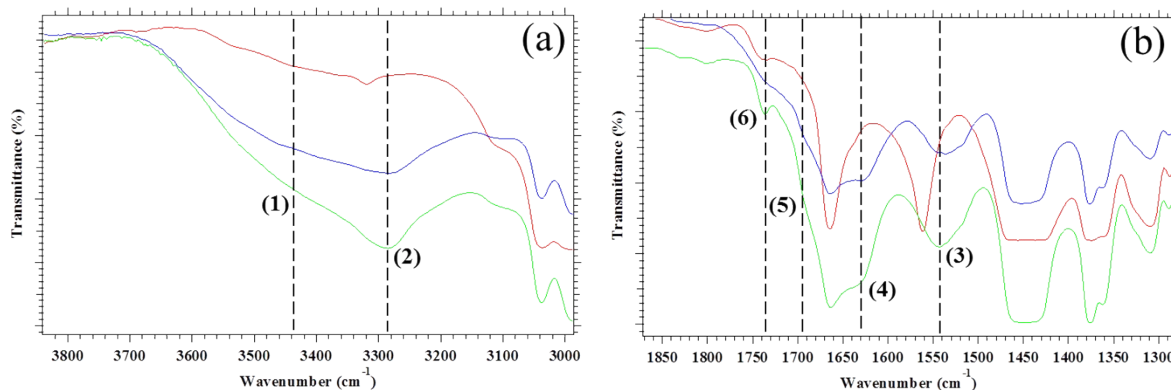


Figure S1 FT-IR spectra of the purified guayule (—), rubber dandelion (—) and *Hevea* (—) natural rubbers after acetone purifications in the transmittance mode at r.t. in the range of (a) 3800 – 3000 cm^{-1} and (b) 1850 – 1300 cm^{-1} . (1) 3450 cm^{-1} (O-H symmetrical stretching), (2) 3280 cm^{-1} (N-H symmetrical stretching of secondary amide), (3) 1544 cm^{-1} (N-H bending of mono-substituted amide II), (4) 1622 cm^{-1} (N-H bending of mono-substituted amide I), (5) 1694 cm^{-1} (C=O asymmetrical stretching of dimer of acid and (6) 1738 cm^{-1} (C=O asymmetrical stretching of ester).

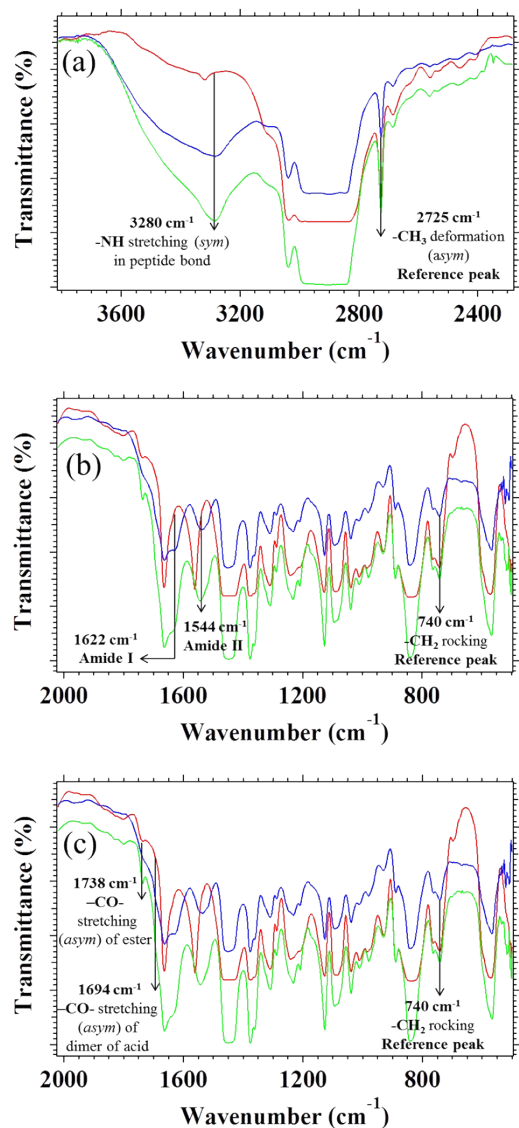


Figure S2 FT-IR spectra of the purified guayule (—), rubber dandelion (—) and *Hevea* (—) natural rubbers in the transmittance mode for semi-quantitative analyses under the base line (a) *ca.*3700 – *ca.*2360 cm^{-1} for calculating the relative intensities of N-H stretching in peptide bond using a peak at 2725 cm^{-1} (CH_3 asymmetrical deformation) as a reference, (b) *ca.*1920 – *ca.*705 cm^{-1} for calculating the relative intensities of N-H bending in amide I, amide II using a peak at 740 cm^{-1} (CH_2 rocking) as a reference and (c) *ca.*1920 – *ca.*705 cm^{-1} for calculating the relative intensities of C=O stretching in acid and ester using peak at 740 cm^{-1} (CH_2 rocking) as a reference.