

## Achieving efficient and large-scale preparation of mesophase- Nylon 11 film by random copolymerization of Nylon 11 and Nylon 611

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### 1. Thermal Data for Compressed (C) and Compressed and Annealed (CA) Nylon Films

Table S1 Thermal Data for C (left) and CA (right) Nylon Films

C samples	$\Delta H$ (J g <sup>-1</sup> )	T <sub>m</sub> (°C)	T <sub>g</sub> (°C)	Crystallinity (wt.%) <sup>a</sup>	CA samples	$\Delta H$ (J g <sup>-1</sup> )	T <sub>m</sub> (°C)	Crystallinity (wt.%) <sup>a</sup>
PA11	38.15	183.7	51.12	15.64	PA11	39.88	183.9	16.34
coPA-1	27.25	173.2	50.25	11.12	coPA-1	30.76	172.6	12.55
coPA-2	27.14	165.4	47.06	11.03	coPA-2	29.48	164.8	11.98
coPA-3	27.85	149.9	44.59	11.26	coPA-3	31.16	149.0	11.26
coPA-4	30.05	146.1	44.23	12.09	coPA-4	30.21	145.3	12.15
coPA-5	32.10	147.6	38.52	12.85	coPA-5	31.82	146.6	12.74

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### 2. Infrared spectrum and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 611 salt

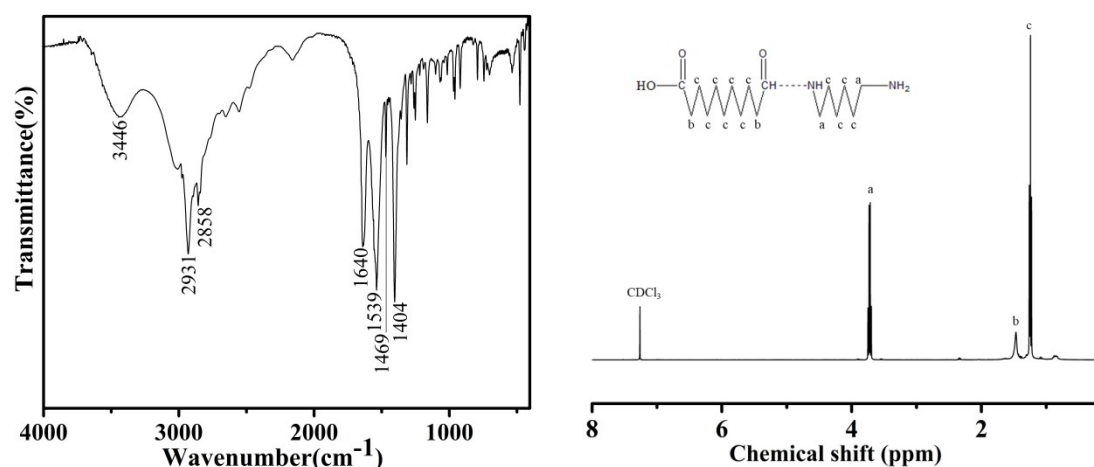


Fig. S1 Infrared spectrum (left) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (right) of 611 salt

For infrared spectrum: 3446 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H stretching), 2931 and 2858 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-CH<sub>2</sub>- stretching), 1640 cm<sup>-1</sup> (the

characteristic peak of COO- and  $NH_3^+$ ,  $1539\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (N-H bending),  $1469$  and  $1404\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (COO- stretching).

For  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum:  $\delta 3.73(4\text{H},\text{H-a})$ ,  $\delta 1.43(4\text{H},\text{H-b})$ ,  $\delta 1.31(22\text{H},\text{H-c})$ .

### 3. Thermogravimetric curves of nylon samples

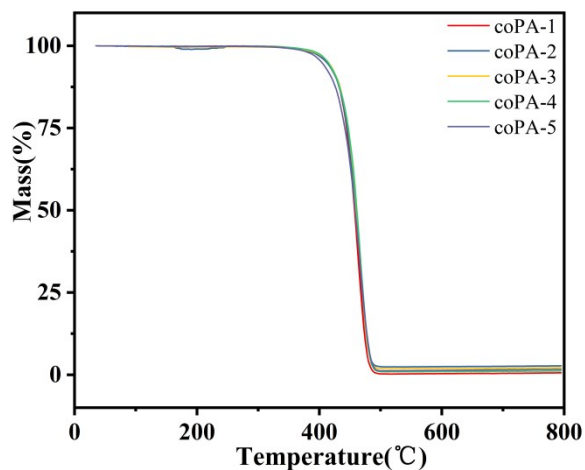


Table S2Main data Collected from TG curves

Samples	T2% (°C)	T5% (°C)
coPA-1	390	414
coPA-2	389	412
coPA-3	393	414
coPA-4	395	414
coPA-5	381	404

Fig. S2 Thermogravimetric curves of nylon samples

All the nylon copolymers had excellent thermal stability, and the  $T_m$  of all nylon copolymers was lower than  $180^\circ\text{C}$ , indicating the nylon copolymer is suitable for hot-processing.

### 4. DSC heating runs at $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , $20^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ and $40^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ of PA11

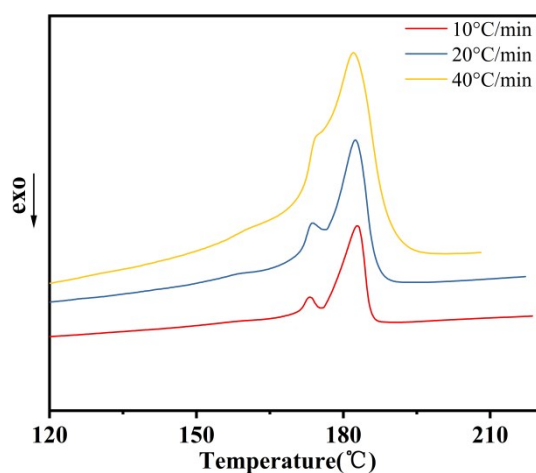


Fig. S3 DSC heating runs at  $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ ,  $20^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  and  $40^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  of PA11

## 5. Non-isothermal Crystallization Kinetic Analysis

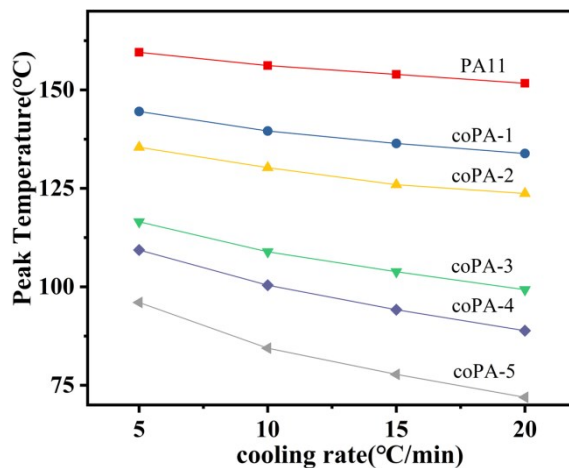


Fig. S4 the relationship of crystallization peak temperature with cooling rate for nylon samples

The crystallization peak temperature of all nylon copolymers decreased with the increase of cooling rate, it was attributed to the thermal hysteresis at the cooling process. Moreover, increasing the chemical heterogeneity, the hysteresis was more obvious.

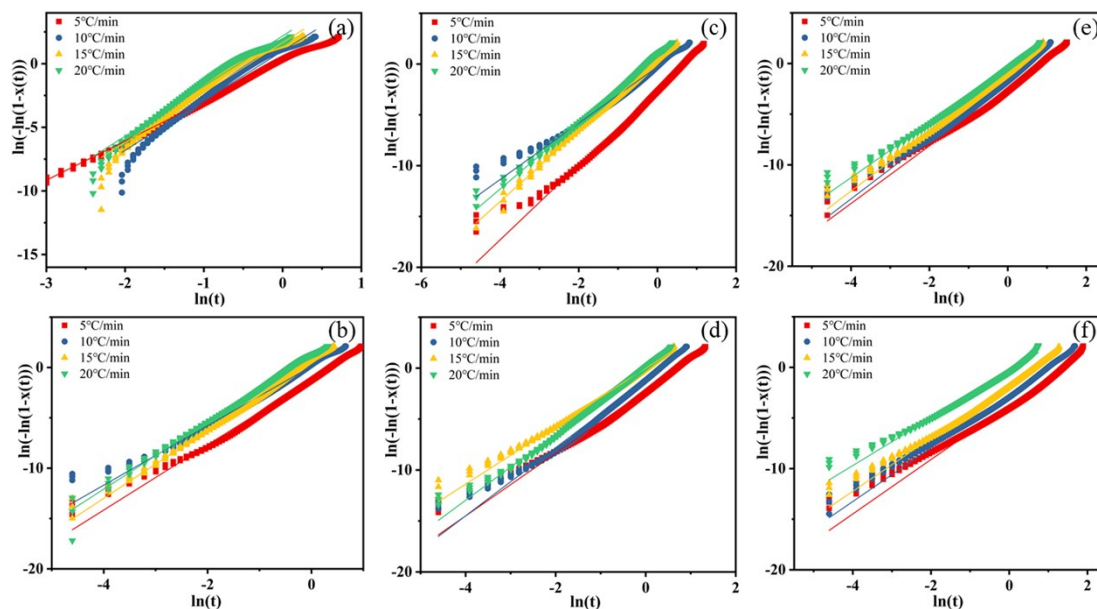


Fig. S5 The  $\ln[-\ln(1-X(t))]$  relating to  $\ln(t)$  for nonisothermal crystallization process

Table S3 The kinetic parameters relating to non-isothermal crystallization of nylon samples

Samples	$\Phi$ ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ )	n	Average of n	Zt	Zc	R2
PA11	5	3.079	3.711	1.087	1.017	0.9956
	10	3.909		2.749	1.106	0.9708
	15	3.917		5.240	1.117	0.9673
	20	3.938		8.864	1.115	0.9723
coPA-1	5	3.237	3.228	0.299	0.785	0.9921
	10	2.950		1.124	1.012	0.9899
	15	3.403		1.864	1.042	0.9964
	20	3.323		3.376	1.063	0.9952
coPA-2	5	3.691	3.306	0.079	0.602	0.9899
	10	2.774		0.766	0.974	0.9865
	15	3.473		1.443	1.025	0.9987
	20	3.286		2.322	1.043	0.9966
coPA-3	5	3.074	3.130	0.111	0.644	0.9891
	10	3.344		0.328	0.894	0.9901
	15	2.845		0.990	0.999	0.9928
	20	3.258		1.067	1.003	0.9954
coPA-4	5	2.842	2.853	0.087	0.614	0.9908
	10	2.952		0.213	0.857	0.9898
	15	2.919		0.404	0.941	0.9941
	20	2.697		0.628	0.977	0.9954
coPA-5	5	2.687	2.578	0.024	0.475	0.9812
	10	2.648		0.070	0.767	0.9930
	15	2.628		0.178	0.891	0.9928
	20	2.349		0.741	0.985	0.9870