

Supporting Information for

Chain dimension and crystallization temperature affected II-I transition of
isotactic polybutene-1

Xiaopeng Cui^{1, 2}, Jiaxin Huo³, Tongxin Lv^{1, 3}, Cunliang Hu³, Hongfei Li*^{1, 4}, Binyuan Liu*²,

Shichun Jiang*^{1, 3}

¹State Key Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun 130022, China

²Hebei Key Laboratory of Functional Polymer Materials, School of Chemical Engineering and Science, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300130, China

³School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, China

⁴University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

* Corresponding authors: hqli@ciac.ac.cn, byliu@hebut.edu.cn, scjiang@tju.edu.cn

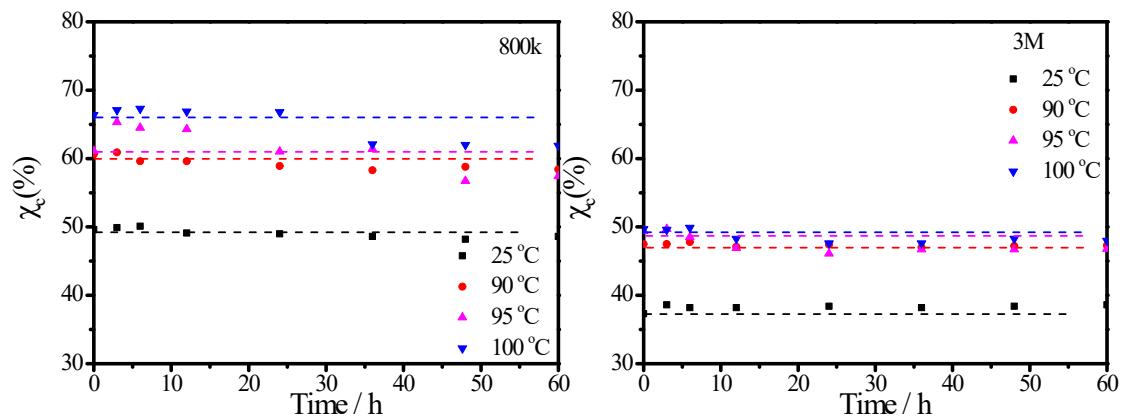


Figure S1. Evolution of the total crystallinity of Form **II** and Form **I** in 800k and 3M with annealing time

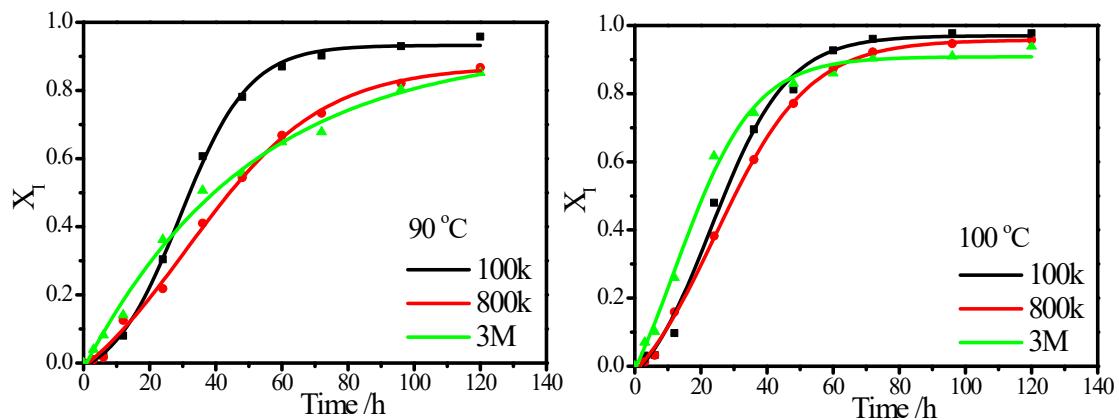


Figure S2. Evolution of content of the transformed form I in the iPB-1 samples crystallized at 90 °C and 100 °C as a function of time during annealing at room temperature as indicated in the plots

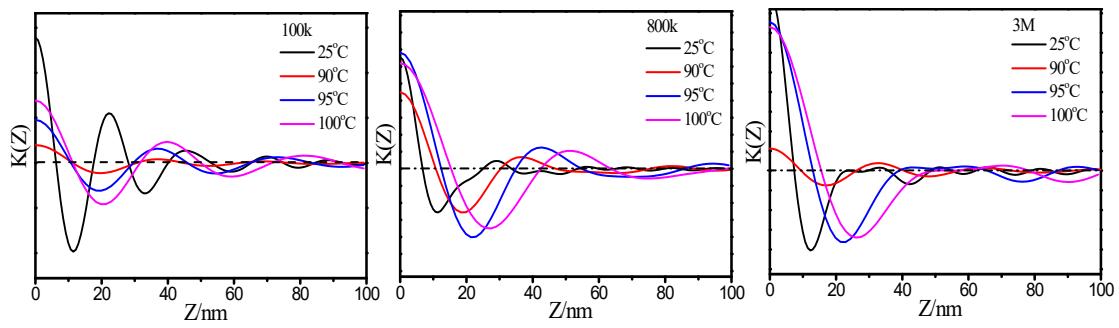


Figure S3. Calculated one-dimensional correlation function of the three iPB-1 samples after crystallization and transition