

## Supplementary Information

### **A Potential Biobased Thermoplastic Elastomer Based on $\beta$ -Myrcene via RAFT-mediated Miniemulsion Polymerization**

Uddhab Kalita<sup>a</sup>, Sarthik Samanta<sup>a</sup>, E. Bhoje Gowd<sup>b</sup>, Narayan Ch. Das<sup>a,c</sup>, Nikhil K. Singha<sup>a,c\*</sup>

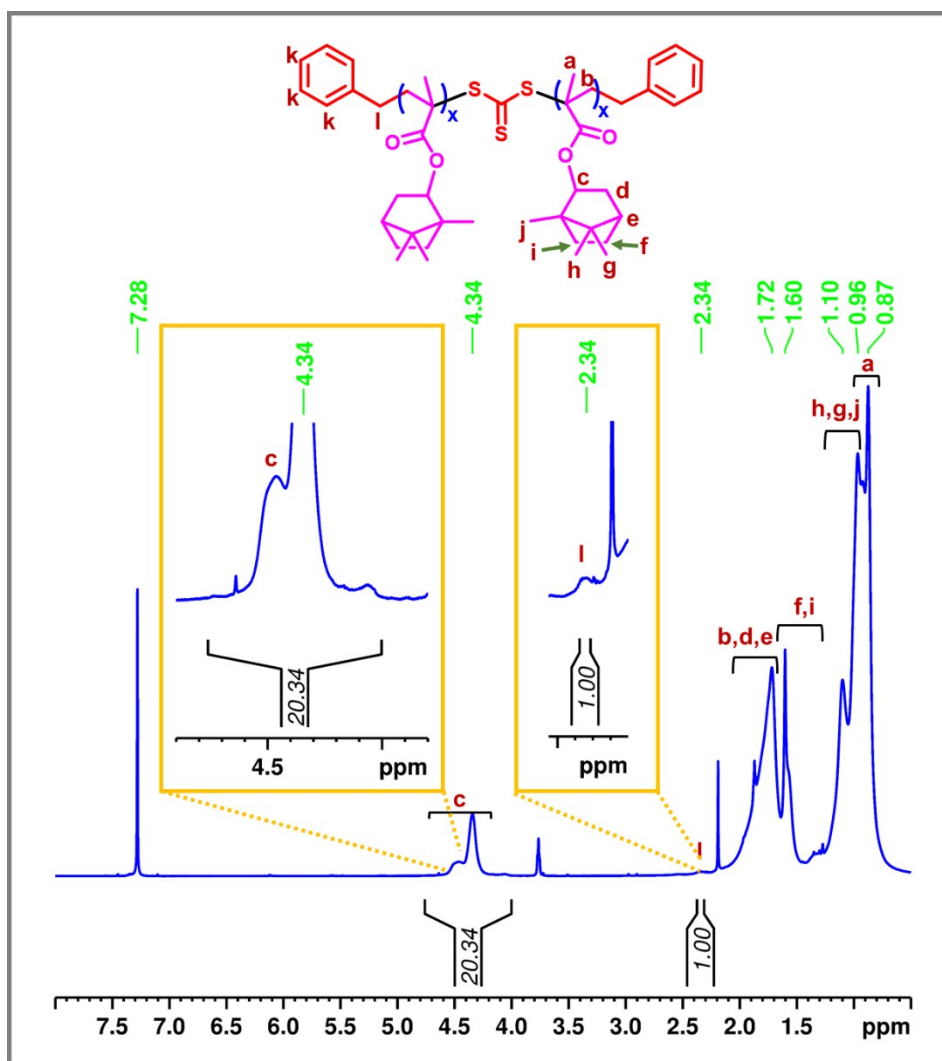
<sup>a</sup> *Rubber Technology Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, WB 721302, India*

<sup>b</sup> *Materials Science and Technology Division, CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala 695019, India*

<sup>c</sup> *School of Nanoscience and Technology, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, WB 721302, India*

\*Corresponding authors' email ID: [nks@rtc.iitkgp.ac.in](mailto:nks@rtc.iitkgp.ac.in)

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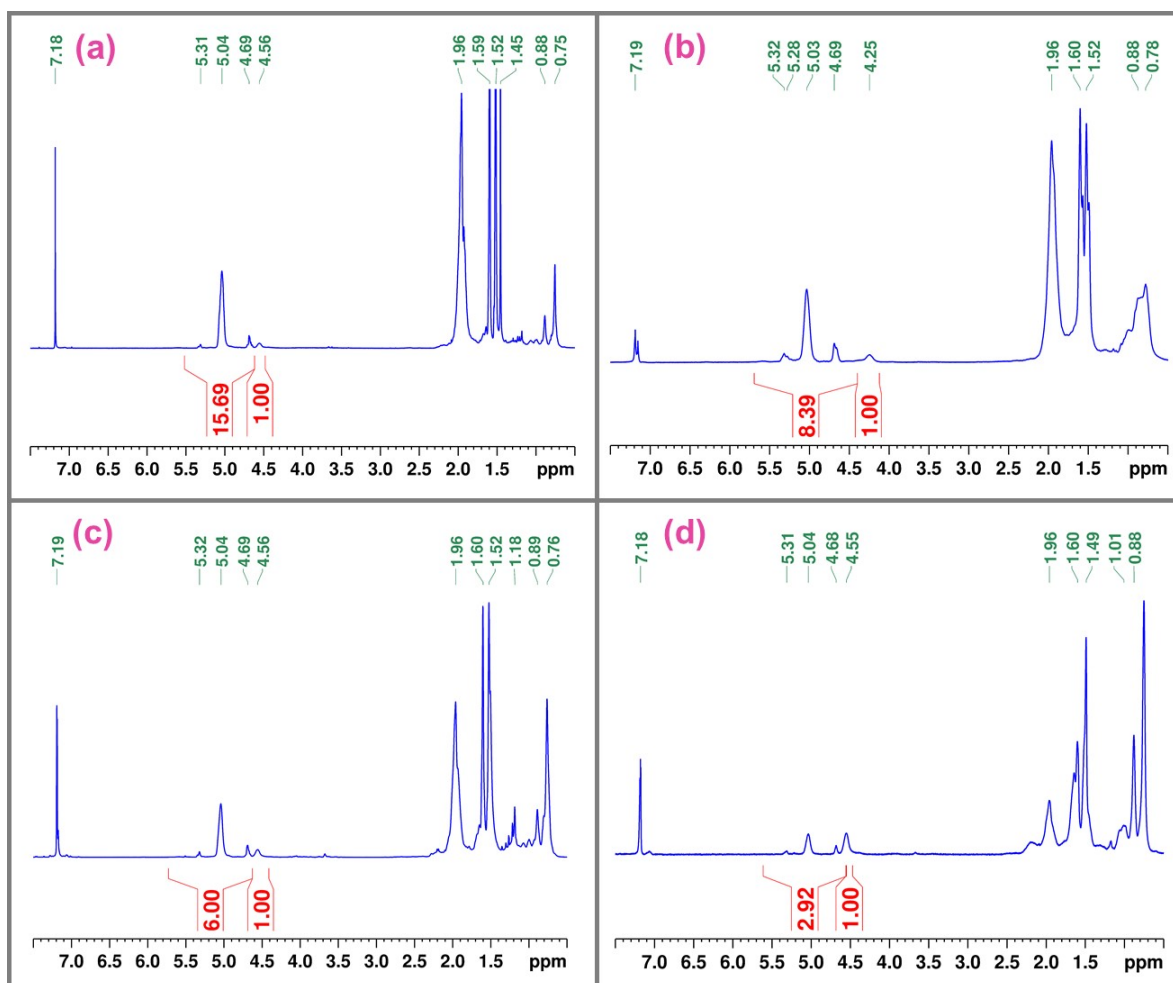


**Figure S1:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of PIBMA-CTA-PIBMA macro-RAFT

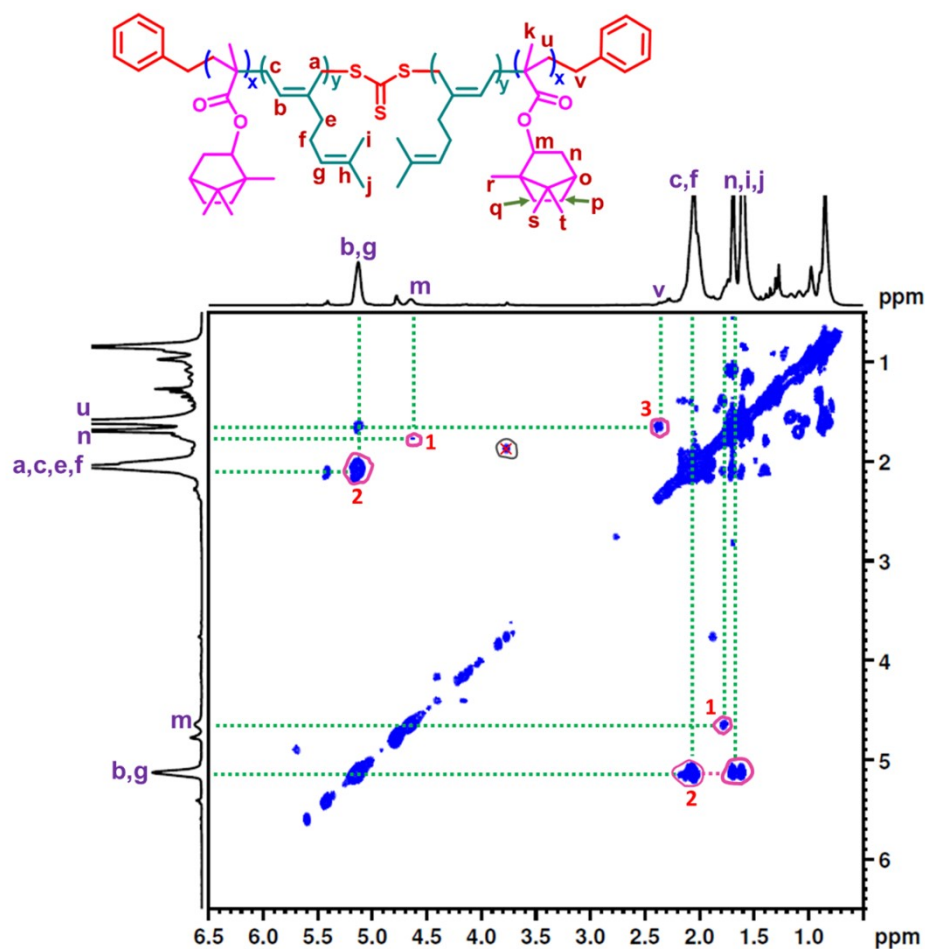
Figure S1 displays the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the PIBMA macro-RAFT. The area under the curve for protons "l" and "c" were utilized to compute the molecular weight of the synthesized PIBMA as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M.W. \text{ of PIBMA} &= \frac{\text{area under the peak for "c" protons}}{\text{area under the peak for "l" protons}/2} \times M.W. \text{ of IBMA} \left( \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{20.34}{1/2} \times 222.32 \text{ g/mol} \\
 &= (20.34) \times 2 \times 222.32 \text{ g/mol} \\
 &\approx 9,050 \text{ g/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

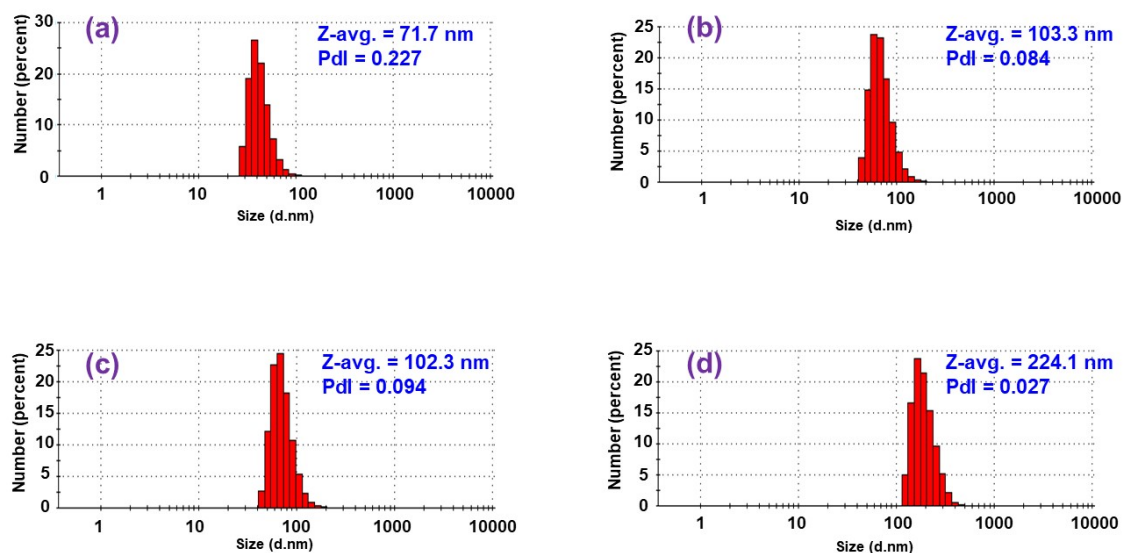
This value obtained theoretically is comparable (9,050 g/mol) with that of the molecular weight obtained from GPC analysis (12,000 g/mol).



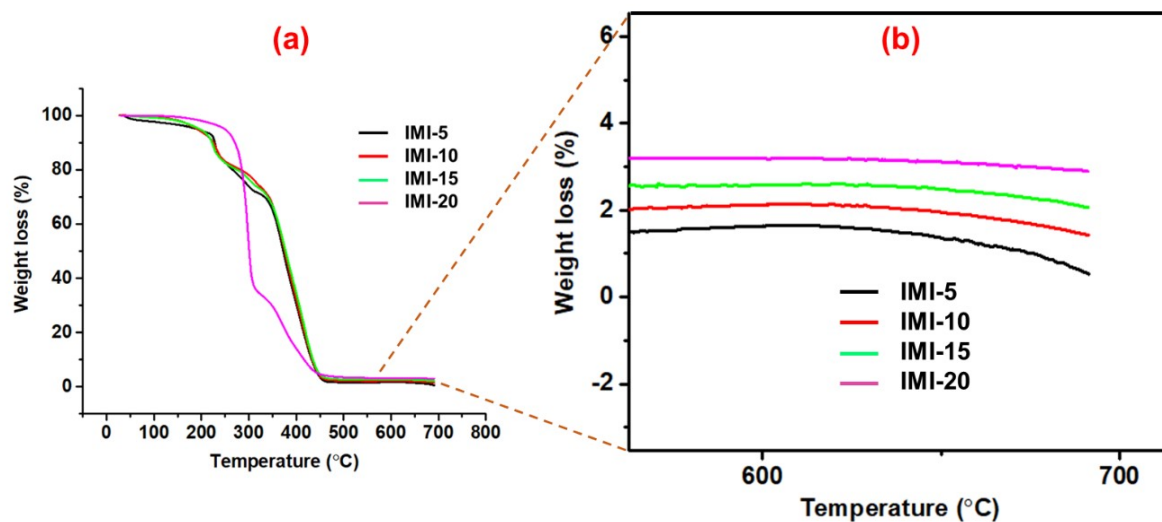
**Figure S2:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the synthesized IMI triblock copolymers in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ : (a) IMI-5, (b) IMI-10, (c) IMI-15, and (d) IMI-20 exhibiting the content of IBMA in each of the triBCPs. From  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra, it was observed that the content of IBMA is 5.99, 10.65, 14.29 and 25.51% respectively in IMI-5, IMI-10, IMI-15 and IMI-20 triBCPs, respectively.



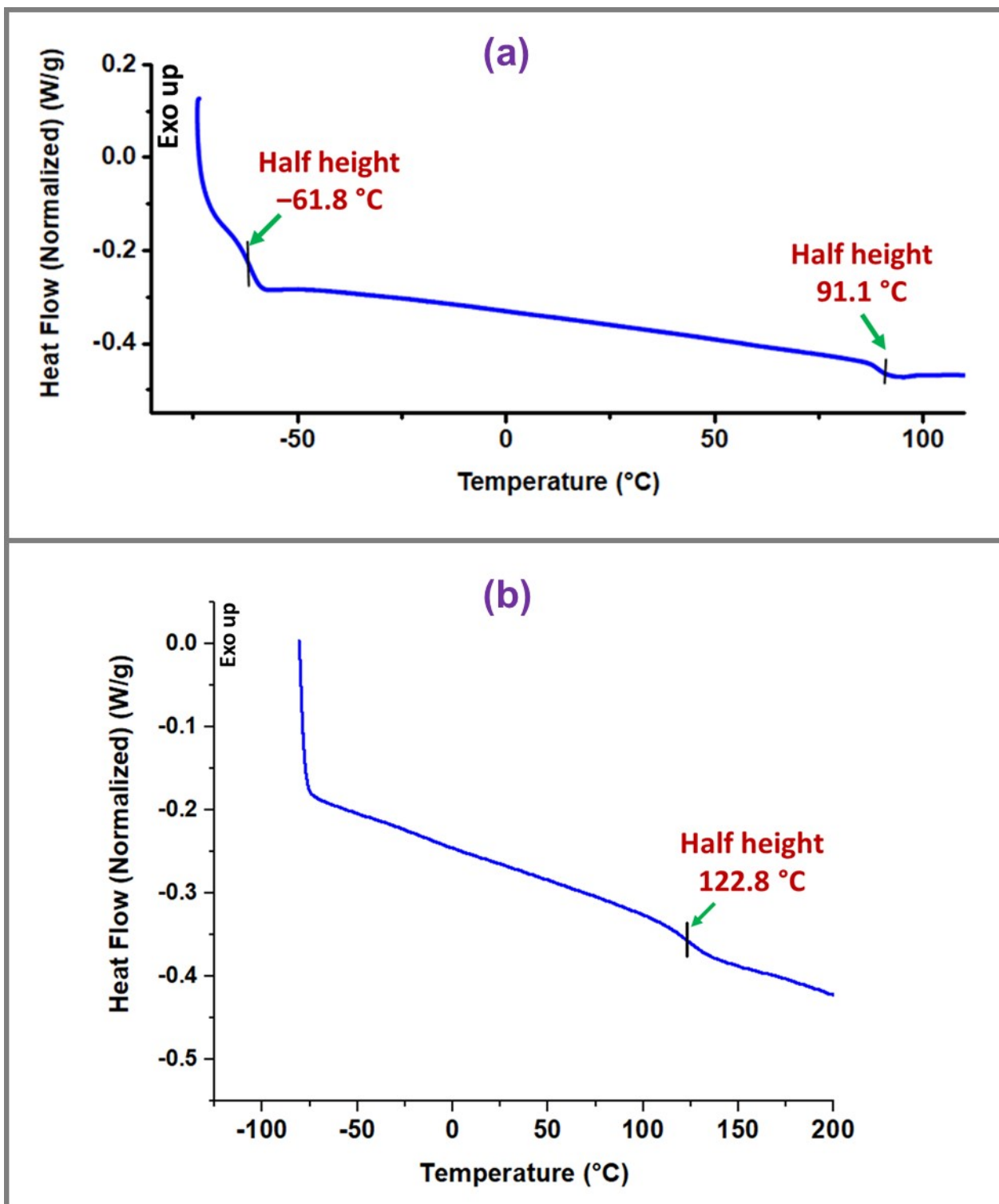
**Figure S3:** COSY ( $^1\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ ) NMR spectrum in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for the synthesized IMI-15 triBCP.



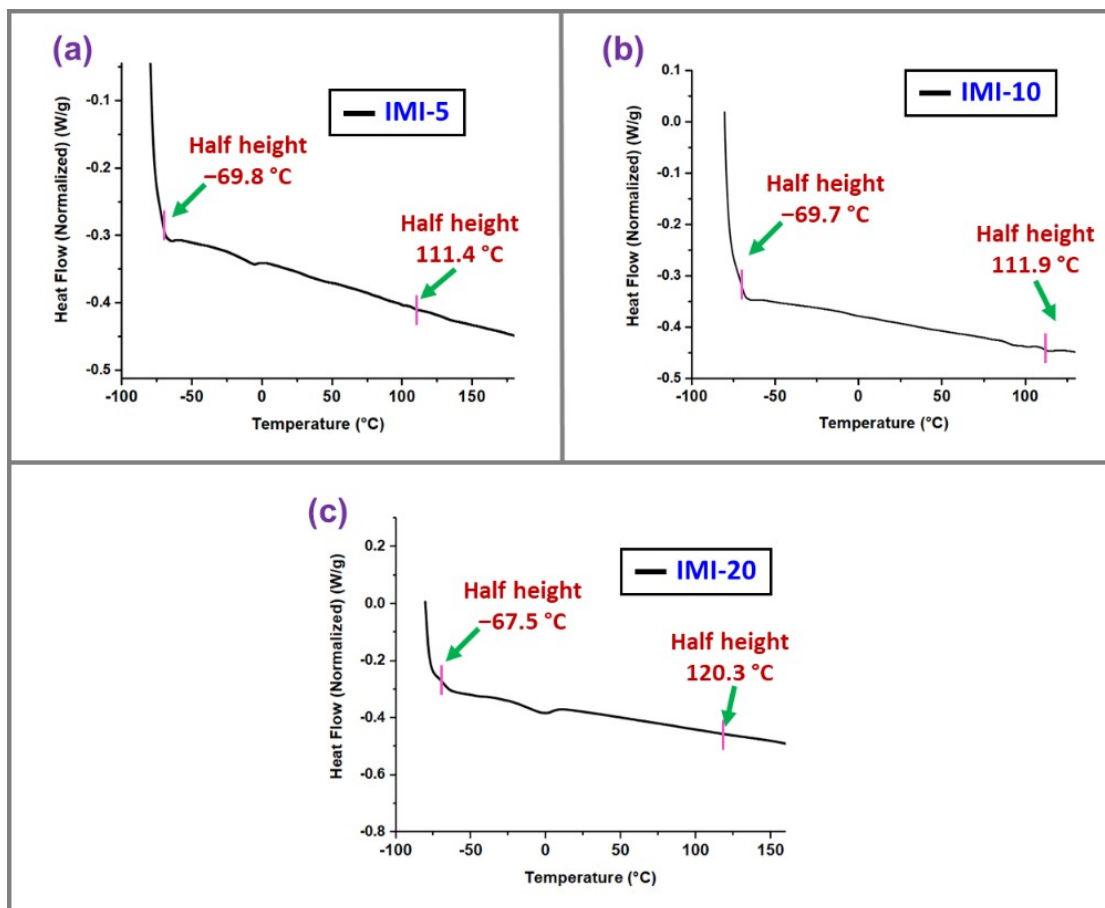
**Figure S4:** Particle size distribution of the synthesized triblock copolymers latexes obtained using DLS: (a) IMI-20, (b) IMI-15, (c) IMI-10 and (d) IMI-5.



**Figure S5:** (a) TGA curves of the synthesized IMI copolymers. (b) Zoomed TGA curve for all the copolymers displaying increase in char content for the copolymers with increase in IBMA content.

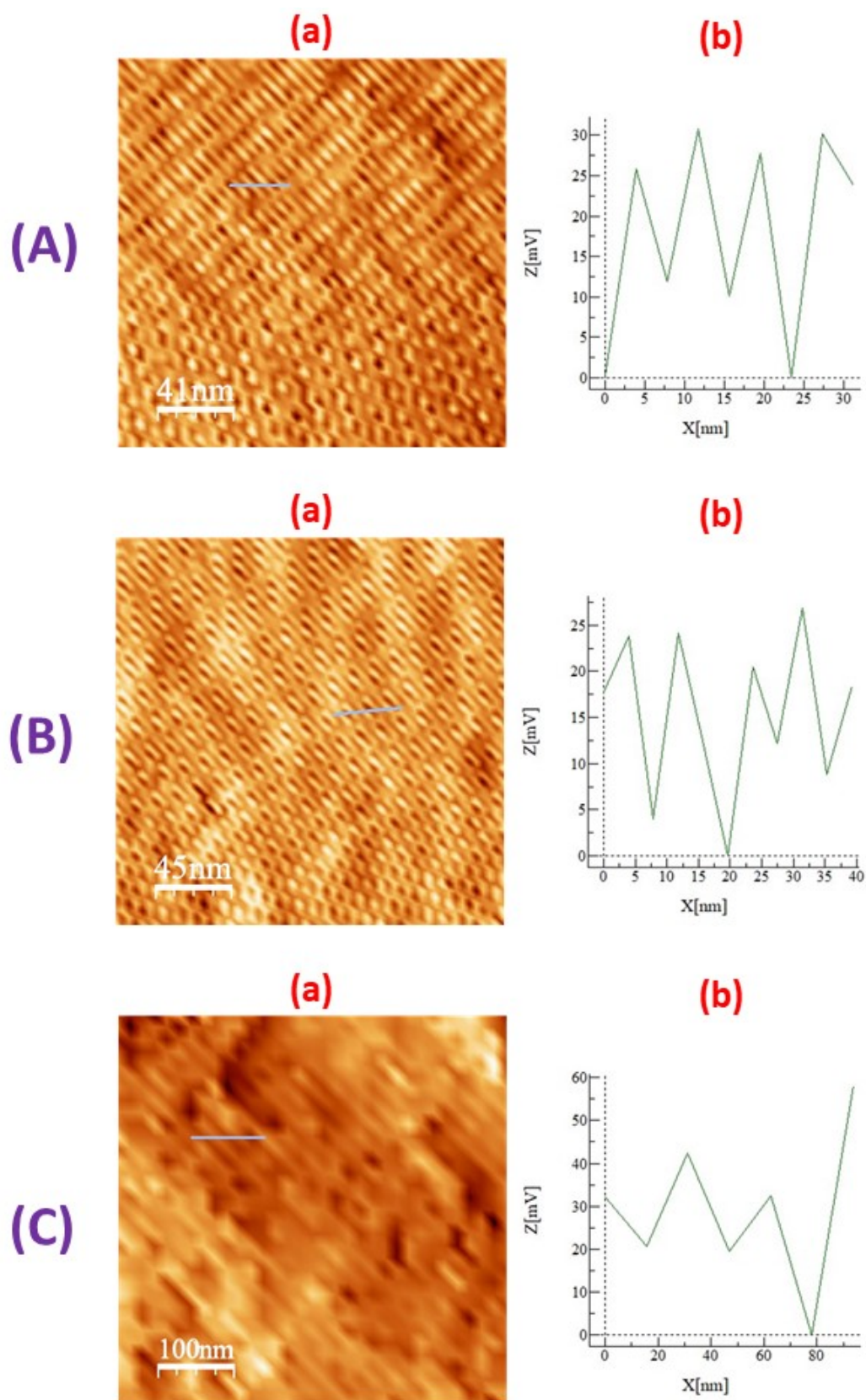


**Figure S6:** DSC traces of the (a) IMI-15 recorded at 20 °C/min heating rate and (b) PIBMA macro-RAFT (PIBMA1,  $M_n = 12,000$  g/mol)



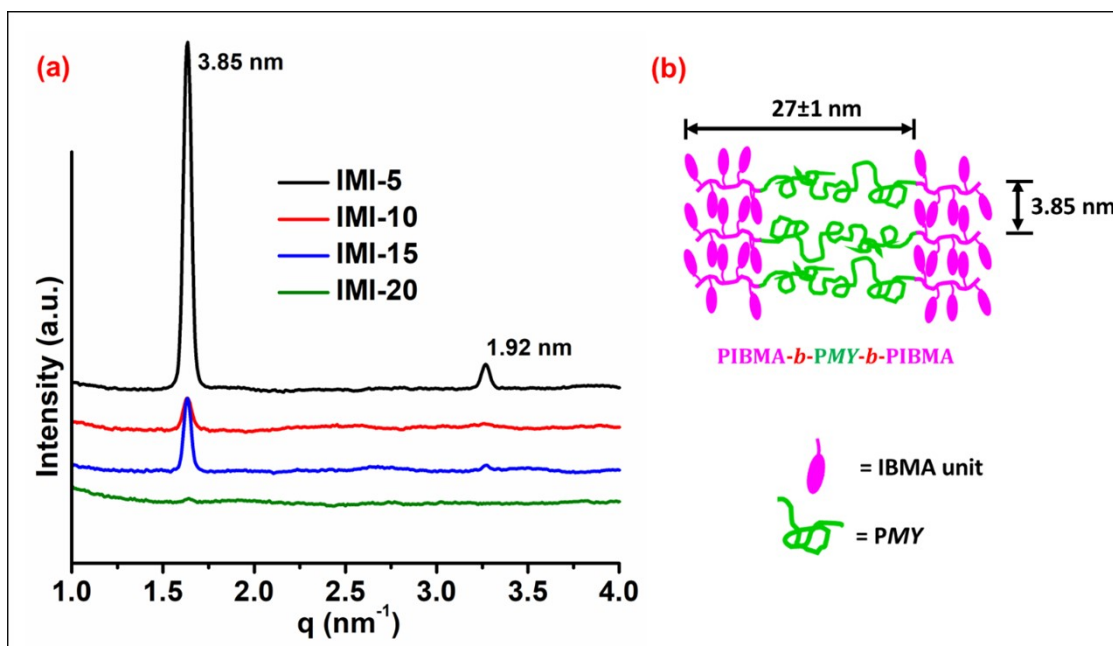
**Figure S7:** DSC traces of the (a) IMI-5, (b) IMI-10, and (c) IMI-20.



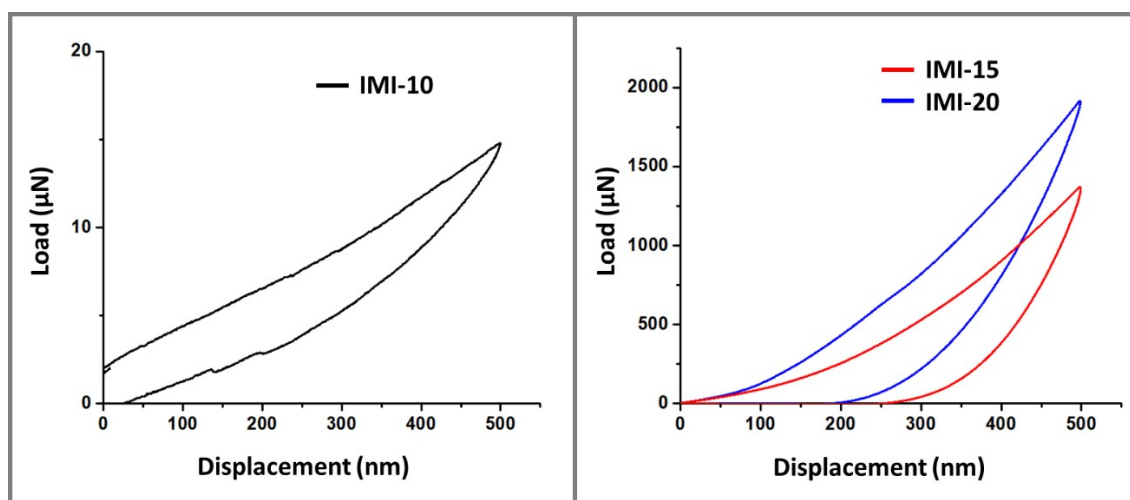


**Figure S8:** AFM image of the (A) IMI-5, (B) IMI-10, and (C) IMI-15 triBCPs. The respective images correspond to (a) 2D AFM image with a profile mapper, and (b) image profile of the AFM image in relation to the image profile drawn on (b).

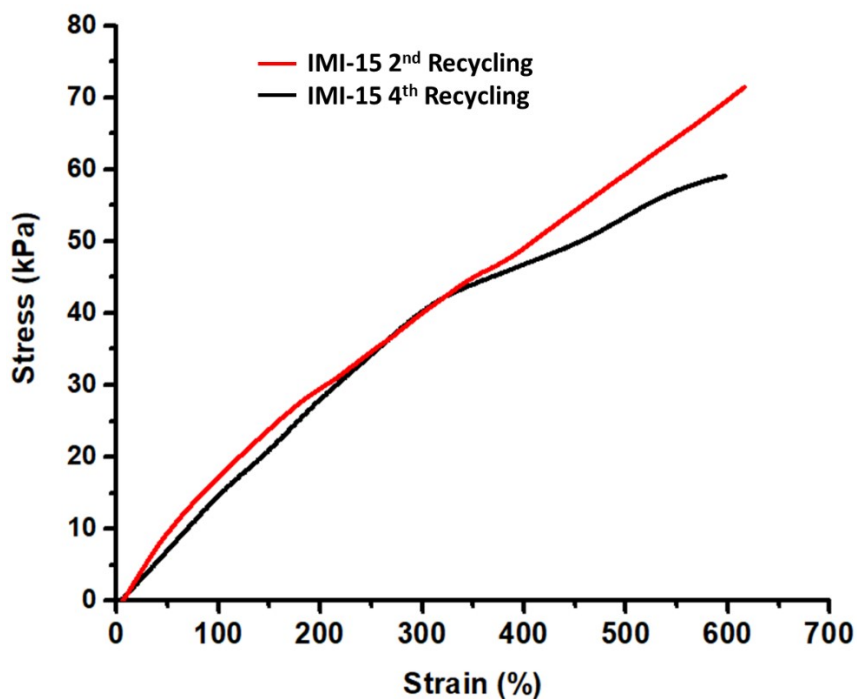




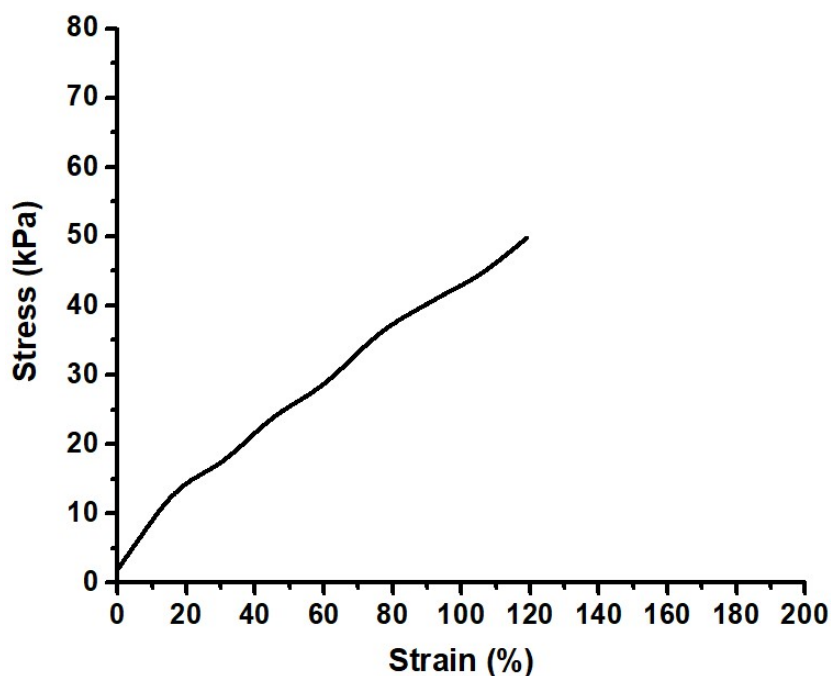
**Figure S9:** (a) SAXS data of the synthesized IMI triblock copolymers; (b) Schematic representation indicating the microphase separation as well as the organization of IBMA units within the PIBMA blocks based on AFM and SAXS analysis.



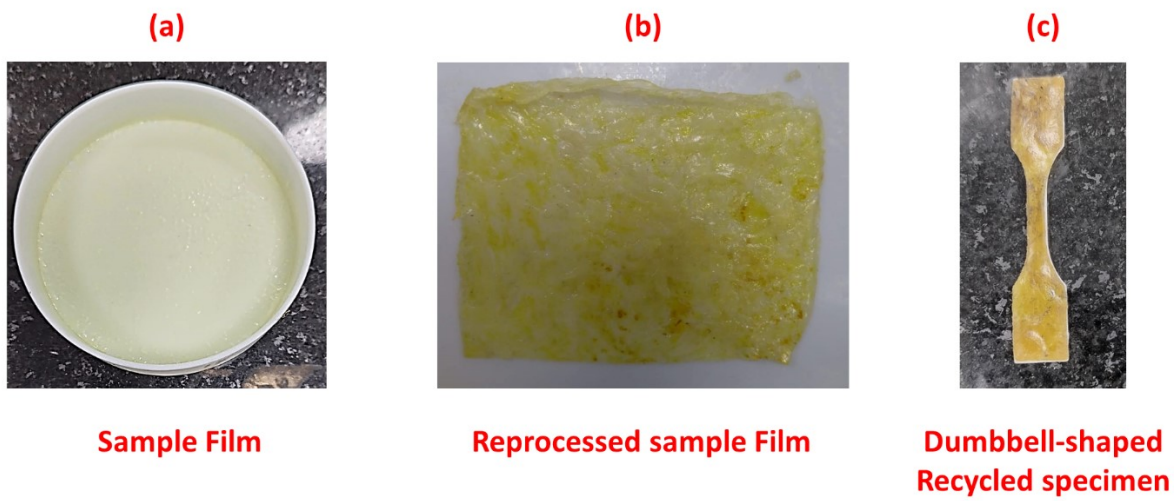
**Figure S10:** (a) Load vs displacement curve obtained from nanoindentation tests, (b) hardness (H) of the different entries, and (c) modulus (E) of the different entries.



**Figure S11:** Stress-strain curves of the recycled IMI-15 after 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> cycles of recycling. From initial 100 kPa, the final stress became ~72 kPa (2<sup>nd</sup> recycling) & ~60 kPa (4<sup>th</sup> recycling), whereas the elongation at break is around 620% (2<sup>nd</sup> recycling) & 600% (4<sup>th</sup> recycling) from initial 810% after recycling, exhibiting comparable mechanical properties before and after recycling.



**Figure S12:** Stress-strain curve of the recycled synthesized IMI-5 after four cycles of recycling. From initial 60 kPa, the final stress became ~50 kPa and the elongation at break is around 110 from initial 105 after four cycles of recycling exhibiting similar mechanical properties before and after recycling.



**Figure S13:** Photographic images of IMI-15: (a) initially casted films on Teflon petri dish; (b) reprocessed film after cut into pieces and remolded at 80 °C and 5 N pressure; (c) dumbbell-shaped specimen of the sample.