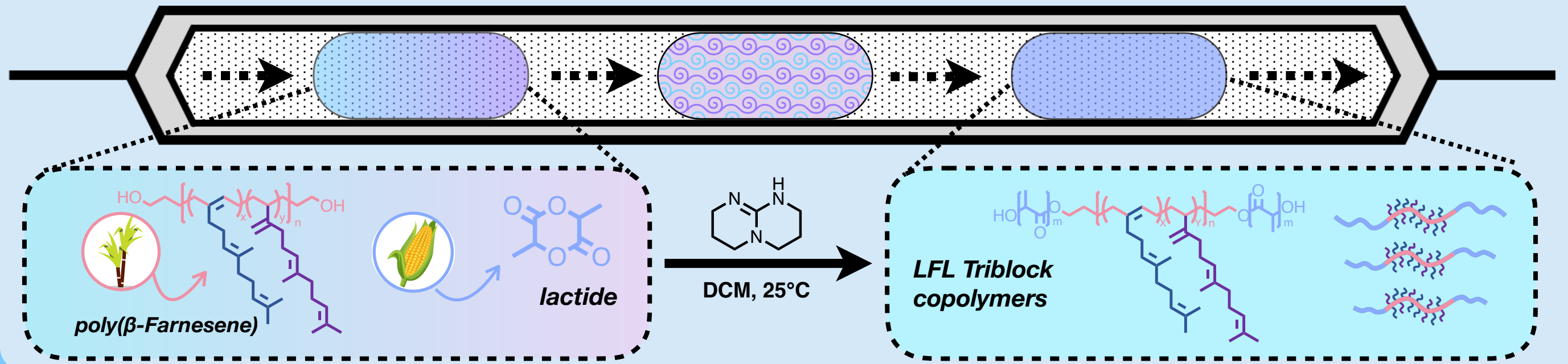


Investigating the depolymerisation kinetics of complex PLA-based block copolymers in a novel continuous flow set-up

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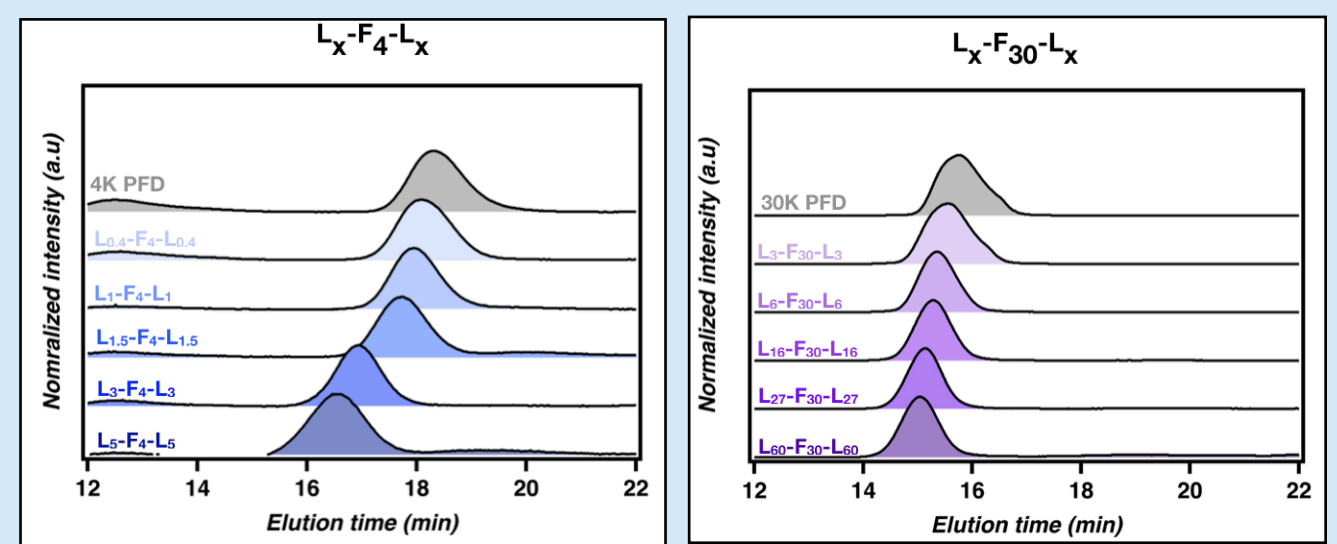
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Block copolymer synthesis in new-generation flow reactor

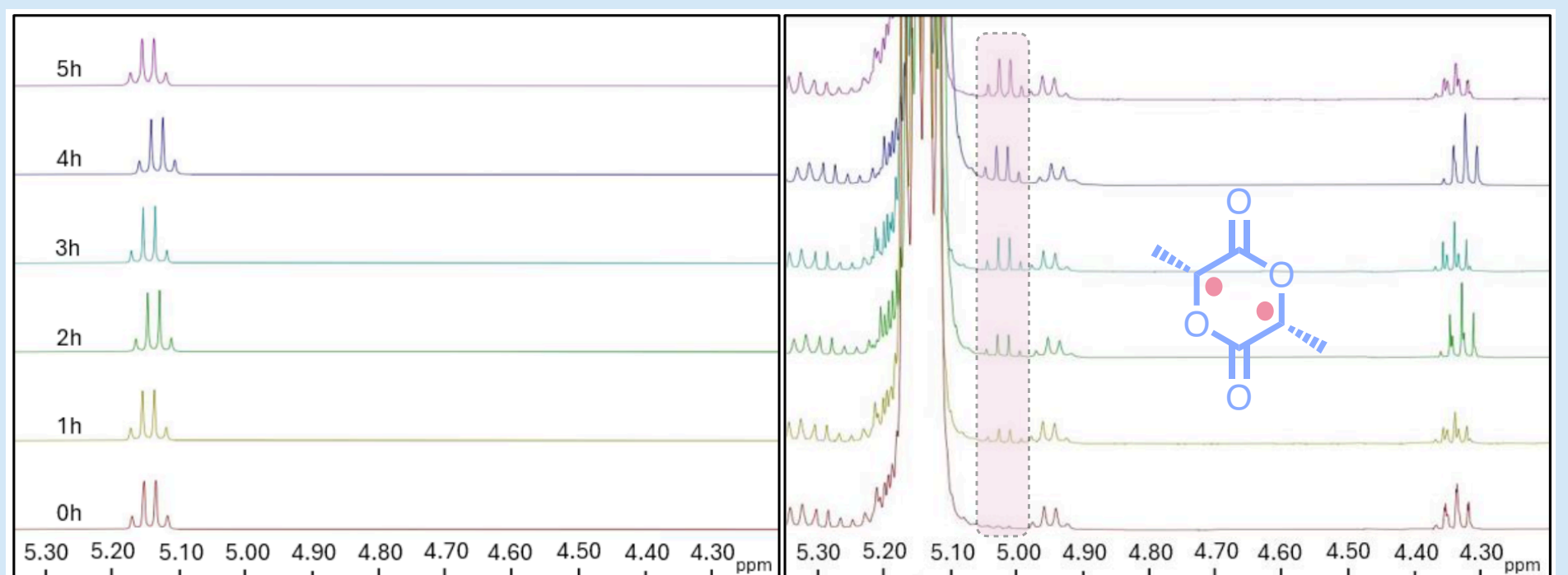
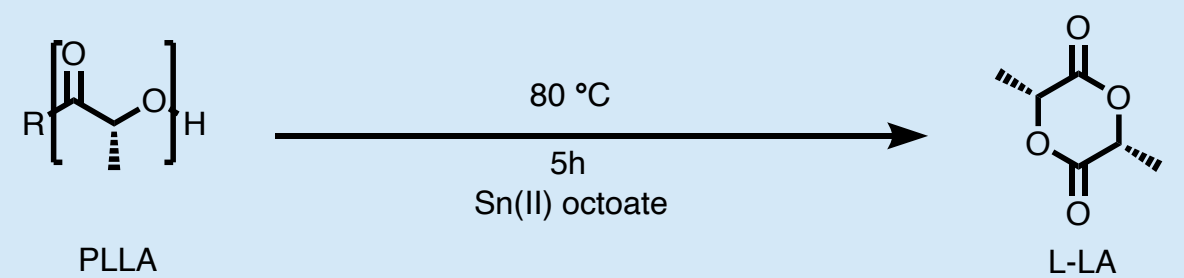
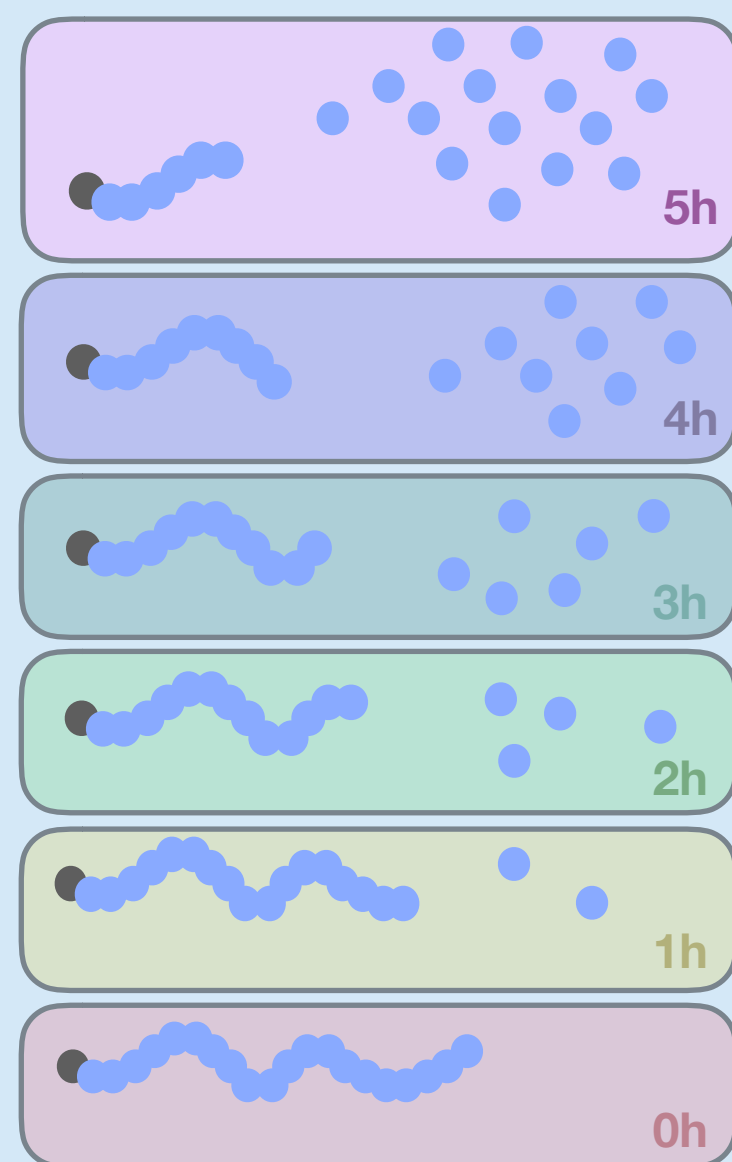


Block copolymer analysis

	Sample name	Target PLA composition (wt %)	M_w (kg/mol) (SEC) ^a	M_n (kg/mol) (SEC) ^a	ϕ_L (1H NMR) ^b	ϕ_L (SEC) ^c	$\bar{D}$ ^a
PFD (4 kg/mol)	L _{0.4} -F ₄ -L _{0.4}	20	5.1	4.9	0.22	0.16	1.05
	L ₁ -F ₄ -L ₁	30	6.6	6.3	0.31	0.35	1.06
	L _{1.5} -F ₄ -L _{1.5}	50	7.2	7.0	0.52	0.41	1.03
	L ₃ -F ₄ -L ₃	70	10.2	10.1	0.64	0.58	1.01
	L ₅ -F ₄ -L ₅	80	13.6	13.6	0.76	0.69	1.00
PFD (30 kg/mol)	L ₃ -F ₃₀ -L ₃	20	43.1	43.1	0.19	0.21	1.00
	L ₆ -F ₃₀ -L ₆	30	47.7	47.7	0.34	0.28	1.00
	L ₁₆ -F ₃₀ -L ₁₆	50	67.5	67.4	0.52	0.49	1.00
	L ₂₇ -F ₃₀ -L ₂₇	70	90.4	89.4	0.73	0.62	1.01
	L ₆₀ -F ₃₀ -L ₆₀	80	158.2	158	0.81	0.78	1.00

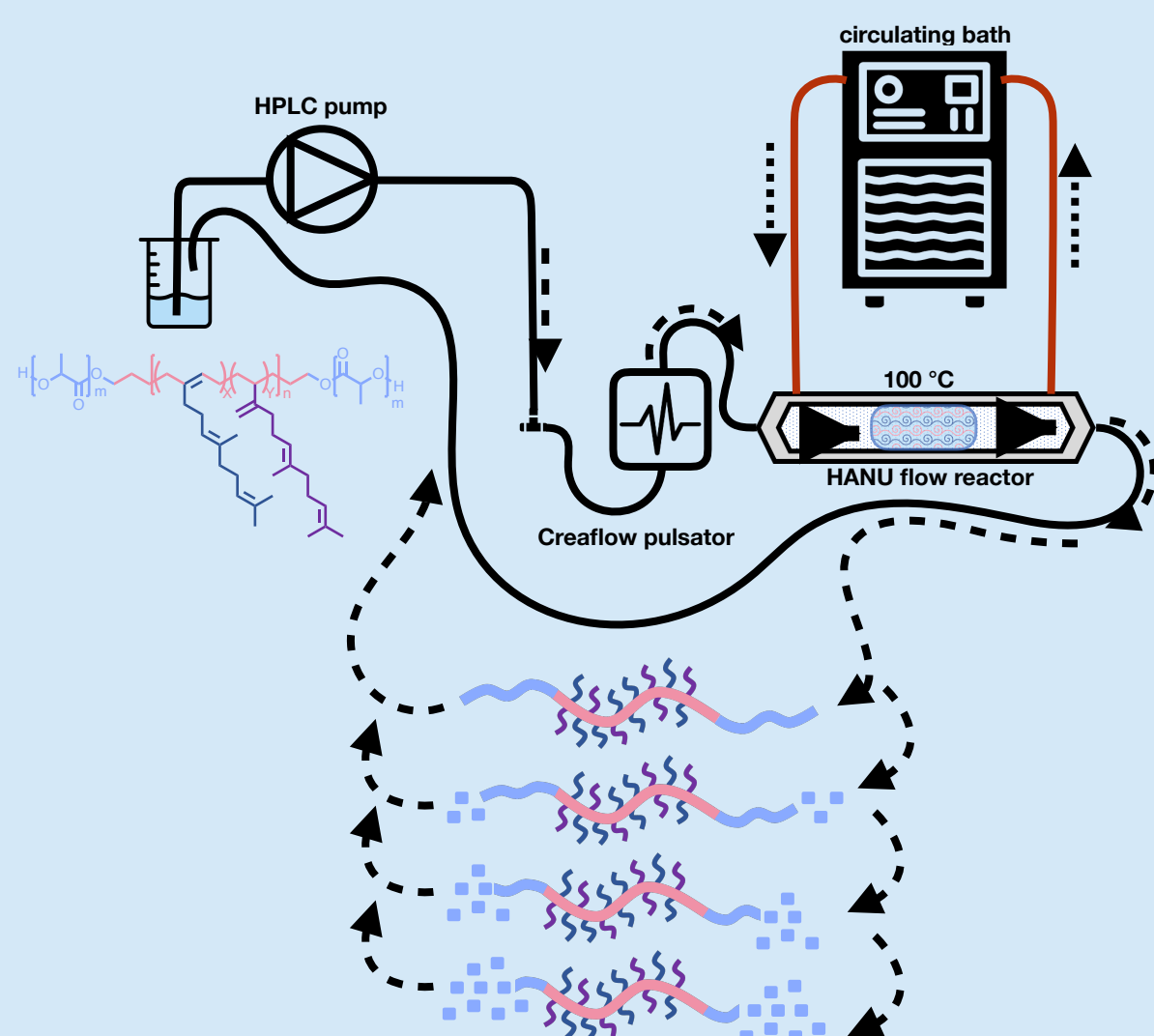


PLLA homopolymer depolymerization

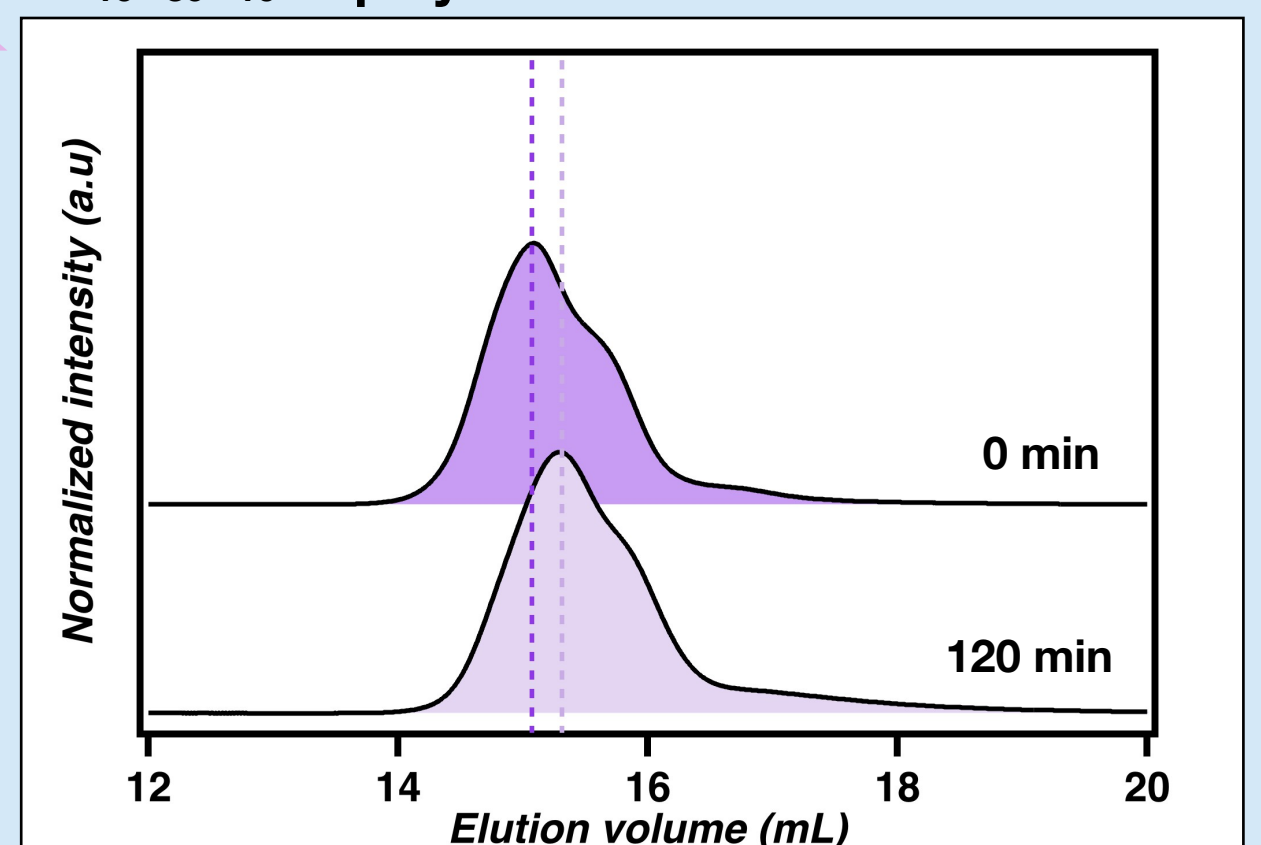


Systematically analysed aliquots of the reagent solution (1M PLLA) revealed the gradual increase of L-LA signal in 1H NMR spectroscopy. Numerous conditions were tested to find the optimal parameters such as catalyst concentration, PLLA concentration and temperature. However, due to these experiments being performed under batch conditions, there was a limit to the reaction temperature used. Literature suggests that temperature is one of the most prominent driving forces in pushing the reaction towards controlled depolymerization.

Block copolymer depolymerization



L₁₆F₃₀L₁₆ depolymerisation in continuous flow



Reaction time (min)	Peak position (mL)	M _w (kg/mol)	M _n (kg/mol)	Dispersity ($\bar{D}$)
0	15.09	53.99	42.78	1.26
120	15.29	44.59	27.41	1.63