

Supporting Information

Radiopaque Poly(ϵ -caprolactone) as Additive for X-Ray Imaging of Temporary Implantable Medical Devices

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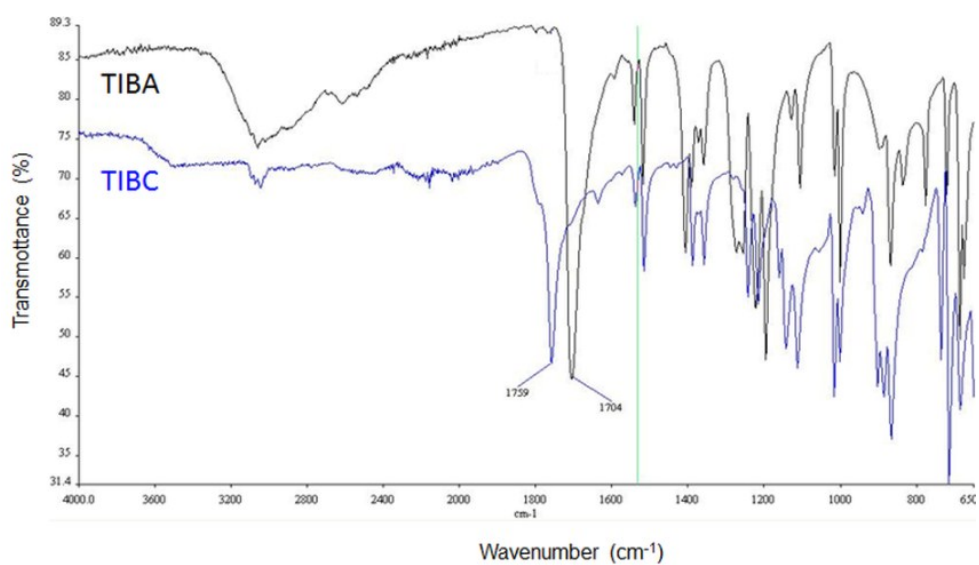


Figure S1. FT-IR spectra of 2,3,5-triodobenzoic acid (TIBA, black line) and 2,3,5-triodobenzoyl chloride (TIBC, blue line)

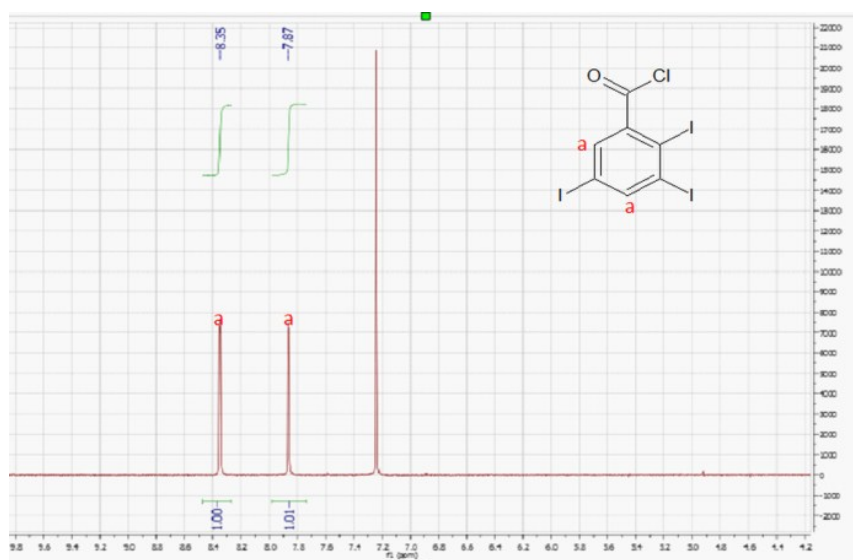


Figure S2. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 300 MHz) spectrum of 2,3,5-triodobenzoyl chloride.

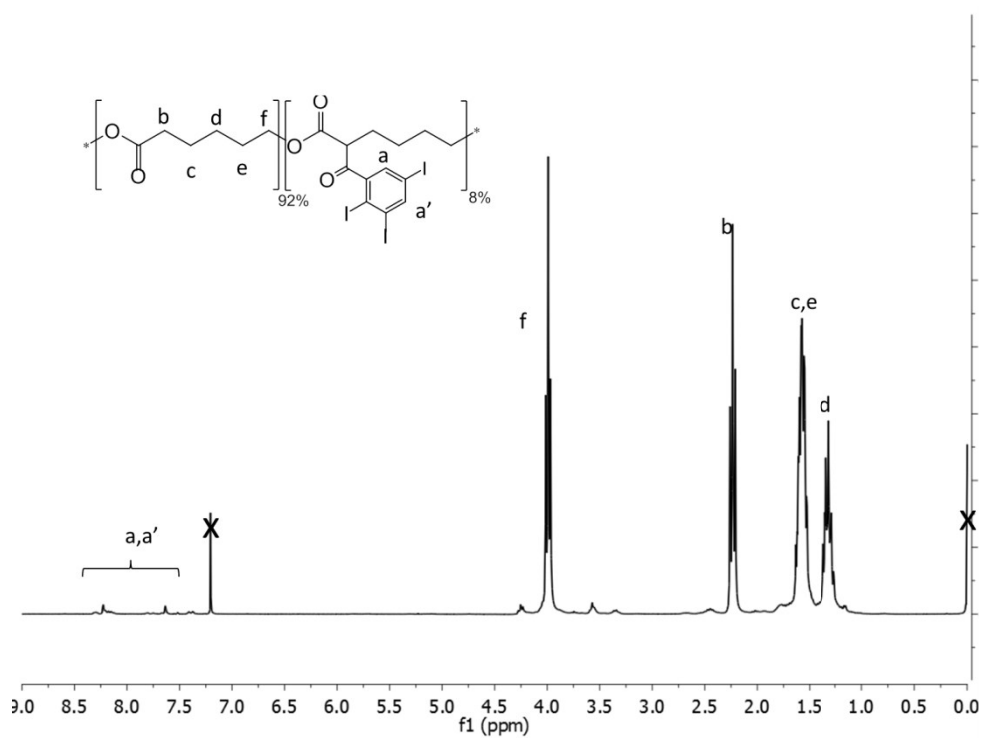


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) spectrum of PCL-TIB₈.

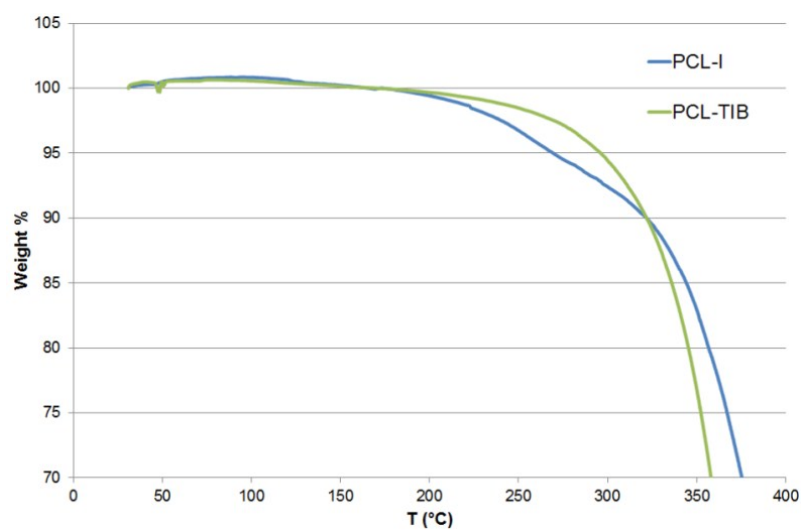


Figure S4. Thermograms of poly(ϵ -caprolactone-*co*- α -iodo- ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL-I₁₀, blue line) and poly(ϵ -caprolactone-*co*- α -triiodobenzoate- ϵ -caprolactone) (PCL-TIB_{3.5}, green line)

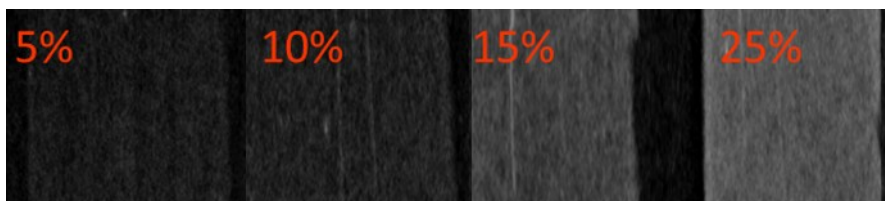


Figure S5. *In vitro* X-ray images of films (0.5 mm thickness) prepared from PCL-TIB/PCL blends. X-radiographs were obtained using Elitys (Trophy radiology) X-ray machine (Imaging parameters were as follow: sample-amplificator distance 5 cm, angle 90°, 70kV, 4 mA, 0.1 s). Percentages correspond to iodine weight ratios

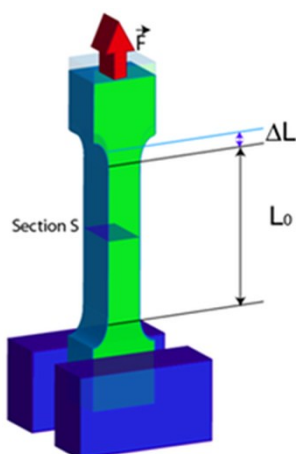


Figure S6. Dogbone-style tensile specimens used for tensile tests ($\approx 15 \times 2 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^3$, section = 1.10^{-6} m^2)

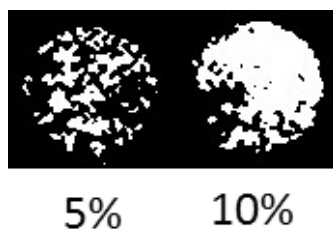


Figure S7. Binary X-ray images of PCL-TIB/PLA₅₀-*b*-PEG-*b*-PLA₅₀ blends containing 5 and 10 wt% iodine. Images correspond to Figure 4 of the manuscript. Binarization was used to make the phase separation between PCL-TIB and PLA₅₀-*b*-PEG-*b*-PLA₅₀ clear.