

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Structure-thermal and water vapor permeability barrier properties relationship of poly(butylene succinate)/organomodified beidellite clay bionanocomposites prepared by *in-situ* polycondensation

Mohamed Ilsouk,^{ab} Mustapha Raihane,^{*a} Benissa Rhouta,^a Remo Merijs Meri,^c Janis Zicans,^c Jana Vecstaudža,^d Mohammed Lahcini^{*ab}

^a IMED-Lab, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, Cadi-Ayyad University, Av. Abdelkrim Khattabi, BP 549, 40000 Marrakech, Morocco

^b Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Lot 660, Hay Moulay Rachid, 43150 Ben Guerir, Morocco

^c Institute of Polymer Materials, Riga Technical University, Paula Valdena St 3/7, Riga, LV-1048, Latvia

^d Rudolfs Cimdins Riga Biomaterials Innovations and Development Centre, Riga Technical University, Institute of General Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Materials Science and Applied Chemistry, Pulka 3, Riga, LV-1007, Latvia

* Corresponding authors: M. Raihane (Email address: m.raihane@uca.ma)
M. Lahcini (Email address: m.lahcini@uca.ac.ma)

Table: 01

Figure: 01

Table S1. Compositions of the compounds for the preparation of PBS/3CTA-BDT nanocomposites

Samples ^a	1,4-BD		SuAh		BiCl ₃ ^b		3CTA-BDT ^c
	(mmol)	(g)	(mmol)	(g)	(mmol)	(g)	(g)
PBS pure	60	5.4	60	6.0	0.120	0.038	0.000
PBS/ 1% 3CTAB-BDT	60	5.4	60	6.0	0.120	0.038	0.114
PBS/ 3% 3CTAB-BDT	60	5.4	60	6.0	0.120	0.038	0.342
PBS/ 5% 3CTAB-BDT	60	5.4	60	6.0	0.120	0.038	0.570

^{a)} *In situ* polycondensation

^{b)} [1,4-BD+SuAh]/[BiCl₃] = 1000/1]: 1,4-BD (1,4-butanediol) and SuAh (Succinic anhydride)

^{c)} $y\% = \frac{m_{3CTA-BDT}}{m_{1,4-BD} + m_{SuAh}} \times 100$ (%)
 $m_{3CTA-BDT}$, $m_{1,4-BD}$ and m_{SuAh} represent the initial weight of 3CTA-BDT, and introduced 1,4-BD and SuAh, respectively.

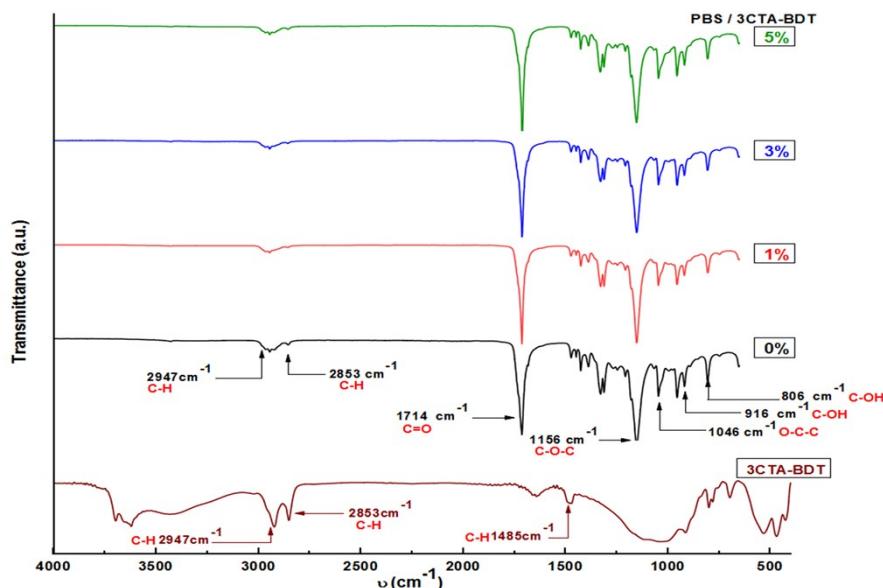


Fig. S1 FTIR spectra of 3CTA-BDT, pure PBS and its nanocomposites with different organoclay loadings.