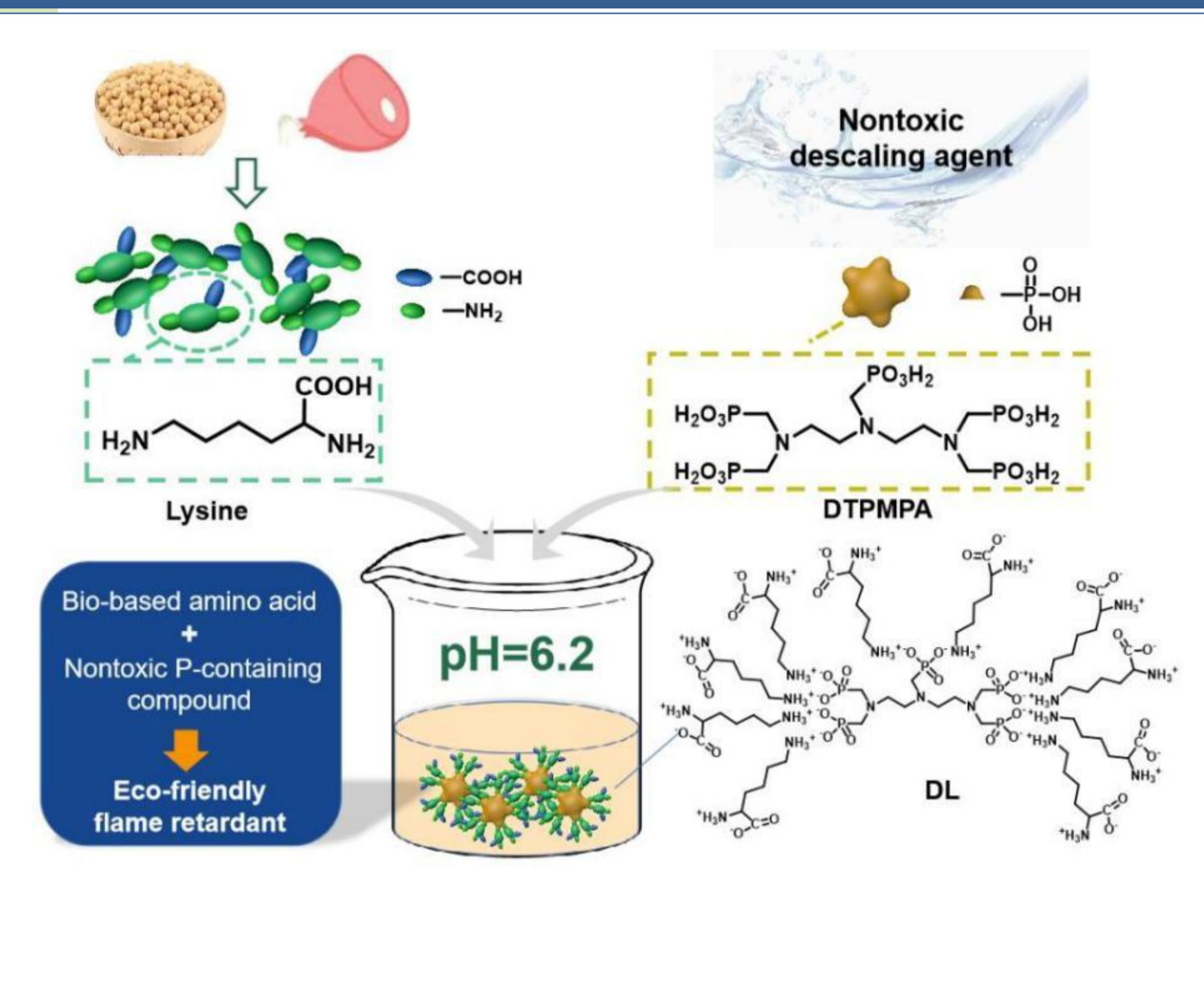


## Introduction

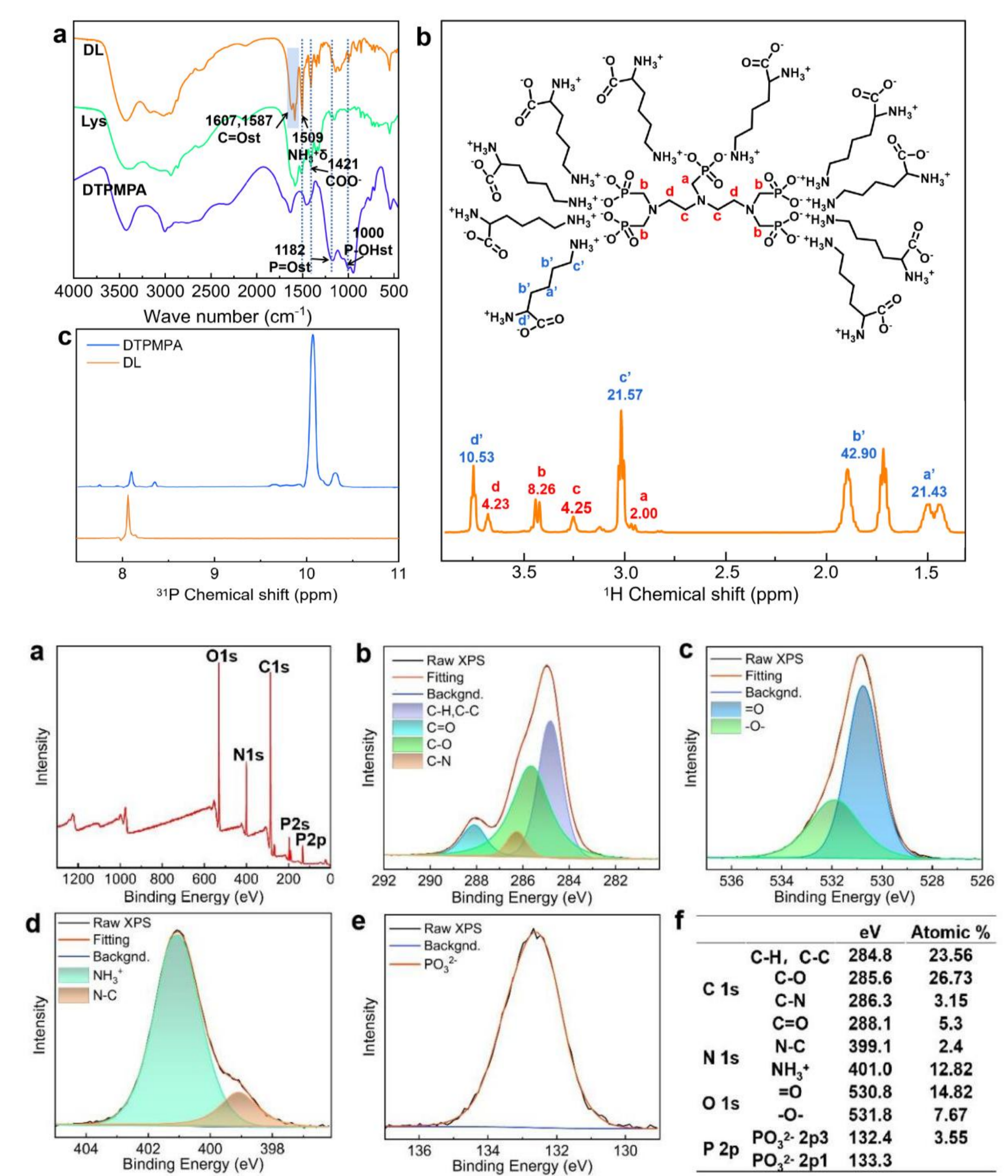
- Polylactide (PLA) as one of the excellent representative bioplastics had attracted attention worldwide.
- High flammability and poor crystallization behavior of PLA limit its further application.
- The aqueous degradation rate of the pure PLA has been reported extremely low in natural environment (e.g. in water or soil).

## Methods and Materials



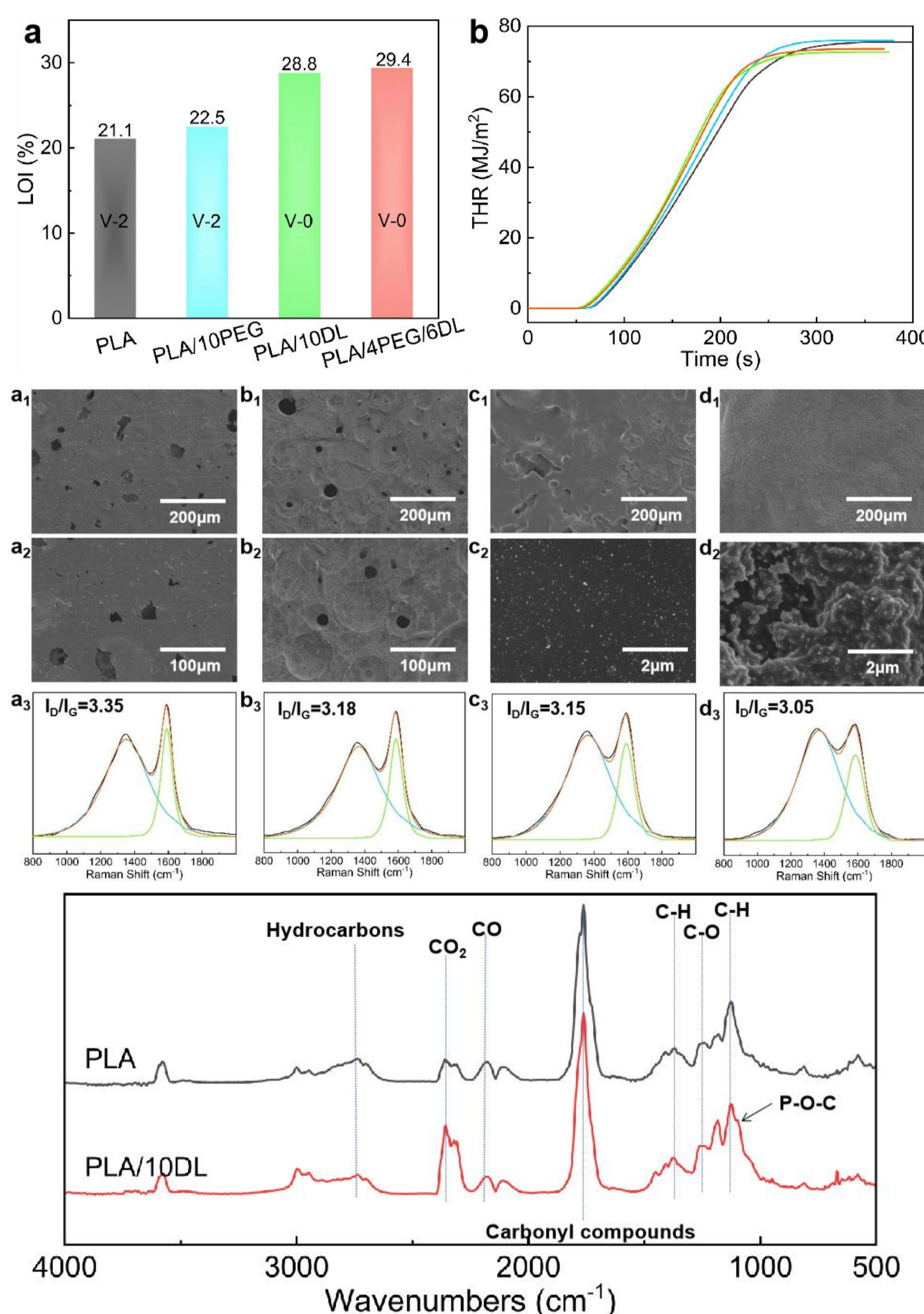
## Characterization of DL

- FTIR : Peak intensity of  $\text{NH}_3^+$  ↑
- $^1\text{H}$  NMR, XPS : actual molar ratio of DTPMPA to Lys is around 1:10
- $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR : 10.06 → 8.10 ppm

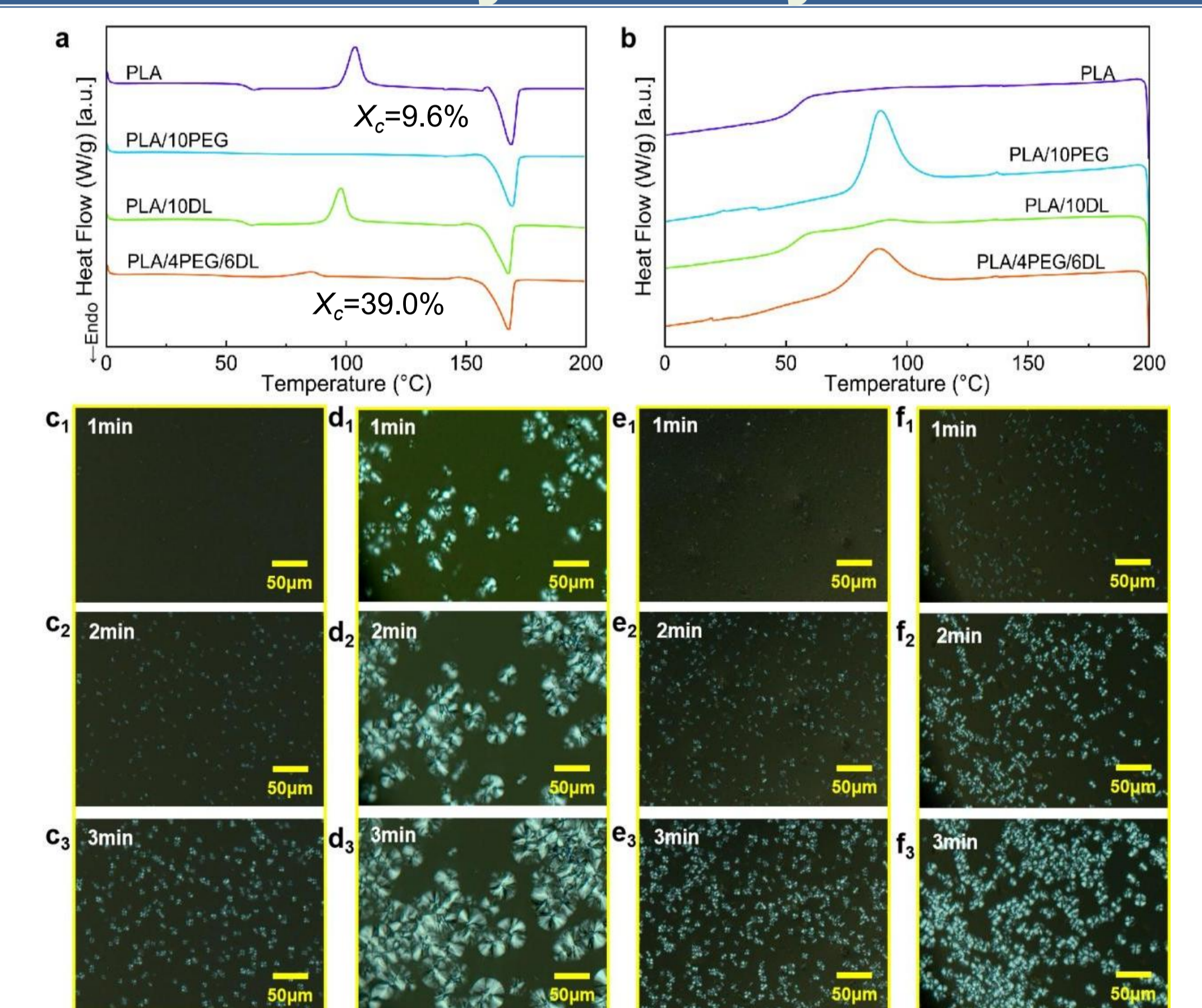


## Flame retardancy

- UL94 V-0 LOI :29.4%
- THR : 76.2 MJ/m<sup>2</sup> → 73.6 MJ/m<sup>2</sup>
- Condensed mechanism
- The quantity and the quality of char were both ameliorated.
- $I_D/I_G$  : 3.35 → 3.15
- Gas phase mechanism
- A new absorption peak at 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup> of P-O-C.

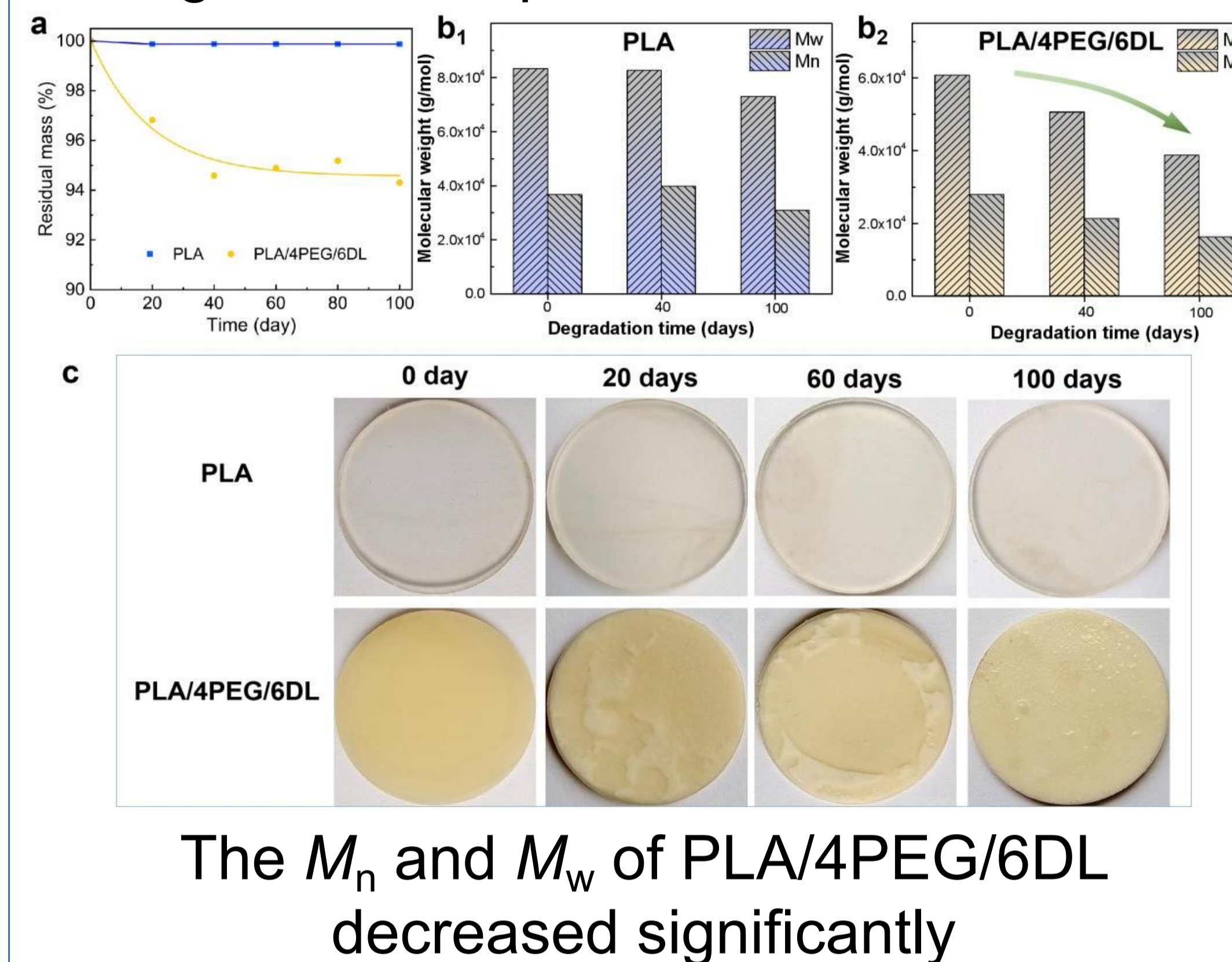


## Crystallinity



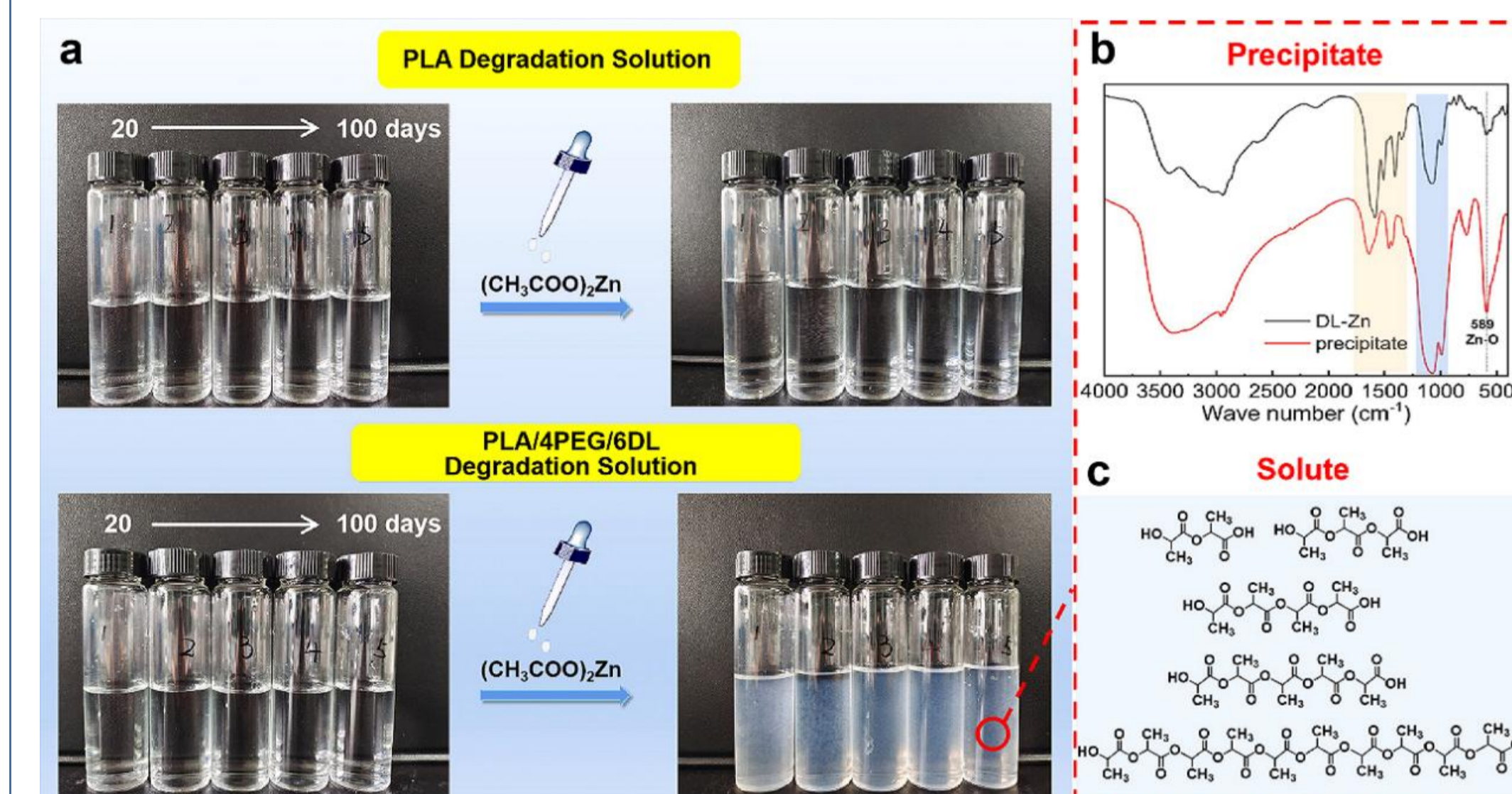
## Hydrolytic degradation

### Degradation experiment

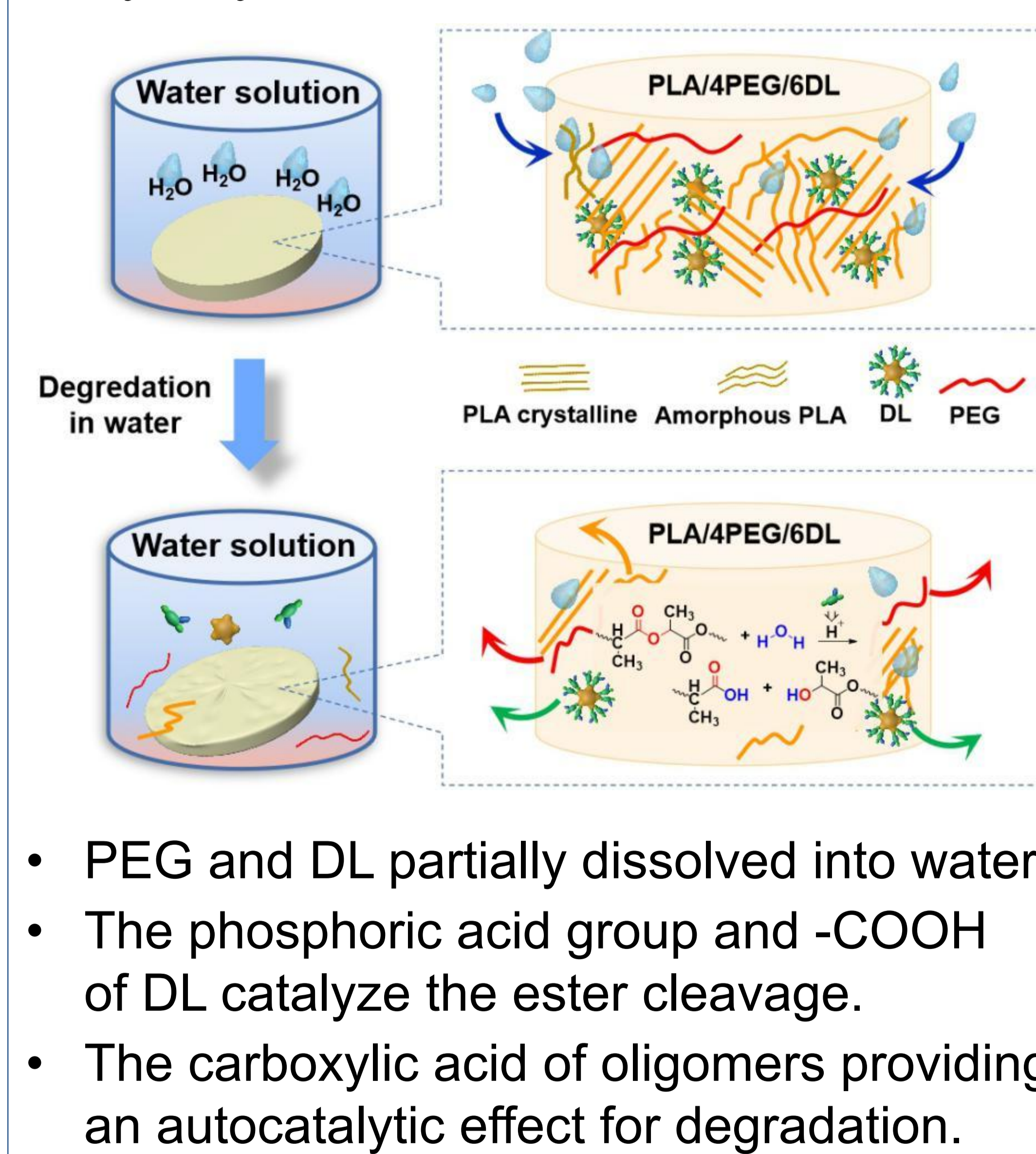


### Characterization of hydrolysate

- The phosphates of DL has the ability to chelate with zinc ions.
- The water-soluble oligomers such as dimers, trimers, tetramer and etc.



### Hydrolysis mechanism



## Conclusions

- The preparation process was carried out in aqueous phase, fully matches the concept of environmental protection.
- PLA/4PEG/6DL reached UL94 V-0 level with the high LOI value of 29.4%.
- Both of PEG and DL can promote crystallinity of PLA as manifested by the high degree of crystallinity PLA/4PEG/6DL of 39.0%.
- The introduction of DL and PEG into PLA accelerated the degradation of PLA matrix in purified water at ambient temperatures, inducing the decrease of Mn by 42% at 100 days.