

Supplementary

Article

Centrifugally Spun Recycled PET: Processing and Characterization

Phu Phong Vo ^{1,2}, Hoan Ngoc Doan ³, Kenji Kinashi ^{4,*}, Wataru Sakai ⁴, Naoto Tsutsumi ⁴ and Dai Phu Huynh ²

¹ Internship Student, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan; 1770195@hcmut.edu.vn

² National Key Lab for Polymer and Composite, Faculty of Materials Technology, HoChiMinh City University of Technology, Vietnam National University, HoChiMinh City 700000, Vietnam; hdphu@hcmut.edu.vn (D.P.H)

³ Doctor's Program of Materials Chemistry, Graduate school of Science and Technology, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan; ngochoandoan@gmail.com

⁴ Faculty of Materials Science and Engineering, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan; wsakai@kit.ac.jp (W.S); tsutsumi@kit.ac.jp (N.T)

* Correspondence: kinashi@kit.ac.jp; Tel: +81-075-724-7809.

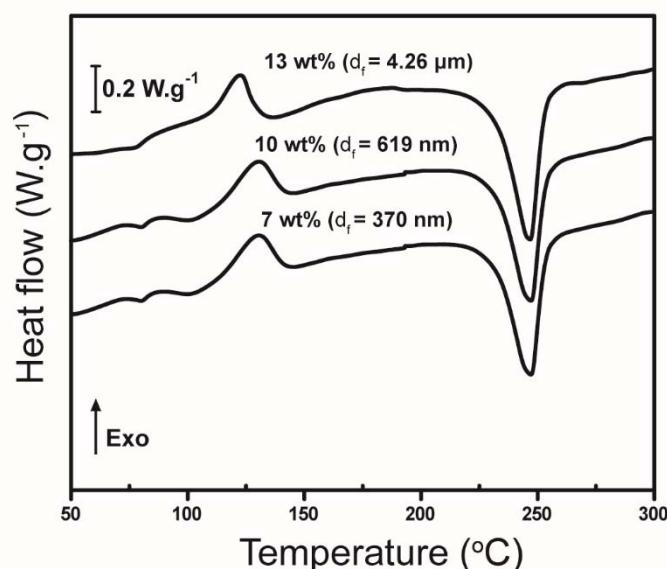


Figure S1. Differential scanning calorimetry thermograms of fibers mats with various average diameters (d_f) produced from polymer concentrations of 7, 10 and 13 wt %. Centrifugal spinning condition: rotational speed, 15,000 rpm; needle inner diameter, 160 μm ; collection distance, 10 cm.

Table S1. Thermal properties of rPET fibers produced from different polymer solutions.

rPET concentration (wt %)	Thermal properties	
	Tg (°C)	χ_c (%)
7	71.1±0.9	17.5±1.2
10	77.2±0.7	13.1±0.6
13	78.5±0.5	11.3±2.3