

Supporting Information

Isocyanurate Transformation Induced Healing of Isocyanurate-Oxazolidone (ISOX) Polymers

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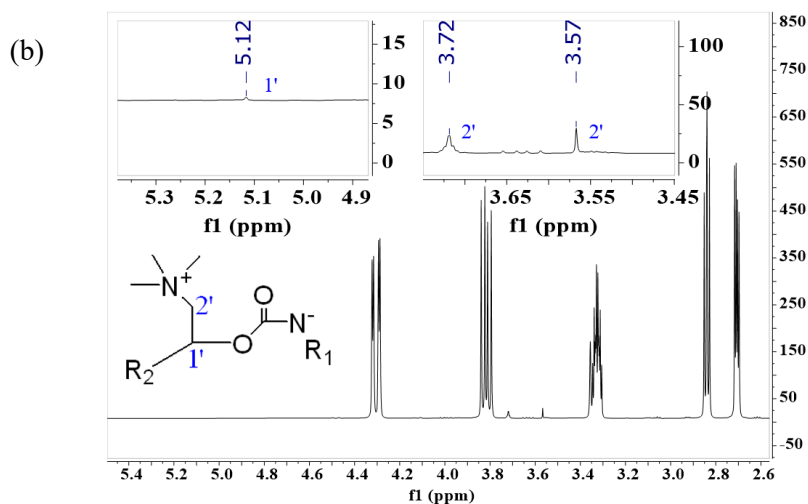
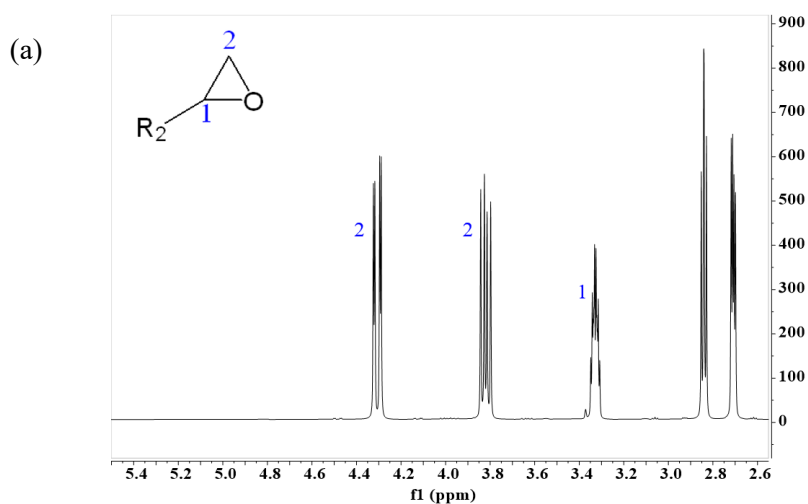


Figure S1 (a) Proton NMR spectrum for phenyl glycidyl ether (500 Hz, DMSO-d₆, 4.31, 3.82, 3.33, 2.84, 2.71 ppm). (b) Proton NMR spectrum for 1 phenyl glycidyl ether /1 p-tolyl isocyanate /0.1 wt% N, N-dimethylbenzylamine (500 Hz, DMSO-d₆, 5.12, 4.79, 4.31, 3.82, 3.33, 2.84, 2.71 ppm).

For the carbon NMR spectra of the model compound 1 after the 80 °C reaction as shown in **Figure 3a**, the resonance at 149 ppm corresponds to isocyanurate carbonyl carbons, the intensity at 138 ppm corresponds to aromatic carbons para to isocyanurate-substituted aromatic carbons; the resonance at 132 ppm corresponds to isocyanurate-substituted aromatic carbons; the peak at 129 ppm corresponds to unsubstituted aromatic carbons meta to isocyanurate-substituted aromatic carbons; the resonance at 128 ppm corresponds to aromatic carbons ortho to isocyanurate-substituted aromatic carbons; the peaks at 71 and 70 ppm correspond to the two aliphatic carbons of the linear ether in the diepoxide; 50 and 43 ppm correspond to the two aliphatic carbons of the epoxide; the resonance of 26 ppm corresponds to aliphatic carbons of methylene group centered in the diepoxide; the resonance of 20 ppm corresponds to aliphatic carbons of methyl group para to the isocyanurate-substituted aromatic rings.