## **Supporting Information**

### Multifunctional Vitrimer-Like Polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS):

# Recyclable, Self-Healable and Water-Driven Malleable Covalent Networks Based on Dynamic Imine Bond

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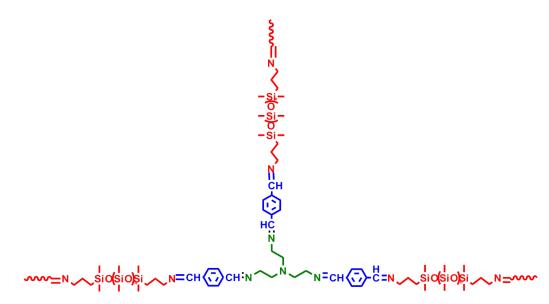
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Scheme S1. The structure of the V-PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>

**Table S1** Recipe for different samples of the crosslinked vitrimer-like PDMS

Molar Ratio

Sample	Terephthalaldehyde	PDMS-NH2	Tri(2-aminoethyl)amine
	(A2)	(B2)	(B3)
V-PDMS-NH <sub>2</sub> -3	10	5.5	3
V-PDMS-NH <sub>2</sub> -4	10	4	4
V-PDMS-NH <sub>2</sub> -5	10	2.5	5

The measurement of swelling ratio (SR) and gel fraction (GF). Swelling experiments of the crosslinked PDMS elastomer ( $W_I$ ) were performed by immersing in toluene for 3 days to reach the swelling equilibrium ( $W_2$ ). The swelling process was under stirring and the solvent was replaced every 12 h. Subsequently, the swollen samples were dried at 60 °C in a vacuum oven until a constant weight ( $W_3$ ). Hence, swelling ratio (SR) and gel fraction (GF) are calculated on the basis of the Equations (1) and (2)

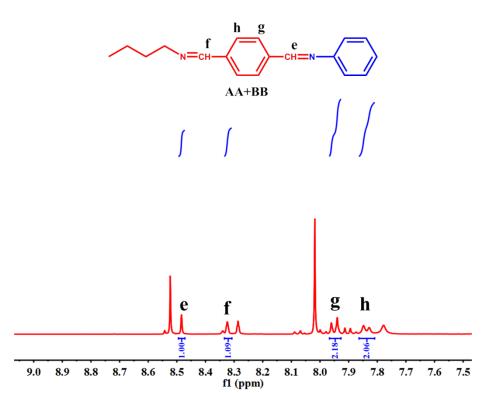
$$SR = \frac{W2 - W3}{W3} \quad (1)$$

$$GF = \frac{W3}{W1} \tag{2}$$

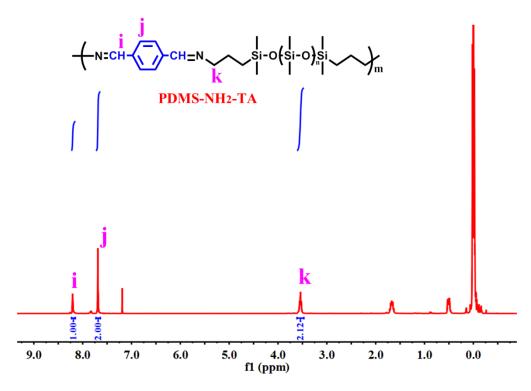
#### Small molecule model study for dynamic reversible reaction

In order to demonstrate the behavior of the dynamic reversible reaction, a small molecule model study was carried out. Two kinds of molecule 'AA' and 'BB' with symmetrical structure were designed and the experiment process was as follow.

- (1) Synthesis of molecule 'AA'.¹ Aniline (24.0 mmol, 1.83 ml) was added dropwise to a solution of terephthalaldehyde (10.0 mmol, 1.34 g) in DCM (40 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at room temperature. After by-product water was removed by MgSO4 from the mixture, the dimer was purified by recrystallization from a dichloromethane/hexane solution.
- (2) Synthesis of molecule 'BB'.<sup>2</sup> Terephthalaldehyde (0.2 g, 1.461 mmol) and butan-1-amine (0.289 mL, 2.95 mmol) were dissolved in toluene (10 mL) and allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The resulting solution was then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the product as yellow oil.
- (3) Synthesis of molecule 'AB'.<sup>3</sup> "AA"(0.5g, 1.76 mmol) and "BB"(0.43g, 1.76 mmol) dissolved in methylbenzene (10ml) were mixed in a 50 mL three-necked flask equipped with a reflux condenser and stirred at 80 °C for 12 h with nitrogen protection. The methylbenzene was removed by reduced pressure distillation at 60 °C, and the product was collected and monitored by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectroscopy.



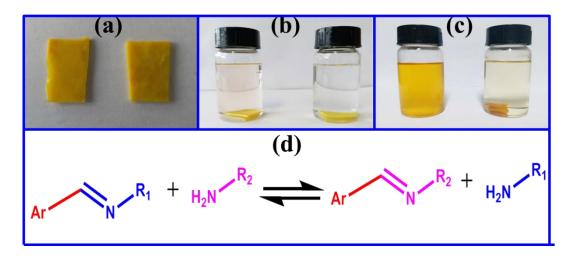
**Figure S1.** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of model compound (AA+BB) with intergrals.



**Figure S2.** The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>-TA with intergrals.

#### The de-crosslinking of the film with the addition of phenylamine

About 1g film, 1.5g phenylamine (the excess phenylamine was used to make sure the exchange reaction finished completely, **Figure S3**) and 20 mL DMF were put into a 50 mL three-necked flask equipped with a reflux condenser and stirred at 140 °C for 6 h with nitrogen protection.



**Figure S3.** (a) The samples of V-PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>-4 which was cut into two halves; (b) the two halves were put into the solution of DMF and phenylamine (left) or into DMF (right), respectively; (c) treated at 140 °C for 6h; (d) the exchange reaction of imine bonds.

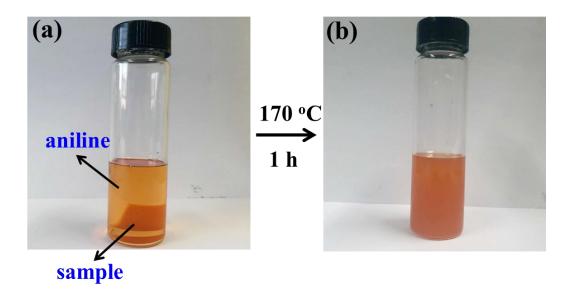
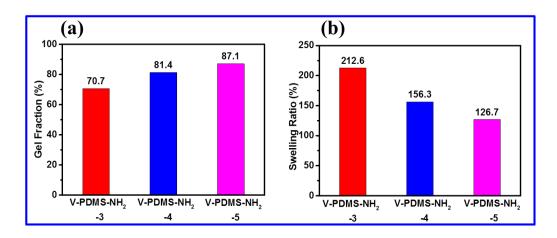


Figure S4. (a) the sample was put into the phenylamine; (b) treated at 170 °C for 1h.



**Figure S5.** The gel fraction (a) and swelling ratio (b) of the PDMS-like vitrimers with the different composition.

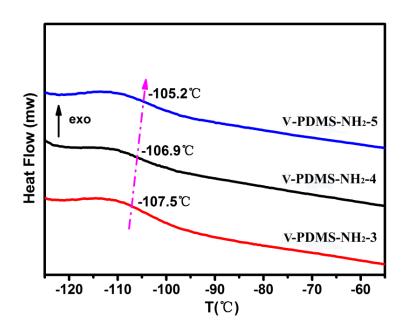


Figure S6. DSC curves of V-PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>

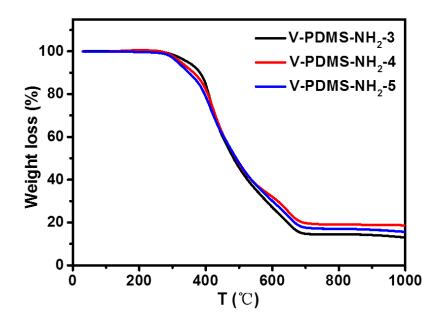


Figure S7. TGA curves of V-PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>.

**Table S2.** Summary of the activation energy (*E*a) and relaxation time at 130 °C for vitrimer-like PDMS, vinylogous urethane vitrimer <sup>4#a</sup> and PDMS-Zn(Ac)<sub>2</sub> <sup>5#b</sup>

Sample	Ea (kJ/mol)	Relaxation time at 130 °C (s)
vitrimer-like PDMS	23.5	64
Vinylogous urethane vitrimer <sup>4</sup>	60	550
PDMS-Zn(Ac) <sub>2</sub> <sup>5</sup>	74	>1000

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**Table S3.** Summary of self-healing efficiency for vitrimer-like PDMS, PA-SH vitrimer <sup>6#c</sup>, PS- alkoxyamines vitrimer <sup>7#d</sup> and epoxy resins-disulfide links <sup>8#e</sup>

Sample	Self-healing efficiency (%)	
vitrimer-like PDMS	93 (10min)	
PA-SH vitrimer <sup>6</sup>	29.4 (10min), 66.8 (1h)	
PS-alkoxyamines vitrimer <sup>7</sup>	75.9 (2.5h)	
Epoxy resins-disulfide links 8	54 (15min), 63 (0.5h), 92 (1h)	

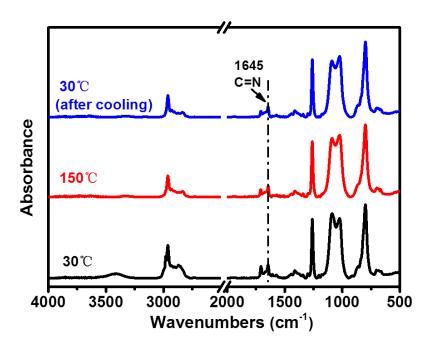
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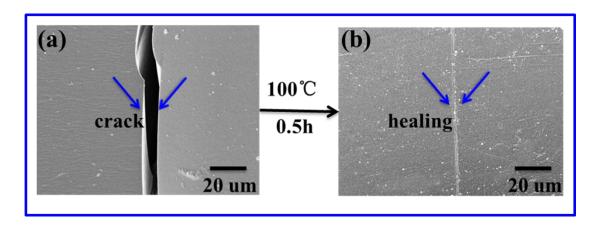
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**Figure S8.** The in-situ IR spectra of PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub> and TA mixture at 30 °C, 170 °C and cooled to 30 °C, respectively.



**Figure S9**. SEM images of the third recycled vitrimer-like PDMS after being self-healed for 30 min at 100 °C. Taking the sample of V-PDMS-NH<sub>2</sub>-4 for example.

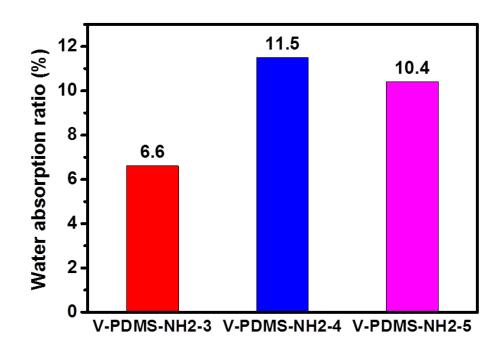
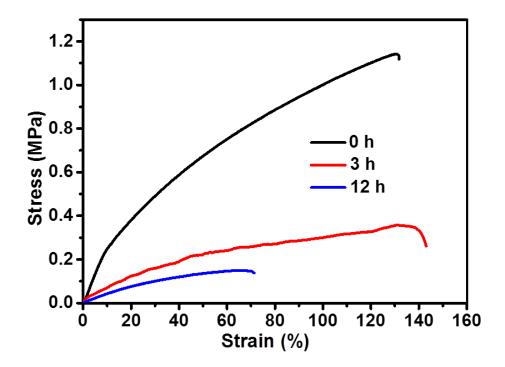


Figure S10. Water absorption ratio of vitrimer-like PDMS after immersing in water for 24 h.



**Figure S11.** Stress-strain curve of vitrimer-like PDMS with different water adsorption time (0 h, 3 h, and 12 h) and the water adsorption ratio was 0 %, 5.1% and 9.6%, respectively.

#### **References**

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