Facile Preparation of Polyimine Vitrimers with Enhanced Creep Resistance,

Thermal and Mechanical Properties via Metal Coordination

Sheng Wang,^{a,b} Songqi Ma,^{a*} Qiong Li,^{a,b} Xiwei Xu,^a Binbo Wang,^a Kaifeng Huang,^a Yanlin liu,^a Jin Zhu^a

^a Key laboratory of bio-based polymeric materials technology and application of Zhejiang province, Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo 315201, P. R. China

Content

Figure S1. Non isothermal DSC curves of the polyimine-metal complex vitrimers
with $CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ or $CuCl_2$ as the metal salts
Figure S2. (a) Structure of model compound lig A; (b) The two possible
structural conformers of lig A. The relative energies (in kcal mol^{-1}) are
shown in parenthesis
Figure S3. Digital photos of the polyimine-metal complex vitrimers 3
Figure S4. TEM images of P-Cu5, P-Mg5 and P-Fe5
Figure S5. Temperature-dependent FTIR spectra of (d) $P-Cu5$, (e) $P-Mg5$ and
(f) P-Fe5
Figure S6. ^{1}H NMR spectra of the extracts from the vitrimers during swelling
test in DMSO at 140 $^{\circ}$ C
Figure S7. Stress relaxation curves of P-Cu5, P-Fe5 and P-Mg5 at 190 $^{\circ}$ C. 6
Figure S8. DMA curves of P-Cu5 before and after two cycles reprocessing. . $\boldsymbol{6}$
Figure S9. Stability of P-O and P-Cu5 in different solvents at room
temperature (R.T.) for 72 h
Figure S10. Contact angle of P-O and P-Cu5 in water. \hdots 8
Figure S11. UV-Vis absorption spectrum of P-Cu5 extracts in water 8
Figure S12. ^{1}H NMR spectrum of P-Cu5 extracts during stability test in DMSO.
9
Table S1. TGA Data of the polyimine vitrimers

^b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, P. R. China

^{*}Corresponding authors: (Songqi Ma) E-mail masongqi@nimte.ac.cn, Tel 86-574-87619806

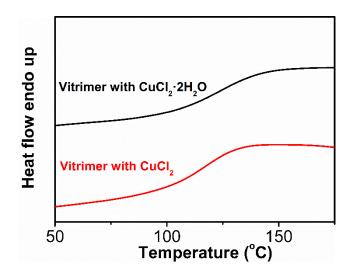


Figure S1. Non isothermal DSC curves of the polyimine-metal complex vitrimers with CuCl₂·2H₂O or CuCl₂ as the metal salts.

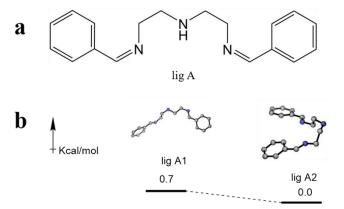


Figure S2. (a) Structure of model compound lig A; (b) The two possible structural conformers of lig A. The relative energies (in kcal mol⁻¹) are shown in parenthesis.



Figure S3. Digital photos of the polyimine-metal complex vitrimers.

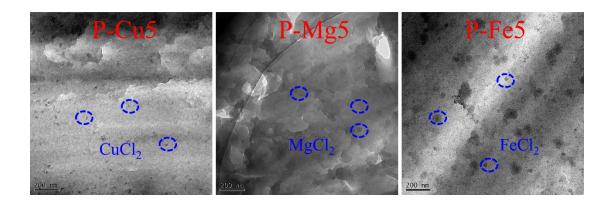


Figure S4. TEM images of P-Cu5, P-Mg5 and P-Fe5.

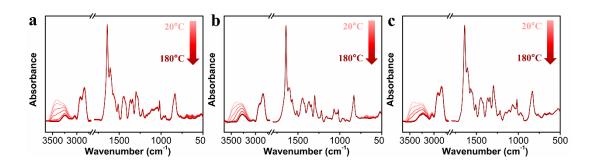


Figure S5. Temperature-dependent FTIR spectra of (d) P-Cu5, (e) P-Mg5 and (f) P-Fe5.

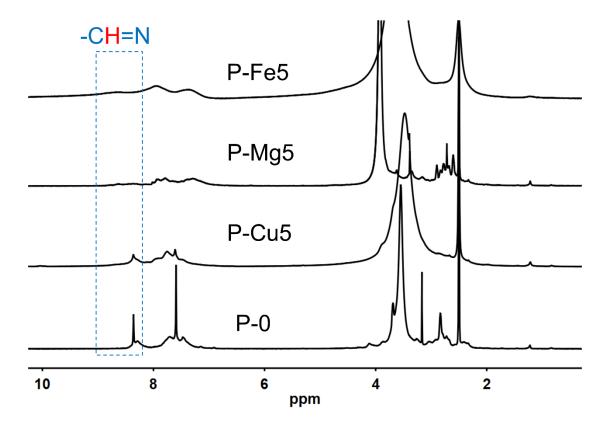


Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectra of the extracts from the vitrimers during swelling test in DMSO at 140 °C.

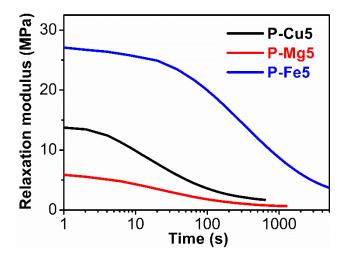


Figure S7. Stress relaxation curves of P-Cu5, P-Fe5 and P-Mg5 at 190 °C.

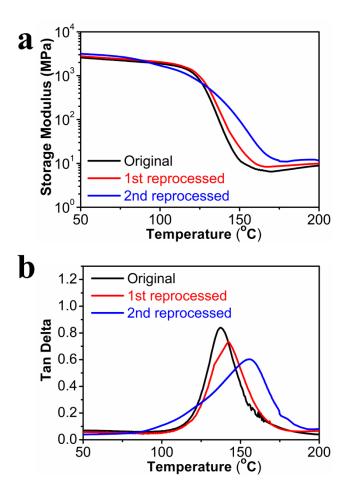


Figure S8. DMA curves of P-Cu5 before and after two cycles reprocessing.

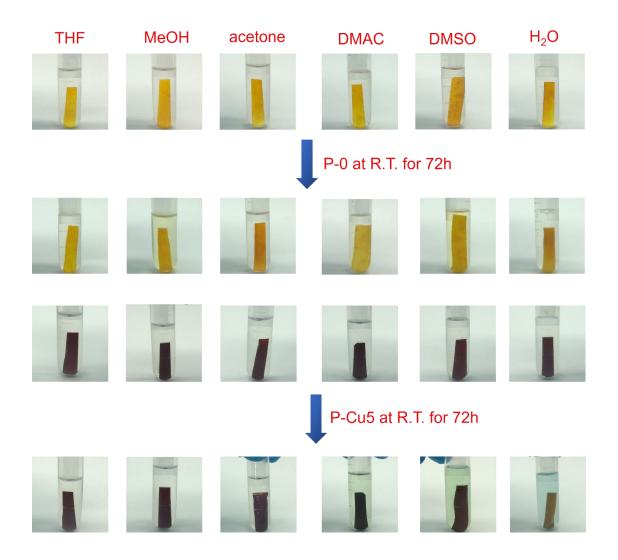


Figure S9. Stability of P-0 and P-Cu5 in different solvents at room temperature (R.T.) for 72 h.

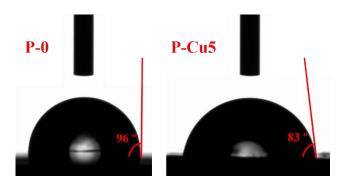


Figure S10. Contact angle of P-0 and P-Cu5 in water.

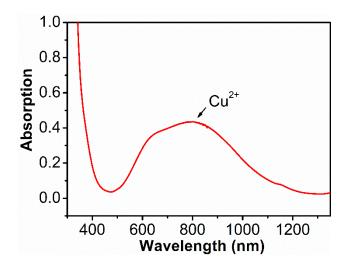


Figure S11. UV-Vis absorption spectrum of P-Cu5 extracts in water.

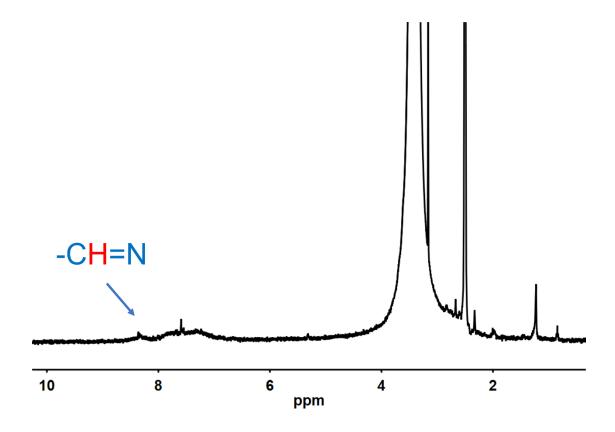


Figure S12. ¹H NMR spectrum of P-Cu5 extracts during stability test in DMSO.

Table S1. TGA Data of the polyimine vitrimers.

Sample	<i>T_{d5%}</i> (°C)	<i>T_{d30%}</i> (°C)	R ₇₀₀ (%)
P-0	278	422	39.4
P-Cu0.5	278	416	39.8
P-Cu2.5	281	400	42.4
P-Cu5	282	412	44.2
P-Mg5	281	395	40.2
P-Fe5	289	401	45.4