

Electronic Supplementary Information

Thermal Properties of Bisphenol A Tetraacrylate in a Space Confined Environment Induced by Graphene Oxide

Titash Mondal,^{†,◇*} Varunesh Chandra,[◇] Anil K. Bhowmick^{†*}

[†]Rubber Technology Center, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, West Bengal, India
721302

[◇]Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihar, India 800013

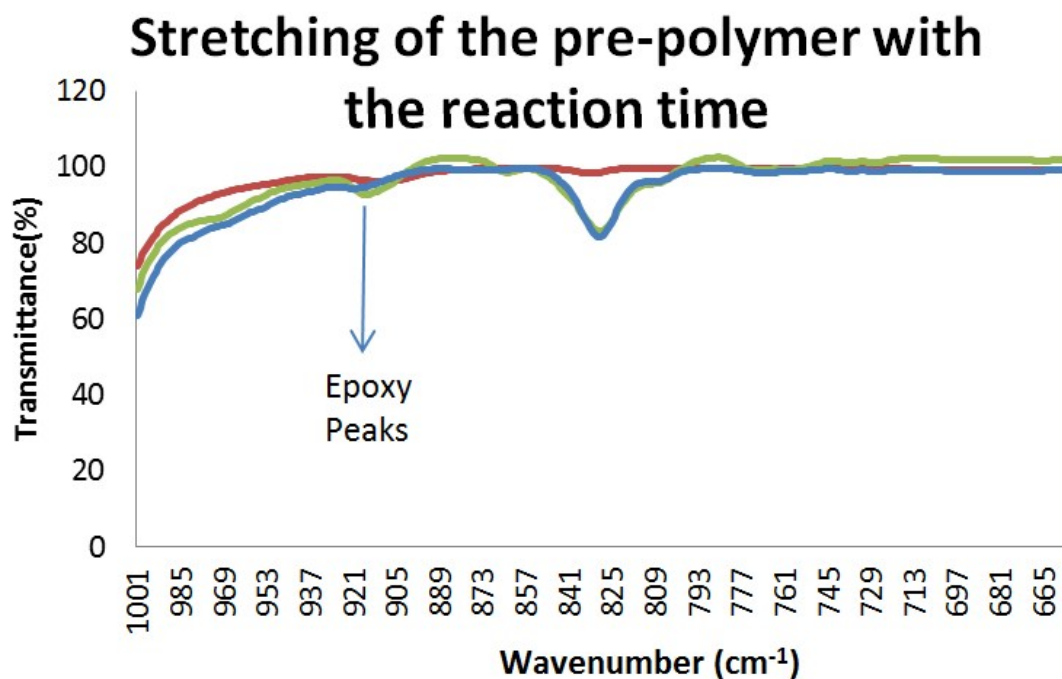


Fig. S1. Selective area FTIR spectra of the acrylate pre-polymer recorded in the ATR mode for monitoring the disappearance of epoxy linkages of BADGE with progress of time. A total of 64 scans were taken and air was taken as the background. Green line corresponds to 15 minutes of reaction, blue corresponds to 30 minutes of reaction and red line corresponds to 60 minutes of reaction.

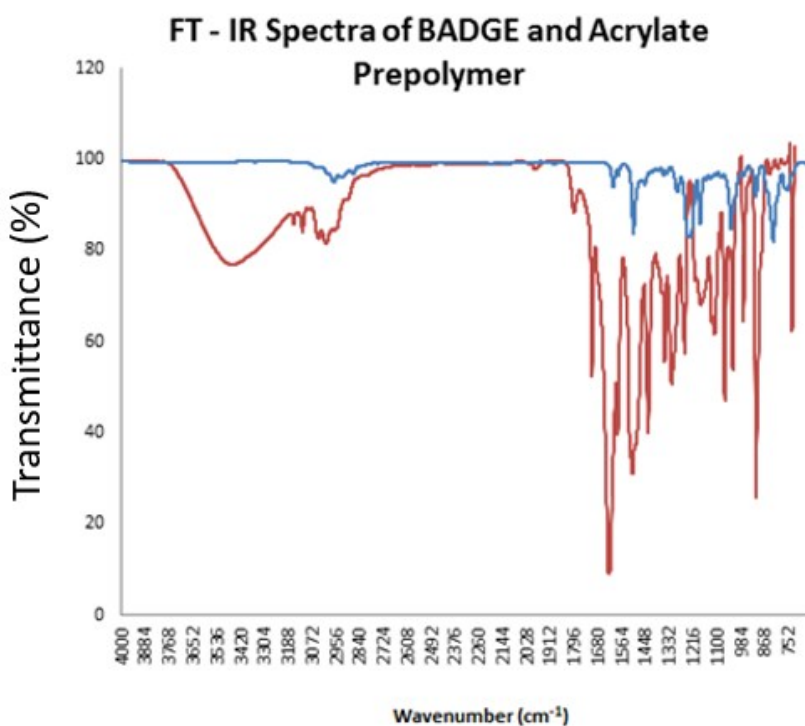


Fig. S2 . Selective area FTIR spectra of the acrylate pre-polymer (Red) and BADGE (Blue). The spectra were recorded in the ATR mode. A total of 64 scans were taken and air was taken as the background.

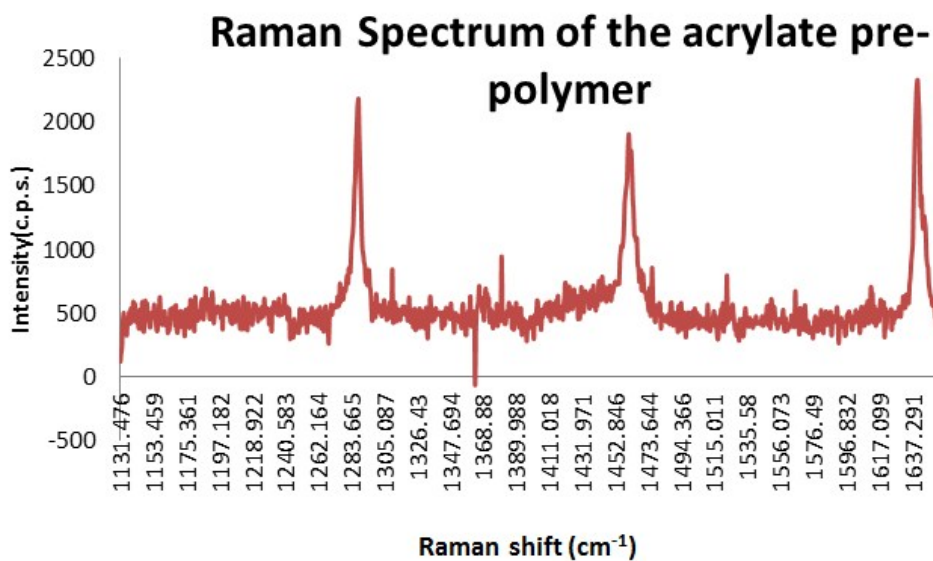


Fig. S3. Raman Spectrum of the acrylate pre-polymer recorded using a 514.5 nm Ar-ion-laser source and grating of 600 lines/mm.

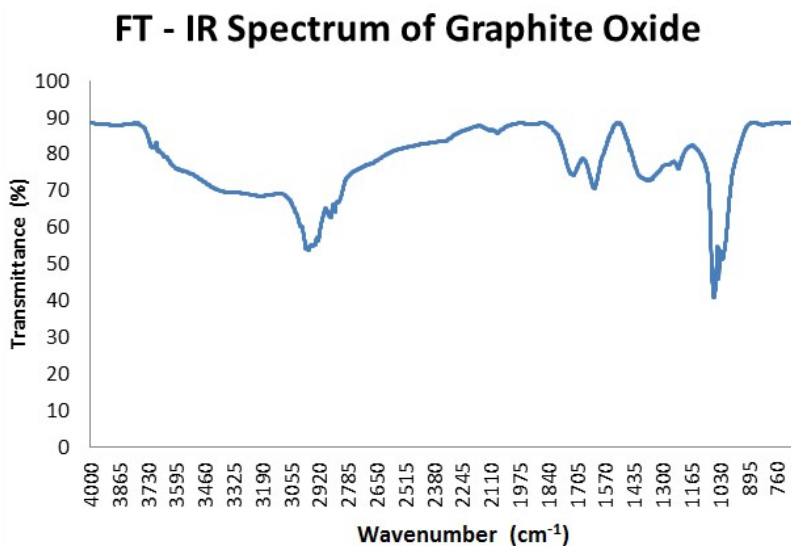


Fig. S4. Selective area FTIR spectra of the graphene oxide. The spectra were recorded in the ATR mode. A total of 64 scans were taken and air was taken as the background.

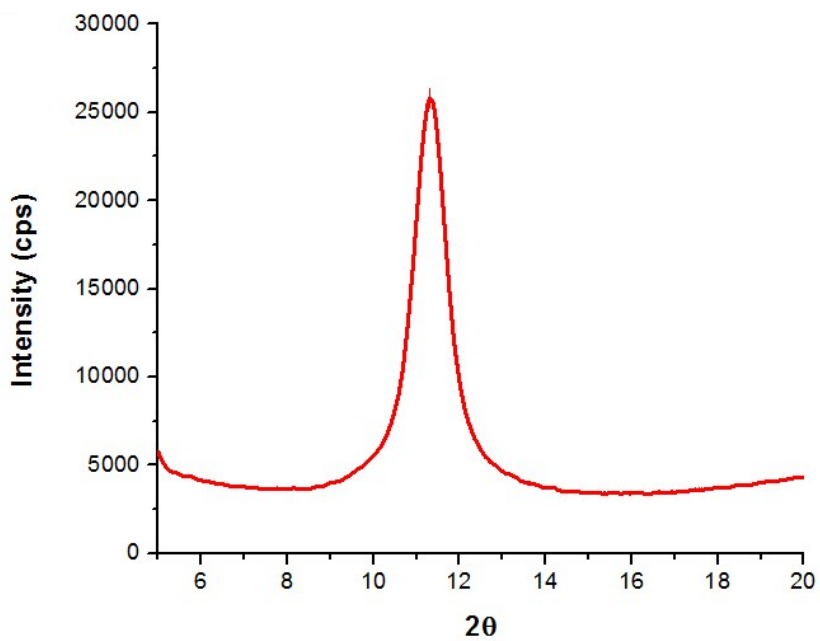


Fig. S5. Wide angle X-ray diffraction of graphene oxide recorded using CuK_α as the source with $\lambda=0.154$ nm.

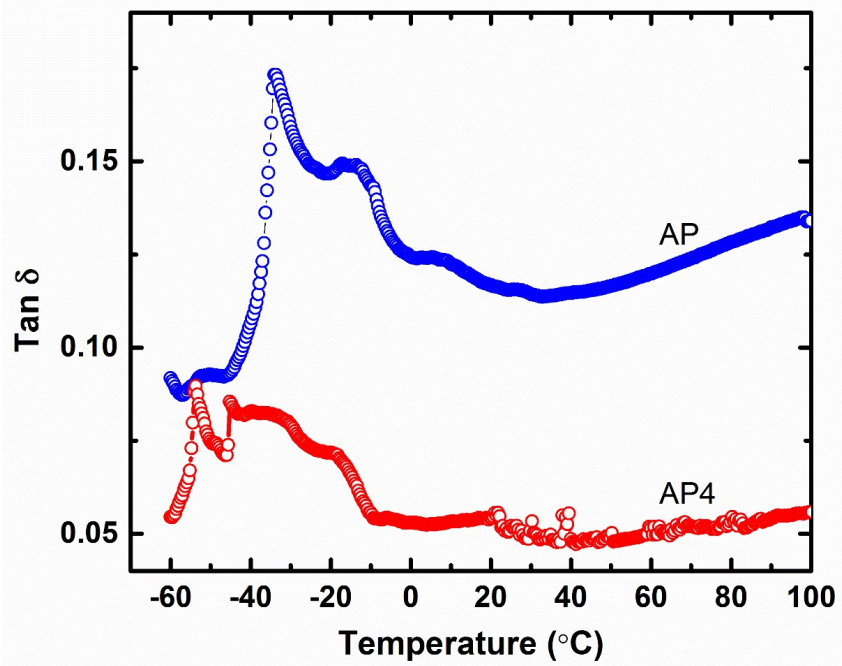


Fig. S6. Tan delta plot of AP and AP4 as obtained from dynamic mechanical analysis.