Supporting Information:

Molecular dynamics simulation insight into temperature dependence and healing mechanism of an intrinsic self-healing polyurethane elastomer

Xianling Chen,[a,#] Jing Zhu,[d,#] Yanlong Luo,*[a,b] Jun Chen,[a] Xiaofeng Ma,[a,b] Danil Bukhvalov,[a,b] Haobei Liu,[e] Meng Zhang*[c] and Zhenyang Luo*[a,b]

[a]College of Science, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, P. R. China

[b]Institute of Polymer Materials, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing 210037, P. R. China

[c]Institute of Chemical Industry of Forestry Products, CAF, Nanjing, 210042, P. R. China

[d]Tsinghua Univ, Dept Elect Engn, State Key Lab Power Syst, Beijing 100084, P. R. China

[e]China Building Material Federation, Beijing 100037, P.R. China

Correspondence: luoyanlong@njfu.edu.cn (Y.L.); zhangmeng@icifp.cn (M.Z.); luozhenyang@njfu.edu.cn (Z.L.)

[#] Xianling Chen and Jing Zhu equally contributed to this paper.

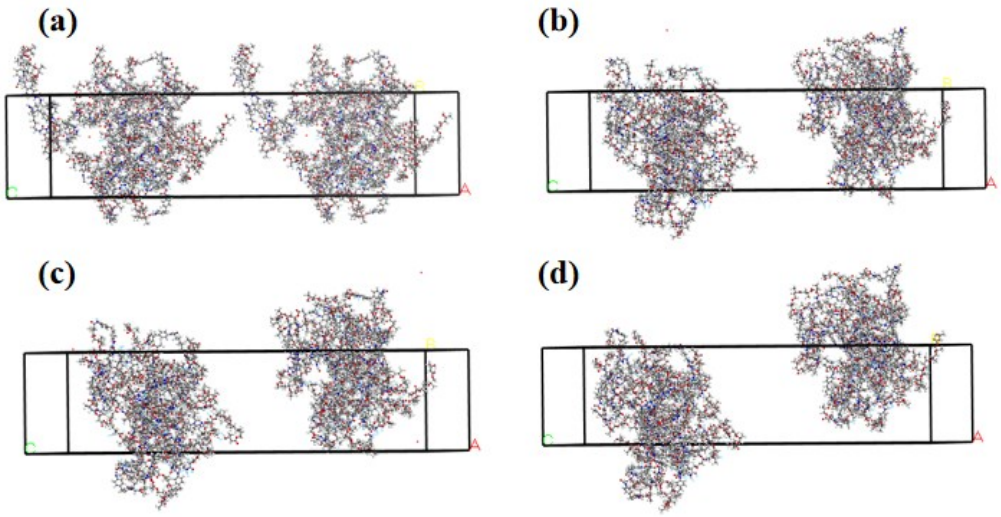

Figure S1 Motion trajectories of the 10 Å crack of PU3 at (a) 5 ps, (b) 200 ps, (c) 400 ps and (d) 500 ps, respectively, at 25 °C.

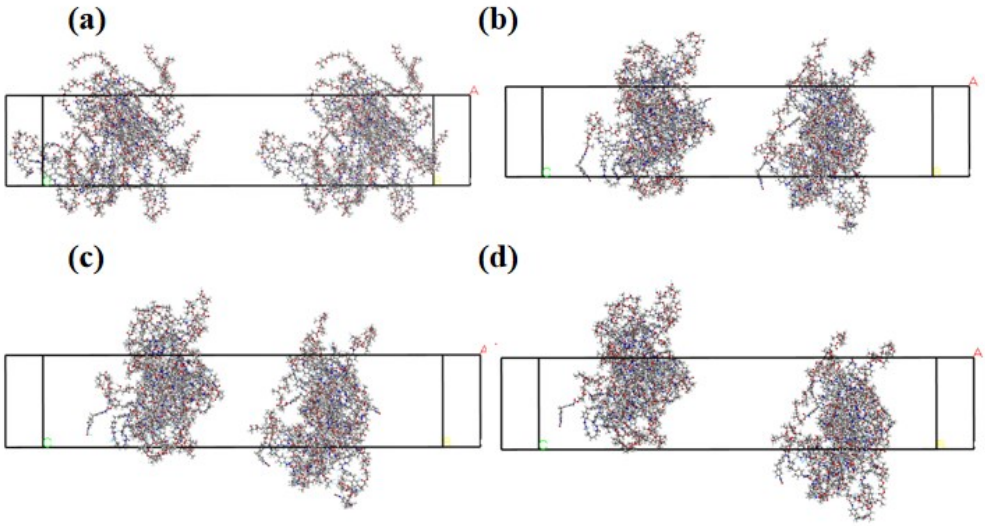

Figure S2 Motion trajectories of the 30Å crack of PU3 at (a) 5 ps, (b) 200 ps, (c) 400 ps and (d) 500 ps, respectively, at 25 °C.

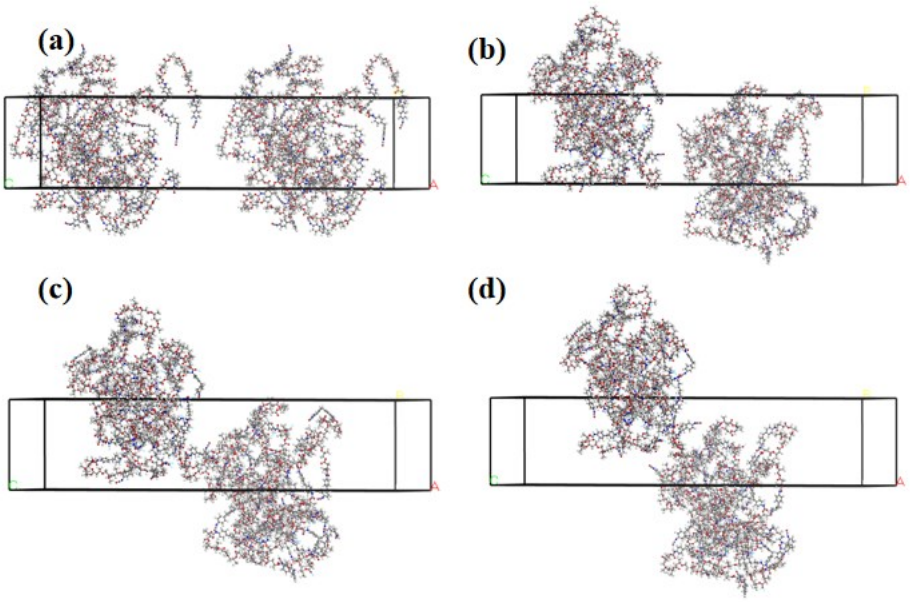

Figure S3 Motion trajectories of the 10Å crack of PU2 at (a) 5 ps, (b) 200 ps, (c) 400 ps and (d) 500 ps, respectively, at 25 °C.

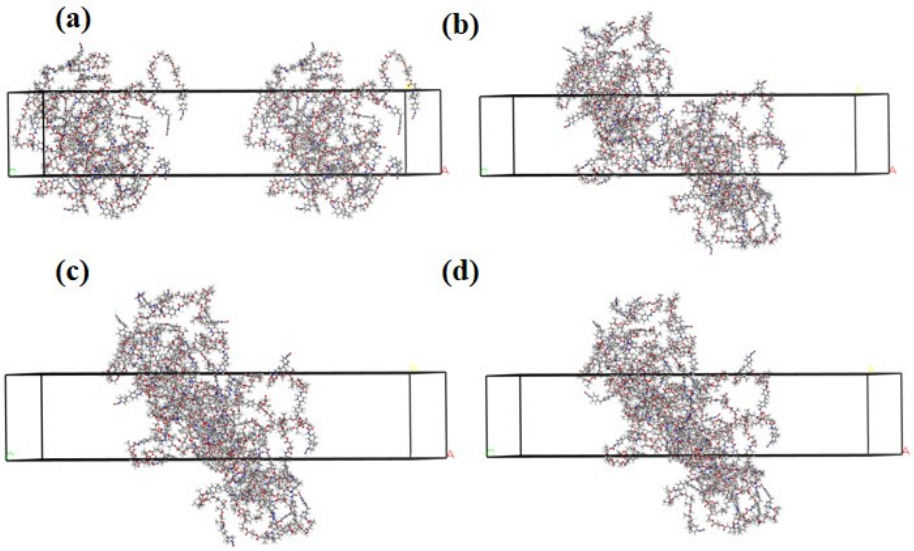

Figure S4 Motion trajectories of the 30 Å crack of PU2 at (a) 5 ps, (b) 200 ps, (c) 400 ps and (d) 500 ps, respectively, at 25 °C.