Supplementary Information

Unprecedented enhancement of wear resistance for epoxy-

resin graphene composites

Zhenyu Zhang,^{1,†,*} Yuefeng Du,^{1,†} Chunhua Zhu,^{2,†} Liangchao Guo,¹ Yao Lu,³ Jinhong Yu,⁴ Ivan

P. Parkin,⁵ Junhua Zhao,^{2,*} and Dongming Guo¹

¹Key Laboratory for Precision and Non-Traditional Machining Technology of Ministry of Education, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116024, China.

²Institute of Mechanics and Advanced Materials, School of Mechanical Engineering, Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China.

³Department of Chemistry, School of Biological and Chemical Sciences, Queen Mary University of London, London E1 4NS, UK.

⁴Key Laboratory of Marine Materials and Related Technologies, Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo 315201, China.

⁵Materials Chemistry Research Centre, Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London, WC1H 0AJ, UK.

†These authors contributed equally to this work. *e-mail: zzy@dlut.edu.cn;

junhua.zhao@163.com



Figure S1 Photographs of prepared (a) pure ER, (b) EC1, (c) EC2, (d) EC3, (e) EC4, (f) EC5, (g) EC6, and (h) EC7.



Figure S2 Friction coefficient of pure ER and ECs at 8 N as a function of (a) time and (b) content of graphene.



Figure S3 Friction coefficient of pure ER and ECs at 6 N as a function of (a) time and (b) content of graphene.



Figure S4 (a) Depth profile of wear tracks, and (b) wear rate at 8 N as a function of content of graphene for pure ER and ECs. Inset in (b) showing the corresponding enlarged part of wear rate as a function of content of graphene from 4 to 7 wt.%.



Figure S5 (a) Depth profile of wear tracks, and (b) wear rate at 6 N as a function of content of graphene for pure ER and ECs. Inset in (b) showing the corresponding enlarged part of wear rate as a function of content of graphene from 4 to 7 wt.%.



Figure S6 (a) Force curves as a function of sliding distance, and (b) their snapshots at different sliding distances for EC7.14. Atoms are colored according to their values of z coordinates.



Figure S7 Molecular structure of (a) an ER monomer, (b) transition formula reacted between the curing agent and alcohol, and (c) hydrogenated graphene by H atoms at the edges.



Figure S8 Reaction formulas between (a) ER and carboxylic acid, (b) between ER and hydroxyl, and (c) between hydroxyl in ER and anhydride during curing process. R1 denoting the C atoms in - CH₂- of ER, R2 standing for the oxygen (O) atoms in hydroxyl of transition molecules reacted between the curing agent and alcohol, and their resultant carboxyl groups, R3 meaning the O atoms in hydroxyl produced, and R4 representing the C atoms in anhydrate of monomer molecules in the curing agent.



Figure S9 Flowchart of crosslinking for ER.



Figure S10 Molecular structure of an MD model for ER with a crosslinking density of 29.2%.



Figure S11 Density of ECs as a function of content of graphene. Purple color denoting the graphene flakes.