

Supporting Information

Self-healing and reprocessing of reclaimed rubber prepared by re-crosslinking waste natural rubber powders

Juan Ye,^{‡a} Shujun Tan,^{‡a}, Haoyu Deng^a, Weibin Huang,^a Hao Jin,^a Lanyue Zhang^b,
Hongping Xiang,^{*a} and Mingqiu Zhang^{*c}

^a Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Functional Soft Condensed Matter, School of Materials and Energy, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510006, PR China.

^b Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Plant Resources Biorefinery, School of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Guangdong University of Technology, Guangzhou, 510006, China

^c Key Laboratory for Polymeric Composite and Functional Materials of Ministry of Education, GD HPPC Lab, School of Chemistry, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, 510275, PR China.

*Corresponding author, E-mail address: xianghongping@gdut.edu.cn; ceszmq@mail.sysu.edu.cn

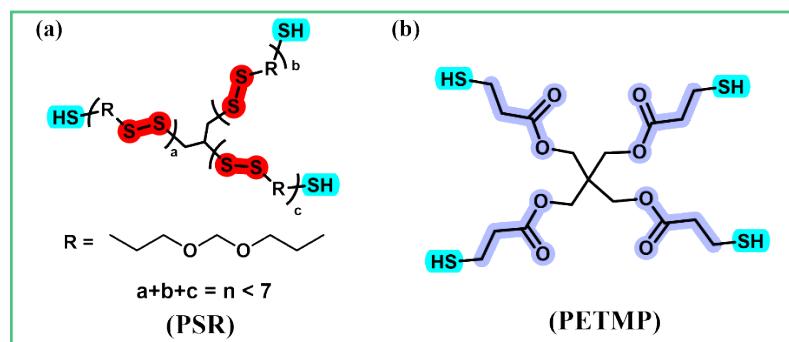
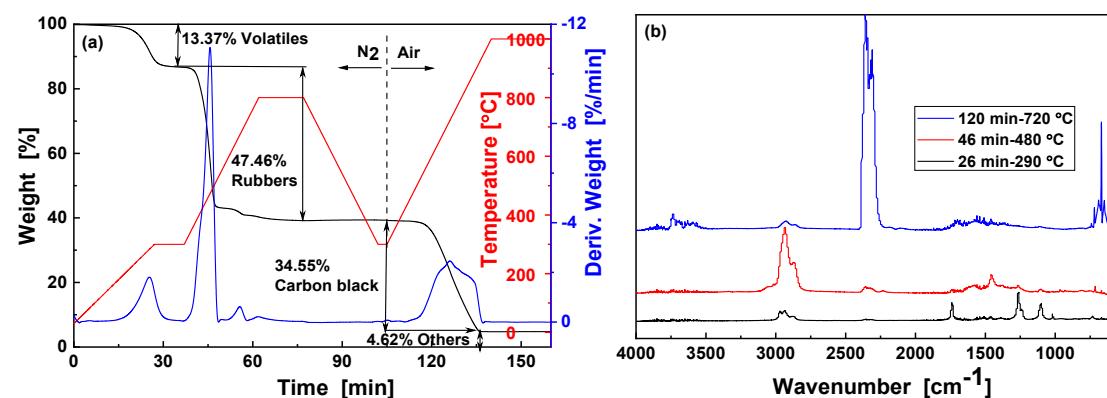


Figure. S1 Chemical structure of PSR and PETMP.



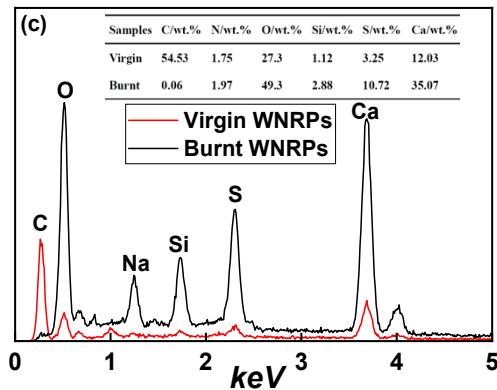


Figure. S2 TG-IR analysis of WNRPs, (a) TGA curves and (b) IR spectra of decompositions detected at different temperatures. (c) EDS curves of residual compositions of thermally decomposed and virgin WNRPs.

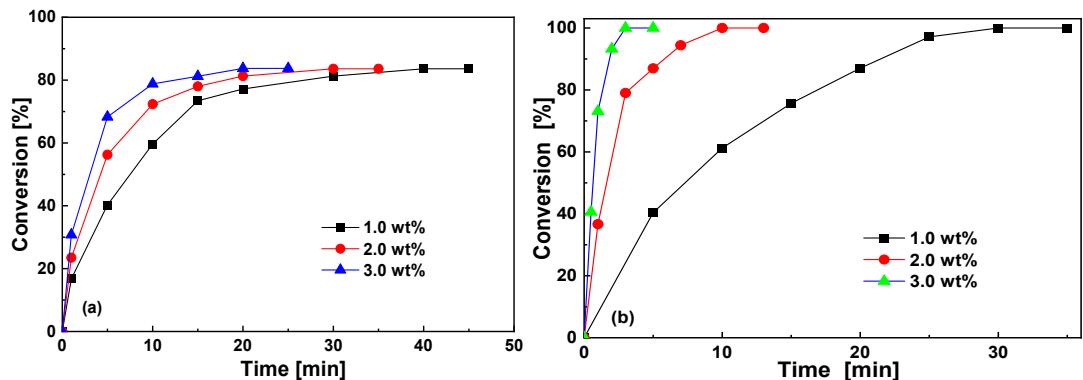


Figure. S3 Double bond conversions for (a) WNRPs10/PSR2 and (b) WNRPs10/PSR4 varied with catalyst dosages at 100 °C.

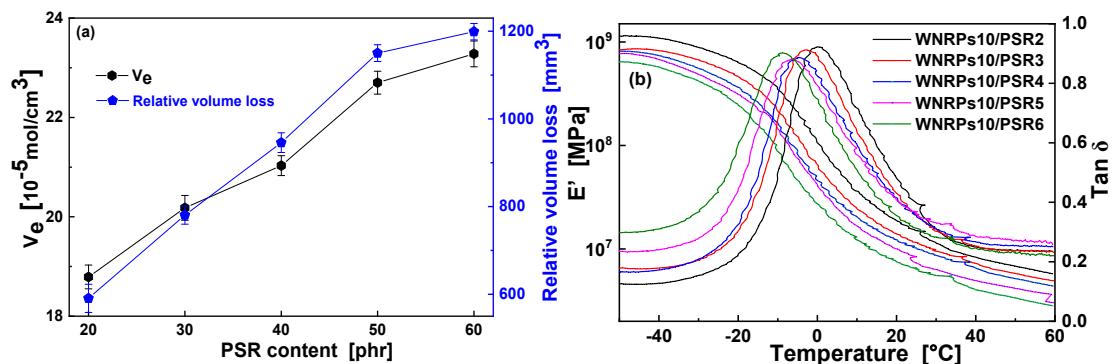


Figure. S4 (a) Crosslinking density and volume loss, and (b) DMA curves of different reclaimed rubbers.

Table S1 Maximum loss factor, effective damping temperature range and glass transition temperature of various reclaimed rubbers.

Samples	Tan δ_{\max}	Damped temperature range (°C)	T _g (°C)
WNRPs10/PSR2	0.92	-15.5~30.5	0.1
WNRPs10/PSR3	0.91	-19.4~29.4	-3.0
WNRPs10/PSR4	0.89	-21.0~30.2	-4.6
WNRPs10/PSR5	0.88	-26.9~34.8	-6.9
WNRPs10/PSR6	0.90	-39.3~25.5	-8.5

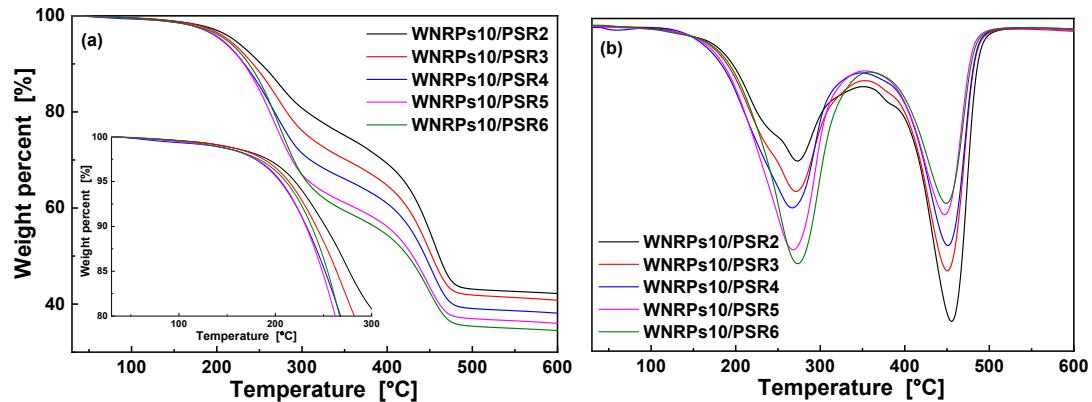
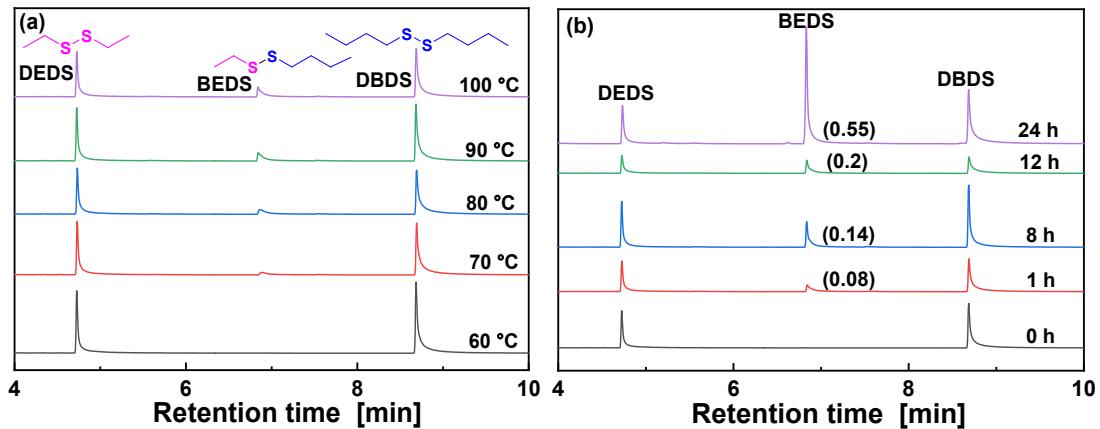


Figure. S5 (a) TGA and (b) DTG curves of various reclaimed rubbers.



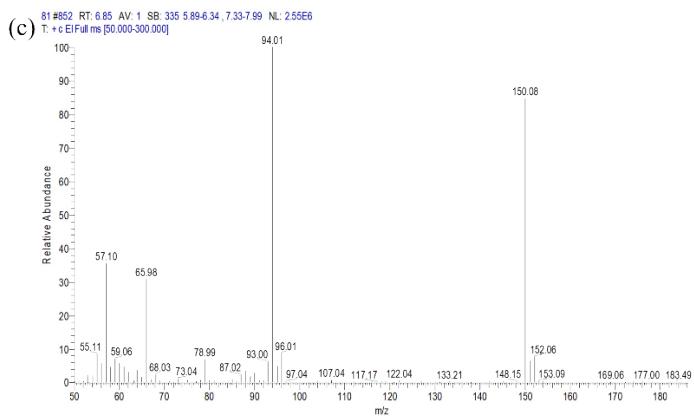


Figure. S6 GC chromatograms of the mixture containing equimolar DEDS and DBDS recorded (a) under different reaction temperature for 1 h, and (b) at 100 °C for different reaction time, (DBU dosage: 3 mol%). (c) Mass spectrum of metathesis product.

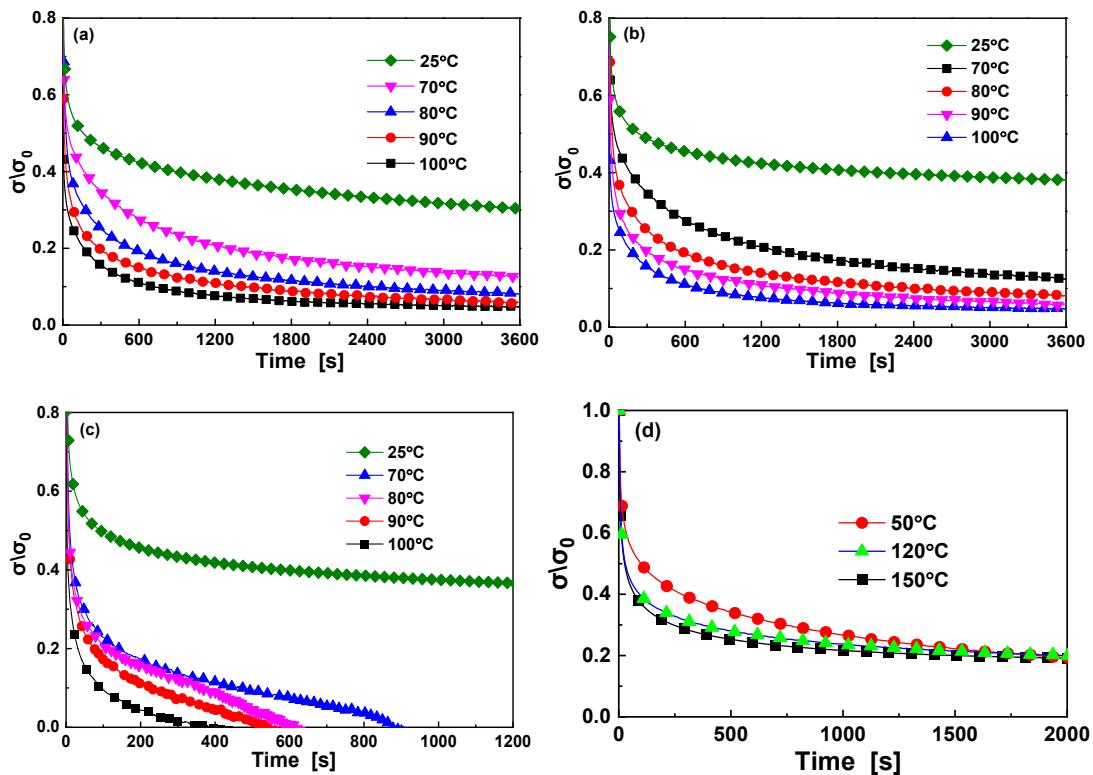


Figure. S7 Stress relaxation curves of (a) WNRPs10/PSR2, (b) WNRPs10/PSR3, (c) WNRPs10/PSR5, and (d) WNRPs10/PETMP4 measured at different temperatures.

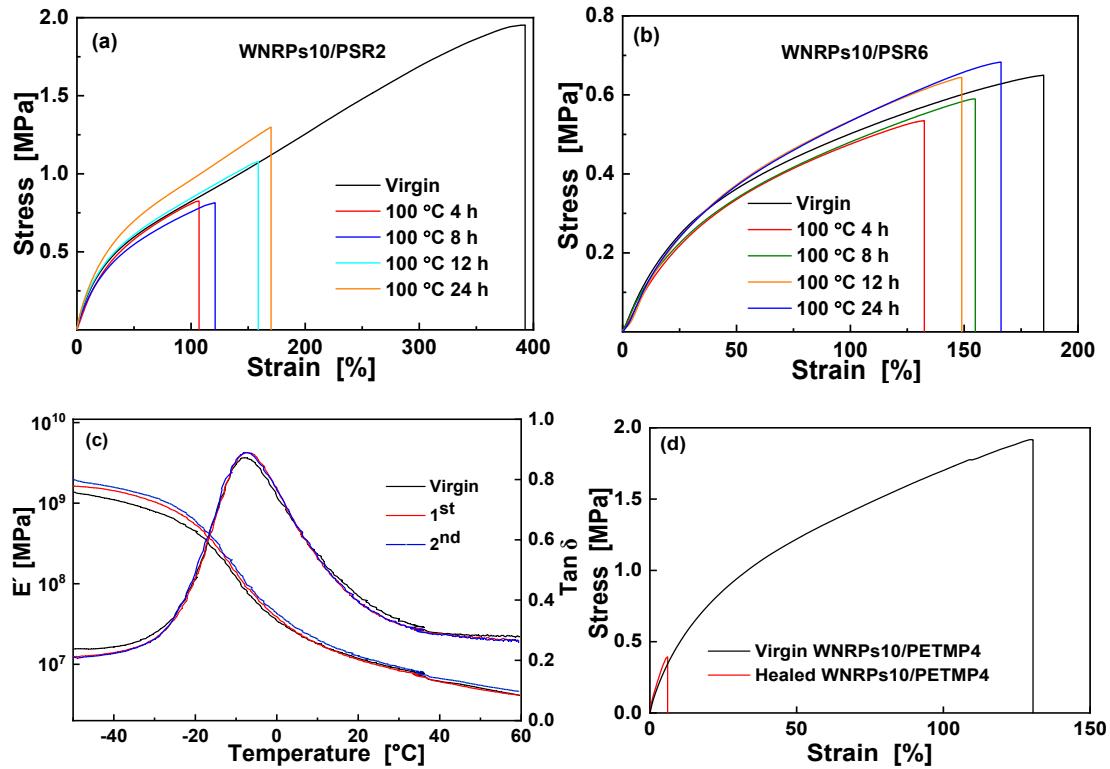


Figure. S8 Stress-strain curves of virgin and healed reclaimed rubbers, (a) WNRPs10/PSR2 and (b) WNRPs10/PSR6 healed at 100 °C for different time. (c) DMA curves of virgin and repeatedly healed WNRPs10/PSR4. (d) Stress-strain curves of virgin and healed control samples WNRPs10/PETMP4.

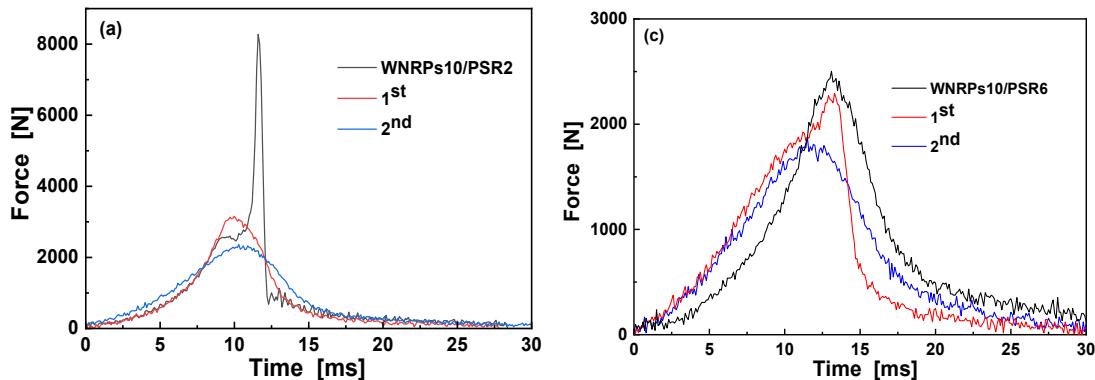


Figure. S9 Drop impact force curves of virgin and self-healed reclaimed rubbers, (a) WNRPs10/PSR2, and (b) WNRPs10/PSR6.

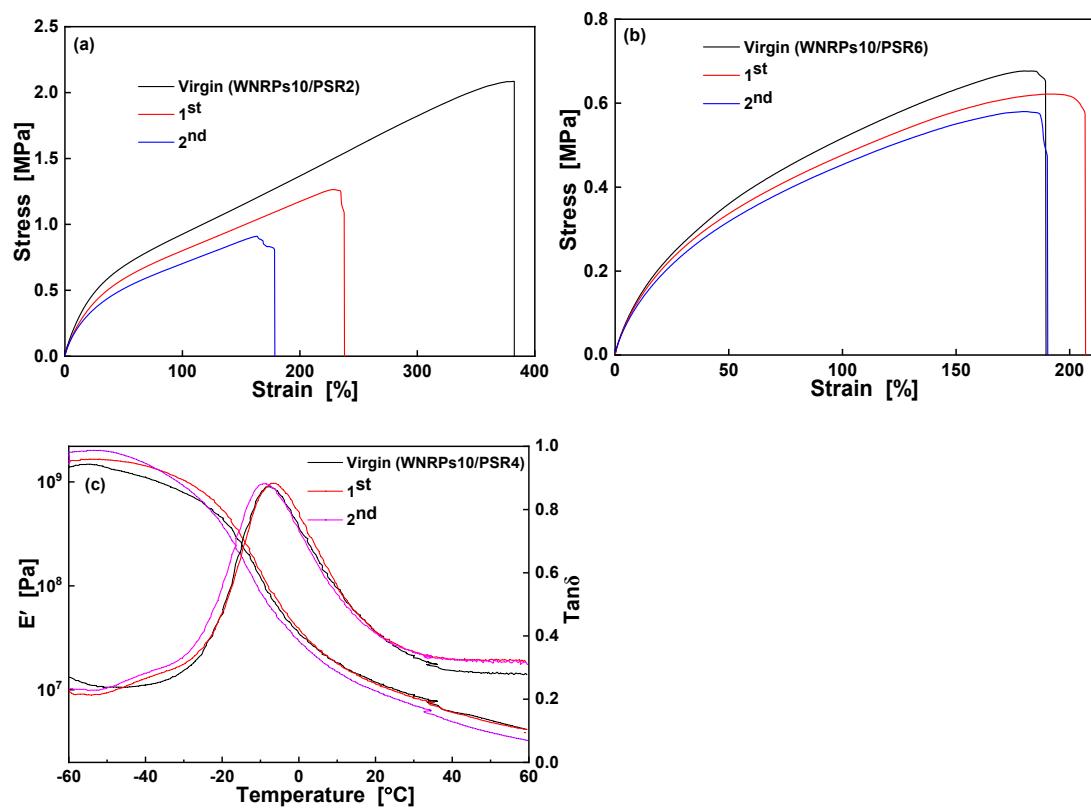


Figure. S10 Stress-strain curves of virgin and reprocessed reclaimed rubbers, (a) WNRPs10/PSR2 and (b) WNRPs10/PSR6, repeatedly reprocessed at 100 °C for 12 h. (c) DMA curves of virgin and reprocessed reclaimed rubber WNRPs10/PSR4.