Supporting Information

Redox Cationic Frontal Polymerization: A new strategy towards fast and efficient curing of defect-free fiber reinforced polymer composites

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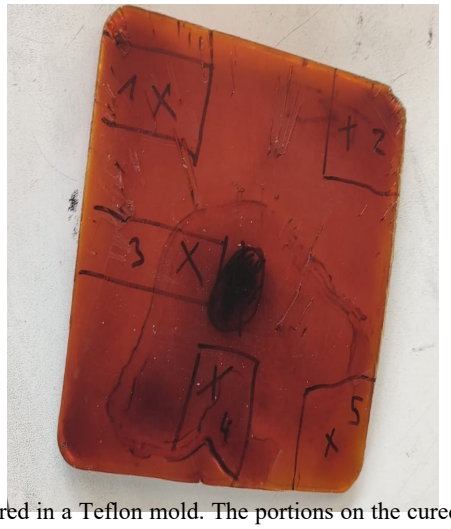
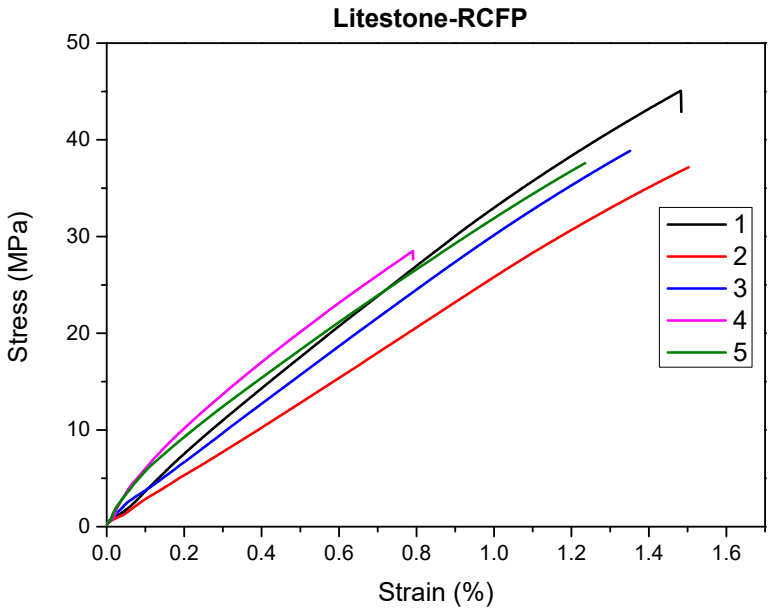
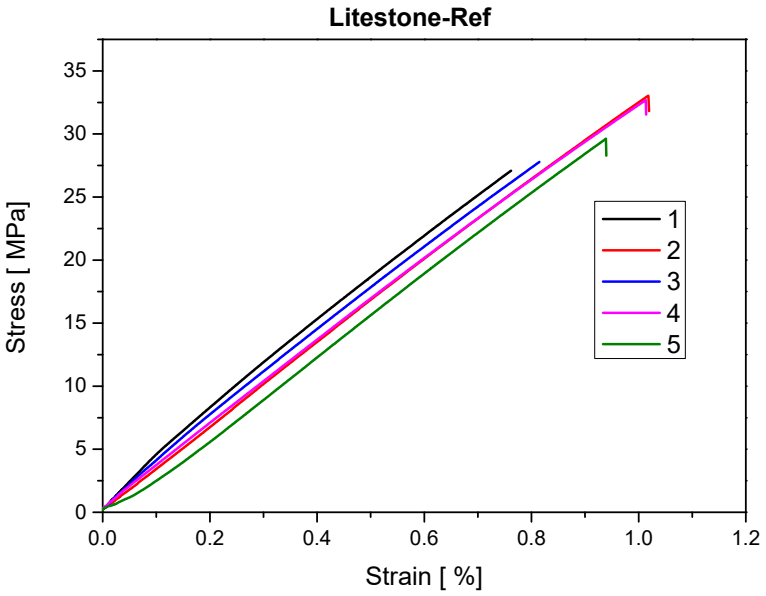


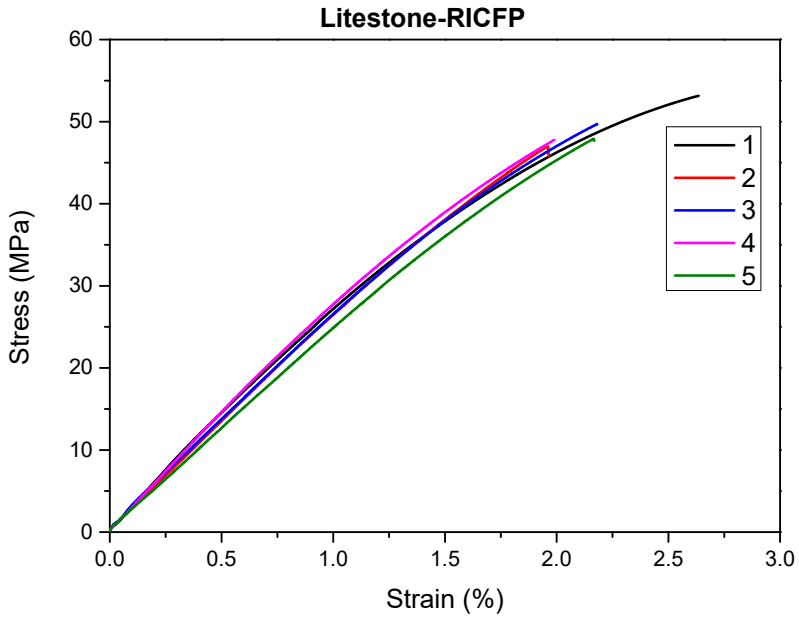
S1 Image of a Litestone-RCFP resin cured in a Teflon mold. The portions on the cured plate from where samples were taken for DSC and FT-IR ATR measurements are labelled.

Table S1 DSC and FT-IR ATR results for samples taken from Litestone-RCFP cured in a Teflon plate. The DSC and FT-IR ATR measurements were done according to the methods given in the manuscript.

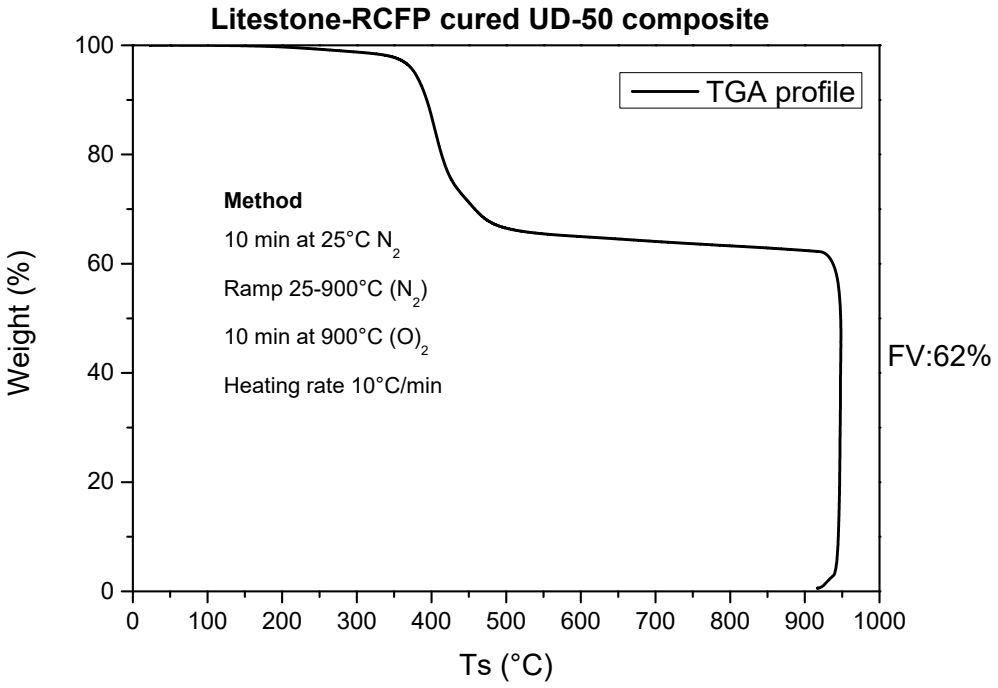
Portion number	Tg1 (°C)	ATR conversion (%)
1	86	97
2	88	97
3	95	98
4	88	95
5	94	98


Litestone-RCFP
Stress (MPa)
Strain (%)
0
10
20
30
40
50
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
1.4
1.6
1
2
3
4
5

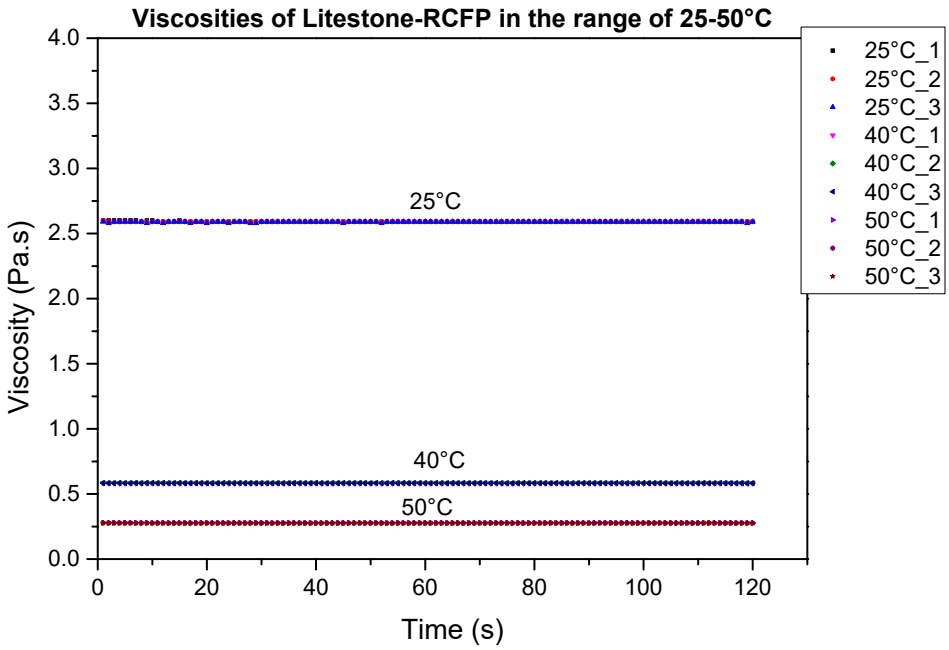

Litestone-Ref
Stress [MPa]
Strain [%]
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
1
2
3
4
5



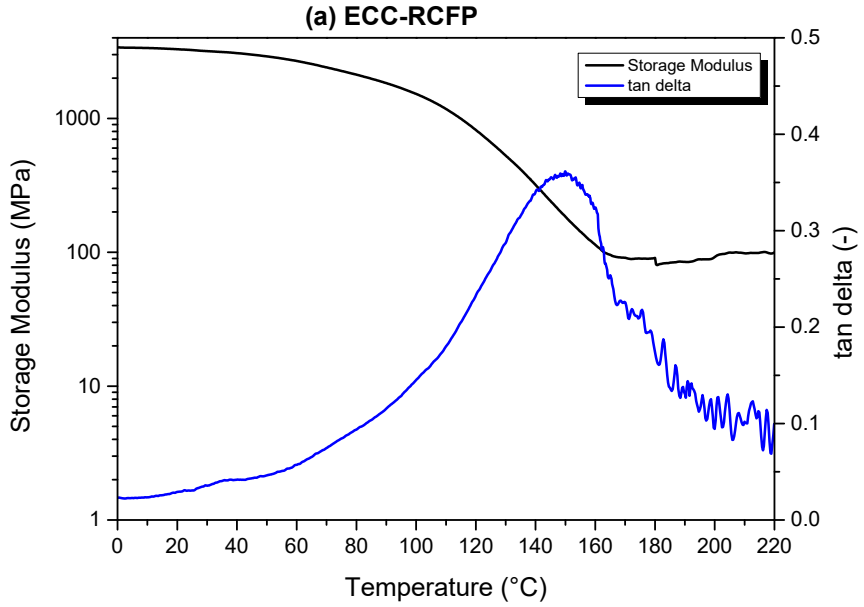
S2 Tensile stress-strain curves for RCFP, Ref and RICFP Litestone resins with at least 5 test specimens.

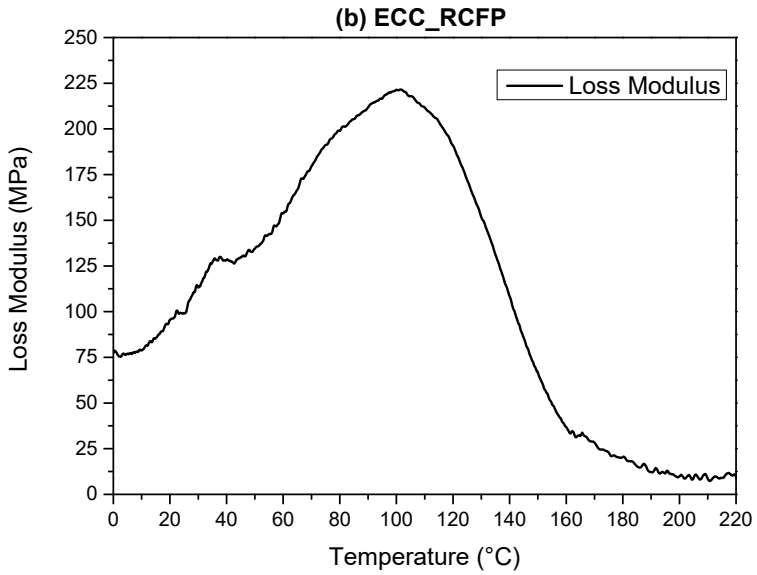


S3 Thermogravimetric profile of a UD-50 composite plate impregnated with Litestone reins cured via RCFP route. The fiber volume content calculated is equal to 62%.



S4 Results for rheology measurements in frequency-time sweep mode for Litestone-RCFP resins within temperature ranges between 25-50°C.





S5 Logarithmic storage modulus and tan delta curve for cycloaliphatic epoxy cured via RCFP route along with corresponding (b) loss modulus curve.