

Spectroscopic Chemical Insights Leading to the Design of Versatile Sustainable Composites for Enhanced Marine Application

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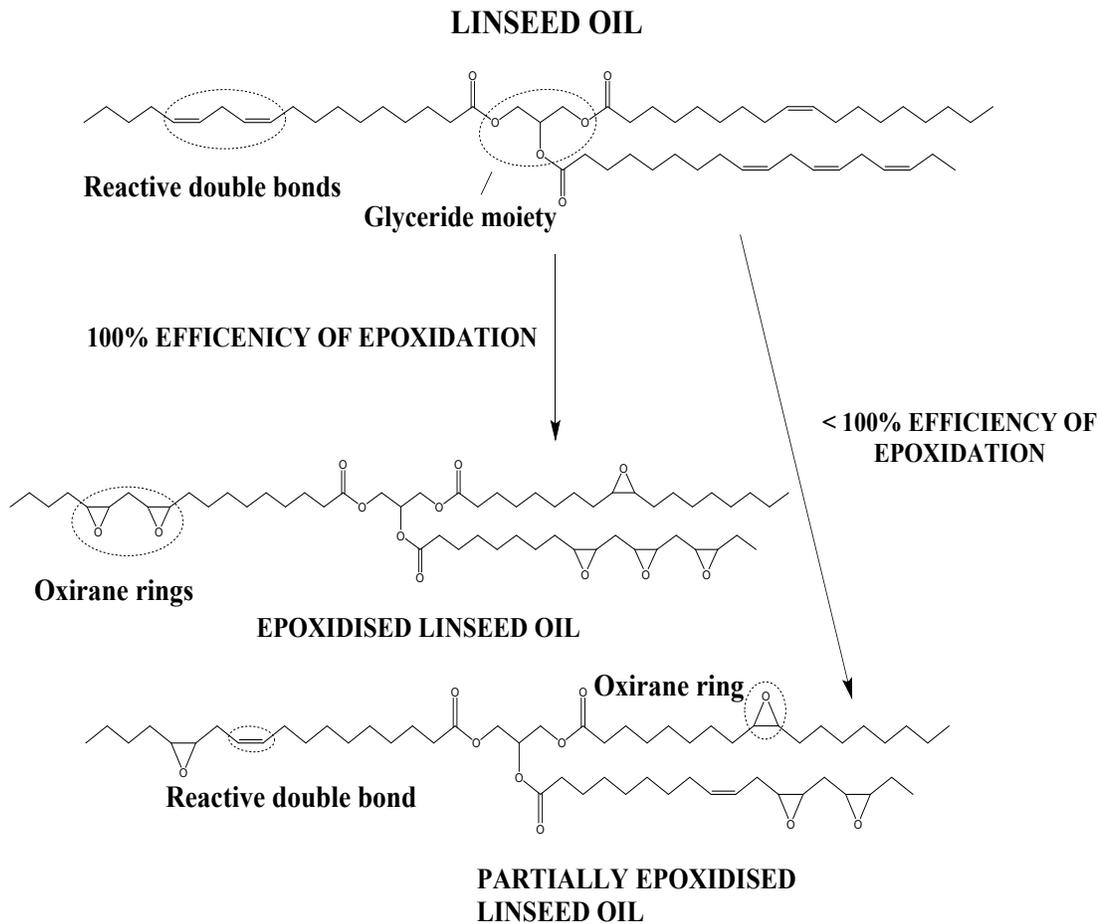
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Electronic Supporting Information

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Scheme S1 Chemical structures outlining the degree of epoxidation of linseed oil that can directly influence the curing process



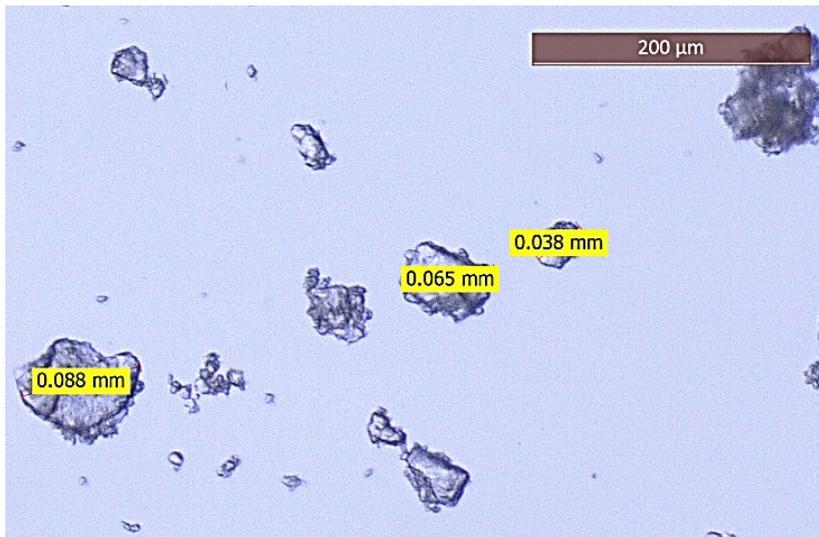


Figure S1 Average grain size of the powdered resin (measured with a Leica M205C microscope)

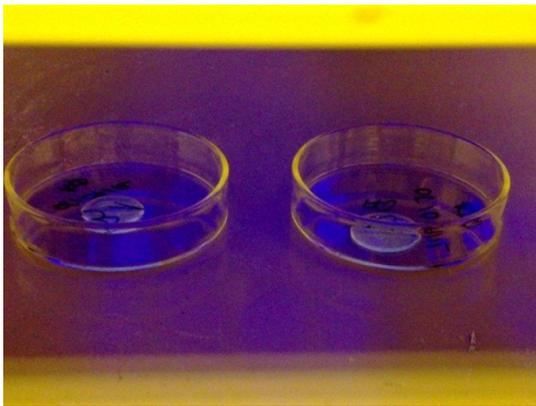


Figure S2 UV Curing the epoxidised linseed oil based resin

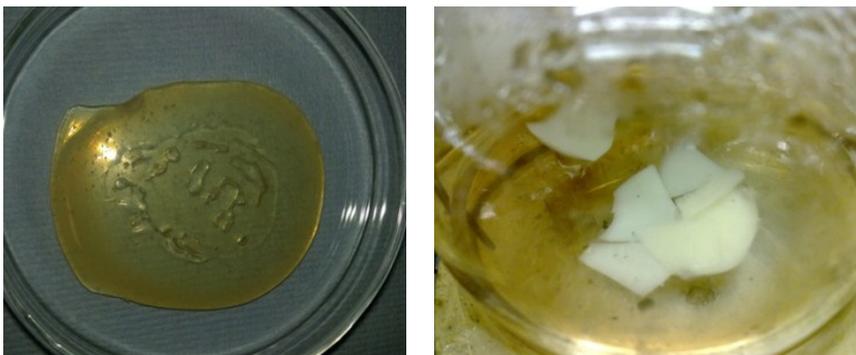


Figure S3 Resin sample after UV curing (left) and after subsequent immersion in distilled water at 40°C for 2 weeks (right). After 2 weeks of immersion samples gradually lost their transparency. The ingress of water is suspected to cause the scattering of light.

Table S1 Comparison of glass transition temperatures, T_g, of differently treated samples

Sample	T _g
Reference sample	44°C
Hygrothermally aged 7 weeks (distilled water, 40°C)	43°C
Hygrothermally aged 6 weeks (salty water – 3.5% NaCl)	40°C
Hygrothermally aged 5 weeks (room temperature)	43°C
pH4	44°C
pH10	45°C
UV aged 24h	45°C
UV aged 4 days	46°C
UV aged 7 days	43°C

MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS

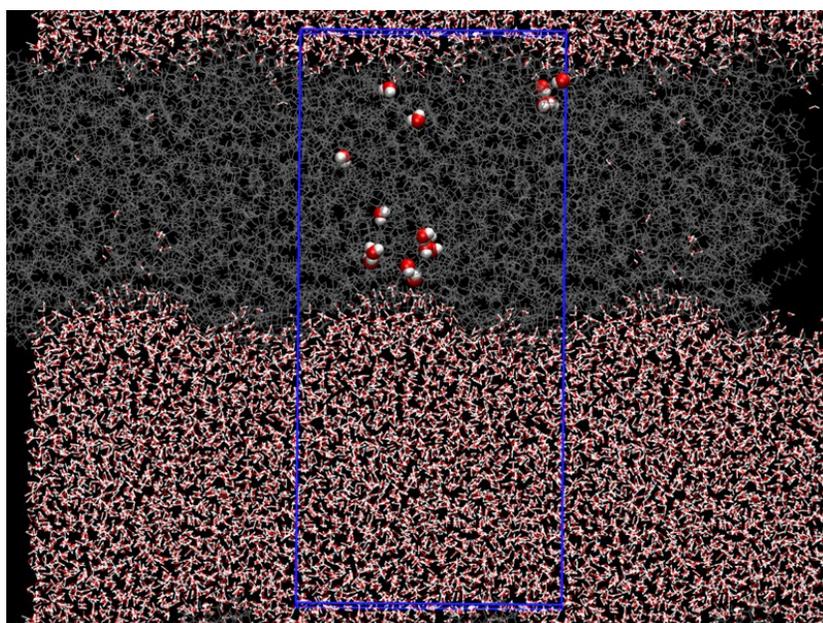
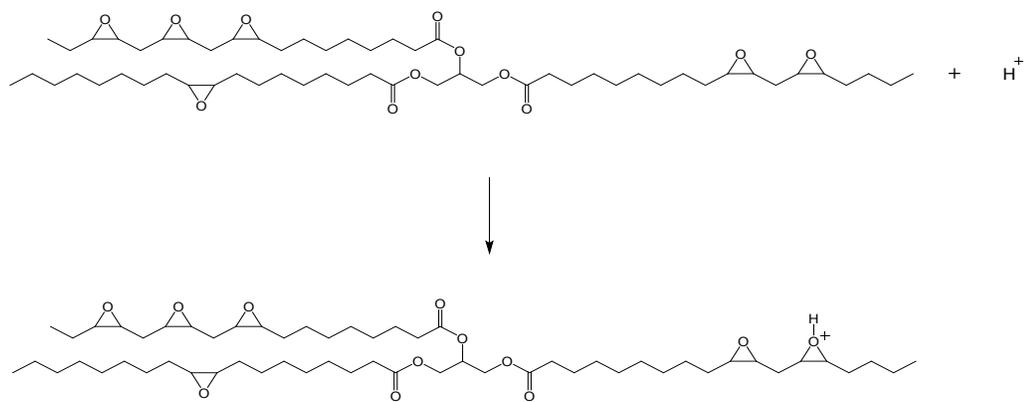


Figure S4 Snapshot from the periodic MD simulations of the ELO polymer in water showing water permeation into a periodic slab of ELO monomers. Water molecules that have permeated into the bulk ELO are highlighted. The entire periodic cell is highlighted with a blue box.

Scheme S2 Proposed mechanism of ELO polymerisation initiation



Scheme S3 Proposed mechanism of propagation steps during process of ELO polymerisation

