### **Supporting Information**

# Benzocyclobutene-functional Double-Decker Silsesquioxane: Self-

## Assembled Hybrid Resin for High-Performance Dielectric and LED

### **Encapsulants**

Huan Hu,<sup>a</sup> Jiajun Ma,<sup>a</sup> Xian Li,<sup>a</sup> Qiang Yin,<sup>\*b</sup> Li Fan,<sup>a</sup> Xuelian Wei,<sup>a</sup> Qiuxia Peng,<sup>a</sup> Junxiao Yang<sup>\*a</sup>

a State Key Laboratory of Environmental-friendly Energy Materials, School of Material Science and Engineering, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang 621010, P. R. China

b Research Center of Laser Fusion, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang 621900, P. R. China

\*E-mail: yangjunxiao@swust.edu.cn (Pro. Yang) and qyin839@sina.com (Dr. Yin)

### CONTENTS

- Page2: Fig. S1: Performance comparison of the BCB-DDSQ resins with current encapulant materials
- Page3: Fig. S2: Possible schematic curing mechanism of 4BCB-DDSQ
- Page4: Fig. S3: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of DDSQ-2H
- Page5: Fig. S4: <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of DDSQ-4H
- Page6: Fig. S5: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 2BCB-DDSQ
- Page7: Fig. S6: <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 4BCB-DDSQ
- Page8: Fig. S7: XRD spectra of DDNa, DDSQ-2H and DDSQ-4H
- Page9: Fig. S8: XRD spectra of DVSBCB, p-2BCB-DDSQ and p-2BCB-DDSQ
- Page10: Fig. S9: N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms and BJH-analyzed pore-size distribution of p-2BCB-DDSQ and p-4BCB-DDSQ resins
- Page11: Fig. S10: Static contact angle of water on the surface of cured BCB-DDSQ resins
- Page12: Fig. S11: The transmittance of cured BCB-DDSQ resins
- Page13: Table. S1: The data of nanoindentation tests for the p-DVSBCB, p-2BCB-DDSQ and p-4BCB-DDSQ



Fig. S1: Performance comparison of the BCB-DDSQ resins with current encapulants materials



Fig. S2. Possible schematic curing mechanism of 4BCB-DDSQ

(When the temperature was above 180 °C, the four-membered ring of BCB opened and formed an o-quinodimethane active intermediate which can couple with each other or react with other

olefins by Diels-Alder reactions.)





Fig. S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of DDSQ-4H



Fig. S5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of 2BCB-DDSQ



160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 -10 Fig. S6. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum of **4BCB-DDSQ** 



Fig. S7. XRD spectra of DDNa, DDSQ-2H and DDSQ-4H



Fig. S8. XRD spectra of DVSBCB, p-2BCB-DDSQ and p-2BCB-DDSQ



Fig. S9.  $N_2$  adsorption-desorption isotherms and BJH-analyzed pore-size distribution of **p-2BCB-**

DDSQ and p-4BCB-DDSQ resins



Fig. S10. Static contact angle of water on the surface of cured BCB-DDSQ resins



Fig. S11. The transmittance of cured BCB-DDSQ resins

sample		Elastic mod	lulus (GPa)		Hardness (GPa)					
Sample	Test1	Test2	Test3	Test4	Test1	Test2	Test3	Test4		
p-DVSBCB	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.2	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.28		
p-2BCB-DDSQ	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.18		
p-4BCB-DDSQ	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.13		

Tab	le. S1	The c	lata of	nanoinc	lentation	tests f	or th	e <b>p-DVSBCB</b> ,	p-2BCB	-DDSQ a	and <b>r</b>	o-4BCB-	DDSQ
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