

## Supplementary materials

### Coupling effect of molecular weight and crosslinking kinetics on the formation of rubber nanoparticles and their agglomerates in EPDM/PP TPVs during dynamic vulcanization

Shangqing Li<sup>a, b</sup>, Hongchi Tian<sup>b</sup>, Hanguang Wu, Nanying Ning<sup>a, b, c \*</sup>, Ming Tian<sup>a, b, c \*</sup>, and Liqun Zhang<sup>a, b, c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Soft Matter Science and Engineering, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing, China.

<sup>b</sup> State Key Laboratory of Organic-Inorganic Composites, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China.

<sup>c</sup> Key Laboratory of Beijing City on Preparation and Processing of Novel Polymer Materials, Beijing University of Chemical Technology, Beijing 100029, China.

\* Corresponding authors. Tel.: 86 10 64456158; Fax: 86 10 64456158.

E-mail addresses: [tianm@mail.buct.edu.cn](mailto:tianm@mail.buct.edu.cn) (Prof. Tian) and [ningny@mail.buct.edu.cn](mailto:ningny@mail.buct.edu.cn) (Prof. Ning).

**Table S1** Characteristic properties of pure polymers

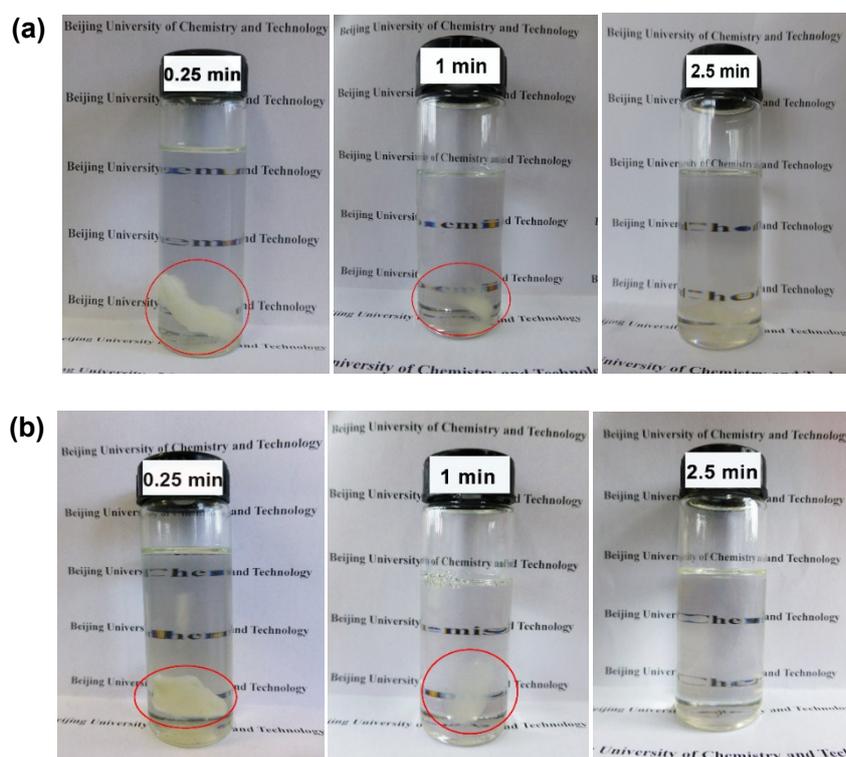
Polymers	Trade mark	Characteristic properties of pure polymers						
		Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	$M_W$ (g·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$MFI$ (g·10min <sup>-1</sup> )	$ML_{(1+4)}^{125\text{ °C}}$ Pa <sup>-1</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup>	$T_m$ (°C)	Ethylene content	ENB content
EPDM	3080L	1.02	~860,000	—	70	—	70%	3.5%
PP	HP500D	0.91	~623,300	0.5	—	170	—	—
PP	K1118	0.89	~271,900	7.8	—	160	—	—

\*At 230 °C and 2.16 kg;  $M_W$ : Molecular weight;  $MFI$ : Melt flow index;  $ML$ : Mooney viscosity;  $T_m$ : Melt temperature; ENB: 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene.

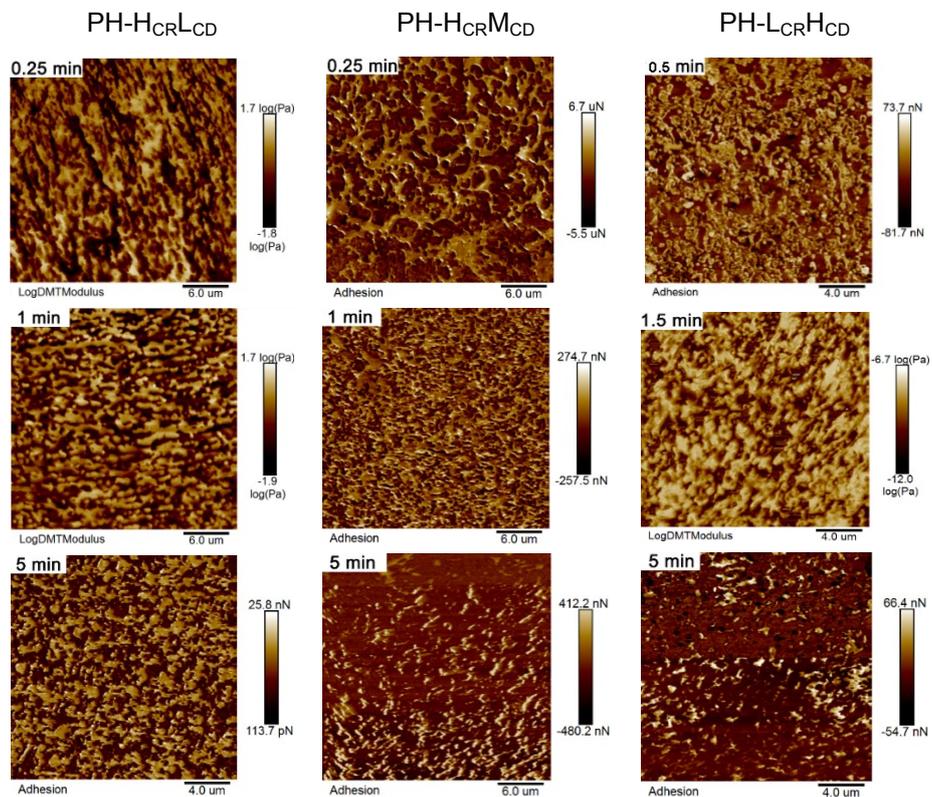
**Table S2** Formulas of neat EPDM with various crosslinking systems for static curing characteristic.

Components	E/C <sub>1</sub> /AC <sub>1</sub> -1 (H <sub>CR</sub> L <sub>CD</sub> )	E/C <sub>1</sub> /AC <sub>1</sub> -2 (H <sub>CR</sub> M <sub>CD</sub> )	E/C <sub>2</sub> /AC <sub>2</sub> (L <sub>CR</sub> H <sub>CD</sub> )
EPDM (g)	60	60	60
Phenolic resin (g)	—	—	1.12
SnCl <sub>2</sub> (g)	—	—	0.2
TBPA (g)	0.62	1.86	—
TMPTMA (g)	0.27	0.81	—

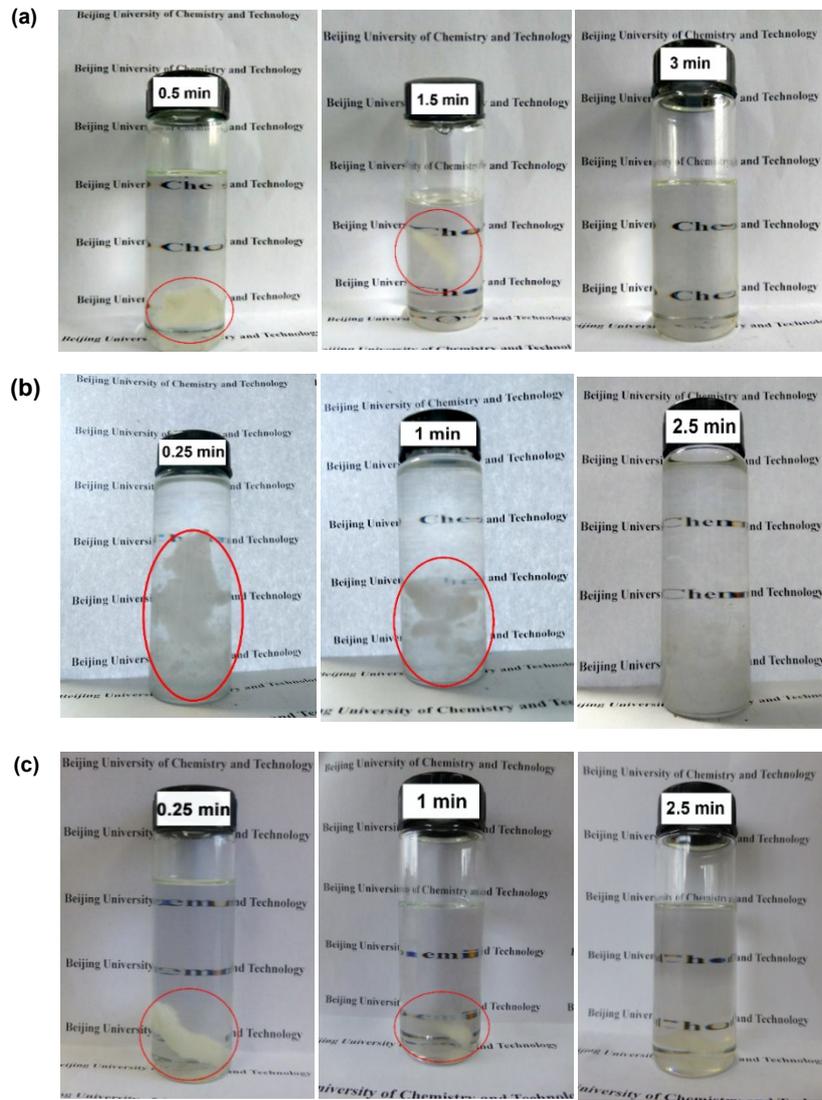
the five selected blend system	Blends	Codes of the five selected samples during DV				
	PH-L <sub>CR</sub> H <sub>CD</sub>	$A_1^H$	$B_1^H$	$C_1^H$	$D_1^H$	$E_1^H$
	PL-L <sub>CR</sub> H <sub>CD</sub>	$A_1^L$	$B_1^L$	$C_1^L$	$D_1^L$	$E_1^L$
	PH-H <sub>CR</sub> M <sub>CD</sub>	$A_2^H$	$B_2^H$	$C_2^H$	$D_2^H$	$E_2^H$
	PL-H <sub>CR</sub> M <sub>CD</sub>	$A_2^L$	$B_2^L$	$C_2^L$	$D_2^L$	$E_2^L$
	PH-H <sub>CR</sub> L <sub>CD</sub>	$A_3^H$	$B_3^H$	$C_3^H$	$D_3^H$	$E_3^H$
	PL-H <sub>CR</sub> L <sub>CD</sub>	$A_3^L$	$B_3^L$	$C_3^L$	$D_3^L$	$E_3^L$



**Fig. S1** Photographs of disintegration test of different EPDM/PP (60/40) blends obtained at various DV times in hot xylene at 120 °C: (a) PH-H<sub>CR</sub>L<sub>CD</sub>; (b) PL-H<sub>CR</sub>L<sub>CD</sub>.



**Fig. S2** AFM images of EPDM/PH blends prepared at different crosslinking conditions under various DV times. (The darker regions represent PP phase, and the lighter regions represent EPDM rubber phases)



**Fig. S3** Photographs of disintegration test of different EPDM/PP (60/40) blends obtained at various DV times in hot xylene at 120 °C: (a) PH-L<sub>CR</sub>H<sub>CD</sub>; (b) PH-H<sub>CR</sub>M<sub>CD</sub>; (c) PH-H<sub>CR</sub>L<sub>CD</sub>.