

## Supporting information

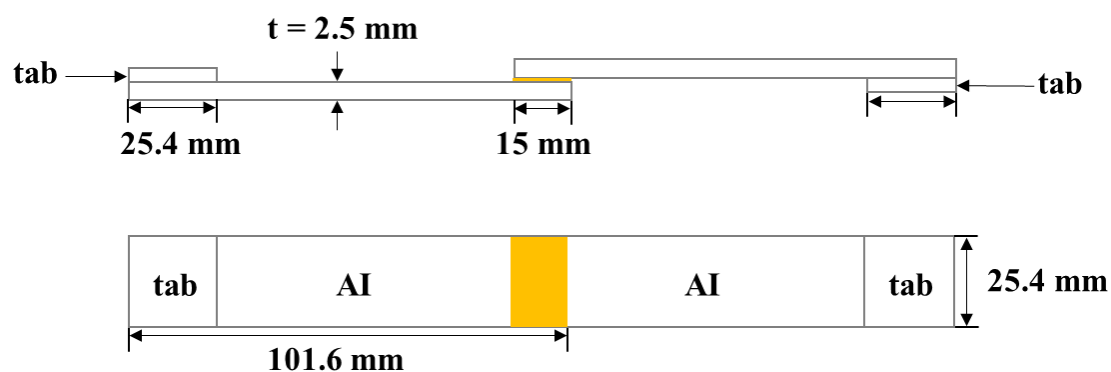
### **Effect of synthetic low-odor thiol-based hardeners containing hydroxyl and methyl groups on the curing behavior, thermal, and mechanical properties of epoxy resins**

Young-Hun Kim<sup>1,2</sup>, Jeong Ju Baek<sup>1</sup>, Ki Cheol Chang<sup>1</sup>, Baek Soo Park<sup>1</sup>, Won-Gun Koh<sup>2,\*</sup>, Gyojic Shin<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Green and Sustainable Materials R&D Department Research Institute of Clean Manufacturing System, Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH), Yangdaegiro-gil 89, Ipjang-myeon, Cheonan-si 31056, South Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Yonsei University, Yonsei-ro 50, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 03722, South Korea

\*Corresponding author: wongun@yonsei.ac.kr, gyshin@kitech.re.kr



**Figure S1.** Dimensions of the lap shear specimens used in this study

**Table S1.** Dilution factor of DPETMP.

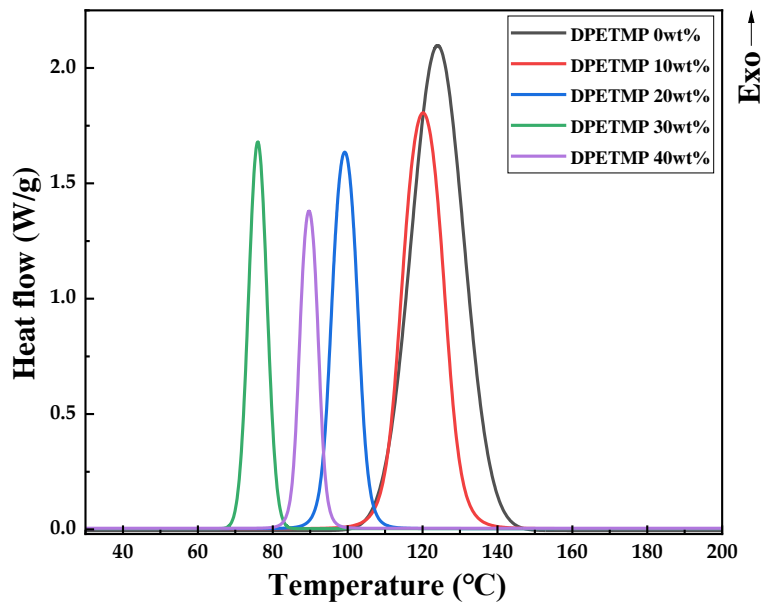
Judge	Calculation	Remarks	Dilution Factor
A	$A = \sqrt{(10)} = 5.447$	Least (Except)	$\sqrt[3]{(5.447 * 100 * 30)} = 25.42$
B	$B = 100$	→	
C	$C = \sqrt{(10)} = 5.447$	→	
D	$D = 30$	→	
E	$E = 300$	Maximum ( Except)	

**Table S2.** Dilution factor of TFPH.

Judge	Calculation	Remarks	Dilution Factor
A	$A = \sqrt{(3)} = 1.732$	Least (Except)	$\sqrt[3]{(1.732 * 30 * 10)} = 8.04$
B	$B = 100$	Maximum ( Except)	
C	$C = \sqrt{(3)} = 1.732$	→	
D	$D = 10$	→	
E	$E = 30$	→	

**Table S3.** Dilution factor of TFPM.

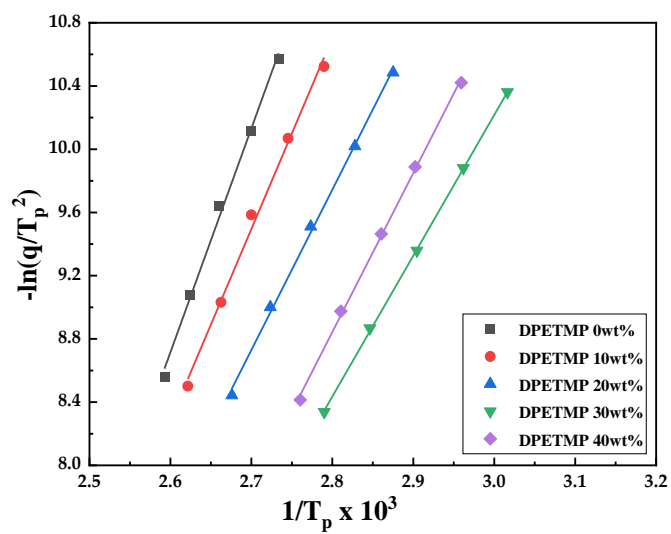
Judge	Calculation	Remarks	Dilution Factor
A	A= 100	Maximum ( Except)	$\sqrt[3]{(1.732 * 30 * 10)} = 8.04$
B	B = 10	→	
C	$C = \sqrt{(3)} = 1.732$	→	
D	$D = \sqrt{(3)} = 1.732$	Least (Except)	
E	E = 30	→	



**Figure S2.** DSC traces at 5°C/min for the cure of DGEBA with the 1-MI curing agent alone and in combination with various weight percentages of DPETMP.

**Table S4.** Initial temperature ( $T_{\text{Onset}}$ ), peak temperature ( $T_{\text{p}}$ ), and heat flow for each weight percentage of DPETMP.

Sample	T (°C)	Heating rate (°C/min)					$\Delta H$ (kJ/mol)
		5	10	15	20	30	
DPETMP 0wt%	$T_{\text{Onset}}$	98.10	104.21	110.28	114.29	122.21	412.63
	$T_{\text{Peak}}$	123.64	127.68	130.39	134.65	138.19	
	$T_{\text{endset}}$	150.55	154.53	157.89	161.22	165.16	
DPETMP 10wt%	$T_{\text{Onset}}$	95.28	100.21	106.17	112.98	118.43	353.08
	$T_{\text{Peak}}$	120.14	124.88	129.74	134.25	138.63	
	$T_{\text{endset}}$	143.60	149.33	154.18	160.66	166.91	
DPETMP 20wt%	$T_{\text{Onset}}$	82.26	87.11	94.16	101.23	109.76	263.51
	$T_{\text{Peak}}$	99.08	103.02	108.59	112.44	117.09	
	$T_{\text{endset}}$	116.02	122.49	128.12	136.37	143.81	
DPETMP 30wt%	$T_{\text{Onset}}$	63.02	70.08	77.29	84.56	92.07	229.75
	$T_{\text{Peak}}$	76.39	77.61	81.55	86.31	91.39	
	$T_{\text{endset}}$	83.63	92.36	99.47	106.12	112.04	
DPETMP 40wt%	$T_{\text{Onset}}$	79.92	87.88	95.11	102.52	108.17	185.15
	$T_{\text{Peak}}$	89.52	94.42	98.45	102.01	107.38	
	$T_{\text{endset}}$	102.59	106.99	113.68	118.13	125.69	



**Figure S3.** Plots of  $-\ln(q/T_p^2)$  vs.  $(1/T_p) \times 10^3$  by the Kissinger equation for the curing of DGEBA with the 1-MI curing agent alone and in combination with various weight percentages of DPETMP.

**Table S5.** Kinetic coefficients and calculated activation energies obtained from the Kissinger model as a function of the weight percentage content of DPETMP.

Sample	Kinetic factor	Heating rate (°C/min)					E <sub>a</sub> (kcal/mol)
		5	10	15	20	30	
DPETMP 0wt%	$(1/T_P) \times 10^3$	2.733	2.699	2.659	2.624	2.592	42.12
	$\ln (q/T_P^2)$	10.56	10.11	9.63	9.07	8.55	
DPETMP10wt%	$(1/T_P) \times 10^3$	2.789	2.745	2.712	2.662	2.621	40.15
	$\ln (q/T_P^2)$	10.52	10.06	9.58	9.03	8.53	
DPETMP 20wt%	$(1/T_P) \times 10^3$	2.875	2.827	2.773	2.723	2.675	36.36
	$\ln (q/T_P^2)$	10.48	10.01	9.51	9.18	8.44	
DPETMP 30wt%	$(1/T_P) \times 10^3$	3.016	2.961	2.904	2.846	2.791	29.12
	$\ln (q/T_P^2)$	10.36	9.88	9.35	8.86	8.33	
DPETMP40wt%	$(1/T_P) \times 10^3$	2.959	2.902	2.862	2.811	2.765	31.29
	$\ln (q/T_P^2)$	10.42	9.83	9.46	8.97	8.41	