Supporting Information

Synthesis and Properties of Shape-Stabilized Phase Change Materials Based on Poly(Triallyl Isocyanurate-Silicone)/*n*-Octadecane Composites

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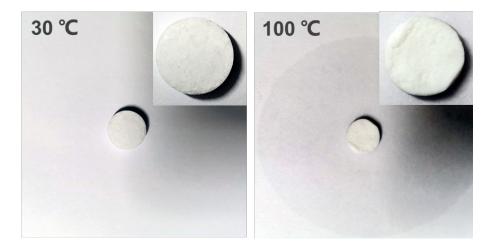


Figure S1. Macrographs of the TO composite during the thermal shape stability test.

Note: Preparation of the TAIC/*n*-octadecane (TO) composite

16 g TAIC and 16 g *n*-octadecane were mixed uniformly with stirring in a threeneck round bottomed flask. Then, BPO (2 % of the mixture weight) was added into the flask and the mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 30 min to obtain TAIC/*n*-octadecane composite.

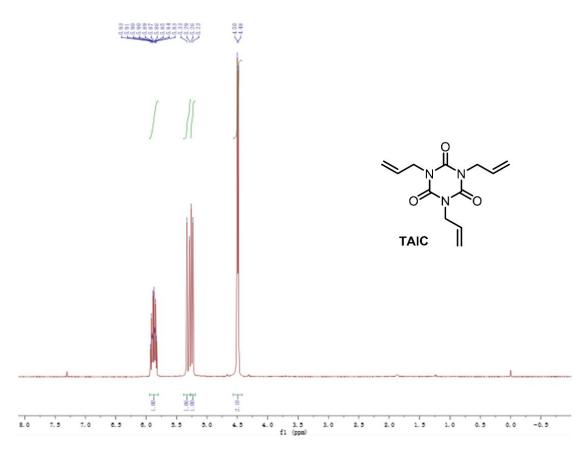


Figure S2. ¹H NMR spectrum of TAIC.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.88 (ddt, J = 17.0, 10.4, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.31 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

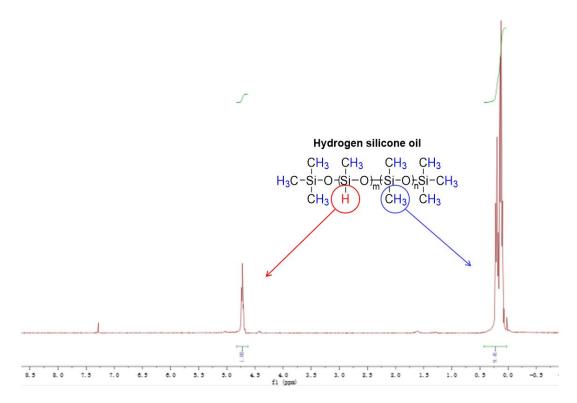


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of SO.

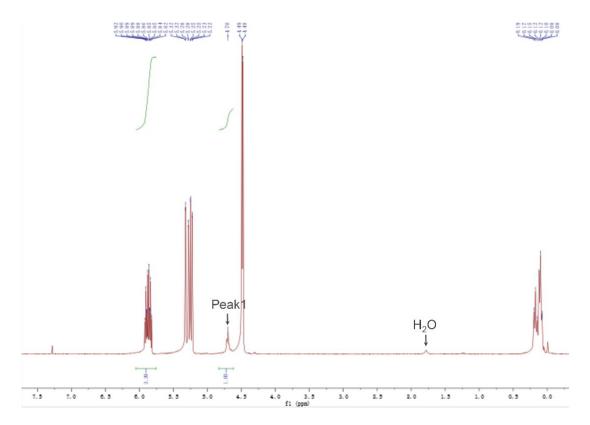


Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of TS-1.

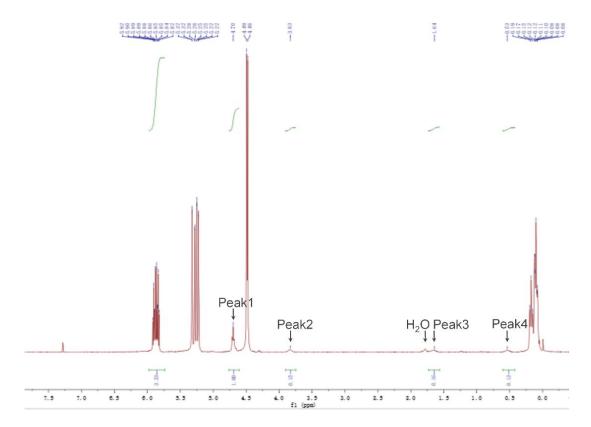


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of TS-2.

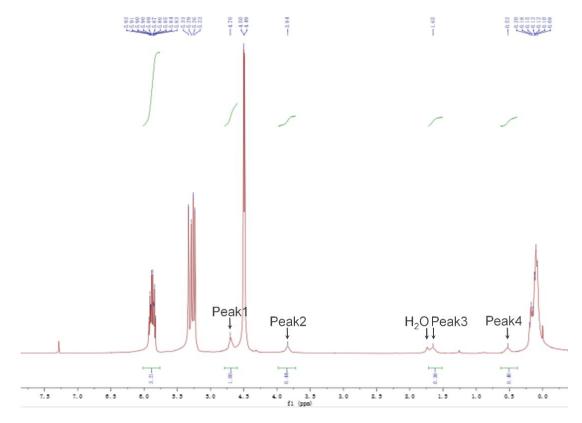


Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of TS-3.

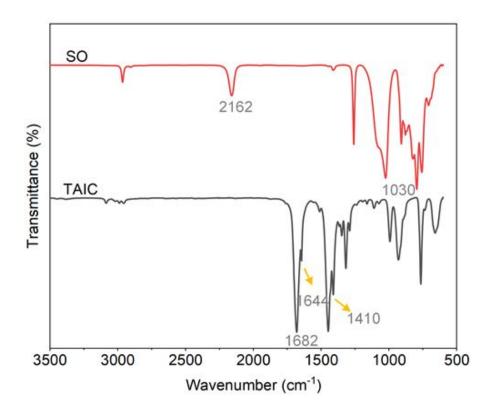


Figure S7. FT-IR spectra of SO and TAIC.

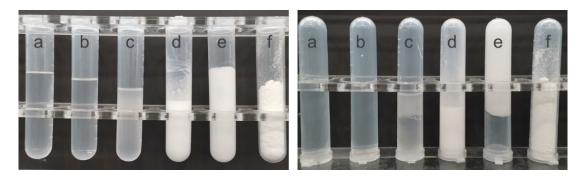


Figure S8. Macrographs of (a) TAIC, (b) SO, (c) TS-1, (d) TS-2, (e) TS-3 and (f) PTS at room temperature.

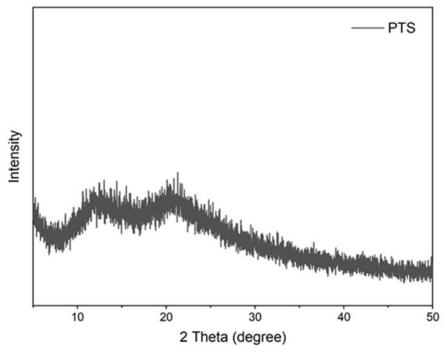


Figure S9. XRD pattern of PTS.

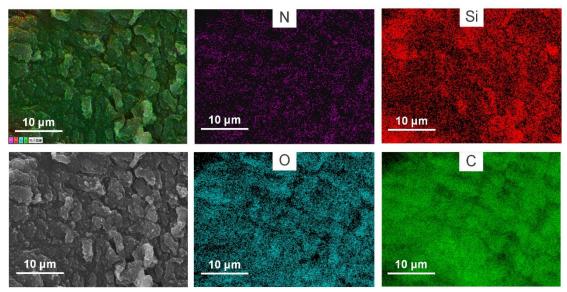


Figure S10. Element mappings of TSO-2.

Substance	Thermal Conductivity (W m ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	Reference
<i>n</i> -Octadecane	0.153	(33)
PTS	0.166	

 Table S1. Thermal Conductivity of PTS Skeleton and *n*-Octadecane