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Tyler J. Cuthbert, Jun Chen, Fraser P. Burns, Matthew G. Moffitt, and Jeremy E. Wulff

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Correction to “Thermally Crosslinked Functionalized Polydicyclopentadiene with a High T_g and Tunable Surface Energy”

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In determining the glass transition temperature (T_g) for our functionalized polydicyclopentadiene material, we were unfortunately misled by a calibration artifact associated with our DSC instrument, which caused us to report the incorrect value. We regret this error and would like to provide the correct DSC data and T_g here.

As shown in Figure 1, the true T_g value for our methyl ester-functionalized polydicyclopentadiene (polymer 6 in our original

(3) Le Gac, P. Y.; Choqueuse, D.; Paris, M.; Recher, G.; Zimmer, C.; Melot, D. Durability of Polydicyclopentadiene Under High Temperature, High Pressure and Seawater (Offshore Oil Production Conditions). *Polym. Degrad. Stab.* 2013, 98, 809–817.

(4) Vidavsky, Y.; Navon, Y.; Ginzburg, Y.; Gottlieb, M.; Lemcoff, N. G. Thermal Properties of Ruthenium Alkylidene-Polymerized Dicyclopentadiene. *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* 2015, 11, 1469–1474.

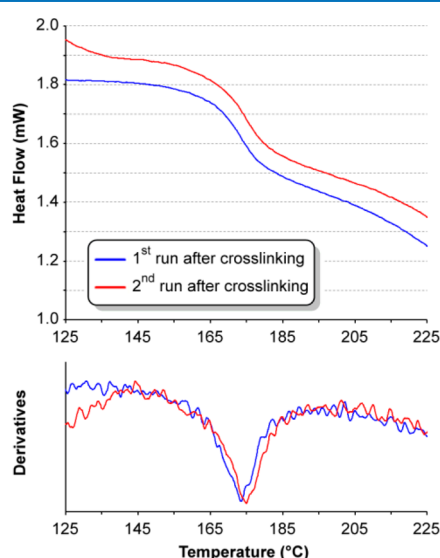


Figure 1. Corrected differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) data for crosslinked, methyl ester-functionalized polydicyclopentadiene. Data were collected using a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

paper¹) is 172 ± 3 °C (average data from 4 runs, acquired on two separate instruments). Although this is considerably lower than our earlier reported value, it remains the highest reported T_g for an unaged^{2–4} polydicyclopentadiene material. As such, our conclusions in the published paper remain valid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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REFERENCES

(1) Chen, J.; Burns, F. P.; Moffitt, M. G.; Wulff, J. E. Thermally Crosslinked Functionalized Polydicyclopentadiene with a High T_g and Tunable Surface Energy. *ACS Omega* 2016, 1, 532–540.

(2) Extensive aging of unmodified polydicyclopentadiene at high temperature is well-known to increase the T_g from a starting value of ~155–165 °C up to > 200 °C. For further information, see references 3 and 4.

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