

Supporting Information

Molecular Dynamics Study of Natural Rubber-Fullerene Composites: Connecting Microscopic Properties to Macroscopic Behavior

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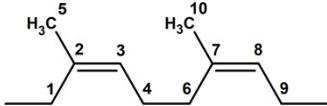
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1. Structure and interaction parameter

The united atom force field of cis-1,4-polyisoprene was taken from the existing literatures¹⁻⁴.

The details of structure, bonded- and non-bonded-interactions are provided in Table S1.

Table S1: United atom force field of *cis*-PI

 <i>cis</i> -1,4-polyisoprene		
Atom type		
1	CH2	
2	CH0	
3	CH1	
4	CH2	
5	CH3	
Bonded interaction		
Rigid bond	k_b (kJmol ⁻¹ nm ⁻⁴)	b_0 (nm)
1-2	5.43×10^6	0.151
2-3	1.08×10^7	0.134
2-5	5.43×10^6	0.151
3-4	5.43×10^6	0.151
4-6	5.43×10^6	0.153
Angle bending	k_θ (kJmol ⁻¹ rad ⁻²)	θ_0 (deg)
1-2-3	374.0	125.9
2-3-4	374.0	125.9
3-4-6	481.16	111.65
5-2-3	374.0	125.9
4-6-7	481.16	111.65
Torsions	k_n (n=1,...,6) (kJmol ⁻¹)	
4-6-7-8	3.598	-0.167
2-3-4-6	3.598	-0.167
3-4-6-7	-4.142	-2.594
Improper dihedral	k_ϕ (kJmol ⁻¹ rad ⁻²)	ϕ_0 (deg)
1-2-3-4	160	0
5-2-3-4	160	180
Non-bonded interaction: Lennard-Jones potential		
	C6	C12
CH0	CH0	0.00252
CH0	CH1	0.00252
CH0	CH2	0.00505
CH0	CH3	0.00750
CH1	CH1	0.00252
CH1	CH2	0.00505
CH1	CH3	0.00750
CH2	CH2	0.00650
CH2	CH3	0.01012
CH3	CH3	0.01573

2. System setup and stability

Table S2: Number of molecules and the simulation time

[C ₆₀]	Number of C ₆₀ molecule	Number of <i>cis</i> - PI chain	Simulation time (μs)
0	0	200	7.0
0.5	3	200	5.0
1	5	200	5.0
2	11	200	5.0
4	21	200	5.0
6	32	200	5.0
8	43	200	5.0
16	85	200	5.0
32	171	200	8.3
64	341	200	6.6

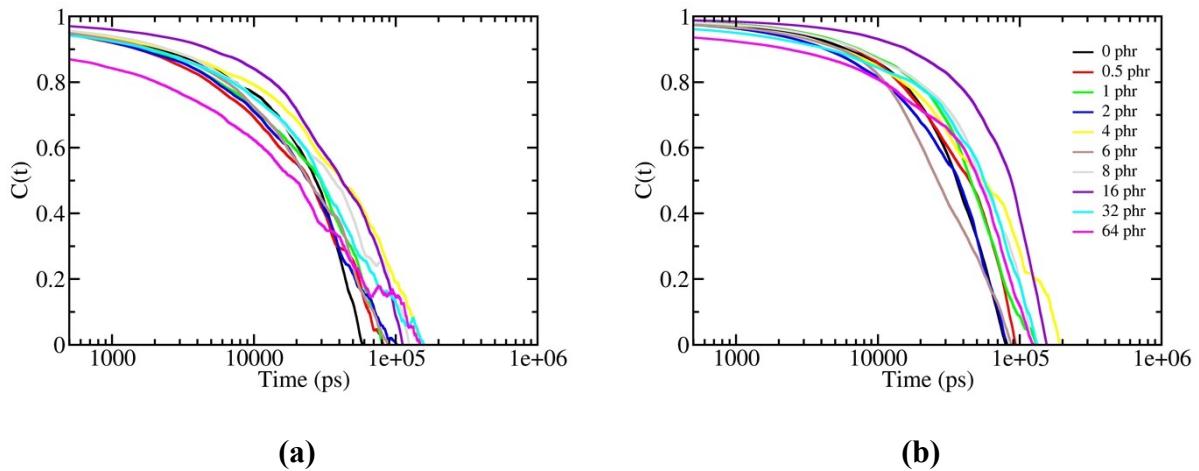


Figure S1: Autocorrelations of rubber chains (a) R_0 and (b) R_g are determined by

$C(t) = \langle R(\xi)R(\xi + t) \rangle_{\xi}$, where ξ is the time origin and $\langle \rangle$ is the average over ξ ^{5,6}.

Table S3: Autocorrelation relaxation time of R_0 and R_g

[C60]	Autocorrelation relaxation time (ns)	
	R_0	R_g
0	58	79
0.5	81	93
1	80	132
2	101	81
4	144	191
6	87	87
8	123	121
16	111	154
32	157	133
64	149	125

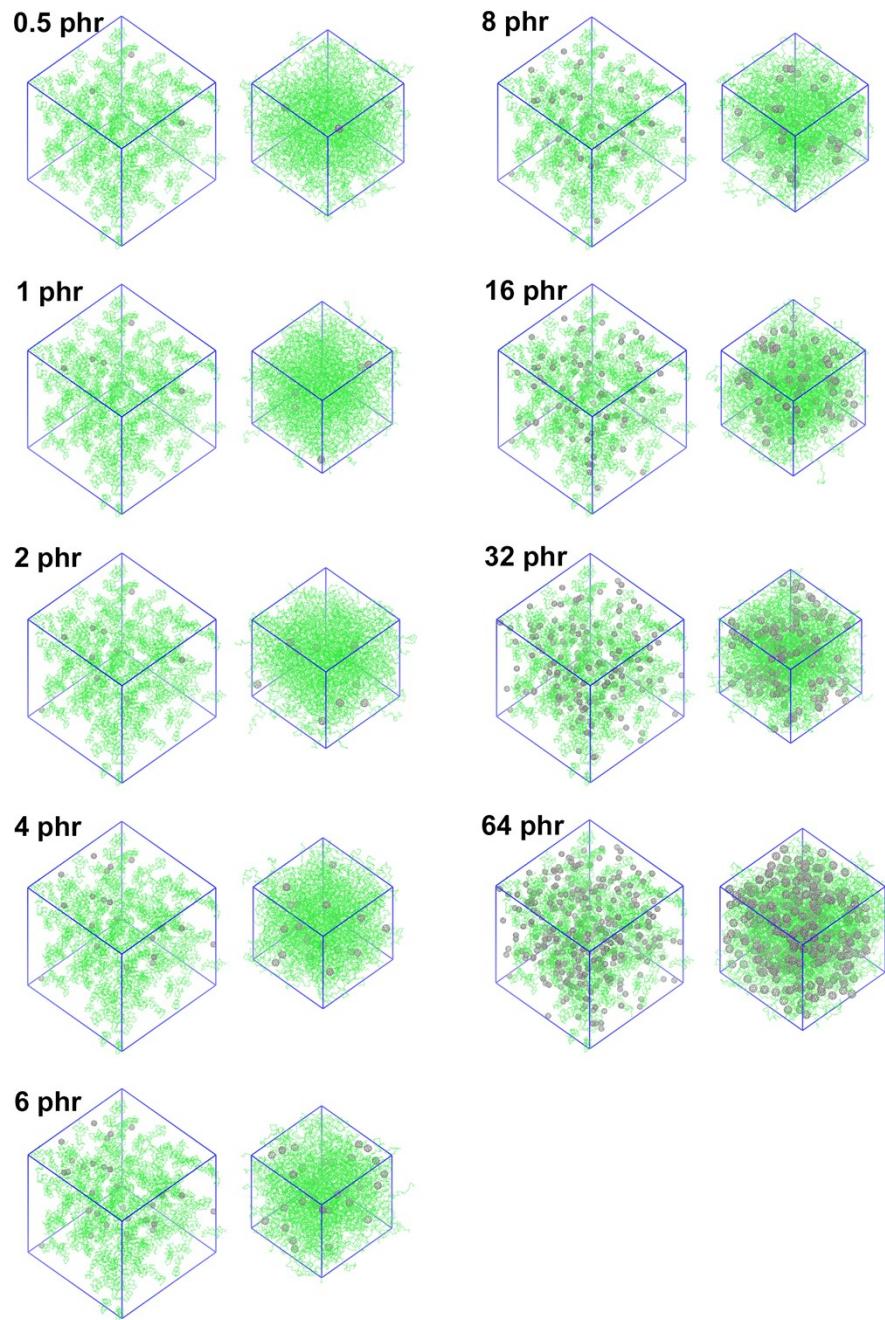


Figure S2: The initial structure of each simulation system; the C₆₀ molecules and *cis*-PI chains are initially random added in the simulation box (left) comparing to their final structure (right).

3. Force field testing

Table S4: Comparison of the structural and bulk properties of *cis*-PI in melts at 300 K to the previous studies.

Properties	Simulation*	Refs.	Simulation details
<i>cis</i>-PI in melts (200 chains PI, DP of PI=32)			
density (kg/m ³)	853.9±1.6 825 ^{b2, 3} 840 ^{b8} 885.1±0.2 ^{b6}	910 ^{a7} 	DP of PI=20, united-atoms at 413 K DP of PI=24, all-atoms at 413 K DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar
<R ₀ ² > (nm ²)	12.85±0.41	14.10 ± 0.20 ^{b6}	DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar
<R _g ² > (nm ²)	2.07±0.04	2.28 ± 0.5 ^{b6}	DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar
<R ₀ ² >/<R _g ² >	6.20	6.18 ^{b6}	DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar
Bulk modulus (GPa)	1.37±0.02	2.020 ^{a6, 9} , 1.95 ^{b6} ,	DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar
Thermal expansion (10 ⁻⁴ ·K ⁻¹)	7.80±0.15	6.1 ^{a 6, 10, 11} , 6.6 ^{b 6}	DP of PI=32, united-atom at 298 K and 1 bar

* average from the last 1000 ns of current simulations

^aexperiment, ^b simulations

4. Mean Square Displacement (MSD)

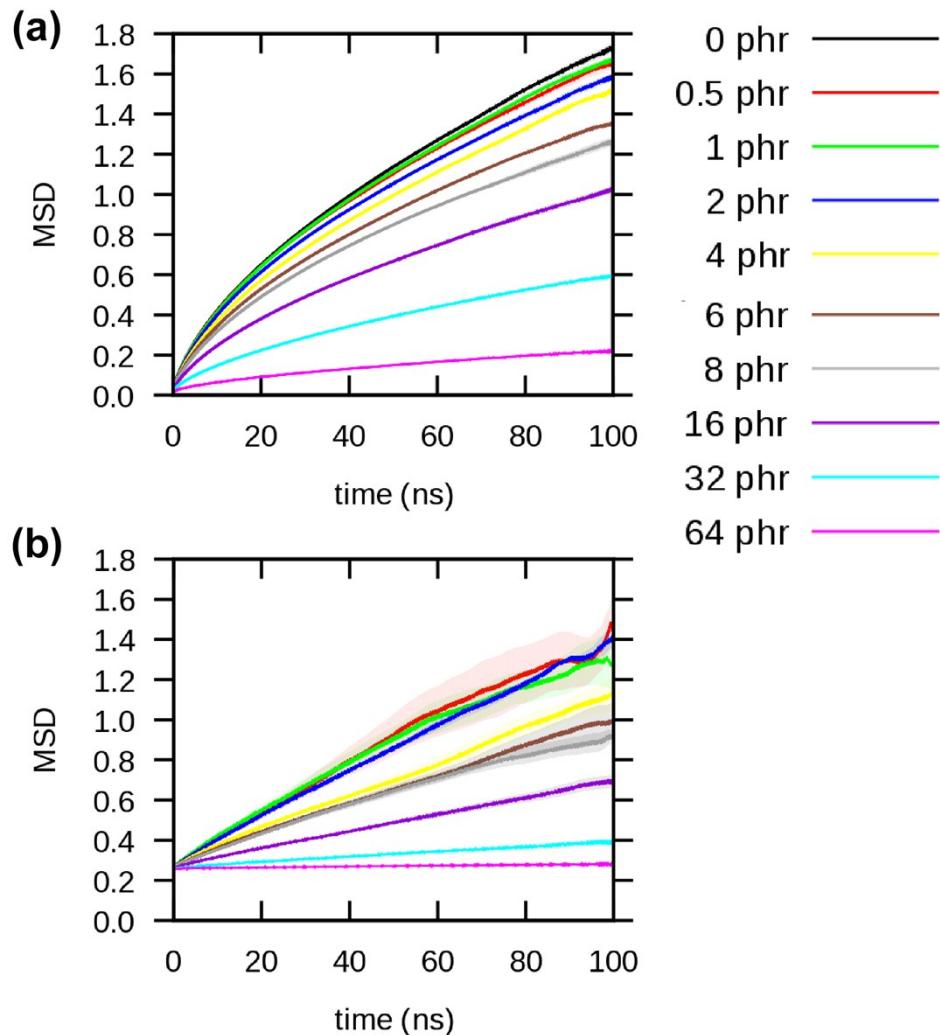


Figure S3: The mean squared displacement (MSD), Eq 6. in the main text, (a) *cis*-PI and (b) C60 is determined by the deviation of the position of a molecule with respect to a reference position over time, $\langle r^2 \rangle$. The standard deviation is used for error estimate.

References

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