## Designing Temperature-Memory Effects in Semicrystalline Polyurethane

## Nikolaus Mirtschin and Thorsten Pretsch\*

BAM Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Division 6.5, Polymers in Life Science and Nanotechnology, Unter den Eichen 87, 12205 Berlin, Germany phone: +49 30 8104 3804; fax: +49 30 8104 1617; e-mail address: thorsten.pretsch@bam.de

## **ESI Figures and Figure Captions**



ESI Fig. 1: Programming and shape-memory properties under stress-free recovery conditions for tensile bars (DIN EN ISO 527-2:1996) made of Desmopan DP 2795A SMP. The individual programming steps included heating from 23 to 60 °C, tensile deformation in which a maximum strain of 100% was applied, cooling to -20 °C and unloading. To induce the shape-memory effect, the specimen was heated to 80 °C with a rate of 3 °C min<sup>-1</sup>.

As a result of programming, 97% of the applied strain could be fixed. It can be seen that the specimen started shape recovering at about 37 °C. At the end of the recovery process, a strain of 23% was recorded.



ESI Fig. 2: WAXS diffractograms of pristine PEU recorded at 10 and 60 °C.



ESI Fig. 3: Strain and stress at yield for PEU at different deformation temperatures, depending on the applied strain rate ( $\varepsilon' = 1 \% \min^{-1}$  and  $3 \times 10^4 \% \min^{-1}$ ). The associated experimental data was taken from Fig. 2b. The size of the symbols was larger than the calculated errors.



ESI Fig. 4: Stress recorded after keeping PEU for 5 min at  $T_d$ , depending on the applied strain rate. The size of the symbols was larger than the calculated errors.



ESI Fig. 5: WAXS diffractograms of programmed PEU ( $T_d = 10 \text{ °C}$ ,  $\varepsilon' = 1 \text{ % min}^{-1}$  and 3 × 10<sup>4</sup> % min}^{-1}) recorded at 10 °C.



ESI Fig. 6: Temperature dependence of strain and stress at yield for PEU ( $\varepsilon' = 3 \times 10^2 \%$  min<sup>-1</sup>). The associated experimental data was taken from Fig. 6b. The symbol size was larger than the calculated errors.



ESI Fig. 7: Residual stress before unloading of PEU at  $T_d$ , depending on temperature holding time after deformation. The size of symbols was larger than the calculated errors.



ESI Fig. 8: WAXS diffractograms of programmed PEU ( $\varepsilon' = 3 \times 10^2 \% \text{ min}^{-1}$ ) recorded at 10 °C. Influence of temperature holding time  $t_h$  for  $T_d = 10$  °C (a) and 40 °C (b).