

Supporting Information

Tuning the structure and mechanical property of polymer nanocomposites
by employing anisotropic nanoparticles as netpoints

Zijian Zheng^{1, 2}, Fanzhu Li^{1, 2}, Hongji Liu^{1, 2}, Jianxiang Shen⁵, Jun Liu^{1, 2, 3*},

Youping Wu^{1, 2, 3*}, Liqun Zhang^{1, 2, 3, 4}, Wenchuan Wang⁴

¹Key Laboratory of Beijing City on Preparation and Processing of Novel Polymer
Materials, People's Republic of China

²Beijing Engineering Research Center of Advanced Elastomers, People's Republic of
China

³Engineering Research Center of Elastomer Materials on Energy Conservation and
Resources, Ministry of Education, PRC

⁴State Key Laboratory of Organic-Inorganic Composites, Beijing University of
Chemical Technology, 100029 Beijing, People's Republic of China

⁵College of Materials and Textile Engineering, Jiaying University, Jiaying 314001, P.
R. China

*)Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed. Electronic addresses: liujun@mail.buct.edu.cn
or wuyp@mail.buct.edu.cn

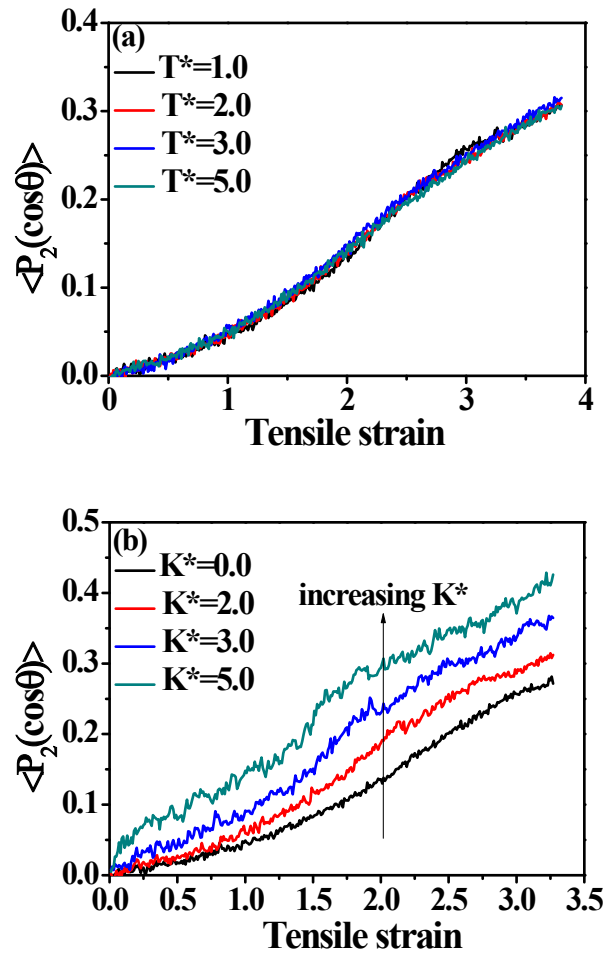


Fig. S1 The bond orientation of polymer chains as a function of the strain for (a) various temperatures and (b) various bending energy.

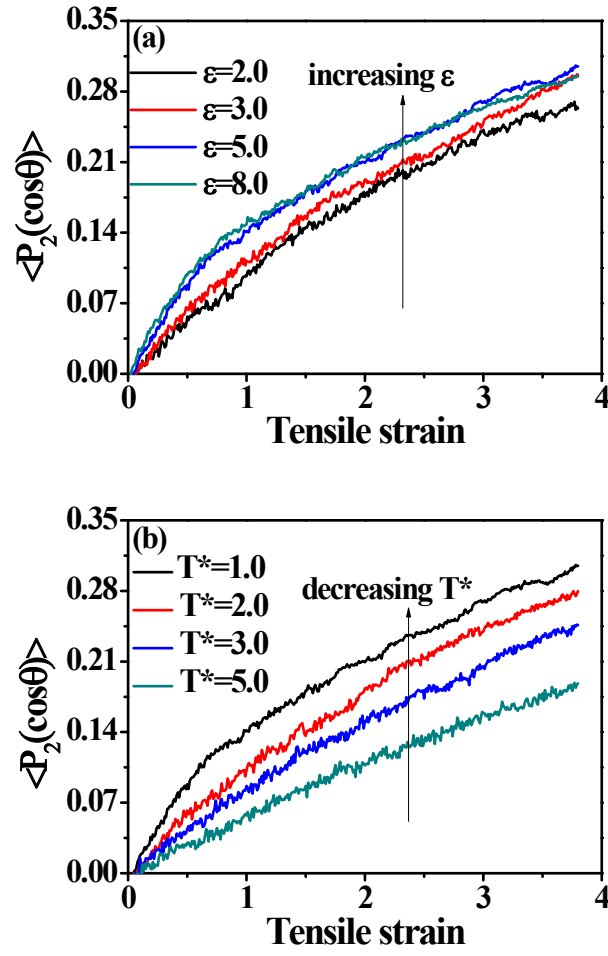


Fig. S2 The bond orientation of polymer chains as a function of the strain for (a) various interfacial interaction energy (b) different temperatures. We fix the reduced temperature $T^*=1.0$ when varying the interfacial interaction strength, and we fix the interfacial interaction strength $\epsilon=5.0$ when changing the temperature. Note that there exist 300 polymer chains, each contains 46 beads. The mass fraction of the carbon nanotubes is equal to 8.5%.

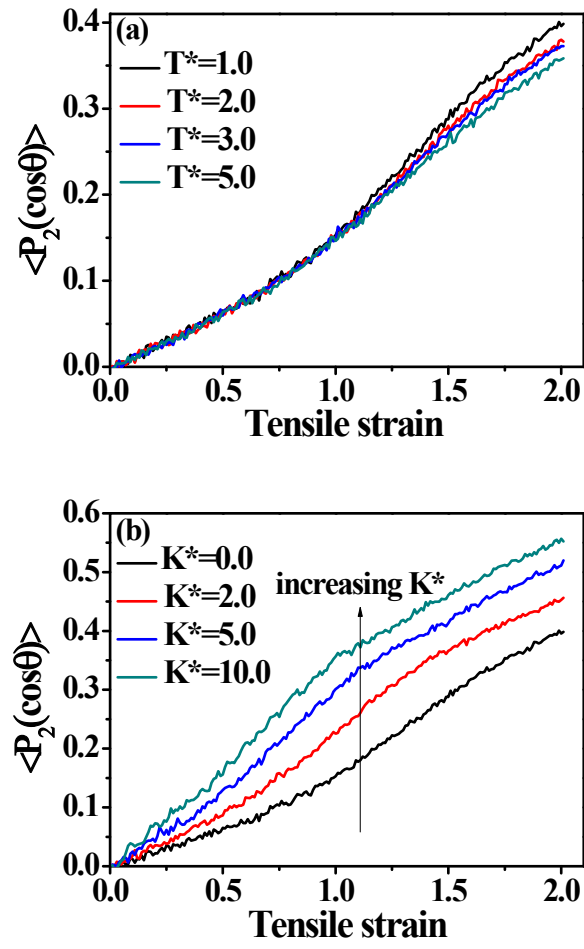


Fig. S3 The bond orientation of polymer chains as a function of the strain for (a) various temperatures and (b) various bending energy.

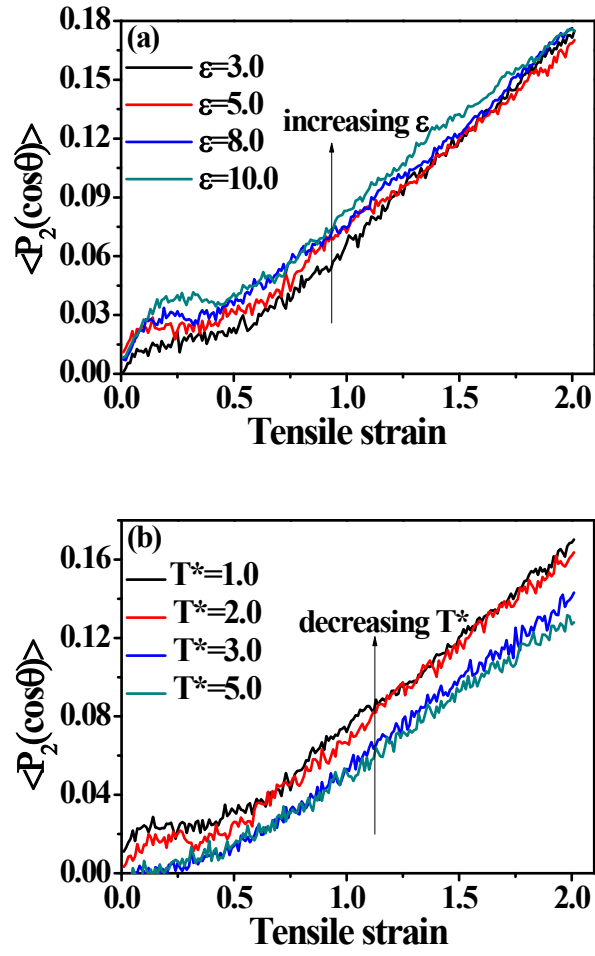


Fig. S4 The bond orientation of polymer chains as a function of the strain for (a) various interfacial interaction energy and (b) different temperature. We fix the reduced temperature $T^*=1.0$ when varying the interfacial interaction strength, and we fix the interfacial interaction strength $\epsilon=5.0$ when changing the temperature.