

Supporting Information

Interpenetrating Poly(urethane-urea)-Polydimethylsiloxane Networks Designed as Active Elements in Electromechanical Transducers

By *Codrin Tugui, Stelian Vlad, Mihail Iacob, Cristian-Dragos Varganici, Lucia Pricop and Maria Cazacu*

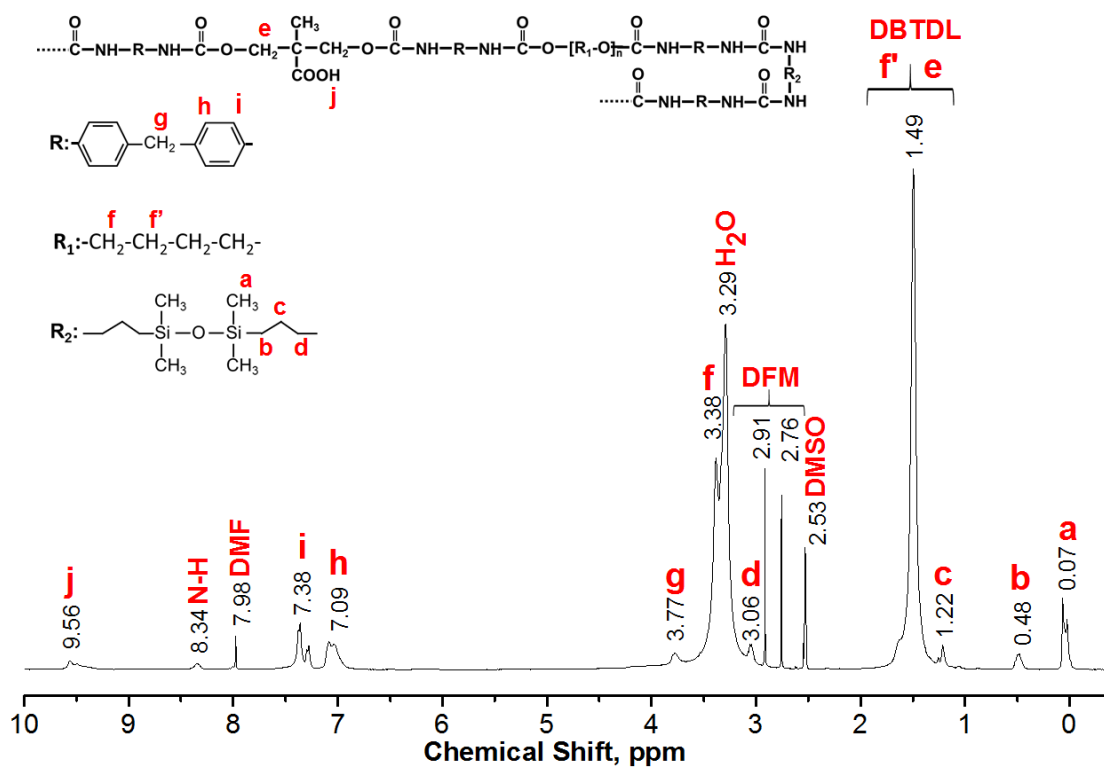


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of poly(urethane-urea-siloxane), PUUS.

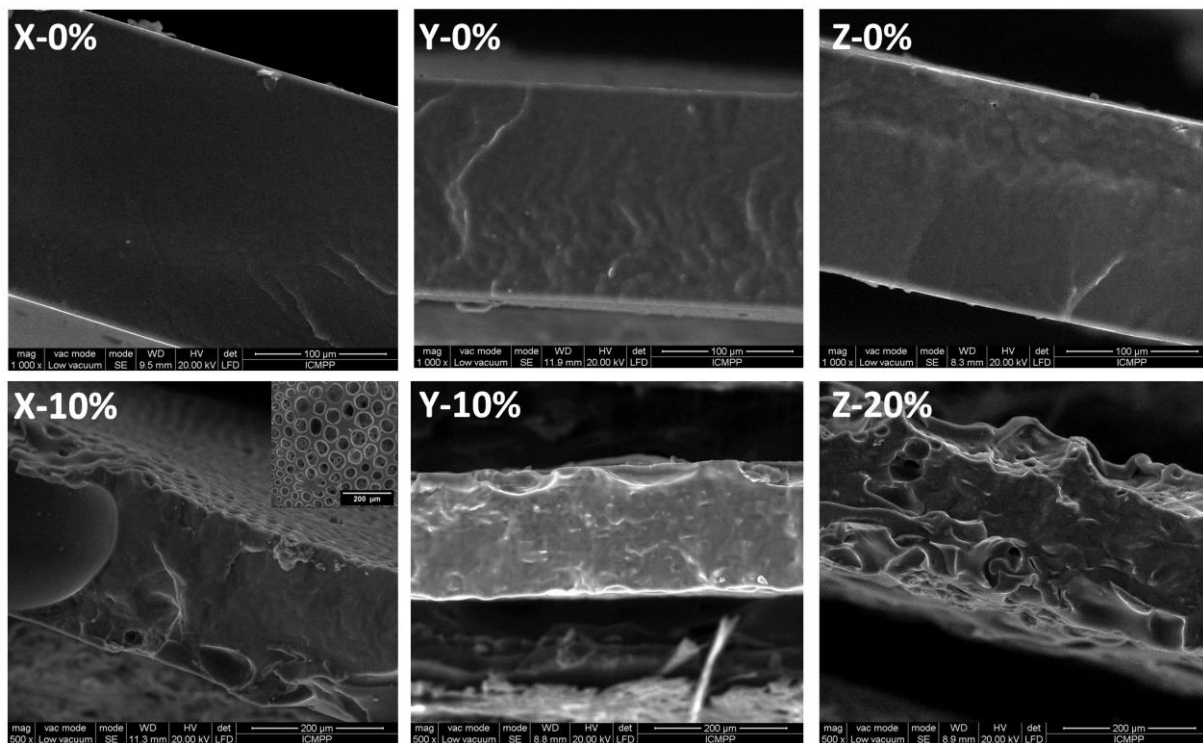


Figure S2. Cross-section SEM images.

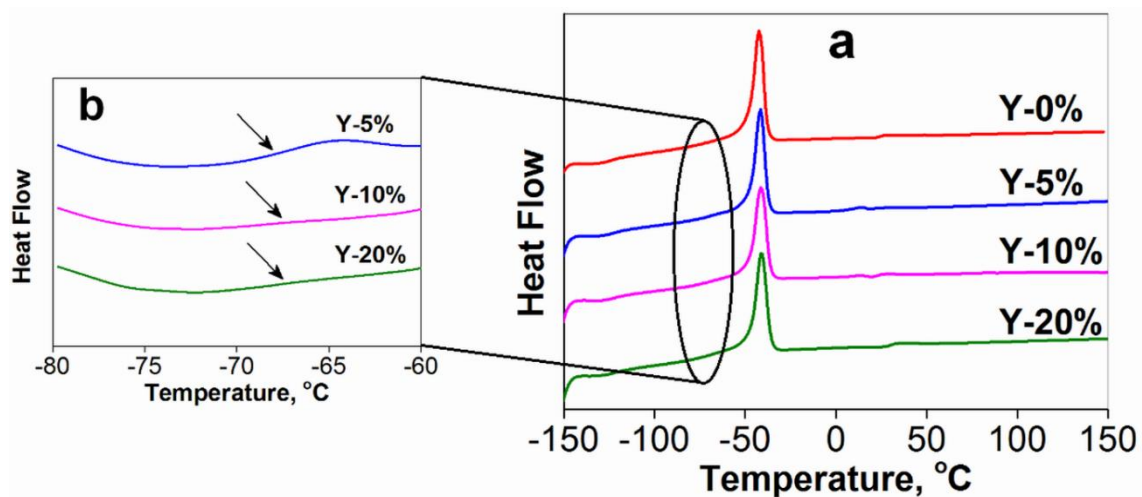


Figure S3. DSC curves of series Y networks (a) and corresponding Tg domains zoom (b).

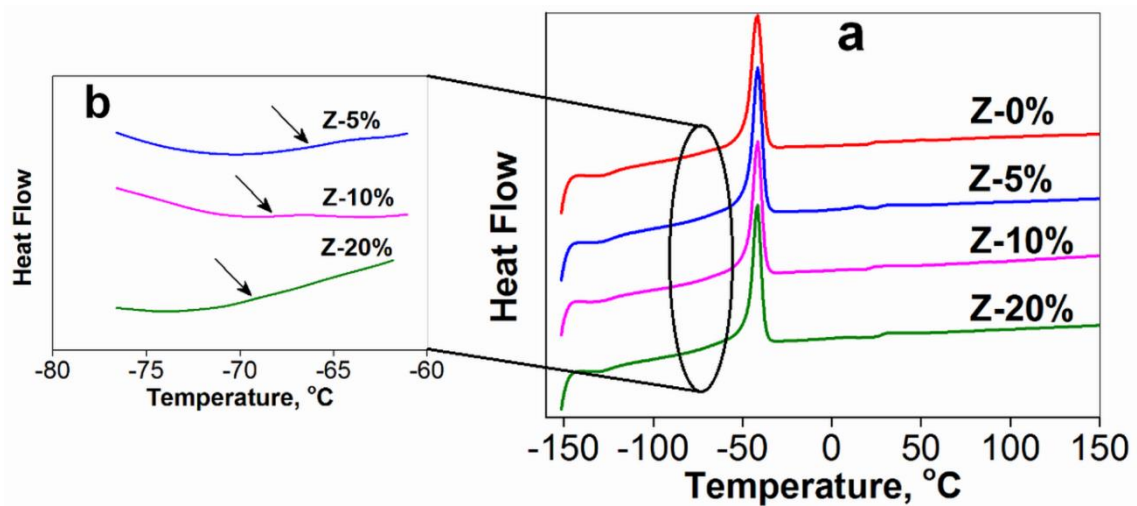


Figure S4. DSC curves of series Z networks (a) and corresponding Tg domains zoom (b).

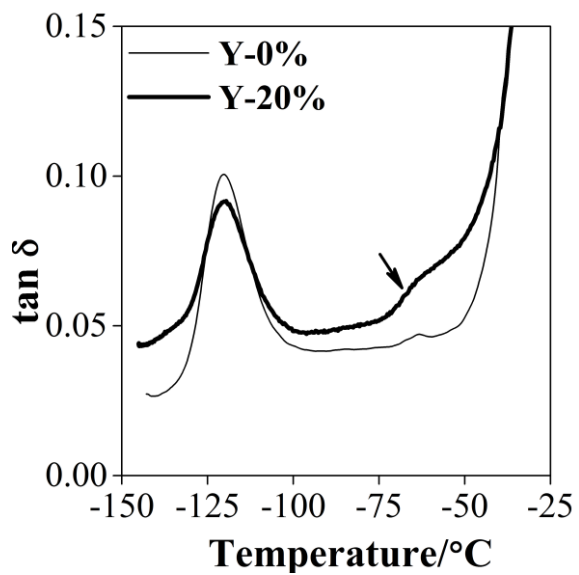


Figure S5. Temperature dependence of the loss factor for samples Y-0% and Y-20% at 1 Hz.

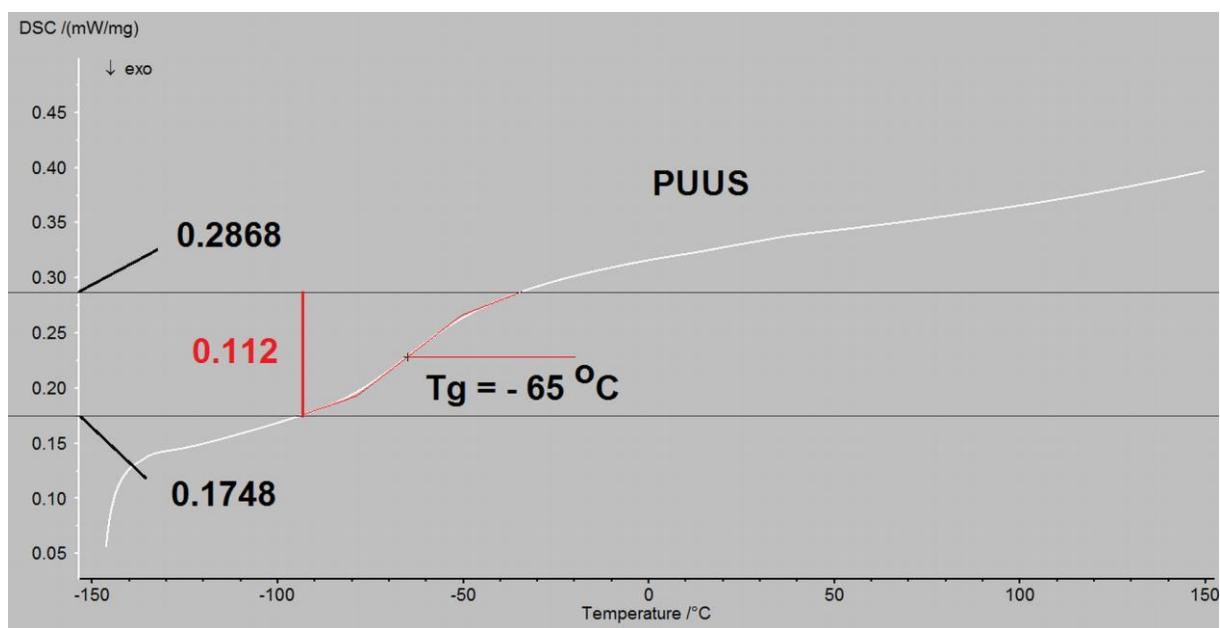


Figure S6. DSC curve of pure PUUS with zoomed Tg domain on heat flow axis.

Table 1S. The parameters estimated on the basis of water vapor sorption-desorption isotherms

Sample	Sorption Capacity, wt% d.b. ^a
PUUS	2.88
Y-0%	0.65
Y-5%	0.76
Y-10%	0.89
Y-20%	1.29

^adry basis

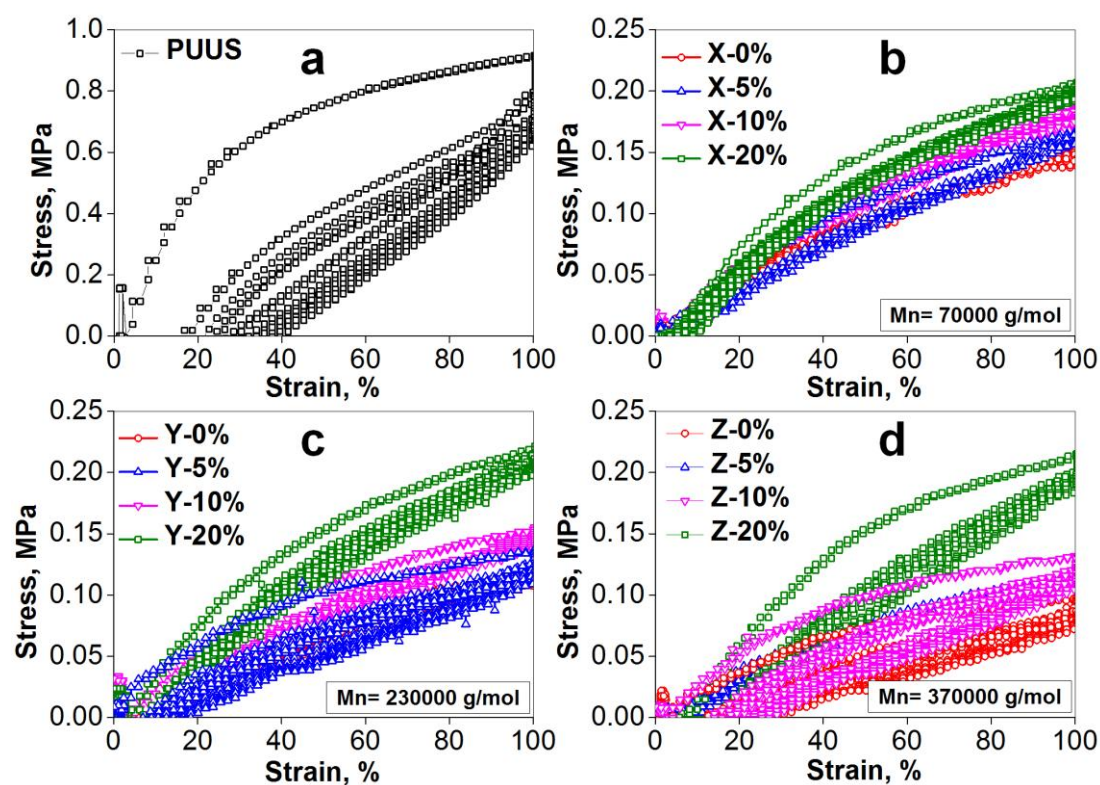


Figure S7. Cyclic stress-strain curves at 100% strain for: a- simple PUUS; b, c, d – the three IPN series.

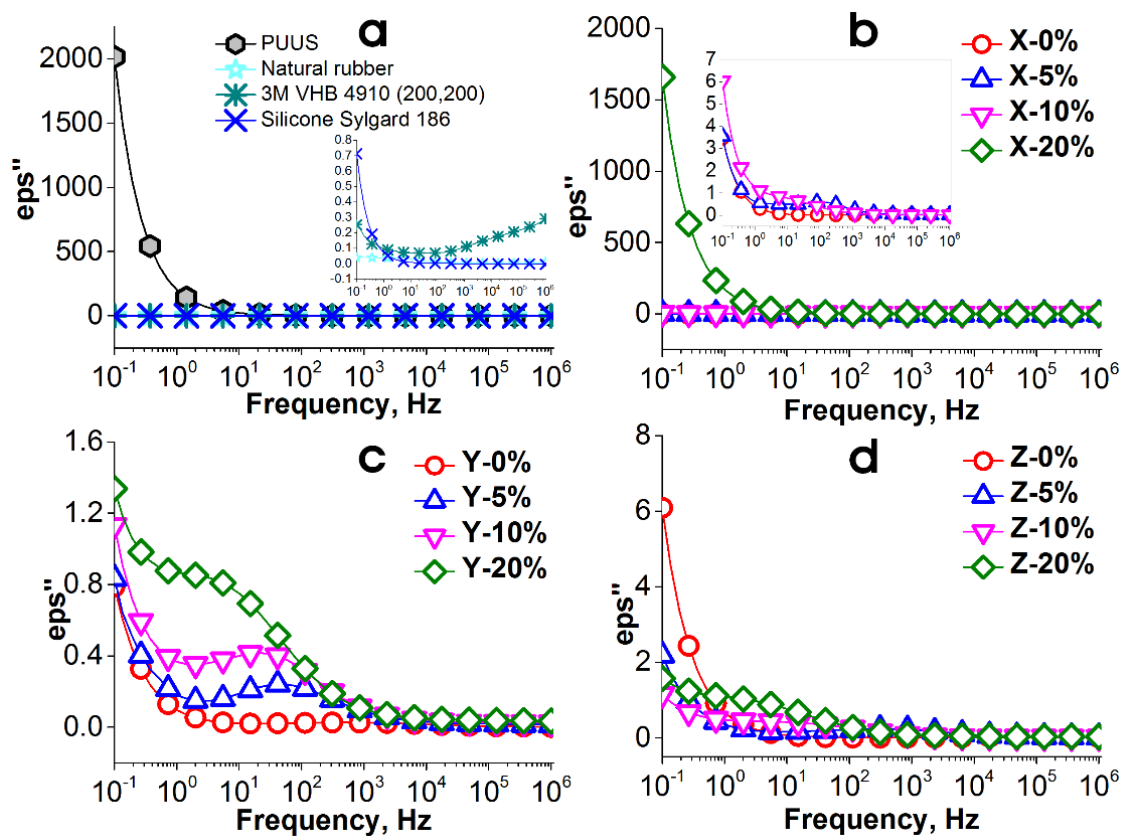


Figure S8. Dielectric loss in dependence on frequency.

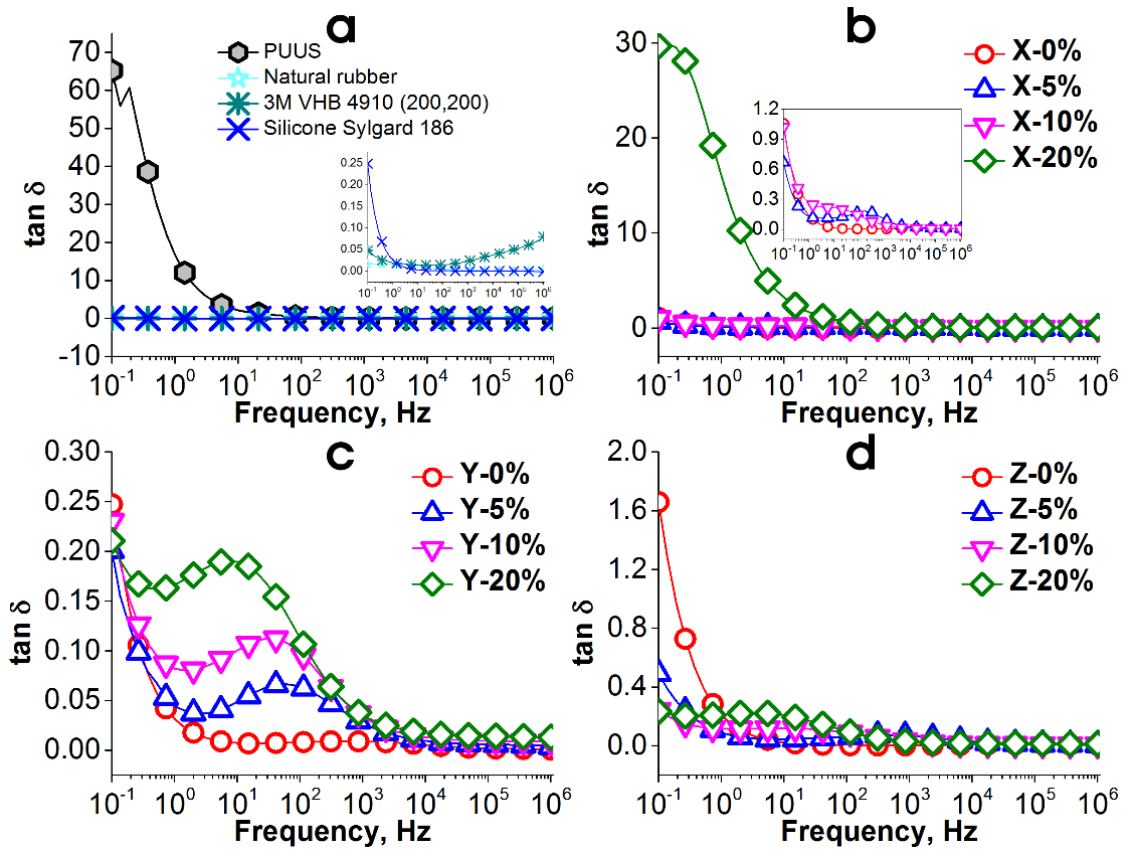


Figure S9. The dependence of $\tan \delta$ ($\tan \delta = \epsilon'' / \epsilon'$) on the frequency.