

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Thermal hysteresis of stress and strain in spin-crossover@polymer composites: towards a rational design of actuator devices

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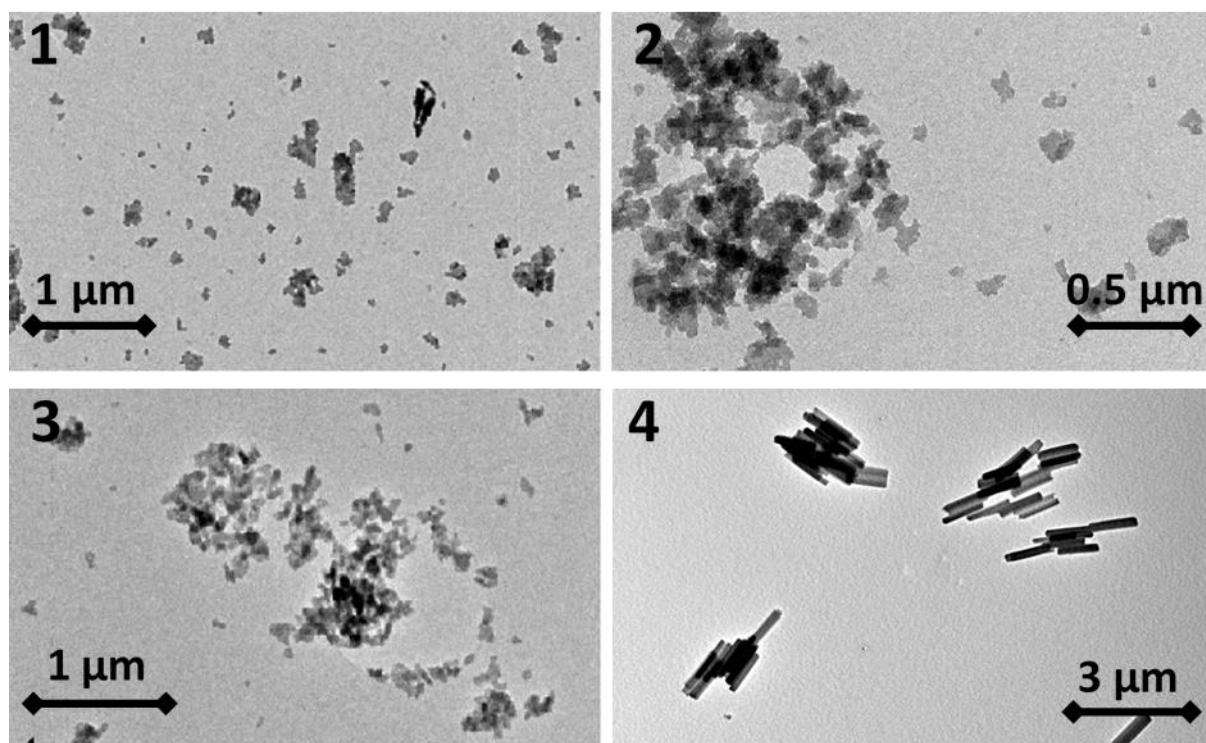


Fig. S1. Representative TEM images of the spin-crossover particles (1-4) used in the composites

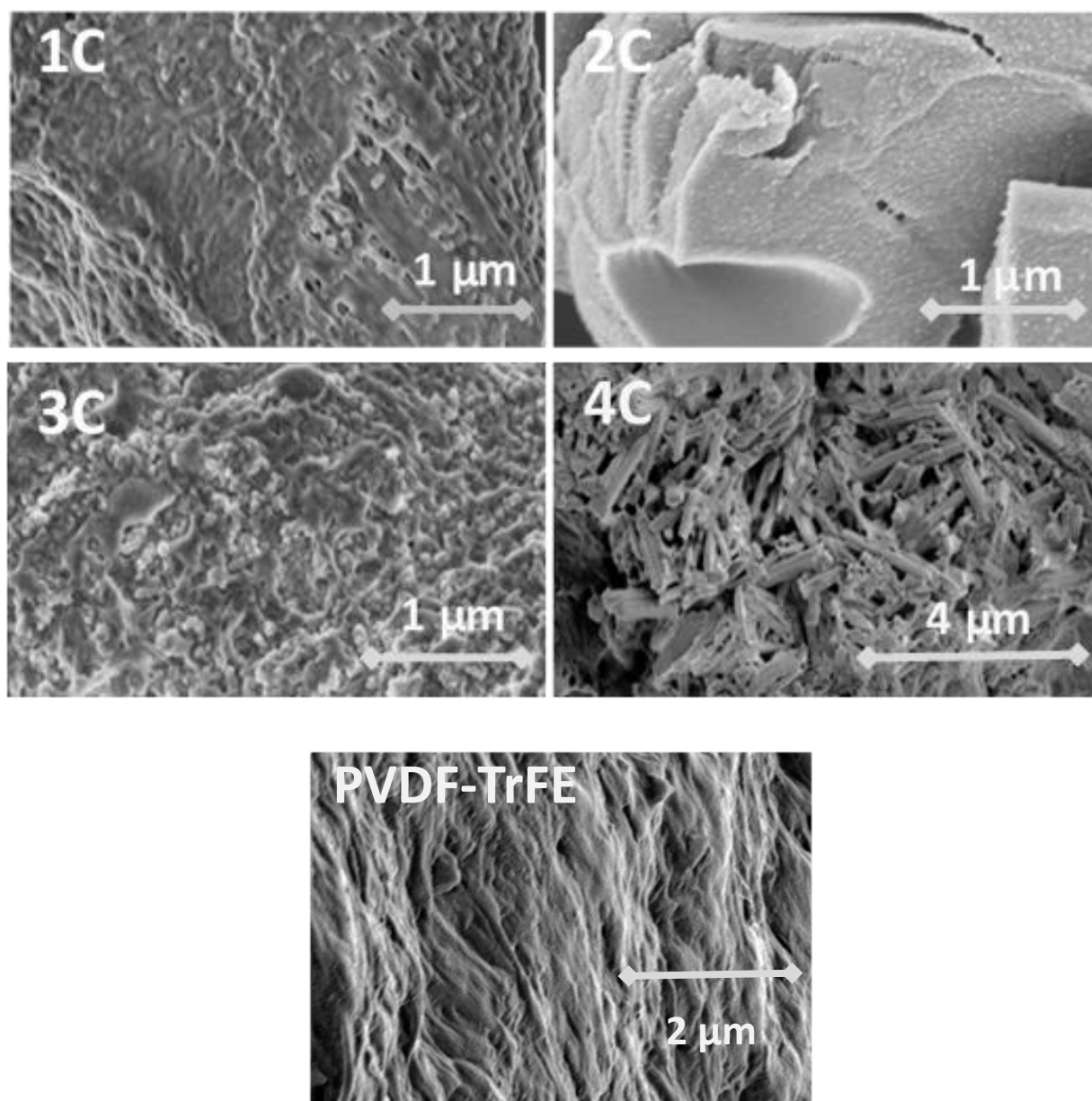


Fig. S2. Representative SEM images of the composite cross-sections (1C-4C) and that of the pure copolymer.

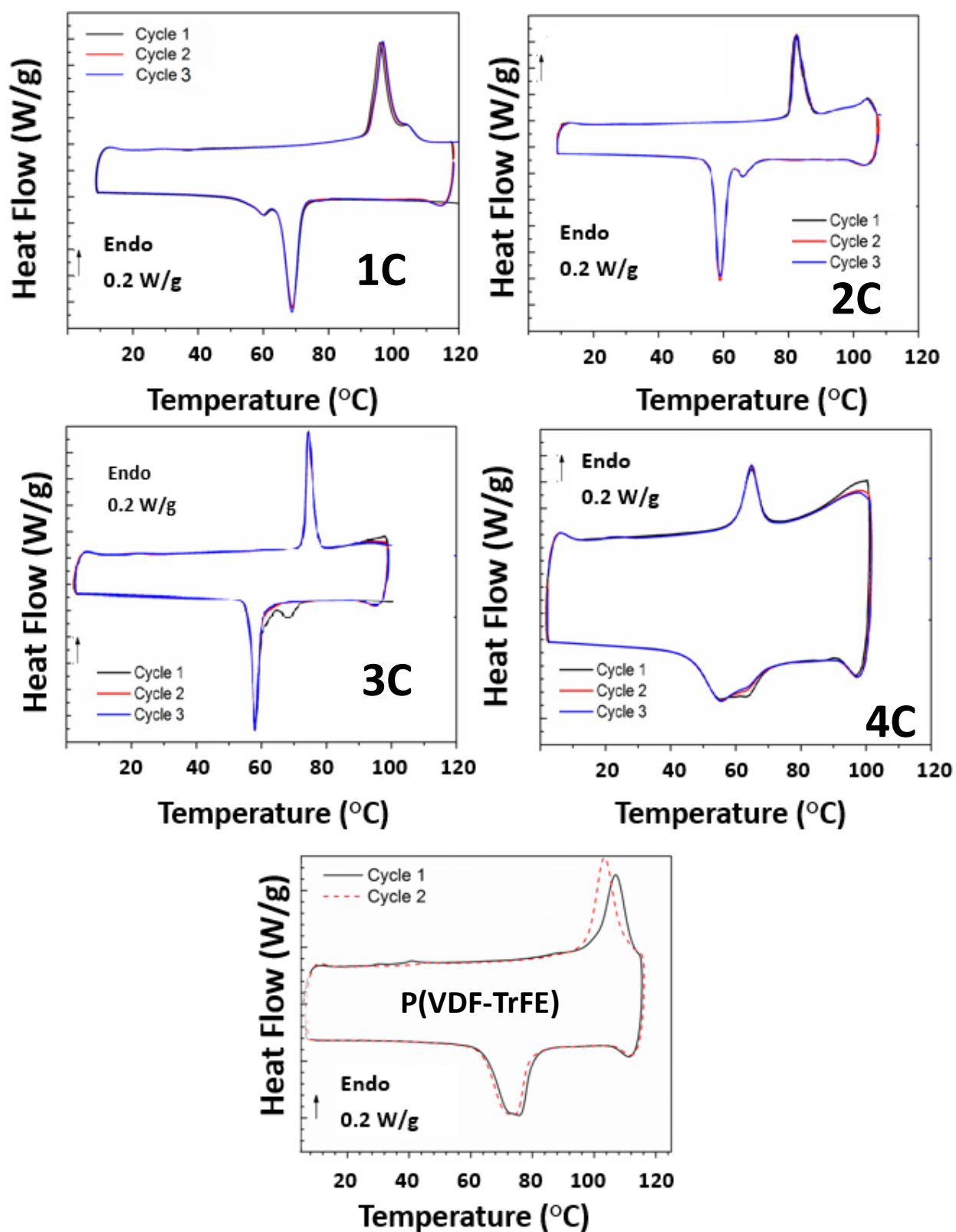


Fig. S3. DSC thermograms of the composites (1C-4C) and that of the pure copolymer recorded for three successive heating-cooling cycles (two for the pure copolymer).

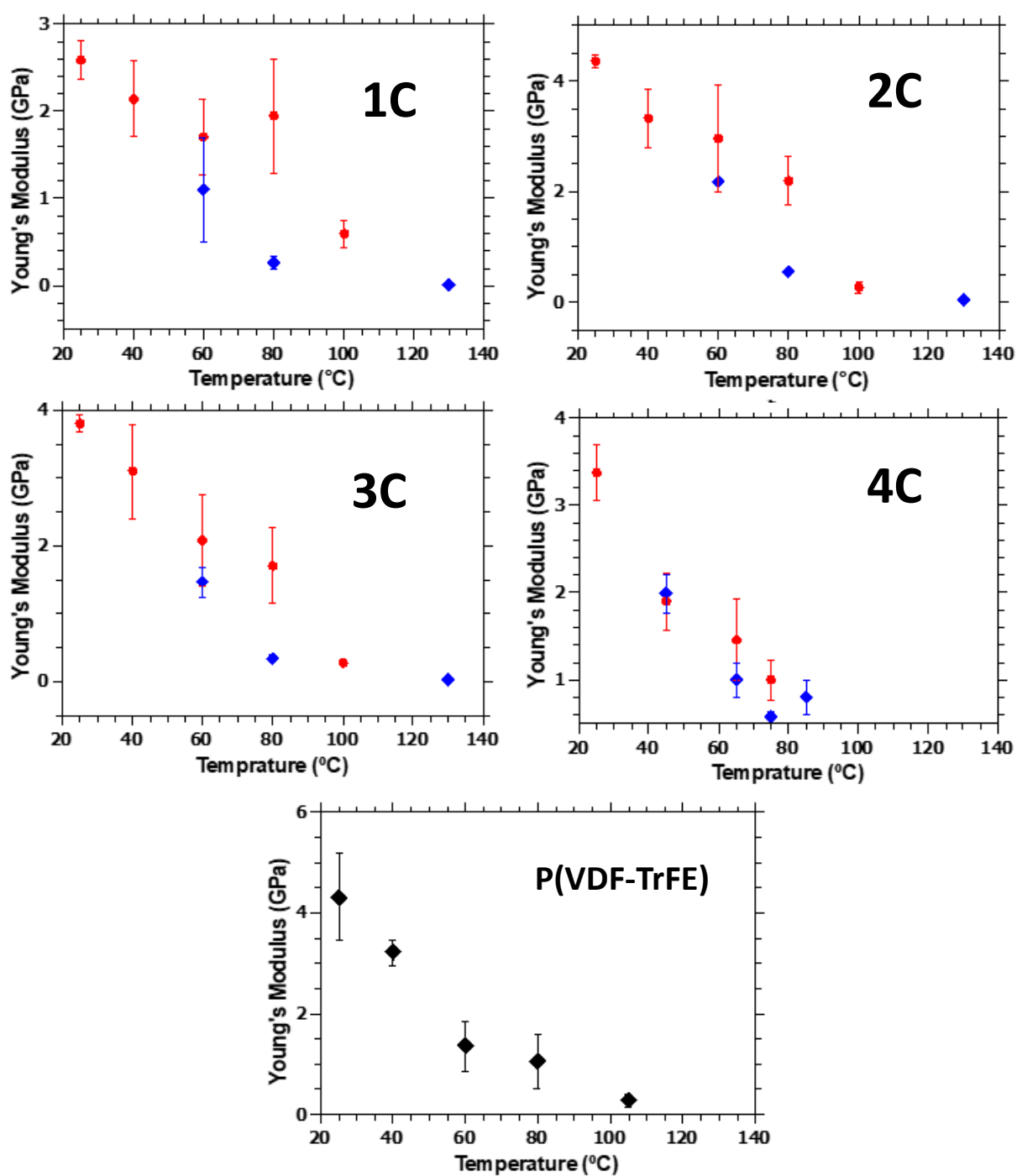


Fig. S4. Young's modulus of the composites (1C-4C) and that of the pure copolymer measured at different temperatures on heating (red) and cooling (blue).

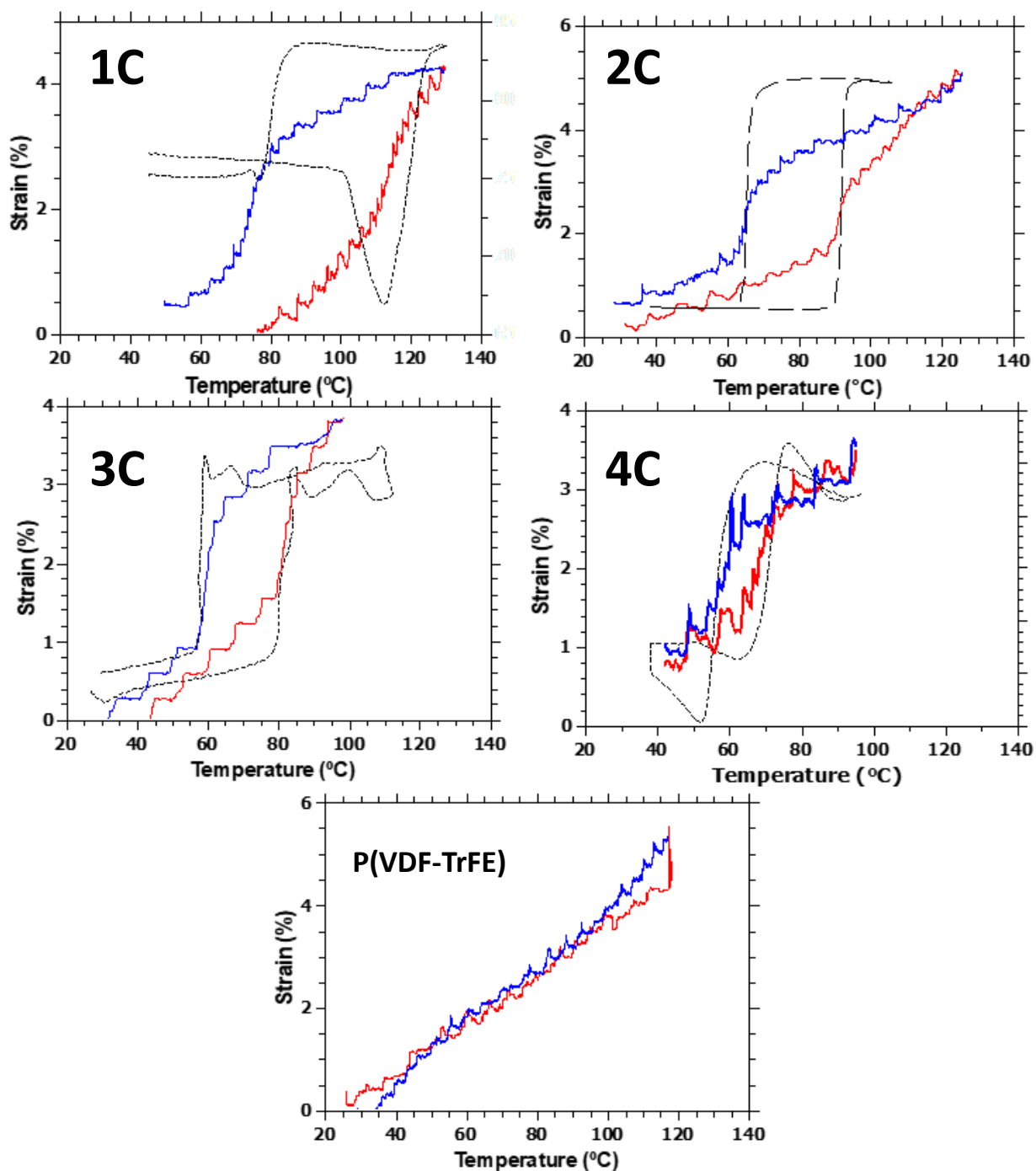


Fig. S5. Representative strain vs. temperature curves of the composites (**1C-4C**) and that of the pure copolymer measured on heating (red) and cooling (blue) under a constant uniaxial tensile force. The dotted lines corresponds to a simultaneous optical reflectivity tracking (arb. units) of the color change (i.e. the SCO) in the composite.

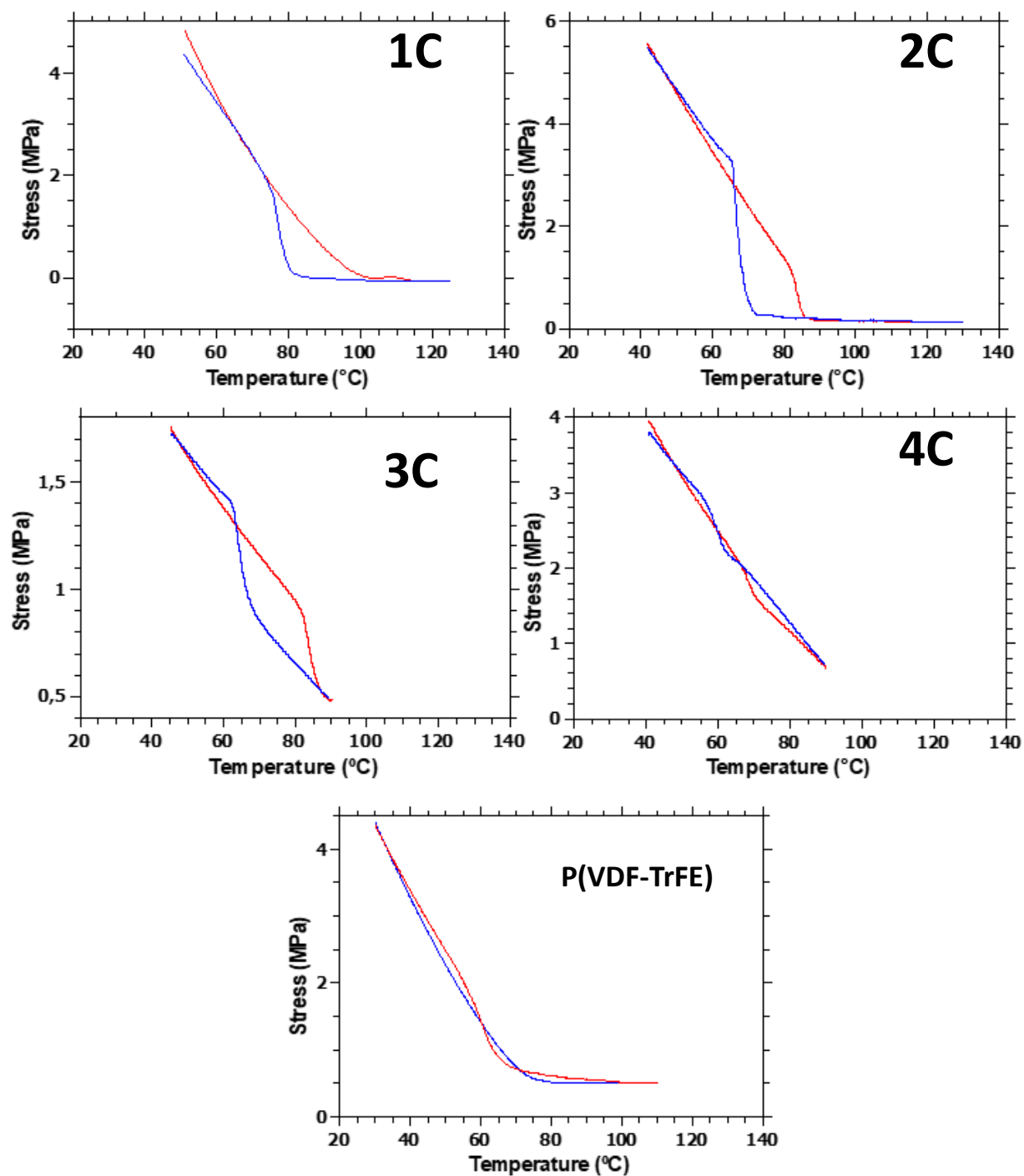


Fig. S6. Representative stress vs. temperature curves of the composites (**1C-4C**) and that of the pure copolymer measured on heating (red) and cooling (blue) under a constant uniaxial tensile strain.