## (Electronic Supplementary Information)

## Fast-response photothermal bilayer actuator based on poly(N-isopropylacrylamide)-graphene oxide-hydroxyethyl methacrylate/polydimethylsiloxane

Shun Li, <sup>a</sup> Zhuo Cai, <sup>a</sup> Jiemin Han, <sup>a</sup> Yifei Ma, <sup>\*a</sup> Zhaomin Tong, <sup>a</sup> Mei Wang, <sup>\*a</sup> Liantuan Xiao, <sup>a</sup> Suotang Jia <sup>a</sup> and Xuyuan Chen <sup>ab</sup>

a. State Key Laboratory of Quantum Optics and Quantum Optics Devices, Institute of Laser Spectroscopy, Collaborative Innovation Center of Extreme Optics, Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030006, China. Email: wangmei@sxu.edu.cn

b. Faculty of Technology, Natural Sciences and Maritime Sciences, Department of Microsystems, University of Southeast Norway, Borre N-3184, Norway



Fig. S1 X-ray diffraction (XRD) spectra of GO and GO heated at 80°C for 2 h (GO-80).



**Fig. S2** Digital photos of the Pure PNIPAM, PH, PGH-1 and PGH-2 hydrogels in the cuvette (from left to right). (a) Pure PNIPAM, (b) PH, (c) PGH-1, and (d) PGH-2.



Fig. S3 Photos of PGH-2 in room temperature and hot solution. (a) in room temperature water ( $25^{\circ}$ C). (b) in hot solution ( $40^{\circ}$ C).



**Fig. S4** Comparison of thermo-responsive actuation behavior of the bilayer actuators with different GO concentration and different thickness of PNIPAM-based composite hydrogel films.