

Supplementary Materials for

Preparation of Waterborne Polyurethane/ Silsesquioxane /Carbon Nanotubes Aerogel with Rigid-Flexible Framework for Mechanically Tough and Wide Pressure-Range Properties for High-Performance Piezoresistive Sensing

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Supplementary Text

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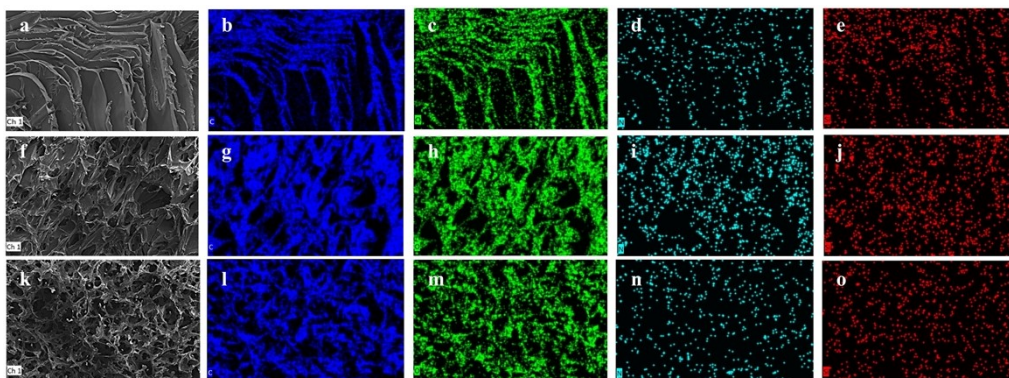


Fig. S1. EDS elemental mapping: (a–e) WPU-HSQ₈ aerogel, (f–j) and (k–o) WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs composite aerogel before and after compression state.

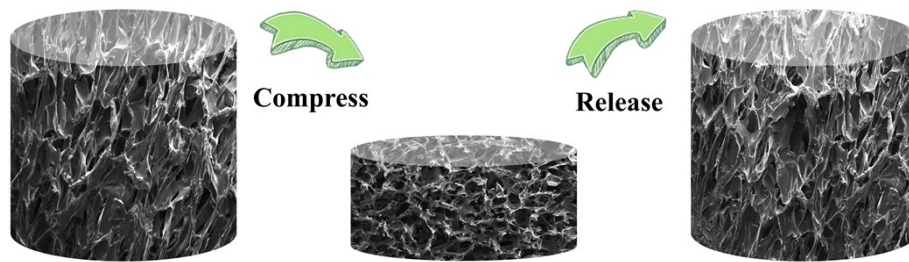


Fig. S2. Schematic diagram of the cyclic compression of WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs composite aerogel

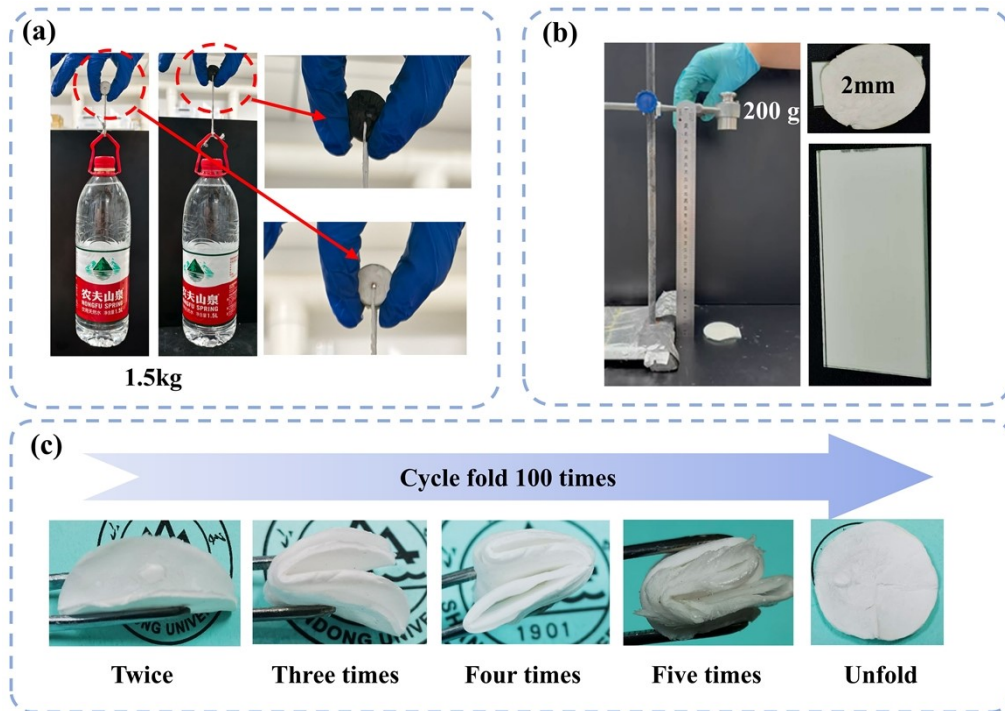


Fig. S3. Integrated performance demonstrations of the WPU-HSQ aerogel: (a) load-bearing (1.5 kg), (b) impact protection, and (c) folding durability (100 cycles).

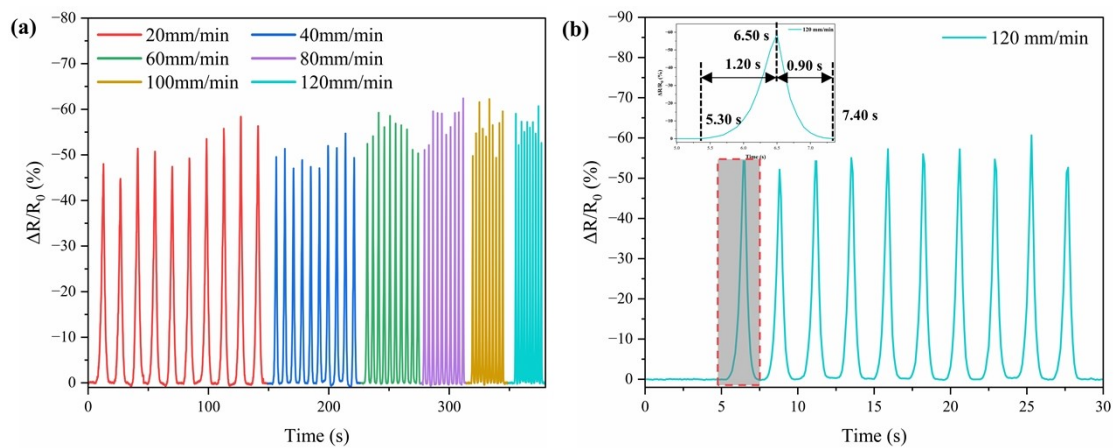


Fig. S4. Performance of the WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs sensor under low-rate cycling: (a) resistance response and (b) corresponding response time.

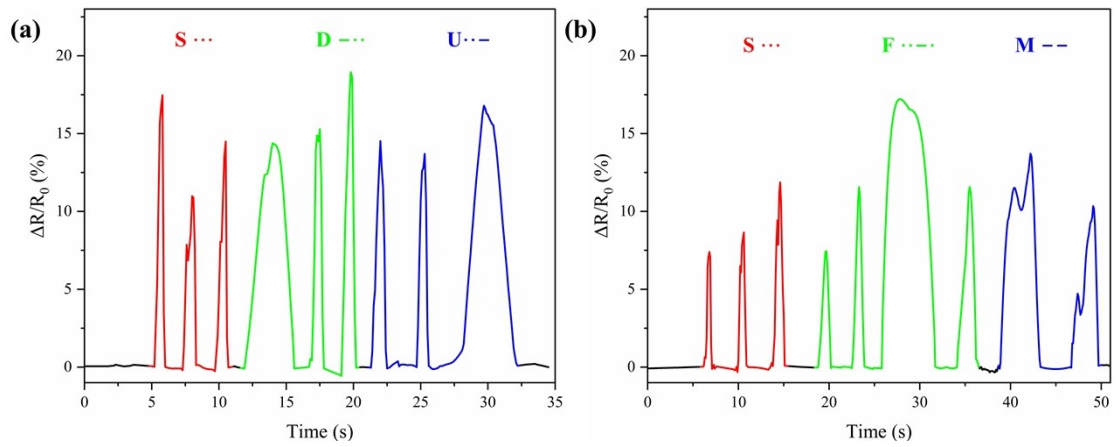


Fig. S5. Dynamic resistance signals in response to pressing the Morse code for “SDU” and “SFM”.

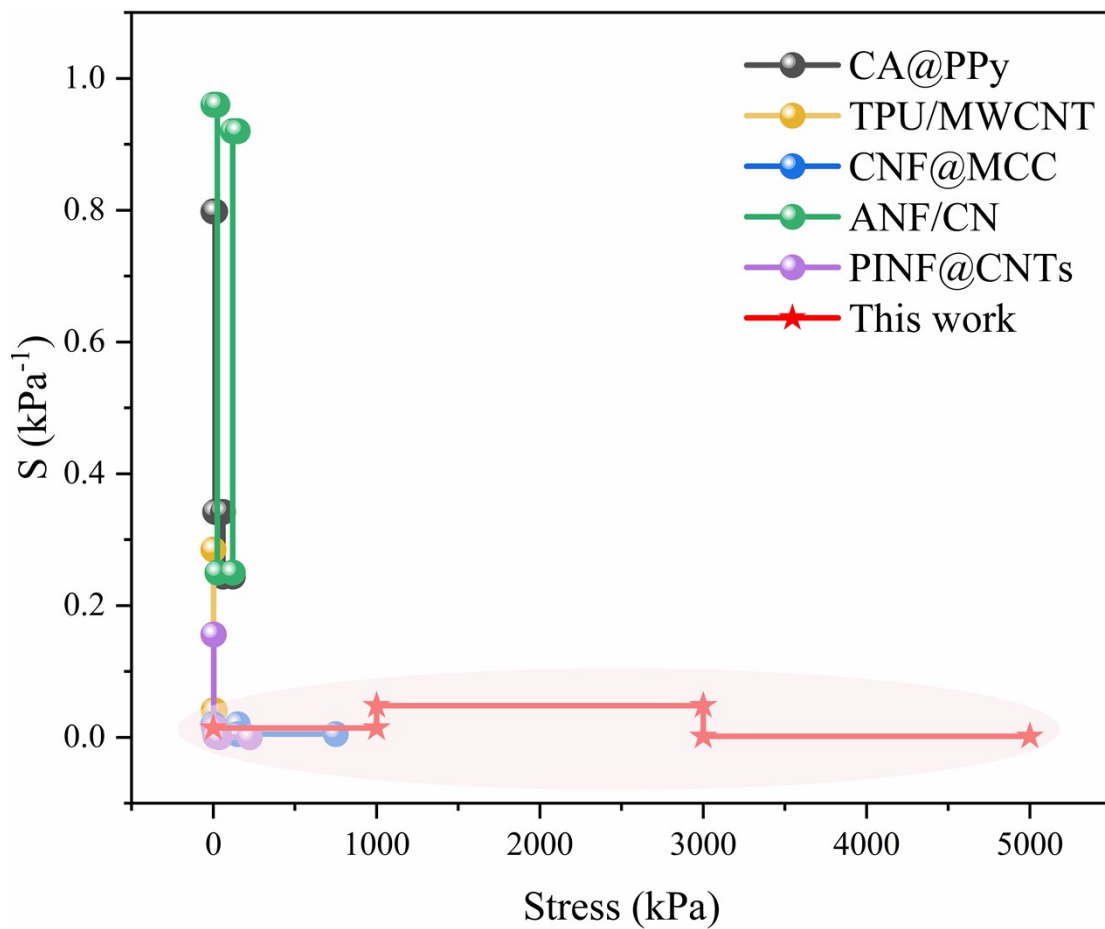


Table S1. Formulation of the WPU-HSQ composite

Samples	PCDL2000	DMBA	HMDI	TEA	HSQ
WPU-HSQ₇	6	0.5402	2.4625	0.3689	0.7061
WPU-HSQ₈	6	0.5402	2.4625	0.3689	0.8157
WPU-HSQ₉	6	0.5402	2.4625	0.3689	0.9278

Table S2. Deconvolution of the FTIR spectra in the carbonyl stretching region of WPU-HSQ_x.

Sample	Wavenumbers (cm ⁻¹) / C=O Fraction (%)			X _b (%)
	C=O, Free	C=O, HB (Disordered)	C=O, HB (Ordered)	
WPU-HSQ ₇	1743/80.44	1714/6.43	1701/13.13	12.45
WPU-HSQ ₈	1744/68.15	1724/3.42 1712/13.67	1698/14.76	21.45
WPU-HSQ ₉	1743/74.74	1720/3.80 1708/10.59	1695/10.87	16.50

The relative concentration of hydrogen-bonded carbonyls is represented by X_b, which can be determined using the formula:

$$X_b(\%) = \frac{[(A_D + A_O)/1.71]}{[A_F + (A_D + A_O)/1.71]} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where A_O represents the peak area of an ordered hydrogen bond-bound carbonyl characteristic peak, A_F represents the peak area of a free carbonyl characteristic peak, and A_D represents the peak area of a disordered hydrogen bond-bound carbonyl characteristic peak. Meanwhile, the Beer-Lambert law equation indicates that α_{HB}/α_F=1.71 since the extinction coefficients of free carbonyl (α_F) and hydrogen bonded carbonyl (α_{HB}) differ.

Table S3. Porosity parameters of the WPU-HSQ8 and WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs composite aerogels.

Sample	Bulk density (g/cm³)	Apparent density (g/cm³)	Porosity (%)	Average pore size (nm)	Total hole area (m²/g)
WPU-HSQ-8	0.2498	1.0132	87.51	19800	8.125
WPU-HSQ-8/CNTs	0.4434	1.0418	77.83	27220	9.0410

Table S4. Thermal degradation parameters of WPU-HSQ₈ and WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs composite aerogels.

Samples	T_{5%} (°C)	T_{50%} (°C)	T_{max1} (°C)	T_{max2} (°C)	Residual carbon content
WPU-HSQ₀	233.20	328.44	343.53	-	0.33%
WPU-HSQ₇	272.08	367.45	337.29	422.53	1.51%
WPU-HSQ₈	287.17	377.55	342.26	427.54	2.37%
WPU-HSQ₉	267.10	392.58	337.31	427.55	7.44%
WPU-HSQ₇/CNTs	267.12	372.56	337.31	427.56	5.63%
WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs	257.07	377.48	327.26	427.50	6.91%
WPU-HSQ₉/CNTs	287.18	377.53	337.19	422.49	10.71%

Table S5. Mechanical property parameters of WPU-HSQ₈ and WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs composite aerogels.

Samples	Compression pressure (MPa)	Resilience (kJ/m³)	Young's modulus (MPa)
WPU-HSQ₇	2.24	294.40	0.47
WPU-HSQ₈	3.43	536.40	0.90
WPU-HSQ₉	2.98	448.19	0.81
WPU-HSQ₇/CNTs	4.35	508.53	1.08
WPU-HSQ₈/CNTs	4.61	731.16	1.66
WPU-HSQ₉/CNTs	4.76	716.65	1.73