

## Supporting Information

### Microstructure and Intercalation Dynamics of Polymer Chains in Layered Sheets

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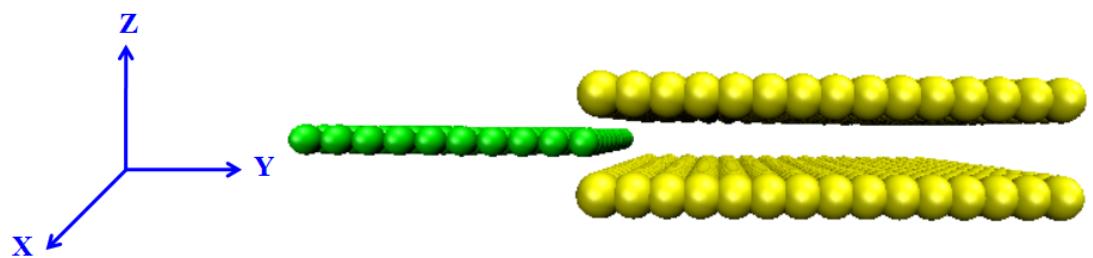
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Beijing 100029, People's Republic of China.

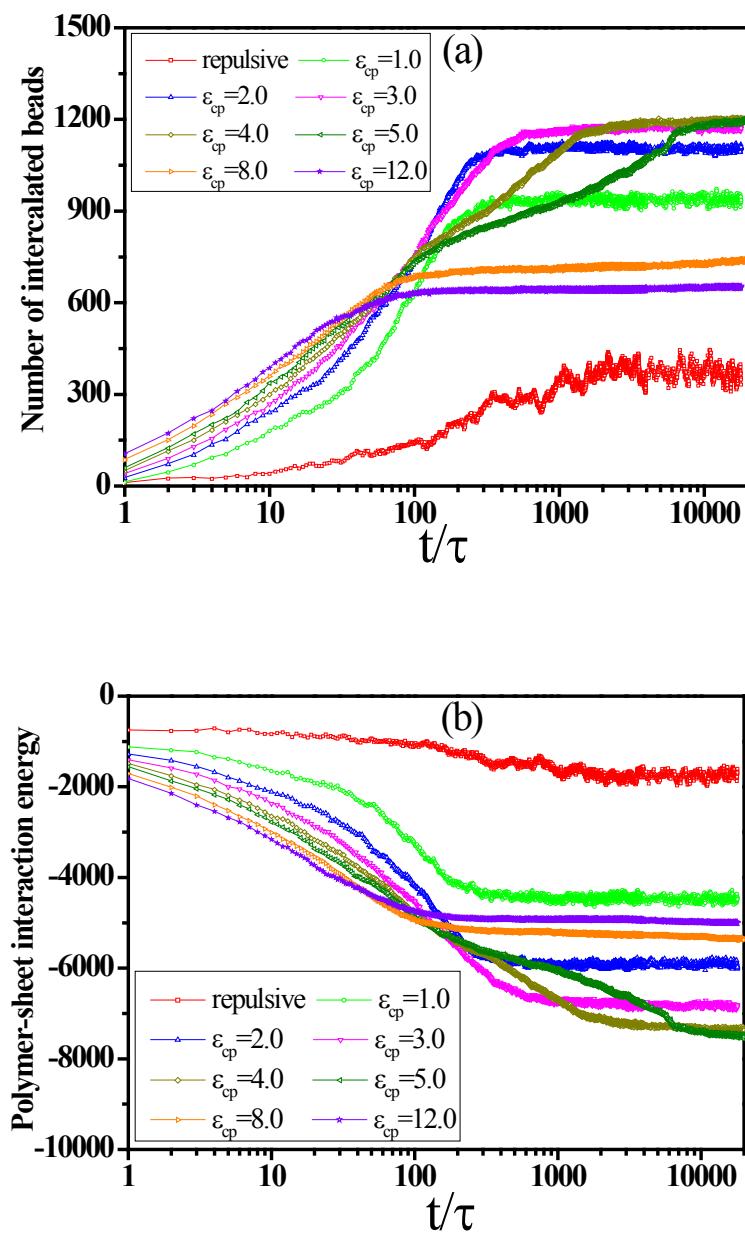
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**Figure S0.** The snapshot for the intial state, where the yellow spheres denote the layered sheets and the polymer chain is represented by green spheres.



**Figure S1.** (a) The number of intercalated beads as a function of the simulation time for different polymer-sheet interaction  $\varepsilon_{cp}$ . (b) The polymer-sheet interaction energy as a function of the simulation time for different polymer-sheet interaction  $\varepsilon_{cp}$ .

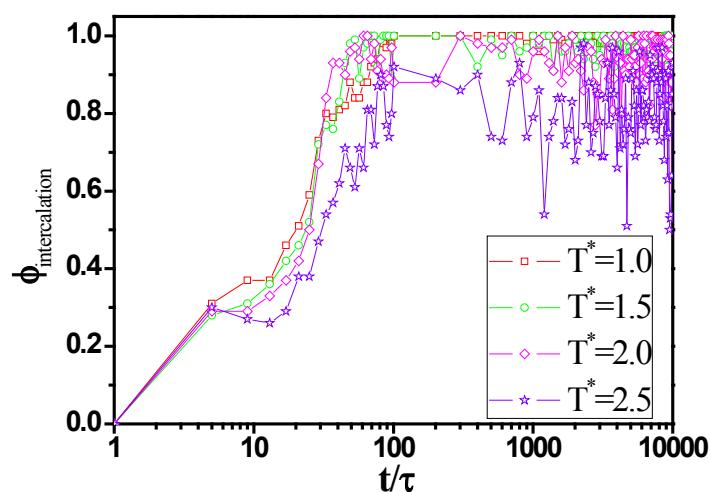


Figure S2. The percentage of the polymer intercalation beads  $\phi_{\text{intercalation}}$  as a function of the simulation time for different temperature.  $T^* = 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5$ .

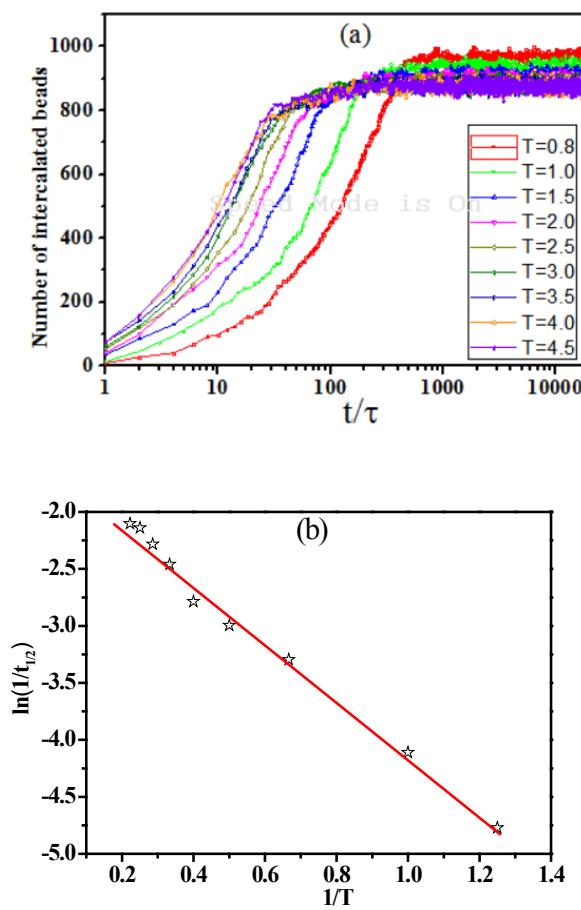


Figure S3. (a) The number of intercalated beads as a function of the simulation time for different simulation temperature. (b) Logarithm of the intercalation rate (the inverse of the intercalation time  $t_{1/2}$ ) as a function of the inverse of the temperature

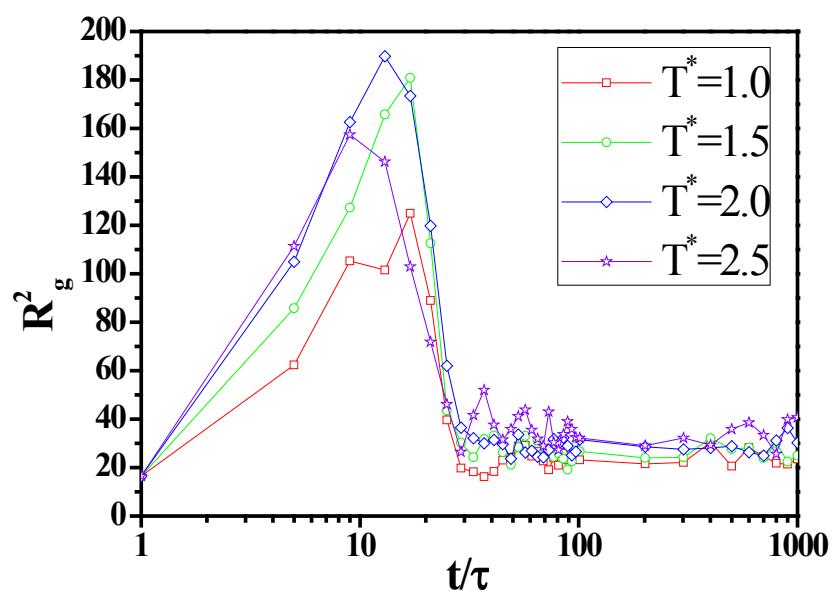


Figure S4. The mean-square radius of gyration  $R_g^2$  as a function of the simulation time for different temperature.

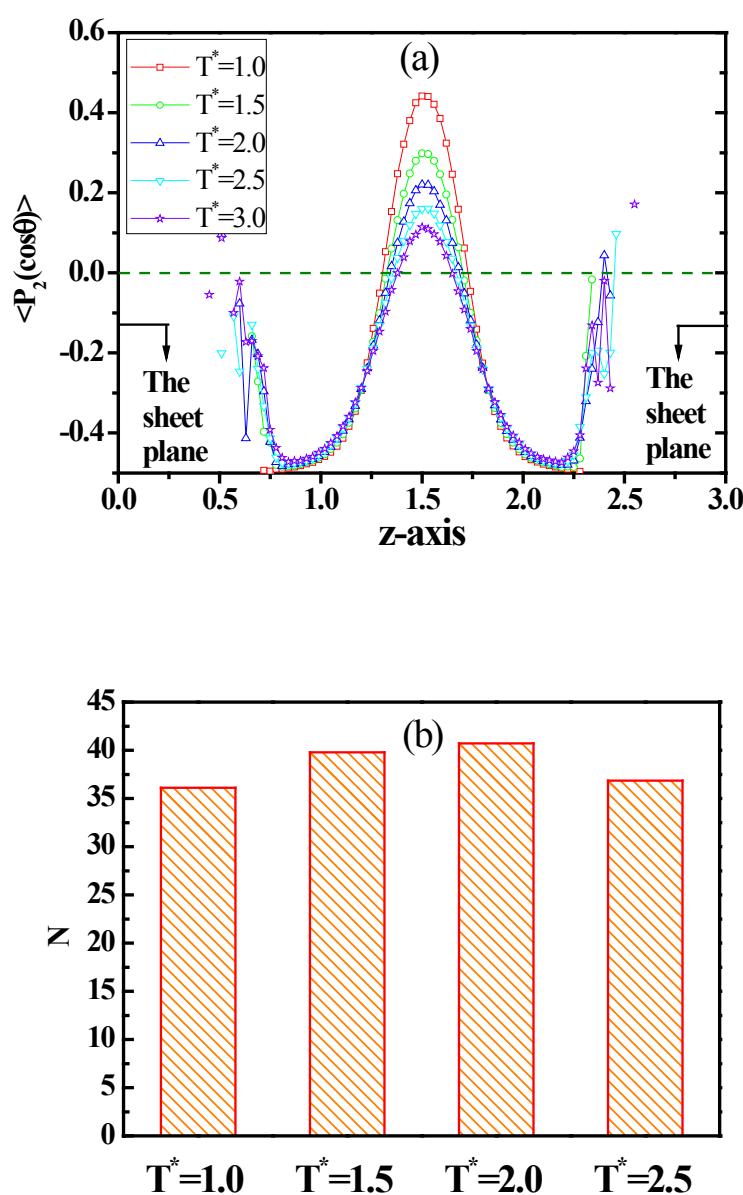
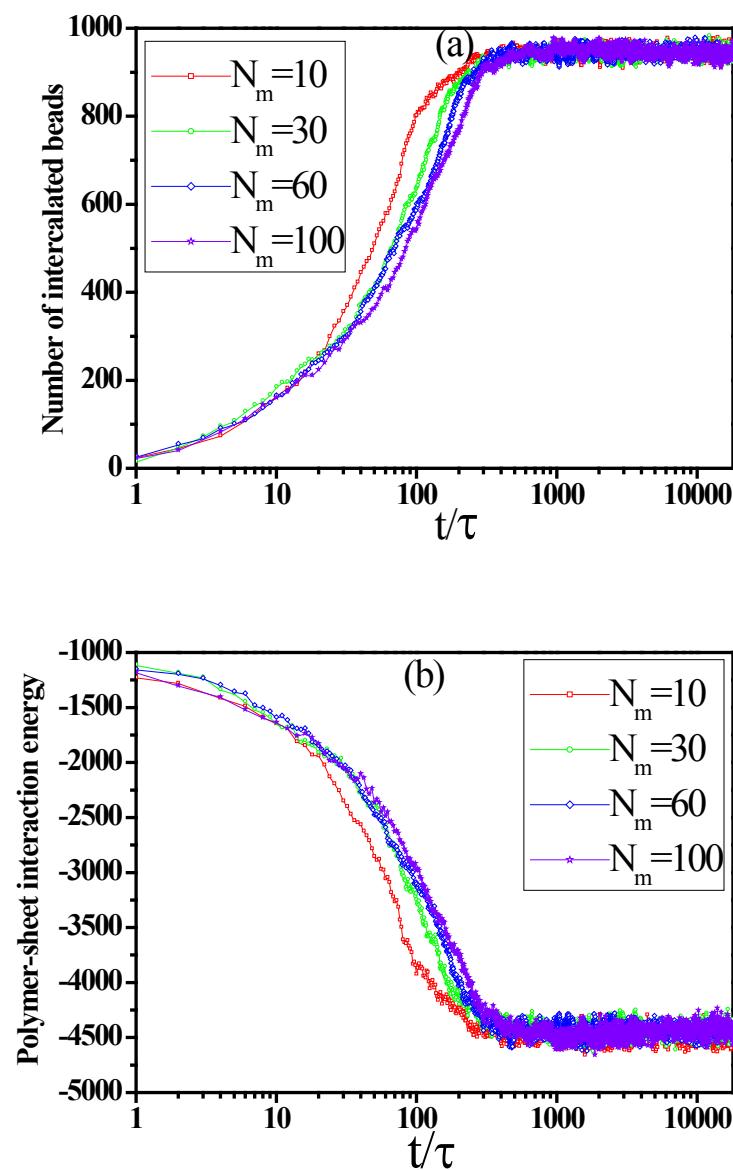
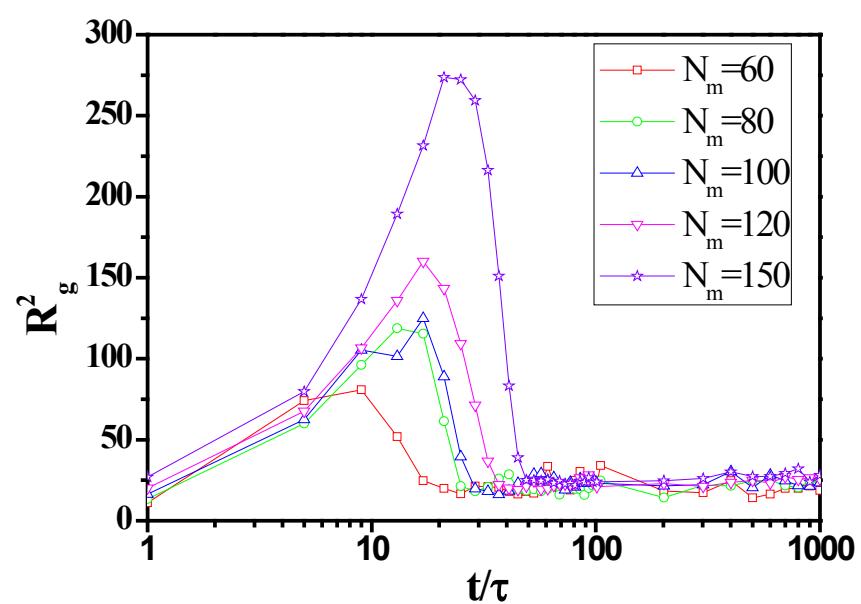


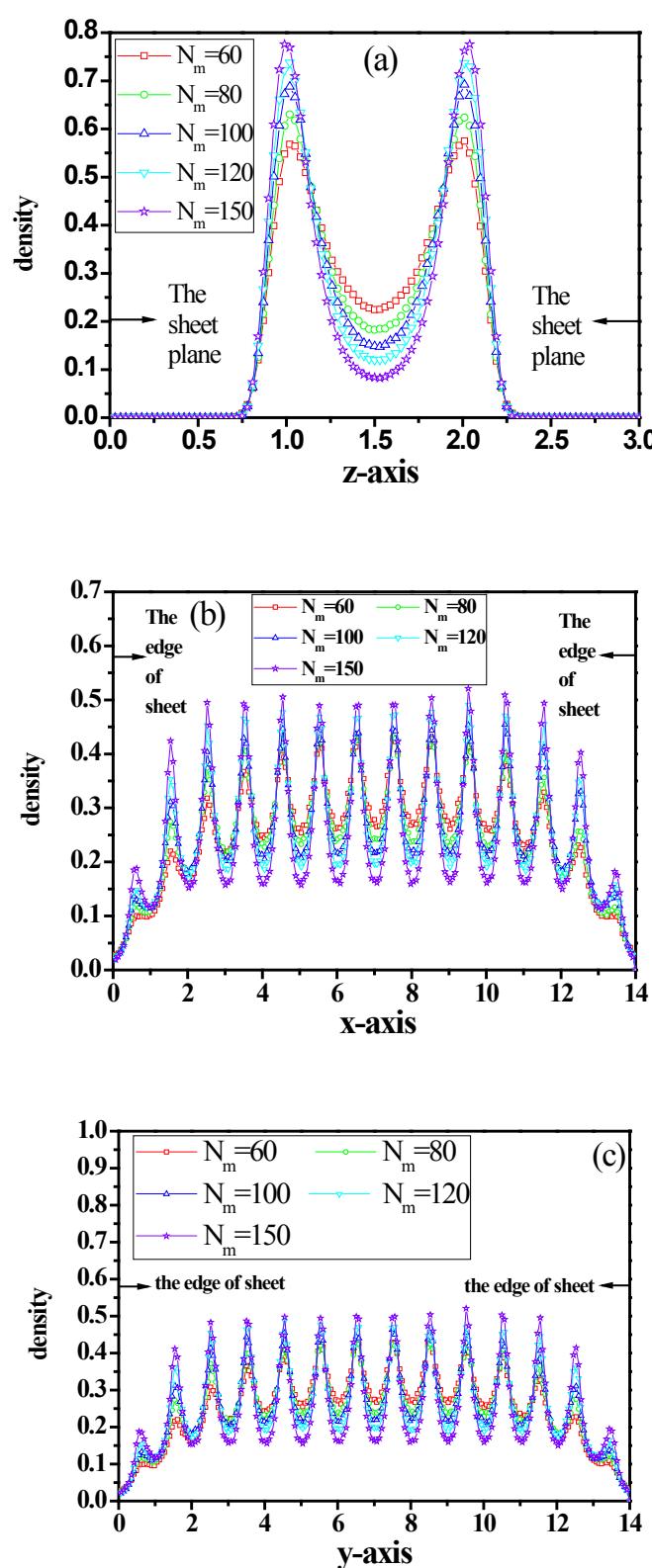
Figure S5. (a) The orientation order parameter  $\langle P_2(\cos \theta) \rangle$  versus the relative position  $Z$  for different temperature; (b) The number of bridged chain  $N$  is plotted versus different temperature.



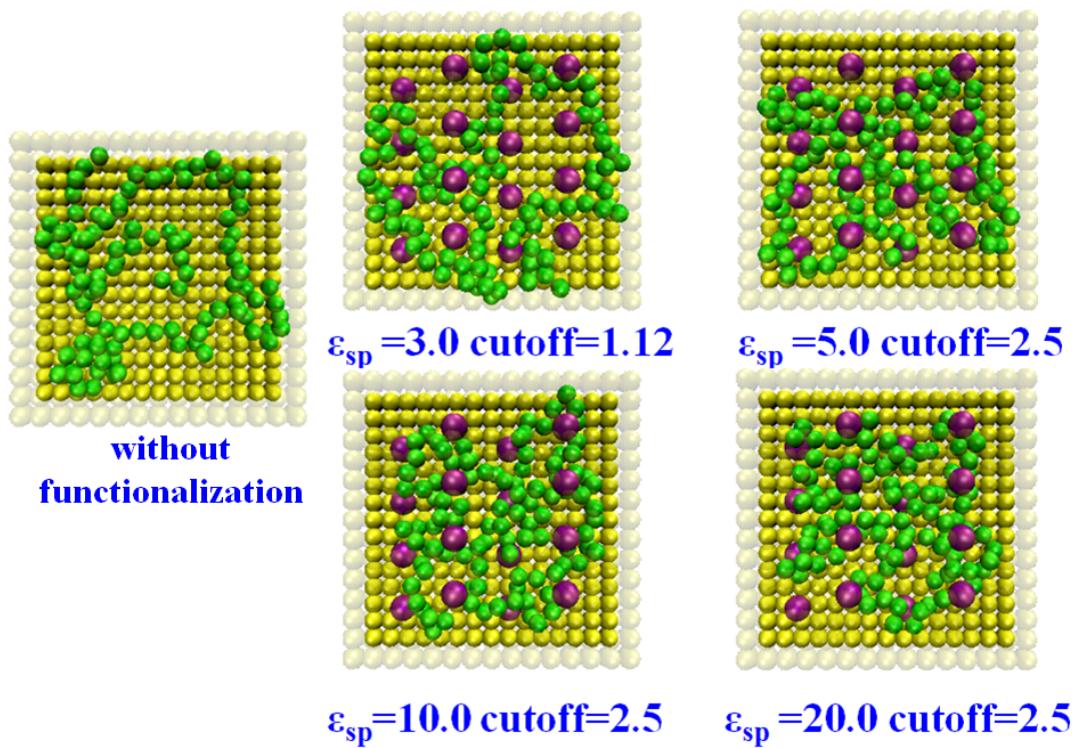
**Figure S6. (a)** The number of intercalated beads as a function of the simulation time for different polymer chain length; **(b)** The polymer-sheet interaction energy as a function of the simulation time for different polymer chain length.



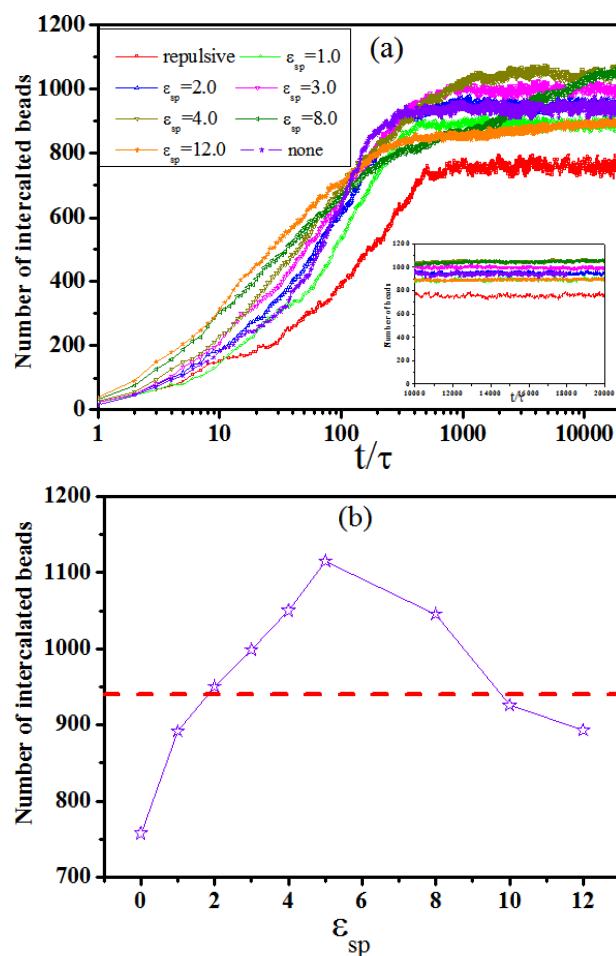
**Figure S7.** The mean-square radius of gyration  $R_g^2$  as a function of the simulation time for different polymer chain length;



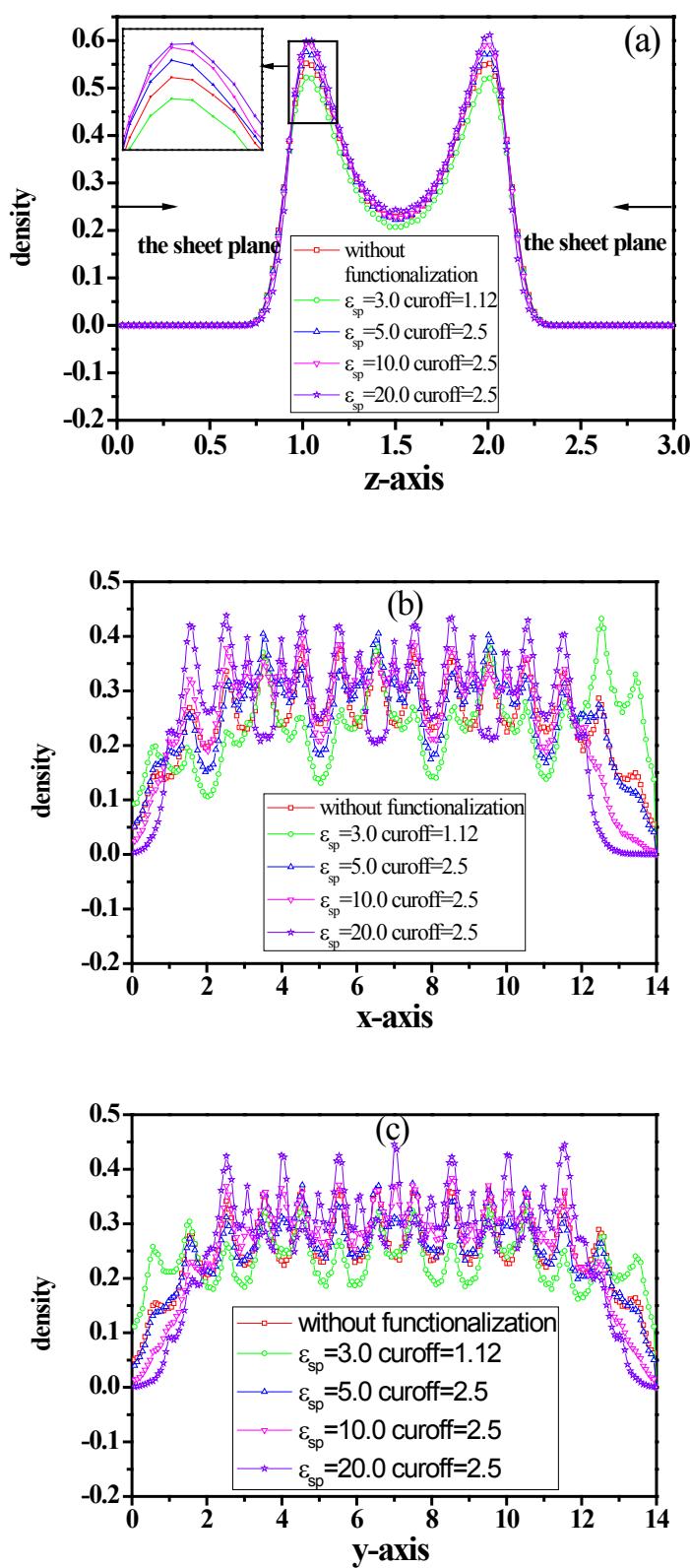
**Figure S8.** (a) The atomic density profiles in the direction normal to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position Z; (b) The atomic density profiles in the direction parallel to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position X; (c) The atomic density profiles in the direction parallel to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position Y.



**Figure S9.** The snapshot for different polymer-surfactant interaction; The yellow and glass yellow spheres denote the layered sheets, a purple sphere denotes a surfactant and the polymer chain is represented by green spheres.



**Figure S10.** (a) The number of intercalated beads as a function of the simulation time for different polymer-surfactant interaction. (b) The number of intercalated beads as a function of polymer-surfactant interaction  $\epsilon_{sp}$ . The red line denotes the system without modification.



**Figure S11.** (a) The atomic density profiles in the direction normal to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position Z;(b) The atomic density profiles in the direction parallel to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position X;(c) The atomic density profiles in the direction parallel to the layered sheets surface versus the relative position Y.

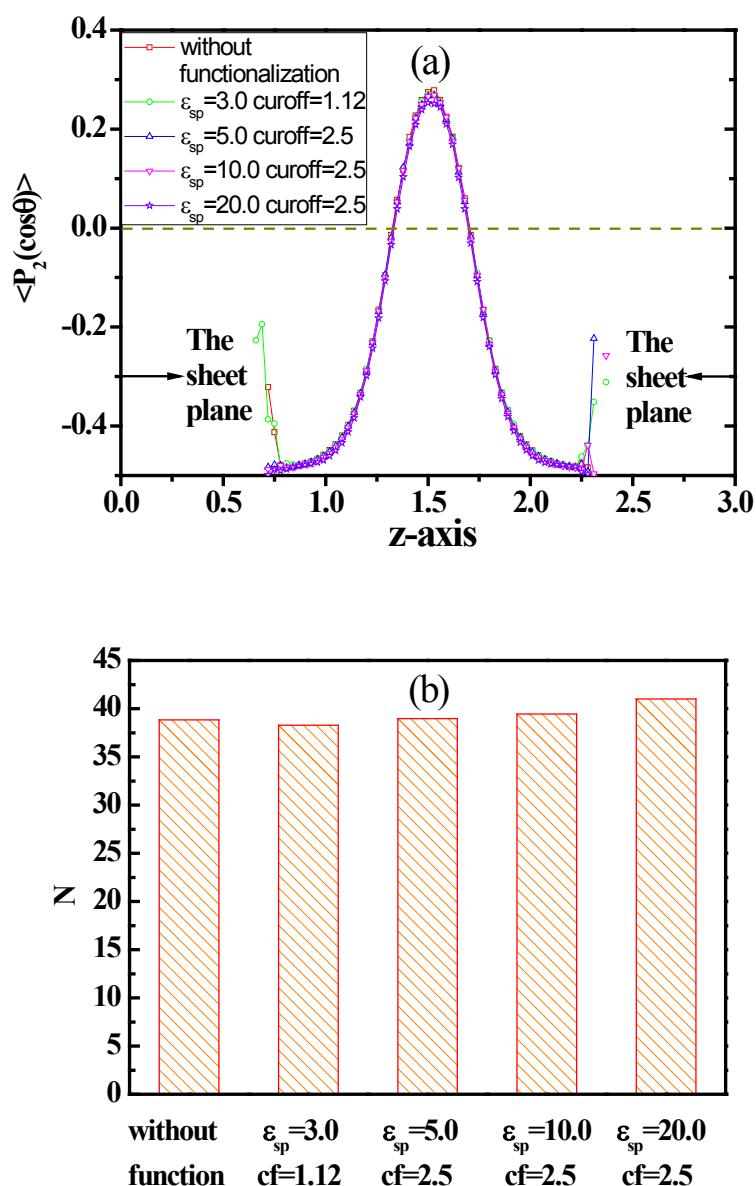
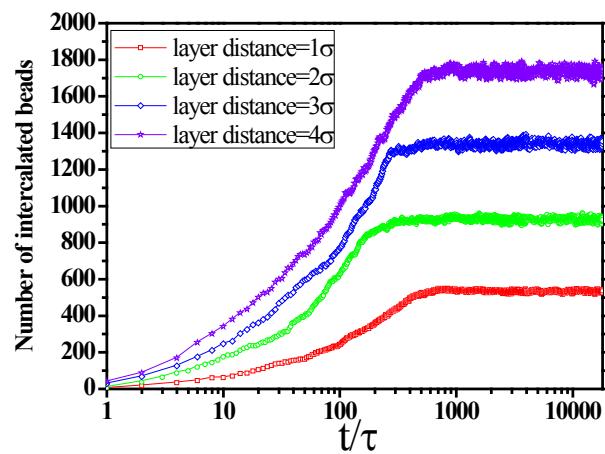
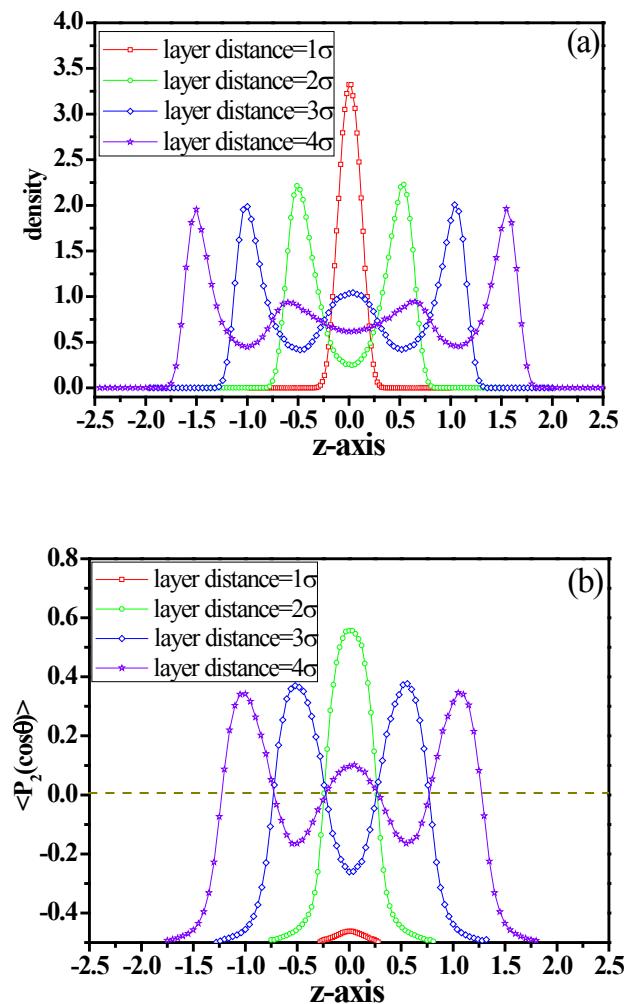


Figure S12. (a) The orientation order parameter  $\langle P_2(\cos\theta) \rangle$  versus the relative position  $Z$  for different polymer-surfactant interaction; (b) The number of bridged chain  $N$  is plotted versus different polymer-surfactant interaction.



**Figure S13.** The number of intercalated beads as a function of the simulation time for different interlayer distances.



**Figure S14.** (a) The atomic density profiles in the direction normal to the sheet surface versus the relative position Z; (b) The orientation order parameter versus the relative position Z for different interlayer distance.