## **Supporting Information:**

## Photo-Induced Bending in a Light Activated Polymer Laminate Composite

Xiaoming Mu<sup>1</sup>, Nancy Sowan<sup>2</sup>, Julia A. Tumbic<sup>3,4</sup>, Christopher N. Bowman<sup>2,5</sup>, Patrick T. Mather<sup>3,4</sup>, H. Jerry Qi<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The George W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, USA

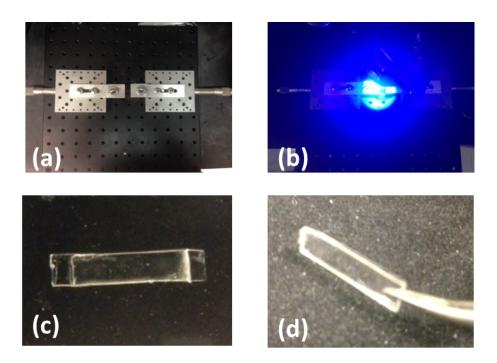
<sup>2</sup>Material Science and Engineering Program, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biomedical and Chemical Engineering, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, USA

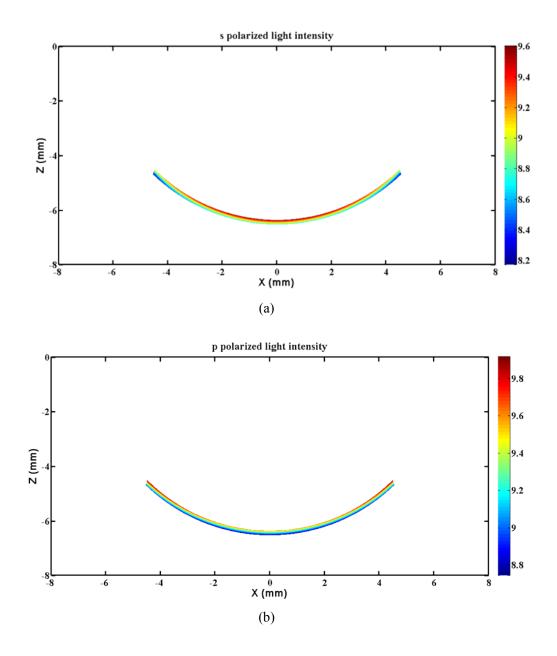
<sup>4</sup>Syracuse Biomaterials Institute, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244, USA

<sup>5</sup>Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

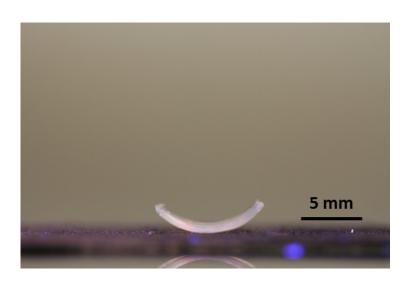
\*Corresponding author: <u>qih@me.gatech.edu</u>



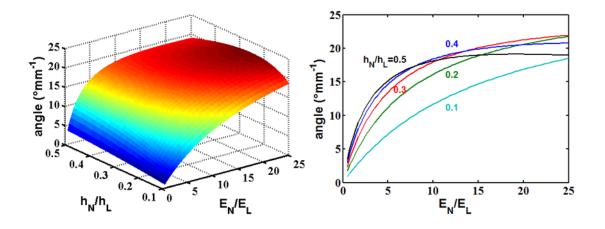
**Figure S1.** Photos showing procedures during fabrication: (a) intermediate layer was uniaxially stretched by the tensile clamps; (b) visible irradiation was used to photocure the adhesive (LAP solution) and bond the three layers together; (c) intermediate layer was unloaded; (d) two ends of the intermediate layer were cut off and a flat laminate composite was finally obtained.



**Figure S2.** Light intensity fields: (a) s polarized light; (b) p polarized light of a 0.17 mm thick optically thin LAP layer at 10 mWcm<sup>-2</sup>.



**Video S1.** This video demonstrates the photo-induced bending of a free standing laminate composite. The video speeds up for 150 times. The laminate in this video is 9.73 mm long with NOA65 as intermediate layer and was irradiated by 365 nm, 10 mWcm<sup>-2</sup> light for 15 minutes.



**Figure S3.** 3D and 2D plots for thickness ratio between 0.1 and 0.5. Other parameters are same as plots in Figure 6(a),  $\varepsilon_0 = 15\%$ ,  $h_L = 0.17 \text{ mm}$ .