

Supporting Information

Photothermal Polymer Nanocomposites of Tungsten Bronze Nanorods with Enhanced Tensile Elongation at Low Filler Contents

Byoungyun Jeon,¹ Taehyung Kim,¹ Dabin Lee,¹ Tae Joo Shin,² Kyung Wha Oh,^{3,*} and Juhyun Park^{1,*}

¹ School of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Institute of Energy Converting Soft Materials, Chung-Ang University, Seoul 06974, Republic of Korea; jpark@cau.ac.kr

² UNIST Central Research Facilities & School of Natural Science, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 44919, Republic of Korea

³ Department of Fashion Design, College of Art, Chung-Ang University, Seoul 06974, Republic of Korea

* Correspondence: jpark@cau.ac.kr (J.P.); kwahaoh@cau.ac.kr (K.W.O.)

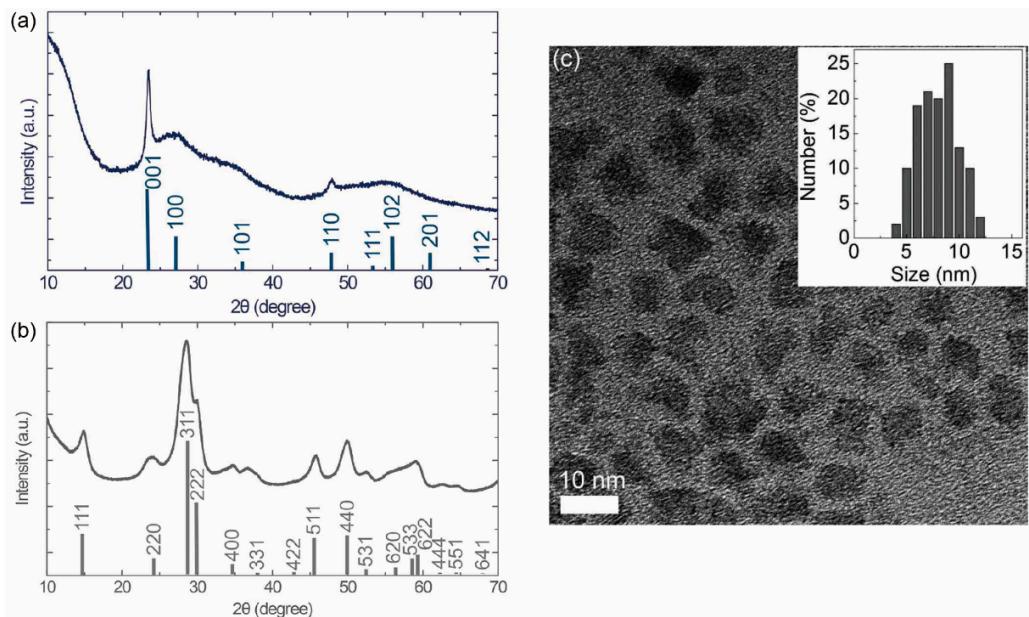


Figure S1. X-ray diffraction patterns of (a) $\text{Na}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$ and (b) $\text{Cs}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$. (c) TEM image of $\text{Cs}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$ TBNPs.

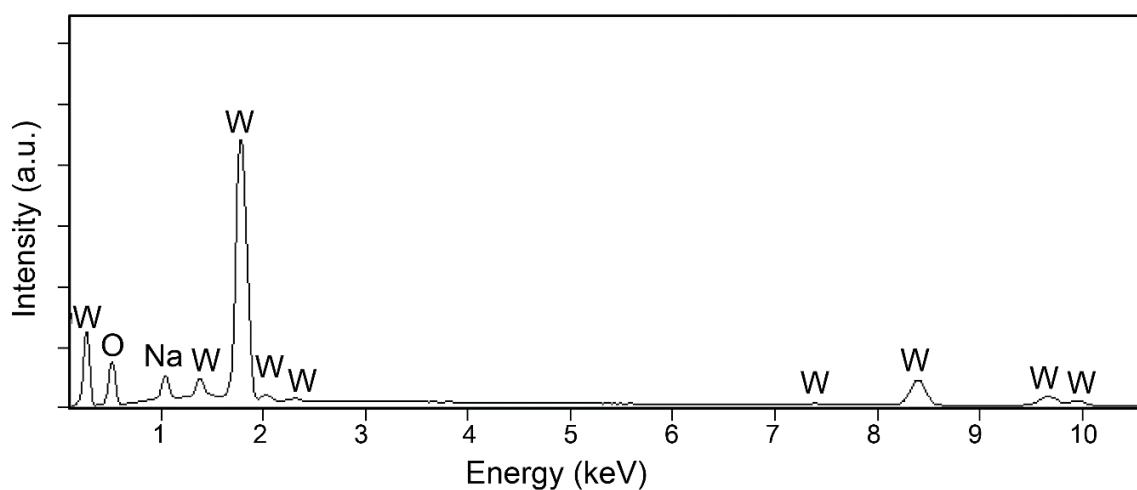


Figure S2. EDS spectrum of $\text{Na}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$ nanorods.

Table S1. Compositions of tungsten bronze nanoparticles estimated by energy dispersive spectrometer

Sample	Elements	O-K	Na-K	W-L
	Mass (%)	20.64	3.25	76.11
$\text{Na}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$	Mol (%)	3.11	0.34	1

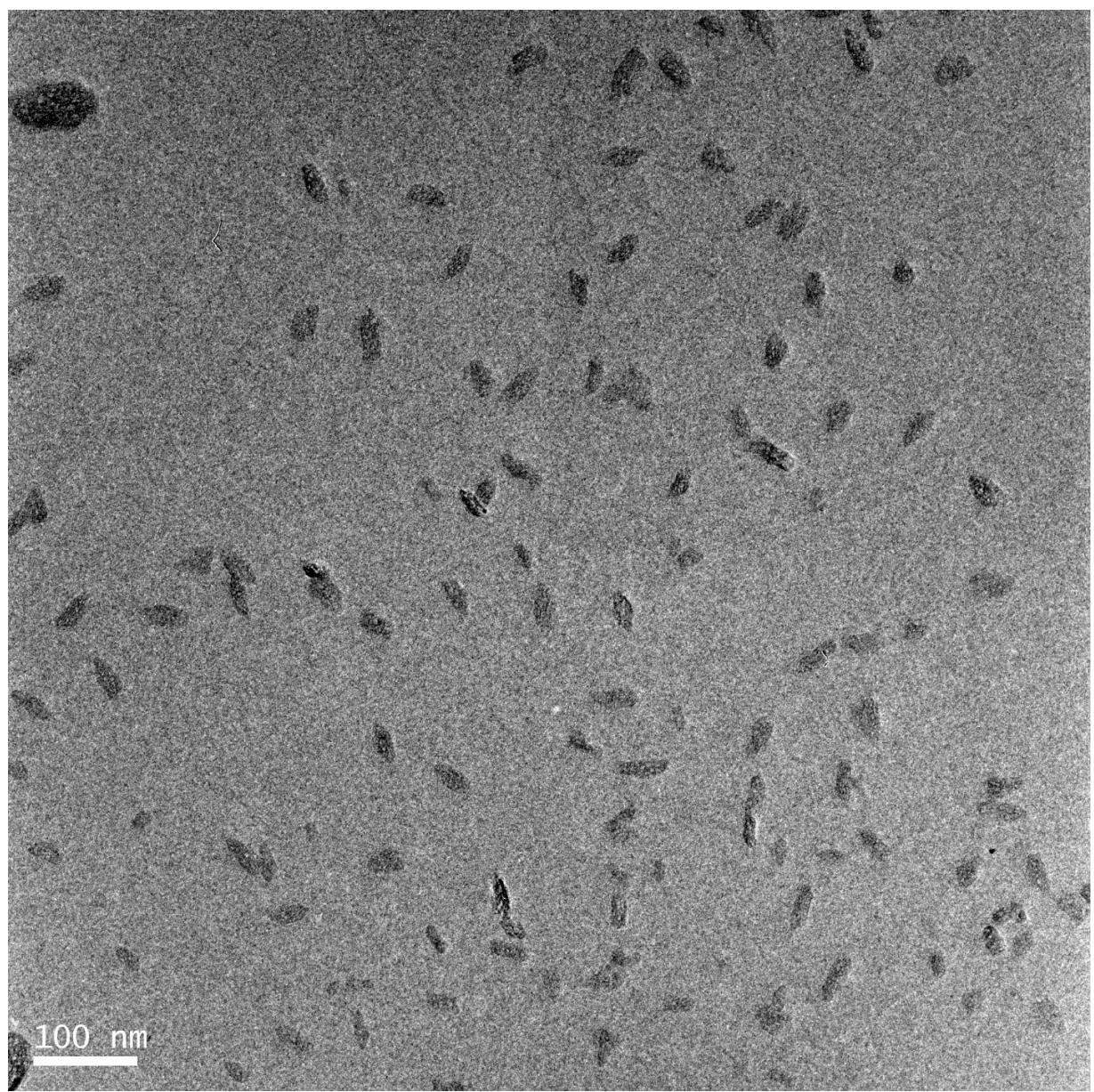


Figure S3. TEM image of rubber nanocomposites with 3-wt% $\text{Na}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$ TBNRs.

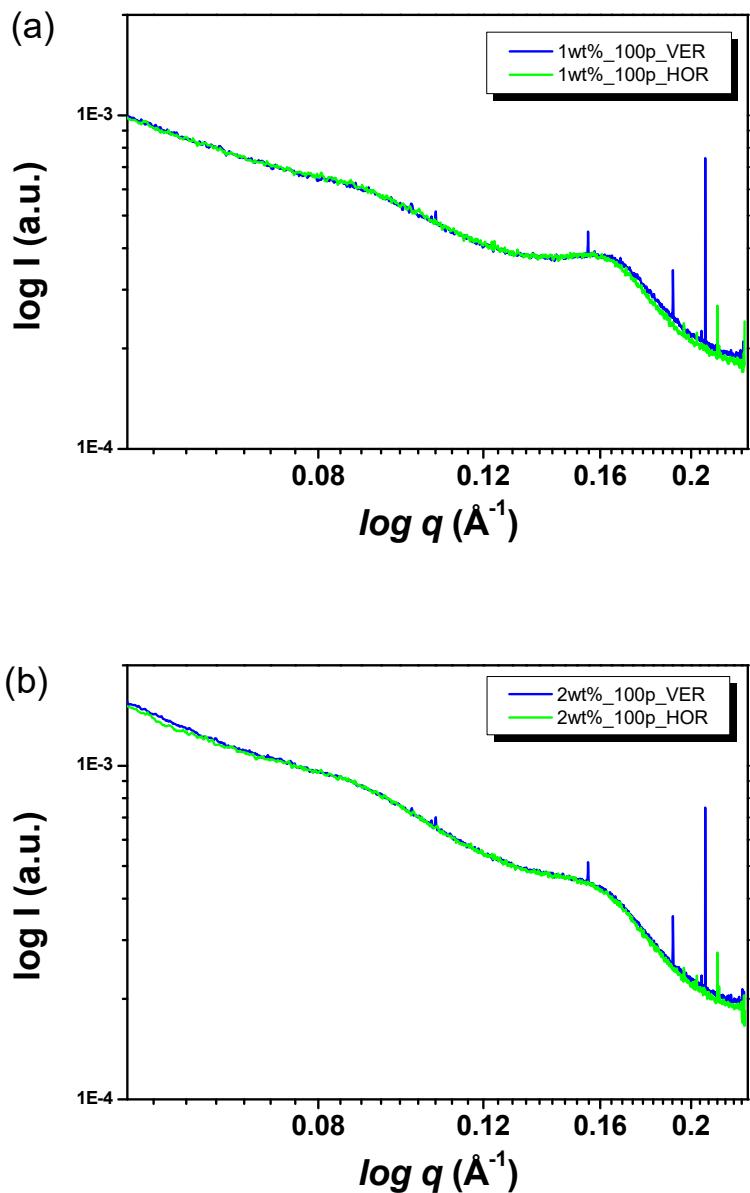


Figure S4. 1D SAXS profiles obtained by integrating azimuthal cuts of 2D images (vertical: 80–100° and 260–280°, horizontal: 170–190° and –10 to 10°): rubber nanocomposites with (a) 1-wt% and (b) 2-wt% $\text{Na}_{0.33}\text{WO}_3$ TBNR at 100% elongation.