

# Supporting Information

## Electrical Control of Shape in Voxelated Liquid

## Crystalline Polymer Nanocomposites

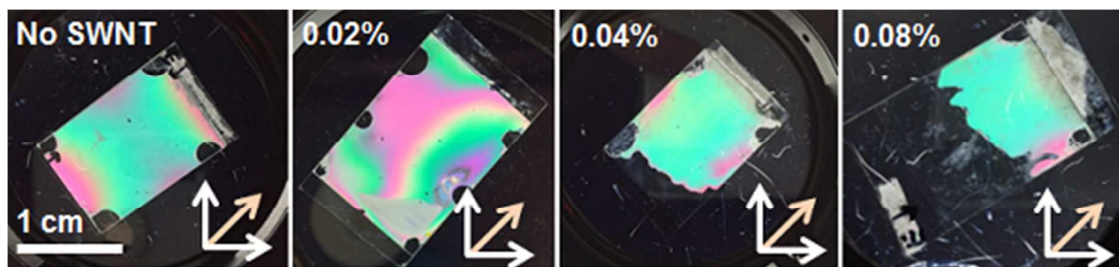
*Tyler Guin,<sup>†‡</sup> Benjamin A. Kowalski,<sup>†‡</sup> Rahul Rao,<sup>†i</sup> Anesia D. Auguste,<sup>†</sup> Christopher A. Grabowski,<sup>†</sup> § Pamela F. Lloyd,<sup>†</sup> § Vincent P. Tondiglia,<sup>†‡</sup> Benji Maruyama,<sup>†</sup> Richard A. Vaia,<sup>†</sup> Timothy J. White<sup>†\*</sup>*

<sup>†</sup> Air Force Research Laboratory, Materials and Manufacturing Directorate, 3005 Hobson Way, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, 45433-7750, USA

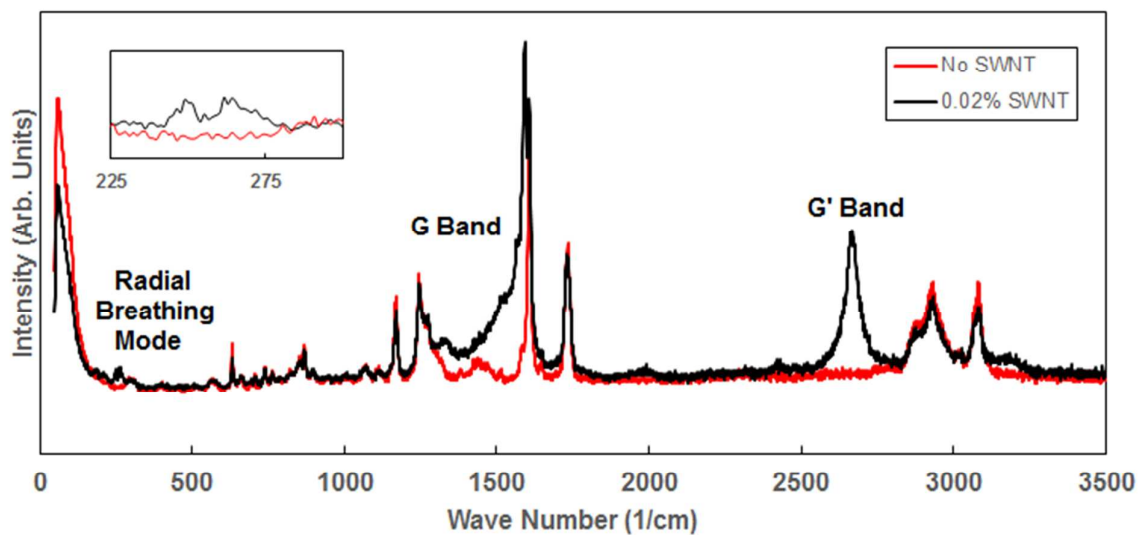
<sup>‡</sup> Azimuth Corporation, 4027 Colonel Glenn Highway, Beavercreek, Ohio 45431, USA

§ UES, Inc., 4401 Dayton Xenia Rd, Beavercreek, Ohio 45432, USA

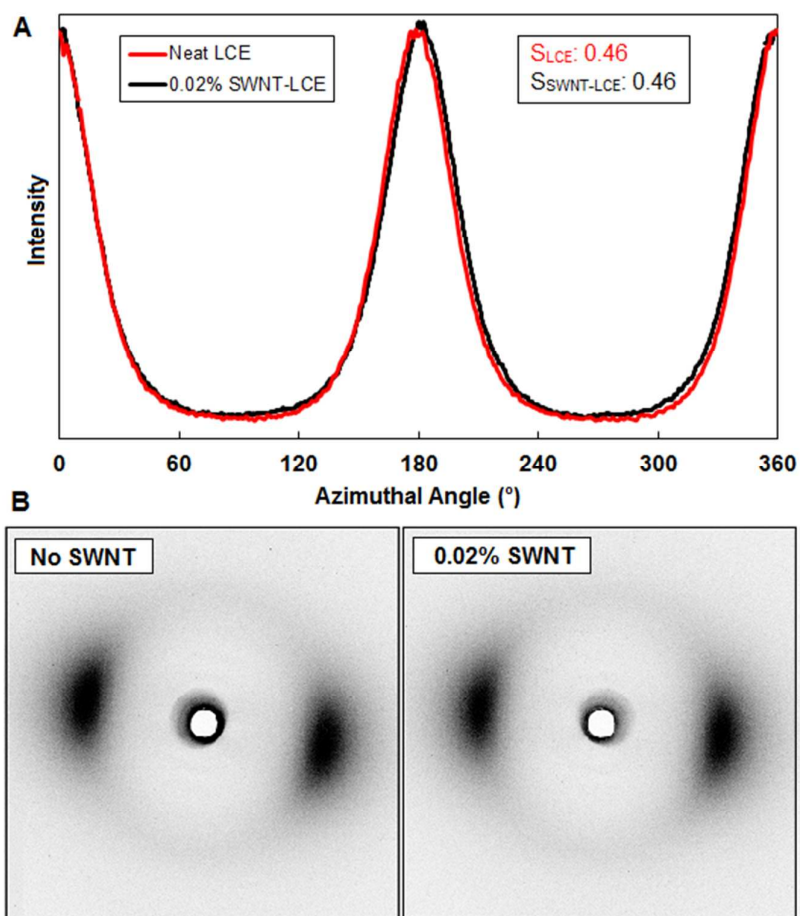
Contact: timothy.white.24@us.af.mil



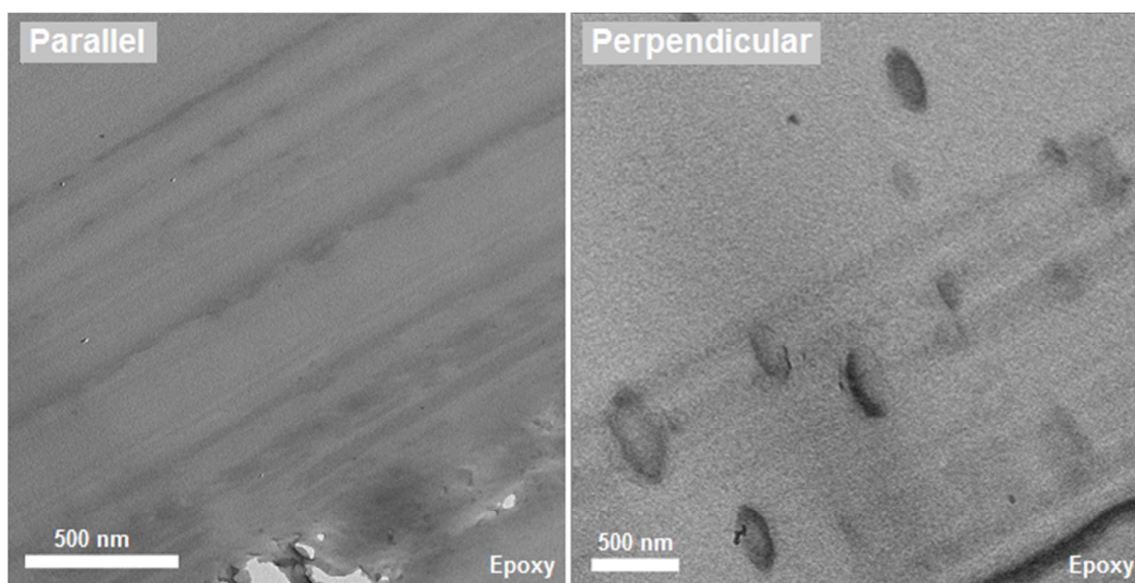
**Figure S1.** Cross-polarized images of 8  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, homogeneous planar LC cells filled with SWNT-LCEs with varying concentrations of SWNT. The viscosity of the mixture increases with increases SWNT loading, preventing filling of the entire cell at 100°C.



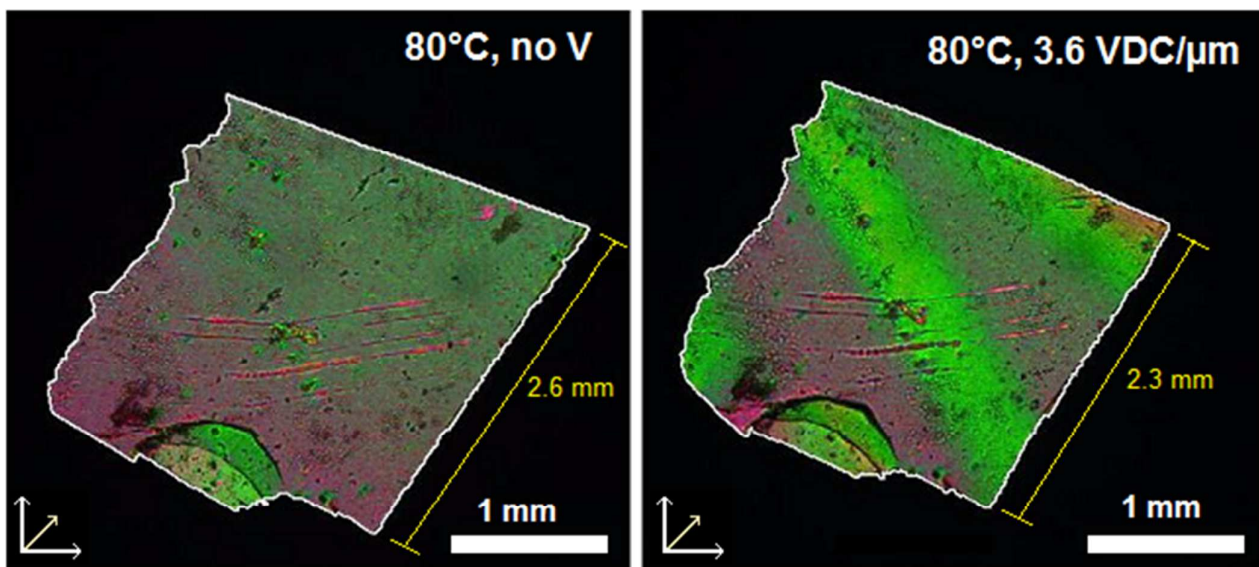
**Figure S2.** Raman spectra of 15  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, homogeneous planar SWNT-LCEs with and without SWNT. The G' band was chosen to represent the SWNT as it is removed from any LCE peak. Inset is a close-up view of the radial breathing modes.



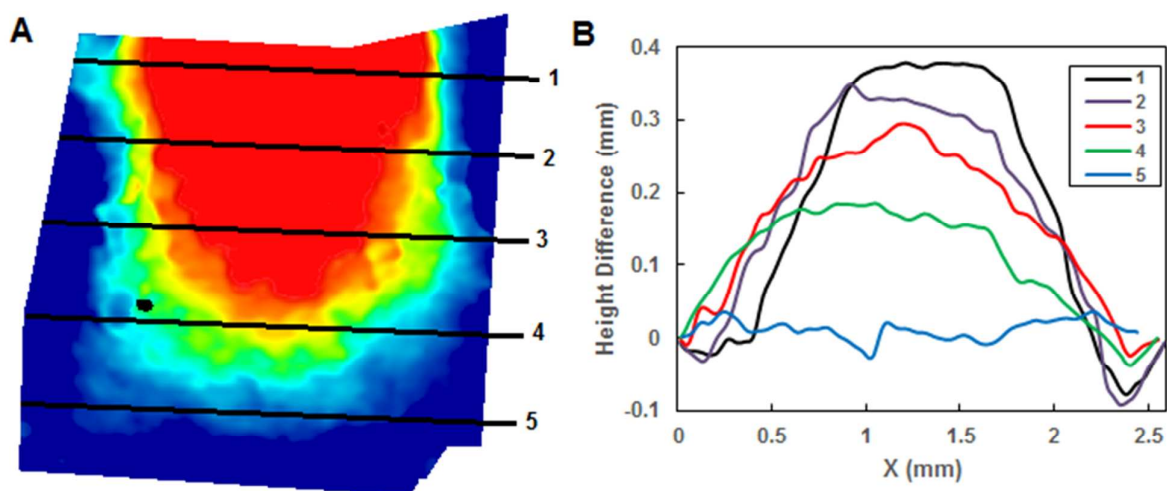
**Figure S3.** (a) X-ray scattering intensity at the  $19.4^\circ$  2-theta peak as a function of azimuthal angle, and (b) X-ray scattering profile of a  $15\ \mu\text{m}$  thick homogeneous planar SWNT-LCE with and without SWNT. This profile is indicative of a well-aligned nematic system.



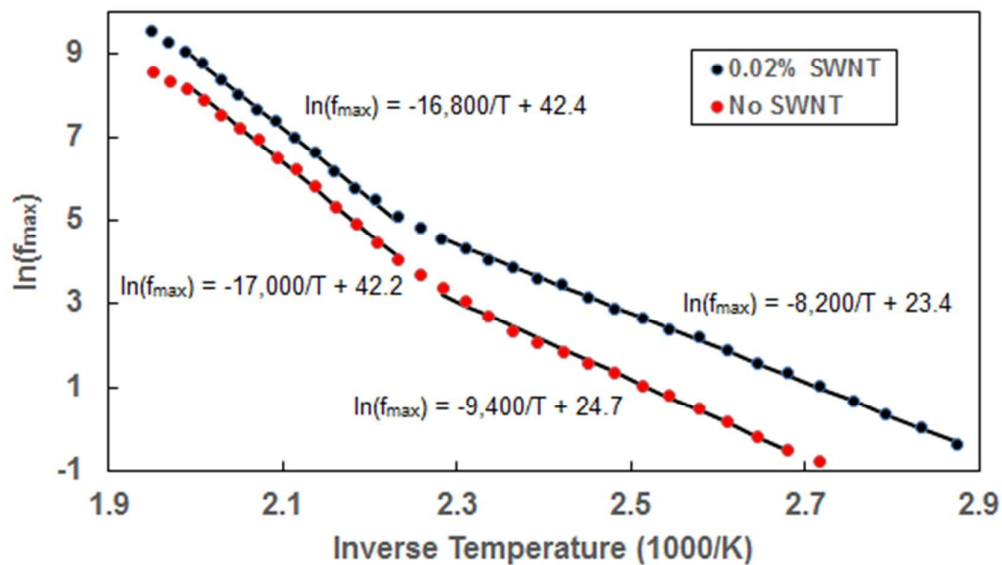
**Figure S4.** Transmission electron micrographs of 0.02% SWNT-LCE films cut parallel or perpendicular to the LCE / SWNT orientation direction.



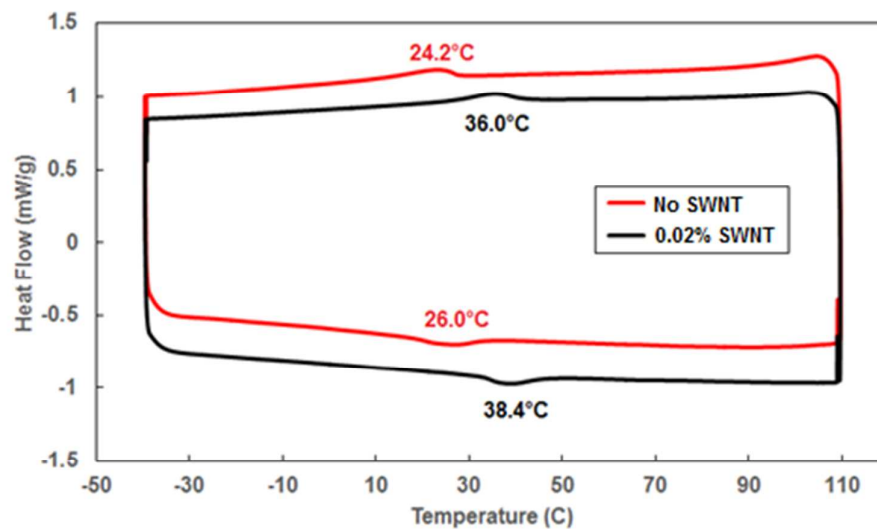
**Figure S5.** 15  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, homogeneous planar 0.02% SWNT-LCE film floating in silicone oil between ITO plates spaced 100  $\mu\text{m}$  apart at 80°C (left). Upon exposure to a 3.6 VDC/ $\mu\text{m}$  electric field, the film contracts and bends along the director (right).



**Figure S6.** (a) Height map difference between a 0.02% SWNT-LCE film, patterned into a +1 topological defect, before and after a 1.2 VDC/ $\mu\text{m}$  field is applied at 90°C, and (b) traces across the height map. The height maps indicates significant localized shape change throughout the film during electrical activation.



**Figure S7.** Relaxation peak from dielectric relaxation spectroscopy as a function of inverse temperature for samples with and without SWNT. Fitted curves are obtained for before and after the para-nematic transition temperature, and the slope is directly proportional to the dipole rotational activation energy.  $E_a$  (No SWNT, low T) = 78.1 kJ/mol;  $E_a$  (No SWNT, high T) = 141.7 kJ/mol;  $E_a$  (0.02% SWNT, low T) = 68.6 kJ/mol;  $E_a$  (0.02% SWNT, high T) = 139.5 kJ/mol.



**Figure S8.** DSC traces of monomer mixtures with and without SWNT. Traces shown are the second heating and cooling. No crystallization peak is apparent down to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and the nematic transition is very broad.