

## Supporting information

### Nanoparticle-based Tough Polymers with Crack-propagation Resistance

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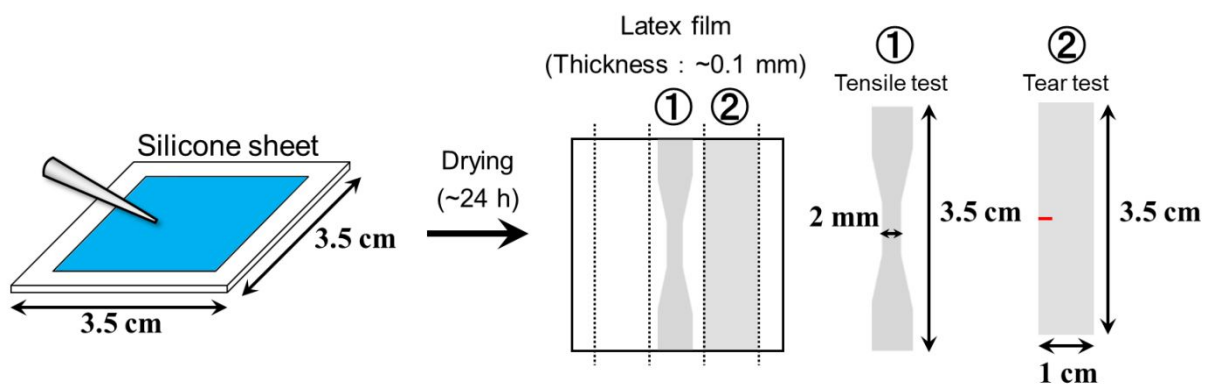
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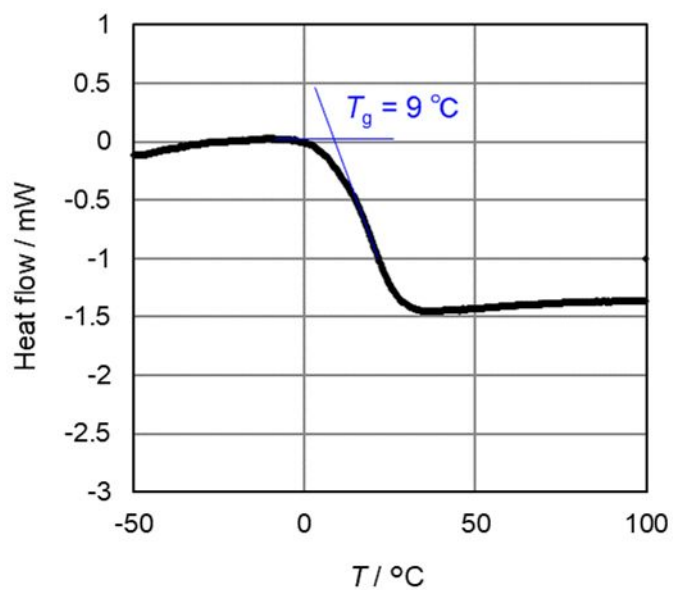
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## Experimental Details

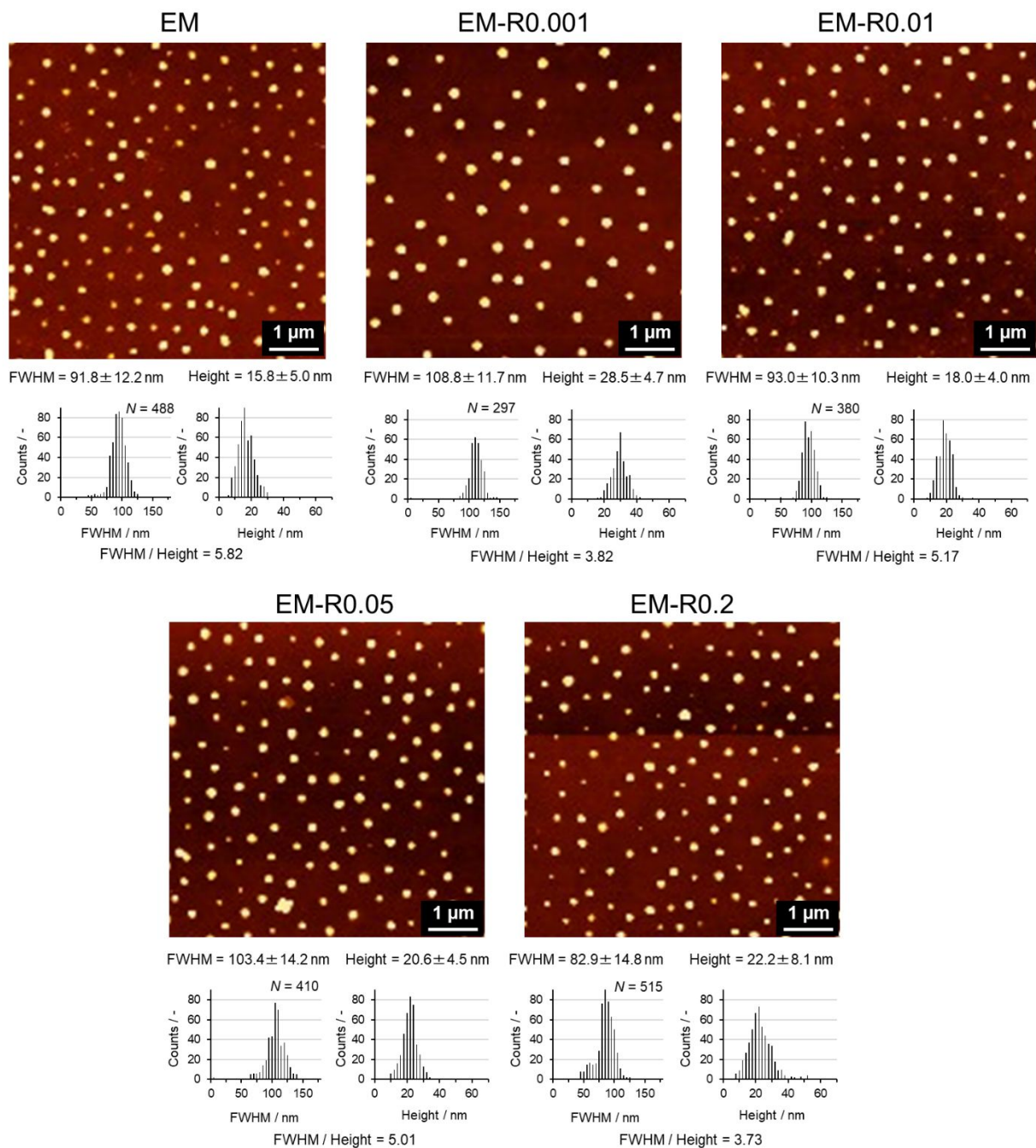


**Figure S1.** Schematic illustration of the preparation of the tear test specimens.

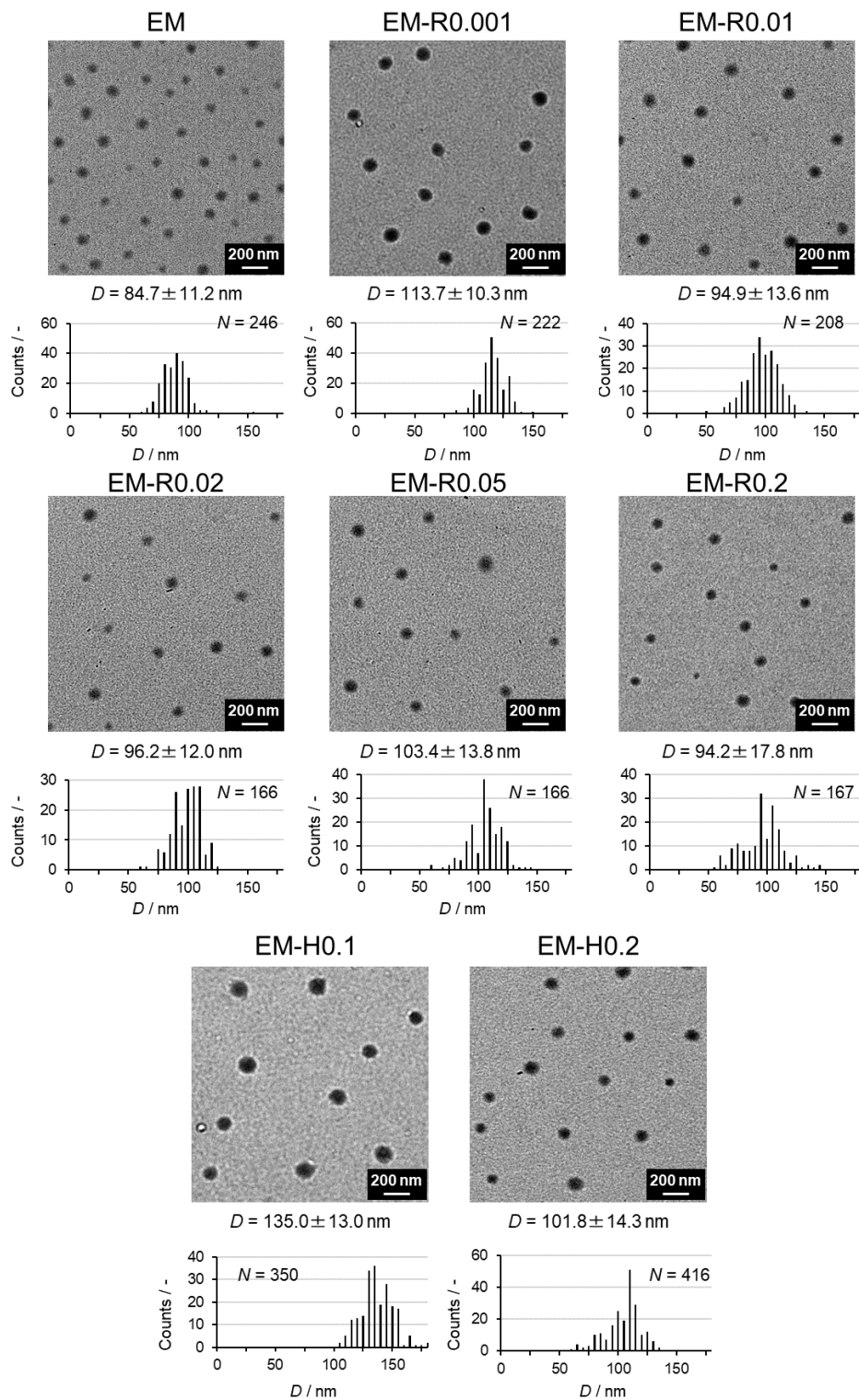
## Results and Discussion



**Figure S2.** Representative DSC curve (second heating) for an EM microparticle at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.  $T_g$  was calculated from the cross-point of tangents to the baseline and inflection point.



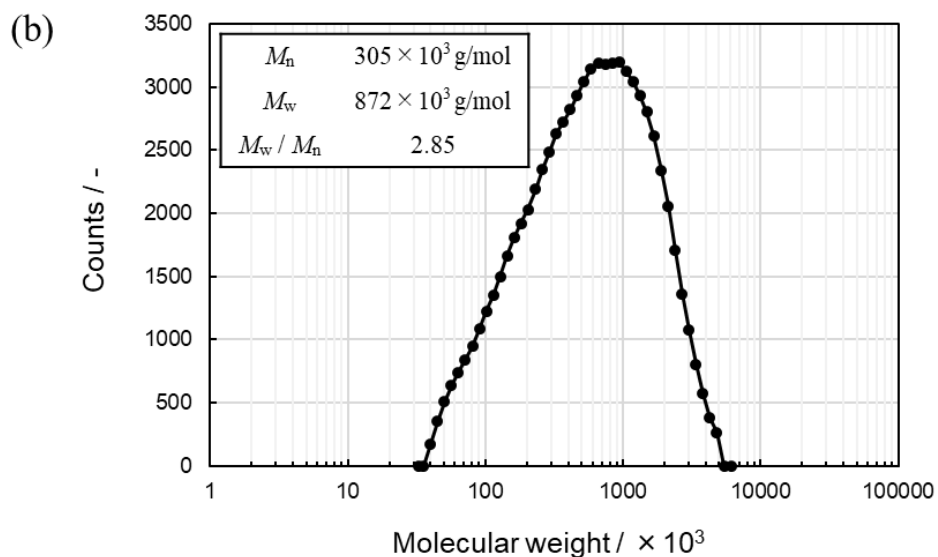
**Figure S3.** AFM height images of the EM and EM-RX ( $X = 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.2$ ) microparticles dried on a glass substrate and their determined sizes (FWHM and the maximum height).



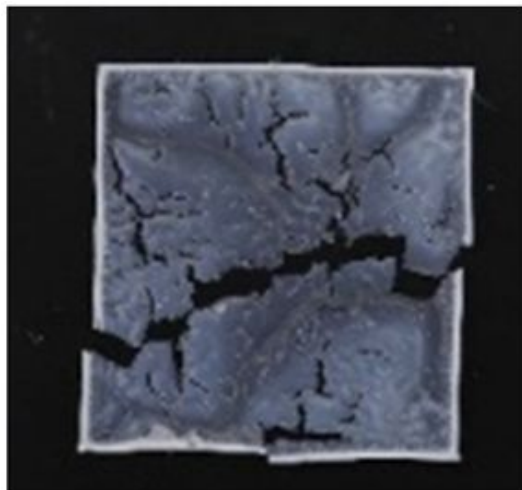
**Figure S4.** TEM images of EM and EM-RX ( $X = 0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.2$ ) as well as EM-HY ( $Y = 0.1, 0.2$ ) microparticles dried on the copper grid.

(a)

	Mass of soluble fraction $w_1$ / mg	Original mass $w_2$ / mg	GC% $= (w_2 - w_1) / w_2 \times 100$
EM	614.9	619.6	<1
EM-R0.001	598.0	602.8	<1
EM-R0.01	601.8	620.8	3
EM-R0.02	270.7	285.0	5
EM-R0.05	473.4	592.3	20
EM-R0.2	476.9	768.3	38

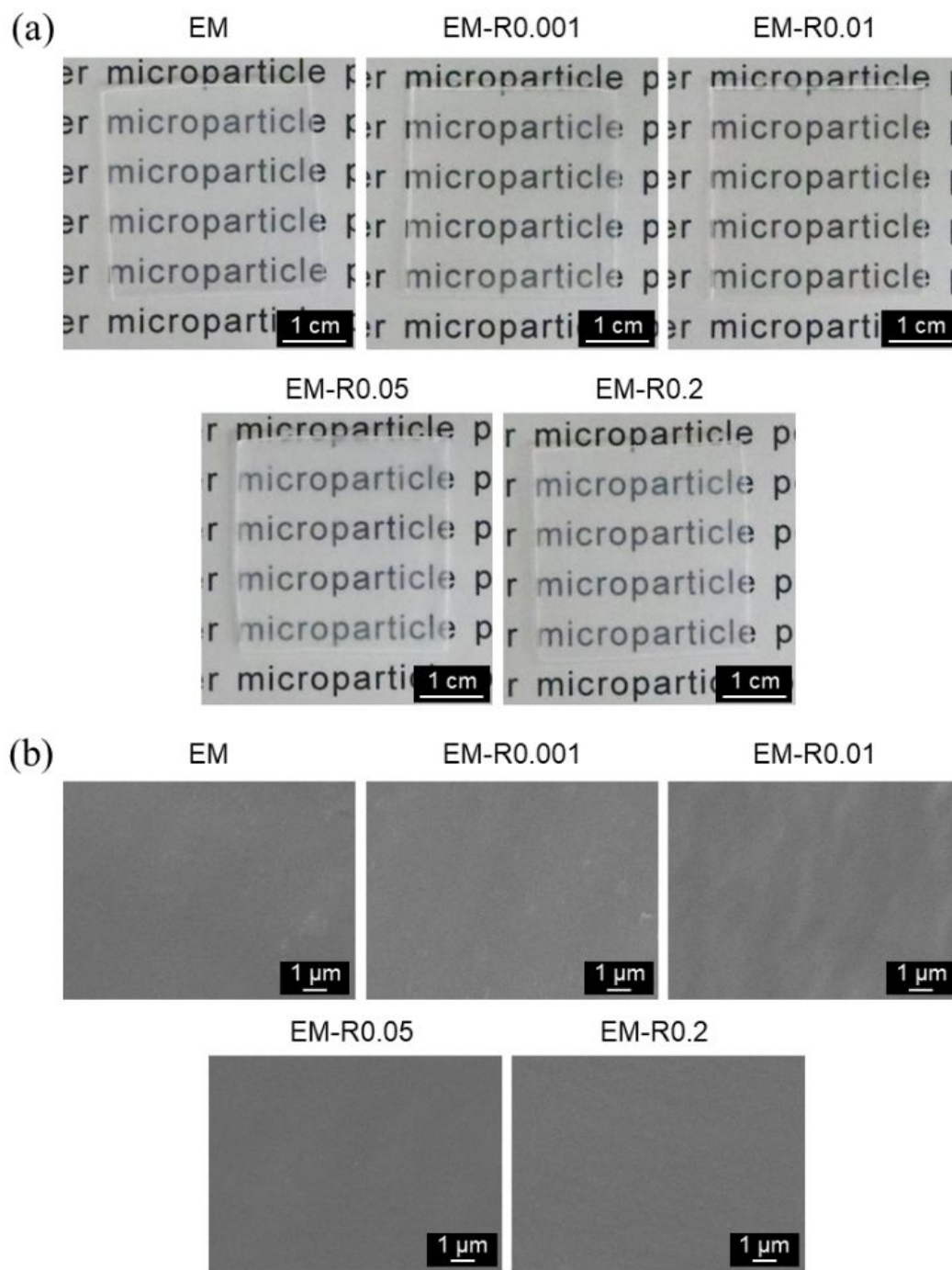


**Figure S5** (a) Weight of the soluble mass ( $w_1$ ) and original mass ( $w_2$ ) obtained from the Soxhlet extraction of EM and EM-RX ( $X = 0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.2$ ) microparticles. (b) Molecular-weight distribution of the soluble fraction of EM microparticles acquired from GPC measurements.



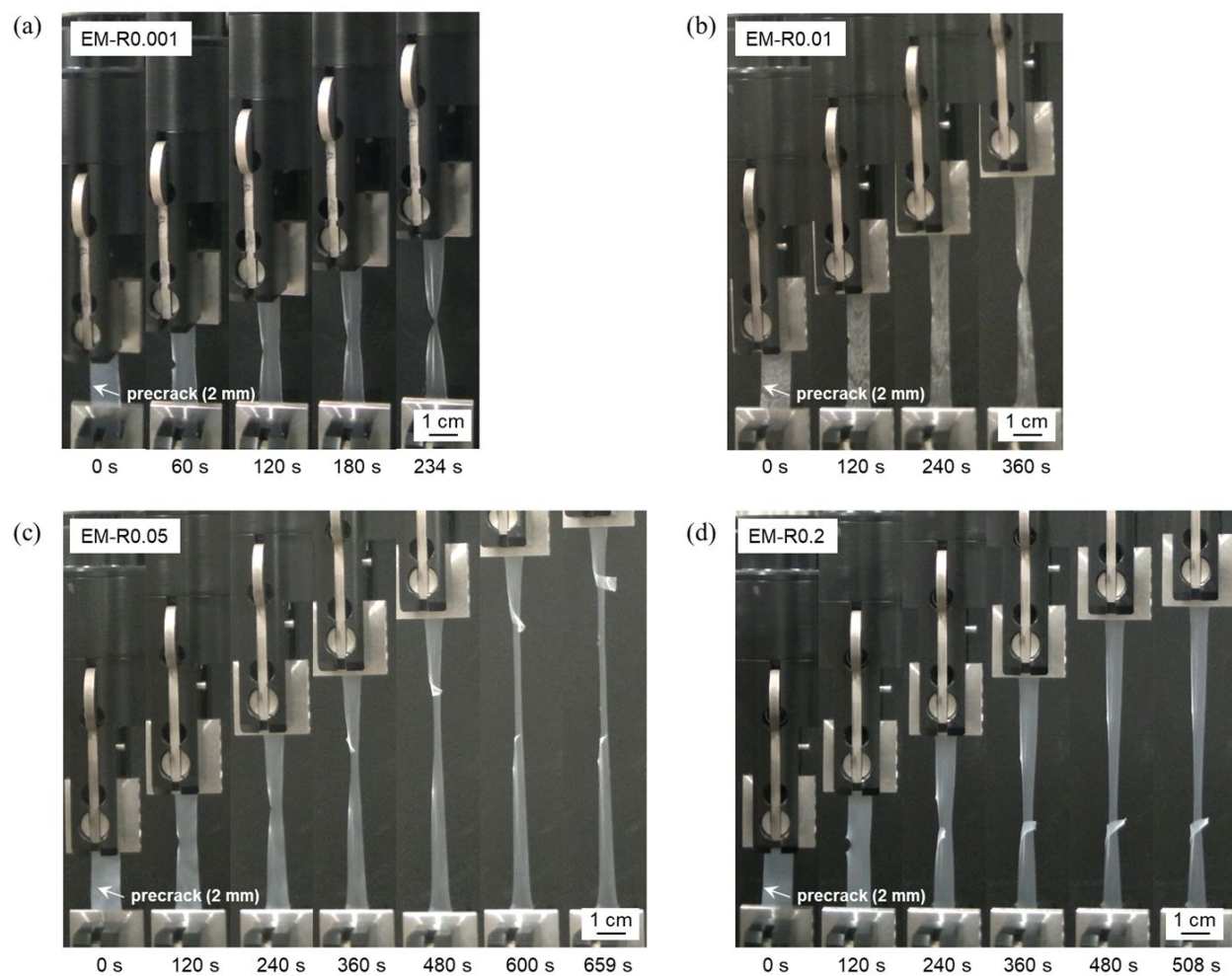
1 cm

**Figure S6.** Photograph of a EM-R0.4 film. The EM-R0.4 microparticles formed a brittle film.

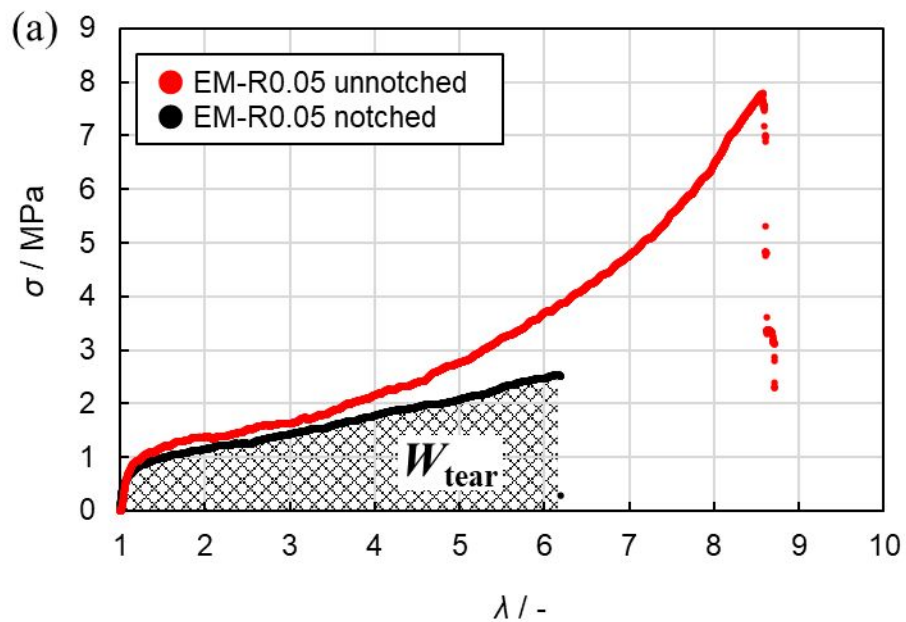


**Figure S7.** (a) Photographs and (b) SEM images (surface) of the EM and EM-RX ( $X = 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.2$ ) films.





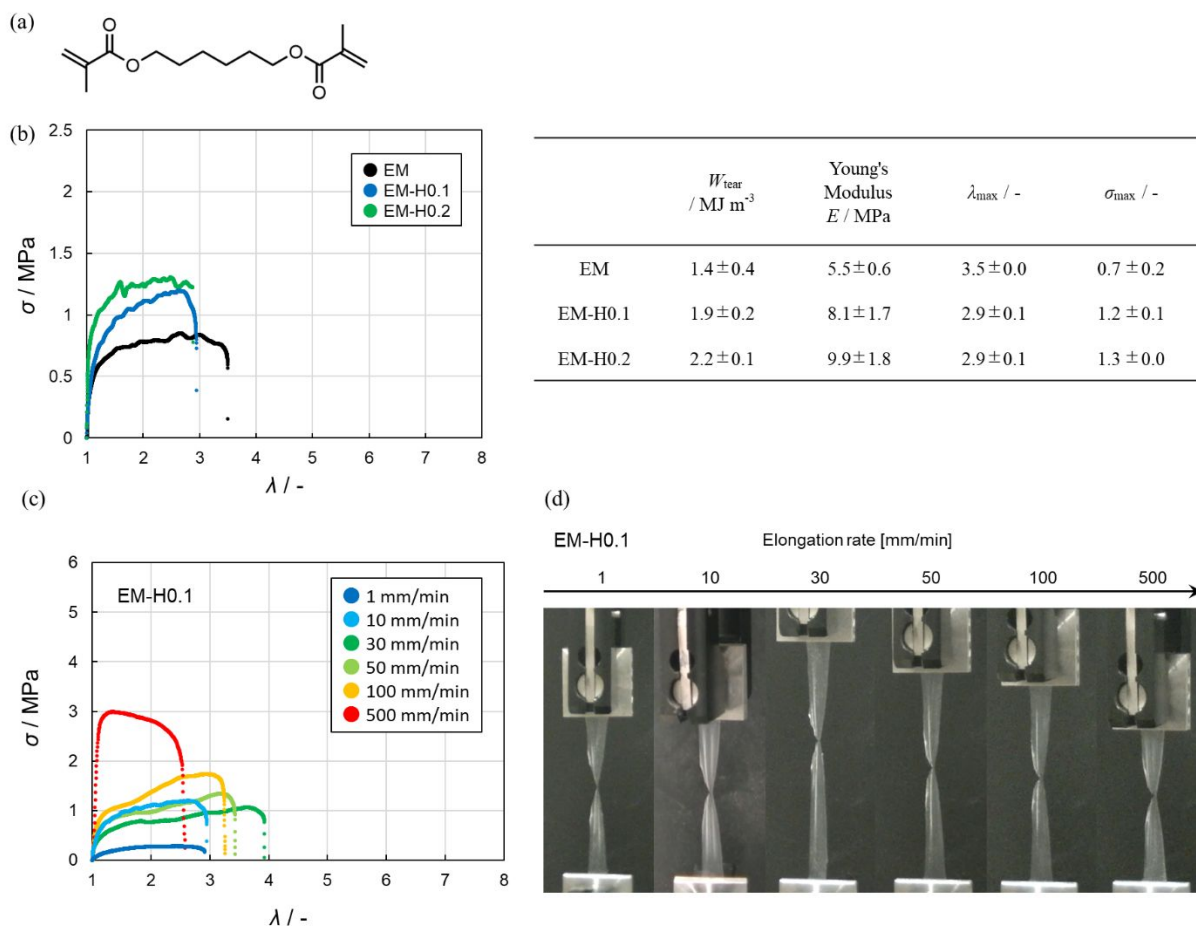
**Figure S8.** Time-lapse photographs the tear tests of the (a) EM-R0.001, (b) EM-R0.01, (c) EM-R0.05, and (d) EM-R0.2 films. The initial crack length  $c$  and elongation rate were fixed at 2 mm and 10 mm/min, respectively.



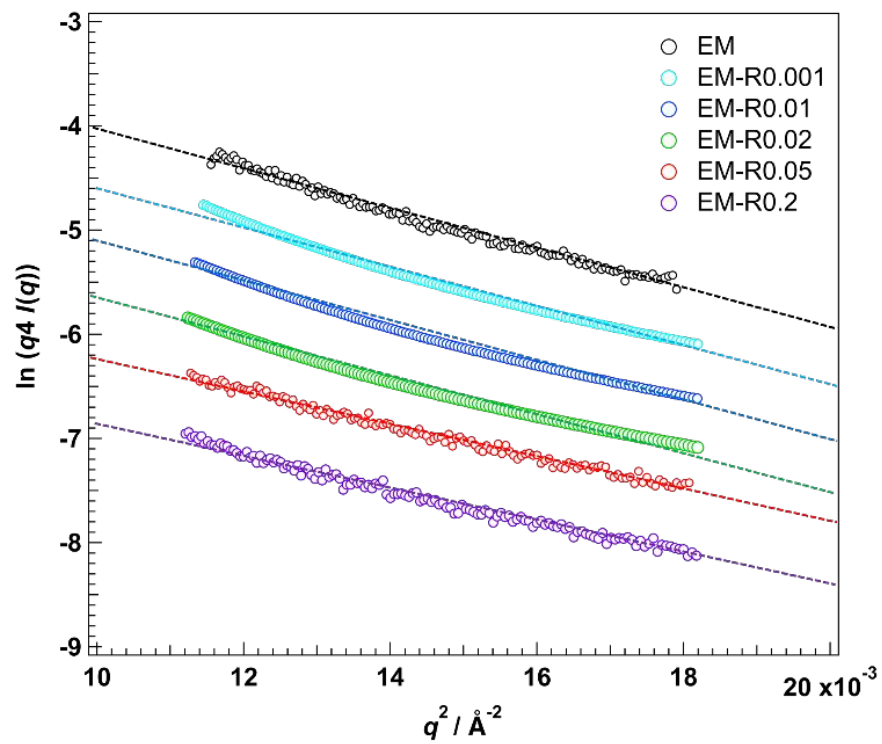
(b)

	Young's Modulus $E$ / MPa	Maximum extension ratio $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ / -	Maximum stress $\sigma_{\text{max}}$ / -
notched	$8.1 \pm 1.4$	$5.8 \pm 0.7$	$2.1 \pm 0.4$
unnotched	$4.1 \pm 2.7$	$8.5 \pm 1.3$	$5.9 \pm 2.1$

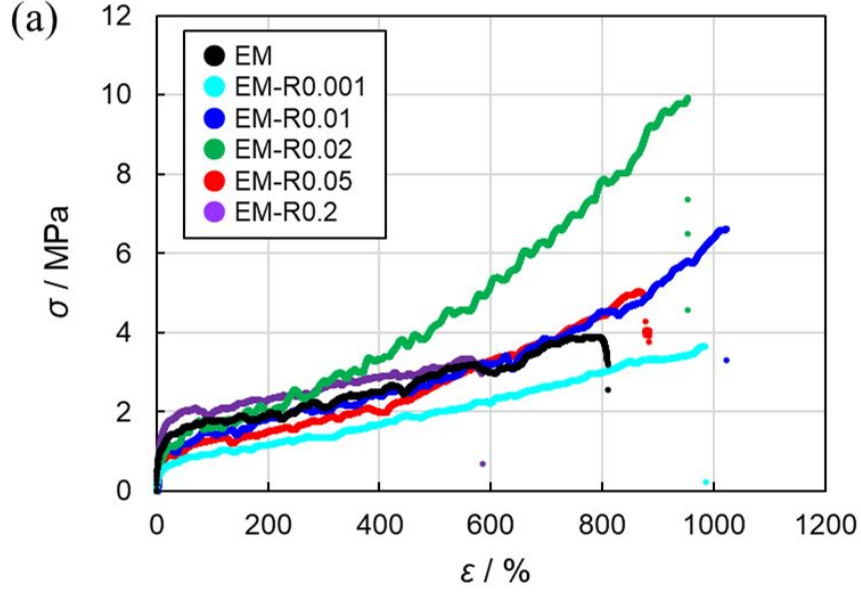
**Figure S9.** (a)  $\sigma$ - $\lambda$  curves for the notched and unnotched EM-R0.05 latex films. (b) The Young's modulus  $E$ , maximum extension ratio  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , and maximum stress  $\sigma_{\text{max}}$  values obtained from the  $\sigma$ - $\lambda$  curves.



**Figure S10.** (a) Chemical structure of 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate (HDD), which was selected as a conventional chemical crosslinker. (b) Stress-extension ratio curves of tear tests for HDD-crosslinked EM-H films. Elongation rate was fixed at 10 mm/min. Elongation-rate dependence of (c) stress-extension ratio curves and (d) photographs of latex films just before fracture at various rates.



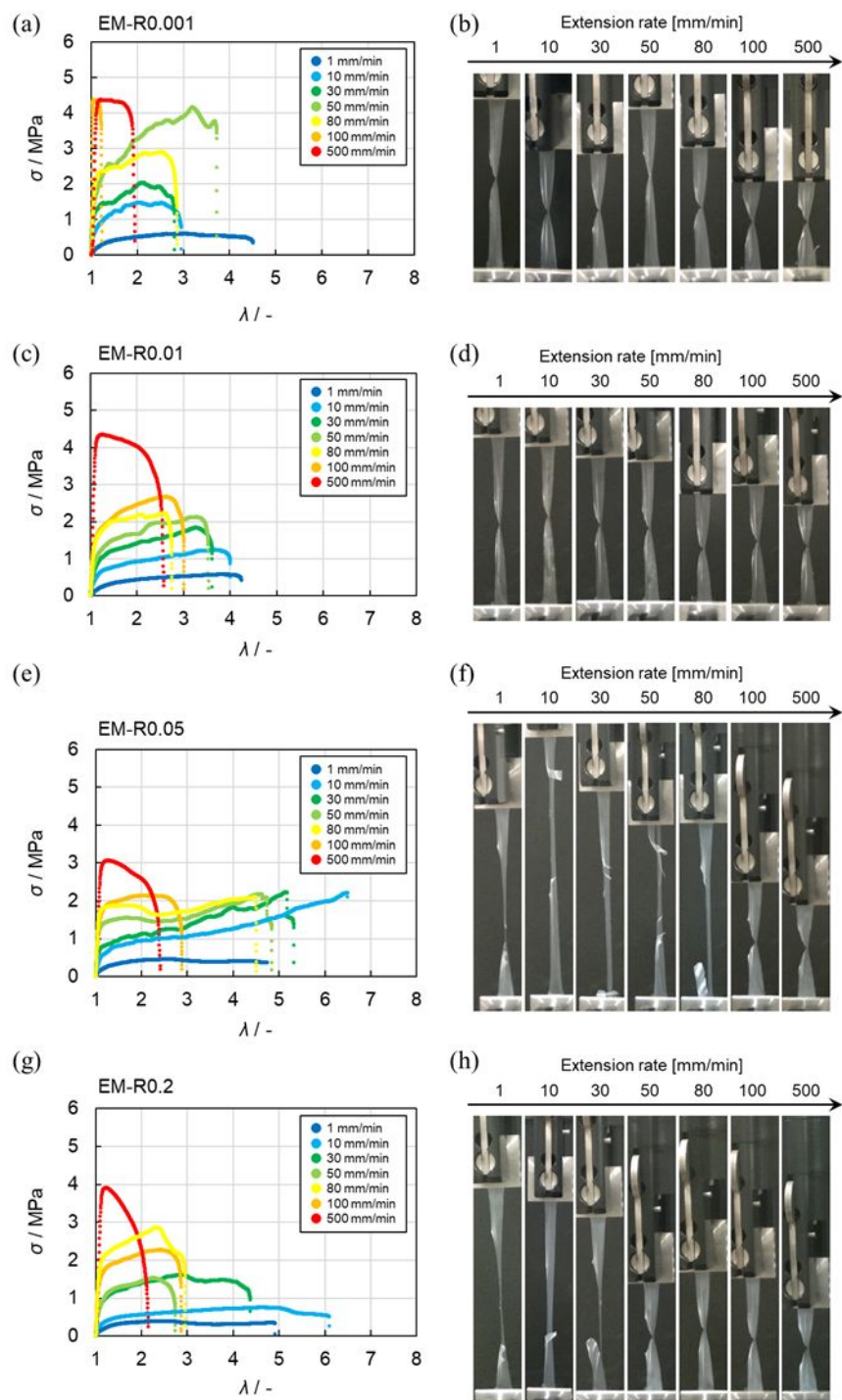
**Figure S11.** SAXS scattering intensity in the high- $q$  range for EM and EM-R films.



(b)

	Energy density function $U / \text{MJ m}^{-3}$	Young's modulus $E / \text{MPa}$	Maximum strain $\varepsilon_{\text{max}} / \%$	Maximum stress $\sigma_{\text{max}} / \text{MPa}$
EM	$16.9 \pm 3.9$	$8.9 \pm 6.6$	$789.3 \pm 108.7$	$3.5 \pm 0.6$
EM-R0.001	$19.4 \pm 2.0$	$4.1 \pm 2.3$	$959.2 \pm 44.8$	$3.7 \pm 0.2$
EM-R0.01	$34.4 \pm 5.1$	$8.2 \pm 2.4$	$932.3 \pm 99.8$	$7.8 \pm 1.5$
EM-R0.02	$43.3 \pm 4.3$	$12.2 \pm 1.2$	$954.3 \pm 22.5$	$10.0 \pm 1.3$
EM-R0.05	$23.3 \pm 4.9$	$8.1 \pm 3.1$	$925.6 \pm 78.3$	$5.2 \pm 0.6$
EM-R0.2	$14.9 \pm 1.8$	$9.4 \pm 14.7$	$592.2 \pm 29.7$	$3.4 \pm 0.5$

**Figure S12.** (a) Stress-strain curves for the EM and EM-RX ( $X=0.001, 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.2$ ) films obtained from tensile test measurements. (b) The Energy density function  $U$ , Young's modulus  $E$ , maximum strain  $\varepsilon_{\text{max}}$ , and maximum stress  $\sigma_{\text{max}}$  values obtained from the stress-strain curves. The tensile speed was fixed at 10 mm/min. Each curve was extracted from those close to its mean ( $N = 3$ ).



**Figure S13.** (a,c,e,g) Stress-extension ratio curves for the EM-RX latex films obtained from tear tests conducted at various elongation rates. (b,d,f,h) Photographs of the EM-RX latex films just before fracture at various elongation rates.

**Movie S1.** The fracture behavior of an EM film during a tear test at an elongation rate of 10 mm/min. Note that this video has been modified to 50x speed.

**Movie S2.** The fracture behavior of an EM-R0.02 film during a tear test at an elongation rate of 10 mm/min. Note that this video has been modified to 50x speed.