Synthesis of silicone elastomers containing trifluoropropyl groups and their

use in dielectric elastomer transducers

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Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of P₂₈ in CDCl₃ at room temperature.



Fig. S2 ¹H NMR spectrum of P₄₂ in CDCl₃ at room temperature.



Fig. S3 ¹H NMR spectrum of P_{47} in CDCl₃ at room temperature.



Fig. S4 ¹H NMR spectrum of P_{53} in CDCl₃ at room temperature.



Fig. S5 ¹H NMR spectrum of P_{58} in CDCl₃ at room temperature.



Fig. S6 GPC of P₂₈ in THF.



	0.010101	9/11/01
Mw :	1.4017e5	g/mol
Mz :	3.1178e5	g/mol
Mv:	0.000000	g/mol
D:	2 3681e0	

Fig. S7 GPC of P₄₂ in THF.



Mn :	1.1599e4	g/mol
Mw:	1.8191e4	g/mol
Mz :	2.5863e4	g/mol
Mv:	0.000000	g/mol
D :	1.5683e0	

Fig. S8 GPC of P₄₇ in THF.



Mn :	3.4709e4	g/mol
Mw :	7.5884e4	g/mol
Mz:	1.4513e5	g/mol
Mv:	0.000000	g/mol
D :	2.1863e0	-

Fig. S9 GPC of P₅₃ in THF.



Fig. S10 GPC of P₅₈ in THF.



Fig. S11 FTIR spectra of P_x .







Fig. S13 DSC curves of P₄₂.







Fig. S15 DSC curves of P₅₃.



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1) Heat from -140.00°C to 0.00°C at 20.00°C/min	3)	Hold for 3.0 min at -140.00°C	
 Cool from 0.00°C to -140.00°C at 20.00°C/min 	4)	Heat from -140.00°C to 0.00°C at 20.00°C/min	





Fig. S17 Stress-strain curves of material P₂₈(0). The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S18 Stress-strain curves of material P₂₈(5). The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S19 Stress-strain curves of material P₂₈(10). The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S20 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{42}(0)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S21 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{42}(5)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S22 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{47}(0)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S23 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{47}(5)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S24 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{47}(10)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S25 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{53}(0)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S26 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{53}(5)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S27 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{58}(0)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. S28 Stress-strain curves of material $P_{58}(5)$. The red curve represents the average.



Fig. 29 Dependence of the real (G') and imaginary (G'') parts of the shear modulus and the tan(d) at room temperature for selected materials. The samples used had a thickness of 263 μ m - **P**₅₈(5), 180 μ m - **P**₅₃(5), 187 μ m - **P**₄₂(5), **P**₂₈(0) - 250 μ m and were measured one year after their synthesis.



Fig. S30 Cyclic actuation tests of $P_{42}(0)$ at 4.3 V/µm (10 cycles at 0.33 Hz).



Fig. S31 Cyclic actuation strain of $P_{42}(5)$ at 7.1 V/µm (10 cycles at 0.25 Hz).



Fig. S32 Cyclic actuation strain of $P_{42}(5)$ at 7.1 V/µm (100 cycles at 0.25 Hz).



Fig. S33 An actuator constructed from $P_{42}(5)$ which suffered a shortcut and can self-repair after few cycles at 5.5 V/µm and 0.25 Hz.



Fig. S34 Cyclic actuation strain of $P_{47}(0)$ at 17.6 V/µm (100 cycles at 0.4 Hz).



Fig. S35 Cyclic actuation strain of $P_{53}(0)$ at 5.6 V/µm (100 cycles at 0.33 Hz).



Fig. S36 Self-healing of an actuator constructed from $P_{53}(5)$ 6.7 V/µm at 0.25 Hz.



Fig. S37 Long-term stability of $P_{58}(5)$ at 10.2 V/µm for 100 cycles at 0.25 Hz.