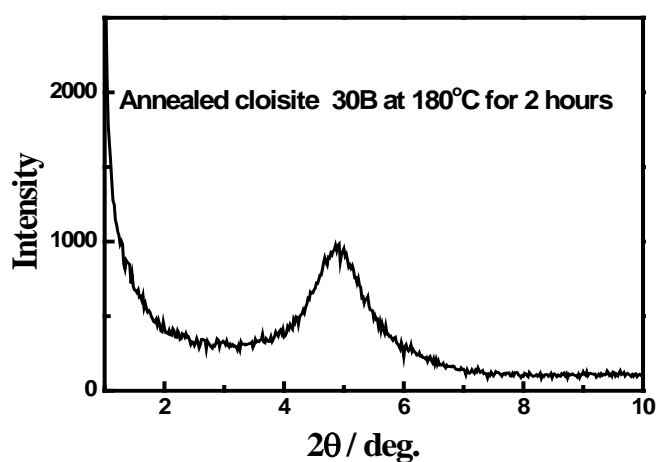


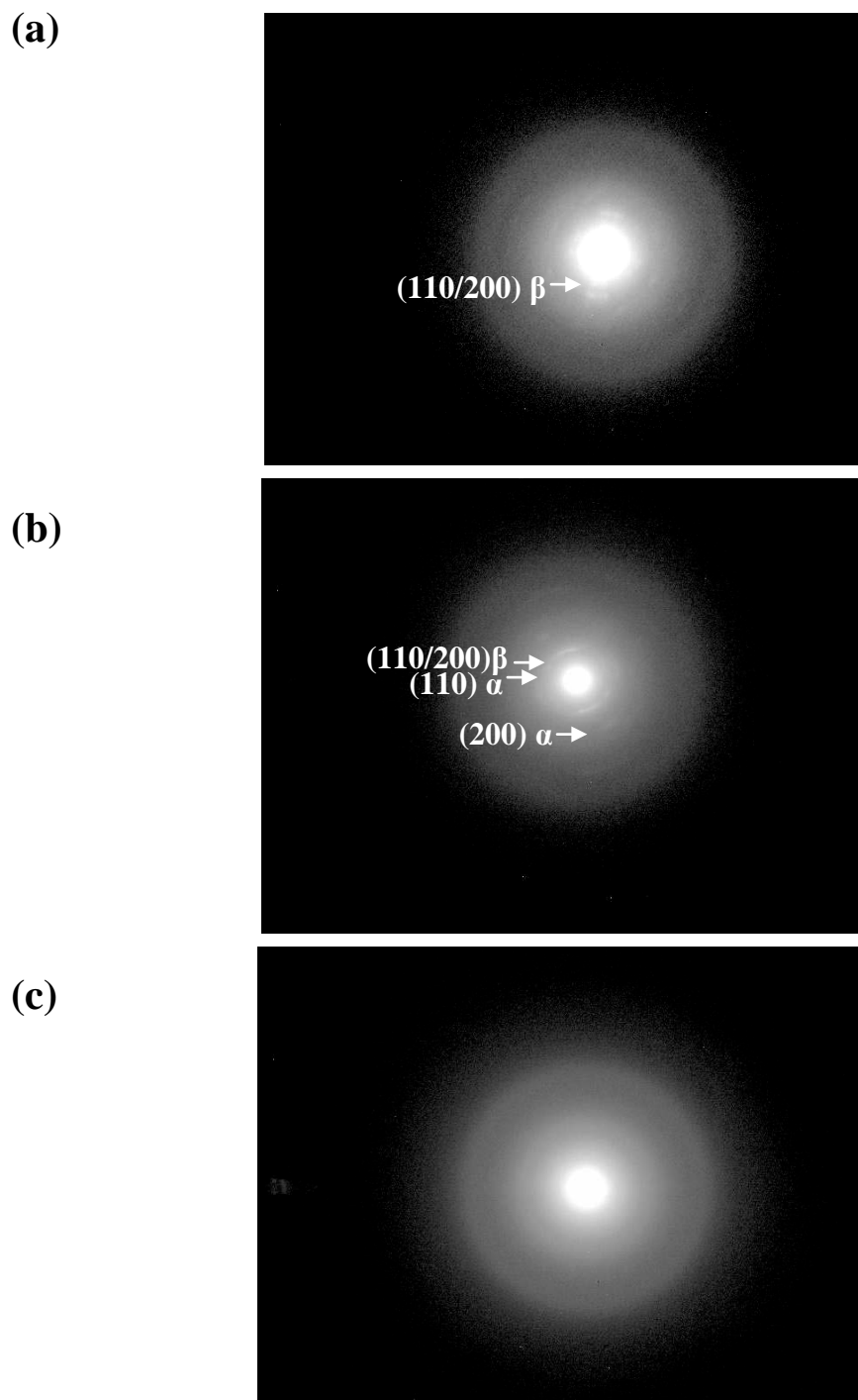
## Supplementary figures

# Nanoparticle Induced Piezoelectric, Super Toughened, Radiation Resistant, Multi-functional Nanohybrids

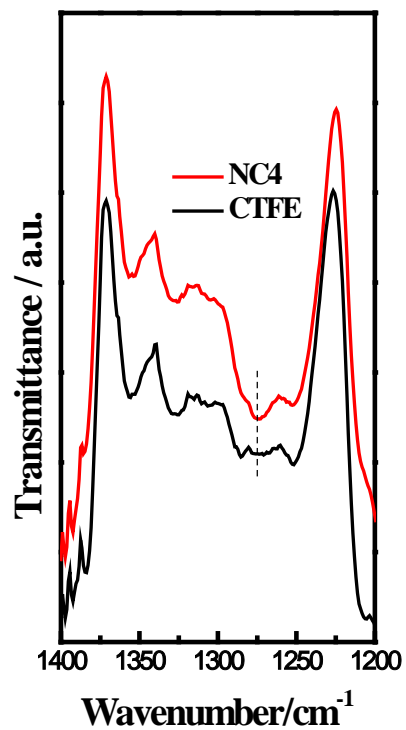
Vimal K. Tiwari, T. Shripathi, N. P. Lalla and Pralay Maiti



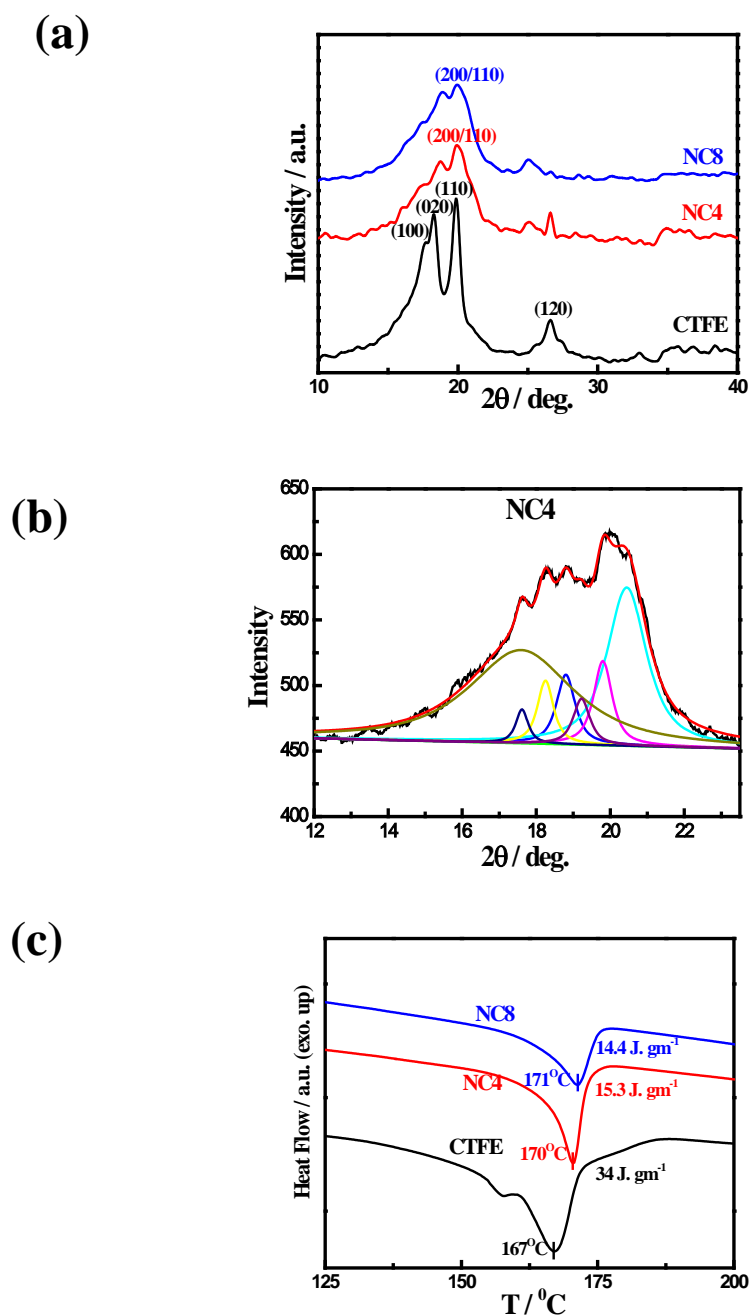
**Figure S1:** XRD patterns of annealed cloisite 30B at 180 °C for 2 hours showing the same peak position before annealing. So, there is no degradation of organic component up to 180 °C or processing temperature of the nanohybrids.



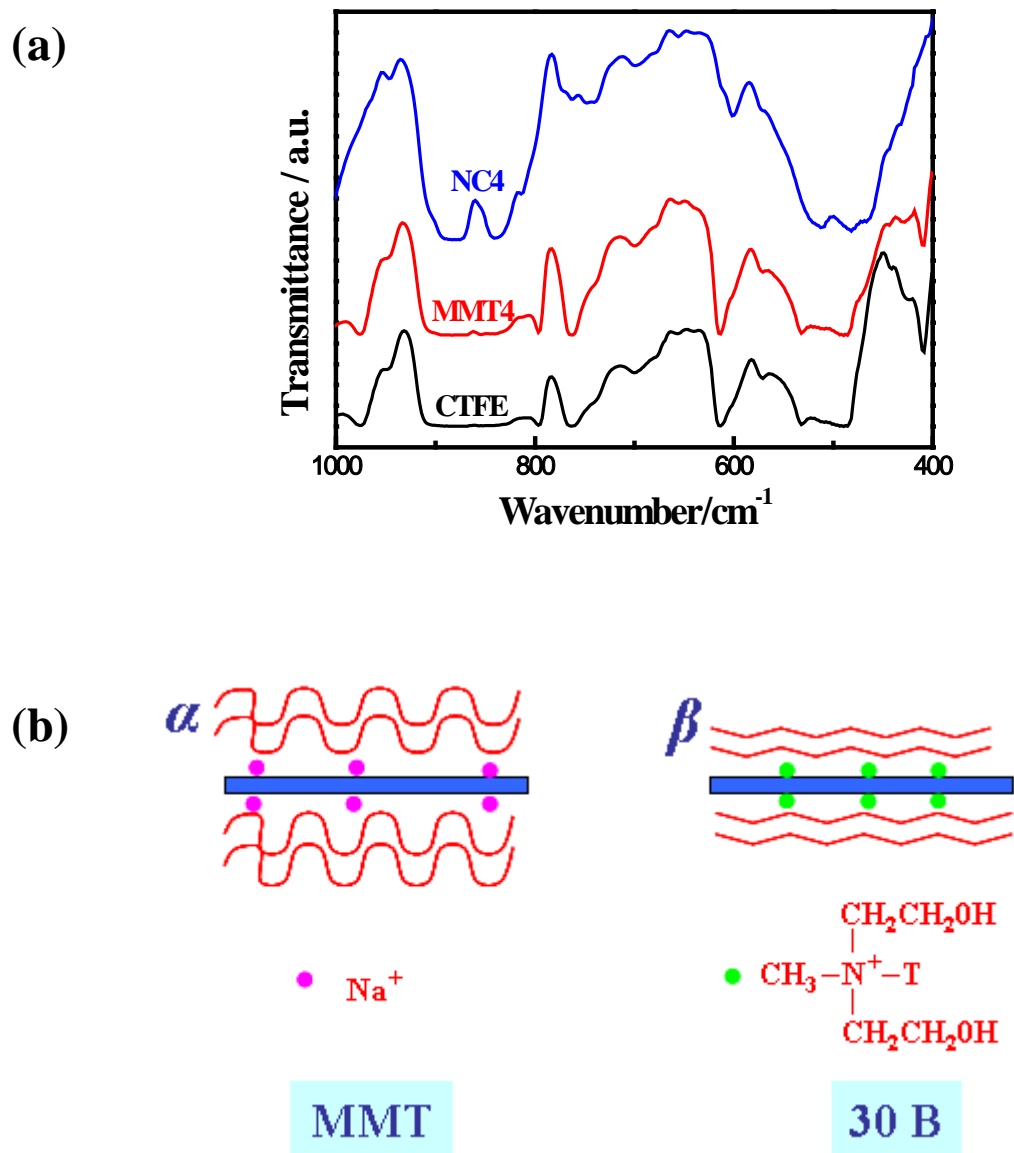
**Figure S2:** Electron diffraction patterns showing (a)  $\beta$ -phase, (vicinity of nanoclay layer) (b) both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phase, (slightly away from clay layer) (c) amorphous pattern in between two clay layers apart from each other in *NC4* as shown in the main text.



**Figure S3:** FTIR spectra of CTFE and NC4 showing clear peak at 1275 cm<sup>-1</sup> is due to  $\beta$ -phase. The said peak is absent in pure CTFE.



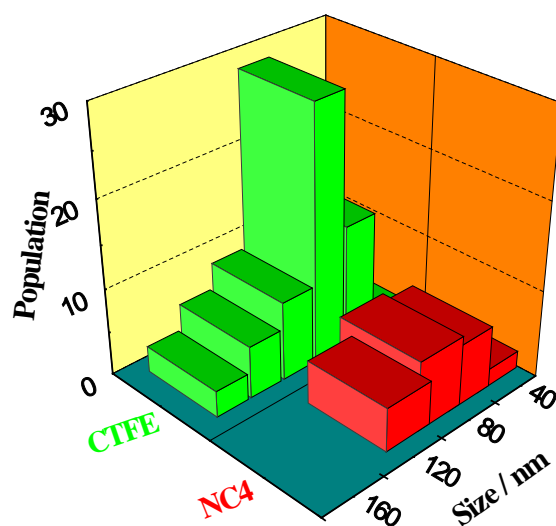
**Figure S4:** (a) XRD patterns of pure CTFE and its indicated nanohybrids before irradiation. (b) deconvoluted XRD pattern of NC4 indicating different crystalline and amorphous peaks. (c) DSC thermograms (melting endotherm) of pure CTFE and its nanohybrids (heat of fusion and melting indicated for respective samples). Melting point increase in nanohybrids while heat of fusion decrease suggesting  $\beta$ -phase in CTFE.



**Figure S5:** (a) FTIR spectra of nanohybrids comparing MMT clay and 30B showing  $\beta$ -peaks at 510 and 840  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for 30B clay while those peaks are categorically absent in MMT clay composites and (b) Schematic diagram showing  $\alpha$ -phase crystallization on MMT clay while  $\beta$ -phase crystallize on 30B clay as a result of better interactions in presence of organic modifier.

**Supplementary Table 1:** The storage modulus of pure *CTFE* and *NC4* at different temperature ranges. The percentage increment was calculated in comparison to pure *CTFE*.

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Temp. (°C)</b>	<b>Storage Modulus / GPa</b>	<b>% increase</b>
<b>CTFE</b>		<b>11.5</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NC4</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>CTFE</b>		<b>1.14</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NC4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CTFE</b>		<b>0.13</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NC4</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>62</b>



**Figure S6:** Comparison of Number of pores and its distribution generated after SHI irradiation at fluence  $1 \times 10^{10}$  ion/cm<sup>2</sup> for indicated pure *CTFE* and *NC4* nanohybrid. Both the number density and dimension of pores are larger in pure *CTFE* as compared to nanohybrid. In other words, the shape and size of pores are controlled in nanohybrid.