Supporting Information

Stretchable and recyclable liquid metal droplets embedded elastomer

composite with high mechanically sensitive conductivity

Xiaokang He¹, Jianpeng Wu¹, Shouhu Xuan¹*, Shuaishuai Sun², Xinglong Gong¹*

¹CAS Key Laboratory of Mechanical Behavior and Design of Materials, Department of Modern Mechanics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230027, China

²CAS Key Laboratory of Mechanical Behavior and Design of Materials, Department of Precision Machinery and Instrumentation, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, Anhui 230027, China

Email: xuansh@ustc.edu.cn (SH XUAN), gongxl@ustc.edu.cn (XL GONG)



Figure S1. Optical photographs of the LMDE composites with (a) vertical and (b) horizontal arrangement of droplets.



Figure S2. (a) Optical photographs of different kinds of 3D printed molds and (b) the as-fabricated H-LMDE composites with different arrangement of droplets.



Figure S3. EDS mapping of the magnetic PDMS matrix for the as-fabricated H-LMDE composites.



Figure S4. The magnetic field strength versus to the distance away from the surface of

N52 typed magnet.



Figure S5. Tensile strength and elastic modulus of the elastomer matrix with different CIP contents.



Figure S6. The corresponding resistance variation of the three (a) and four (b) LMDs embedded H-LMDE composite during cyclic stretching at 30 % strain.



Figure S7. The digital images of test systems and corresponding resistance variation of the H-LMDE composite under cyclical magnetic field (a,b) and compression (c,d).



Figure S8. Infrared images of the surface temperature for different samples over time



Figure S9. Schematic diagram of deformation of the H-LMDE composite during the heating process.



Figure S10. The recycling efficiency of the H-LMDE composites (30 wt% CIP content) with different numbers of LMDs.



Figure S11. Magnetic field distribution of the NdFeB magnet.