Supporting Information: Evolution of the Nanostructure and Viscoelastic Properties of Nitrile Rubber upon Mechanical Rejuvenation and Physical Aging

Valentine Hervio¹, Bruno Bresson¹, Annie Brulet², Ingrid J. Paredes³, Ayaskanta Sahu³, Valérie Briand⁴, Costantino Creton^{1, *}, and Gabriel E. Sanoja^{1, †, *}

¹Laboratoire Sciences et Ingénierie de la Matière Molle, ESPCI Paris, Université PSL, CNRS
UMR 7615, Sorbonne Université, 75005, Paris, France

²Laboratoire Léon Brillouin, UMR 12 CEA-CNRS, Bât. 563 CEA Saclay, 91191, Gif-sur-Yvette
Cedex, France

³Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, New York University, Brooklyn, NY,
11201, USA

⁴Safran Aerosystems, 76320, Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf, France

Figure S1. Thermogram of raw NBR. The glass transition temperature T_g is $-31\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ as determined from the midpoint method.

Figure S2. 2D SAXS of solvent cast NBR. Pattern is isotropic and azimuthally integrated to generate 1D scattering profiles

Figure S3 X-ray scattering profile of NBR casted from toluene. Profile is similar to that of NBR casted from cyclohexanone (solid black line in Figure 2), though the higher order peaks are not split.

Figure S4. Height image of solvent cast NBR acquired in tapping mode. The vertical height scale ranges from -1 nm to 1 nm.

Figure S5. Phase images of raw NBR acquired in tapping mode. These are obtained from the same surface area but with angles of (A) 90° (B) 70° (C) 45° and (D) 110° . The vertical phase scale ranges from -8° to 8° . It is clear that the lamellar nanodomains are intrinsic to the material and not an artifact due to oscillations.