

## Supporting Information

# Unconventional Shape Memory Mechanisms of Nanoporous Polymer Photonic Crystals: Implications for Nanooptical Coatings and Devices

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The elastic moduli as a function of polymer compositions were measured by micro-indentation. The effective elastic modulus was calculated by fitting the experimental curve with the Johnson-Kendall-Robert (JKR) contact mechanics model considering a large pull-off force (adhesion) observed in detachment. The contact force,  $P$ , is related to the contact radius,  $a$ , by following the expression:

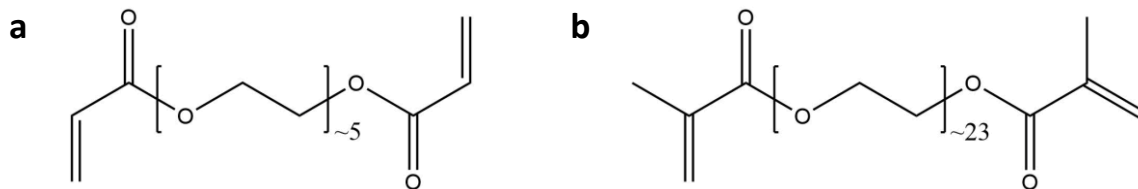
$$a^3 = \frac{3R}{4E_{eff}} \left( F + 3\gamma\pi R + \sqrt{6\gamma\pi RP + (3\gamma\pi R)^2} \right) \quad (S1)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the surface energy and  $R$  is the tip radius. The contact depth,  $\delta$ , is related to the contact radius,  $a$ , by:<sup>39</sup>

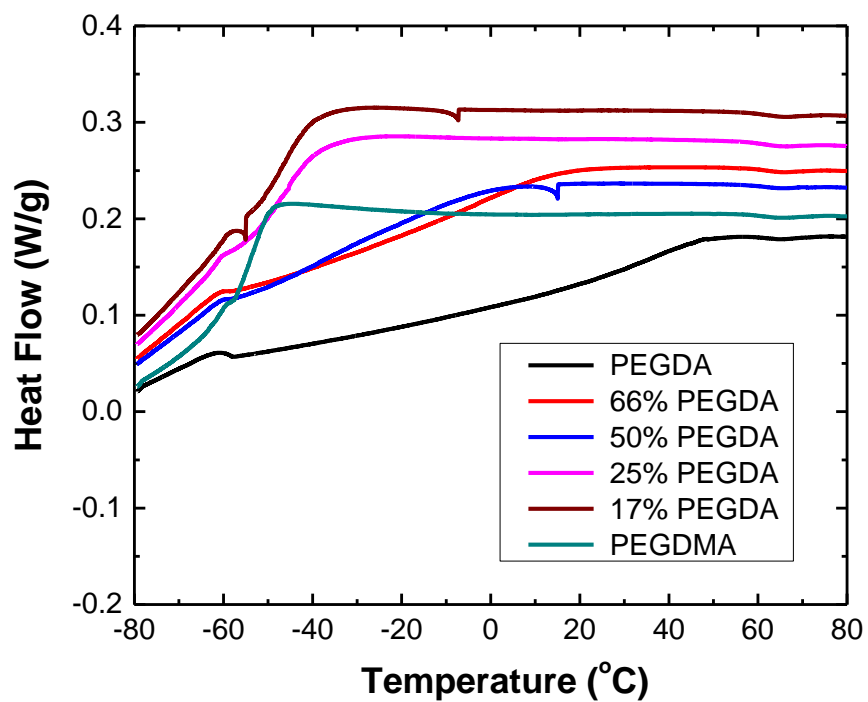
$$\delta = \frac{a^2}{R} - \left( \frac{2\pi\gamma R}{E_{eff}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (S2)$$

**Table S1.** Summary of glass transition temperatures of pure PEGDA and PEGDMA polymers and their copolymers with different PEGDA contents.

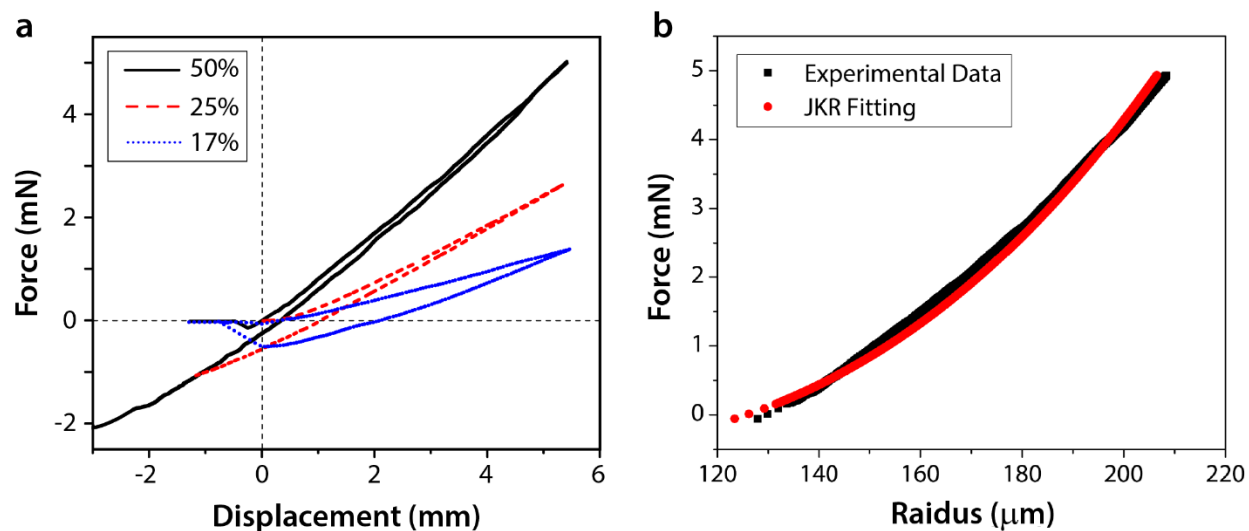
Polymer Composition	$T_g$ (°C)
PEGDA	-5
67% PEGDA	-21
50% PEGDA	-28
25% PEGDA	-47
17% PEGDA	-47
PEGDMA	-53



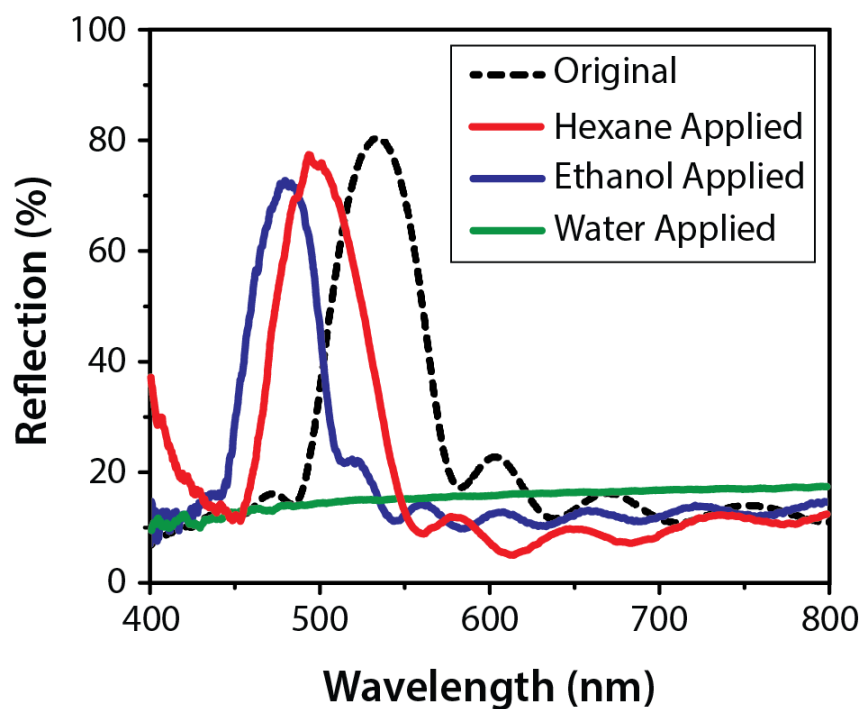
**Figure S1.** Molecular structures of a) PEGDA (MW ~ 200 g/mol) and b) PEGDMA (MW ~ 1000 g/mol) oligomers.



**Figure S2.** Typical DSC plots of pure PEGDA and PEGDMA polymers and their copolymers with different PEGDA contents.



**Figure S3.** a) Typical indentation force-displacement curves of the indentation on PSMPCs comprising 50%, 25%, and 17% PEGDA. b) JKR model fits well on the loading portion of the indentation curve of the PSMPC containing 50% PEGDA.



**Figure S4.** Normal-incidence optical reflection spectra obtained from a pure PEGDA PSMPC (labeled as Original) and a PSMPC comprising 33% PEGDA dried out from liquid hexane, ethanol, and water, respectively.