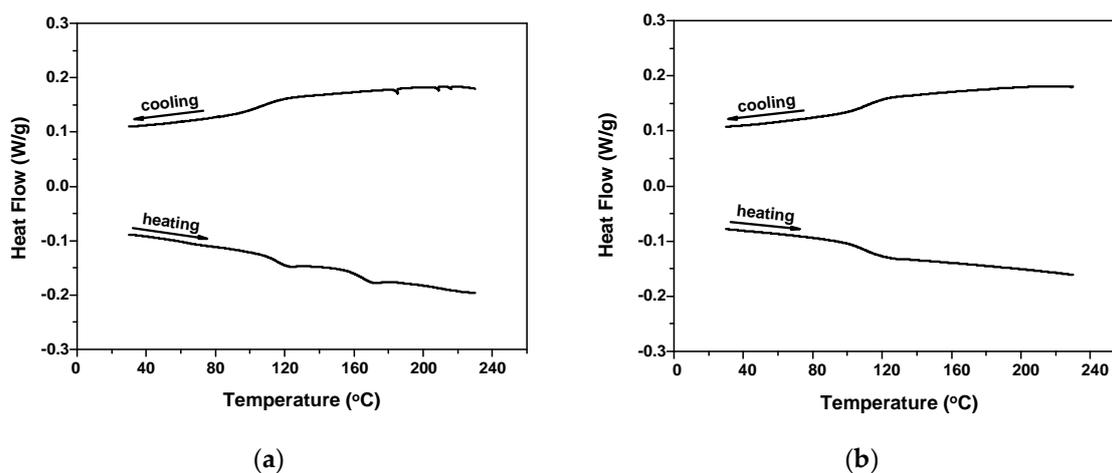
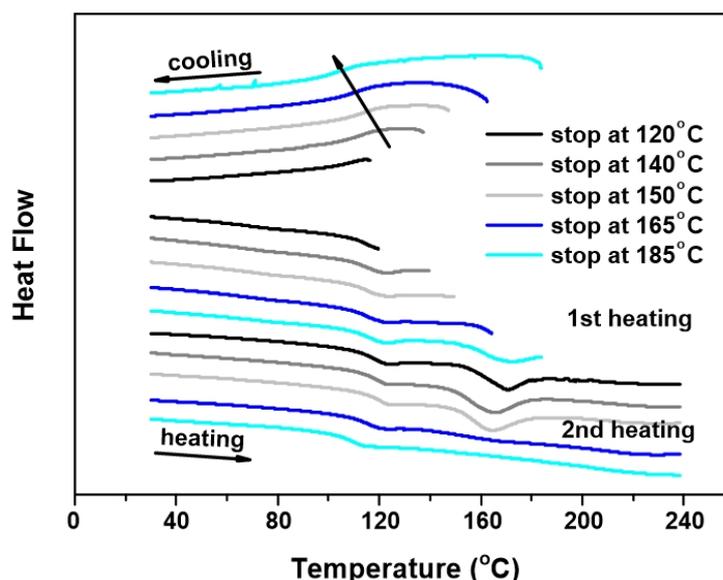


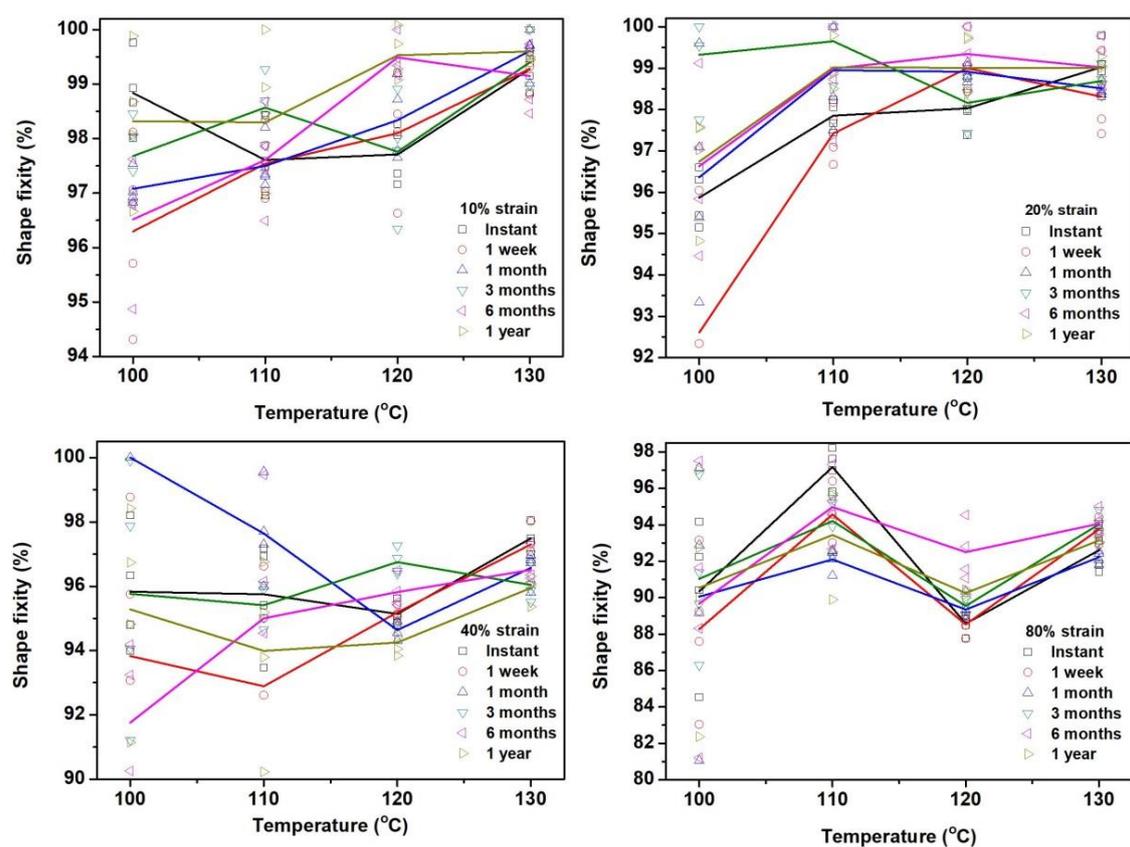
## Influence of Long-Term Storage on Shape Memory Performance and Mechanical Behavior of Pre-stretched Commercial Poly(methyl methacrylate) (PMMA)



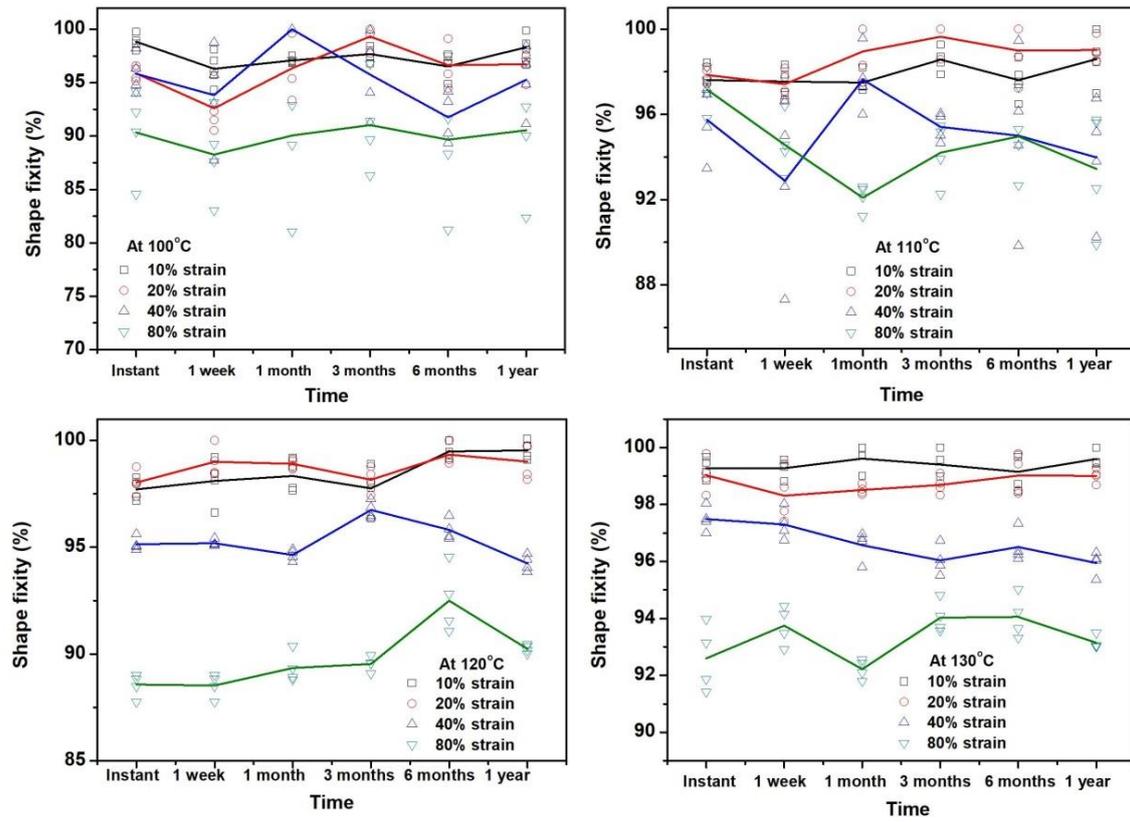
**Figure S1.** DSC result of pre-heated PMMA sample (to over 200 °C) after room temperature storage for two months. (a) 1<sup>st</sup> cycle; (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle. Heating/cooling speed: 5 °C/min.



**Figure S1.** Heat flow versus temperature curves (DSC test). The samples were heated from room temperature to 120 °C, 140 °C, 150 °C, 165 °C and 185 °C, respectively (1<sup>st</sup> heating), and then cooled back to room temperature, followed by heating to over 240 °C (2<sup>nd</sup> heating). Heating/cooling speed: 5 °C/min.



**Figure S3.** Shape fixity ratio (%) against programming temperature. Symbols are used for individual experimental result, and solid lines of the same color as the symbols are for the average.



**Figure S2.** Shape fixity ratio (%) against storage time. Symbols are used for individual experimental result, and solid lines of the same color as the symbols are for the average.

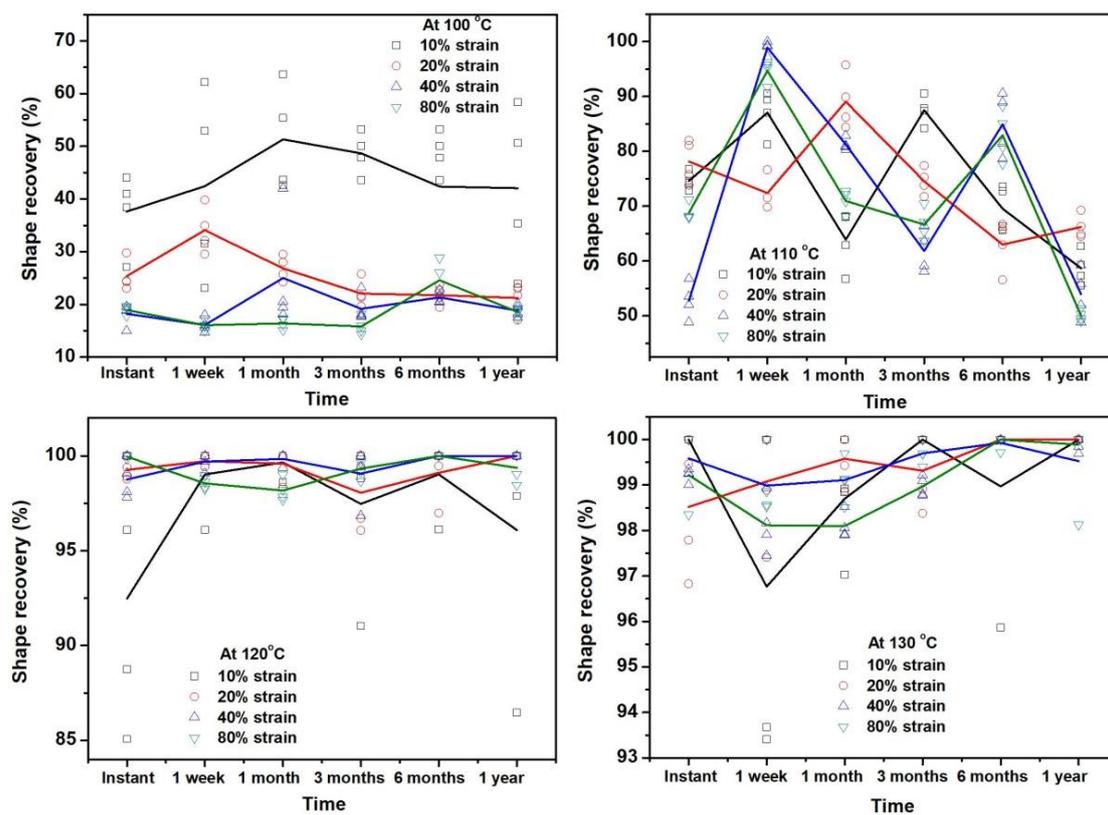
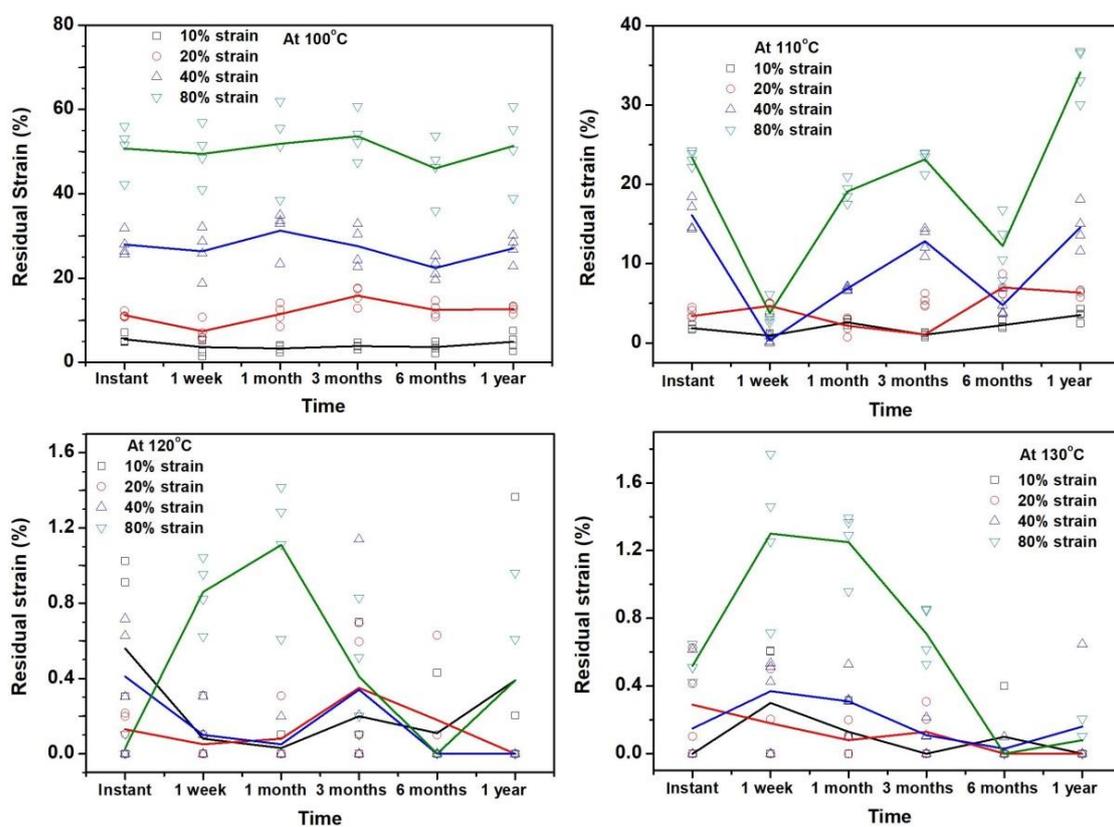
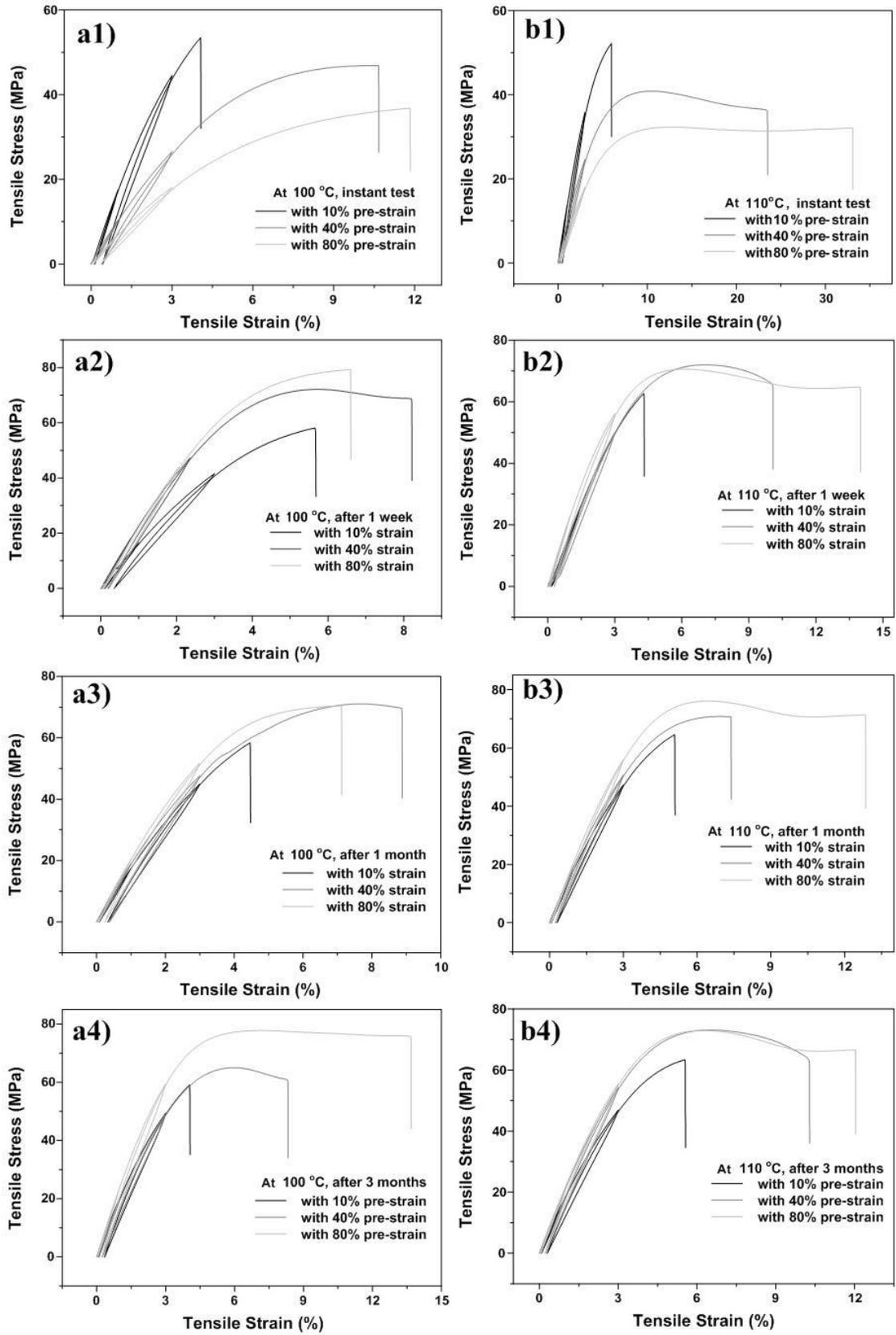


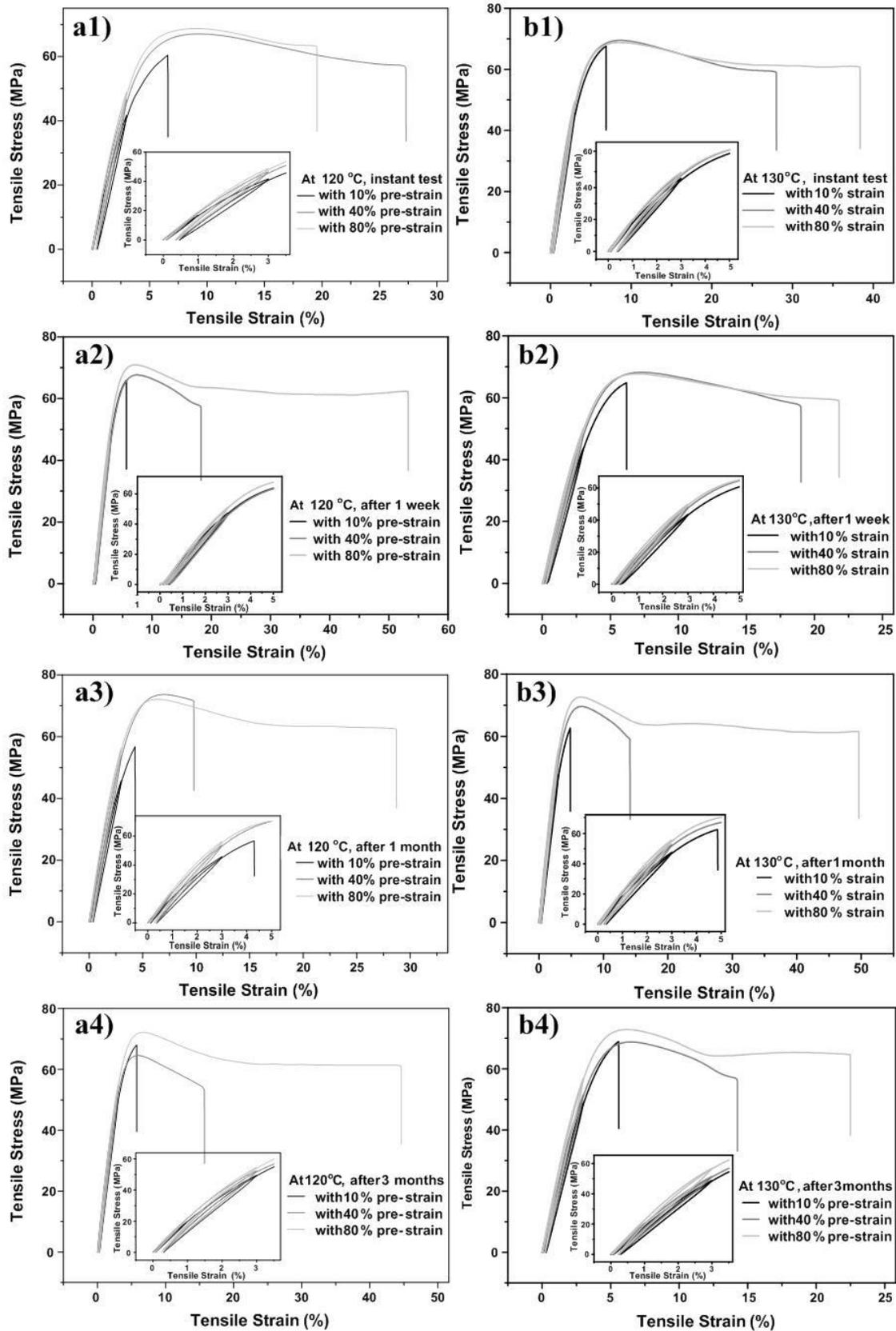
Figure S5. Shape recovery ratio (%) against storage time. Symbols are used for individual experimental result, and solid lines of the same color as the symbols are for the average.



**Figure S6.** Residual strain against storage time. Symbols are used for individual experimental result, and solid lines of the same color as the symbols are for the average.



(I)



(II)

**Figure S7.** Stress versus strain relationship in cyclic uniaxial tension (for comparison of the influence of programming strain). (I) Samples programmed at 100 °C (a) and 110 °C (b); (II) samples programmed at 120 °C (a) and 130 °C (b).