

The details of material characterization: $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra were characterized by a Bruker spectrometer (AVANCE-III 400 MHz) at 25°C using deuterated chloroform (CDCl_3) as the solvent. FT-IR spectra were recorded on the Bruker TENSOR II at a signal-to-noise ratio of 32,000:1 and a resolution of 0.5 cm^{-1} . XRD experiments were conducted on a Bruker D8 ADVANCE with a rotating anode emitting X-rays $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=0.154\text{ nm}$) and were used to measure the crystallization of the elastomers. 2D XRD patterns were measured by using an image plate after an exposure time of 1 h. After the material was made to be a nanosheet with a freshly cut surface at -60°C using an ultramicrotome (Leica EMUC7) and dyed by OsO_4 to distinguish the soft segment to hard segment, TEM analysis was performed on a JEOL JEM3010 at the acceleration voltage of 200 kV. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) were performed using a METTLER-TOLEDO STAR^e system. Samples were heated from room temperature to 150°C and cooled to -100°C to eliminate the heat history, and ramped up to 150°C at the rate of $10^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$. Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out using a METTLER-TOLEDO STAR^e system under a nitrogen atmosphere. The heating procedure for the samples was from 25°C to 800°C at a rate of 10°C per min . Dynamic mechanical analyze (DMA) was performed on a 01 dB-metravib VA3000 with a temperature sweep from -125°C to 125°C to measure the loss factor $\tan \delta$, the strain ϵ was 0.1% and the frequency F was 1 Hz. A Bruker Q400 was used to test the thermomechanical properties from 0°C to 250°C at the heating rate of 5°C min^{-1} . Tear tests and Tensile were performed according to ISO standard 34-1:2004 and ISO standard 37:2005, respectively, by using a universal testing machine (LRX Plus/ LLOYD LRX/ MTS CMT4104). The abrasion test, according to

ISO standard 5470, was conducted on a MINGZHU MZ-4061 Akron abrasion tester. The rolling resistance test to measure the power loss and temperature increase of the wheels were carried out on a WANHUI RSS-II tester with a 30 kg loading at the rotate speed of 600 rpm. After the sample was processed by sodium bicarbonate and isopropanol for 24 h, a pendulum friction coefficient tester (LEIYUN BM-III) was used to measure the pendulum-type friction coefficient.