

Fig. S1. A schematic diagram of multi-alcohol processing aids.

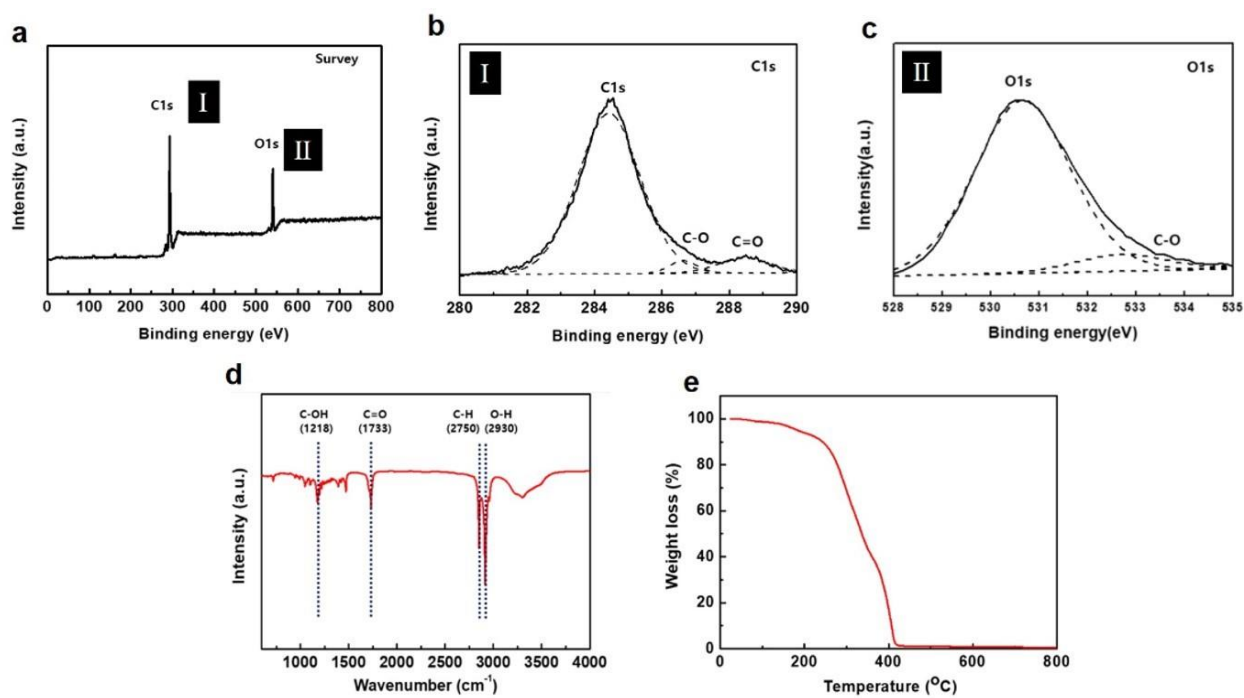


Fig S2. Characterization of as-prepared E-A-S.

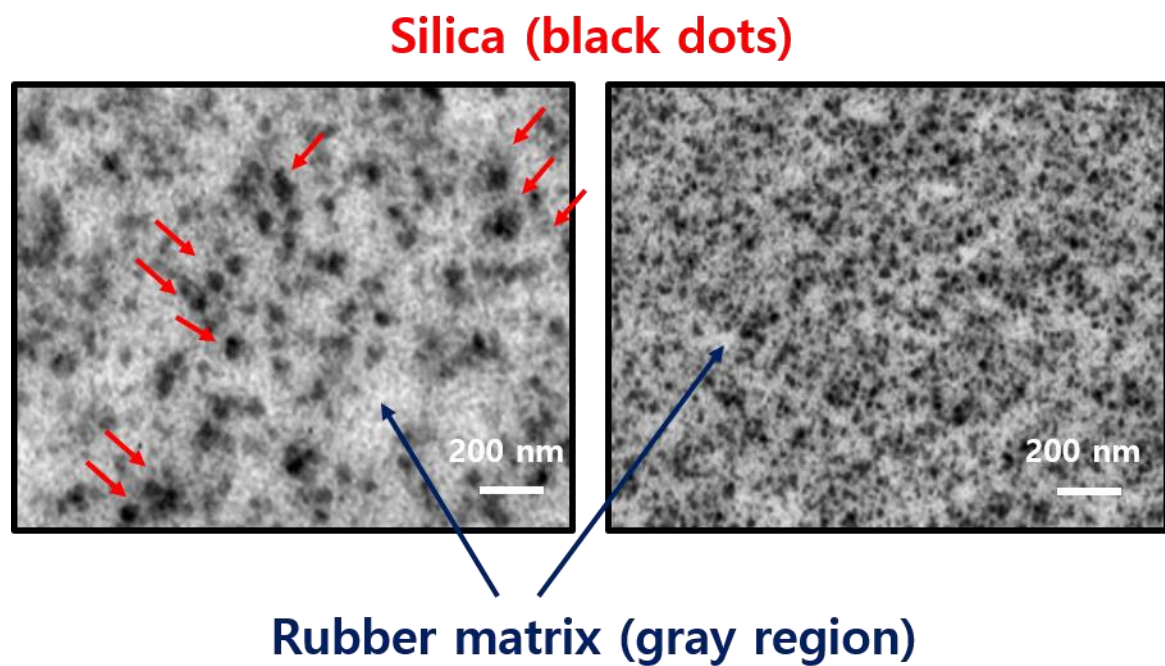


Fig S3. a) TEM images of rubber composites without processing aids. b) TEM images of rubber composites with M-A-S.

Table S1. Formulation of the rubber composites

Unit: phr

Materials	Control	Ca-S	Zn-S	E-S	M-A-S	Injection Material	Injection Time
SBR	60	60	60	60	60	SBR Silica Master Batch Chemical Drop	0 30 100 180 300
Silica	40	40	40	40	40		
Stearic Acid	1	1	1	1	1		
Ca-S	-	2	-	-	-		
Zn-S	-	-	2	-	-		
E-S	-	-	-	2	-		
E-A-S	-	-	-	-	2		
ZnO	2	2	2	2	2		
Sulfur	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75		
TBBS	1	1	1	1	1		

Table S2. Swelling and crossing density characteristics or rubber vulcanizates

Materials	Control	Ca-S	Zn-S	E-S	M-A-S
Equilibrium swelling (%)	127.1 ± 0.7	141.2±0.3	139.7±0.2	137.5±0.5	167.13±0.5
Crosslinking density (mol/g·10 <sup>-4</sup> )	2.37±0.5	2.65±0.7	2.61±0.3	2.59±0.2	2.97±0.5

Table S3. Fatigue properties of rubber composites with different processing aids

<b>Materials</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>Ca-S</b>	<b>Zn-S</b>	<b>E-S</b>	<b>M-A-S</b>
<b>3,000 cycles</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.44</b>
<b>6,000 cycles</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.06</b>
<b>10,000 cycles</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>dc/dn</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.02</b>