

Supporting Information

Transition of Interfacial Capacitors in Electrowetting on Graphite Surface by Ion Intercalation

Biao Tang^{a,b}, Wan Shao^{a,b}, Jan Groenewold^{a,b,c}, Hao Li^{a,b}, Yancong Feng^{a,b}, Xuezu Xu^{a,b}, Lingling Shui^{a,b}, Jitesh Barman^{* a,b}, and Guofu Zhou^{* a,b,d,e}

^aGuangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Optical Information Materials and Technology and Institute of Electronic Paper Displays South China Academy of Advanced Optoelectronics, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, P. R. China.

^bNational Center for International Research on Green Optoelectronics, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, P. R. China.

^cVan't Hoff Laboratory for Physical and Colloid Chemistry, Debye Research Institute, Utrecht University, Padualaan 8, 3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands

^dShenzhen Guohua Optoelectronics Tech. Co. Ltd., Shenzhen 518110, P. R. China.

^eAcademy of Shenzhen Guohua Optoelectronics, Shenzhen 518110, P. R. China.

[*jiteshb@m.scnu.edu.cn](mailto:jiteshb@m.scnu.edu.cn), [*guofu.zhou@m.scnu.edu.cn](mailto:guofu.zhou@m.scnu.edu.cn)

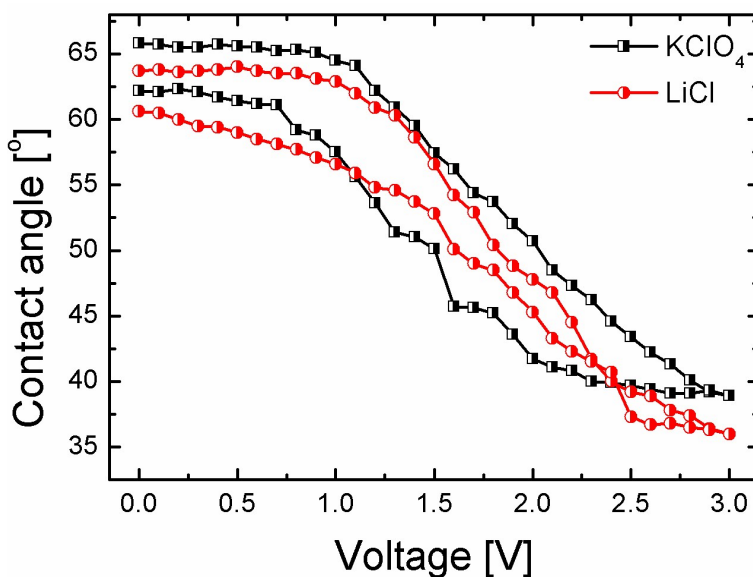


Figure S1: Comparison of Electrowetting response of 1 mM electrolyte aqueous solutions of KClO₃ and LiCl. The electrowetting behaviour of both the anions is similar with a slight difference in transition voltage. ClO_4^- is well known intercalation anion in

graphite and previously used by Zhang *et al.* for intercalation/de-intercalation based electrowetting experiments.¹ In the present study, LiCl has been used as it is very commonly used salt in electrowetting experiment^{2, 3} and Cl⁻ is also has been used for intercalation based graphene exfoliation.^{4, 5}

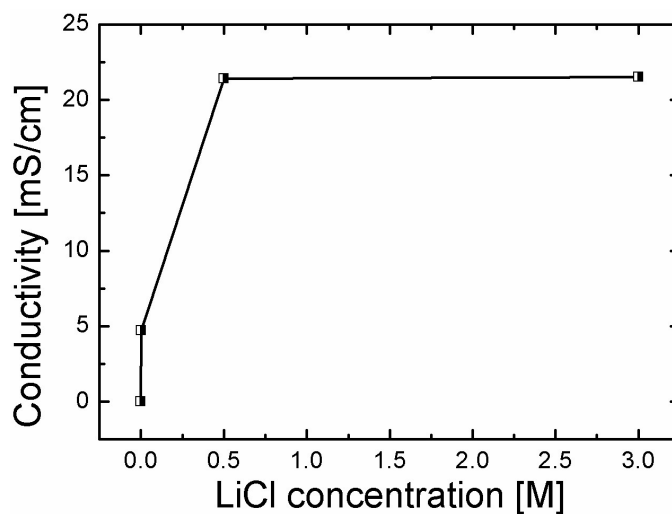


Figure S2: Electrical conductivity of the electrolyte aqueous solution as a function of LiCl concentration. Electrical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) measurements were done only for the high conductive solutions (0.5 and 3 M LiCl concentration).

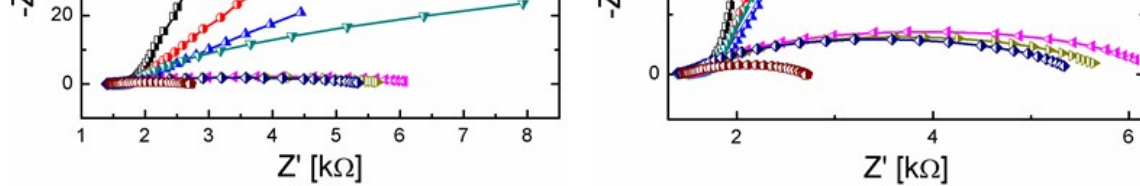
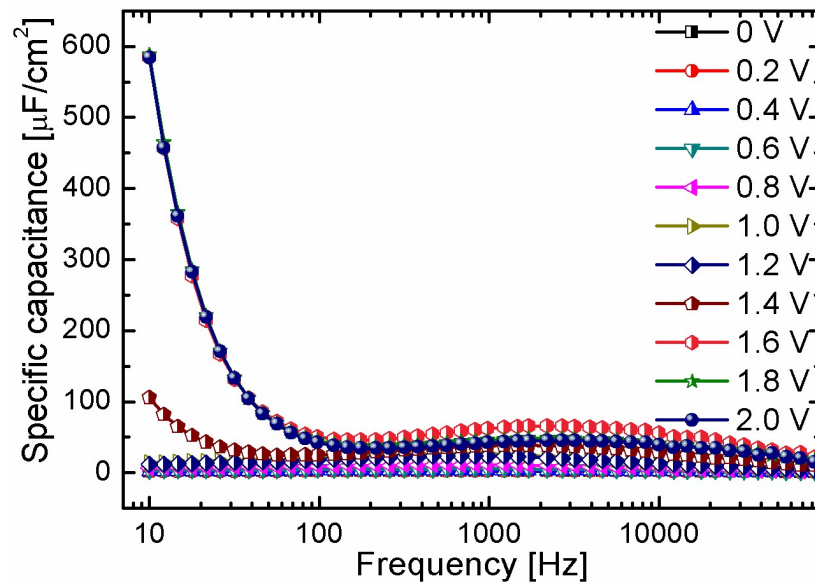


Figure S3: (a) Nyquist plots (the plot of imaginary part of the impedance (Z'') as a function of real part of the impedance (Z'); Total Impedance $Z = Z' + jZ''$, where j is the imaginary unit) of the EIS measurements of 0.5 M LiCl aqueous solution at different voltages. (b) Magnified image of the Nyquist plots.

Figure S4: Specific capacitance (capacitance per unit area) as a function of applied frequency for different applied bias. Capacitance was calculated via equation (1) and (2) using EIS measurements of 0.5 M LiCl aqueous solution.



Concentration Of LiCl	Voltage (V)	Solution Resistance (R_s) (Ω)	Charge Transfer Resistance (R_{CT}) (Ω)	Constant Phase Element (CPE) (F $s^{\alpha-1}$)	$\alpha = \left \frac{d \log Z''}{d \log f} \right $
	0.0	761.4	9.85×10^{11}	4.971×10^{-8}	0.951
	0.2	688.5	9.96×10^{11}	5.233×10^{-8}	0.943
	0.4	701.4	9.95×10^{11}	7.256×10^{-8}	0.938
	0.6	679.1	9.16×10^{11}	9.713×10^{-8}	0.899
	0.8	700.2	9.96×10^{11}	1.746×10^{-7}	0.878

3 M	1.0	717.9	4.44×10^6	3.100×10^{-7}	0.876
	1.2	567.6	3.78×10^2	3.359×10^{-7}	0.856
	1.4	567.6	23970	2.922×10^{-7}	0.806
	1.6	548.7	12960	1.702×10^{-7}	0.796
	1.8	552.4	16430	1.911×10^{-7}	0.801
	2.0	600.8	10180	1.371×10^{-7}	0.807
	2.2	266	8762	2.41×10^{-7}	0.761
	2.4	282.4	7666	2.558×10^{-7}	0.766
	2.6	246.9	3003	2.781×10^{-7}	0.748
2.8	226	1600	3.816×10^{-7}	0.650	
0.5 M	0.0	1632	1.00×10^{12}	1.765×10^{-7}	0.843
	0.2	1641	1.00×10^{12}	1.881×10^{-7}	0.878
	0.4	1636	1.00×10^{12}	2.431×10^{-7}	0.886
	0.6	1630	9.91×10^{11}	3.508×10^{-7}	0.851
	0.8	1632	5.77×10^{11}	6.539×10^{-7}	0.814
	1.0	1618	1.00×10^{12}	1.229×10^{-6}	0.744
	1.2	1606	2.27×10^5	9.579×10^{-7}	0.753
	1.4	1558	1.15×10^4	7.831×10^{-7}	0.68
	1.6	1530	4927	9.092×10^{-7}	0.61
	1.8	1508	4431	8.998×10^{-7}	0.63
	2.0	1536	4376	8.587×10^{-7}	0.62
	2.2	1484	4295	9.070×10^{-7}	0.634
	2.4	1446	4105	8.581×10^{-7}	0.64
	2.6	1411	2196	8.923×10^{-7}	0.611
2.8	1476	1239	1.061×10^{-6}	0.549	

Table S1: Equivalent circuit elements (Solution resistance (R_S), Charge transfer resistance (R_{CT}), and Constant phase element (CPE)) values extracted from the fitting with the experimental data of the impedance measurements. α Values for different applied bias are also reported. α s were calculated via line fitting on the graph between $\log Z''$ and $\log f$.

References:

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