

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Controlled aqueous synthesis of ultra-long copper nanowire for stretchable transparent conducting electrode**

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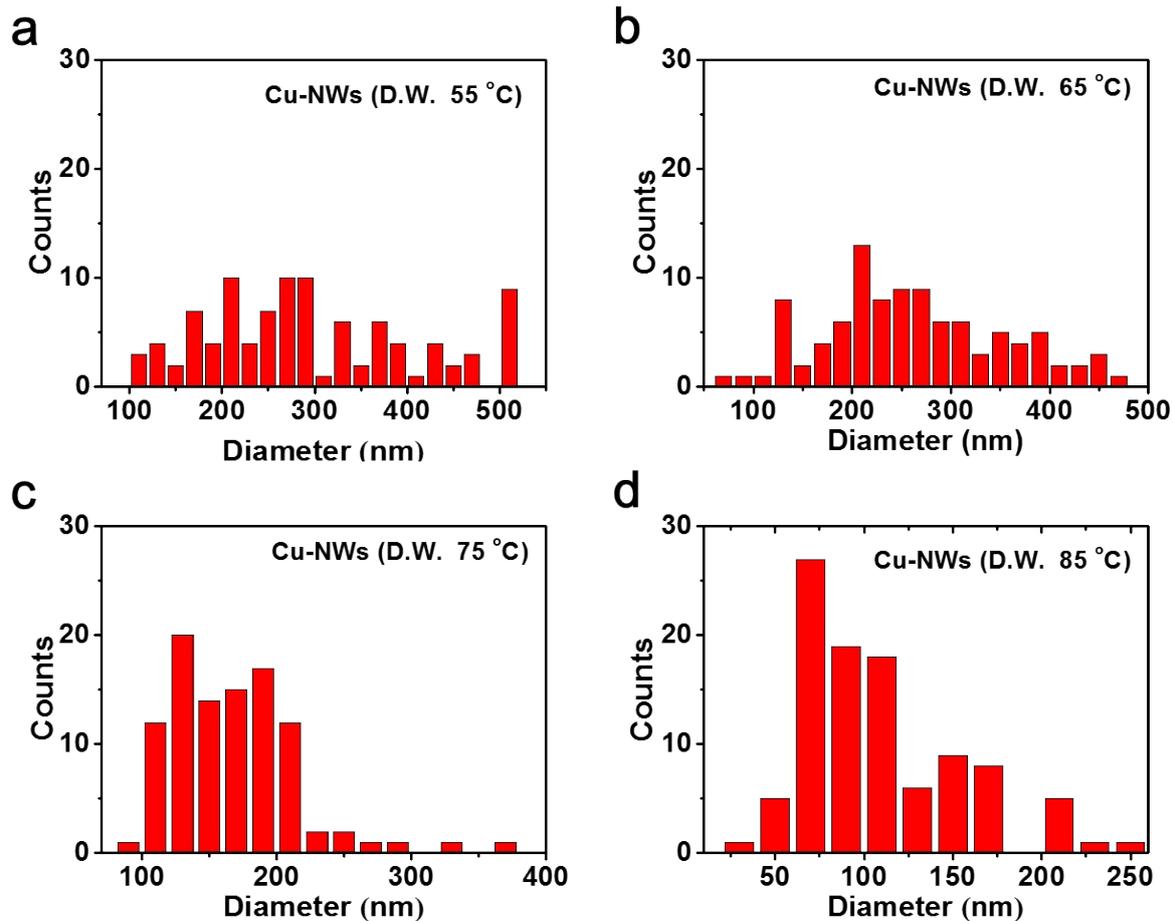
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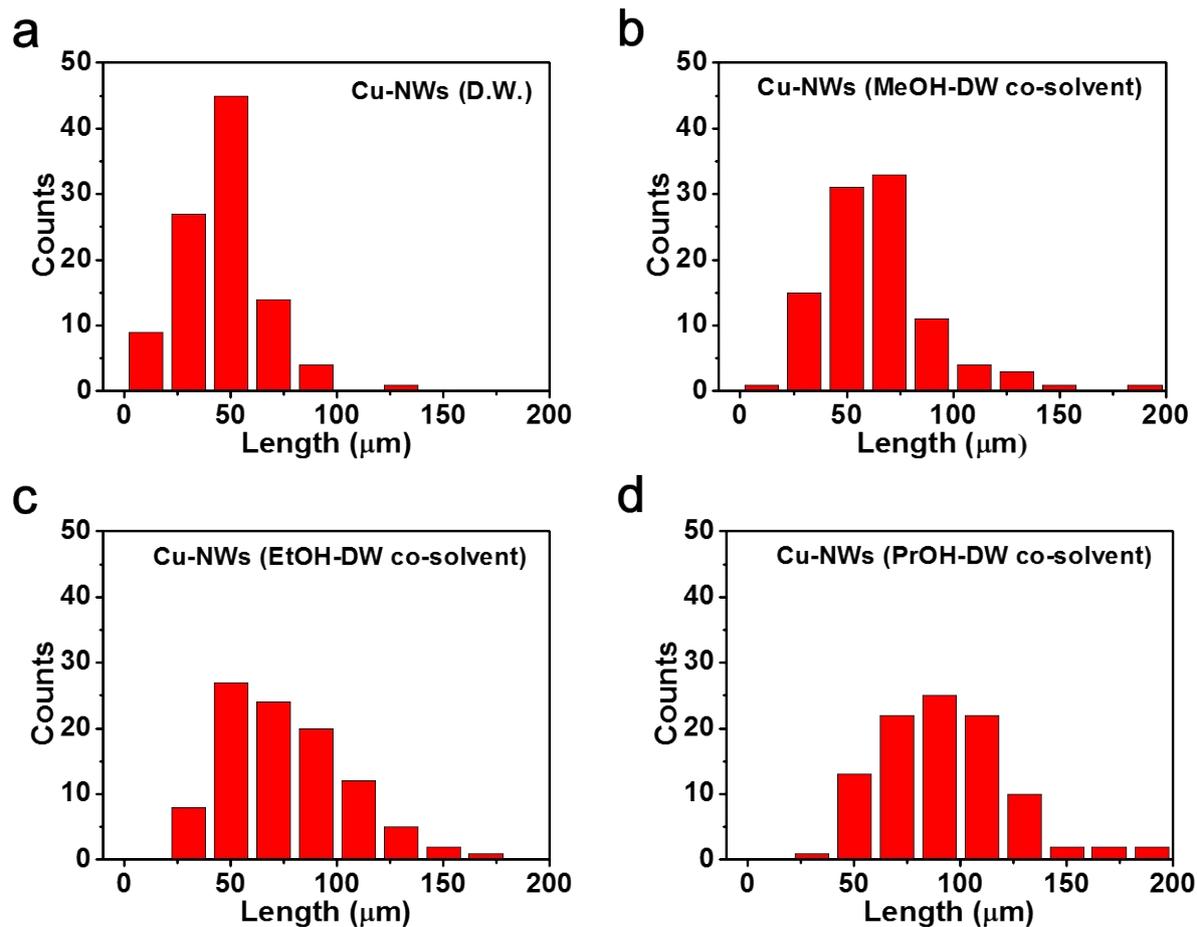
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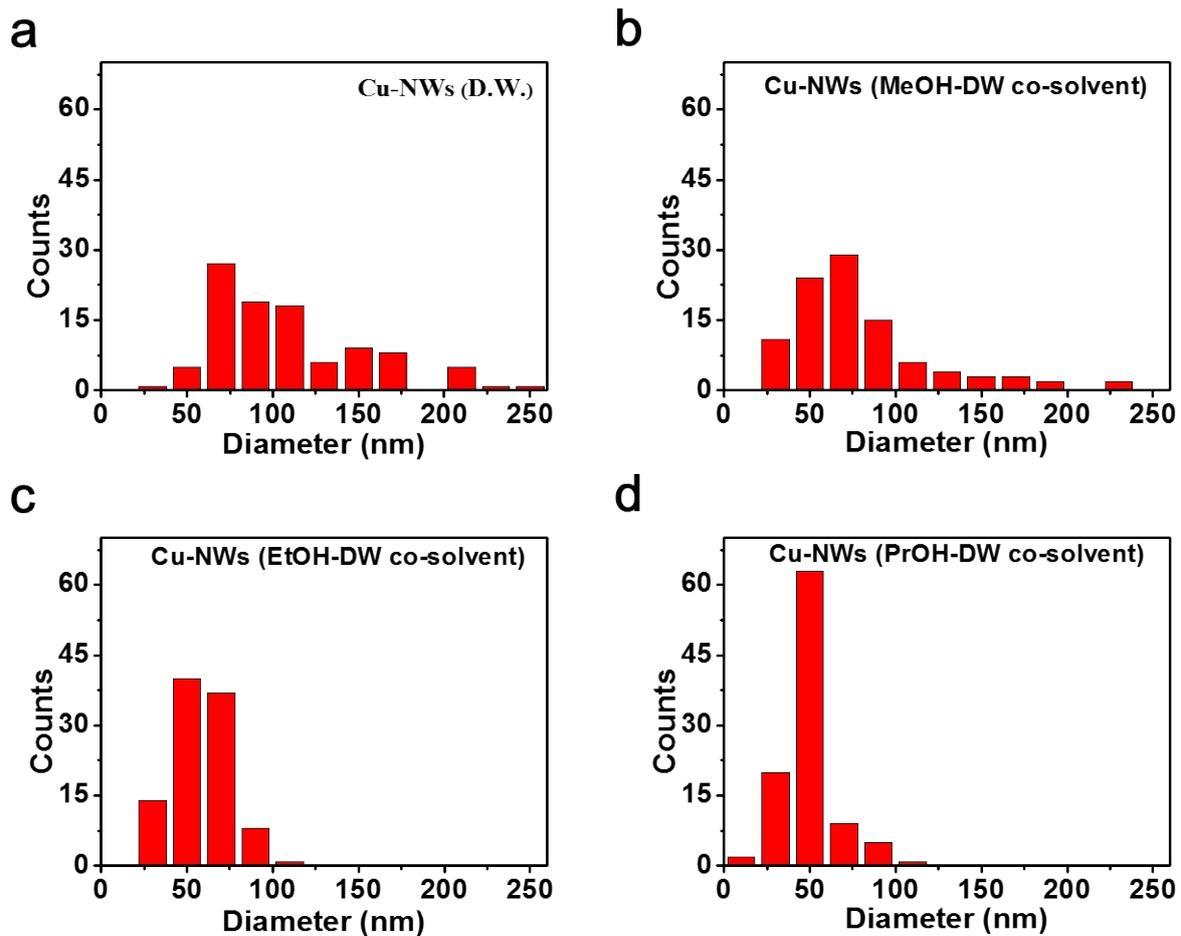
**Figure S1.** Diameter distribution of copper nanowires synthesized at (a) 55 °C, (b) 65 °C, (c) 75 °C, and (d) 85 °C in distilled water.

**Table S1.** Statistical data of copper nanowires synthesized in distilled water with different reaction temperatures.

<b>Temp. (oC)</b>	<b>Avg. Diameter (nm)</b>	<b>Std. Dev.</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>297.3</b>	<b>123.2</b>
<b>65</b>	<b>264.9</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>75</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>48.3</b>
<b>85</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>



**Figure S2.** Length distribution of copper nanowires synthesized with different co-solvents. (a) DW, (b) methanol-DW, (c) ethanol-DW, and (d) n-propanol-DW.

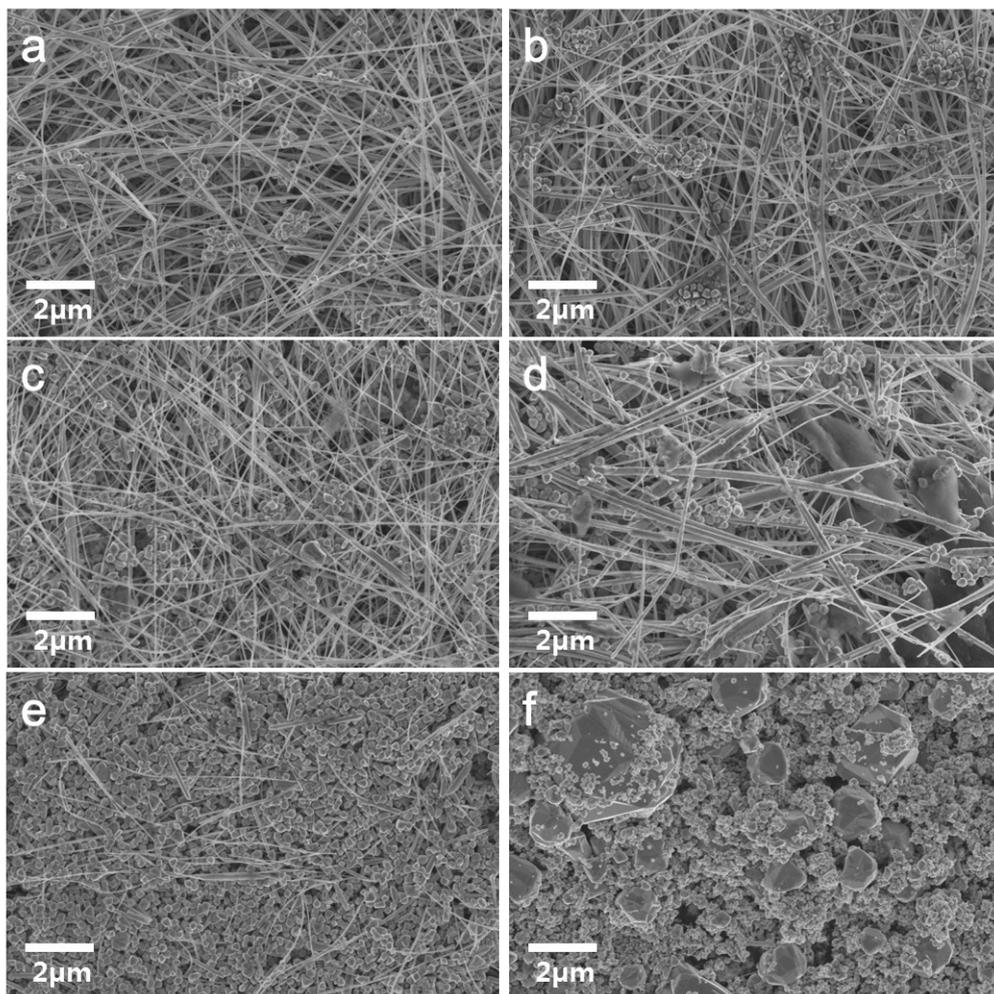


**Figure S3.** Diameter distribution of copper nanowires synthesized with different co-solvents.

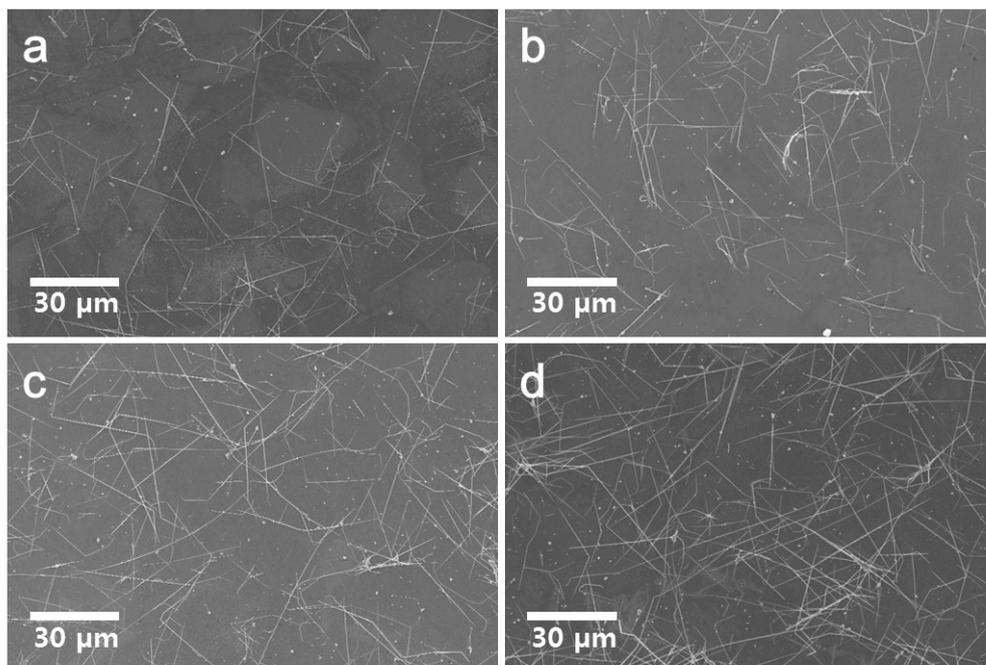
(a) DW, (b) methanol-DW, (c) ethanol-DW, and (d) n-propanol-DW.

**Table S2.** Statistical data of copper nanowires synthesized with different co-solvents.

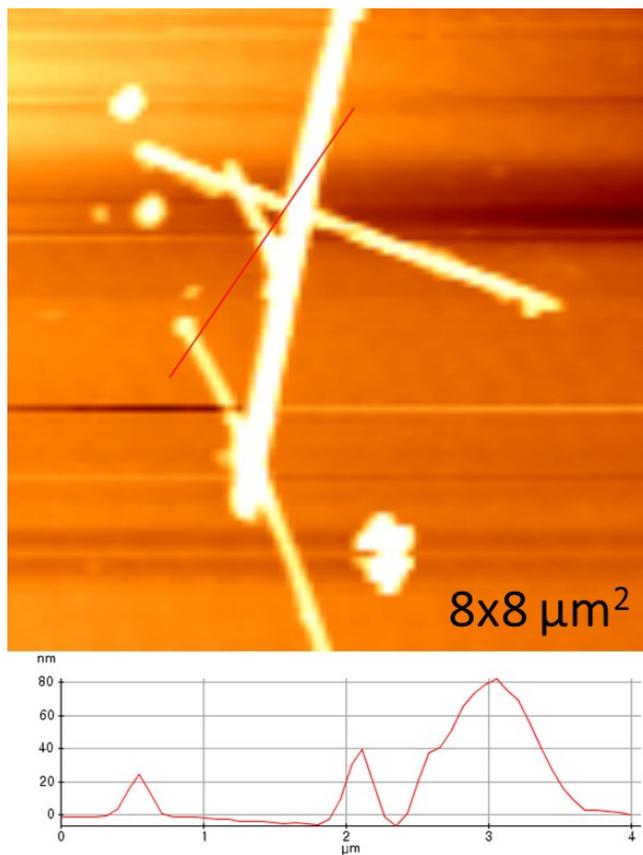
<b>Solvent Condition</b>	<b>Diameter (nm)</b>		<b>Length (<math>\mu\text{m}</math>)</b>		<b>Aspect Ratio</b>
	<b>Avg.</b>	<b>Std. dev.</b>	<b>Avg.</b>	<b>Std. dev.</b>	
<b>D.W.</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>MeOH-D.W.</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>836.1</b>
<b>EtOH-D.W.</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>1264.3</b>
<b>PrOH-D.W.</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>1976.9</b>



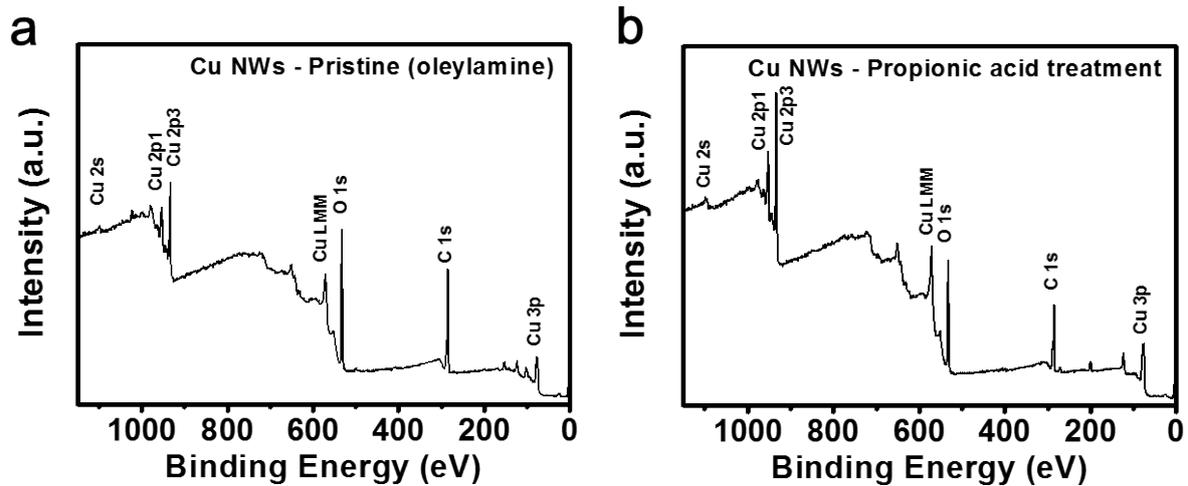
**Figure S4.** FESEM image of the copper nanowires synthesized with the hydrophobicity controlled co-solvent. (a-b) 10 vol% (a) and 15vol% (b) methanol, (c-d) 10 vol% (c) and 15 vol% (b) ethanol, (e-f) 10 vol% (e) and 15 vol% (f) n-propanol were mixed with distilled water as co-solvents.



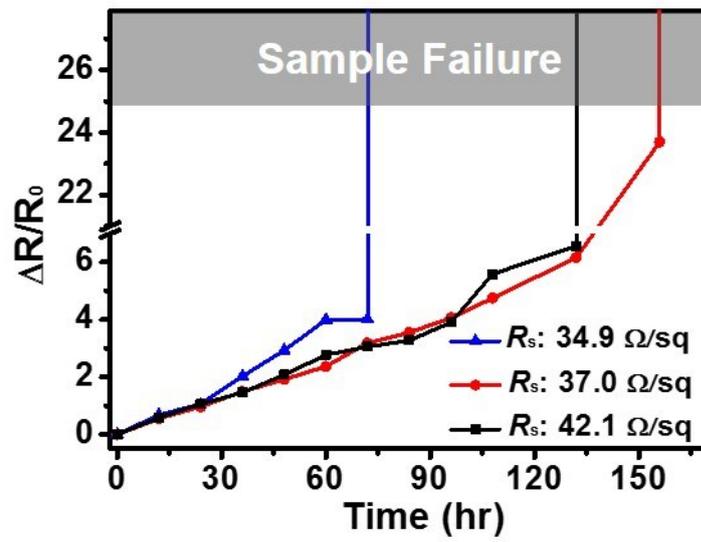
**Figure S5.** FESEM images of fabricated copper nanowires transparent conductive electrode using spray coating method.  $T_{550}$  values of electrodes are 95.7 % (a), 90.7 % (b), 88.7 % (c), and 84.1 % (d).



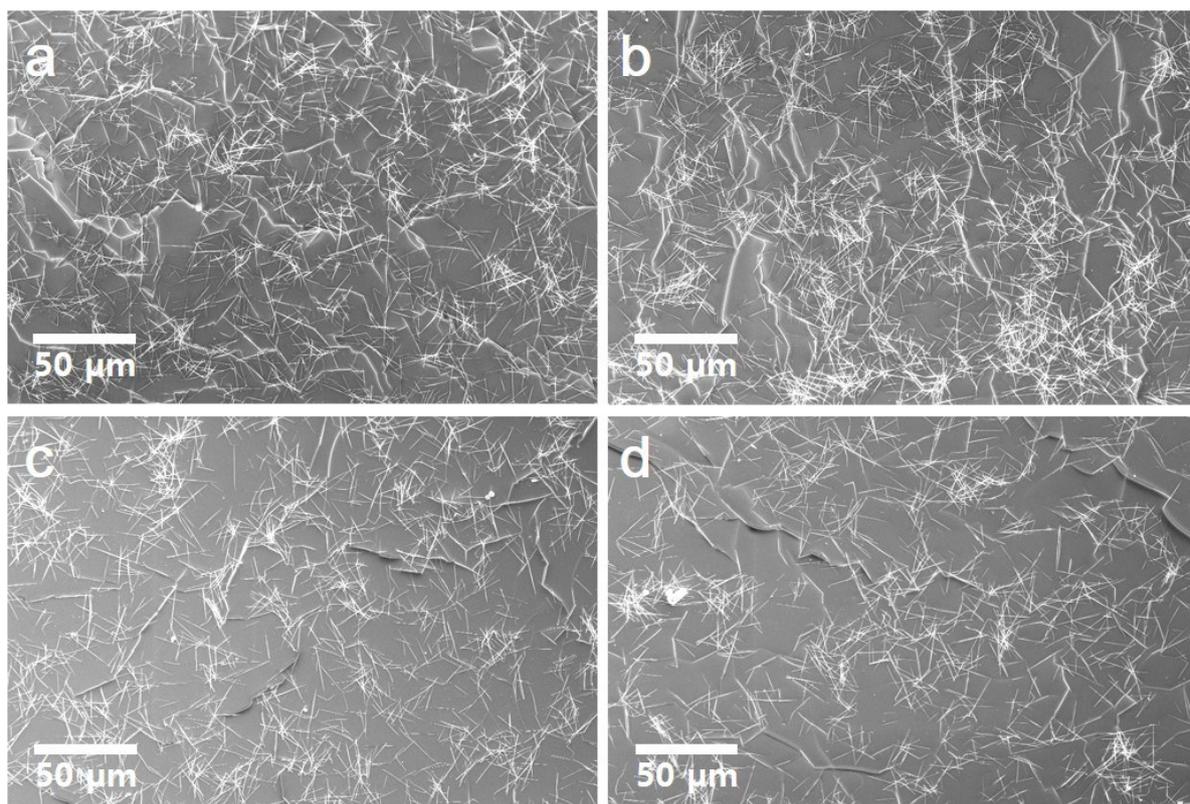
**Figure S6.** The atomic force microscopy (AFM) images of the copper nanowires transparent conductive electrode using spray coating method.



**Figure S7.** XPS spectra of as-prepared Cu NWs (a) and propionic acid treated Cu NWs (b).



**Figure S8.** The plot  $\Delta R/R_0$  vs time for CuNWs TCE with 60 °C storage condition for accelerated test.



**Figure S9.** FESEM images of strained copper nanowires transparent conductive electrodes. The mechanical strain values of electrodes are 0 % (a), 20 % (b), 30 % (c), and 50 % (d), respectively.