

## Supporting Information

# Amphiphilic Block-Graft Copolymer Electrolyte: Synthesis, Nanostructure, and Use in Solid-state Flexible Supercapacitors

Jung Yup Lim<sup>1</sup>, Jin Kyu Kim<sup>1</sup>, Jung Min Lee<sup>2</sup>, Du Yeol Ryu<sup>1,\*</sup>, Jong Hak Kim<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Yonsei University, 262  
Seongsanno, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-749, South Korea*

<sup>2</sup> *The 4th R&D Institute, Agency for Defense Development, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-152,  
South Korea*

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed

E-mail: [dyryu@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:dyryu@yonsei.ac.kr) (D. Y. Ryu) or [jonghak@yonsei.ac.kr](mailto:jonghak@yonsei.ac.kr) (J. H. Kim)

### Calculation of Flory–Huggins interaction parameter ( $\chi$ )

The  $\chi$  values of PS-toluene, PS-chloroform, PB-toluene, and PB-chloroform pairs are available from literature (Adv. Funct. Mater. 2012, 22, 1759–1767; *Journal of Polymer Science: Polymer Physics Edition* **1983**, 21, 1993–2001).

However, the  $\chi$  values of POEM-toluene and POEM-chloroform are not available. They were predicted using the equation below.

$$\chi_{PS} = \frac{V_s(\delta_s - \delta_p)^2}{RT} + 0.34$$

where:

$\chi_{PS}$  is the Flory–Huggins interaction parameter between the polymer and the solvent,

R is the gas constant = 8.31 J/K mol,

T is the temperature = 298 K (25 °C),

$V_s$  is the molar volume of the solvent: toluene (106.8 ml/mol) and chloroform (80.7 ml/mol),

$\delta_s$  is the solubility parameter of the solvent: toluene (18.2 J<sup>1/2</sup>cm<sup>-2/3</sup>) and chloroform (19.0 J<sup>1/2</sup>cm<sup>-2/3</sup>), and

$\delta_p$  of POEM is approximately 19.8 J<sup>1/2</sup>cm<sup>-2/3</sup>.

Thus,

$$\chi_{\text{POEM-toluene}} = 106.8 \times (18.2 - 19.8)^2 / 8.31 \times 298 + 0.34 = 0.4245.$$

and

$$\chi_{\text{POEM-chloroform}} = 80.7 \times (19.0 - 19.8)^2 / 8.31 \times 298 + 0.34 = 0.3608.$$

Figure S1. NMR spectra of SBS-g-POEM(500) and SBS-g-POEM(950).

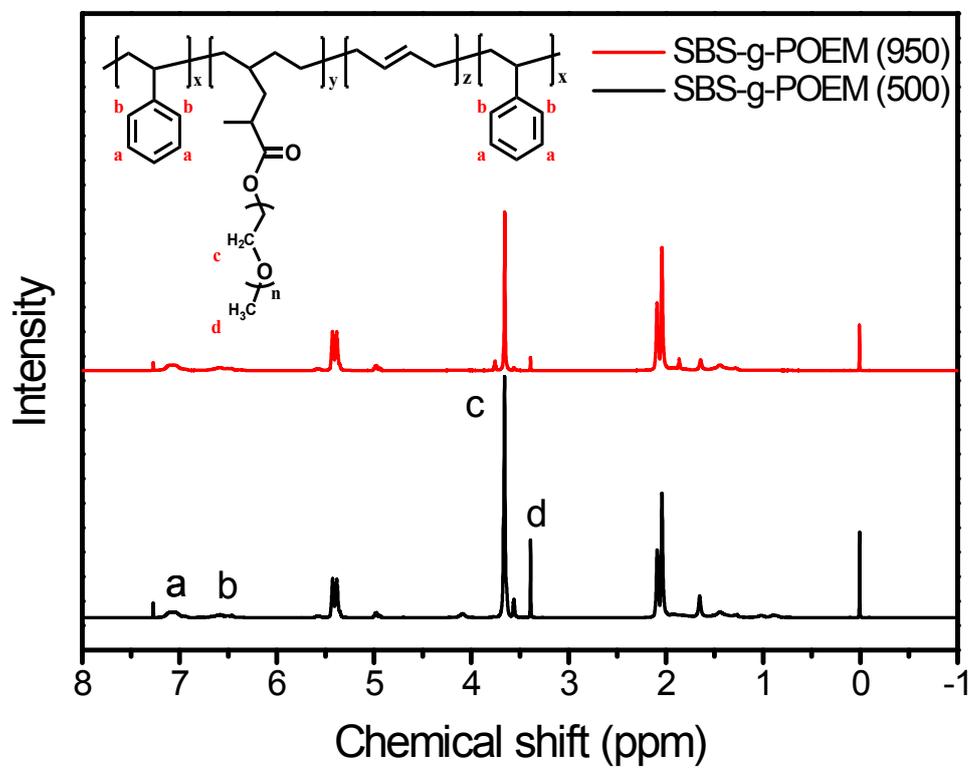


Figure S2. Ionic conductivity of SBS-g-POEM block-graft copolymer electrolyte with different ratios of SBS to POEM at 25 °C. The LiTFSI concentration was fixed at 1.7% and PC was not added.

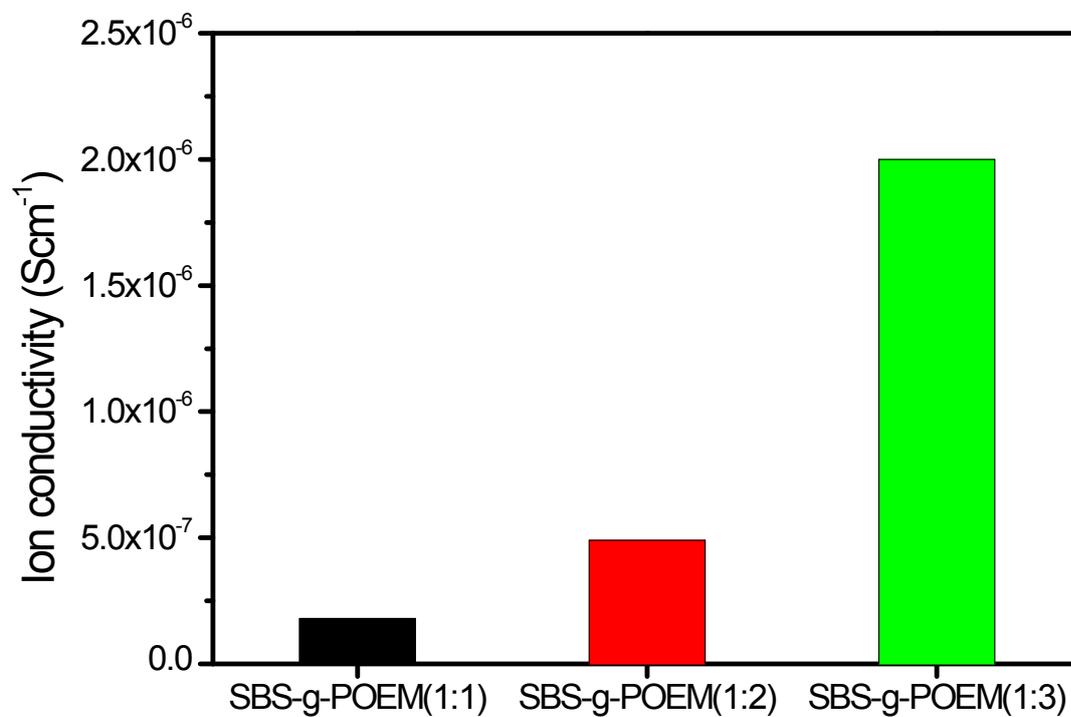


Figure S3. UTM curves of neat SBS and SBS-g-POEM (1:3) block-graft copolymer.

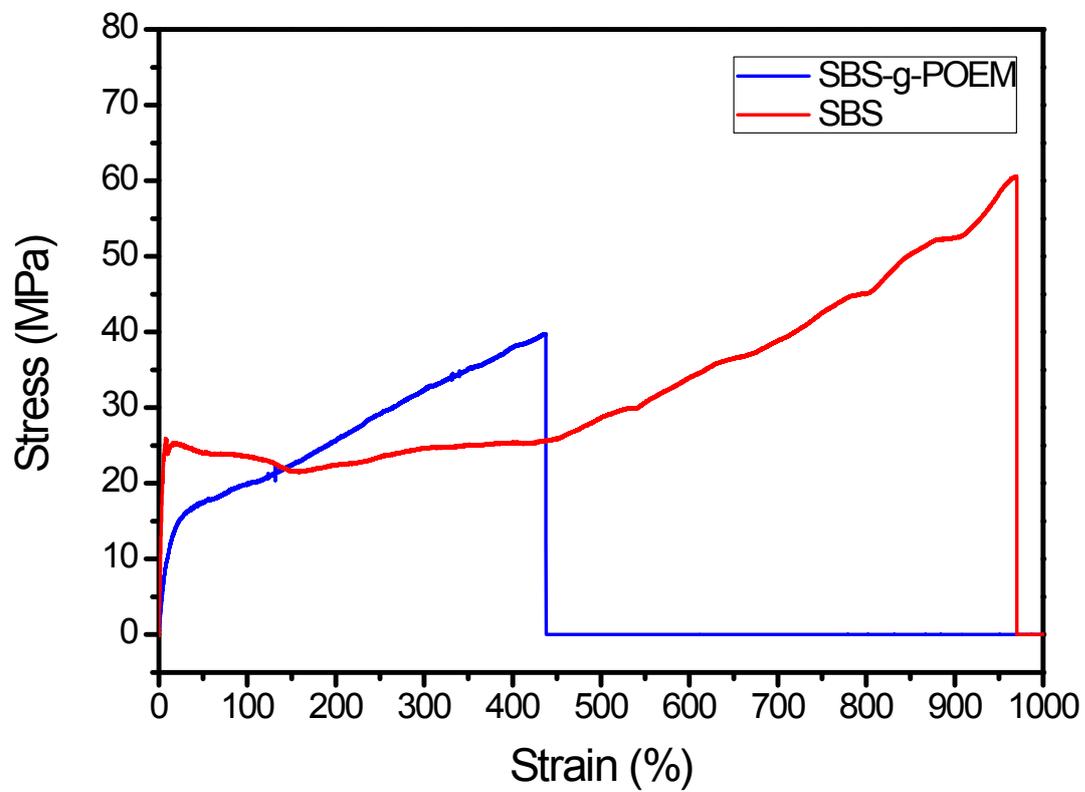


Figure S4. Ionic conductivity of SBS-g-POEM block-graft copolymer electrolyte with different POEM chain lengths at 25 °C. The LiTFSI concentration was fixed at 1.7 % while PC was not added.

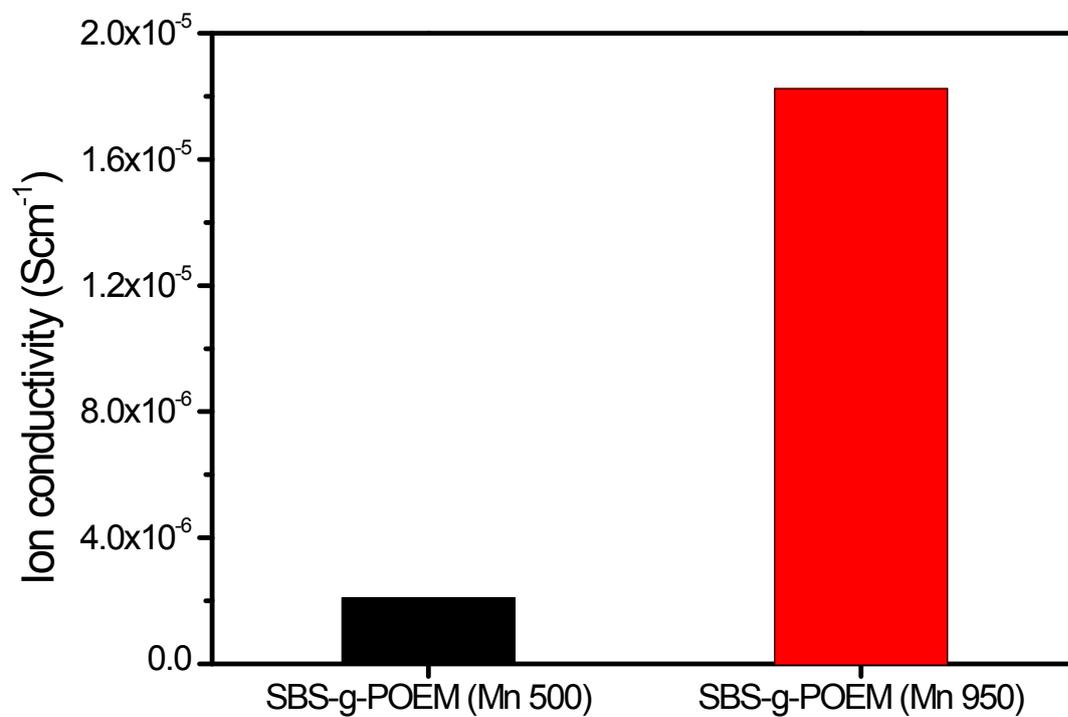


Figure S5. Ionic conductivity of SBS-g-POEM block-graft copolymer electrolyte with different PC concentrations at 25 °C.

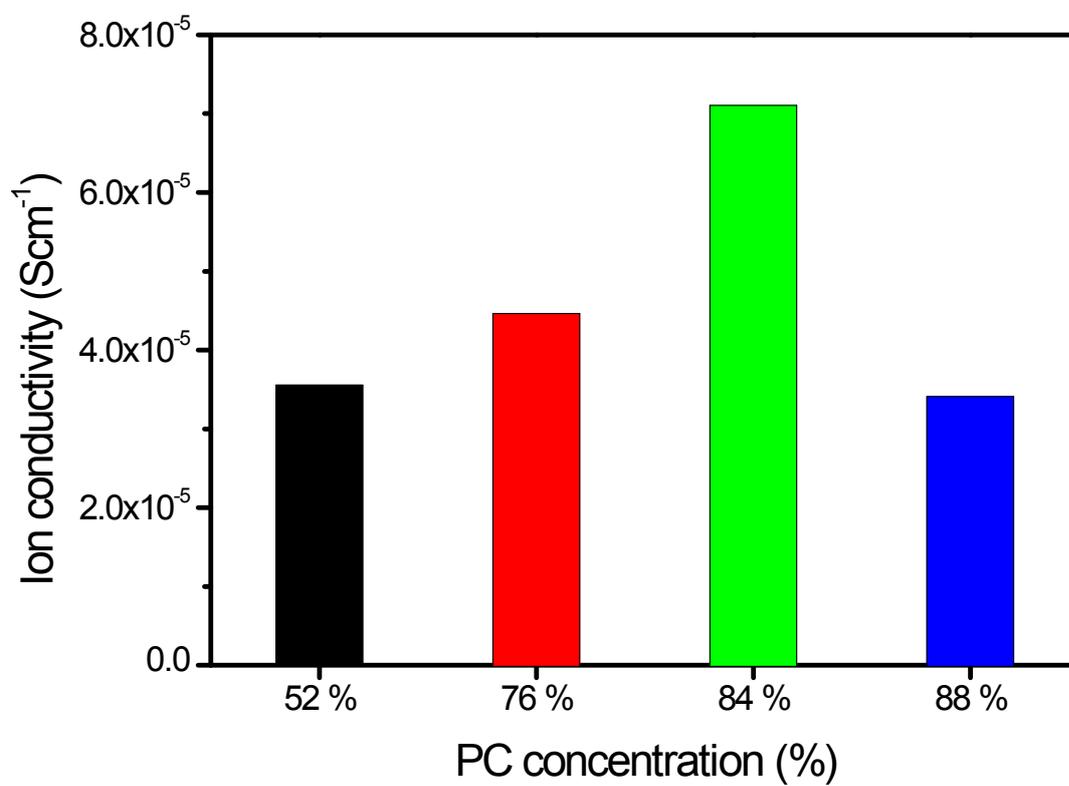


Figure S6. Ionic conductivity of SBS-g-POEM block-graft copolymer electrolyte with different LiTFSI concentrations at 25 °C. The PC concentration was fixed at 84%.

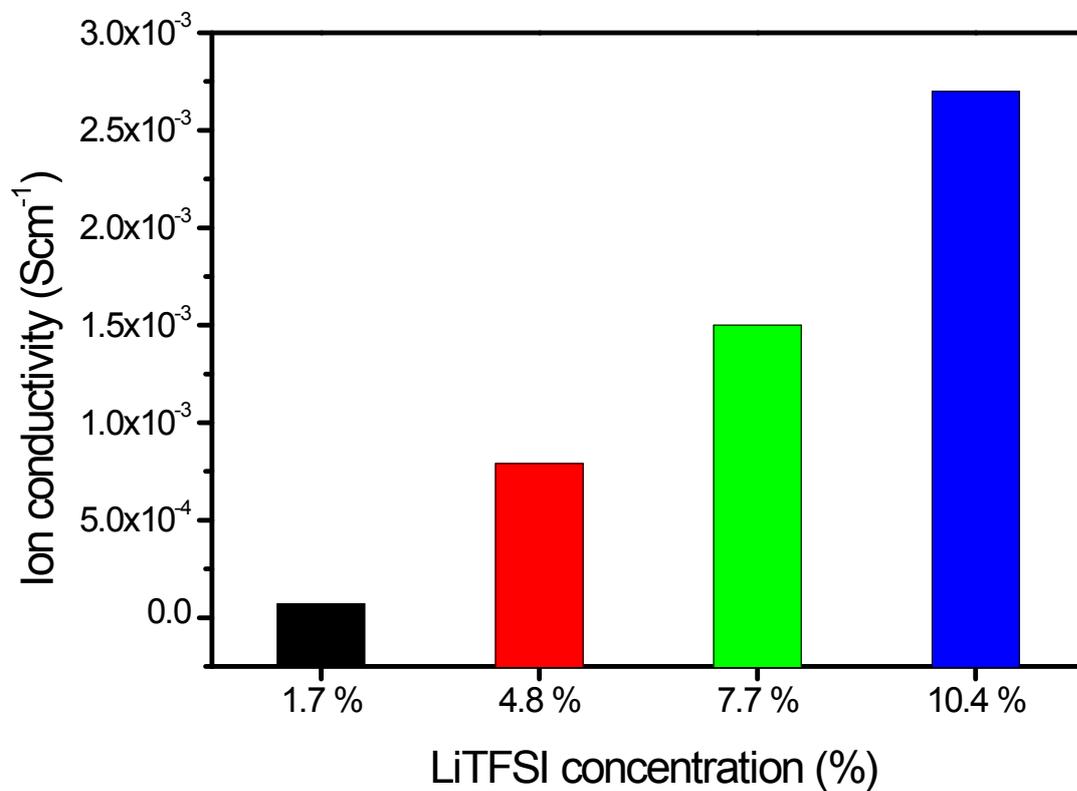


Figure S7. Ionic conductivity of neat SBS electrolyte and SBS-g-POEM block-graft copolymer electrolyte at 25 °C.

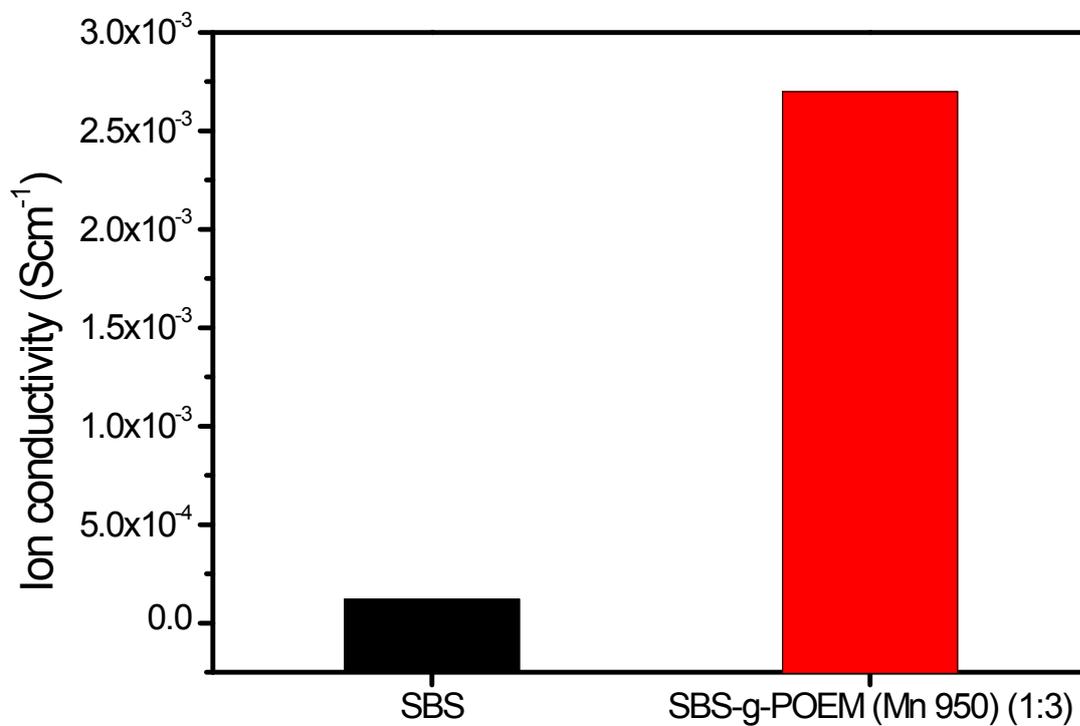


Figure S8. (a) Photos of electrolyte solutions of SBS (left) and SBS-g-POEM (right). (b) Photos of electrolyte films of SBS (left) and SBS-g-POEM (right) after evaporation of the solvent.

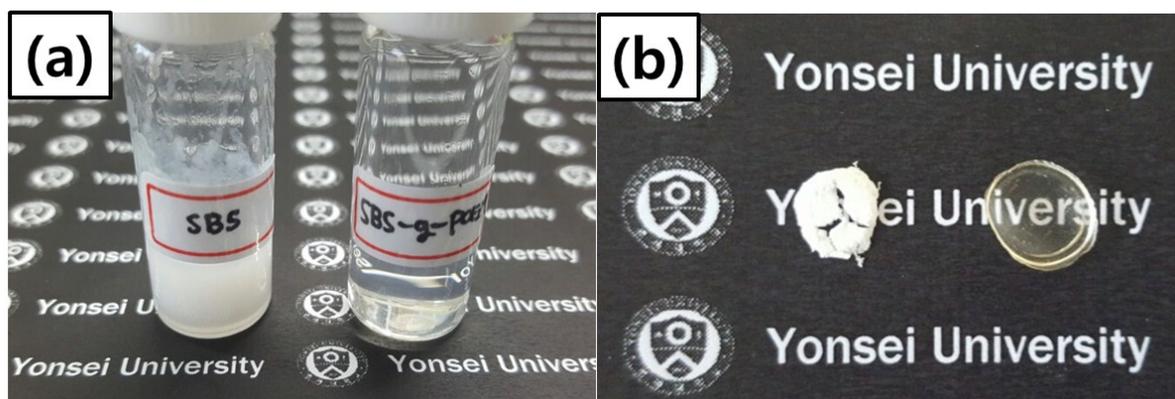


Figure S9. SEM images of activated carbon/carbon black/PVDF coated carbon paper substrates.

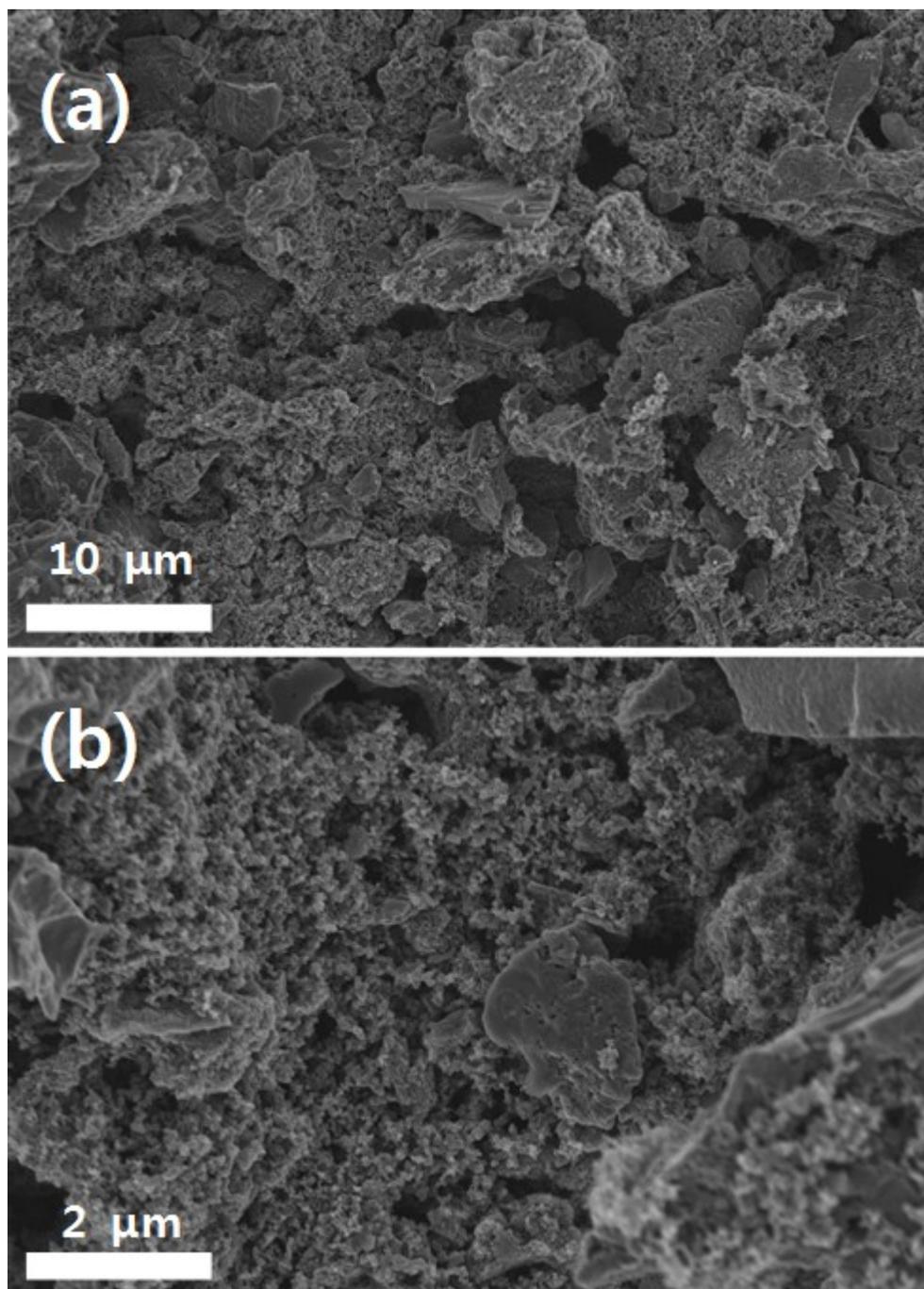


Figure S10. (a) CV curves of supercapacitor cell fabricated with SBS-g-POEM electrolyte at various bending angles. (b) photographs of SBS-g-POEM supercapacitor cell.

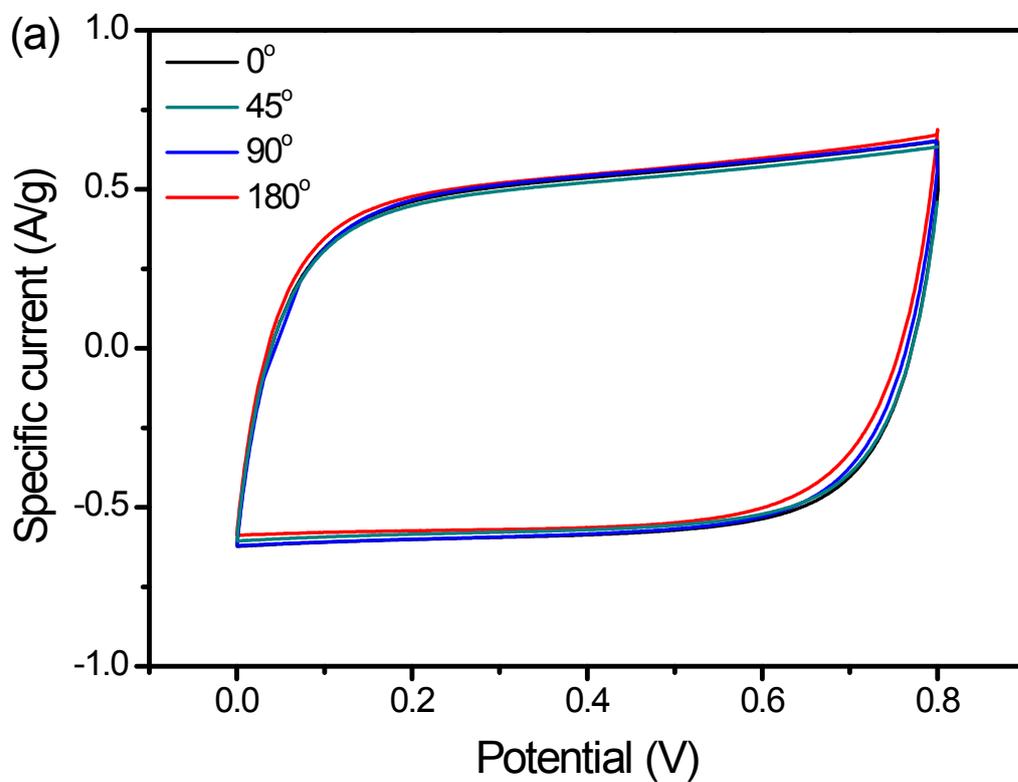


Figure S11. Galvanostatic charge-discharge curves of (a) supercapacitor cells at a constant current of 1 mA, (b) cell with PVA/H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and (c) cell with SBS-g-POEM electrolyte at different currents of 0.5 mA, 1 mA and 5 mA.

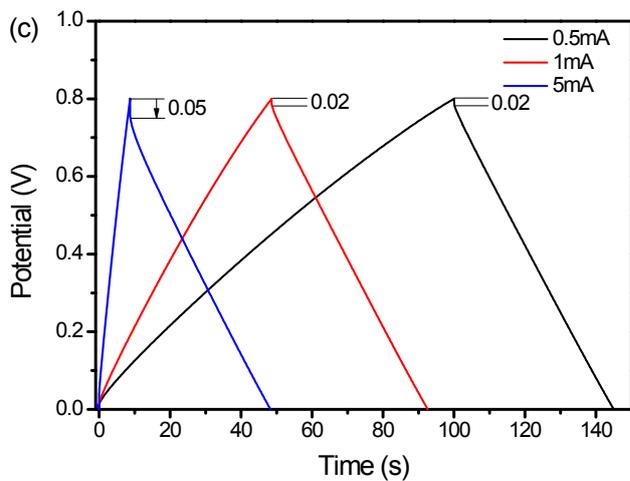
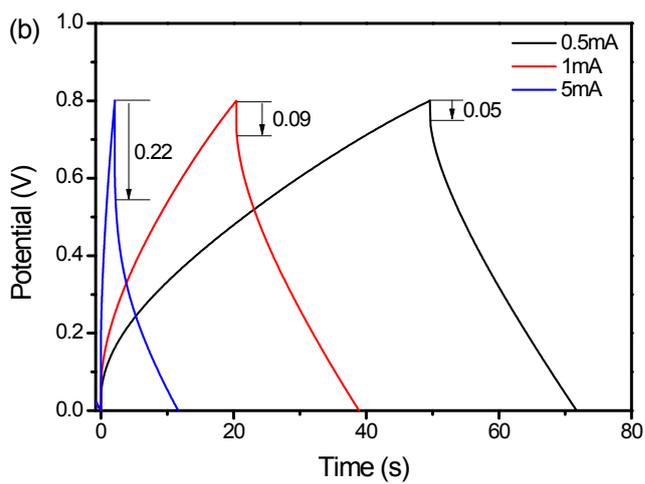
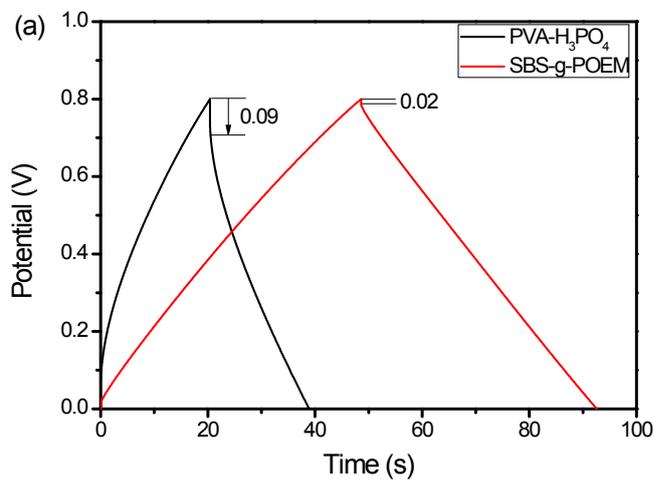


Figure S12. Nyquist plots for supercapacitors in the range of 100 kHz to 1 Hz.

