

Electronic Supplementary Information

Polydopamine Functionalized Transparent Conductive Cellulose Nanopaper with Long-Term Durability

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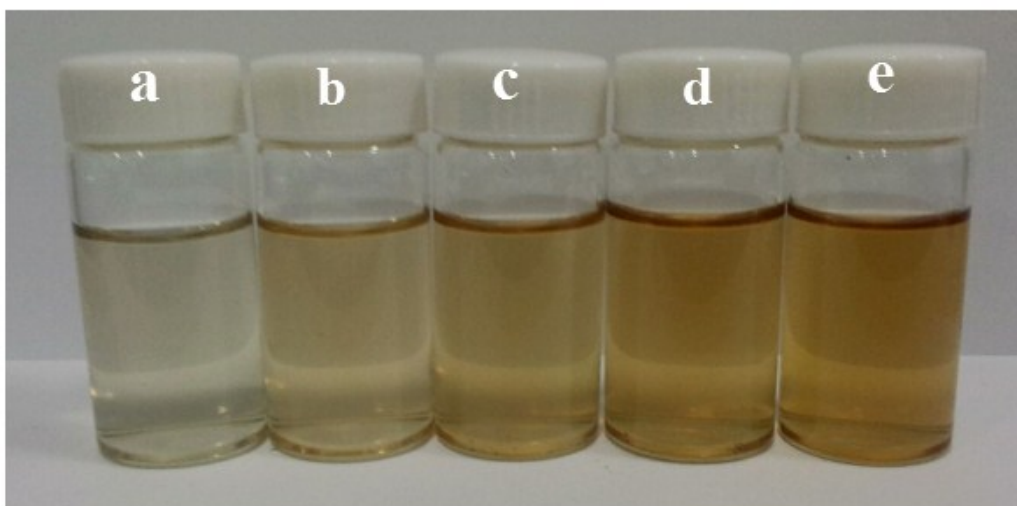


Fig. S1. Digital photographs of the PDA@NFC solutions treated with 0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 g/L of DPA dispersions.

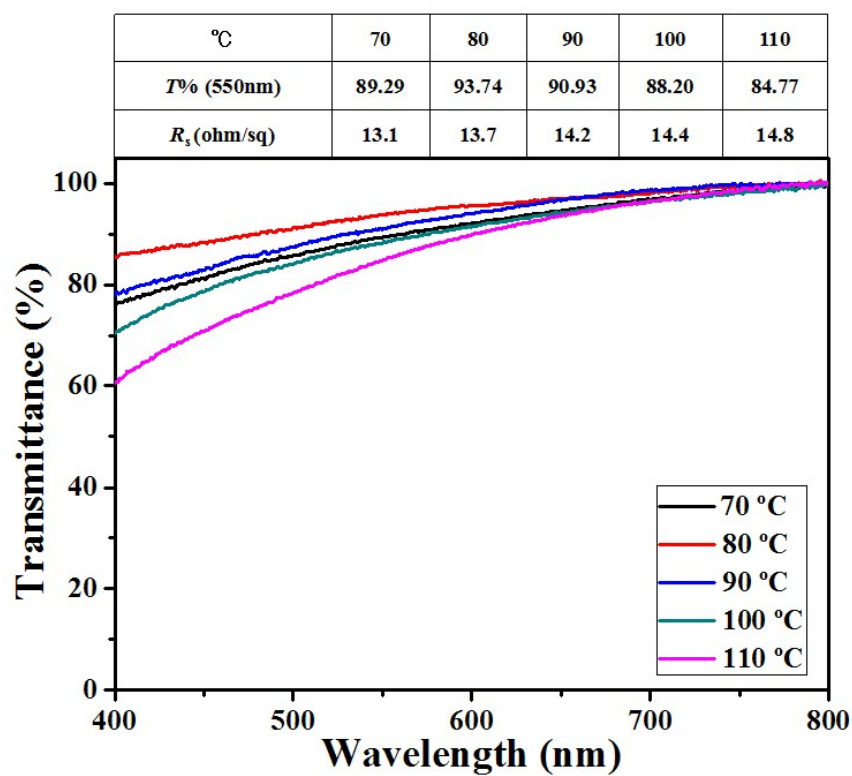


Fig. S2. Transparent conductive performance of PDA@NFC-AgNWs TCCNP at different drying temperature.

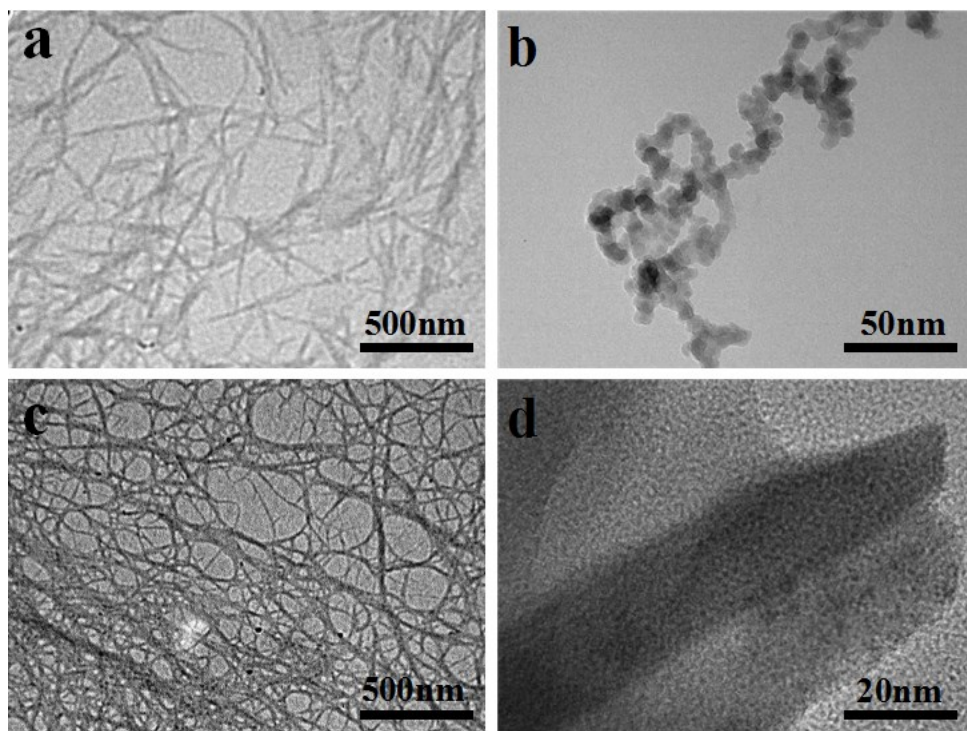


Fig. S3. TEM images of (a) NFC, (b) PDA and (c,d) PDA@NFC.

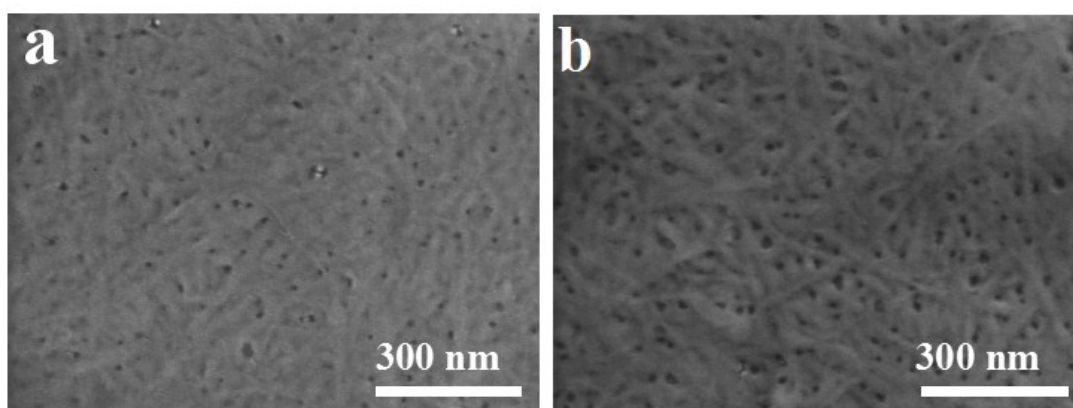


Fig. S4. SEM images of (a) NFC CNP and (b) PDA@NFC CNP.

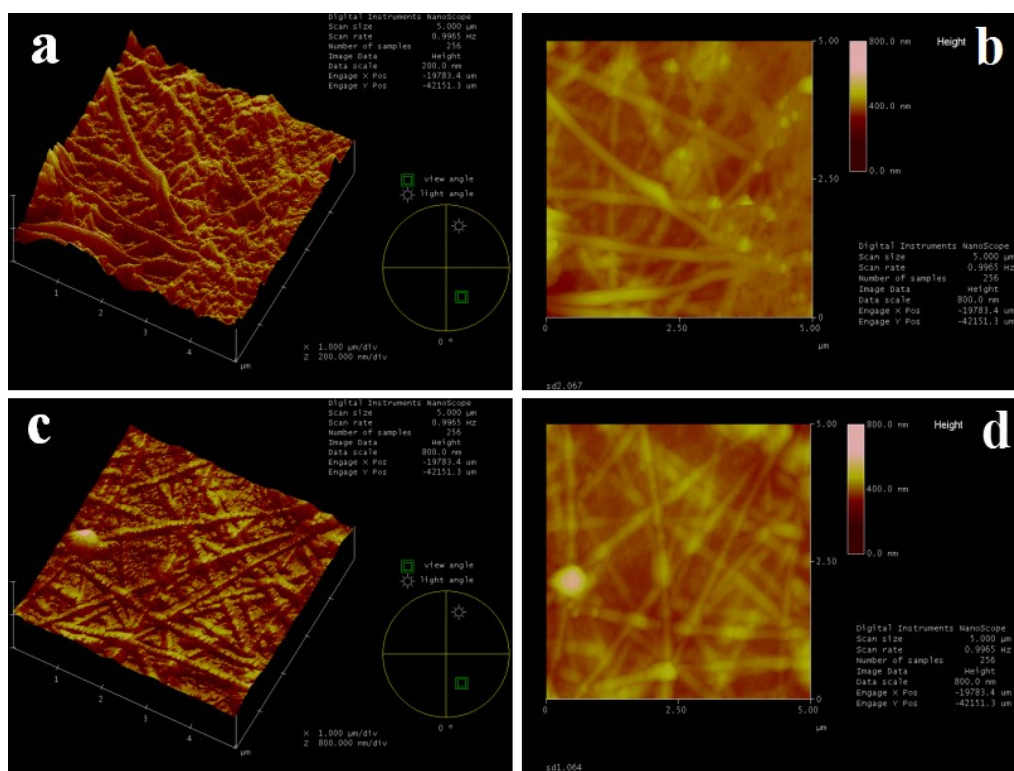


Fig. S5. AFM images of (a, b) NFC-AgNWs TCCNP and (c, d) PDA@NFC-AgNWs TCCNP.

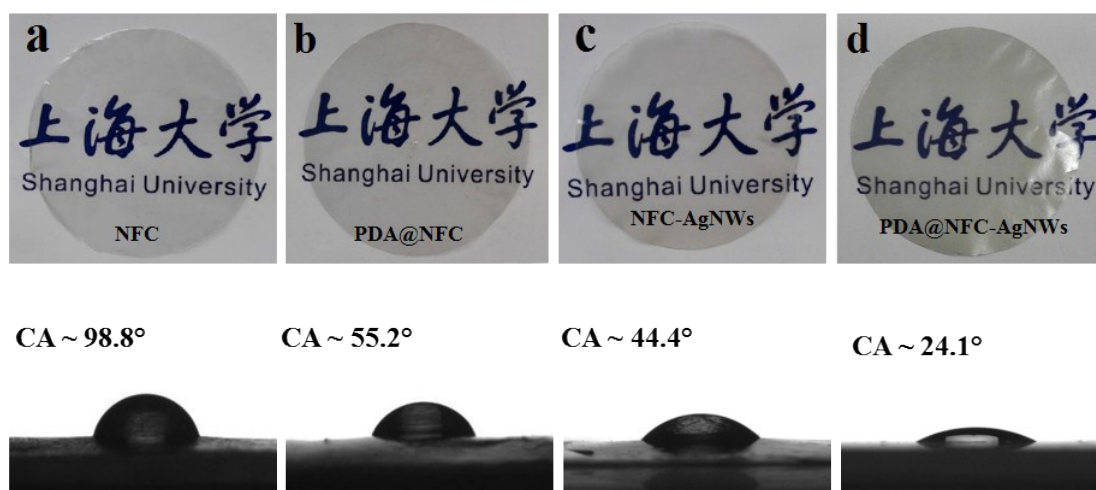


Fig. S6. Contact angles of (a) pristine NFC, (b) PDA@NFC, (c) NFC-AgNWs, and (d) PDA@NFC-AgNWs nanopapers.

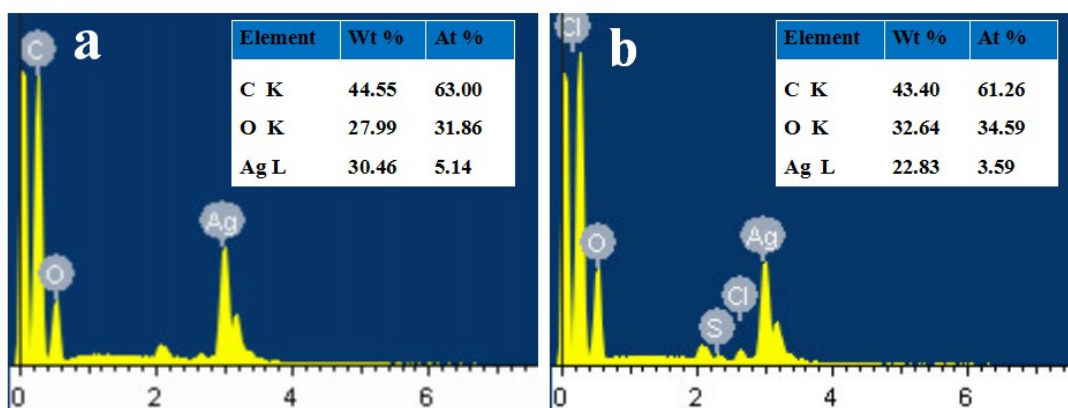


Fig. S7. Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) spectra of the NFC-AgNWs TCCNP (a) before and (b) after exposure in air for 150 days.

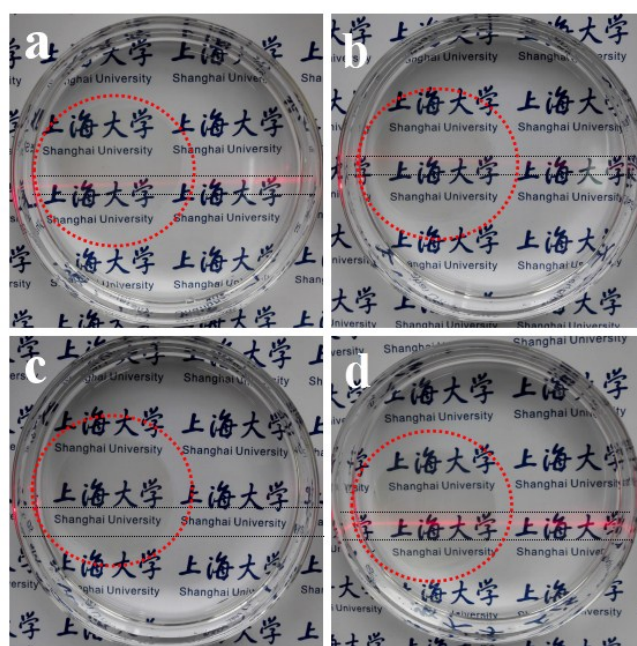
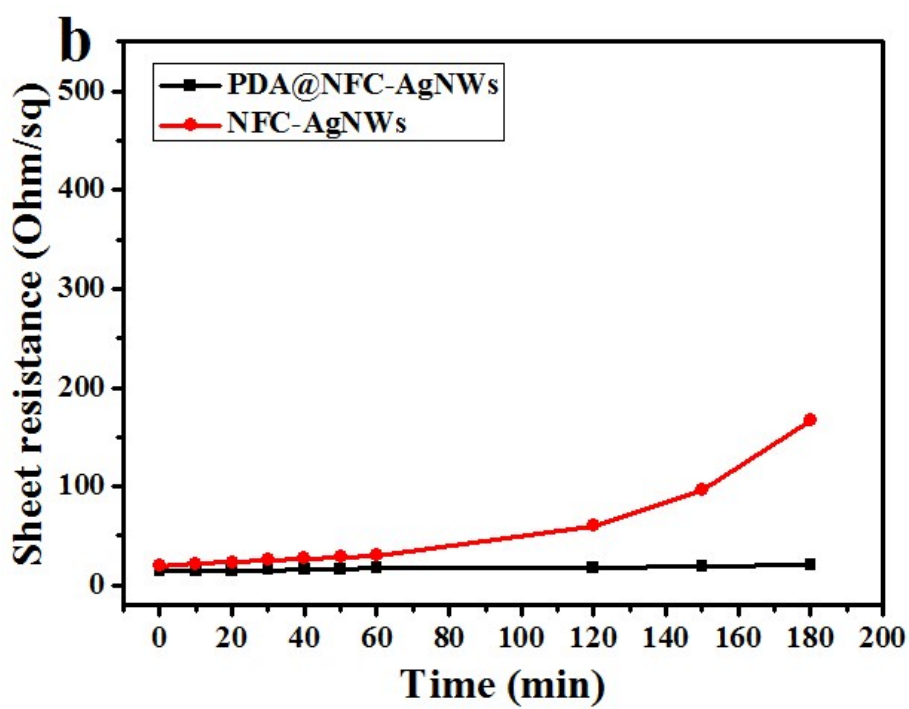
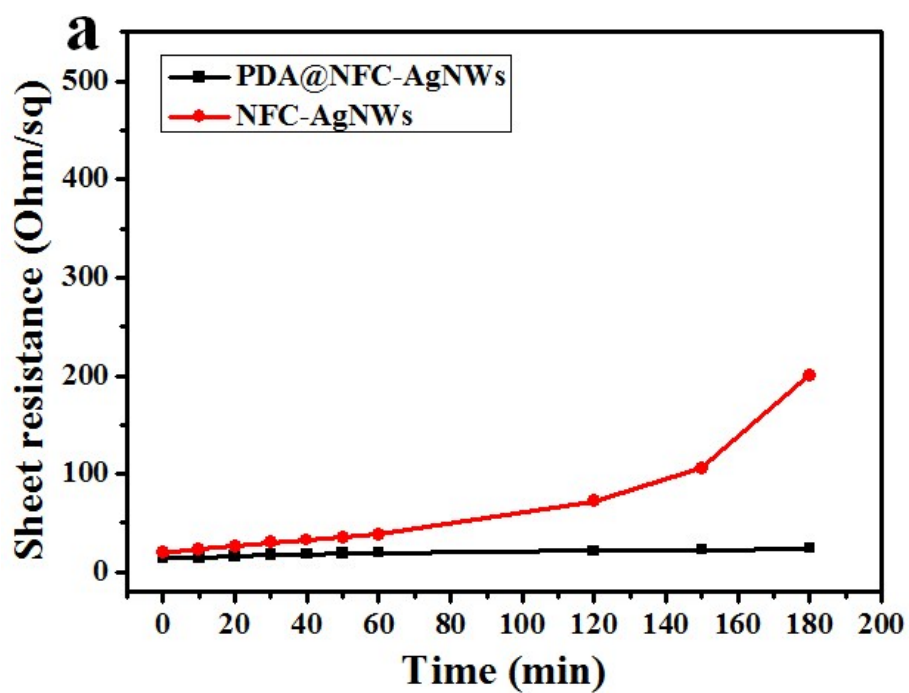


Fig. S8. Digital photographs of PDA@NFC-AgNWs TCCNP immersed in (a) pH=3, HNO₃ solution, (b) 4 wt% NaOH solution, (c) 4 wt% NaCl solution and (d) 4 wt% Na₂S solution for 180 minutes, respectively.



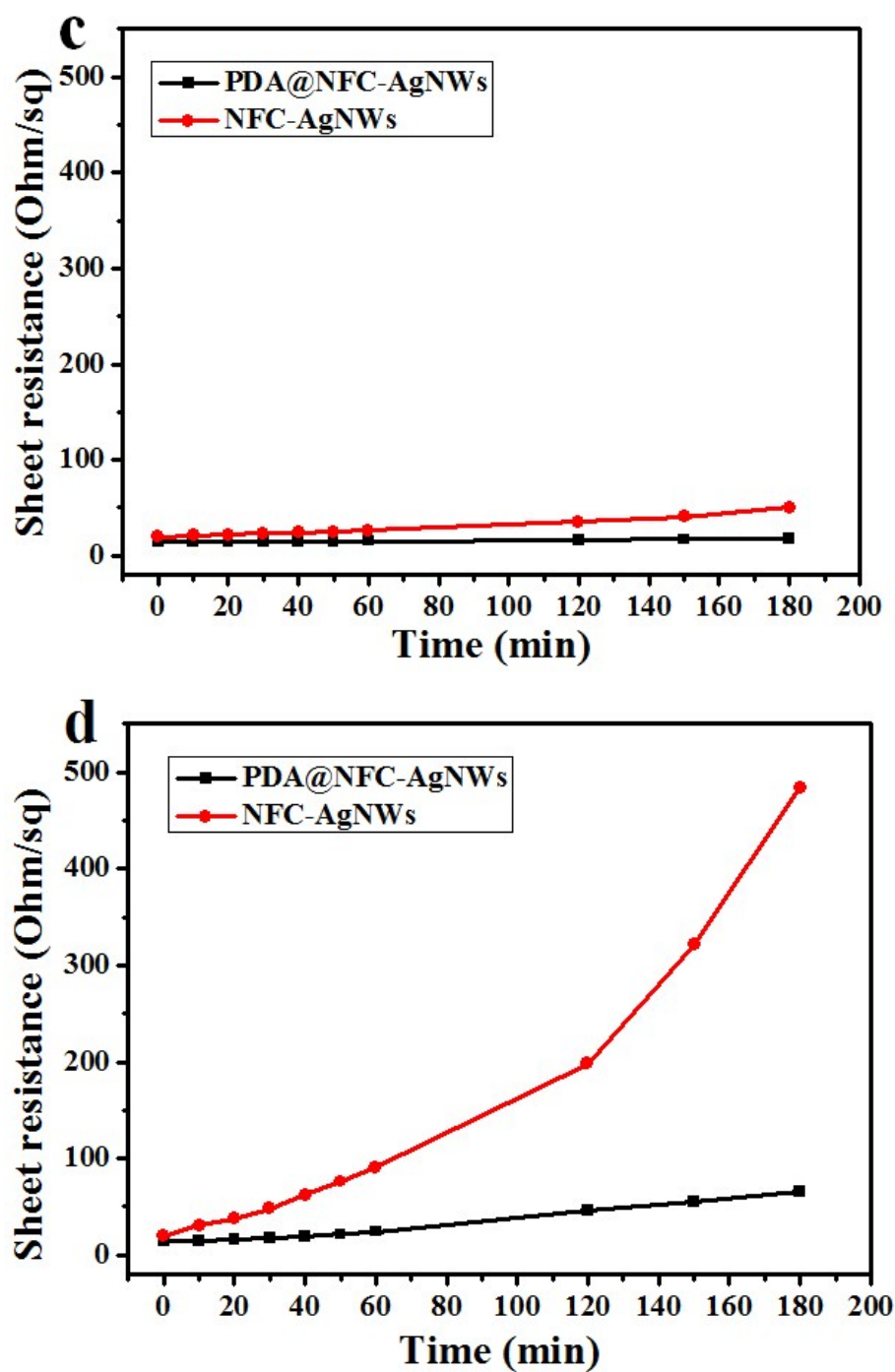


Fig. S9. Sheet resistance as a function of immersing time for NFC-AgNWs TCCNP and PDA@NFC-AgNWs TCCNP in (a) pH=3, HNO₃ solution, (b) 4 wt% NaOH solution, (c) 4 wt% NaCl solution and (d) 4 wt% Na₂S solution, respectively.