

## Supplementary Information

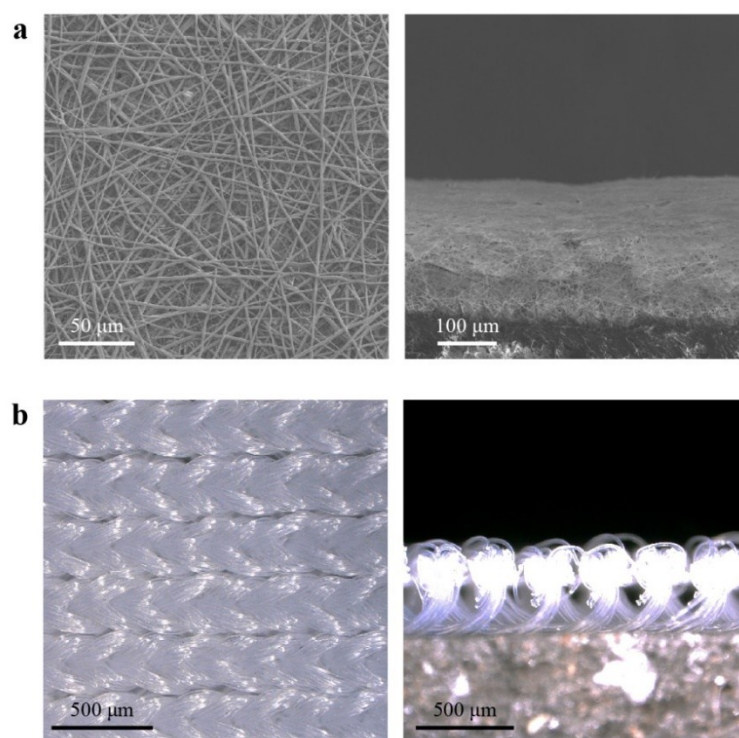
### **A stretchable and breathable form of epidermal device based on elastomeric nanofibre textiles and silver nanowires**

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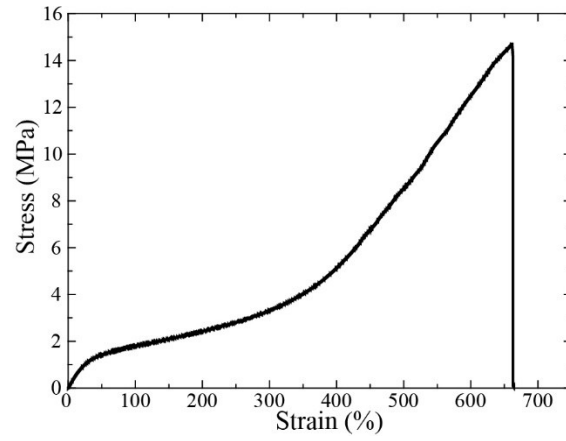
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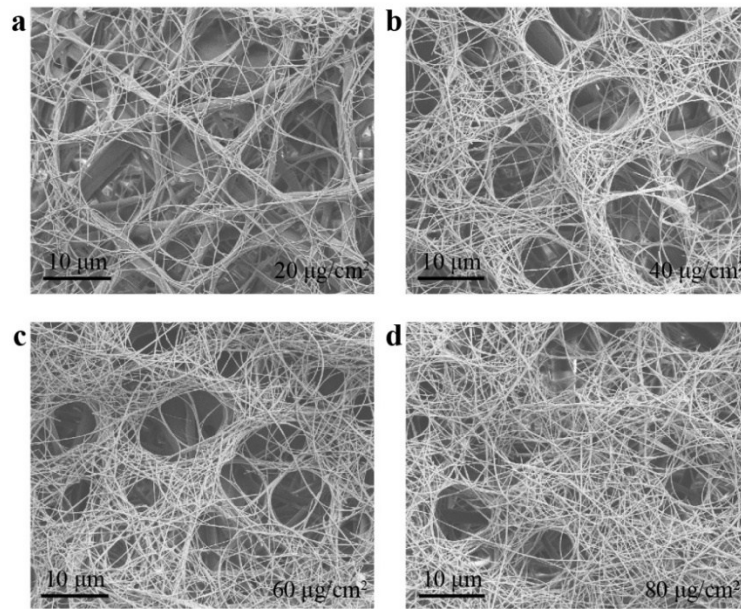
### **Supplementary Figures**



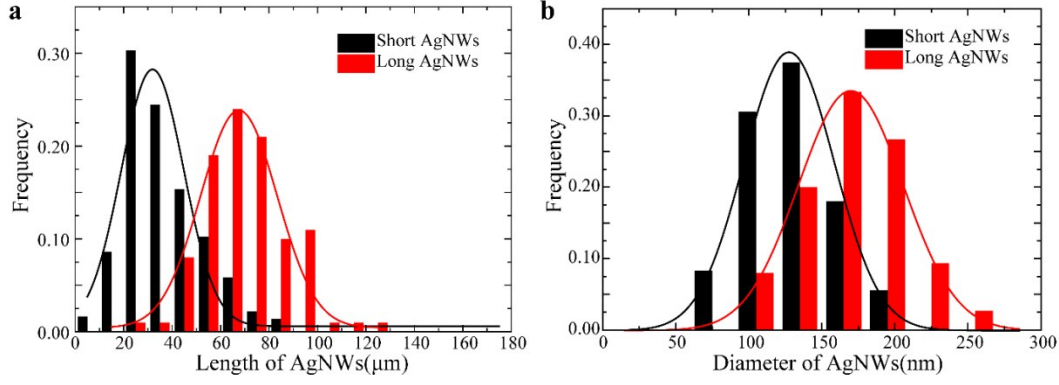
**Figure S1.** (a) SEM images of electrospun TPU nanotextile in the top (left) and side (right) views. (b) Optical Images of elastic textile in the top (left) and side (right) views.



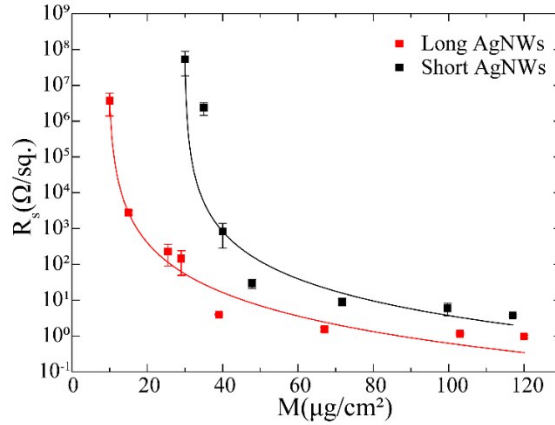
**Figure S2.** Stress-strain curve of TPU film under uniaxial tensile stretching.



**Figure S3.** SEM images of AgNW-deposited conductor with different area mass loading.



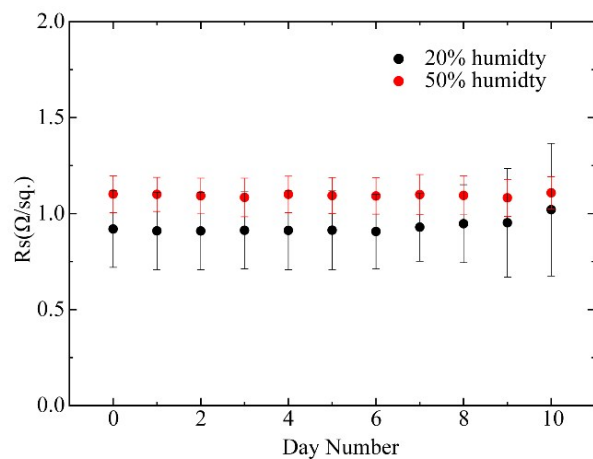
**Figure S4. (a)** Histogram of length distributions for long and short AgNWs. Gaussian fits to the distributions (smooth curves) yield  $31.9 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{m}$  for short AgNWs and  $67.6 \pm 1.4 \mu\text{m}$  for long AgNWs. **(b)** Histogram of diameter distributions for long and short AgNWs. Gaussian fits to the distributions (smooth curves) yield  $127.5 \pm 0.9 \text{ nm}$  for short AgNWs and  $169.8 \pm 1.0 \text{ nm}$  for long AgNWs.



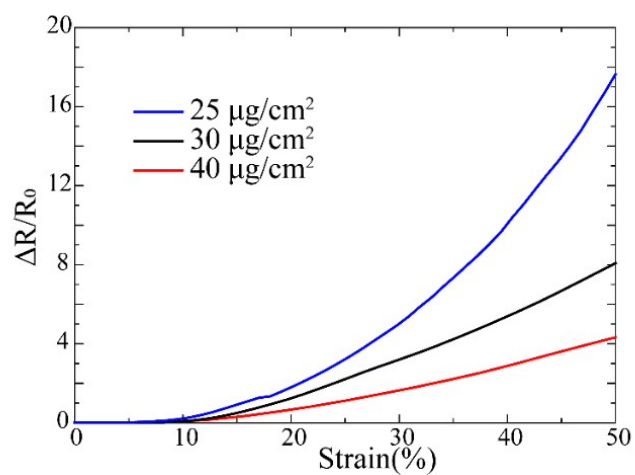
**Figure S5.** Properties of AgNW networks following percolation theory. The relationship between sheet resistance  $R_s$  and area mass density  $M$  in percolation network is described by

$$R_s = R_0 \left( \frac{M - M_c}{M_c} \right)^{-t} \quad (\text{S1}),$$

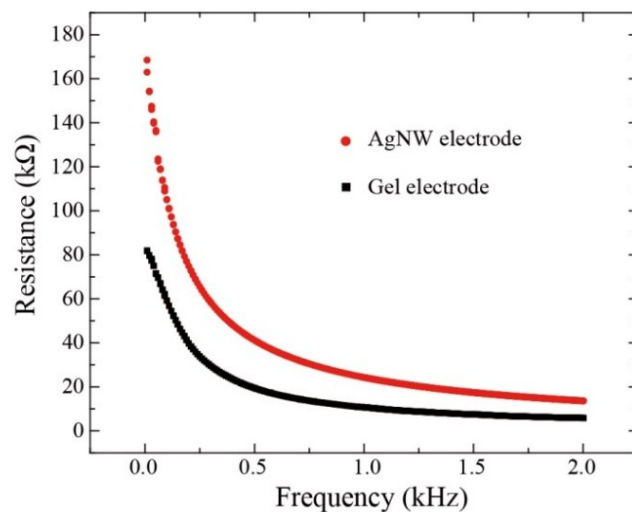
where  $R_0$  is a prefactor,  $t$  the percolation critical exponent and  $M_c$  the percolation threshold. The fitting parameters are summarized in Table S1. Electrical percolation in conductive composites directly correlates with the aspect ratio of the fillers and their spatial distribution. Both types of AgNWs exhibit similar critical exponent of  $\sim 3$ , which suggest consistent network structure as a result of their synergistic assembly with elastomeric nanofibers. The percolation threshold ( $M_c$ ) values are  $9.5 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  for long AgNWs and  $29.8 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$  for short AgNWs, respectively. The difference is largely associated with the variations in the aspect ratios.



**Figure S6.** Change in sheet resistance over ten days for long AgNW conductor under different humidity conditions



**Figure S7.** Changes in resistance  $\Delta R/R_0$  as a function of tensile strain for stretchable conductors based on long AgNWs with different area density.



**Figure S8.** Skin-electrode impedance as a function of frequency for AgNW and Ag/AgCl gel electrodes, respectively.

## Supplementary Tables

**Table S1.** Simulation values of factors for generalized excluded model

AgNWs	$R_0$ ( $\Omega/\text{sq.}$ )	$M_C$ ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	$t$
Short	$41 \pm 0.1$	$29.8 \pm 0.2$	2.80
Long	$544 \pm 13$	$9.5 \pm 0.1$	2.99