

Supplementary Information

**A one-step approach to green and scalable production of graphene inks
for printed flexible film heater**

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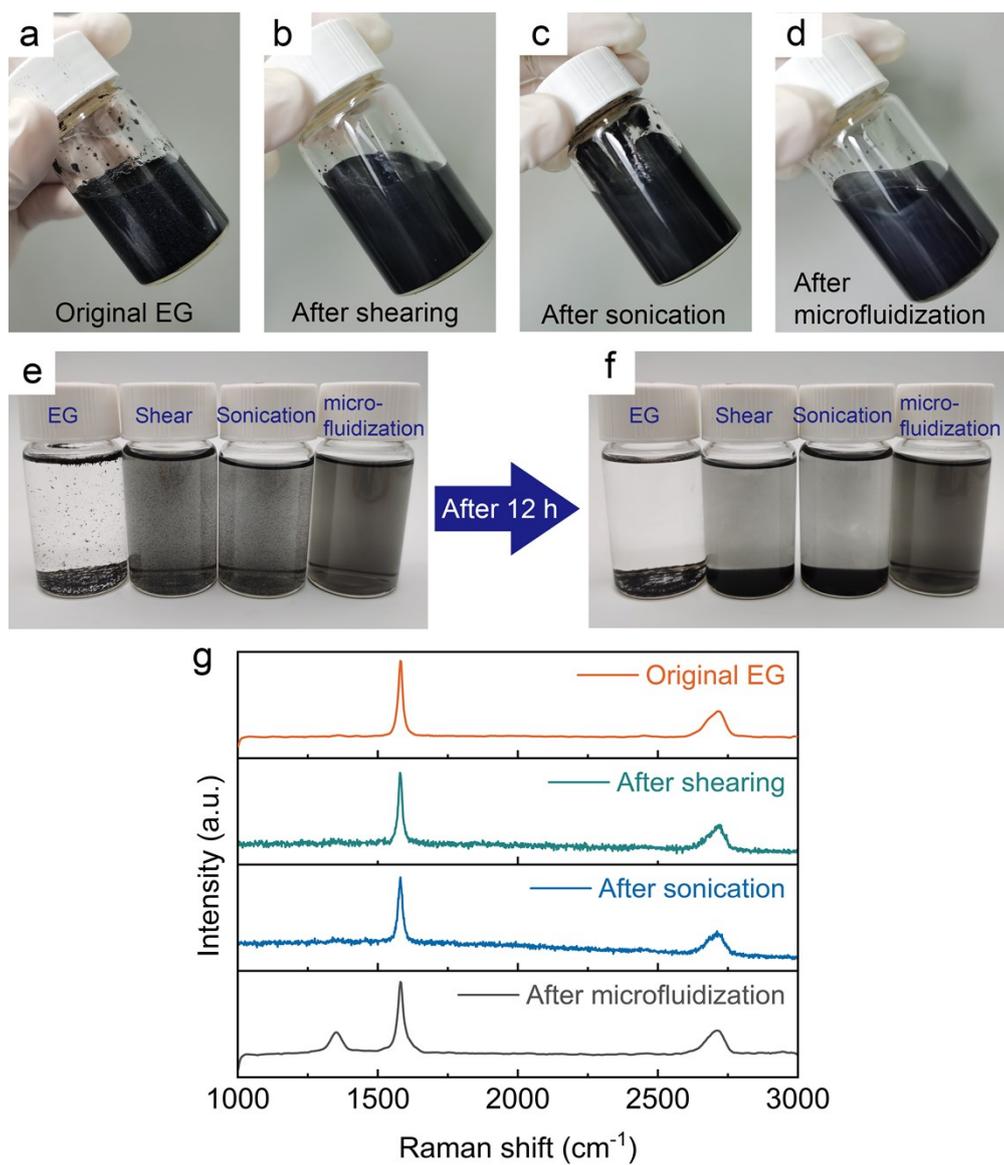


Fig. S1. Digital photos of the state of EG dispersions (a-d) and 100 times diluted EG dispersions (e, f) after different processing steps; Raman spectra of dried EG dispersions after different processing steps (g).

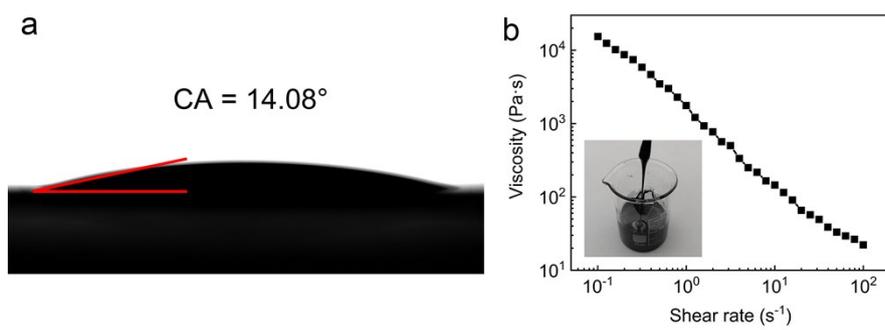


Fig. S2. Image of the contact angle of graphene ink on PI film (a); steady shear rheology of the condensed graphene ink (b), and the inset in (b) is the image of the condensed graphene ink.

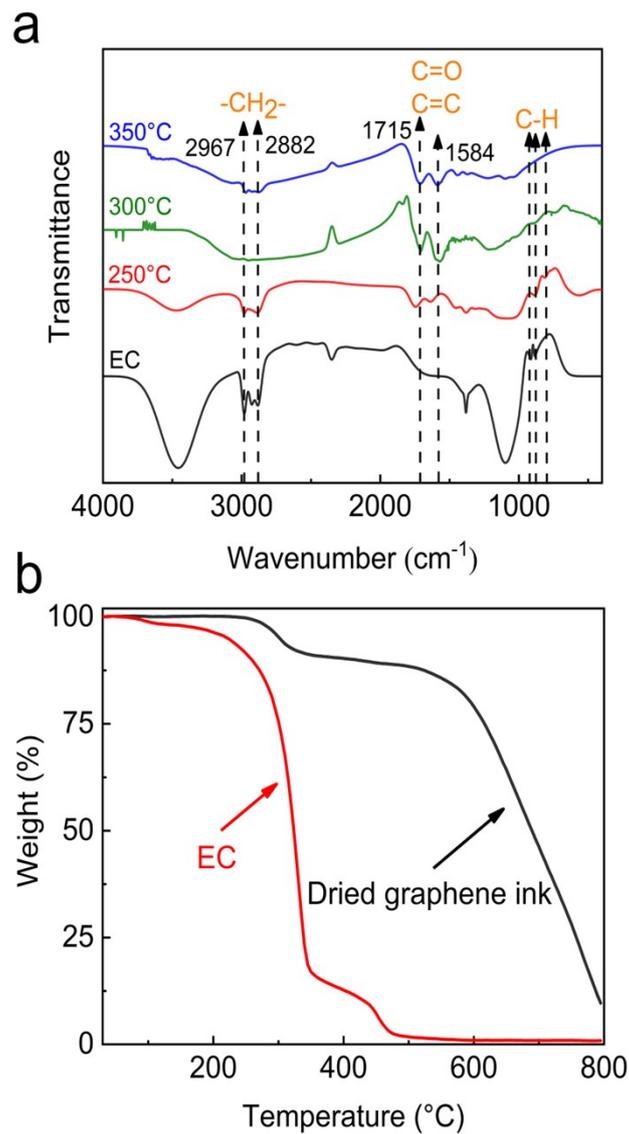


Fig. S3. Infrared spectra of EC and EC at different annealing temperatures (a); TGA curves of EC and the dried graphene ink (b).

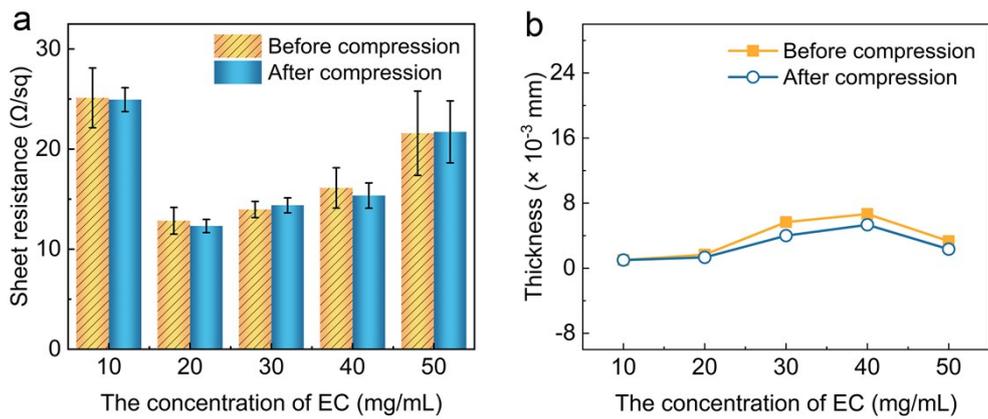


Fig. S4 Sheet resistances (a) and thickness (b) of graphene films with different EC concentrations before and after compression.

Table S1 Summarizing the conductivities of the graphene inks prepared by liquid-phase exfoliation in literature.

Ink formulation	Preparation method	Conductivity	Refer
Graphene/NMP	Tip sonication	3×10^3 S/m	S1
Graphene/EC	Sonication	1.86×10^4 S/m	S2
Graphene/CMC/SDC	Microfluidization	2×10^4 S/m	S3
Graphene/EC/terpineol/ethanol	Sonication	2.35×10^3 S/m	S4
Graphene/EC	Sonication	2.9×10^3 S/m	S5
Graphene/EC/cyclohexanone	Ultrasound-assisted supercritical CO ₂	9.24×10^3 S/m	S6
Graphene/EC/cyclohexanone/terpineol	Shear	$\sim 2.56 \times 10^4$ S/m	S7
Graphene/(Hydroxypropyl) methyl cellulose/2, 3-Butanediol	Shear	3×10^4 S/m	S8
Graphene/EC	Shear	4.0×10^4 S/m	S9
Graphene/NC/lactate/octyl Acetate/ethylene Glycol diacetate	Shear	4.0×10^4 S/m	S10
Graphene/EC	Microfluidization	9.7×10^4 S/m	This work

The symbol “~” was used to indicate the datum is an approximate value.

NMP: N-Methyl pyrrolidone.

EC: Ethyl cellulose.

CMC: Carboxymethyl cellulose.

SDC: Sodium deoxycholate.

NC: Nitrocellulose.

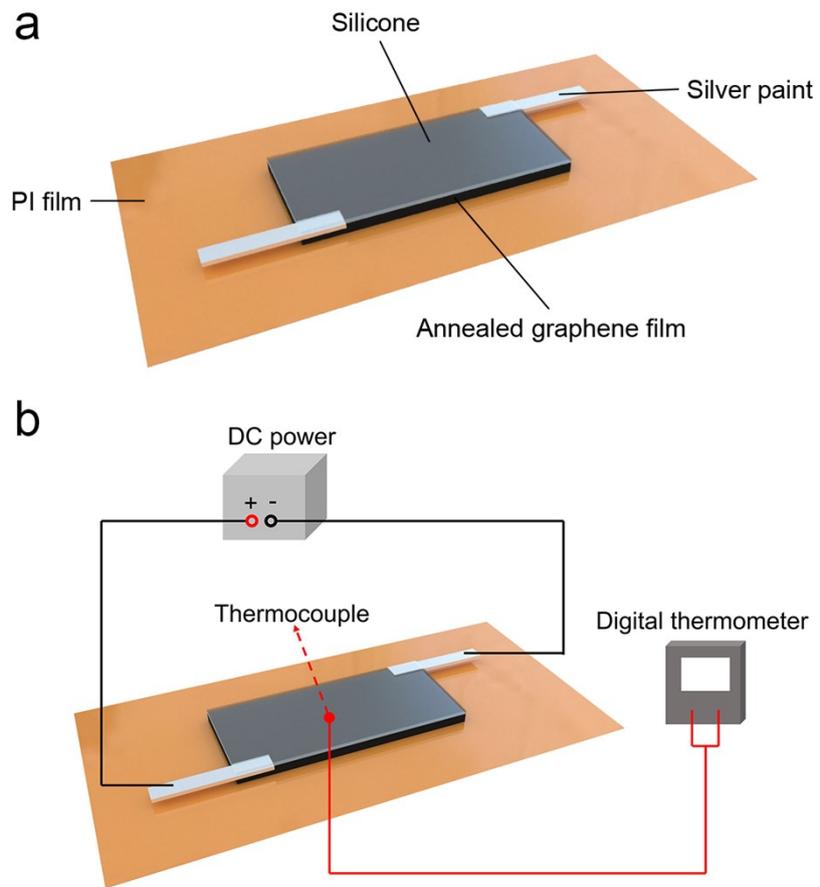


Fig. S5. The schematic diagrams of the structure (a) and heating system (b) of the graphene film heater.

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