

## Supplementary Information

### **Continuous dry-wet spinning of white, stretchable and conductive fibers of poly(3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxybutyrate) and ATO@TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles for wearable e-textiles**

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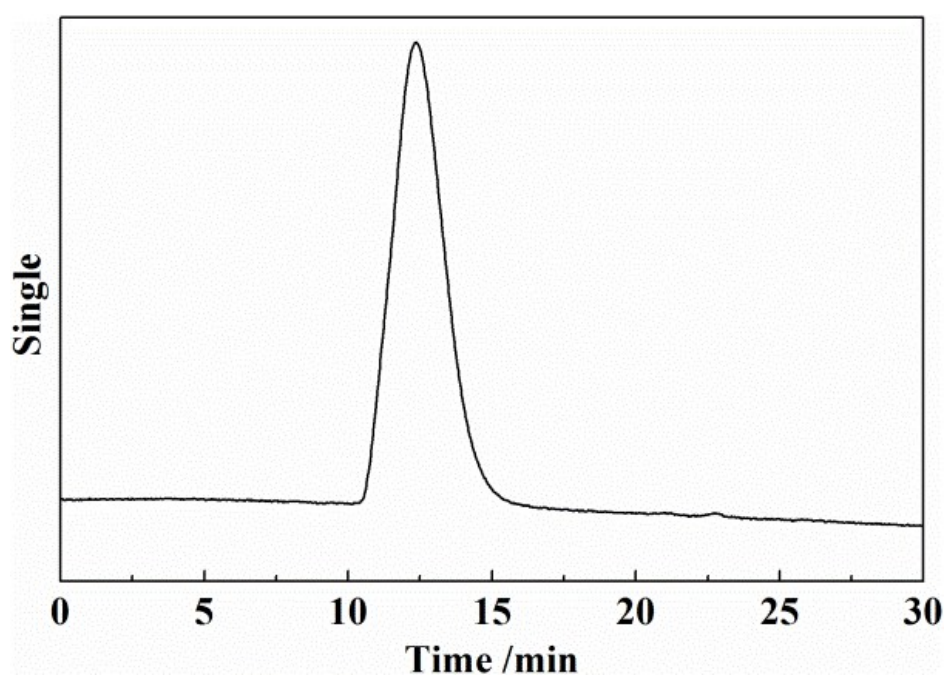
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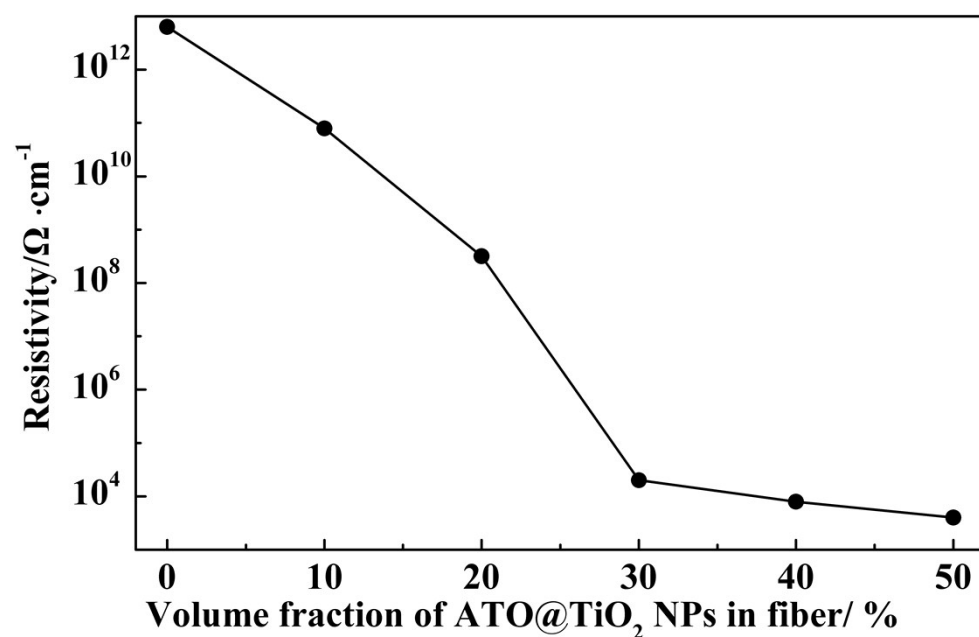
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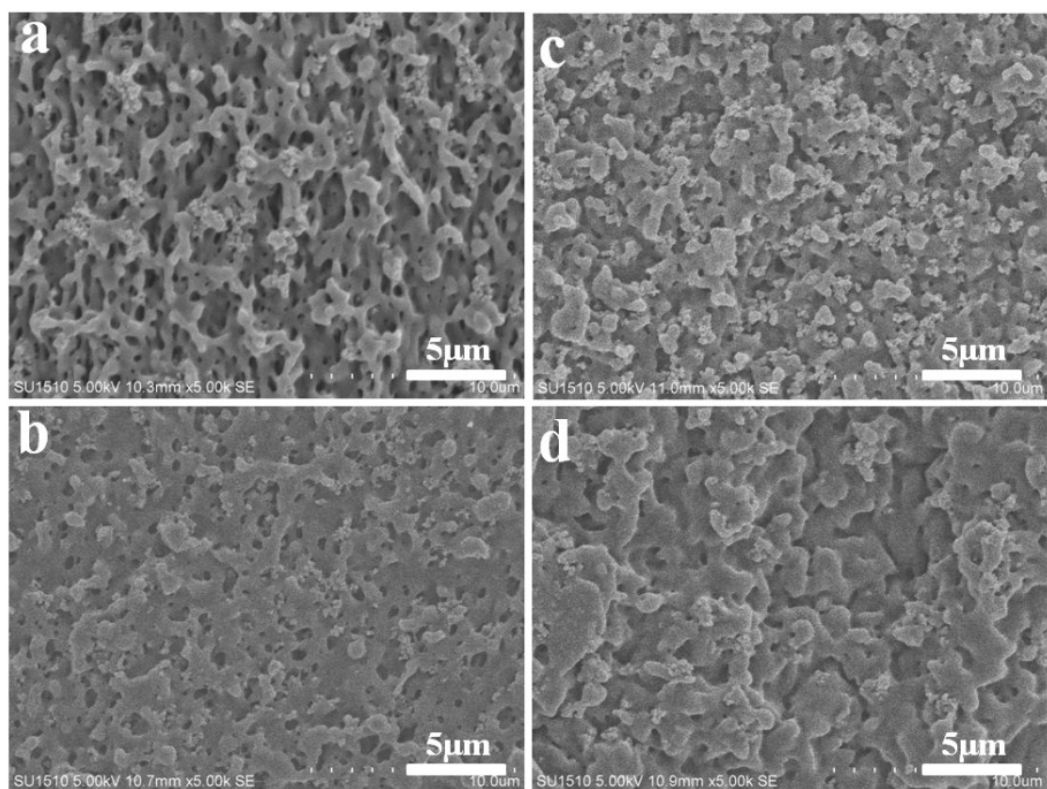


**Figure S1.** Gel Permeation Chromatography Curve of P3HB4HB.

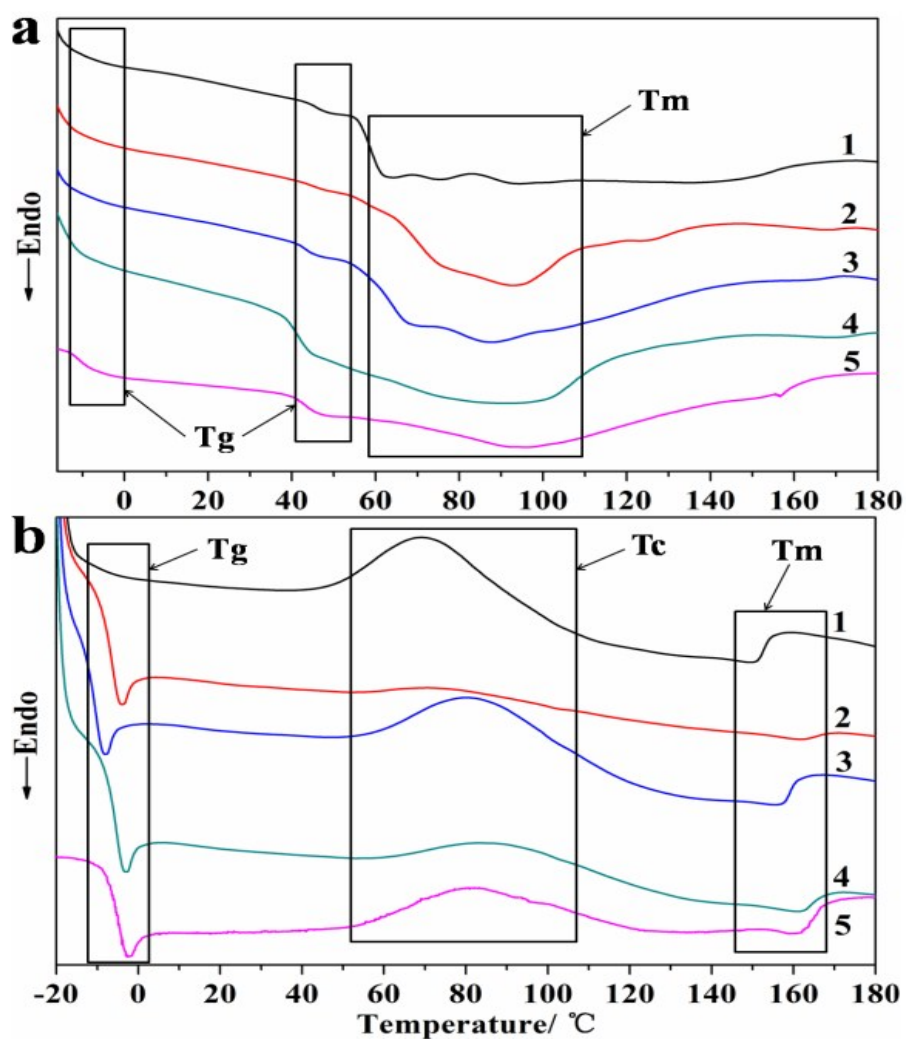
Result of GPC data showed that the weight-average molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) was  $1.14 \times 10^5$  g/mol.



**Figure S2.** Resistivity of PATN fibers with different volume fraction of ATO@TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs.

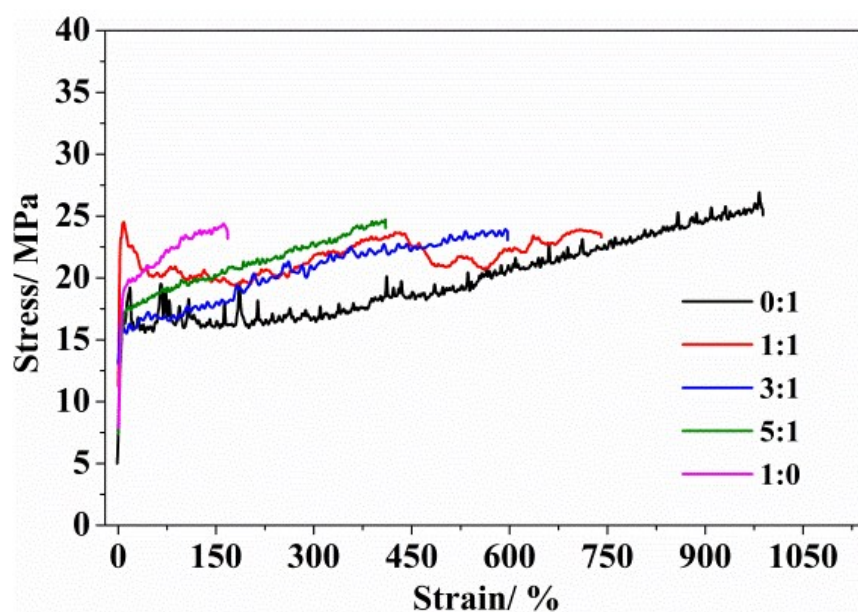


**Figure S3.** SEM images of typical surface for P3HB4HB composites microfibers with different solvent systems: (a) chloroform, (b) DMSO: chloroform=1:1, (c) DMSO: chloroform=5:1, (d) DMSO.

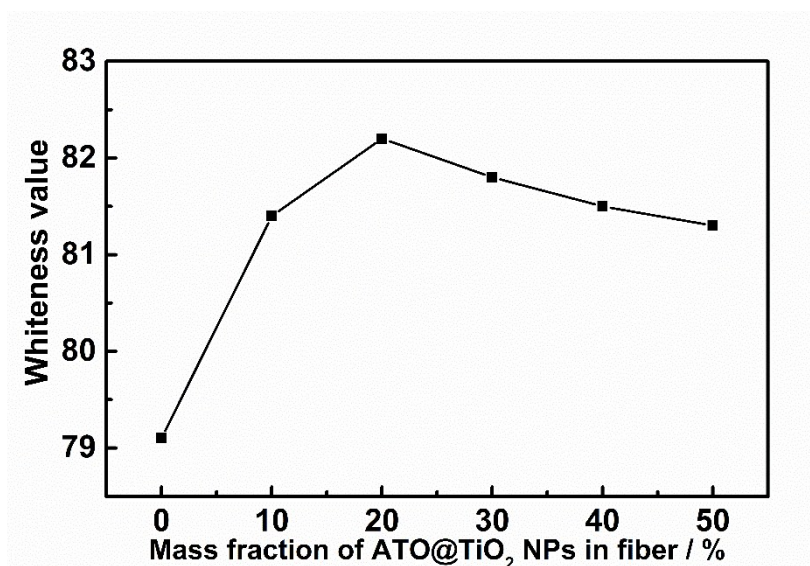


**Figure S4.** DSC curves of PANT fibers with different solvent ratios of DMSO:chloroform (1) 0:1, (2) 5:1, (3) 3:1, (4) 1:1, (5) 1:0.

Differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) (Q200, TA, America) was used to studying the melting and crystallization behavior of the composites. The studies were performed in the temperature range of -20 to 180°C at a rate of 5°C/min in nitrogen atmosphere.

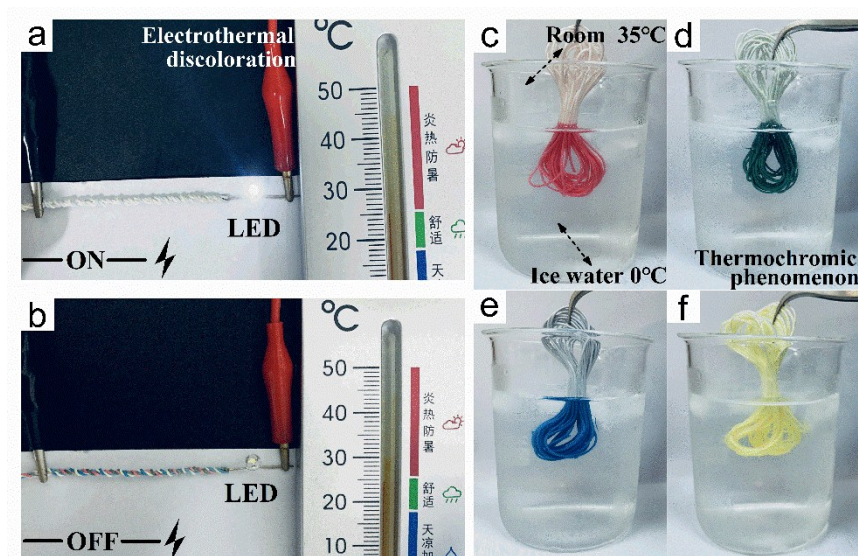


**Figure S5.** Tensile properties of the PANT fibers prepared from mixed solvent of DMSO and chloroform.



**Figure S6.** Whiteness index of PATN fibers with different mass fraction of ATO@TiO<sub>2</sub> NPs.

The whiteness index of fiber was displayed directly on the screen of a color reader (CR-14, Konica Minolta, Japan).



**Figure S7.** Optical images of PATN fibers containing different temperature-sensitive pigments (a) Power on (24v), (b) Power off, (c-f) Four PATN fibers with different temperature-sensitive pigments discolored at the interface of air and ice water.