Supplementary Information

Liquid Bridge-Liquid metal largely enhances thermal conductivity and mechanical properties of thermal interface material

Junhong Li^{a,b}, Qiangqiang Ma^b, Shan Gao^b, Ting Liang^b, Yunsong Pang^b, Xiangliang

Zeng^b, Ya-yun Li^{a,*}, Xiaoliang Zeng^b, Rong Sun^b and Linlin Ren^{b,*}

^a College of Materials Science and Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China.

^b Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Electronic Materials, Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen, 518055, China.

Corresponding Author

Ya-yun Li ^{a*}: <u>kittyli@szu.edu.cn;</u> Linlin Ren ^{a*}: <u>ll.ren@siat.ac.cn</u>

Other Supplementary Materials for this paper include:

Graphical Abstract (supplied as independent files) Supplementary Movie 1 (supplied as independent files)



Fig. S1 (a) SEM images of SBN/PDMS TIMs and (b) SEM images of LM/SBN/PDMS TIMs.



Fig. S2 a) SEM image of SBN-60/PDMS and b) SEM image of SBN-160/PDMS.



Fig. S3. Particle Diameter of SBN-60, SBN-100 and SBN-160



Fig. S4. SEM images of (a) SBN/PDMS TIMs. (b) LM/SBN/PDMS TIMs.(c) LM/SBN/PDMS TIMs. (d) LM/SBN/PDMS TIMs.

Table S1. The Total Energy Change of the System Before and After the Formation of

γ_F^d	γ_F^p	γ_P^d	γ^p_P	γ^d_M	γ^p_M	W_{FM}	W _{PF}	W_{PM}	ΔW
45.88	5.42	23.45	4.63	0.42	0.06	9.92	75.62	7.34	-73.04

The Liquid Metal Bridge

Number	Volume Fraction/%					
Indilider	SBN-60	SBN-100	SBN-160			
1	33.82	14.64	51.54			
2	39.10	60.90	_			
3	33.82	_	66.18			
4		28.41	71.59			

Table S2. Different Filler Compound Systems

Cycle	Sample				
	SBN/PDMS	2:1 LM/SBN/PDMS			
1	49.44	59.30			
2	24.45	28.43			
3	22.37	23.95			
4	23.55	24.50			
5	22.34	23.86			
6	21.33	23.64			
7	20.97	24.63			
8	22.71	23.56			
9	23.38	22.72			
10	20.51	20.12			

Table S3. Energy Loss