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Support information

A self-healing and antibacterial electronic skin based on a natural small molecular

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23 **Cross-linking density test:** The cross-linking density of the sample was determined by
24 the equilibrium swelling method. First, the sample was immersed in toluene at room
25 temperature until the swelling was balanced. Then, take out the sample and suck up the
26 excess liquid with filter paper. Finally, the sample is weighed and the cross-linking
27 density is calculated by the following formulas.

$$28 \quad \varphi = \left(\frac{m_1}{\rho_1}\right) / \left[\frac{m_2 - m_1}{\rho_2} + \frac{m_1}{\rho_1}\right]$$

$$29 \quad \gamma_e = \frac{\rho_1}{M_c} = - [\ln(1 - \varphi) + \varphi + x_1 \varphi^2] / (v_0 \varphi^{1/3})$$

30 Where φ , m_1 , and ρ_1 are the volume fraction, the weight, and the density of the original
31 sample, respectively. m_2 is the weight of the swollen sample, ρ_2 is the density of
32 toluene (0.87 g/cm³). γ_e , M_c , x_1 , and v_0 are the cross-linking density, the average
33 molecular weight of the cross-linked molecules, the interaction parameter of polymer
34 and solvent (0.465), and the molar volume of toluene (106.54 cm³/mol).

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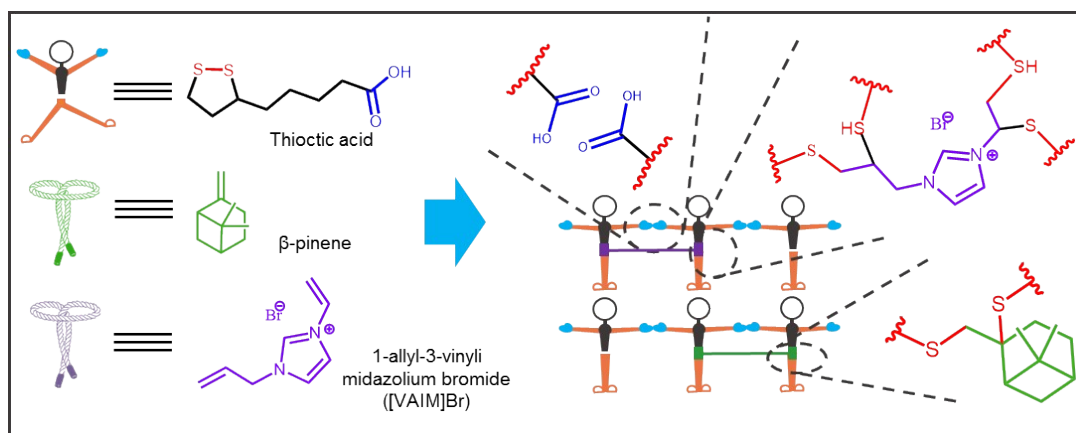
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45 Results and Discussion



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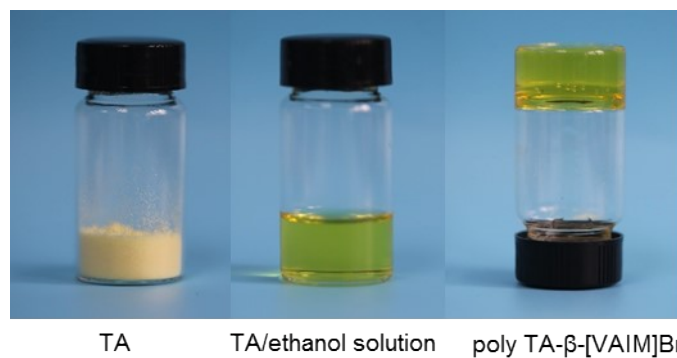
47 Fig. S1. The illustration of the preparation of the TA-β-[VAIM]Br.

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53 Fig. S2. Photos of the TA, TA/ethanol solution and the TA-β-[VAIM]Br.

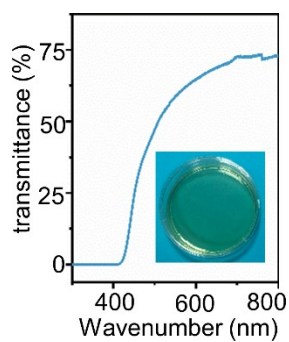
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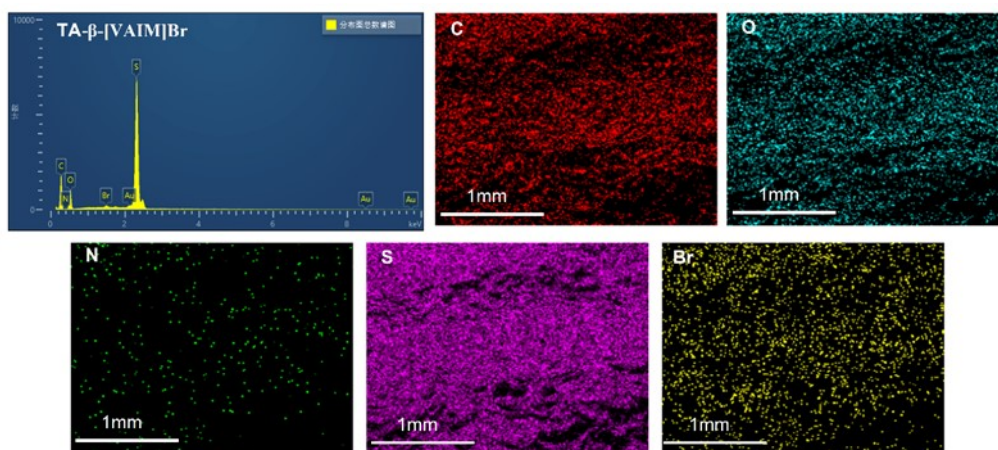
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60 Fig. S3. UV-vis transmission spectra of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br. Inset: photographs of
61 the TA- β -[VAIM]Br

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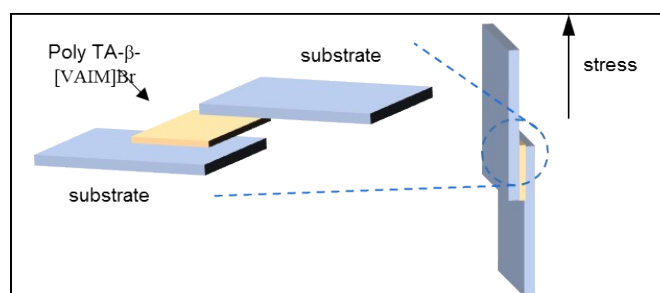
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64 Fig. S4. The EDS spectroscopy of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br.

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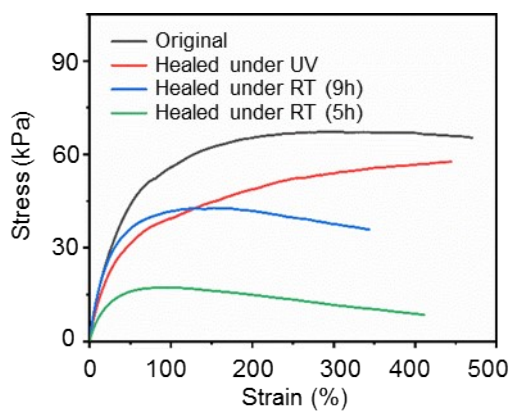


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69 Fig. S5. Illustration of determining the shear strength of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br towards

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different substrates.



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72 Fig. S6. The stress-strain curves of the healed and the original TA-β-[VAIM]Br.

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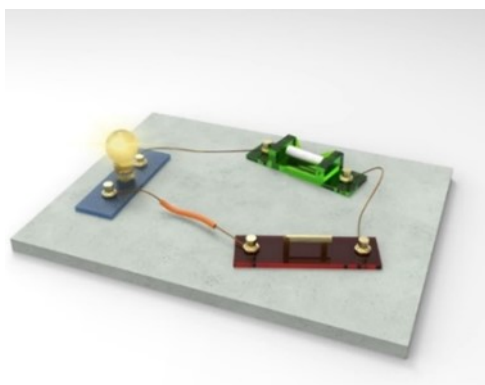
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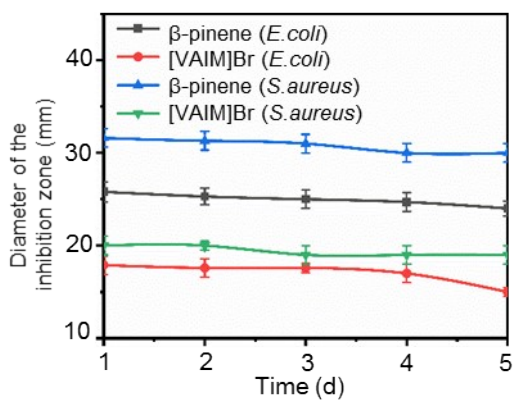
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Fig. S7. Illustration of the circuit



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86 Fig. S8. The diameters of the inhibition zones of the *E. coli* and *S. aureus* treat by the

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β -pinene and [VAIM]Br with the function of time

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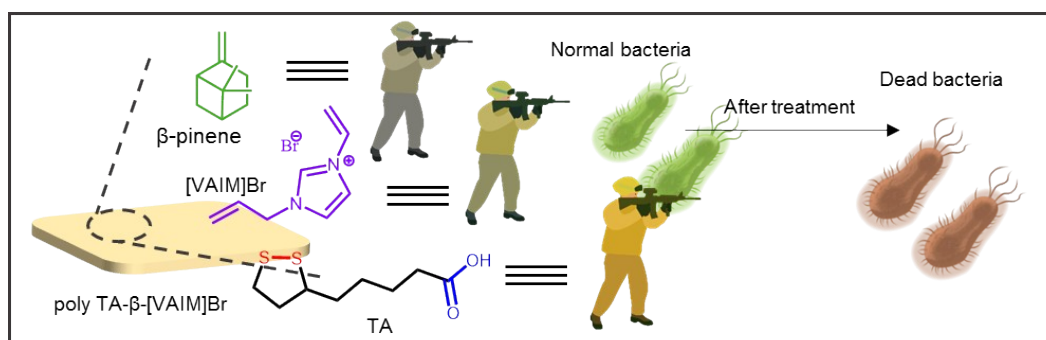
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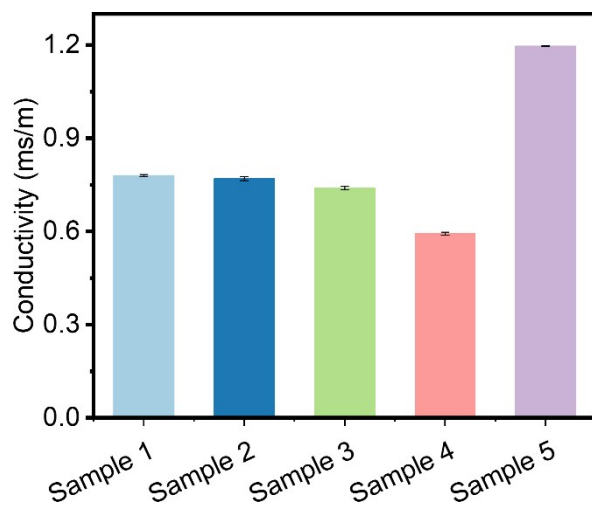
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Fig. S9. Illustration of the antibacterial capacity of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br



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Fig. S10. The conductivity of the different TA- β -[VAIM]Br

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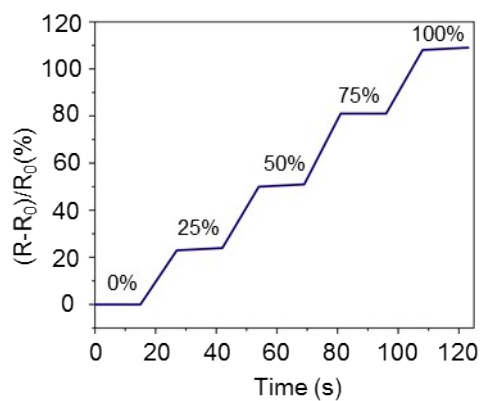
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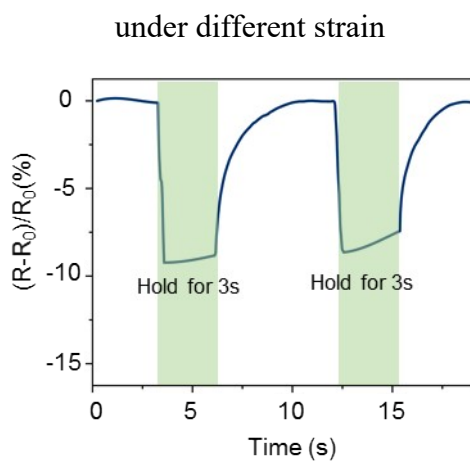
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111 Fig. S11. The resistance changes of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br with the function of time

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114 Fig. S12. The resistance changes of the TA- β -[VAIM]Br under pressure

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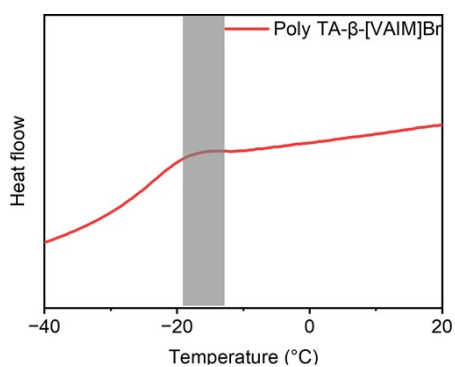
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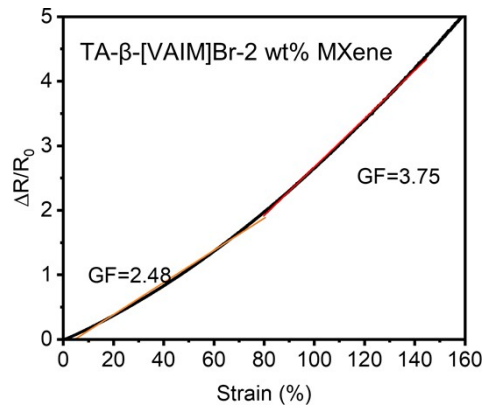
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Fig. S13. DSC curves of the poly TA- β -[VAIM]Br.



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Fig. S14. The gauge factor of the poly TA- β -[VAIM]Br-2 wt% Mxene.

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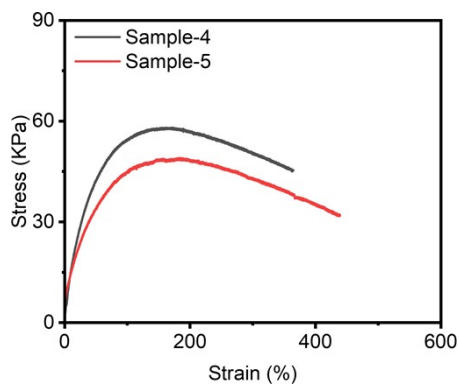
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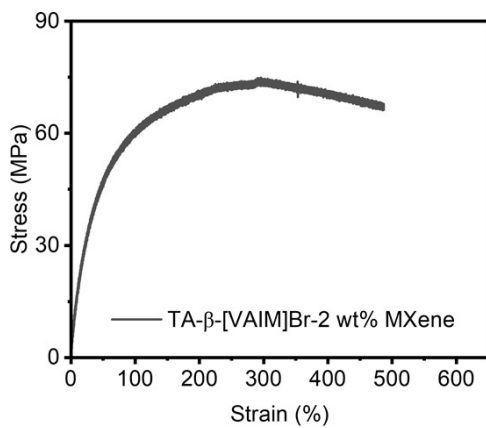
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Fig. S15. The mechanical properties of samples 4 and 5.



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Fig. S16 The mechanical properties of the poly TA-β-[VAIM]Br-2 wt% Mxene.

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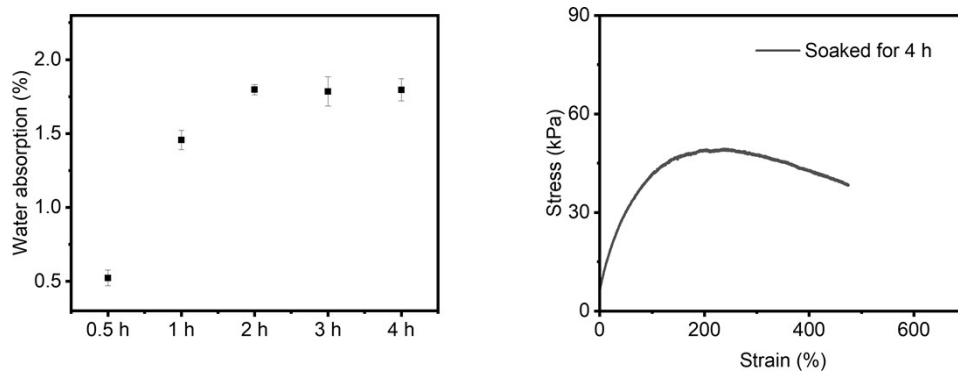
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Fig. S17. Effect of water on the TA-β-[VAIM]Br.

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Table S1 The detailed composition of the TA-β-[VAIM]Brs

Sample	TA (g)	Ethanol (mL)	[VAIM]Br (g)	β-pinene (g)
Sample-1	2.00	2.00	0.15	0.10
Sample-2	2.00	2.00	0.15	0.15
Sample-3	2.00	2.00	0.15	0.20
Sample-4	2.00	2.00	0.10	0.15
Sample-5	2.00	2.00	0.20	0.15

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Table S2 Luria-Bertani (LB) medium

Sample	Weight (g/L)
Tryptone	10
Yeast	5
NaCl	5

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Table S3 LB-agar medium

Sample	Weight (g/L)
Tryptone	10
Yeast	5
NaCl	5
NaCl	2

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166 Table S3 Comparison of the key characteristics of this work and the reported

167 electronic skin

	Stress (MPa)	Shear strength to the skin (MPa)
This work	0.067	0.06
Wu	0.06	0.029
Han	0.092	0.0178
Wu	0.0924	0.018
Cai	0.7	0.0177
Cai	0.15	0.024
Dong	4	0.009
Jin	0.15	0.03
Ma	0.04	0.02
Yang	0.027	0.012

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180 Table S4 The detailed composition of the different poly TA- β -[VAIM]Br.

Sample	Cross-linking density/g/cm ³
Sample-1	0.259
Sample-2	0.612
Sample-3	0.467
Sample-4	0.399
Sample-5	0.401

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