

Supplementary Information

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF-SUPPORTED HYDROXYPROPYL METHYLCELLULOSE-POLYANILINE CONDUCTING FILMS

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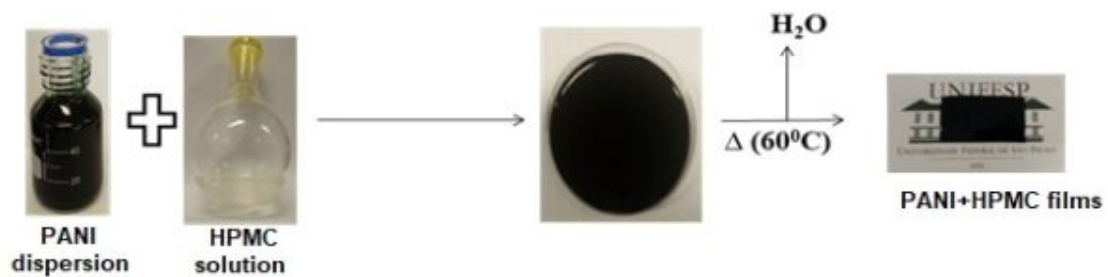


Figure 1S: Artwork representing the preparation of PANI_HPMC films

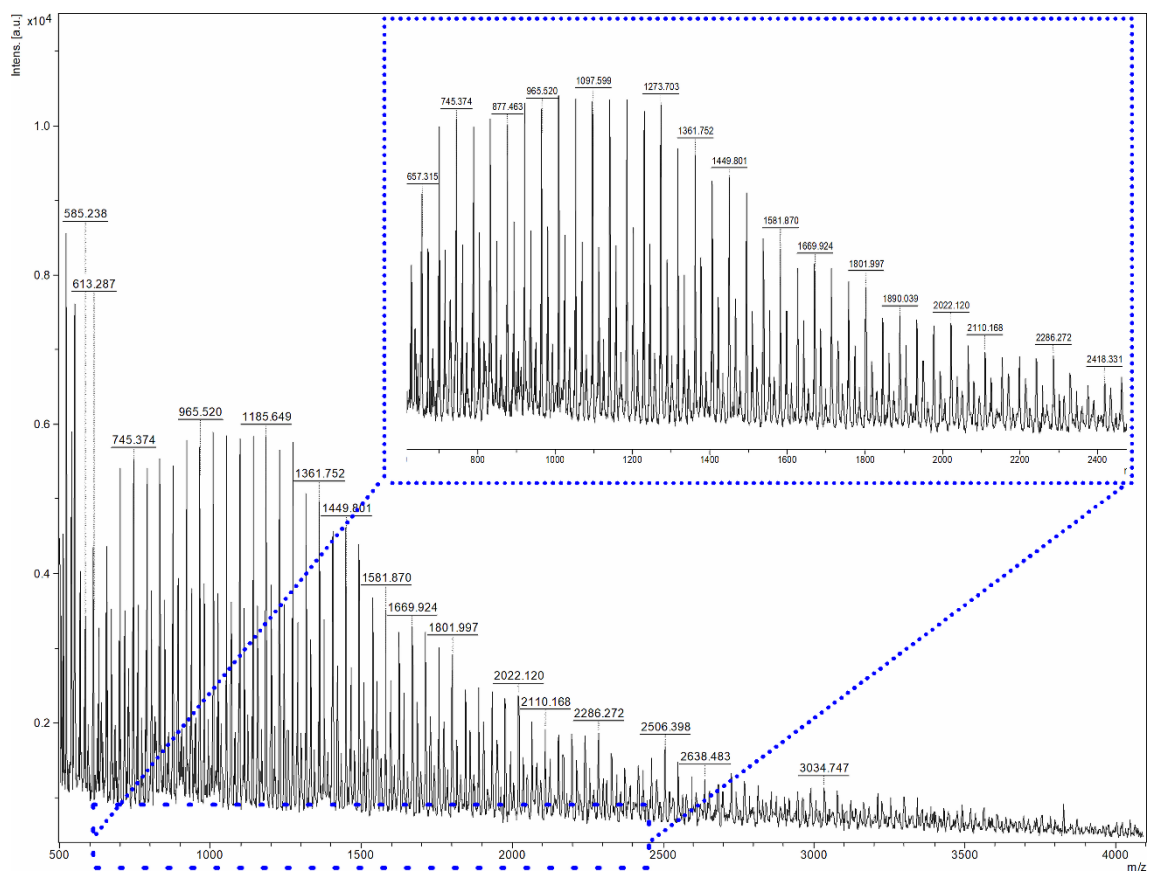


Figure 2S: MADI-TOF analysis of PANI dispersion (The inset shows an expanded region. The peak at $m/z = 2418.331$ corresponds to the 26-mer $(26 * 93)$)

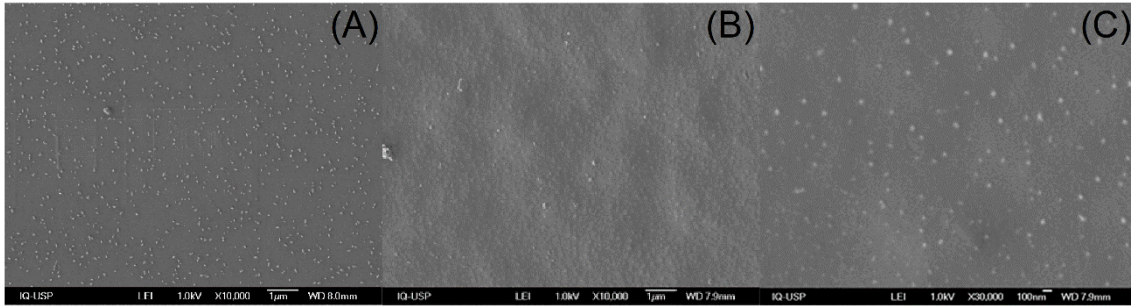


Figure 3S: SEM images of HPMC (A), PANI (B) and PANI_40%HPMC (C)

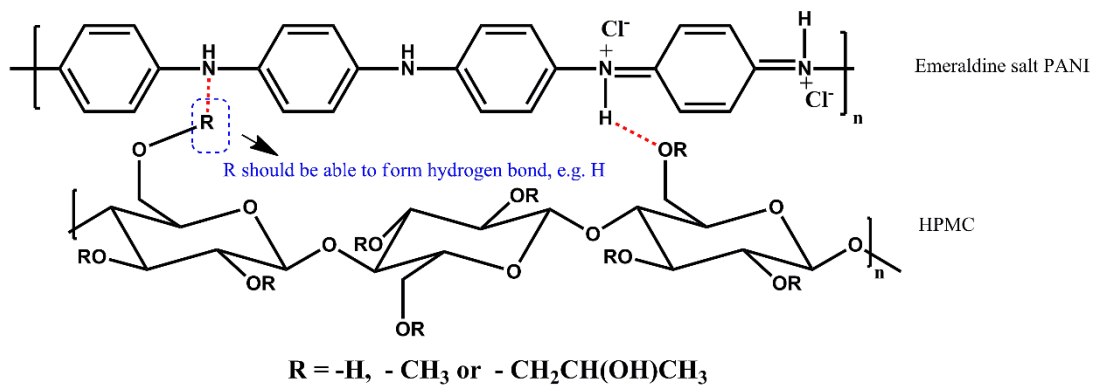


Figure 4S: Proposed chemical interaction between PANI (emeraldine salt form) and HPMC

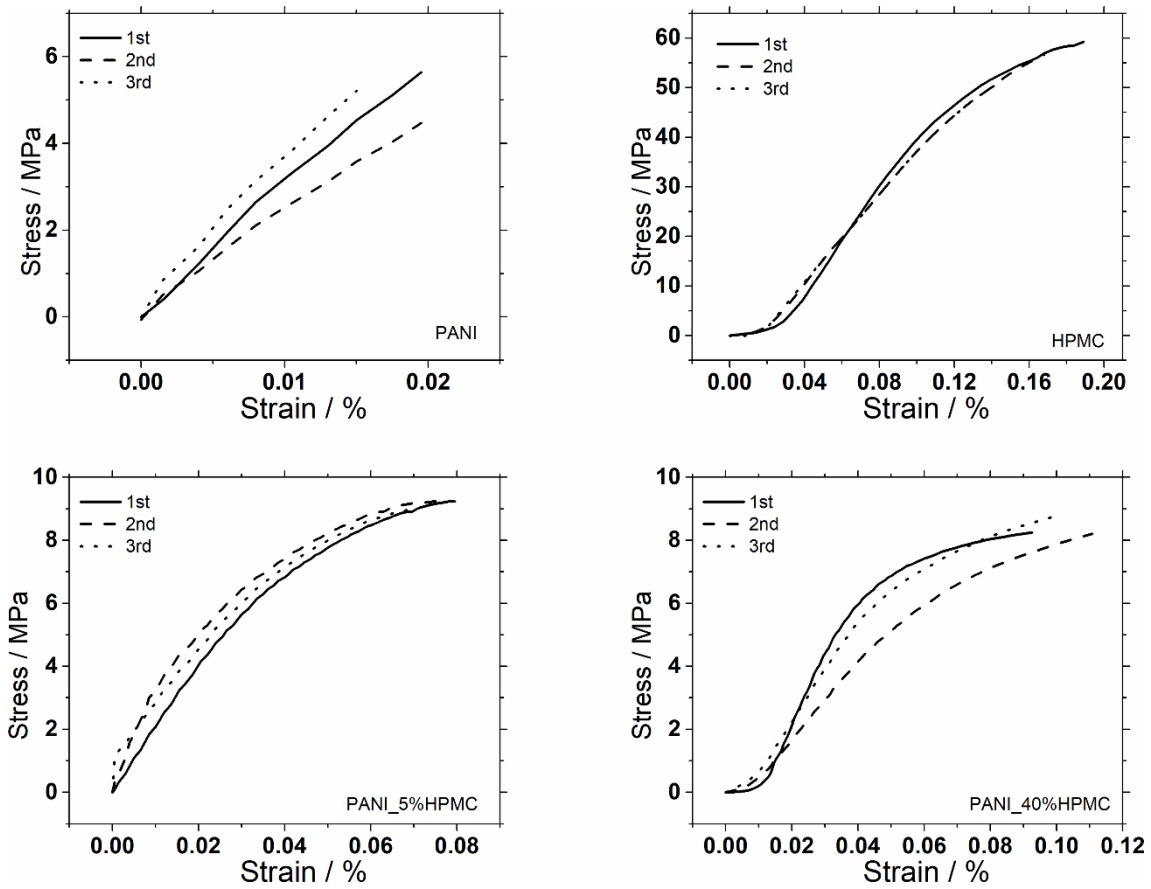


Figure 5S: Stress-strain curves of the samples

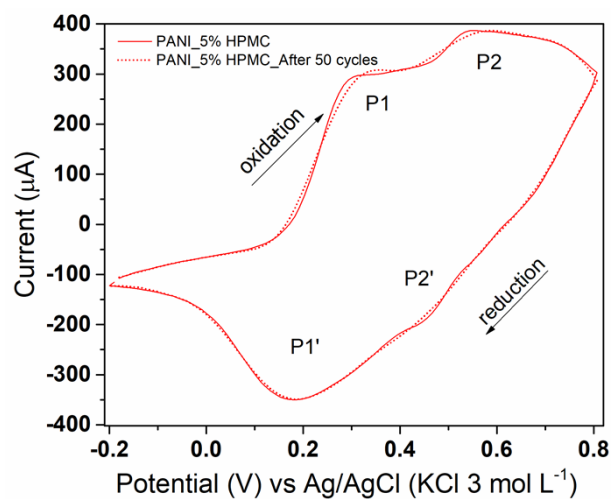


Figure 6S: Cyclic voltammograms of PANI_5%HPMC after 50 cycles. Scan rate 100 mV s⁻¹ in 1.0 M HCl aqueous solution.

Note 1

Chemical equation of polymerization of aniline by ammonium persulfate

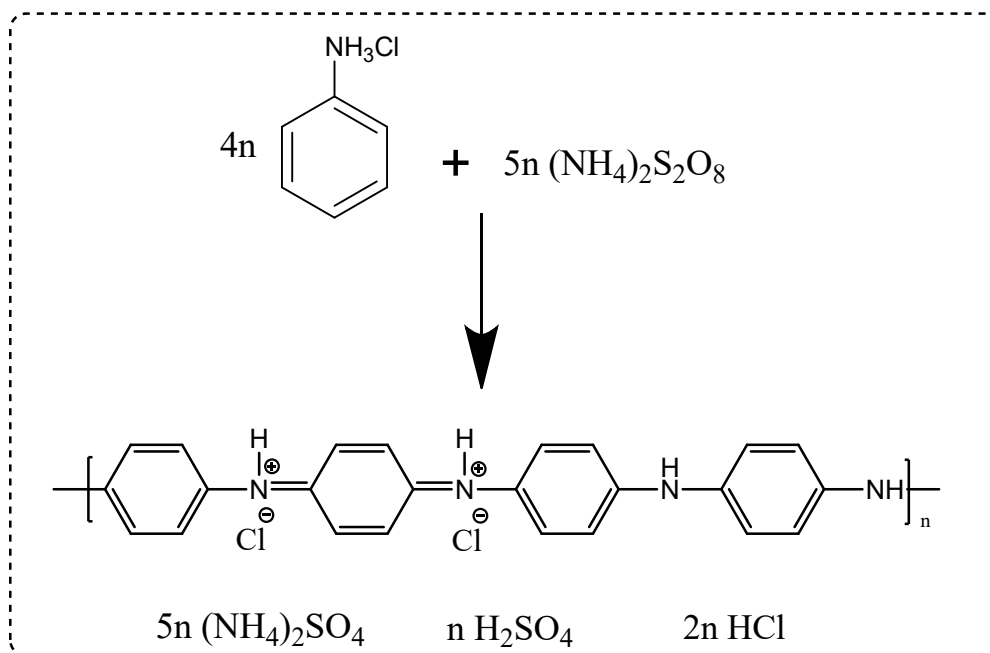


Table 1S: Amounts of reagents

	Aniline	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$	PANI/ doped with 2 Cl ⁻	PVP*
molar mass (g mol⁻¹)	93	228	435	--
Initial number of mol (mmol)	20	25	----	----
Final number of mol (mmol)	----	----	5.0	----
Final mass (g)	----	----	2.18	2.00

**it was added 50 mg of an aqueous solution of PVP (40 g L⁻¹)*

- ✓ Considering the stoichiometry of the reaction and the complete conversion (100 % yield), the total mass of the dispersion would be 4.18 g (2.18 g (PANI/2Cl⁻) + 2.00 g (PVP))
- ✓ Therefore, the PANI dispersion has 52 wt % of PANI and 48 wt% of PVP.