

Supporting Information

Breathable, recyclable, and solvent-free conductive films: versatile processing for flexible biointerfaces

Yi Qian,^a Yuyu Zhang,^a Jinhao Huang,^a Qiongya Li,^b Fusheng Zhang^{*ab} and Guangyan Qing^{*ab}

^a Hubei Key Laboratory of Biomass Fibers and Eco-dyeing & Finishing, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Wuhan Textile University, Wuhan 430200 P. R. China

^b CAS Key Laboratory of Separation Science for Analytical Chemistry, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, P. R. China

E-mail: fszhang@wtu.edu.cn, qinggy@dicp.ac.cn

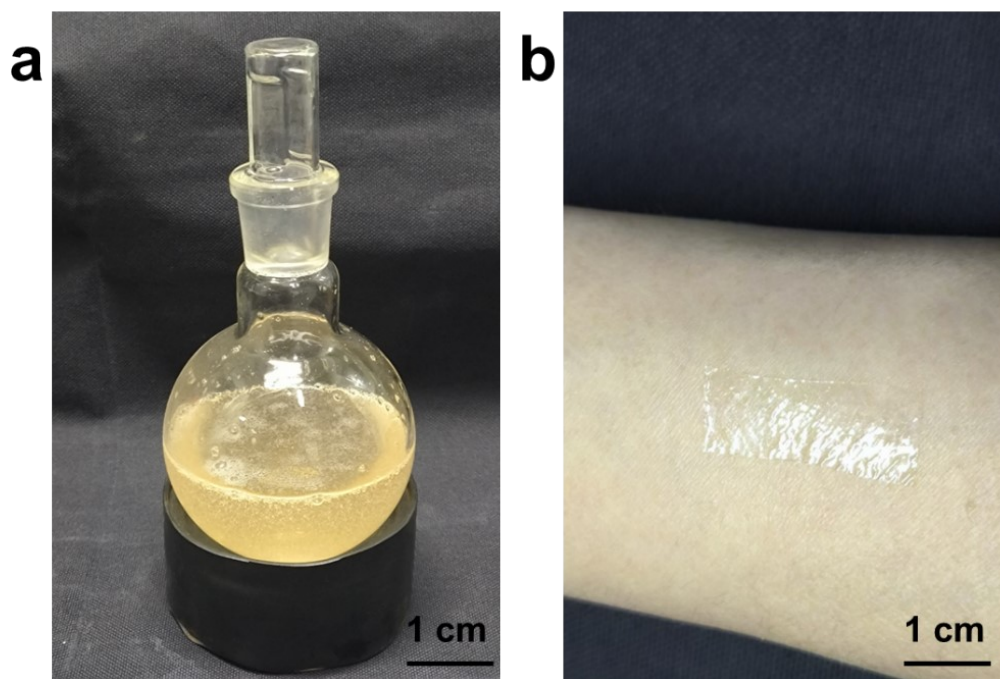


Figure S1. Images of precursor SIB ink (a) and SIB film on the human skin (b).

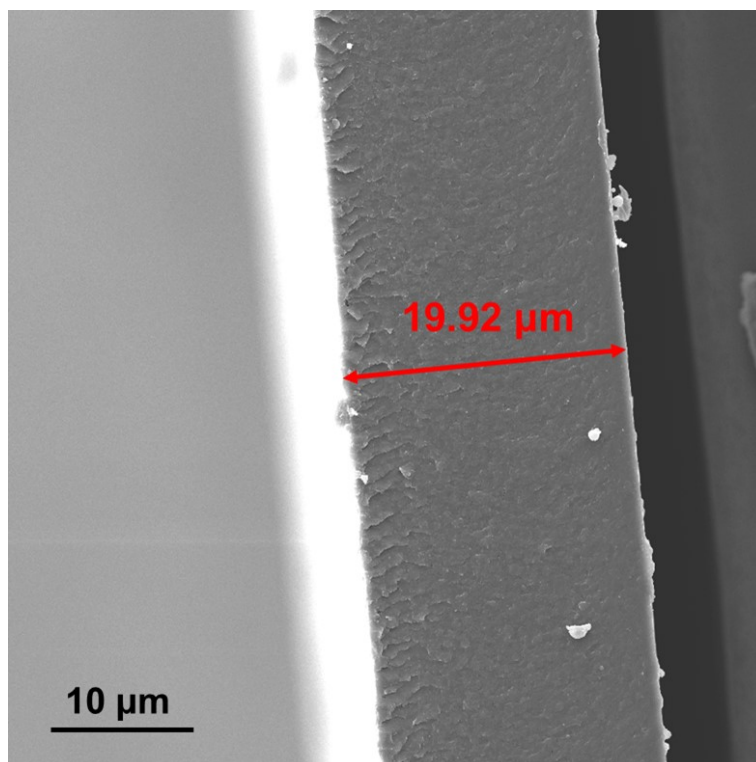


Figure S2. Cross-section SEM image of the SIB-2 film.

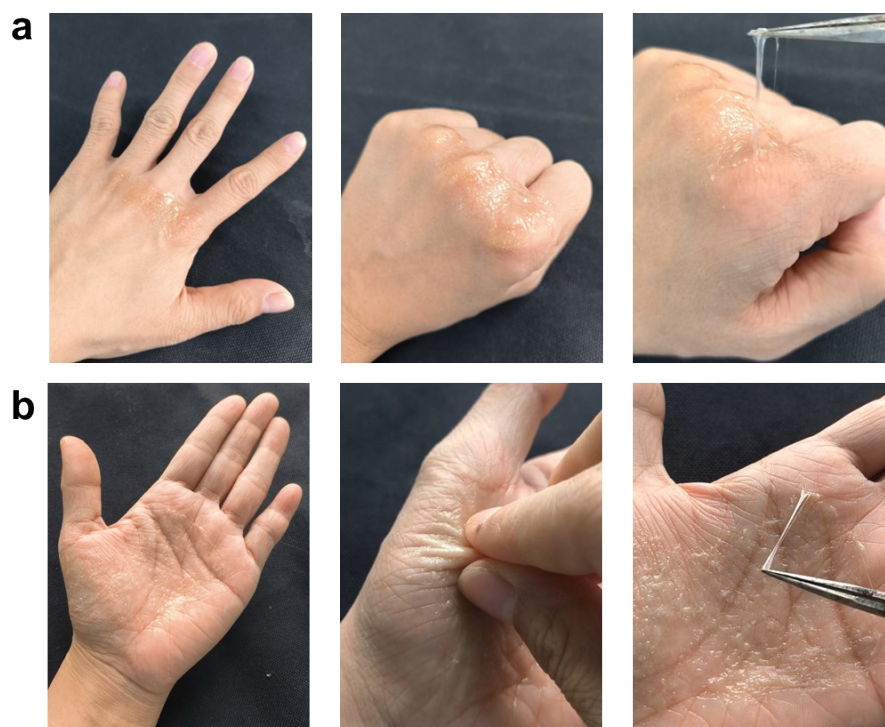


Figure S3. Applying SIB ink to the finger joint (a) or palm (b) allows for the rapid formation of films with adaptive adhesion.

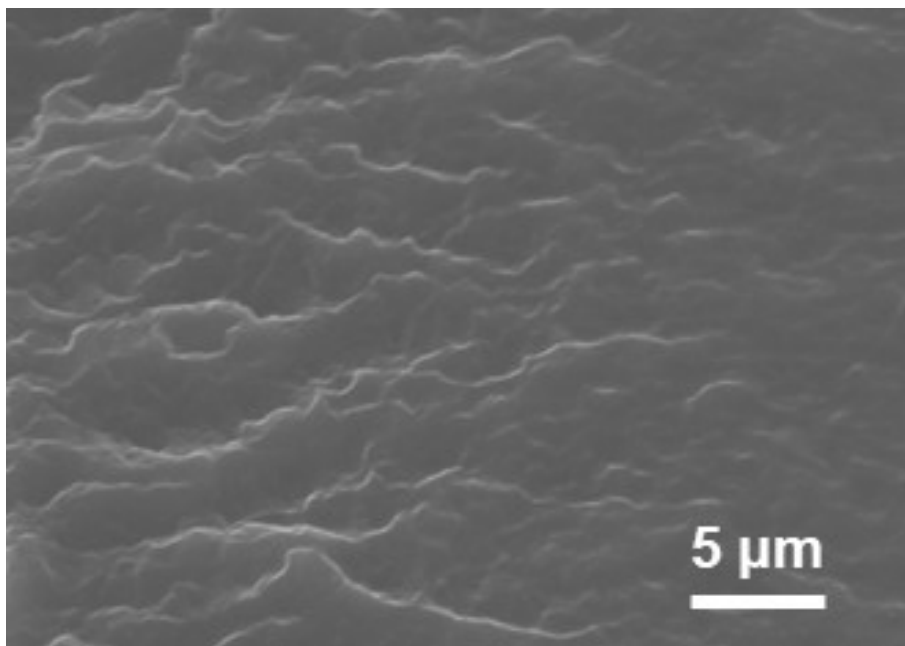


Figure S4. Cross-section SEM image of the SIB-2 film at high magnification.

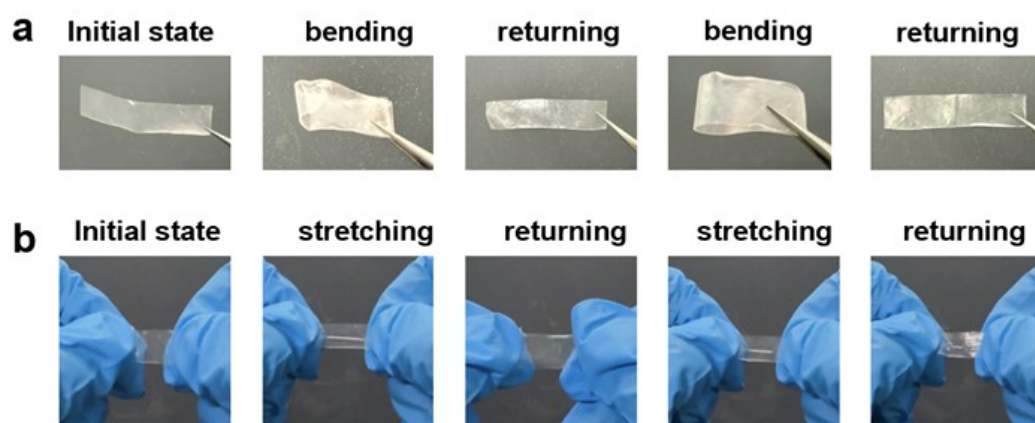


Figure S5. The repeated bending (a) and stretching tests (b) of the SIB-2 film.

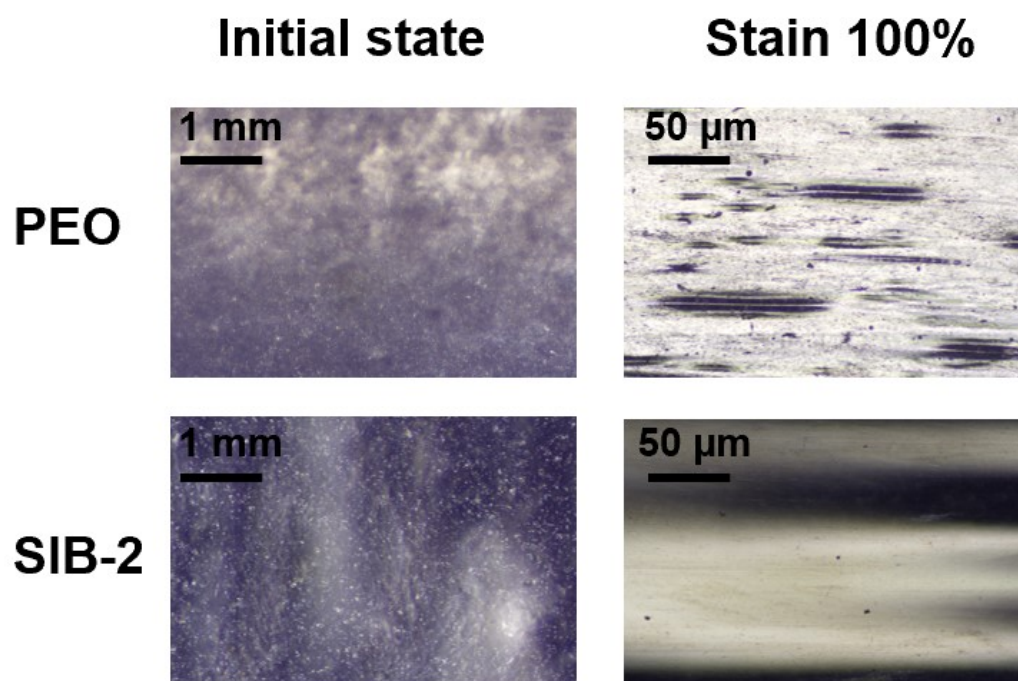


Figure S6. Comparison of initial state and 100% stretching images of pure PEO film and SIB-2 film.

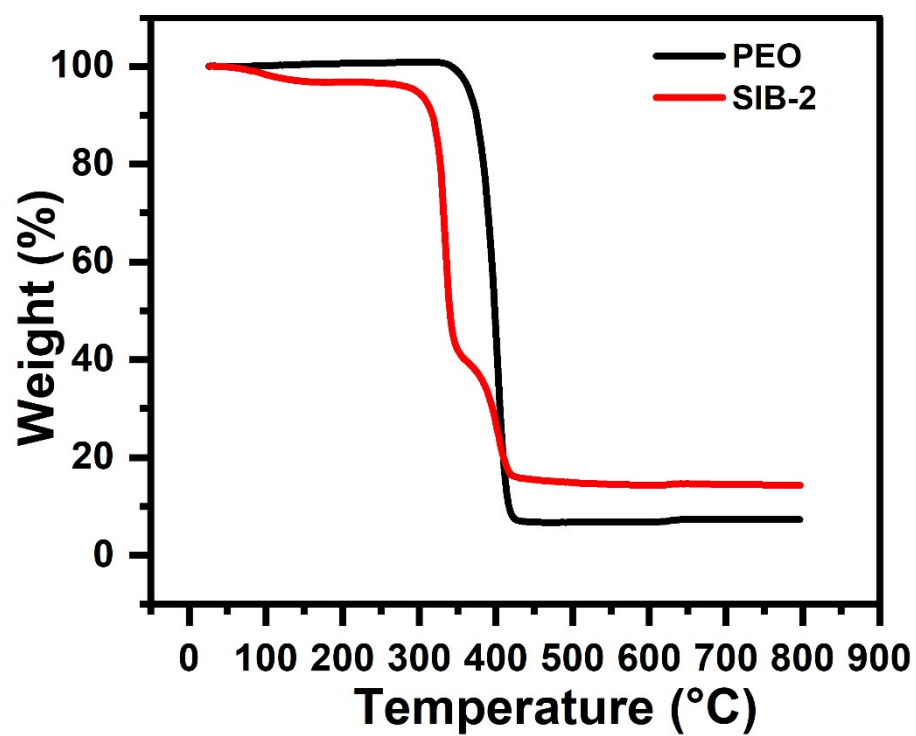


Figure S7. TGA curves for pure PEO film and SIB-2 film.

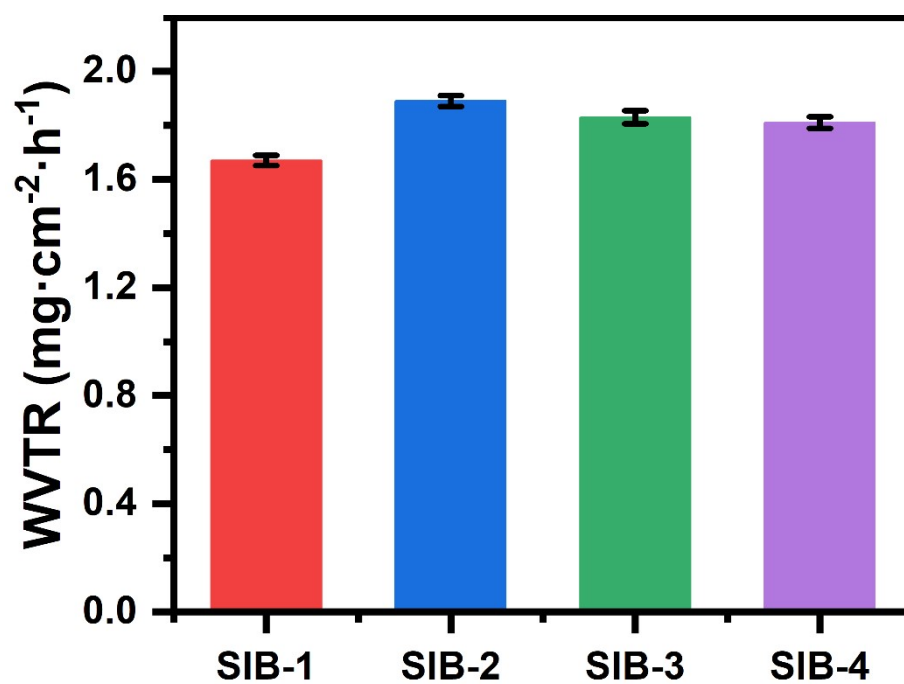


Figure S8. The WVTR of the pure PEO film and different SIB films.

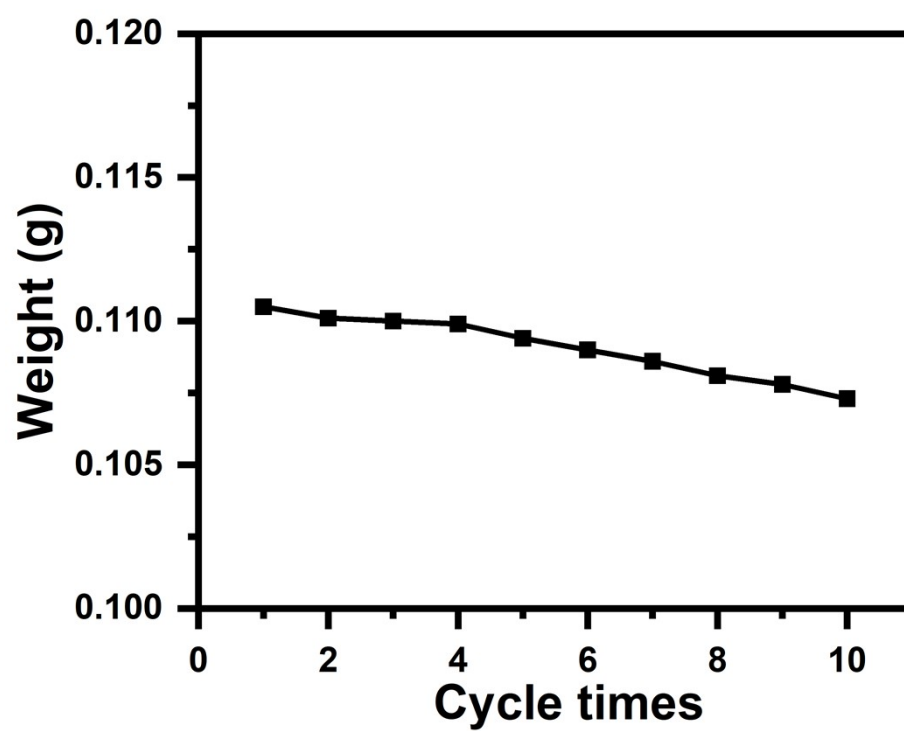


Figure S9. Weight measurements of the SIB-2 film after cycling from one to ten times.

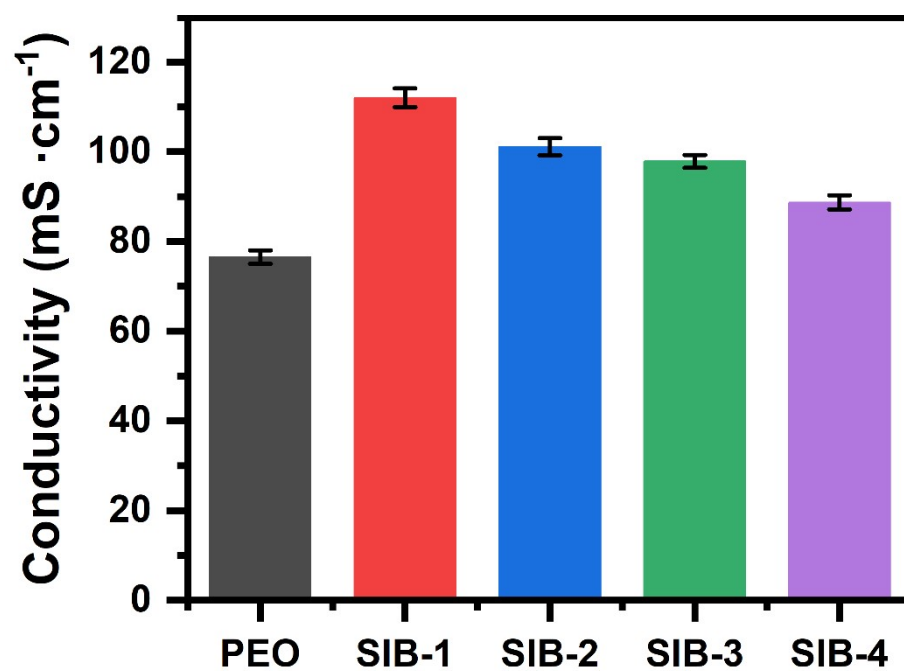


Figure S10. Conductivity of the pure PEO film and different SIB films.

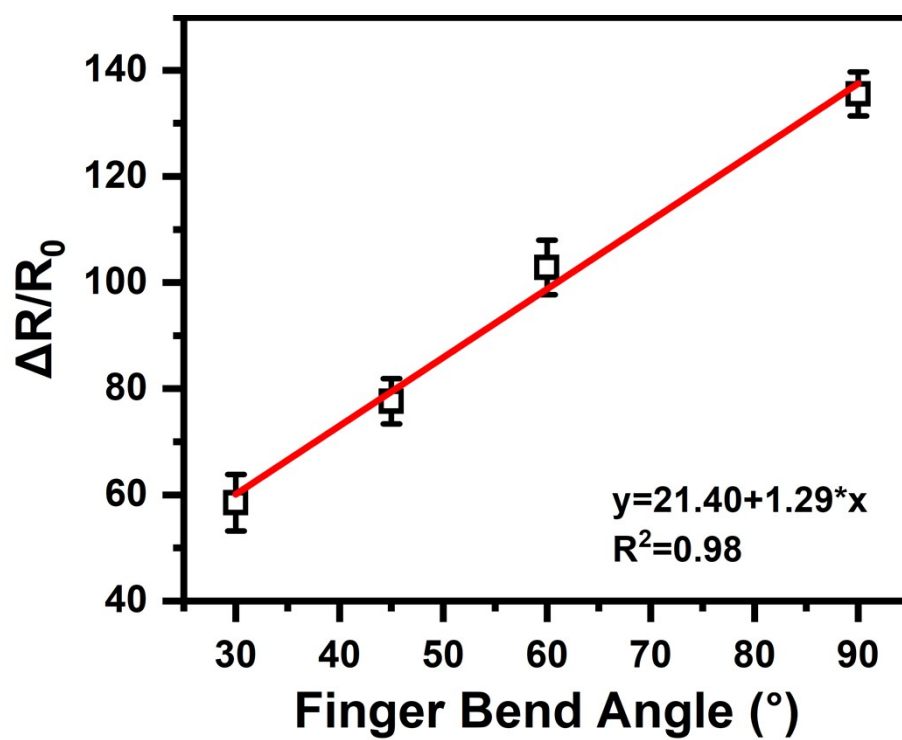


Figure S11. Relationship between $\Delta R/R_0$ and the finger bend angle of the SIB-1 film.

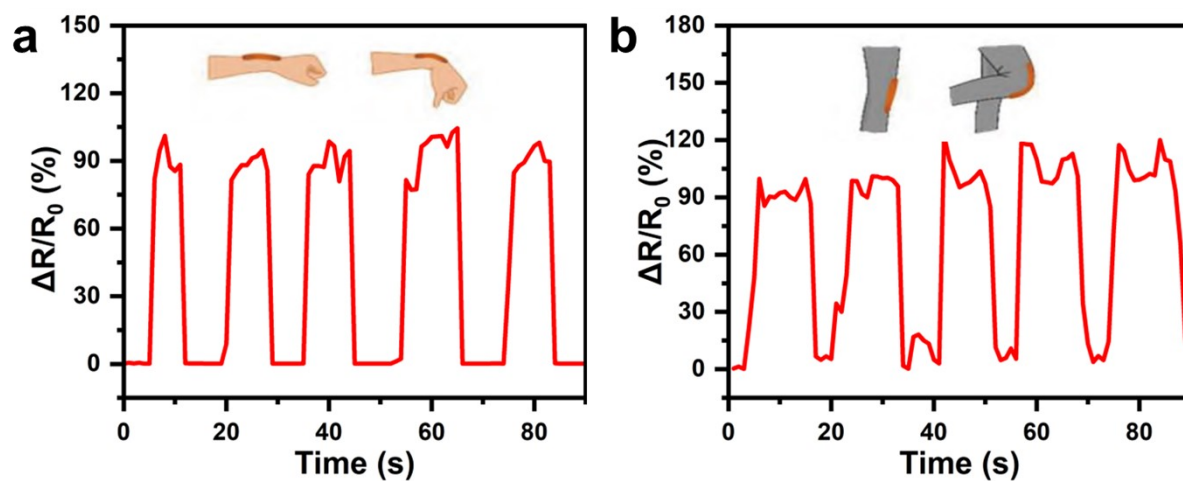


Figure S12. Relative resistance change curves of the SIB-1 film during repeated bending of the wrist (a) and knee (b).



Figure S13. Photograph of a leaf covered with the SIB-1 film after 7 days.

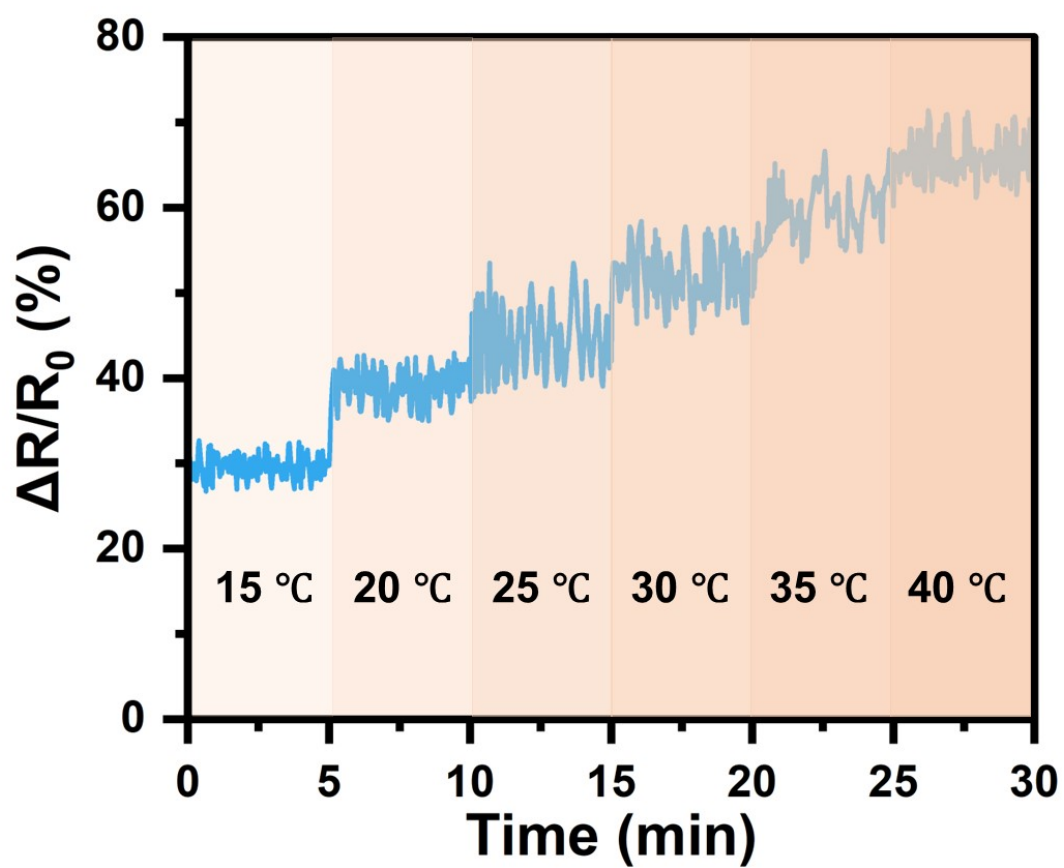


Figure S14. Relative resistance change curves of the SIB-1 film at different temperatures.

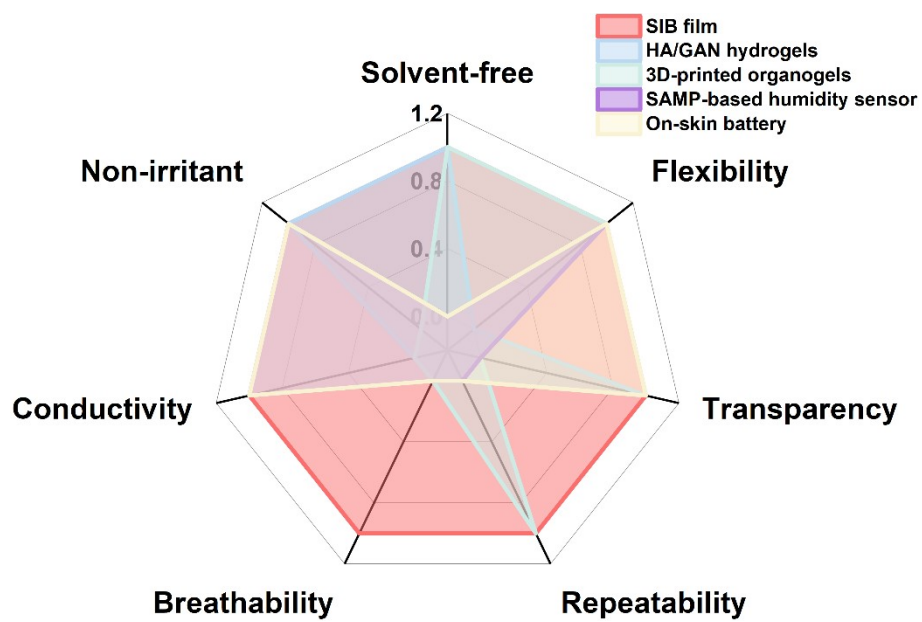


Figure S15. Comparison of comprehensive performance of biological interface materials.¹⁻⁴

Table S1. Comparison of water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) with similar materials reported in the literature.

| Name of materials | WVTR ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) |
|-------------------|---|
| SIB-2 film | 1.89 |
| PDMS | 0.03 |
| CE | 0.04 |
| CBPFB | 0.0688 |
| Parylene | 0.0690 |
| BNC | 0.08875 |
| 3M Tegater | 0.5 |
| HP band | 1.0458 |

Table S2. Comparison of comprehensive performance of biological interface materials.¹⁻⁴

| Name of Materials | Solvent -free | Flexibility | Transparenc y | Repeatabilit y | Breathabilit y | Conductivit y | Non- irritan t |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| SIB film | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| HA/GAN hydrogels ¹ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × | √ |
| 3D-printed organogels ² | √ | √ | × | √ | × | × | × |
| SAMP- based humidity sensor ³ | × | √ | × | × | × | √ | √ |
| On-skin battery ⁴ | × | √ | √ | × | × | √ | √ |

Reference

- 1 E. Larrañeta, M. Henry, N. J. Irwin, J. Trotter, A. A. Perminova and R. F. Donnelly, *Carbohydrate Polymers*, 2018, **181**, 1194–1205.
- 2 M. A. Kuzina, M. Hoffmann, N. K. Mandsberg, C. M. Domínguez, C. M. Niemeyer, M. Wilhelm and P. A. Levkin, *Advanced Functional Materials*, 2024, **34**, 2403694.
- 3 T. Li, T. Zhao, H. Zhang, L. Yuan, C. Cheng, J. Dai, L. Xue, J. Zhou, H. Liu, L. Yin and J. Zhang, *npj Flex Electron*, 2024, **8**, 1–9.
- 4 L. Gao, Z. Wang, Y. Zen, Y. Wang, Q. Ren, Z. Ding, K. Ni, J. Tang, C. Zhang, Y. Wang, Y. Zhou, J. Hui, Q. Lu, R. Liu and X. Zhang, *Advanced Functional Materials*, 2024, **34**, 2410140.

