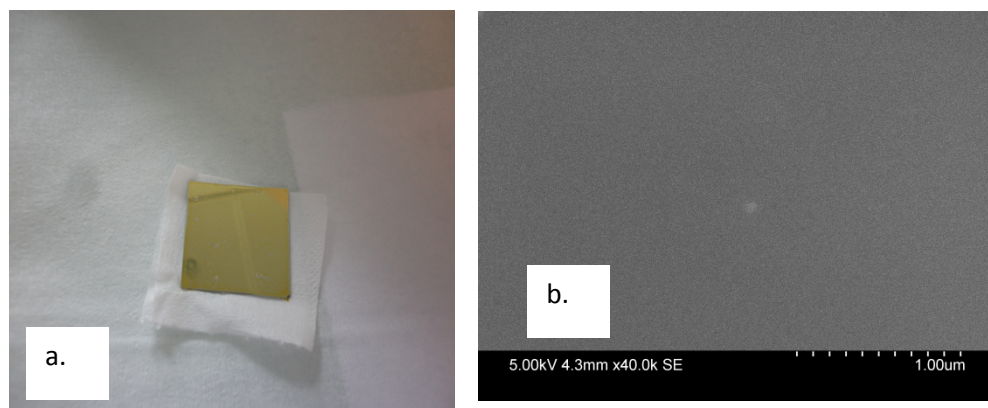


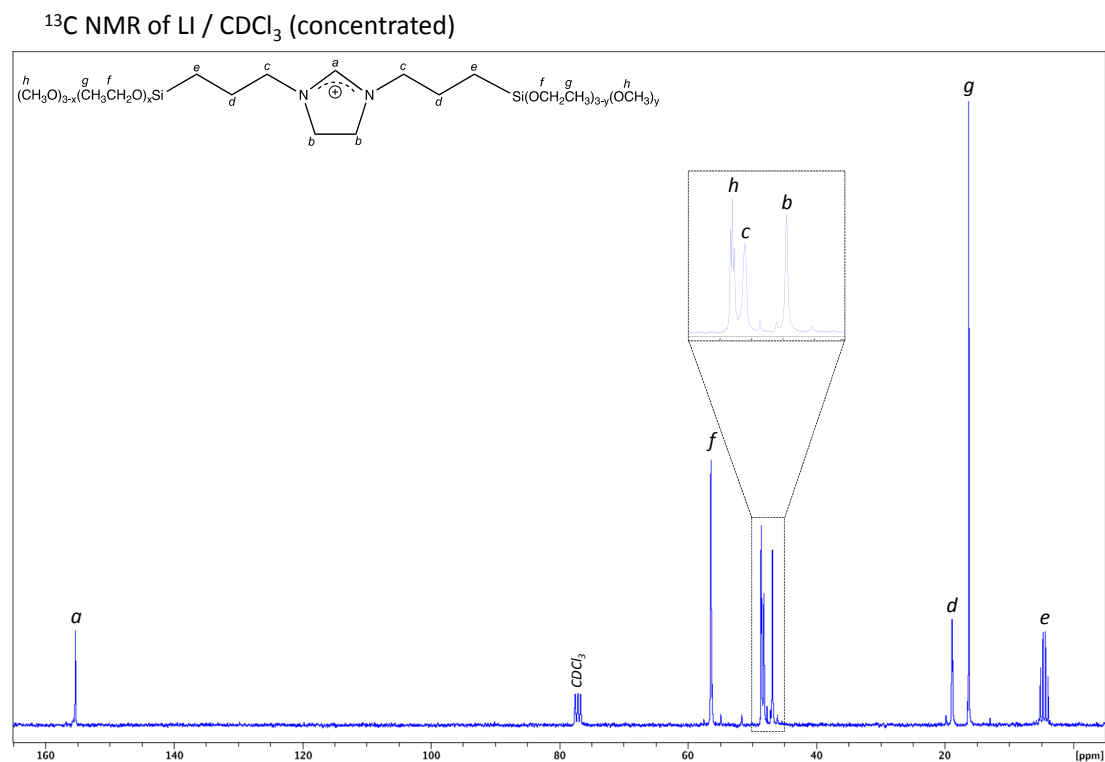
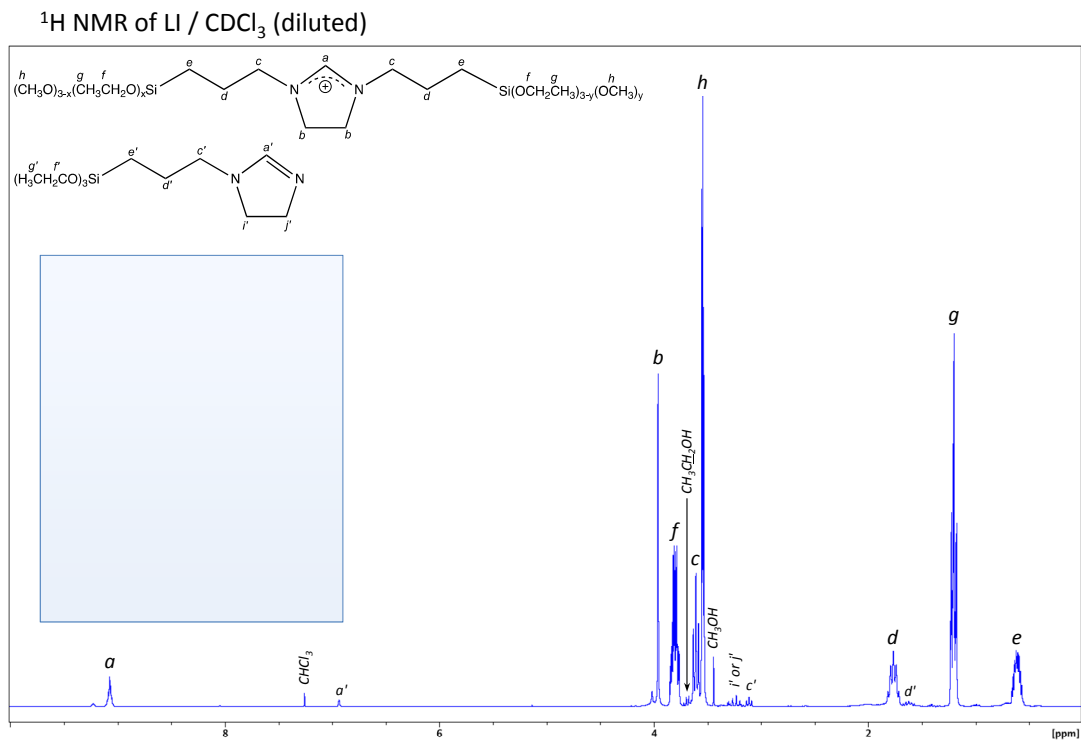
## Supplementary information

### One-pot Route To Class II Hybrid Ionogels Electrolytes for DSSC Application

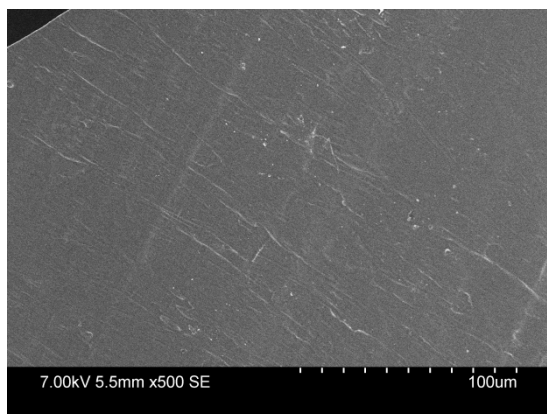
Olivier Fontaine,<sup>a</sup> Amina Toudjine,<sup>a</sup> Manuel Maréchal,<sup>b</sup> Christian Bonhomme,<sup>a</sup> François Ribot,<sup>a</sup>  
Bruno Jusselme<sup>c</sup> Clément Sanchez<sup>a</sup> and Christel Laberty-Robert<sup>\*,a</sup>



**Figure S1.** a) Photograph of Si-IL based films onto Pt-Silicon substrates, b) SEM images of the surface of the Si-IL3 based hybrid films. No phase separation was observed at the scale of the observation.



**Figure S2.** Structure of the 1,3-di(3-propyltrimethoxysilane) imidazolium iodide determined through a)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and b)  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopy.



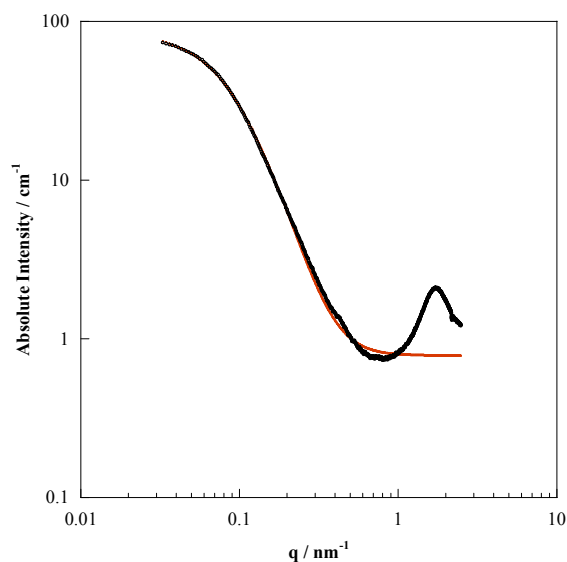
**Figure S3.** FEG–SEM images of A:B:50:50 Si–IL xerogels

### **DAB (Debye-Anderson-Brumberger) Model**

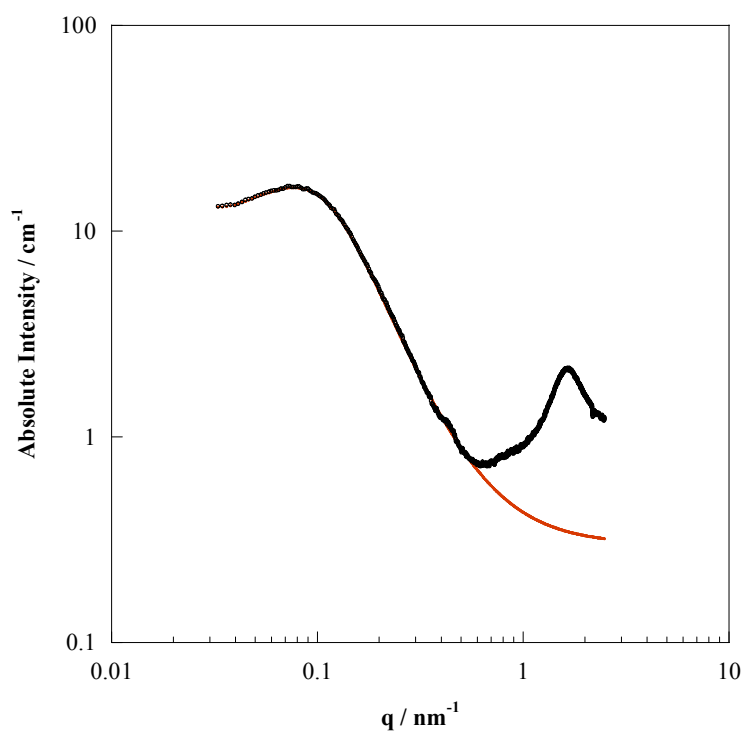
This model is suitable to analyse the scattering from a randomly distributed, two-phase system based. The two-phase system is characterized by a single length scale, the correlation length, which is a measure of the average spacing between both regions. The model also assumes an exponential and isotropic decay of the electron-density correlation. The scattering density can be written as follows:

$$I(q) = \frac{A}{(1 + (q \cdot \Lambda)^2)^2} + B$$

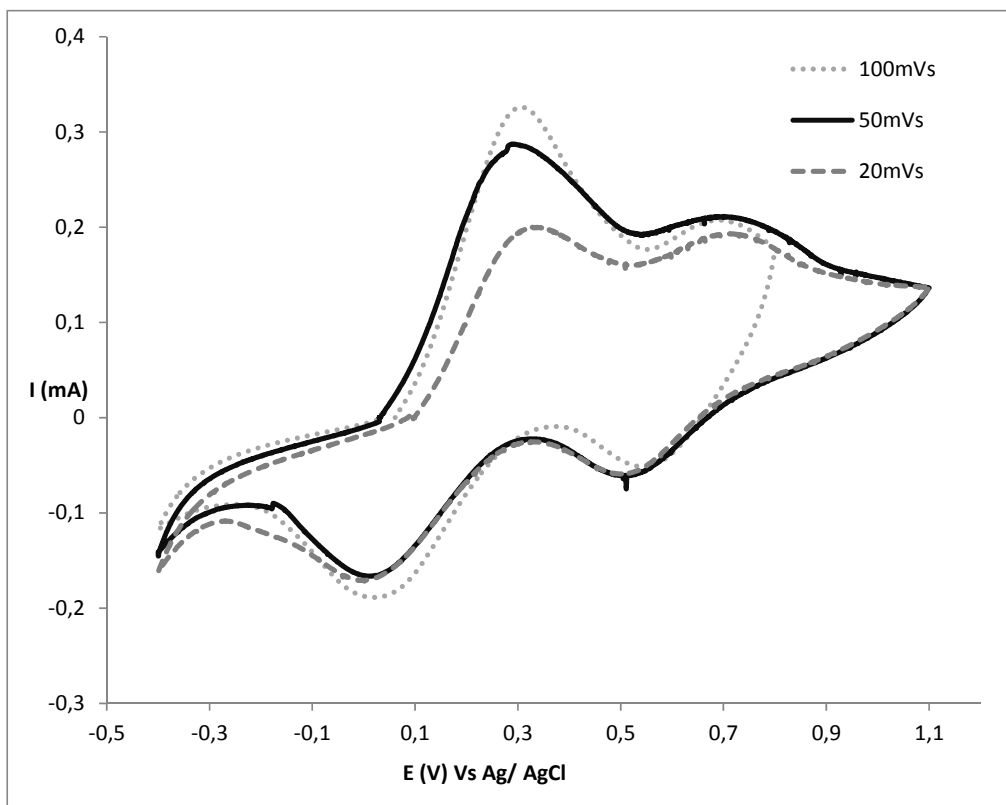
with A a scaling constant depending from the system,  $\Lambda$  the correlation length and B a background constant.



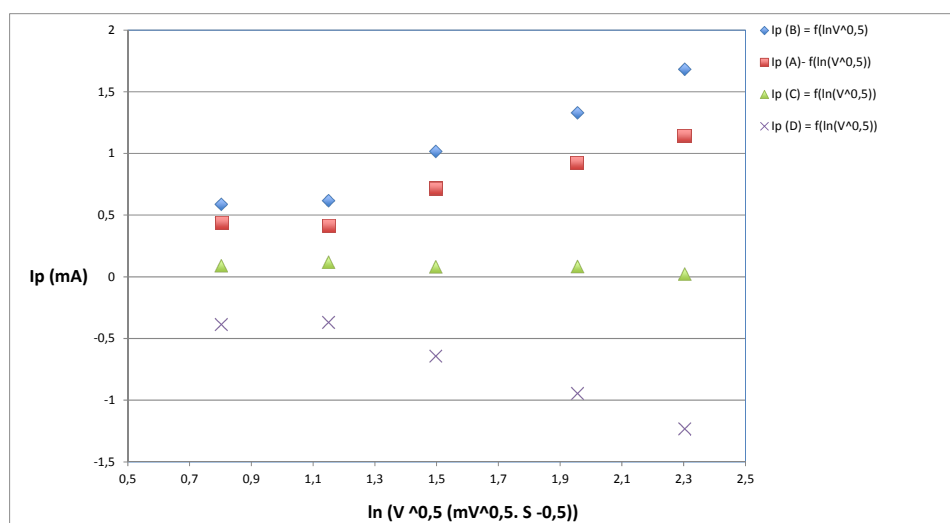
**Figure S4.** Adjustment of Debye–Anderson-Brumberger scattering model (red line) on the low-q part of the small angle scattering spectrum of a hybrid ionogel with 20 wt.% of B. The correlation length in the fit is 8.2 nm.



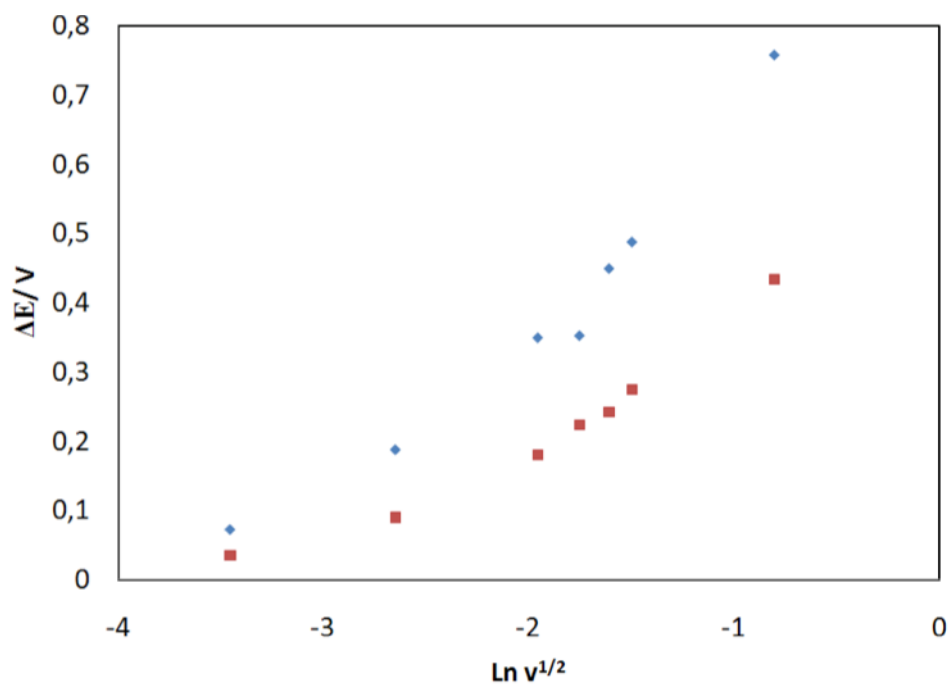
**Figure S5.** Adjustment of Broad Peak Model scattering model (red line) on the low-q part of the small angle scattering spectrum of a hybrid ionogel with 30 wt.% of B. The correlation length in the fit is 0.11 nm.



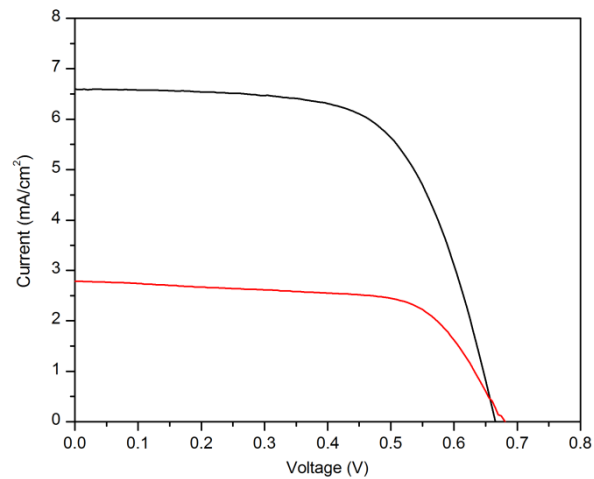
**Figure S6.** CVs obtained for Si-IL 3 based hybrid films at 20, 50 and 100 mV.s<sup>-1</sup>



**Figure S7.** Evolution of  $I_p$  as function of  $\text{Ln}(\text{scanrate})^{1/2}$  for Si-IL ionogels with 25 % in wt. of solution B.



**Figure S8.** Peak-to-peak separation as function of the Si-IL hybrid films.



**Figure S9.** DSSCs reference cells (black), DSSCs containing Si-IL electrolyte (red)