Electronic Supporting Information for:

Conducting carbon nanofibre networks: dispersion optimisation, evaporative casting and direct writing

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Figure S1. (A) UV-vis-NIR absorbance versus wavelength for GG-VGCNF dispersion with equal GG and VGCNF concentrations of 1 mg/mL. Arrow indicates increase in sonication time. (B) UV-vis-NIR absorbance at 1000 nm as a function of sonication time at 6 W. (C-J) Optical microscopy images at different sonication times. (K) Photograph of GG solution (left) and a completely dispersed GG-VGCNF dispersion (right).

Dispersion	C _{VGCNF} (mg/mL)	C _{GG} (mg/mL)	E _{\$} (J/mg)
10:2.5-1	1	0.25	36 ± 18
10:5-1	1	0.50	72 ± 18
10:7.5-1	1	0.75	108 ± 36
10:10-1	1	1.0	144 ± 36
10:12.5-1	1	1.25	216 ± 72
10:15-1	1	1.5	288 ± 72
10:3-1	1	0.30	36 ± 18
10:3-2.5	2.5	0.75	29 ± 14
10:3-5	5	1.5	21.6 ± 7.2
10:3-7.5	7.5	2.25	16.8 ± 4.8
10:3-10	10	3.0	14.4 ± 3.6
10:3-12.5	12.5	3.75	17.3 ± 4.3
10:3-15	15	4.5	19.2 ± 4.8
10:3-17.5	17.5	5.25	24.7 ± 4.1
10:3-20	20	6.0	36 ± 2

Table S1 Summary of expense (E_s) values obtained from the UV-vis absorbance data shown in Figures S1 and 1. Naming convention for the dispersions is as follows, (ratio VGCNF:GG)-VGCNF concentration, e.g., "10:3-5" indicates a dispersion with VGCNF:GG ratio of 10:3 and VGCNF (c_{VGCNF}) and GG (c_{GG}) concentrations of 5 mg/mL and 15 mg/mL, respectively.