

Supporting Information

Highly flexible indium tin oxides nanofiber transparent electrodes by blow spinning

Haolun Wang^{1,2}, Suiyang Liao², Xiaopeng Bai², Zhenglian Liu³, Minghao Fang³, Tao Liu¹, Ning

Wang^{1,}, and Hui Wu^{2,*}*

¹State Key Laboratory of Electronic Thin Films and Integrated Devices, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, 610054, China.

²State Key Laboratory of New Ceramics and Fine Processing, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China.

³School of Materials Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Beijing, 100083 China.

E-mail: wangn02@foxmail.com

huiwu@tsinghua.edu.cn

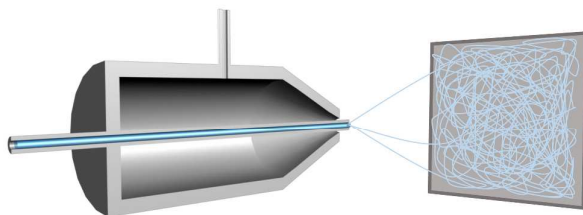


Fig. S1. Schematic of blow spinning to fabricate nanofiber.



Fig. S2. A layer of the large-area ITO precursor nanofiber film on the glass fiber mat, inset: SEM image of PVB/ $\text{In}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ / SnCl_4 nanofiber.

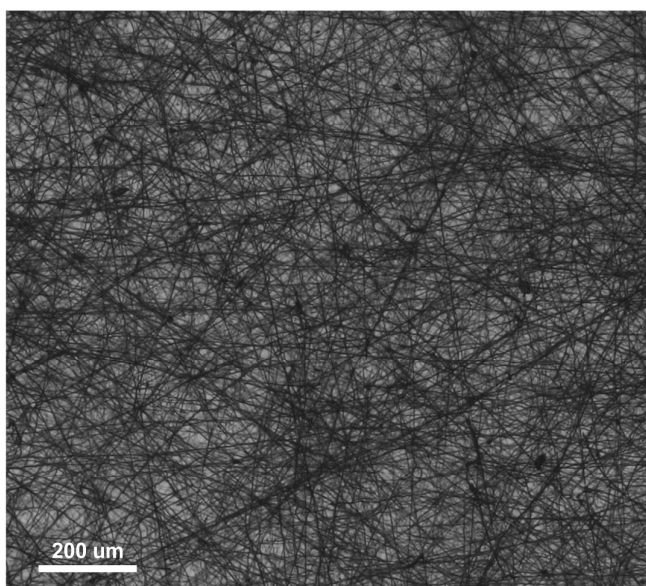


Fig. S3. The optical microscope photograph of ITO nanofiber film.

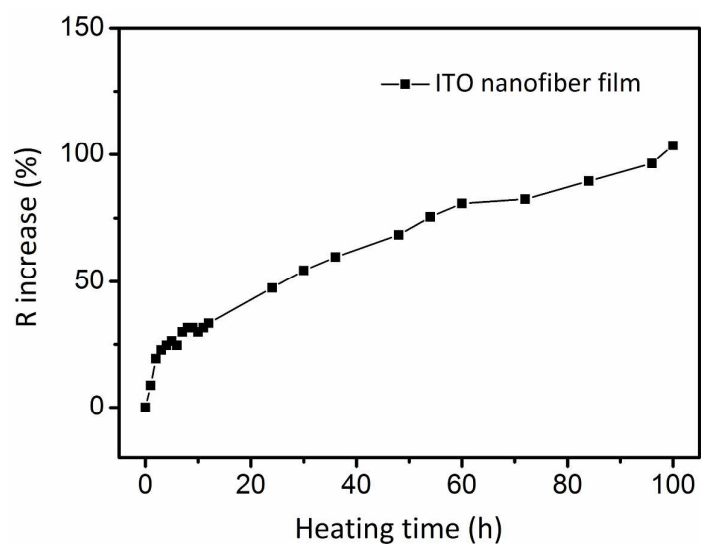


Fig. S4. The change of resistance of ITO nanofiber film upon 200 °C.

Movie S1. The changing process of precursor solution at the needle of blow spinning.

Movie S2. Demonstration of the high flexible ITO nanofiber film.

Movie S3. “Conducting leaf” is still conductive and intact when repeatedly bending.