Supporting Information

Highly transparent and stretchable conductors based on a directional arrangement of silver nanowires by a microliter-scale solution process

Yeongun Ko, Seung Keun Song, Nam Hee Kim, and Suk Tai Chang*

School of Chemical Engineering and Materials Science, Chung-Ang University
Seoul 156-756, Republic of Korea
*E-mail: stchang@cau.ac.kr

Figure S1. Schematic of the MDD coating process for AgNW thin films.
**Figure S2.** Film roughness of the AgNW films measured by AFM as a function of the number of coating (NC). The AgNW films were prepared on the glass substrate with 0.5 wt% AgNWs and 20 µL of AgNW suspension.

**Figure S3.** Transmittance spectra of cross-AgNW thin films on a glass substrate (a) with various injection volume of 0.5 wt% AgNW suspension and (b) with 20 µL of 0.05 – 0.5 wt% AgNW suspension. The AgNW thin films were deposited with NC = 2.
**Figure S4.** Plot of the transmittance (550 nm) as a function of the sheet resistance for the AgNW films. The data for the AgNW films prepared by other coating techniques were taken from the literature and replotted for comparison.


**Figure S5.** Transmittance at $\lambda = 550$ nm of the AgNW coatings as a function of sheet resistance. The AgNW films were deposited on glass, PET, and PDMS substrates with 0.5 wt% AgNWs, 20 or 40 $\mu$L of AgNW suspension, and NC = 2 – 6. The sheet resistance of the AgNW thin films was measured without the annealing process.
Figure S6. Relative sheet resistance of (a – c) cross-AgNW thin films and (d – f) parallel-AgNW thin films on a PDMS substrate as a function of stretching cycle with 10\% strain and a stretching angle ($\theta$) of 0, 45, and 90\°. The solid and open symbols show the relative sheet resistance measured in the stretched and released films, respectively.