

## Supporting Information for

### A Flexible Polyelectrolyte-Based Gel Polymer Electrolyte for High-Performance All-Solid-State Supercapacitor Application

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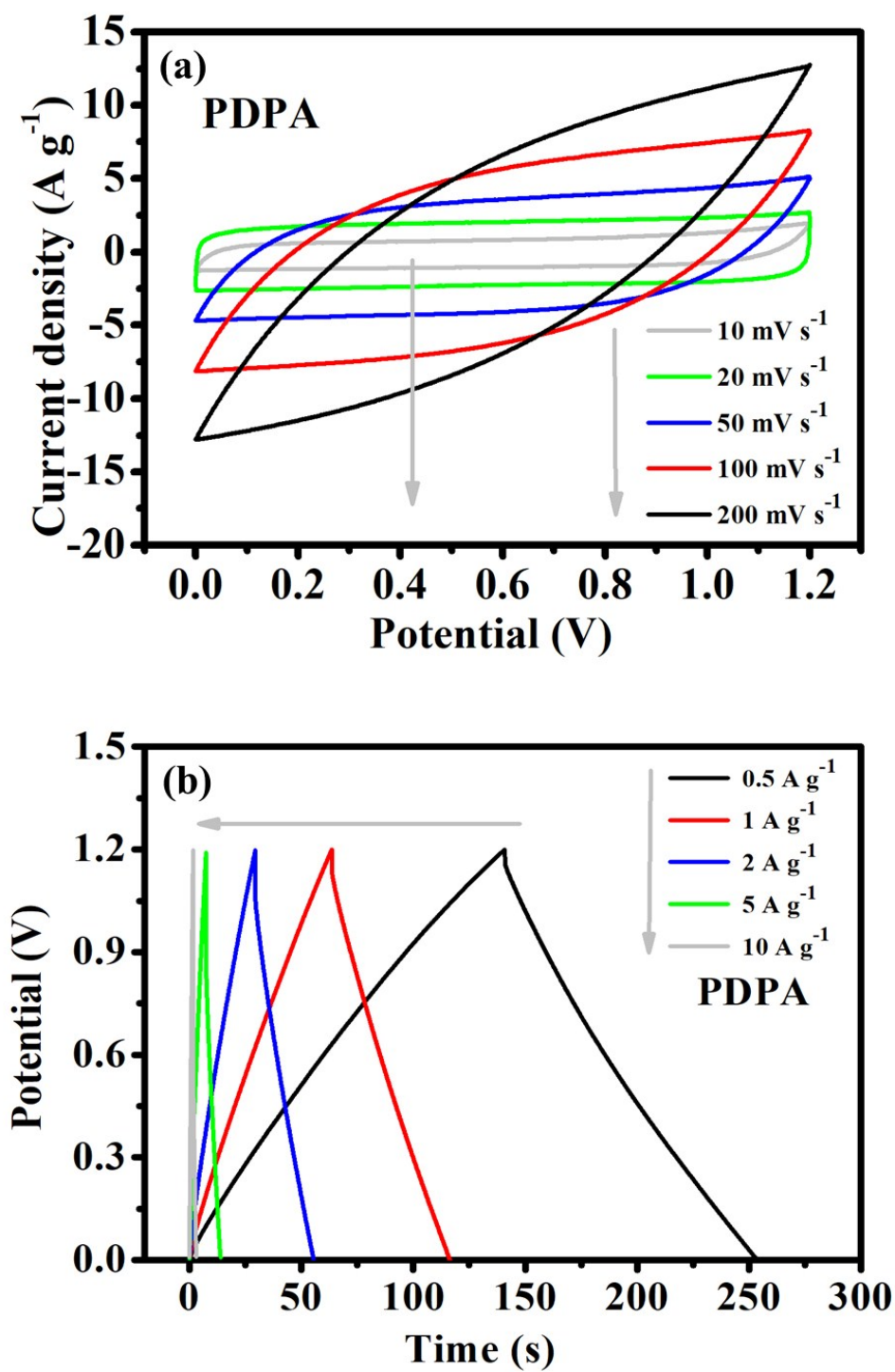
**Table S1.** Room temperature ionic conductivity and mechanical properties of GPE film with different mass ratios (C<sub>3</sub>(Br)DMAEMA: PEGMA) and different electrolyte solution concentrations.

The mass ratio of GPE components (C <sub>3</sub> (Br)DMAEMA : PEGMA)	Li <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O solution concentration (mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	Conductivity (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Mechanical properties
9:1	0.5	45.2	Stretchable
	1	56.3	Stretchable
	1.5	56.6	Hard
	2	55.4	Hard
8:2	0.5	58.9	Stretchable
	1	66.8	Stretchable
	1.5	66.2	Stretchable
	2	59.4	Hard

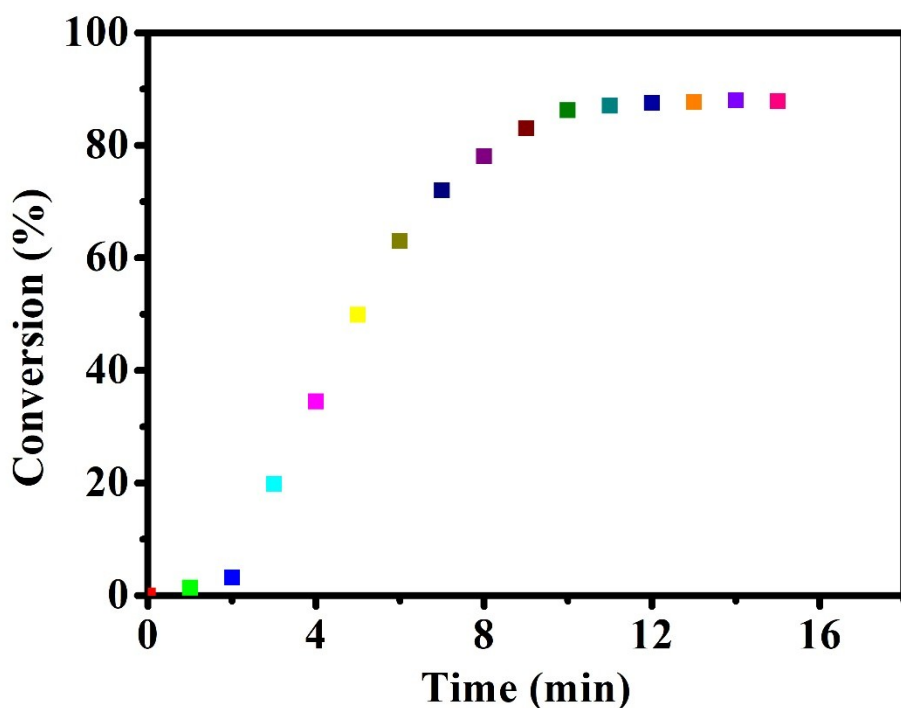
7:3	0.5	38.4	A little brittle
	1	45.1	A little brittle
	1.5	44.7	Too brittle
	2	40.1	Too brittle

**Table S2.** The ionic conductivity of hydrogel polymer electrolytes already reported and PGPE reported in this work are compared.<sup>1-8</sup>

Sample	Conductivity (mS cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Temperature	Ref.
P(NVP-co-DMDAAC)/PVA+KOH	36.6	25 °C	1
PVA-H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	4.1	30 °C	2
PVA-H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	34	30 °C	3
Chitosan+poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride)+KOH	24	30 °C	4
B-PVA+GO+KCl	47.5	RT	5
Corn starch+citric acid	2.30 ± 0.07	23 °C	6
Carboxylated chitosan+HCl	86.9	RT	7
IL/DMSO+LiAc	39.8 ± 2.8	25 °C	8
This work	66.8	25 °C	



**Figure S1.** (a) CV curves of PDPA supercapacitor at different scan rates from 10 to  $200 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ , (b) GCD curves at different current densities from  $0.5$  to  $10 \text{ A g}^{-1}$  in the voltage range of 0-1.2 V.



**Figure S2.** Curve of UV curing conversion rate at different irradiation time.

The UV curing conversion rate of the monomers ( $C_3(\text{Br})\text{DMAEMA}$  : PEGMA= 8:2) was estimated from the concentration of carbon-carbon double bonds.<sup>9</sup> By considering the absorption region of infrared spectroscopy, measured by Fourier transform infrared spectrometer, where the absorption peak for C=C and C=O are in the  $1637\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  regions, respectively. The conversion rate (C) can be calculated as follows:

$$C(\%) = \frac{(A_0^{1637}/A_0^{1720}) - (A_t^{1637}/A_t^{1720})}{A_0^{1637}/A_0^{1720}}$$

## References

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