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Supplementary Information

Water-borne Photo-Sensitive Polyimide Precursor for Ecofriendly Process of Organic Thin Film Transistor

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Contents

Figures S1 – S8



Figure S1. Relative integration value of phenylene in the polymer backbone and vinyl protons in the organic base of PAAS-DMAPMAA. The resulting ratio was $[vinyl_{DMAPMAA}]$: [phenylene_{pPDA}] = 0.63 : 1, which is similar to the feed molar ratio in reaction mixture [DMAPMAA]:[pPDA] 2 : 1.



Figure S2. Transmittance measurement for the aqueous solution containing (a) 3 wt% of PAAS-DMAPMAA and (b) (2.98 wt% of PAAS-DMAPMAA + 0.62 wt% of DTT). The compositions are identical to the formulation solution in the photo-patterning process.



Figure S3. (a) Load-displacement response of BPDA-pPDA thin films obtained by nanoindentation test. The sample 8 result is identical to Figure 3(c). (b) The hardness and Young's modulus versus displacement of BPDA-pPDA thin films were calculated from Figure S1(a).



Figure S4. (A) Elimination of PAAS-DMAPMAA before and after the photocrosslinking process. (B) The change in thickness was determined by alpha-step measurement.



Figure S5. OM images of the dot- and line-patterned photo mask with different pattern sizes.











Figure S8. (a) Visual images of photo-mask for micropatterned TFT device fabrication. (b) The micropatterned PI was fabricated via the photo-lithography and thermal imidization processes by using the mask depicted in (a).