

## Supporting Information for

### Direct Ink Writing of Polyimide Aerogels for Battery Thermal Mitigation

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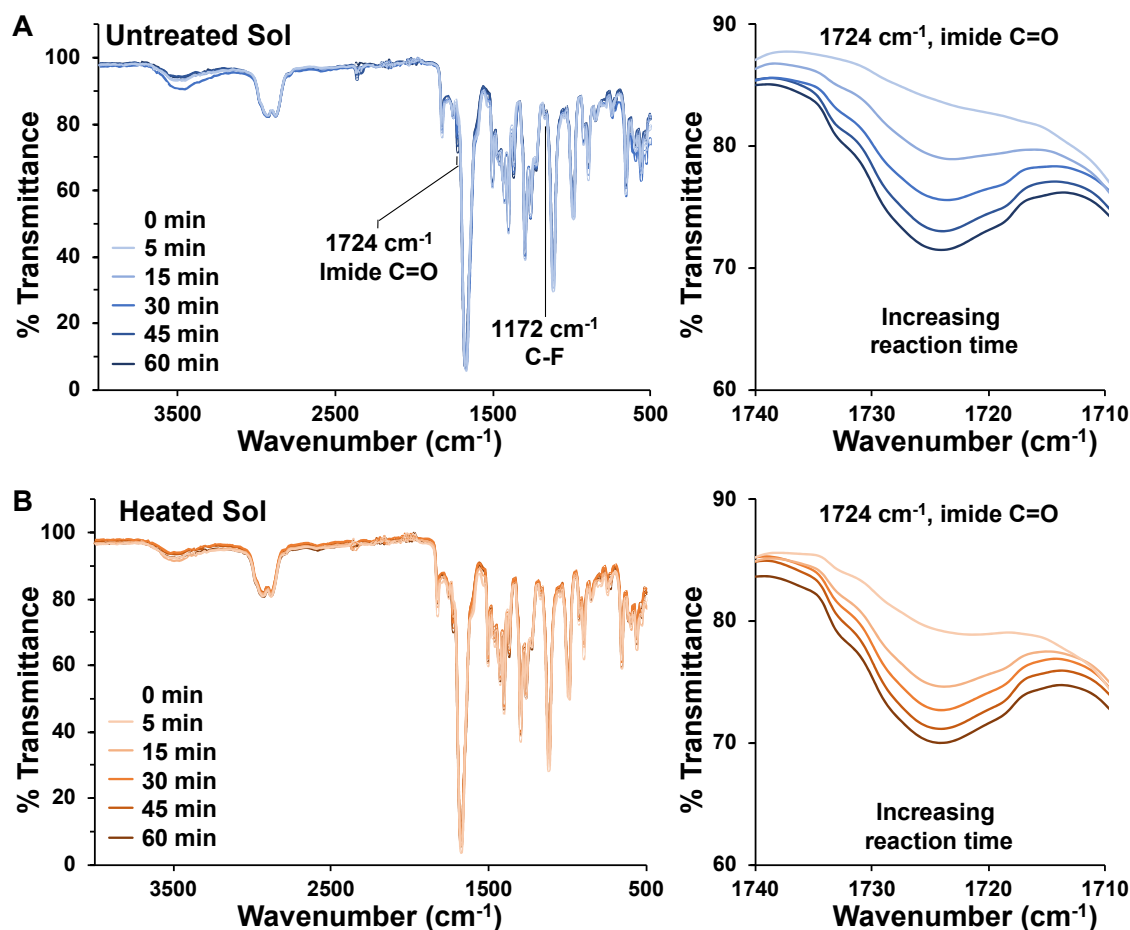
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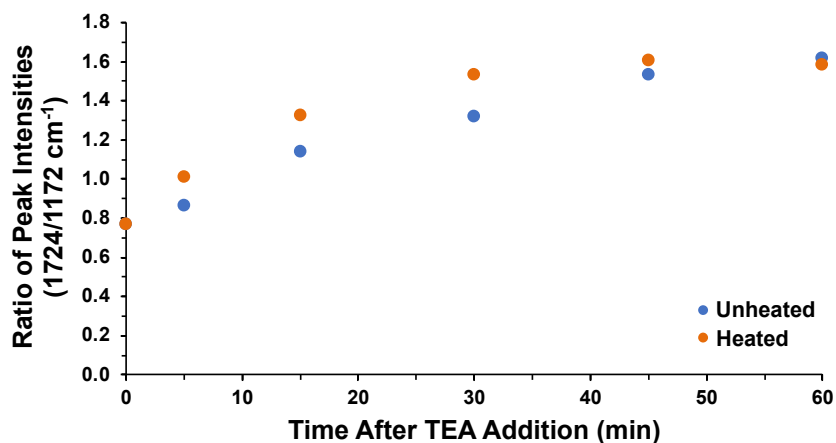
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**Table S1.** Dimensions, linear shrinkage values, masses, and densities of cast and printed compression cylinders.

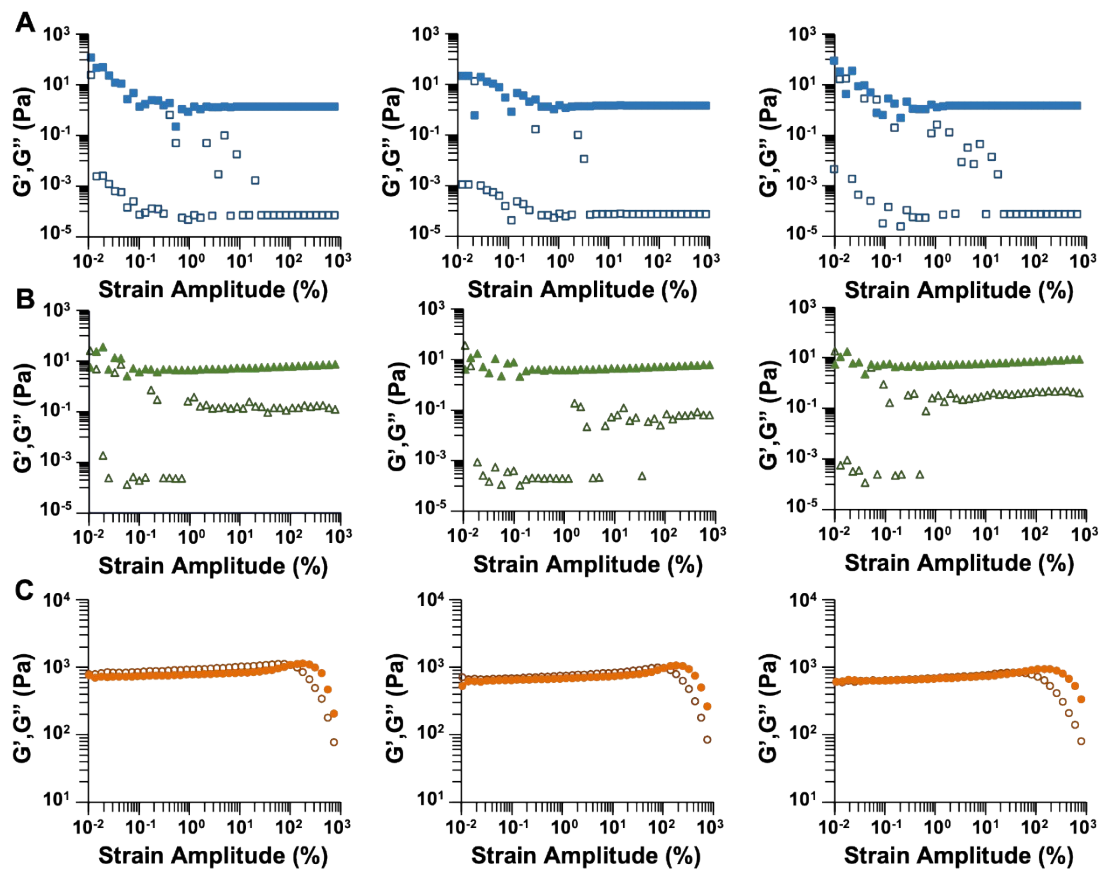
	Height (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Linear Shrinkage (%)	Mass (g)	Density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Cast</b>	15.42	12.48	12.30	0.206	0.109
	11.34	12.54	11.88	0.153	0.109
	14.9	12.55	11.81	0.200	0.109
	11.28	12.55	11.81	0.152	0.109
	12.48	12.54	11.88	0.167	0.108
<b>Printed</b>	10.46	11.85	16.67	0.120	0.093
	10.34	11.43	19.67	0.118	0.100
	8.56	12.45	12.53	0.123	0.103
	10.87	12.68	10.87	0.154	0.105
	10.28	12.41	12.80	0.124	0.100



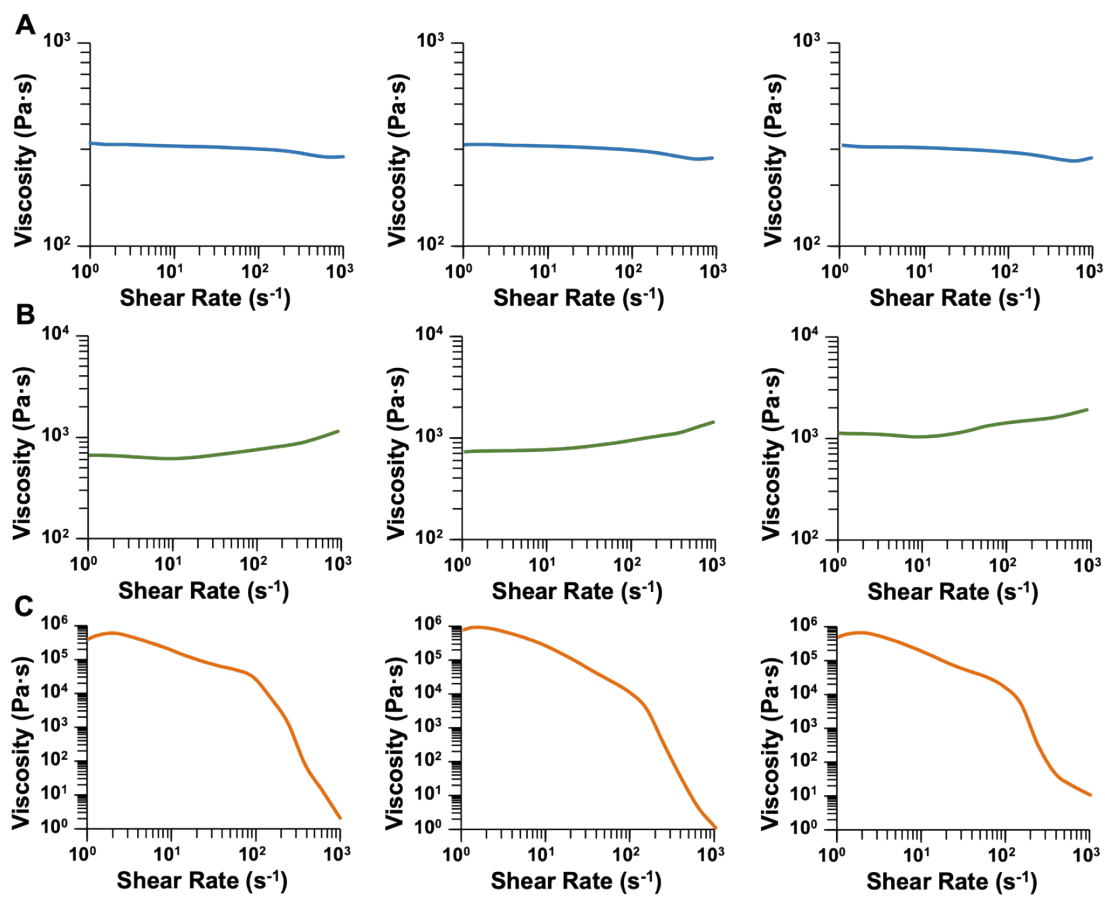
**Figure S1.** FTIR spectra during various timepoints after addition of TEA catalyst, normalized at 1172 cm<sup>-1</sup>. (A, left) Untreated sol, showing peaks corresponding to imide C=O at 1724 cm<sup>-1</sup> and C-F at 1172 cm<sup>-1</sup>. (A, right) Expansion of imide C=O region indicating increasing transmittance with increasing reaction time in untreated sol. (B, left) Heated sol. (B, right) Expansion of imide C=O region indicating increasing transmittance with increasing reaction time in heated sol.



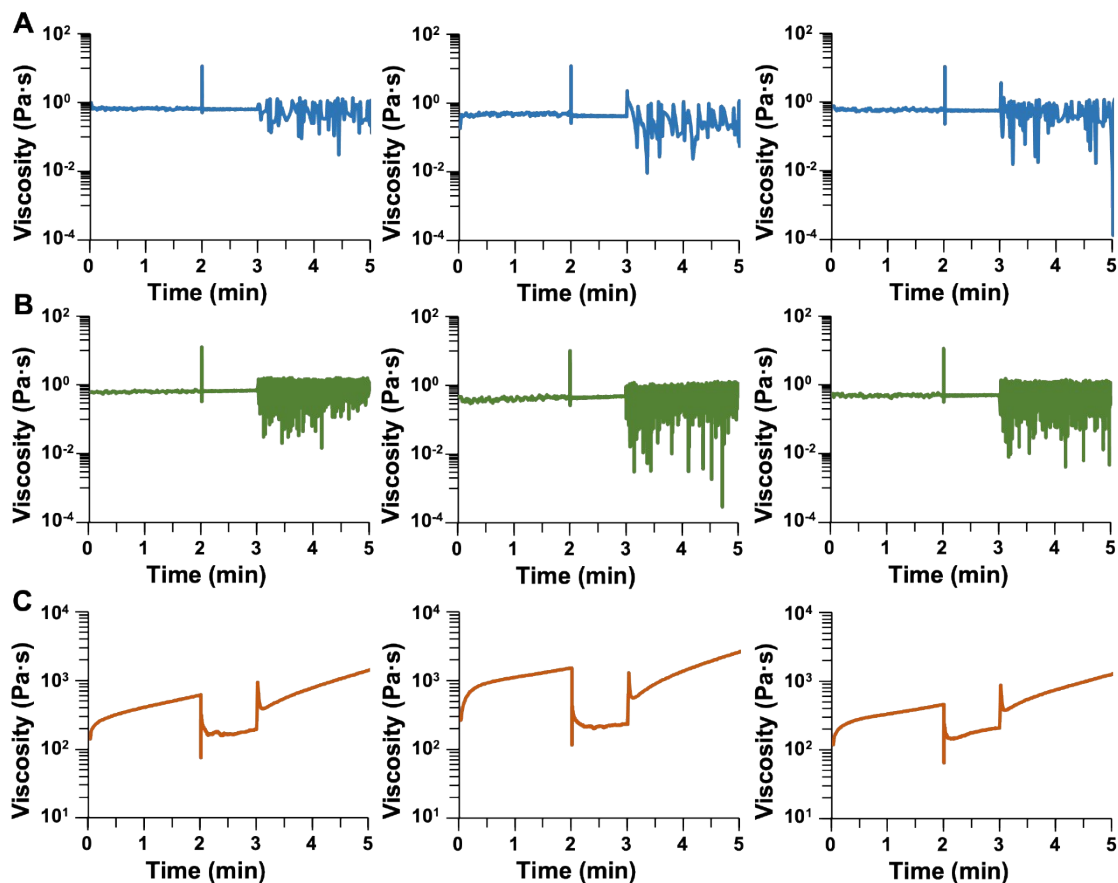
**Figure S2.** Ratios of intensities of C=O and C-F peaks in FTIR spectra over reaction time.



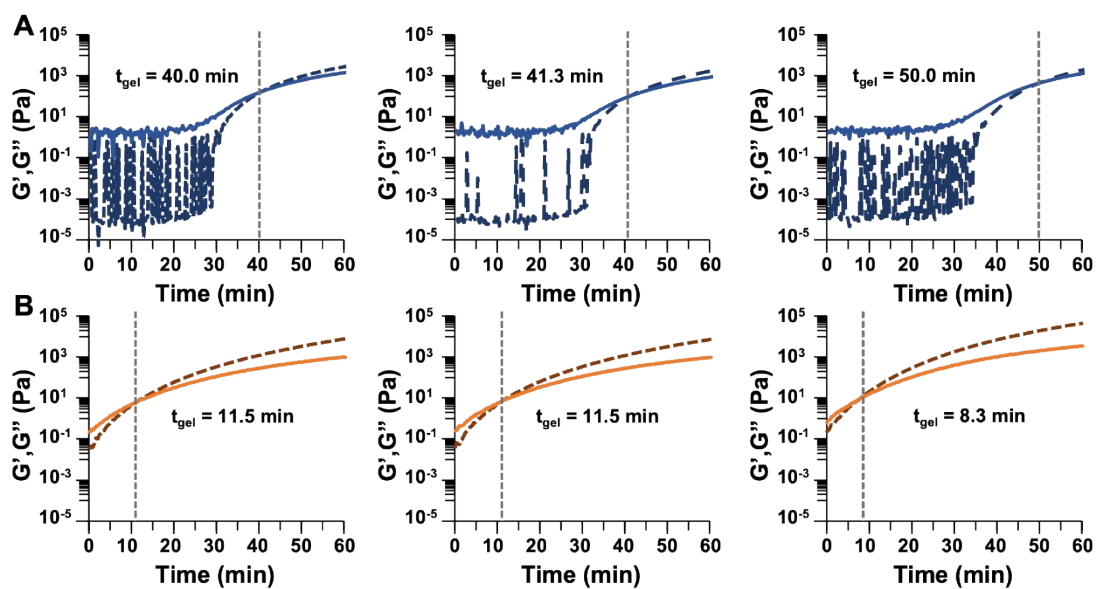
**Figure S3.**  $G'$  and  $G''$  as a function of strain amplitude for three samples of (A) untreated sol, (B) aged sol, (C) ink.



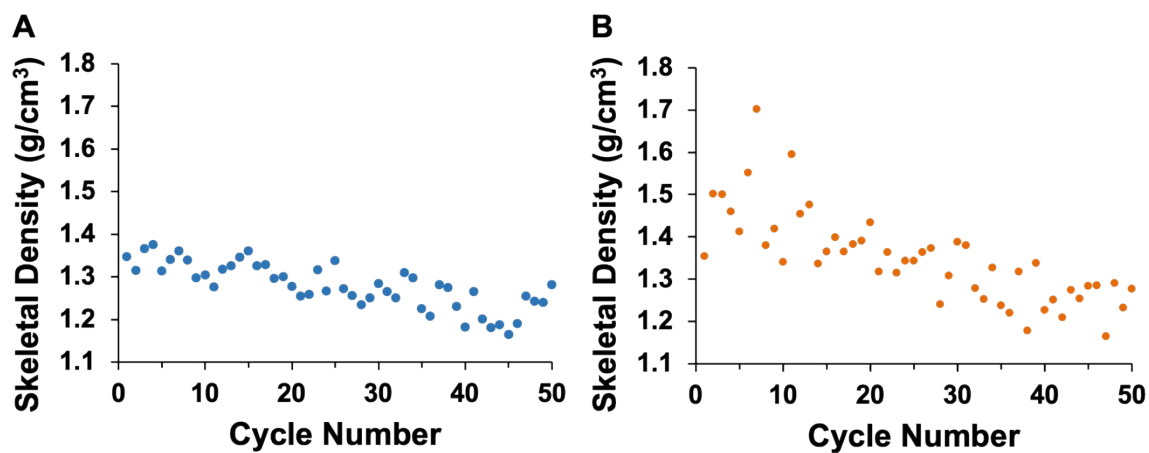
**Figure S4.** Viscosity as a function of shear rate for three samples of (A) untreated sol, (B) aged sol, (C) ink.



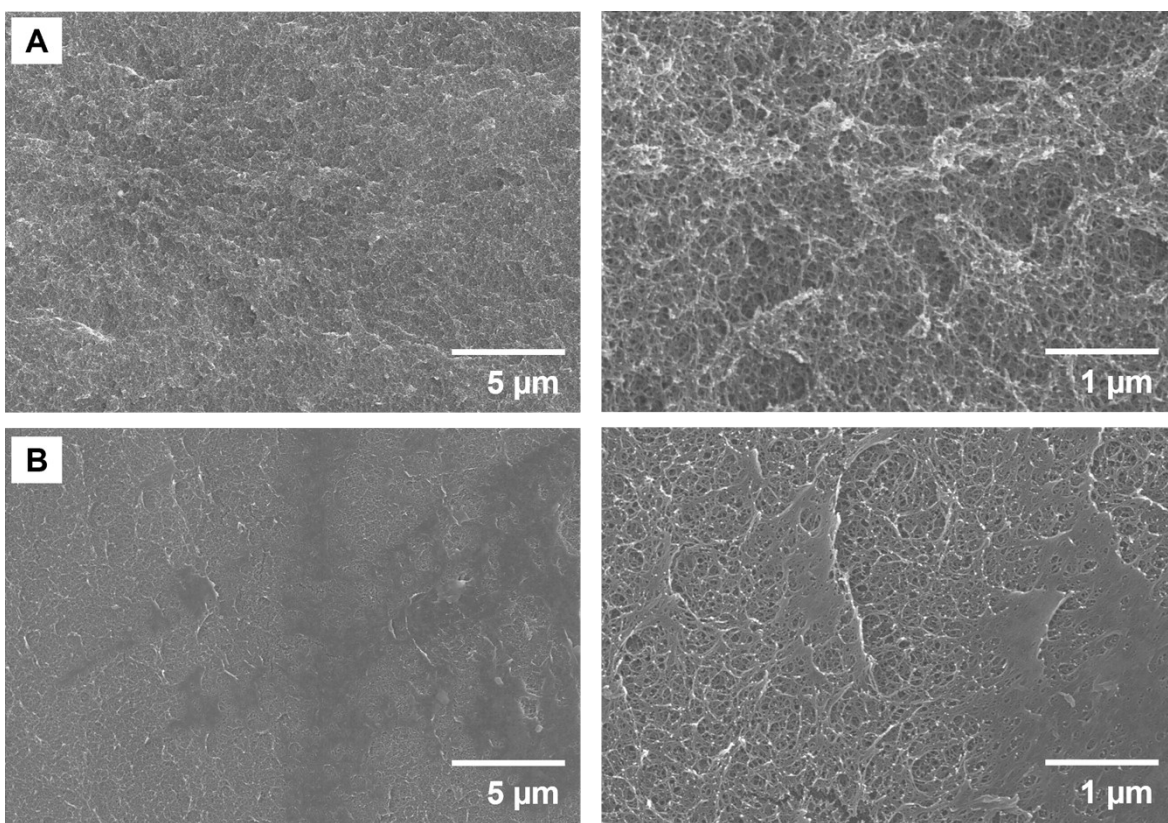
**Figure S5.** Viscosity as a function of time during the 3ITT for three samples of (A) untreated sol, (B) aged sol, (C) ink.



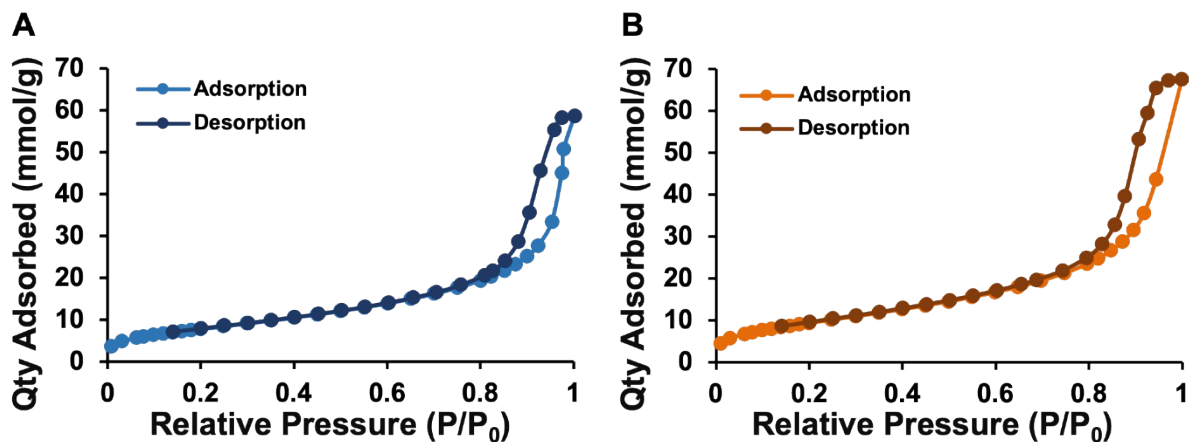
**Figure S6.**  $G'$  and  $G''$  as a function of time and gel points for three samples of (A) untreated sol and (B) ink.



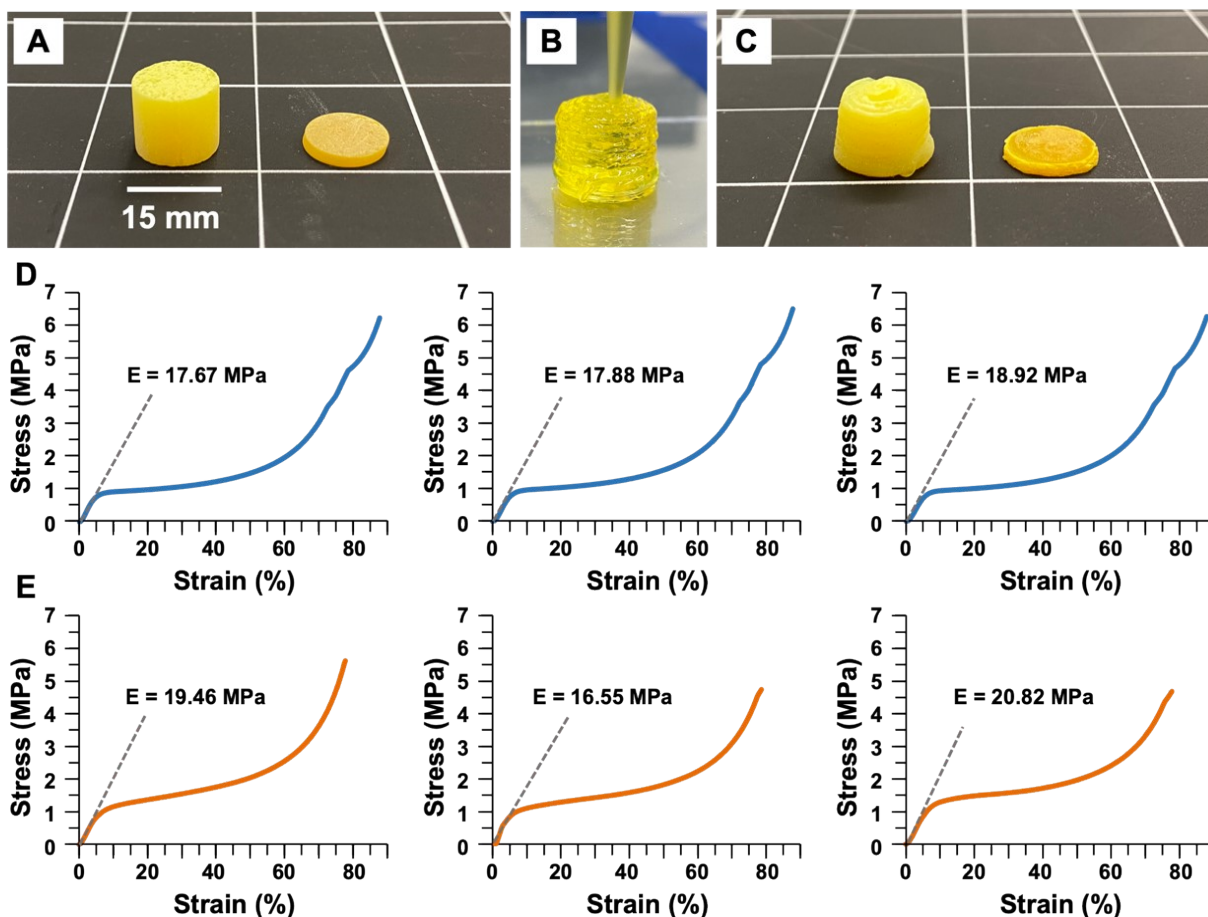
**Figure S7.** Skeletal density of (A) cast aerogel and (B) printed aerogel throughout 50 chamber filling cycles.



**Figure S8.** Scanning electron micrographs of fractured surfaces of (A) cast aerogel and (B) printed aerogel.



**Figure S9.** Adsorption-desorption curves of nitrogen onto (A) cast aerogel and (B) printed aerogel.



**Figure S10.** Compression test data. (A) Cast compression cylinder before (left) and after (right) testing. (B) DIW of compression cylinder. (C) Printed compression cylinder before (left) and after (right) testing. (D) Stress-strain profiles of three samples of cast aerogel. (E) Stress-strain profiles of three samples of printed aerogel.

**Table S2.** Thermal conductivities of cast and printed aerogels at various temperatures.

Thermal Conductivity (mW/m K)						
Temperature (°C)	Cast Aerogel			Printed Aerogel		
-50	39.6	39.3	39.4	24.0	24.4	23.4
-25	38.9	39.7	40.5	27.1	26.3	27.3
0	39.1	39.6	39.6	30.7	30.8	30.6
25	37.8	41.7	40.6	37.2	38.5	37.6
50	34.4	34.6	34.5	35.2	34.5	34.7
75	32.4	32.9	32.7	36.9	36.2	37.1
100	33.4	32.5	33.6	38.3	37.5	37.9
125	36.5	37.0	36.4	42.9	41.6	42.4
150	39.5	40.3	39.2	42.8	42.8	43.8

**Table S3.** Surface temperatures of heating plate and aerogel throughout thermal insulation experiment. Each row corresponds to one temperature setting, and three measurements were taken on each surface at each setting 5 min after the plate temperature equilibrated.

Heating Plate Temperature (°C)			Aerogel Temperature (°C)		
43.0	42.2	42.6	24.6	24.4	24.6
51.6	53.6	50.0	25.4	26.2	25.0
81.9	82.9	84.0	26.0	26.4	25.7
105.8	111.9	112.8	26.4	26.4	25.3
121.7	117.4	123.0	27.4	26.6	25.9

**Table S4.** Surface temperatures of heating plate and aerogel over time at maximum heating plate temperature (approximately 120 °C).

Time (min)	Heating Plate Temperature (°C)			Aerogel Temperature (°C)		
5	121.7	117.4	123.0	27.4	26.6	25.9
30	119.8	121.2	120.9	28.8	29.2	30.0
60	120.1	120.4	118.9	29.3	30.9	30.0
90	118.8	119.6	120.8	30.1	30.9	29.4
120	119.1	119.2	120.5	30.0	28.9	29.7