## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## High Dielectric Rutile-Polystyrene Composite with Enhanced Percolative Threshold

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Fig. S1. TEM (a) and HRTEM (b) images of hydrothermally obtained rutile nanocrystals.



Fig. S2. FT-IR spectra of bare rutile nanoparticles, CTA grafted rutile nanoparticles ( $TiO_2$ -CTA) and PS grafted rutile nanoparticles ( $TiO_2$ -PS)



Fig. S3. TGA curves of bare rutile nanoparticles, CTA grafted rutile nanoparticles (TiO<sub>2</sub>-CTA) and PS grafted rutile nanoparticles (TiO<sub>2</sub>-PS)



Fig.S4. TEM image of the  $TiO_2$  PS composite with a 64.1% vol:vol of  $TiO_2$ .



Fig.S5. SEM cross section of the  $TiO_2$ -PS composite film (36.9 %  $TiO_2$ ) used for electric mesurements



Fig. S6. Variation of the conductivity of TiO<sub>2</sub>-PS composite vs. the volume fraction of TiO<sub>2</sub> at  $10^4$ Hz. The inset shows the fitting of the  $\sigma$  to the Eq.1 using q, v<sub>c</sub> and c as adjustable parameters.



Fig. S7. Experimental values of the dielectric constant of  $TiO_2$ -PS composites at different filler loading. Curves represent the best fit according the mixing formulae in reference [19].

TiO <sub>2</sub> -PS [mg]	PS Mi14 [mg]	TiO <sub>2</sub> % vol.	PS % vol.
230	0	64.1	35.9
180	18	49.5	50.5
135	34	36.9	63.1
95	48	28.9	71.1
65	59	19.7	80.3
35	70	11.1	88.9

Table S1. Amounts of TiO<sub>2</sub>-PS and commercial PS used to prepare composites at different concentration. The relative volume fractions are calculated using 1.04 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and 4.17 g/cm<sup>3</sup> as PS and TiO<sub>2</sub> density, respectively.