

Supplementary Materials for

On-site identification of ozone damage in fruiting plants using vapor-deposited conducting polymer tattoos

Jae Joon Kim, Ruolan Fan, Linden K. Allison, Trisha L. Andrew*

*Corresponding author. Email: tandrew@umass.edu

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This PDF file includes:

Additional Methods

Figs. S1 to S9

Table S1

References

Additional Methods

Relative Water Content

The relative water content (RWC) of a leaf was calculated using equation 1:

$$\text{RWC (\%)} = \frac{\text{Fresh Weight} - \text{Dry Weight}}{\text{Turgid Weight} - \text{Dry Weight}} \times 100 (\%) \quad (1)$$

The dry weight was determined after each leaf was heated at 50 °C for 5 days, when the mass became constant. The turgid weight was measured after immersing fresh leaves in distilled water for 5 hours in the dark and removing extra water on the surface with Texwipes.

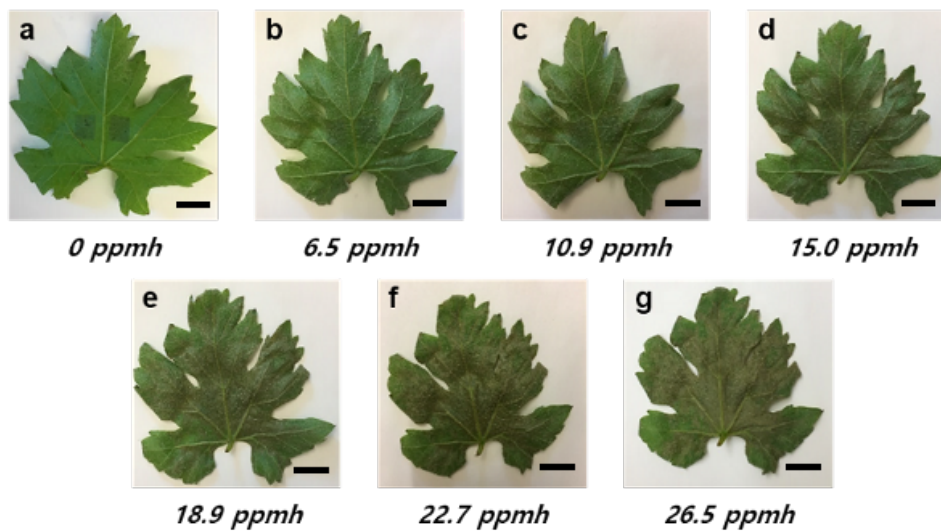


Fig. S1. Effects of ozone exposure. Images of underside (abaxial side) of a grape leaf after exposure to increasing doses of ozone. The scale bars are 10 mm. The vapor-deposited PEDOT-Cl electrode (“tattoo”) is clearly visible in the 0 ppmh image. Photo Credit: Dr. Jae Joon Kim, University of Massachusetts Amherst.

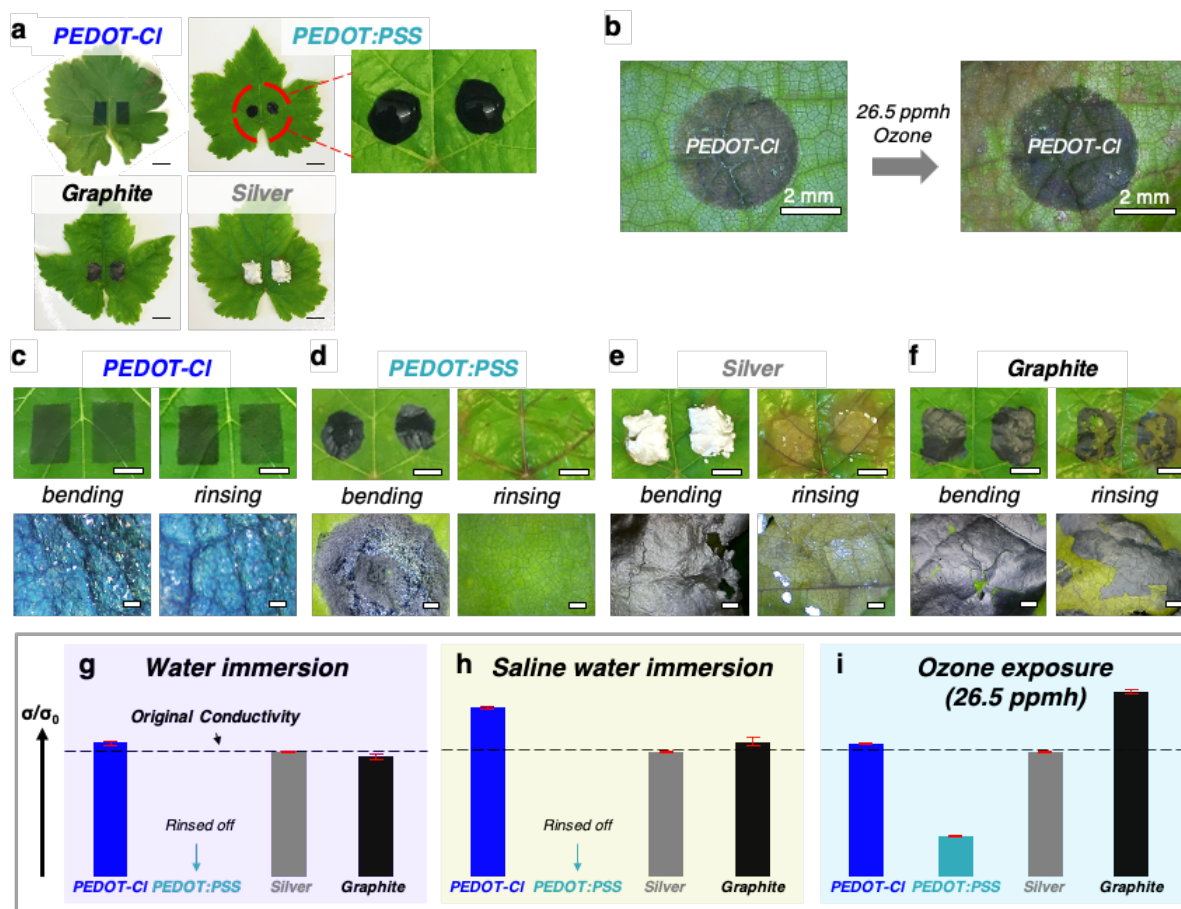


Fig. S2. Comparison of electrode materials. **a**, Images of electrodes on grape leaves. The scale bars are 10 mm. The expansion shows a picture of the as-deposited PEDOT:PSS droplet on the hydrophobic surface of grape leaf. **b**, Picture of the PEDOT-CI tattoo before and after exposure to ozone. **c-f**, Magnified images of the electrodes on the leaf after bending and rinsing treatment. The scale bars are 5 mm (top row) and 1 mm (bottom row). **g-i**, Comparison of relative conductivity change after water, saline water and ozone exposure. Photo Credit: Dr. Jae Joon Kim, University of Massachusetts Amherst.

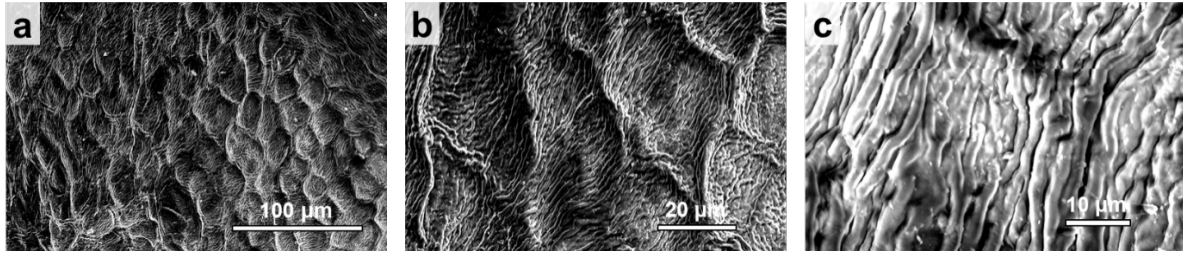


Fig. S3. Investigating the surface of a grape leaf. SEM images of the surface of a grape leaf.

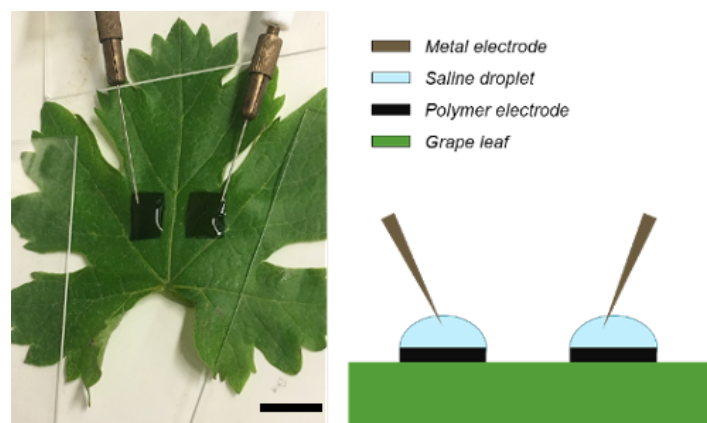


Fig. S4. Measurement setup. Picture and scheme of a typical impedance measurement on an electrode decorated grape leaf. The scale bar is 10 mm. Photo Credit: Dr. Jae Joon Kim, University of Massachusetts Amherst.

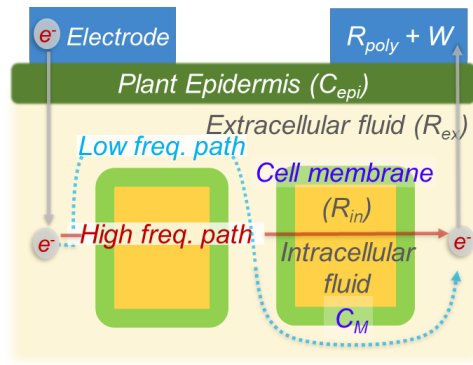


Fig. S5. Conduction pathways in a representative leaf. Scheme of the conduction pathways operating at different bias frequencies during an impedance measurement.

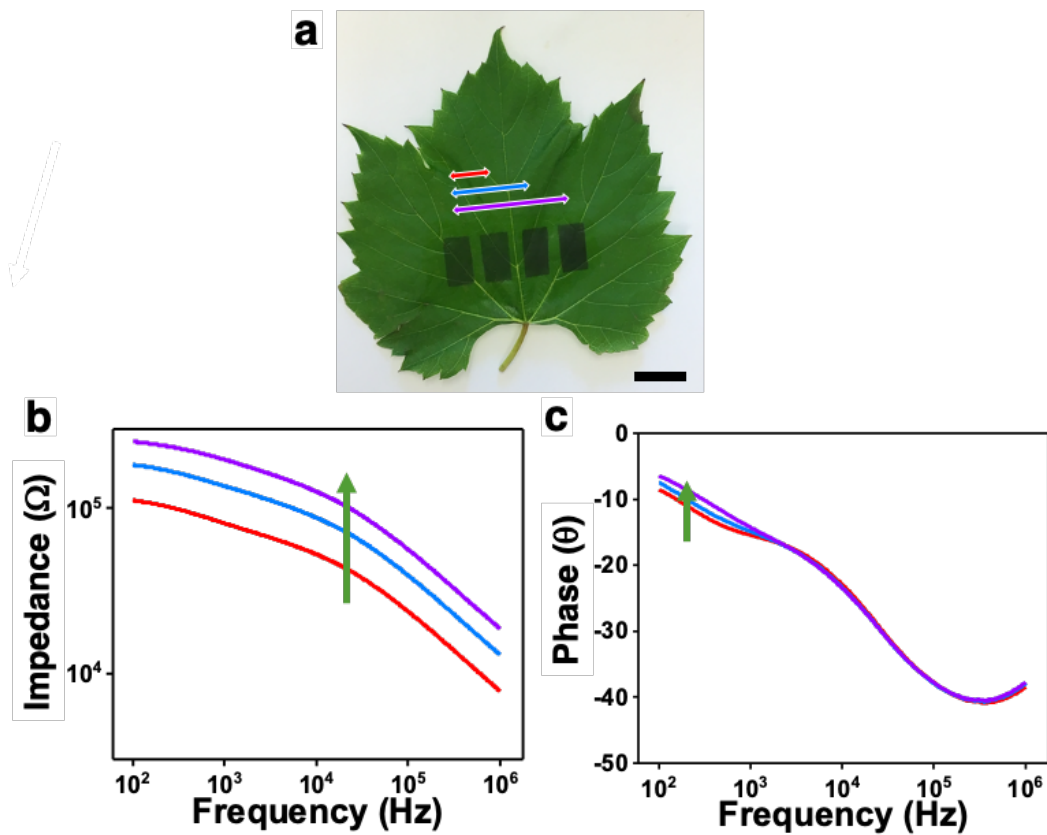


Fig. S6. Effect of electrode dimensions on impedance spectra of a grape leaf. a, Image of electrodes on the grape leaf. The scale bar is 10 mm. Photo Credit: Dr. Jae Joon Kim, University of Massachusetts Amherst. **b**, impedance and **c**, phase as a function of frequency.

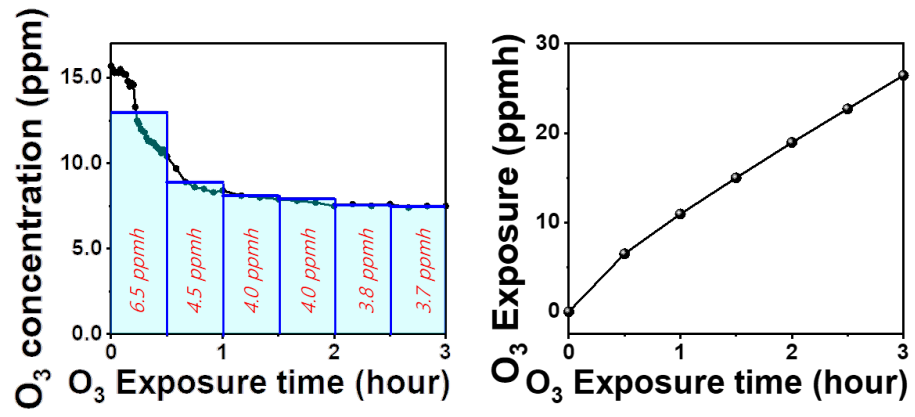


Fig. S7. Calibrating ozone dose. Calibration curve for obtaining ozone dose (ppmh) as a function of exposure time inside an ozone generation chamber.

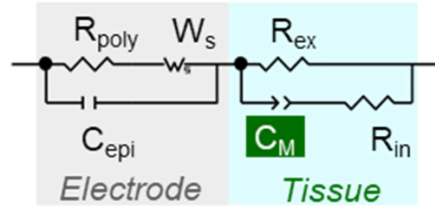


Fig. S8. The equivalent electrical circuit used to model impedance data. The equivalent circuit contains components arising from the electrode and leaf tissue.

Table S1. Extracted values from circuit modelling. Extracted values, percent error for each circuit component and the corresponding fitting accuracy (chi-square).

Ozone exposure	Element	Electrode part					Tissue part					Chi-square	
		R_{poly} (Ω)	A_W (Ω)	B_W (s)	p	C_{epi} (F)	R_{ex} (Ω)	R_{in} (Ω)	Y_0	p	C_m (F)		
0 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	1.1.E+04	1.4.E+05	1.1.E-03	3.2.E-01	1.7.E-10	3.3.E+04	4.2.E+03	4.2.E-09	6.6.E-01	4.6.E-11	1.8.E-06
	Error	(%)	2.0.E+00	8.9.E-01	1.8.E+00	5.1.E-01	1.7.E+00	1.4.E+00	5.2.E-01	2.2.E+00	2.0.E-01	-	
6.5 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	1.2.E+04	1.1.E+05	1.1.E-03	3.4.E-01	2.0.E-10	3.3.E+04	4.7.E+03	5.3.E-09	6.4.E-01	4.5.E-11	1.4.E-06
	Error	(%)	9.2.E-01	7.0.E-01	1.4.E+00	3.8.E-01	1.3.E+00	1.1.E+00	4.7.E-01	2.3.E+00	2.1.E-01	-	
10.9 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	9.9.E+03	9.2.E+04	7.4.E-03	3.4.E-01	2.2.E-10	3.8.E+04	5.8.E+03	7.8.E-09	6.1.E-01	4.7.E-11	1.7.E-06
	Error	(%)	1.4.E+00	8.5.E-01	1.3.E+00	4.4.E-01	1.8.E+00	1.3.E+00	5.8.E-01	3.1.E+00	3.0.E-01	-	
15.0 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	6.2.E+03	8.6.E+04	6.4.E-04	3.6.E-01	2.5.E-10	4.7.E+04	8.5.E+03	1.3.E-08	5.5.E-01	3.6.E-11	1.7.E-06
	Error	(%)	2.9.E+00	9.7.E-01	1.2.E+00	4.5.E-01	2.2.E+00	1.5.E+00	7.8.E-01	4.5.E+00	4.8.E-01	-	
18.9 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	2.7.E+03	7.0.E+04	5.4.E-04	3.8.E-01	2.5.E-10	7.1.E+04	1.1.E+04	4.9.E-08	4.4.E-01	4.3.E-11	2.3.E-06
	Error	(%)	4.1.E+00	2.1.E+00	1.5.E+00	7.8.E-01	2.2.E+00	2.0.E+00	1.6.E+00	7.8.E+00	1.1.E+00	-	
22.7 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	5.2.E+03	1.5.E+05	8.9.E-04	3.8.E-01	8.5.E-11	6.2.E+04	7.9.E+03	6.7.E-08	3.6.E-01	4.8.E-12	5.0.E-06
	Error	(%)	1.9.E+00	1.6.E+00	2.1.E+00	6.9.E-01	2.0.E+00	2.8.E+00	1.5.E+01	2.3.E+01	4.0.E+00	-	
26.5 ppmh	Value	(Ω , F)	7.0.E+03	1.6.E+05	8.0.E-04	3.8.E-01	7.9.E-11	5.4.E+04	2.0.E+04	9.6.E-09	4.7.E-01	2.7.E-12	4.8.E-06
	Error	(%)	3.2.E+00	8.5.E-01	1.4.E+00	4.2.E-01	1.8.E+00	1.7.E+00	6.0.E+00	2.3.E+01	2.9.E+00	-	

The equivalent electrical circuit model is comprised of an electrode part and tissue components, as previously reported by our research group (49). Electrode parts include a resistor, R_{poly} , that represents the intrinsic conductivity of the PEDOT-Cl electrode, a capacitor, C_{epi} , that accounts for the capacitance introduced at the interface between the electrode and the insulating leaf epidermis, and a transmissive Warburg component, W_s , that stands for ion diffusion between the polymer coating and leaf cells. The Warburg component is further comprised of three subparts: a diffusion impedance constant, A_W , a Warburg exponent, p , and a characteristic ion diffusion time, B_W . Additional circuit components for the saline droplet were not necessary to accurately fit the recorded data in the frequency range used in this study. The Hayden model (6;) was used to translate three principal cellular components of a grape leaf into discrete circuit elements: extracellular fluid was represented by a resistor, R_{ex} ; intracellular fluid was represented by a resistor, R_{in} ; and the cell membrane was represented by capacitor, C_M . The cell membrane capacitance was represented in the circuit as a constant phase element (CPE) instead of a simple capacitor because leaf tissue is composed of an ensemble of cells that result in electronic dispersity. The value for C_M was calculated using Equation 2 (4;,50):

$$C_M = Y_0^p (R_{in} + R_{ex})^{\frac{1-p}{p}} \quad (2)$$

where Y_0 is the CPE constant and p is the CPE exponent.

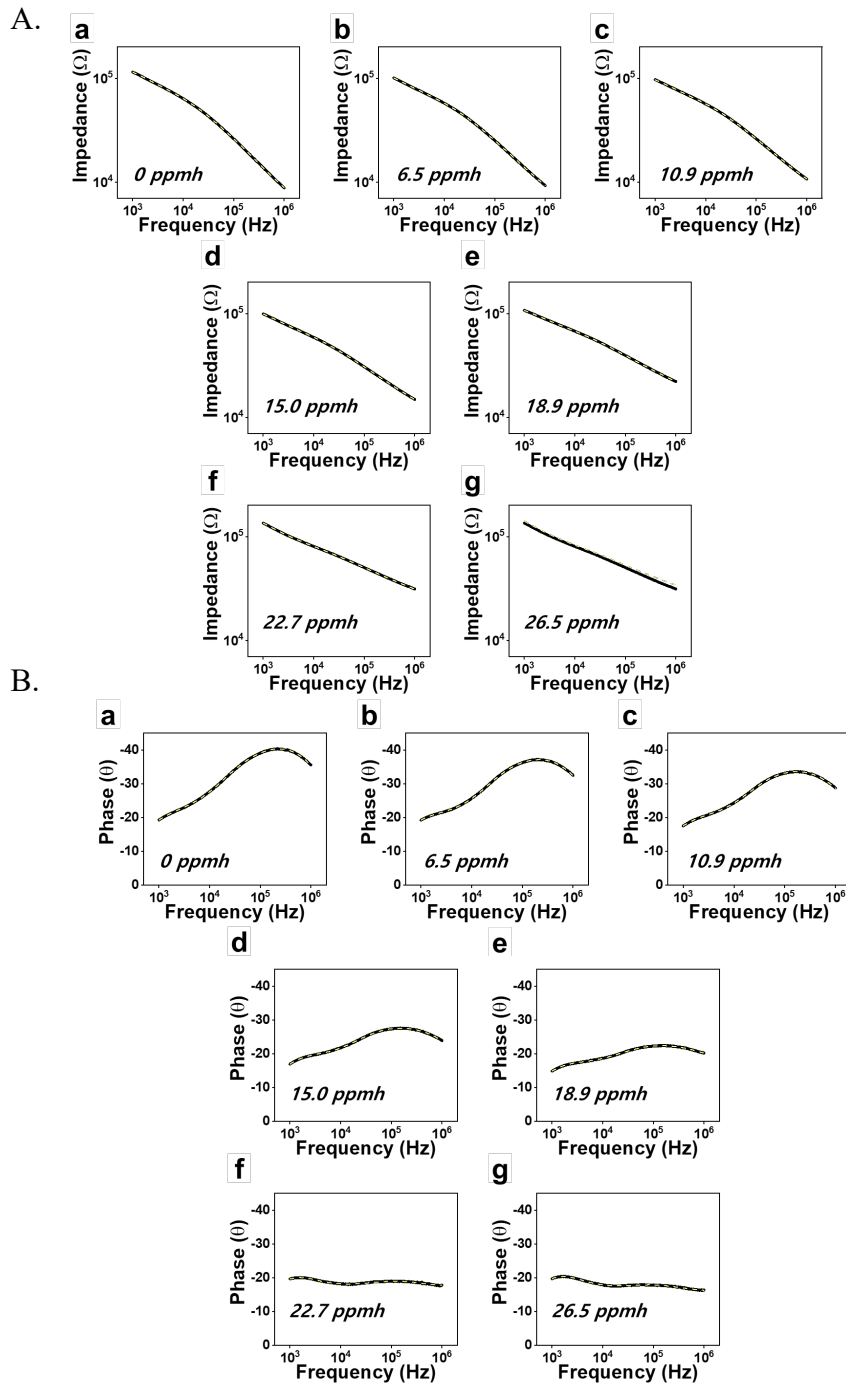


Fig. S9. A. Comparison of the impedance-frequency relationship between the measured data and the fitting curve. The measured data is plotted with a solid black line and the fitting curve based on the equivalent model circuit is plotted as a dotted line. **B.** Comparison of the phase-frequency relationship between the measured data and the fitting curve. The measured data is plotted with a solid black line and the fitting curve based on the equivalent model circuit is plotted as a dotted line.

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