## **Supplementary Information**

## Modelling of thermal transport through the nanocellular polymer foam: Toward the generation of a new superinsulating material

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## Content:

**Fig. S1** Comparison of the calculated upper and lower limits of the effective thermal conductivity contributed by thermal conduction

**Fig. S2** SEM images of the cellular structure of a typical polymer foam fabricated by batch foaming

**Fig. S3** Comparison of modelling results with experimentally measured data. (a) EPS foams.<sup>1</sup> (b) Polyolefin foams.<sup>2</sup> (c) Low-density EPS foams.<sup>3</sup> **Note:** The EPS foam's structure parameters are not available in reference 1. The equation provided by Schellenberg and Wallis<sup>4</sup> was used to correlate the cell size with the foam density.



Fig. S1 Comparison of the calculated upper and lower limits of the effective thermal conductivity contributed by thermal conduction



Fig. S2 SEM images of the cellular structure of a typical polymer foam fabricated by batch

foaming



Fig. S3 Comparison of modelling results with experimentally measured data. (a) EPS foams.<sup>1</sup> (b)
Polyolefin foams (Low-density polyethylene (LD) foam, Low-density polyethylene (50%) + High-density polyethylene (50%) (LH) foam, Ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA) foam, and
Metallocene polyethylene (MP) foam).<sup>2</sup> (c) Low-density EPS foams.<sup>3</sup> Note: In Fig. S3a, the EPS foam's structure parameters are not available in reference 1. The equation provided by Schellenberg and Wallis<sup>4</sup> was used to correlate the cell size with the foam density.

## References

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