All the figures for the main paper are provided for a relatively small pressure gradient of $10^5$ Pa/m. Consequently, the output power is relatively small. As has been discussed in the main paper, increase in pressure causes a quadratic increase in $P_{out}$. In Fig. S1, we provide the variation of $i_S$, $E_S$, and $P_{out}$ for a much enhanced pressure gradient of $5 \times 10^8$ Pa/m. While there is a distinct increase in magnitude of all the three quantities, the qualitative trend (with respect to the variation with $c_\infty$ and the relative influence of the presence of the brushes) remains unchanged.
FIG. S1. Variation of (a) Streaming Current, (b) Streaming Potential and (c) Maximum Power output for a pressure gradient of $5 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa/m}$. For (a-c), results are shown for Case 1 (brush-free nanochannels; shown in black and referred to as the “rigid” case), Case 2 (brush-grafted nanochannels, $N = 2000$, $\ell = 80 \text{ nm}$; shown in green and referred to as “short brush” case), and Case 3 (brush-grafted nanochannels, $N = 2000$, $\ell = 22 \text{ nm}$; shown in red and referred to as “long brush” case). All other parameters are identical to that considered in Fig. 9 in the main paper.