

Supporting Information for

Flexible and Robust Hybrid Paper with Large Piezoelectric Coefficient

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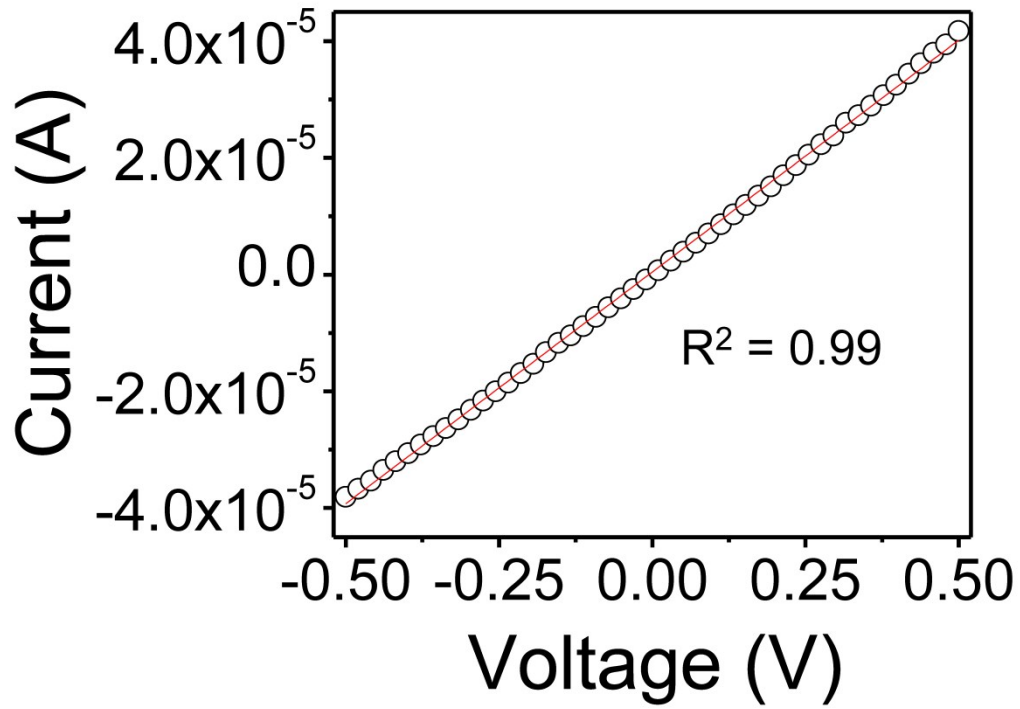


Figure S1. Current-Voltage (I-V) sweep curve of the piezoelectric paper, the voltage V was scanned between -0.5 V and +0.5 V and the resulting dc current I was measured using a source meter (Keithley 2635A). The electrical conductivity

$$\sigma_s = \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta V} \frac{L}{A}$$

was then calculated using the slope of the current versus voltage curve $\Delta I/\Delta V$, the thickness $L = 0.011$ cm, and the area $A = 1$ cm² of the sample, to yield $\sigma_s = 9.19 \times 10^{-7}$ S/cm.

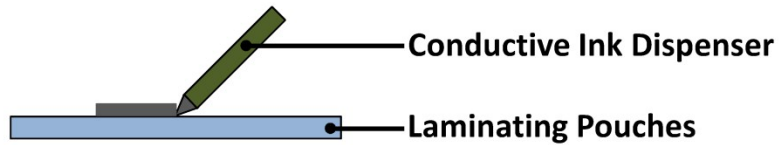
(1) Scissor cut Piezoelectric Paper (2.5 cm × 2.5 cm)



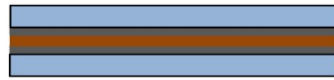
(2) Scissor cut Laminating Pouches (4 cm × 4 cm)



(3) Deposit Silver Electrode on Laminating Pouches Using Conductive Ink Dispenser (2 cm × 2 cm)



(4) Sandwiching Piezoelectric Paper between Electroded Laminating Pouches



(5) Hot Lamination Using Office Laminator and wiring

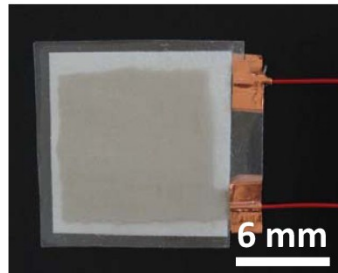


Figure S2. Step-by-step process showing a novel process for fabricating paper based accelerometer.

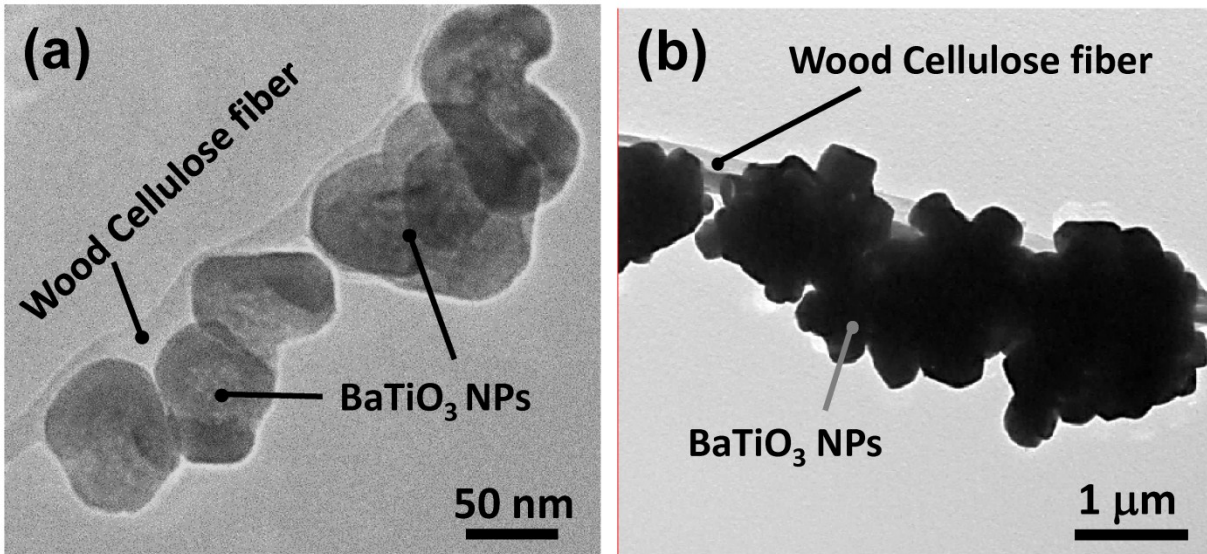


Figure S3: Compared TEM images of BaTiO₃ functionalized wood fiber before (a) and after (b) activating in CMC suspension, wood fibers appears larger than that of their counterparts due to coverage of CMC.

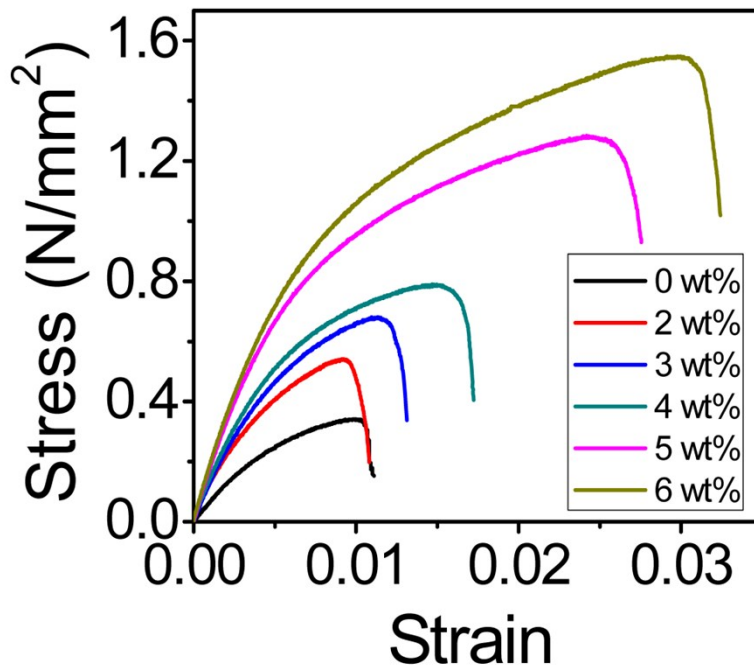


Figure S4. Stress-strain curves of hybrid paper as a function of CMC concentration.

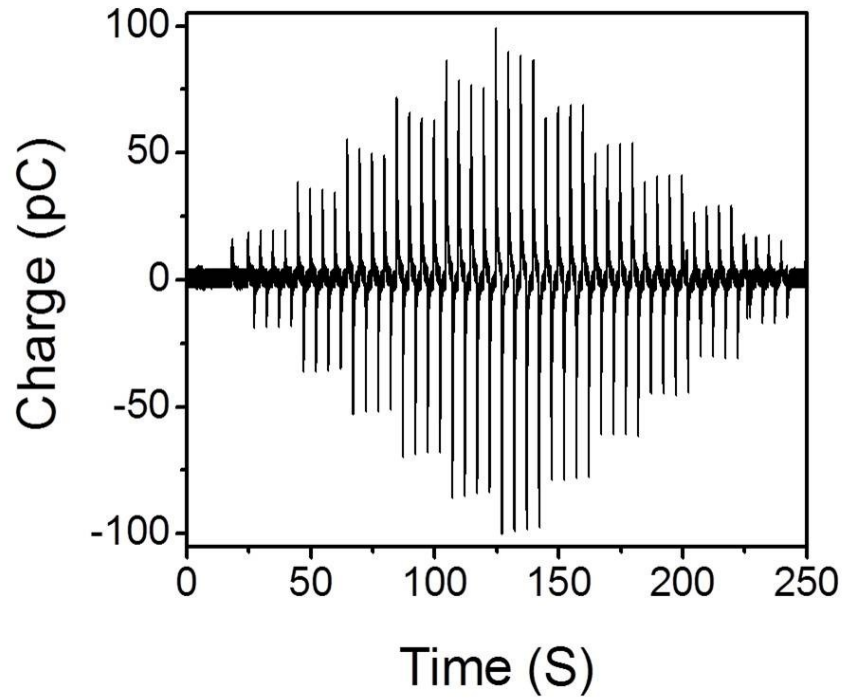


Figure S5. Piezoelectric response of hybrid paper aged for 14 months.

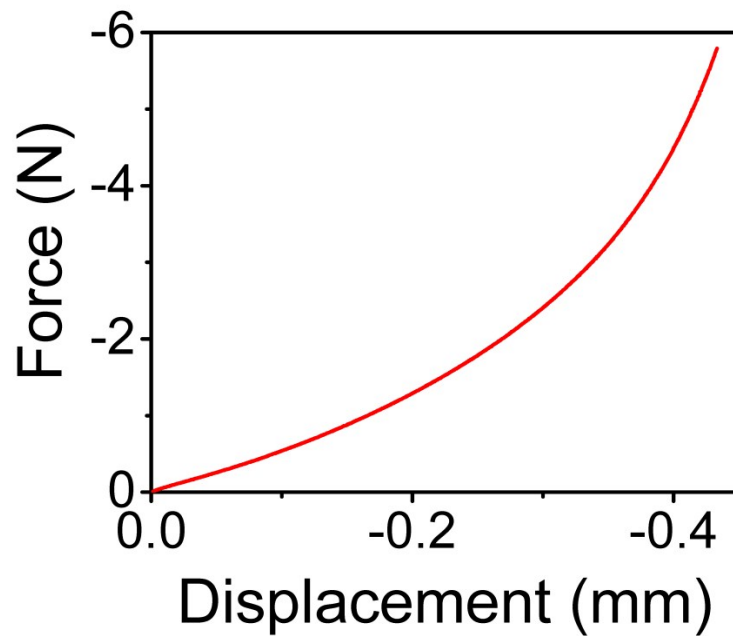


Figure S6. Force-displacement curve of paper laminate subjected to compression load using *Bose Electro force*.

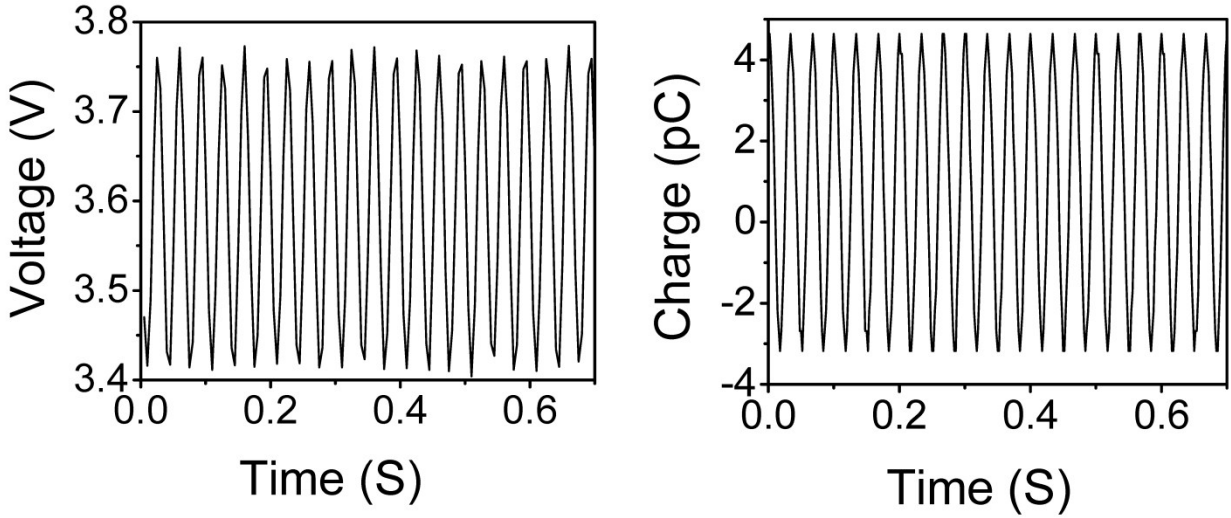


Figure S7. Compared output signal measured from commercial reference accelerometer; ADXL203 EB by Analog Devices (left), and paper accelerometer (right) at 30 Hz and 0.18 g acceleration amplitude. Note that output signal recorded from the paper accelerometer is similar and matches with a reference accelerometer.

Estimated Cost for Preparing ϕ 11 cm Hybrid Piezoelectric Paper

Material Cost

Material	Quantity Required	Rate	Cost
Pulp	2 g	\$1/kg	\$0.002
NaCl	9 g	\$10.5/kg	\$0.095
PSS	1 g	\$51.4/100g	\$0.51
PDDA	2 g	\$41.7/kg	\$0.08
BaTiO ₃ NPs	2.52 g	\$263/kg	\$0.66
NaCMC	0.5 g	\$111/kg	\$0.056
Total Material Cost			\$1.4

NaCl- sodium chloride, PSS- poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate), PDDA- poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride), NaCMC- sodium carboxymethylcellulose, BaTiO₃ NPs- barium titanate nanoparticles

Electric Charges for Poling

Electric energy required for Poling

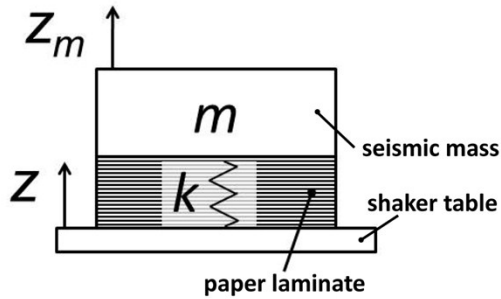
$$= \text{Oven} + \text{Voltage source} = 9.6 \text{ kWh} + 0.12 \text{ kWh} = 9.72 \text{ kWh}$$

Electric tariff = \$0.59/h

$$\text{Electric Charges for Poling} = 9.72 \times \$0.59 = \$5.74$$

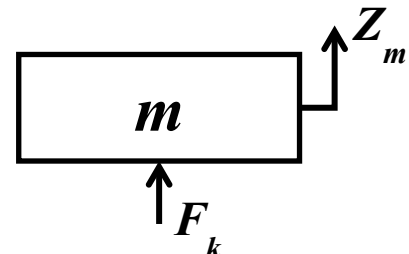
$$\text{Cost for Preparing } \phi 11 \text{ cm Hybrid Piezoelectric Paper} = \$1.4 + \$5.74 = \$7.14$$

Paper Accelerometer Model



Z , and $Z_m \rightarrow$ displacement of shaker table and seismic mass respectively

Paper accelerometer configuration



Free-body diagram of seismic mass

$$a = \ddot{Z} = -\omega^2 Z$$

$$F_k = m\ddot{Z}_m$$

$$F_k = k(Z - Z_m)$$

harmonics:

$$Z_m = Z_m \omega_s \omega_t$$

$$\ddot{Z}_m = -\omega^2 Z_m \cos \omega t = -\omega^2 Z_m$$

$$F_m = m\ddot{Z}_m = -m\omega^2 Z_m = k(Z - Z_m)$$

$$Z_m = \frac{k}{k - m\omega^2} Z = \frac{Z}{1 - (\omega/\omega_0)^2} \quad \text{with } \omega_0 = \sqrt{k/m}$$

$$Q = D_3 A_3 = d_{33} \underset{F_3 = F_m}{\overset{A_3 \sigma_3}{\omega}} = d_{33} m (-\omega^2) Z_m$$

$$Q = \frac{d_{33} m}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2} (-\omega^2) Z = \frac{d_{33} m}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2} a$$

$$\frac{Q}{a} = \frac{d_{33} m}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{k/m}$$

