

Supplementary information

Piezoelectric Nanofiber/Polymer Composite Membrane for Noise Harvesting and Active Acoustic Wave Detection

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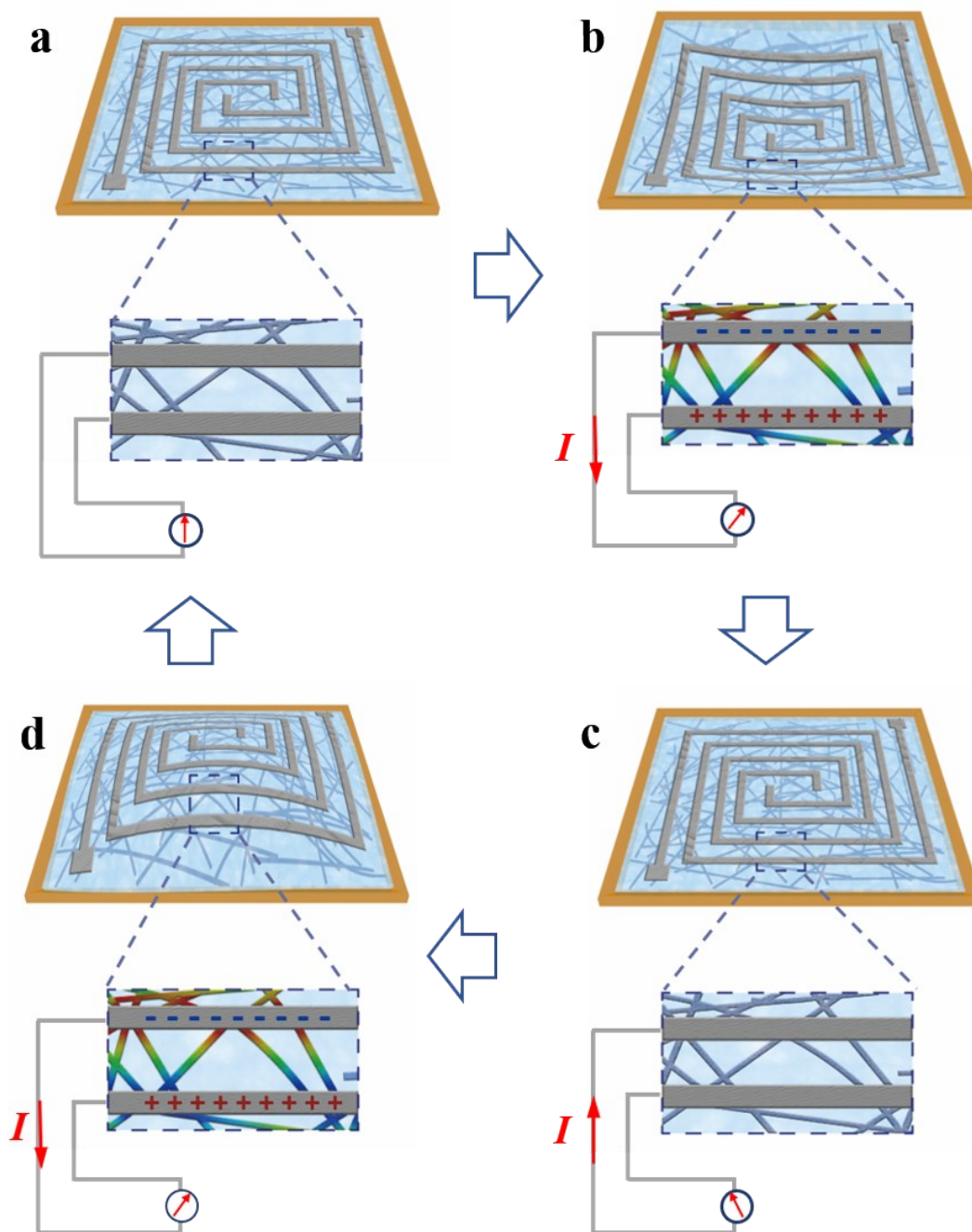


Figure S1. The detailed working mechanism of the membrane PENG: (a) the original state of the PENG; (b) the process of the membrane bent downward, where the membrane and nanofibers are stretched and result in a piezoelectric potential, and the external electrons flow to screen the piezoelectric potential and thus form a current; (c) the situation of the membrane recovered, where the piezoelectric potential disappears and the external electrons flow reversely to the original state and form a reverse

S-2

current; (d) the process of the membrane bent upward, where the membrane and nanofibers are still stretched and result in a piezoelectric potential similar to (b).

Derivation S1. The derivation process of equation 2.

$$\frac{V^2}{R} = kI$$

$$\frac{V^2}{RI_0} = k \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{V^2}{RI_0} = \log_{10} k \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$\log_{10} V^2 - \log_{10} RI_0 = \log_{10} k + \log_{10} \frac{I}{I_0}$$

$$2\log_{10} V - \log_{10} RI_0 = 0.1SIL + \log_{10} k$$

$$\log_{10} V = \frac{1}{20}SIL + \frac{1}{2}(\log_{10} k + \log_{10} RI_0)$$

V is the peak to peak value of voltage, SIL is the sound intensity, $SIL = 10\log_{10} I/I_0$, I is the energy flux density of sound, I_0 is the basic parameter which equals to 10^{-12} Wm^{-2} , R is the load resistance which equals to $100\ M\Omega$, and k is a scale factor which is related to the energy conversion efficiency.

Derivation S2. The derivation process of the energy exchange efficiency μ .

First, we can get the intercept of the fitting is -4.76,

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{2}(\log_{10} k + \log_{10} RI_0) = -4.76487$$

$$k = 2.953E - 6.$$

The voltage curve follows a sine function, so

$$P_{power} = \frac{\left(\frac{V/2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{RS} = \mu I$$

$$\frac{V^2}{R} = 8 \times S \mu I$$

so

$$k = 8 \times S \mu.$$

S is the active area of the vibrating membrane which equals to $0.43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$. So the energy exchange efficiency μ equals to 0.86 %.

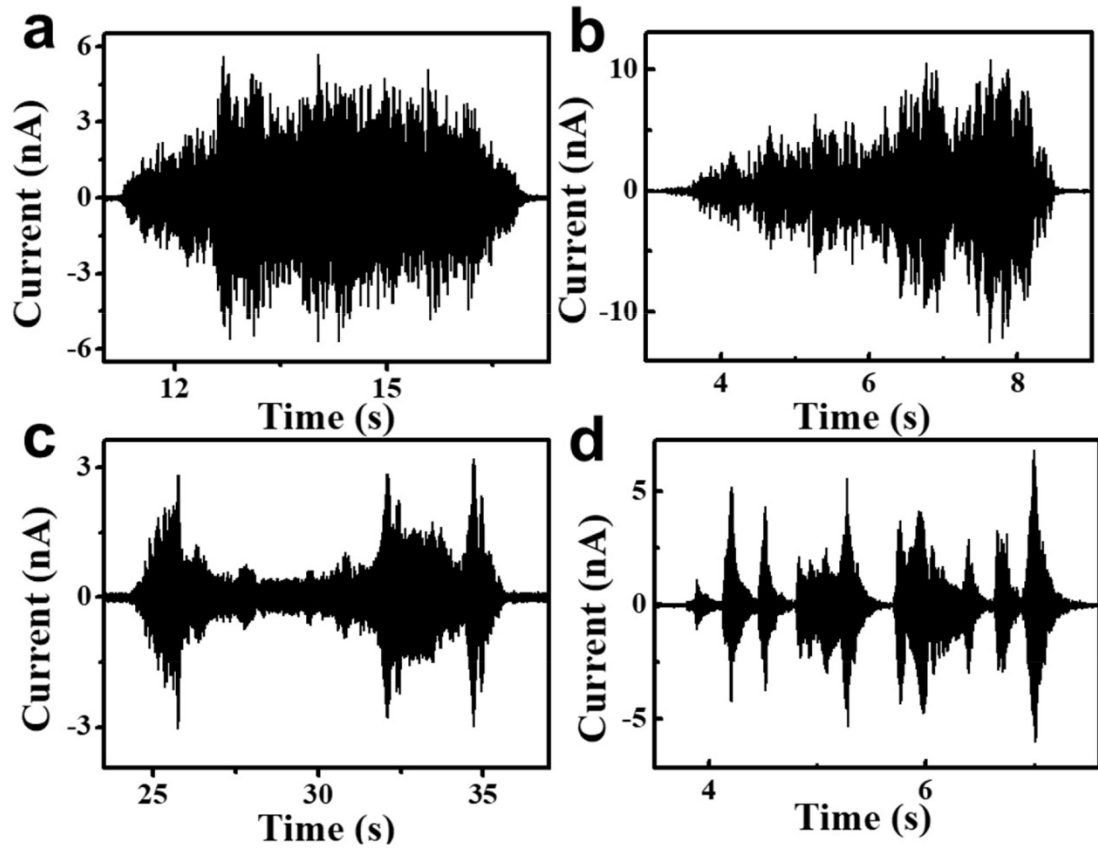


Figure S2. Current responses of PENG to (a) the noise of a simulative workshop; (b) the sound of a helicopter taking off; (c) the sound of an alarm; (d) a man's voice saying "Merry Christmas!"

Video S1. A restored song converted from the output current signals of the PENG.