

Supporting information

Utilization of magnetic field-driven microscopic motion for piezoelectric energy harvesting

Sanggon Kim^{1,2,4}, Gerardo Ico¹, Yaocai Bai³, Steve Yang⁴, Jung-Ho Lee⁵, Yadong Yin^{3,4}, Nosang V. Myung^{2,4*}, and Jin Nam^{1,4*}.

Addresses:

¹*Department of Bioengineering, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, United States*

²*Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, United States*

³*Department of Chemistry, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, United States*

⁴*Program of Materials Science and Engineering, University of California, Riverside, California 92521, United States*

⁵*Department of Materials Science and Chemical Engineering, Hanyang University, Ansan, Korea*

*Corresponding authors: jnam@engr.ucr.edu and myung@engr.ucr.edu

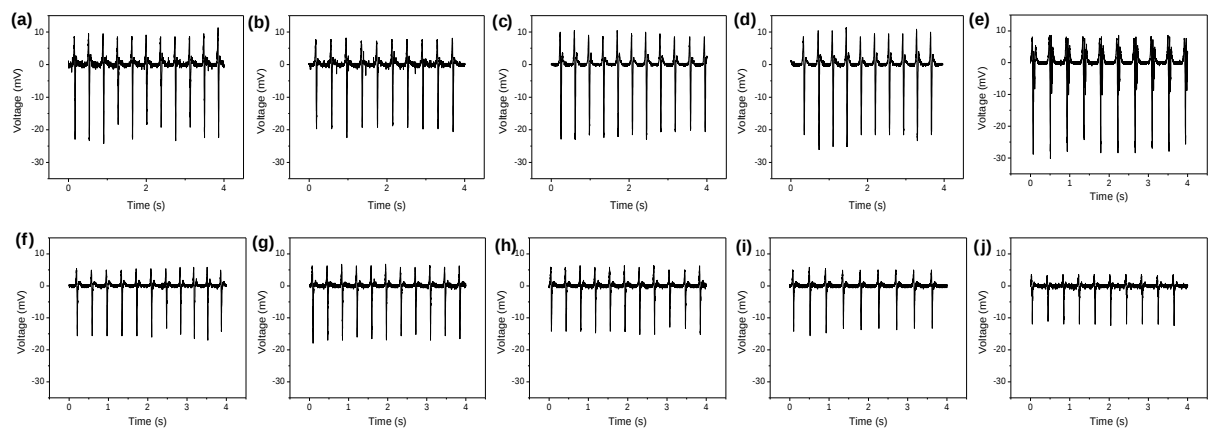


Figure S1. Reproducibility test of the piezoelectric output voltage measured from five independent P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber mats with MNRs (a-e) and MNSs (f-j).

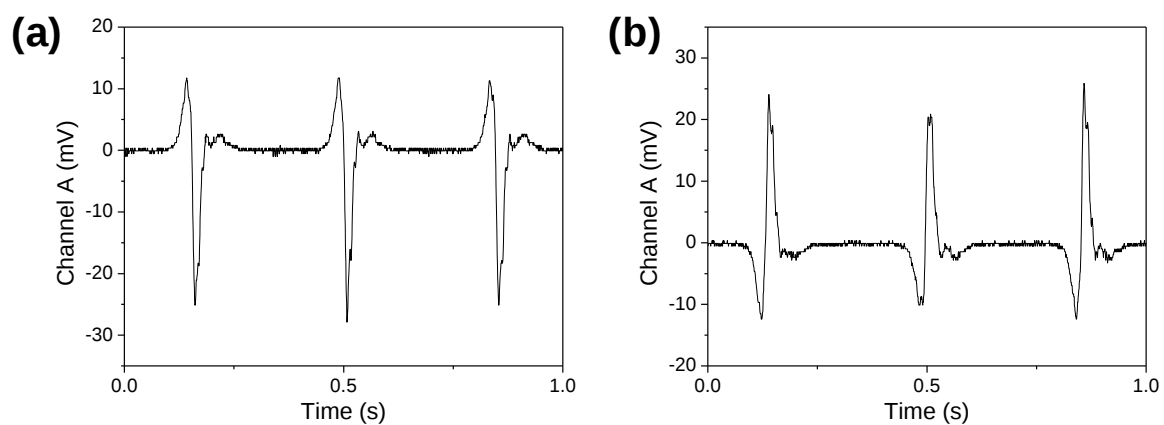


Figure S2. Piezoelectric output voltage measured from the magnetic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ nanorodes embedded P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber mats by (a) forward and (b) reverse connections.

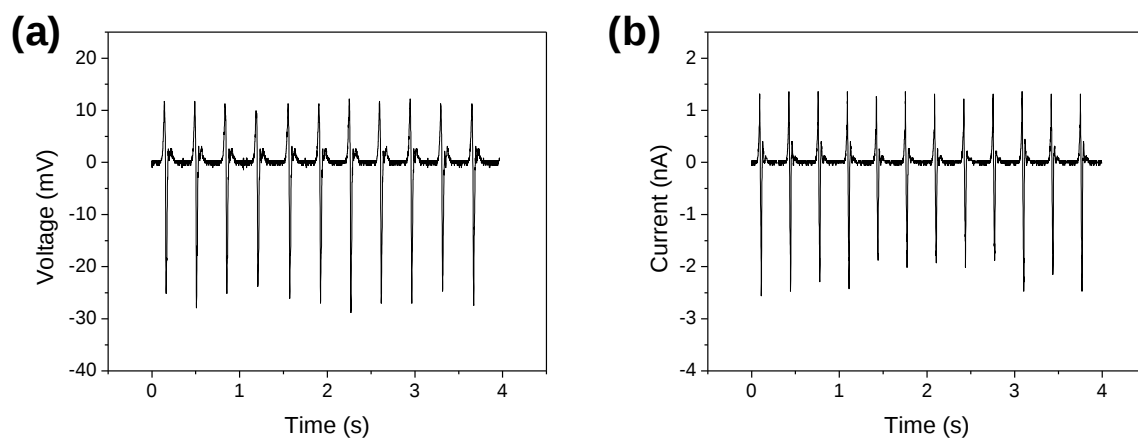


Figure S3. Piezoelectric (a) open-circuit voltage and (b) short-circuit current measured from the magnetic $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2$ nanorodes embedded P(VDF-TrFE) nanofiber mats.