

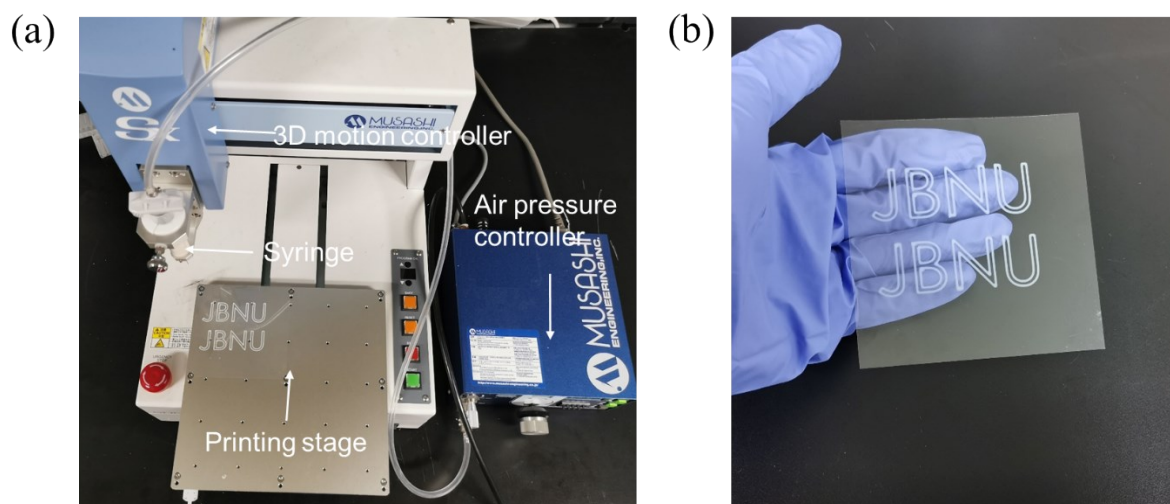
**ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (ESI)**

**Mortise-tenon joint structured hydrophobic surface-functionalized barium titanate/polyvinylidene fluoride nanocomposites for printed self-powered wearable sensors**

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**Fig. S1.** (a) The photograph of 3D printing machine and (b) The illustration of printing FD-BTO/PVDF film with complex geometry on the ITO-PET film.

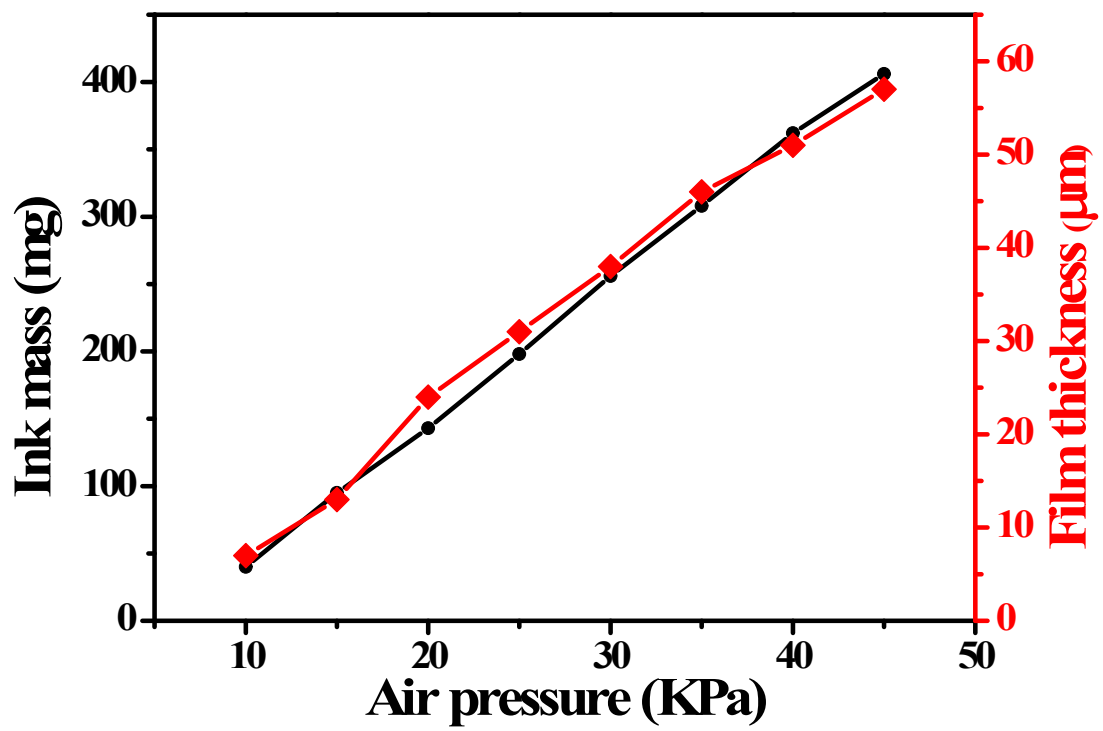
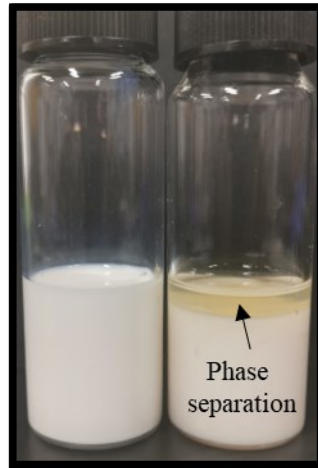


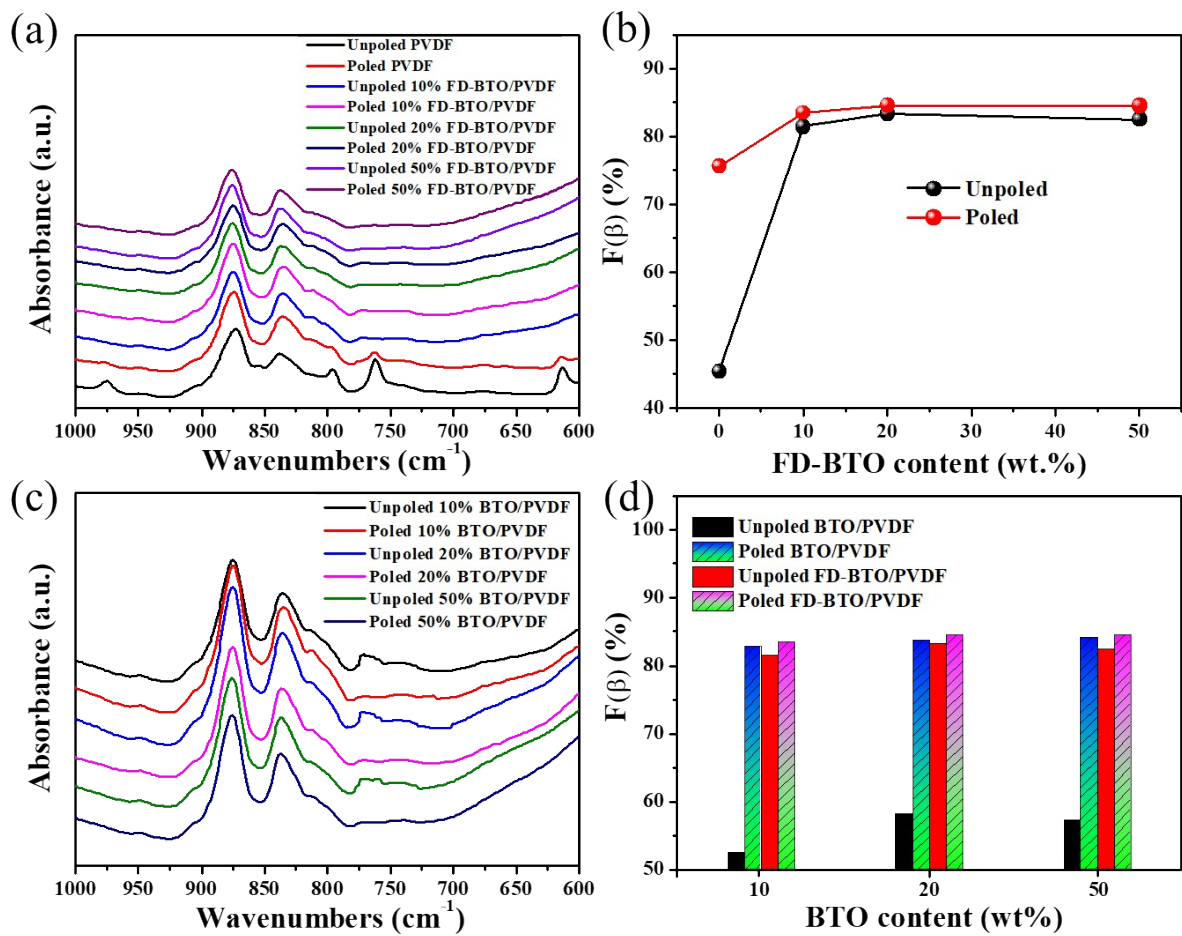
Fig.S2. The relationship between film thickness and air pressure and ink mass



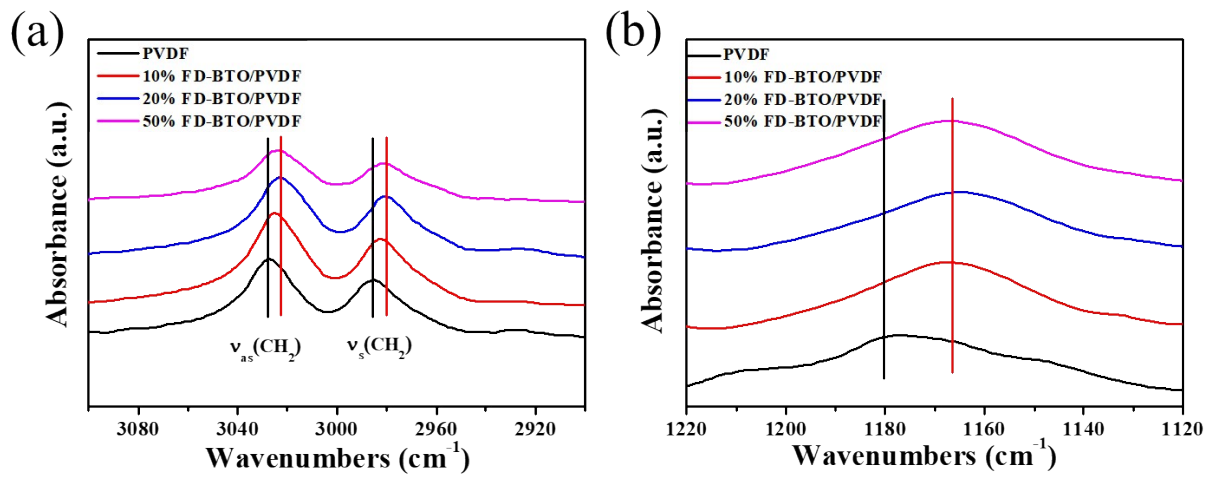
## FD-BTO/PVDF BTO/PVDF

**Fig.S3.** Optical photo after two weeks FD-BTO/PVDF ink and BTO/PVDF ink of standing.

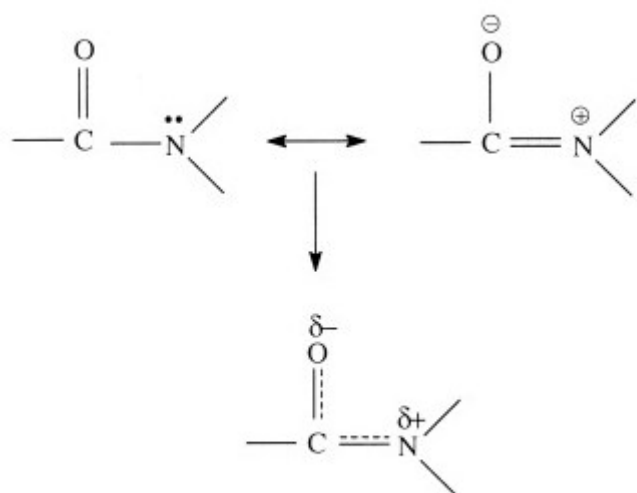
there is no noticeable particle sedimentation over two weeks for the resin mixed with functionalized particles



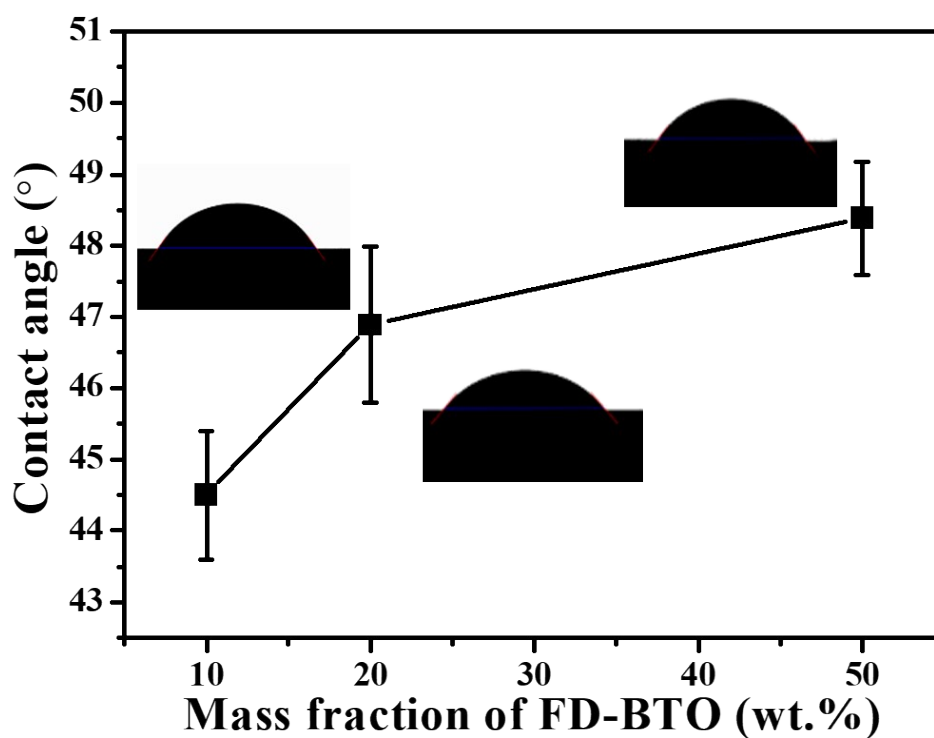
**Fig. S4.** (a) FT-IR spectra of the printed PVDF films with different contents of FD-BTO nanoparticles with electric poling. (b) The  $F(\beta)$  values in the printed samples. (c) FT-IR spectra of the printed PVDF films with different contents of BTO nanoparticles with electric poling. (d) The  $F(\beta)$  values in the printed samples.



**Fig. S5.** FT-IR spectra of the printed PVDF films of various FD-BTO nanoparticle contents with wavenumber ranging from (a) 3100 to 2900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and (b) 1220 to 1120  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



**Fig. S6.** The sketch of electron resonance in DMF

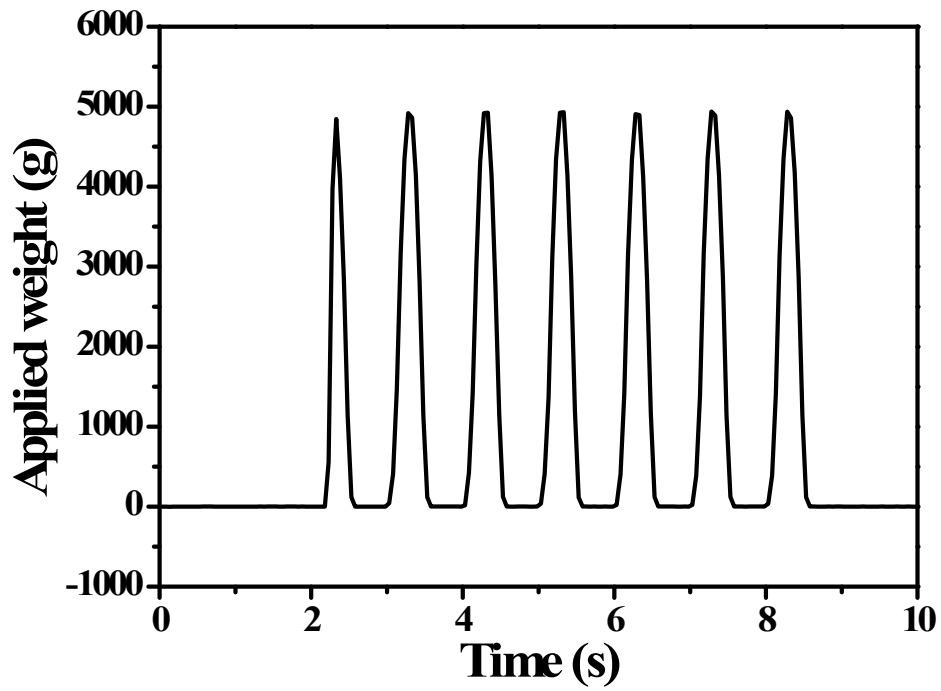


**Fig. S7.** contact angle of different contents of modified BTO/PVDF ink dropped on ITO-PET film.

**Table S1** Calculated surface energies of samples using the contact angles measured with two different solvents

Sample details	Water CA (degrees)	Diiodomethane CA (degrees)	Surface energy (mN m <sup>-1</sup> )	Dispersive	Polar
				surface energy (mN m <sup>-1</sup> )	surface energy (mN m <sup>-1</sup> )
ITO-PET	88.14	43.60	38.02	36.42	1.59
10% <i>m</i> -BTO/PVDF	65.03	35.86	48.20	37.94	10.03
20% <i>m</i> -BTO/PVDF	66.01	36.52	47.55	38.16	9.61
50% <i>m</i> -BTO/PVDF	72.32	33.96	45.88	39.36	6.12





**Fig. S8.** Graph of force applied by force machine.

Force  $F=ma$

m: Weight, a: Gravity constant= $9.8\text{m/s}^2$

Pressure  $P=F/S$

F: Force, S: Force area= $1\text{cm}^2$

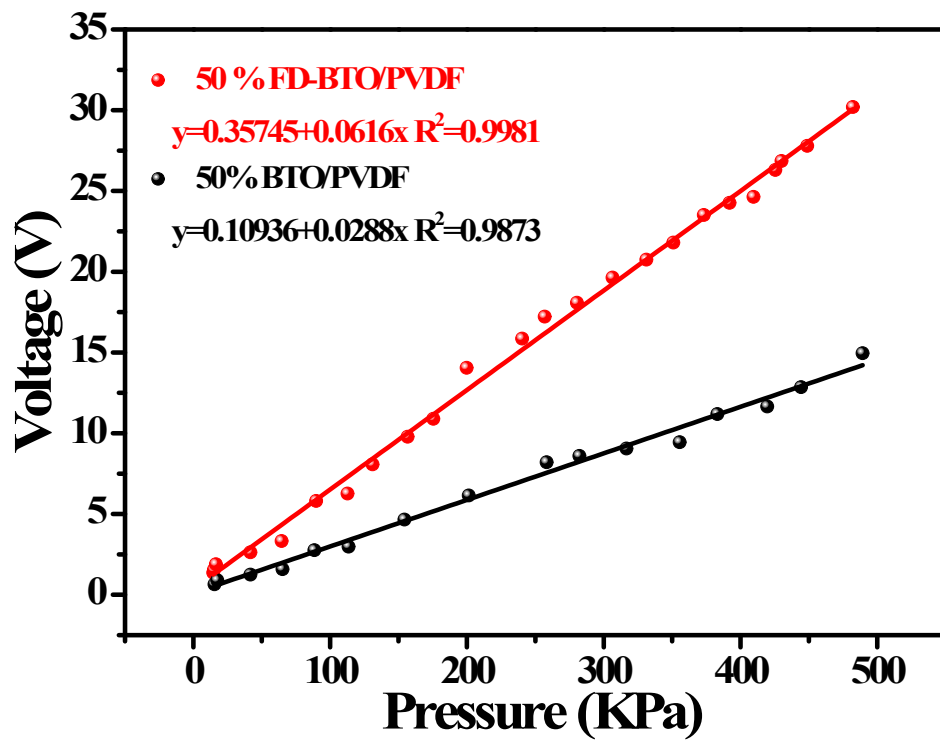
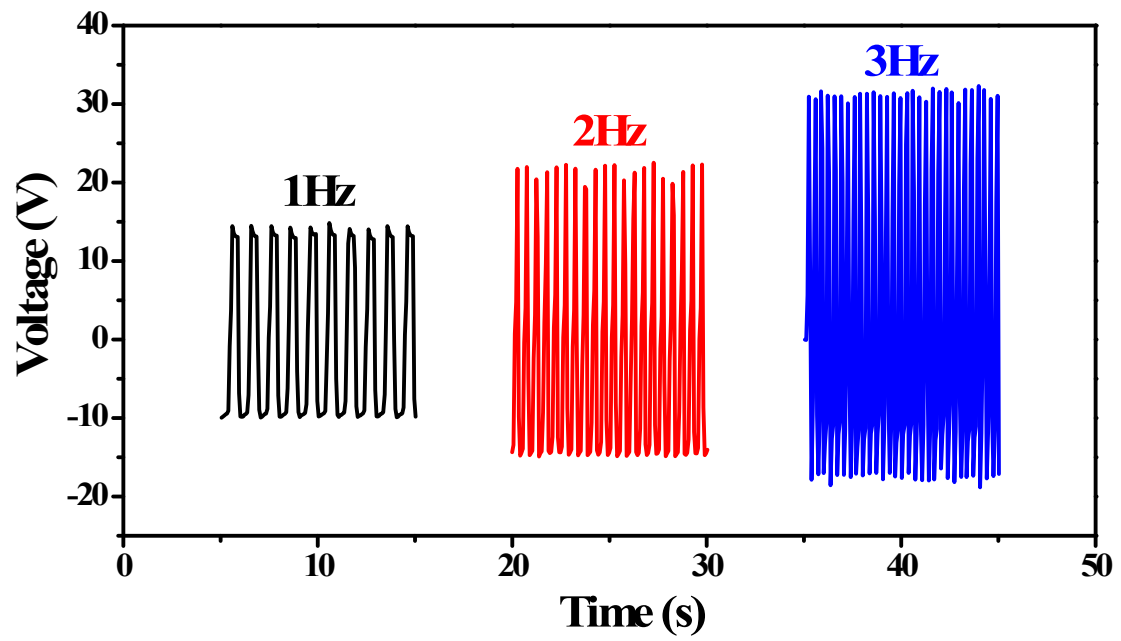


Fig. S9. The dependence of output voltage on applied pressure for different composite films



**Fig. S10.** Output voltages of printed sensor at different impacting frequencies under a constant pressure force of 50 N.