

Supporting Information

Flexible self-charging sodium-ion full battery for self-powered wearable electronics

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Preparation of $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3@\text{C}$: The $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3@\text{C}$ composite was synthesized via a sol-gel method combined with a carbonization process. Initially, the stoichiometric of precursors of NaOH, NH_4VO_3 and $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ were well dissolved in 300 mL of deionized water, followed by adding 12 g of citric acid that used as chelating reagent and carbon source. Subsequently, the obtained mixture was magnetically stirred at 90 °C until the internal water was fully evaporated, yielding to a black gel. After that, the black gel was dried in a vacuum oven at 80 °C for 24 h to form a xerogel. Finally, the xerogel was milled, followed by pre-annealed at 300 °C for 5 h and second-heated at 850 °C for 8 h in Ar flow, obtaining the desired $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3@\text{C}$ composite.



Fig. S1 Optical image of the as-prepared BaTiO₃-P(VDF-HFP) gel-polymer film.

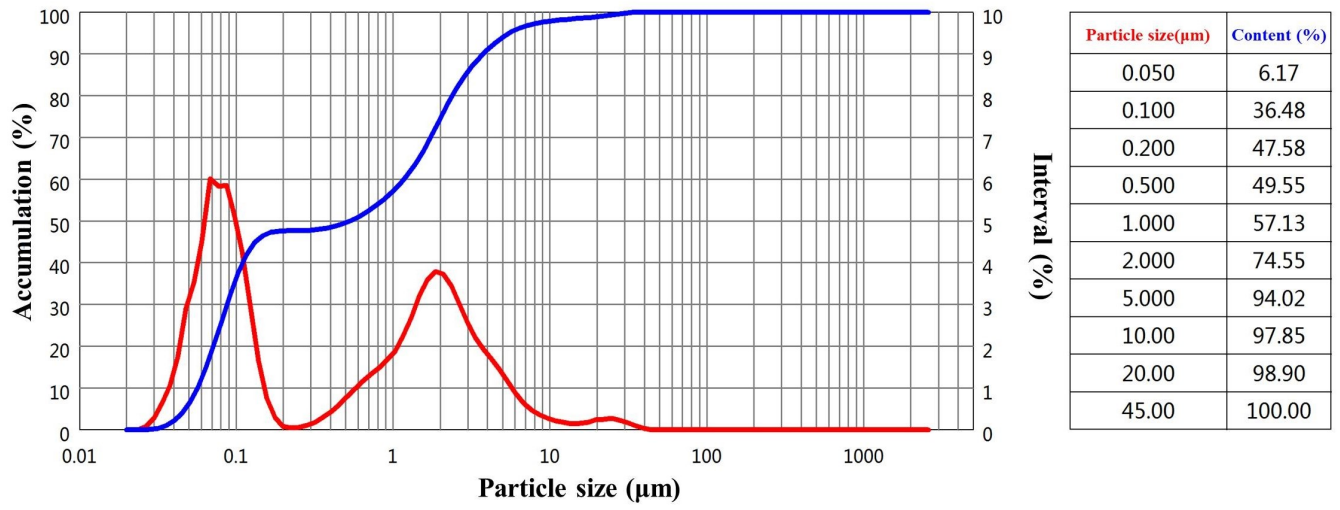


Fig. S2 Dimension distribution of BaTiO₃ piezoelectric particles.

Table S1 Atomic ratio and mass distribution of the $\text{Na}_3\text{V}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3@\text{C}$ cathode material by XPS analysis

Element name	C	Na	V	P	O
Atomic ratio (%)	45.95	6.30	4.21	7.30	36.25
Mass ratio (%)	32.14	8.43	12.49	13.17	33.77

Table S2 Atomic ratio and mass distribution of the hard carbon anode material by XPS analysis

Element name	C	O
Atomic ratio (%)	97.63	2.37
Mass ratio (%)	96.86	3.14

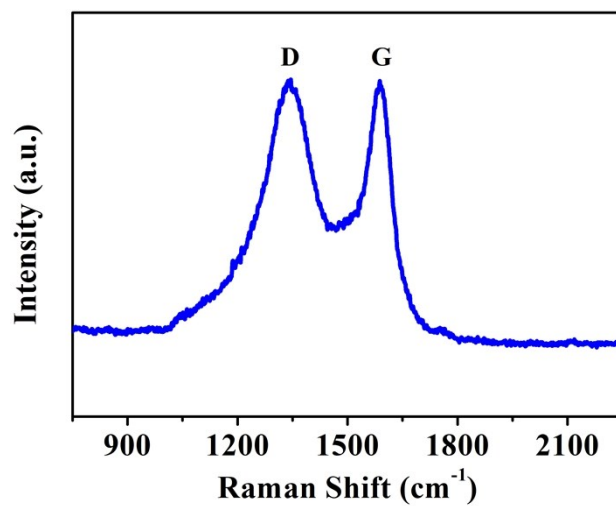


Fig. S3 Raman spectrum of the hard carbon anode material.

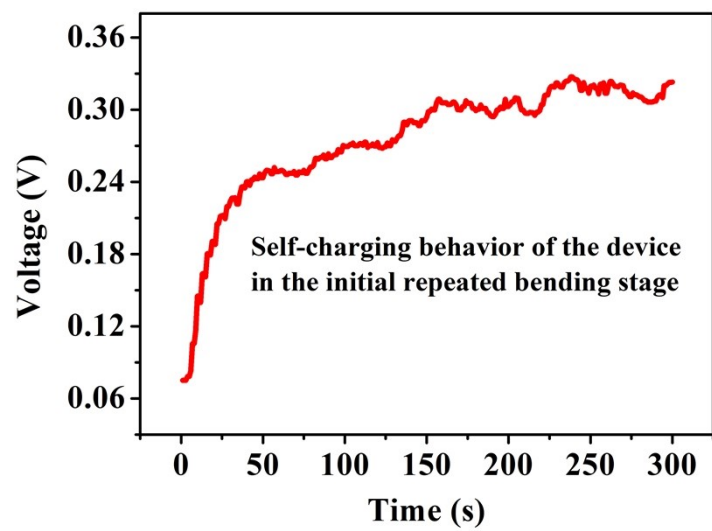


Fig. S4 Self-charging behavior of the flexible SCSFB in the initial repeated bending stage.

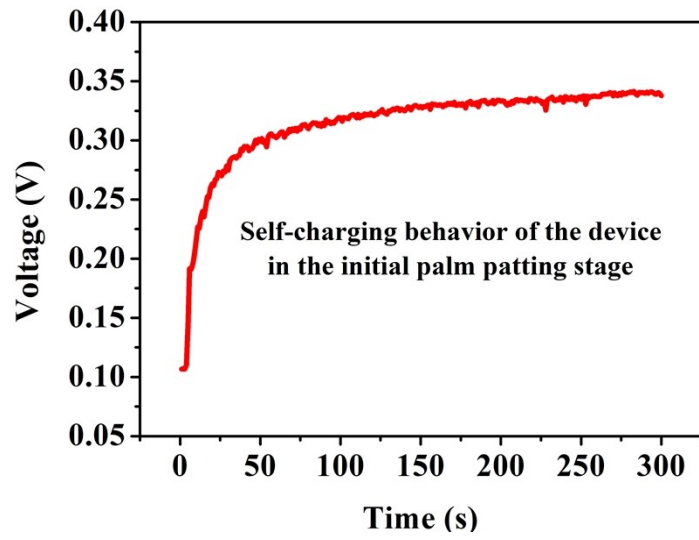


Fig. S5 Self-charging behavior of the flexible SCSFB in the initial palm patting stage.

Table S3 Self-charging voltage of similar energy device using various built-in piezoelectric materials.

Device	Piezoelectric materials	Self-charging voltage	Ref.
SCPC	PVDF	0.395 V (periodic compression)	[1]
SCPC	PVDF–PZT	~ 0.3 V (periodic compression)	[2]
SCASC	Fish swim bladder	0.281 V (finger imparting)	[3]
Flexible SCPCs	PVDF	0.22 V (periodic compression)	[4]
SCSPC	PVDF-ZnO	0.145 V (palm patting)	[5]
SCSPC	Porous PVDF	0.112 (compression)	[6]
Flexible SCSFB	BaTiO ₃ -P(VDF-HFP)	0.4 V (repeated bending); 0.46 V (palm patting);	This work

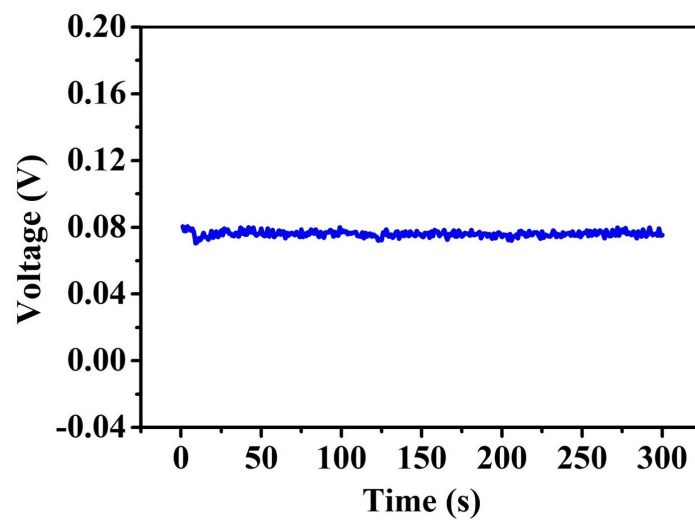


Fig. S6 Voltage curve of a device assembled with unpolarized piezoelectric gel-electrolyte film under palm patting for 300 s.

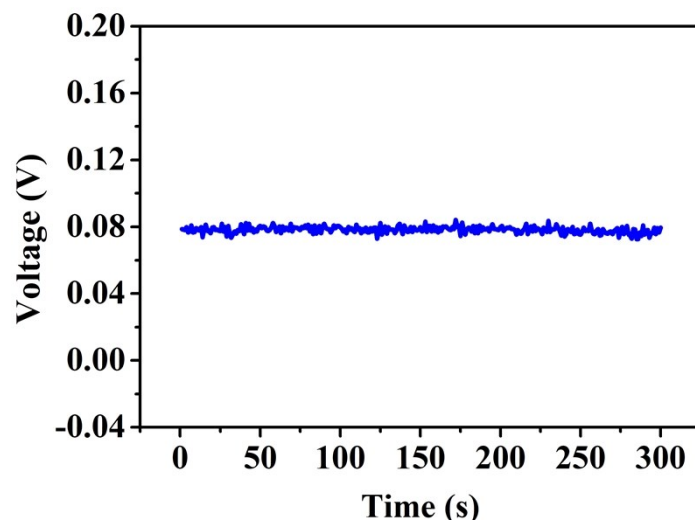


Fig. S7 Voltage curve of a device assembled with pure P(VDF-HFP) gel-electrolyte film under palm patting for 300 s.

References

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