## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

## Polymer-Buried van der Waals Magnets for Promising Wearable Room-

## **Temperature Spintronics**

Liang Hu,<sup>a,c</sup> Jian Zhou,<sup>a</sup> Zhipeng Hou,<sup>b</sup> Weitao Su,<sup>a</sup> Bingzhang Yang,<sup>a</sup> Lingwei Li, \*<sup>a</sup> and Mi Yan<sup>a,c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Key Laboratory of Novel Materials for Sensor of Zhejiang Province, College of Materials and Environmental Engineering, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310018, P. R. China.

<sup>b</sup> South China Academy of Advanced Optoelectronics, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, P. R. China

<sup>c</sup> State Key Lab of Silicon Materials, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, P. R. China

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**Fig. S1** ZFC-FC curves of the grown FGT single crystal magnetized along an in-plane field of 0.1 Tesla

**Fig. S2** Magnetization curves of the FGT single crystal at 4 K and 300 K measured in outof-plane direction

Fig. S3 Demonstration of three-point fixture for straining the FET nanoflakes

**Fig. S4** Microscopic photographs and lateral size statistics of FGT nanoflakes dispersed on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and flexible PVA substrates

Fig. S5 The elemental distribution and EDS diagram of the FGT nanoflakes supported on PVA substrates

Table S1. List of the fitted parameters

**Fig. S6** AFM height image of an ultra-thin nanoflake and thickness profile along white solid line

**Fig. S7** Temperature-dependent magnetization curves without subtracting the diamagnetic contribution of FGT nanoflakes on PVA substrates

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**Fig. S9** Comparison of room-temperature magnetization curves under different strain levels. The left panels are the corresponding microscopic photographs

**Fig. S10** Vertically shifted magnetization curves collected from different temperatures for initial strained FGT nanoflakes

**Fig. S11** Temperature-dependent magnetization curves of the strained FGT nanoflakes after field-cooling training process

Fig. S12  $\Delta f$  value as function of thickness extracted from AFM and MFM data



Fig. S1 ZFC-FC curves of the grown FGT single crystal magnetized along an in-plane field of 0.1 Tesla



Fig. S2 Magnetization curves of the FGT single crystal at 4 K and 300 K measured in out-ofplane direction



Fig. S3 Demonstration of three-point fixture for straining the FET nanoflakes



Fig. S4 Microscopic photographs and lateral size statistics of FGT nanoflakes dispersed on Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> and flexible PVA substrates



Fig. S5 The elemental distribution and EDS diagram of the FGT nanoflakes supported on PVA substrates

	Tc	β	R-square
Thin nanoflakes	$163.0\pm0.3~\text{K}$	$0.121\pm0.002$	0.99005
Thick nanoflakes	$210.8\pm1.5~K$	$0.338\pm0.024$	0.99762
3	Τc	β	R-square
2.2%	$358.4\pm0.8~\text{K}$	$0.248\pm0.009$	0.99717
3.4%	$406.9\pm1.3~\text{K}$	$0.170\pm0.007$	0.99032
4.7%	$451.9\pm5.4~\text{K}$	$0.123\pm0.006$	0.99674

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Fig. S6 AFM height image of an ultra-thin nanoflake and thickness profile along white solid line



Fig. S7 Temperature-dependent magnetization curves without subtracting the diamagnetic contribution of FGT nanoflakes on PVA substrates



Fig. S8 Magnetization curve of PVA/PET substrate without loading FGT at 300 K



Fig. S9 Comparison of room-temperature magnetization curves under different strain levels. The left panels are the corresponding microscopic photographs



Fig. S10 Vertically shifted magnetization curves collected from different temperatures for initial strained FGT nanoflakes



Fig. S11 Temperature-dependent magnetization curves of the strained FGT nanoflakes after field-cooling training process



Fig. S12  $\Delta f$  value as function of thickness extracted from AFM and MFM data. A derivation of intercept possibly stems from inaccurate thickness measurement because the contribution of buried layer is hard to assess.