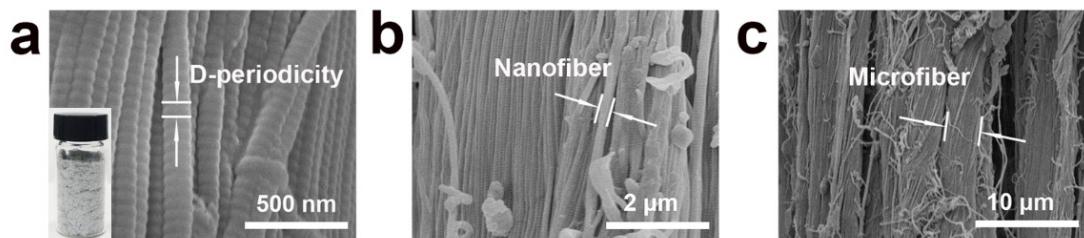


**Soft while Strong Mechanical Shock Tolerable e-Skins**

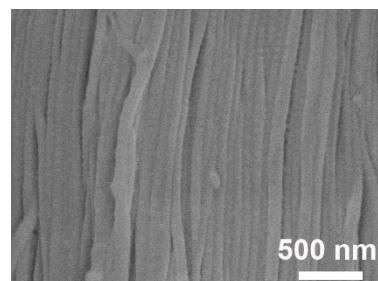
Yanan Wang,<sup>ab</sup> Baicun Hao<sup>b</sup>, Yujia Wang<sup>b</sup>, Yingjie Wei<sup>b</sup>, Xin Huang<sup>\*ab</sup> and Bi Shi<sup>ab</sup>

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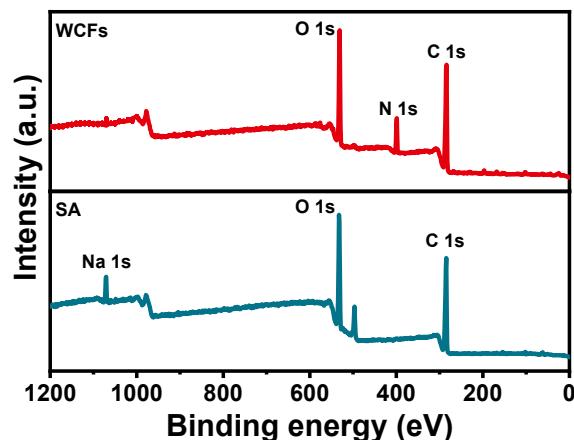
<sup>b</sup> Department of Biomass Chemistry and Engineering, Sichuan University, Chengdu  
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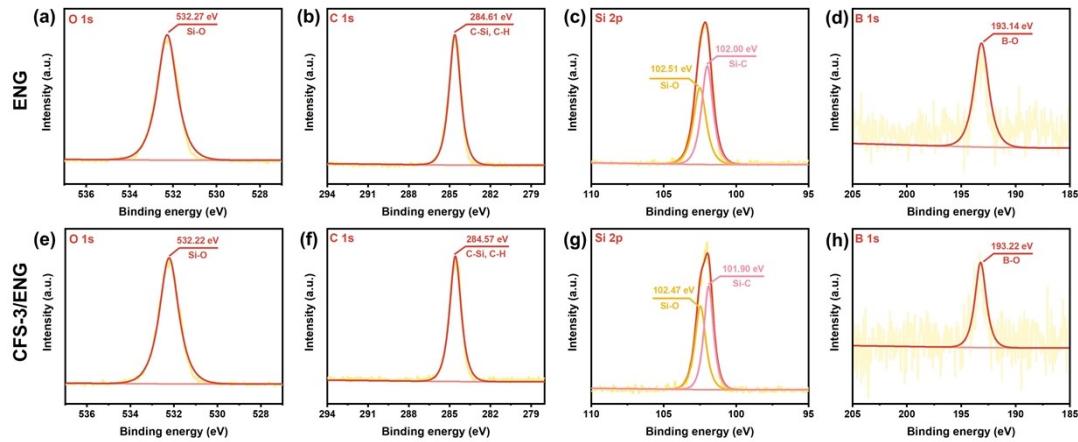
**Fig. S1** FESEM images of WCFs showing (a) the D-period structure, (b) nanofibers and (c) microfibers (inset in a shows the digital photo of WCFs).



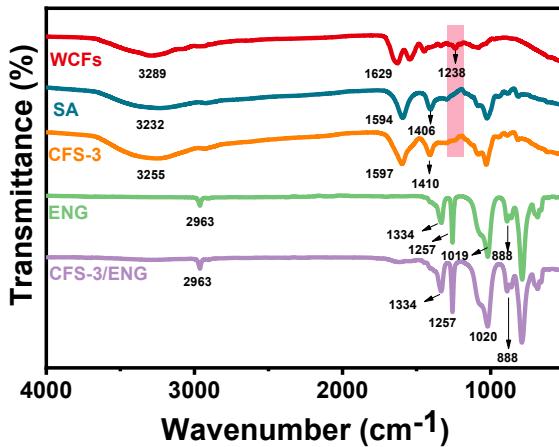
**Fig. S2** FESEM image showing the microstructure of CFS-3.



**Fig. S3** XPS survey scans of WCFs and SA.



**Fig. S4** O 1s, C 1s, Si 2p and B 1s XPS spectra of (a-d) ENG and (e-h) CFS-3/ENG, respectively.



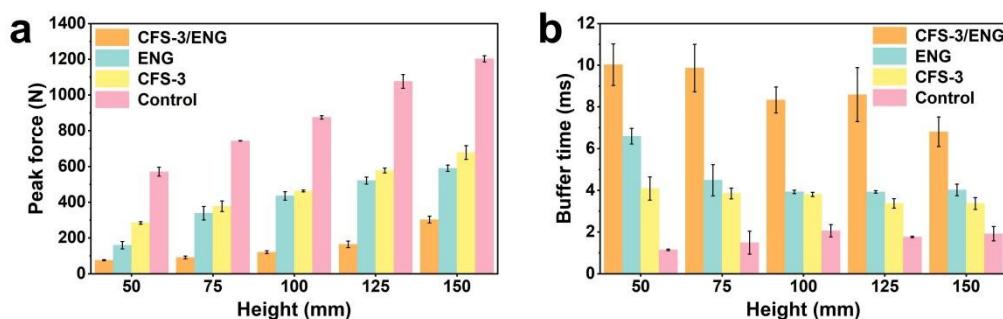
**Fig. S5** FTIR spectra of WCFs, SA, CFS-3, ENG and CFS-3/ENG.

As shown in Fig. S4, the peaks at 3289, 1629 and 1238  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  of WCFs are assigned to the stretching vibration of -OH, C=O and C-N, respectively [1]. The characteristic adsorption peaks of SA appear at 3232, 1594 and 1406  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , which are ascribed to the -OH, C=O and C-OH stretching bands, respectively [2]. The FTIR spectrum of CFS-3 shows the characteristic absorption peaks of SA due to the coverage of SA on WCFs. The -OH stretching vibration bands of WCFs and SA appear at 3289  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and 3232  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , respectively, while that of CFS-3 shifts to 3255  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , suggesting the formation of hydrogen bonding between WCFs and SA [3].

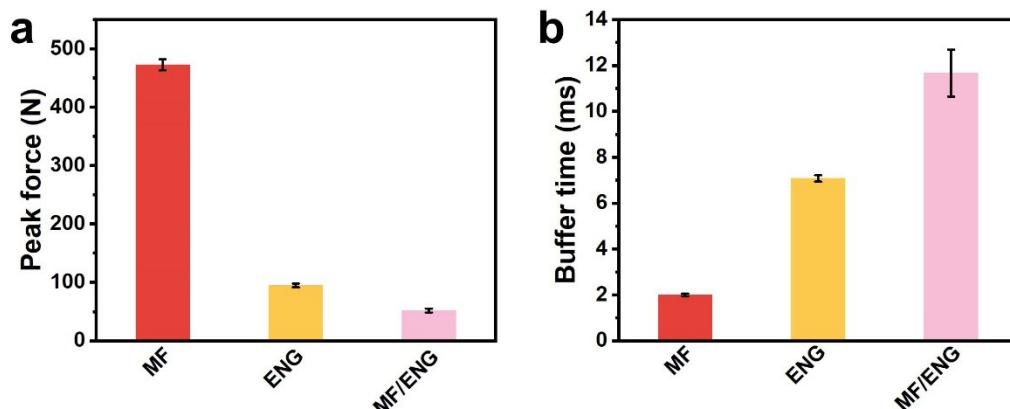
**Table S1** Tensile mechanical properties of CFS-3, CFS-3/ENG, conductive CFS-3 and

conductive CFS-3/ENG.

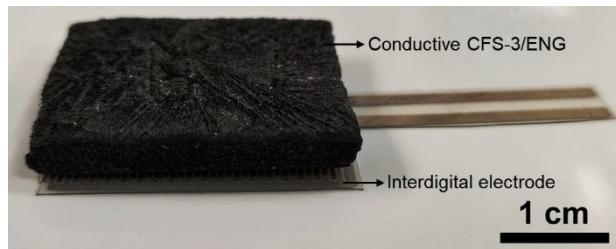
Material	Tensile strength (MPa)	Elongation at break (%)	Toughness (MJ m <sup>-3</sup> )
CFS-3	0.08	6.71	0.28
CFS-3/ENG	0.20	10.6	1.00
Conductive CFS-3	0.09	4.60	0.20
Conductive CFS-3/ENG	0.22	6.34	0.65



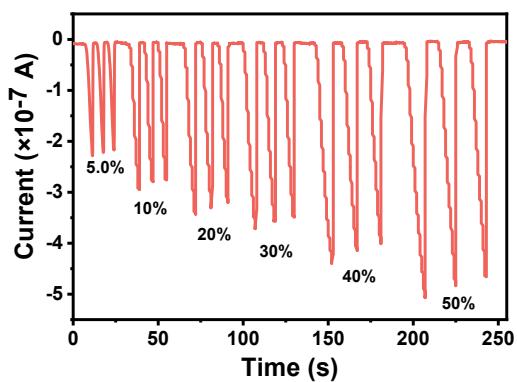
**Fig. S6** The (a) peak force and (b) buffer time of control, CFS-3, ENG and CFS-3/ENG during the drop hammer tests with the drop heights of 50-150 mm.



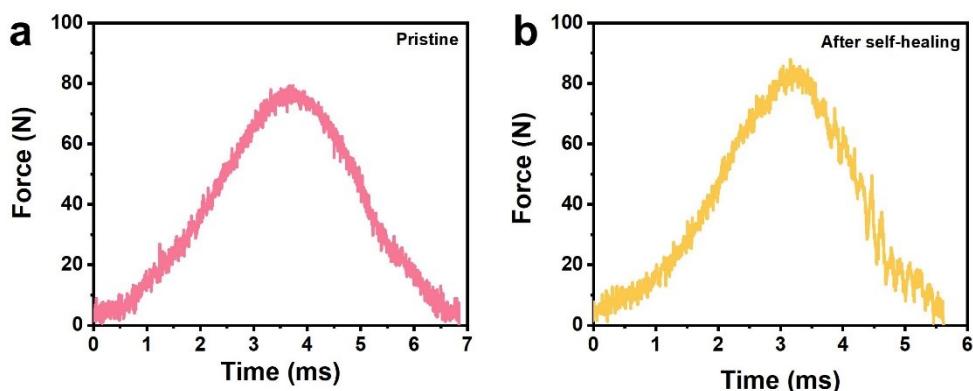
**Fig. S7** (a) The peak force and (b) buffer time of MF, ENG and MF/ENG at the drop height of 50 mm.



**Fig. S8** The digital photo of MST e-skin.



**Fig. S9**  $I-t$  curve of MST e-skin for the detection of different mechanical deformation (5.0-50%).



**Fig. S10** The force-time curves of the (a) pristine and (b) self-healed MST e-skin during the punch by the hammer (2.36 kg) with the drop height of 20 mm.

## References

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- [3] Z. Wang, S. F. Hu and H. Y. Wang, *J. Food Quality* **2017**, *4954259*.