

## Supplementary Information

### Preferential Perovskite Surface-termination Induced High Piezoresponse in Lead-free *in-situ* Fabricated Cs<sub>3</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>9</sub>-PVDF Nanocomposites Promotes Biomechanical Energy Harvesting

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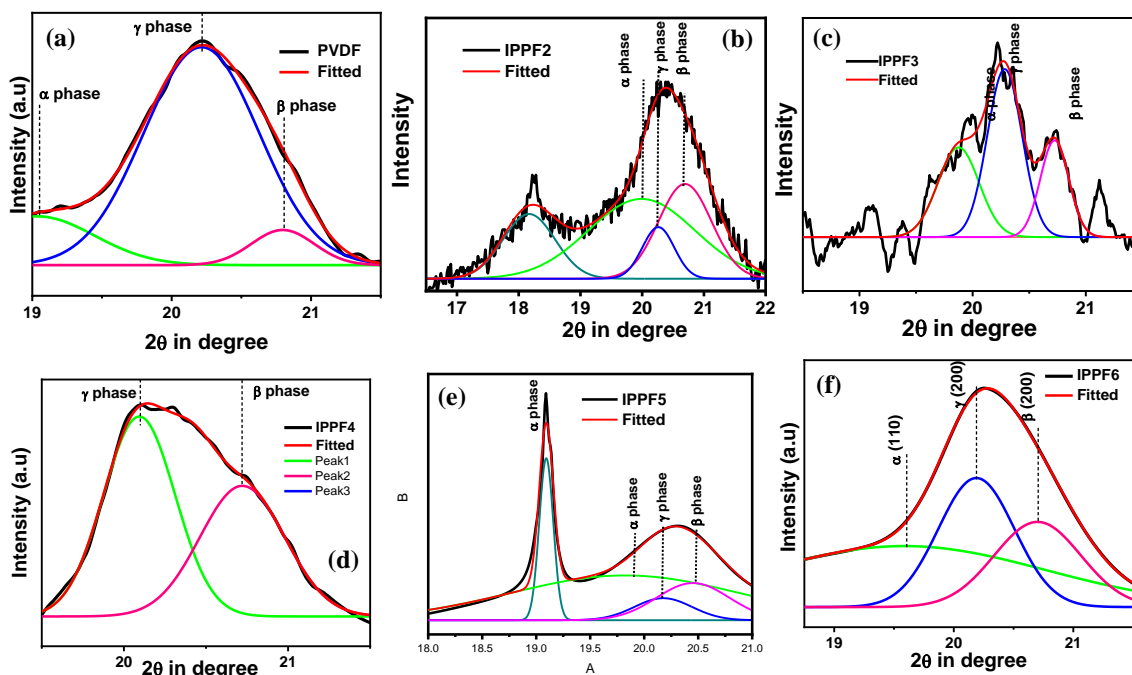
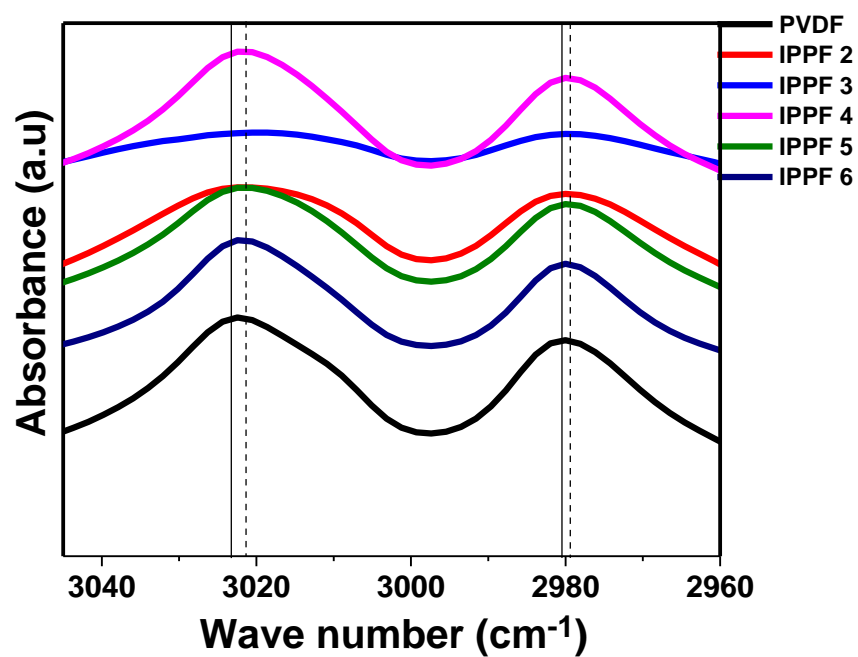
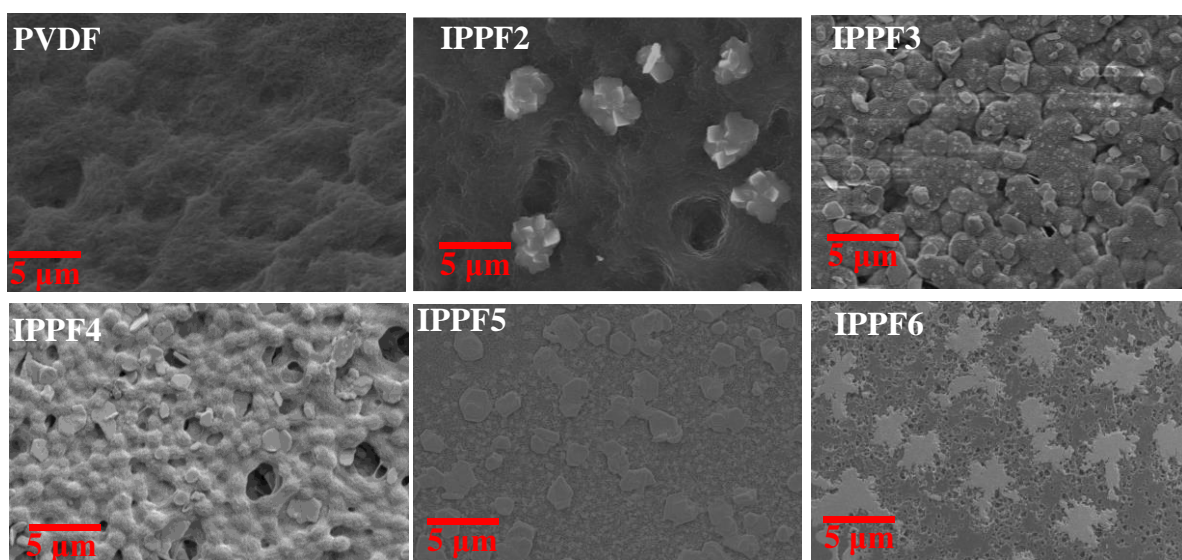


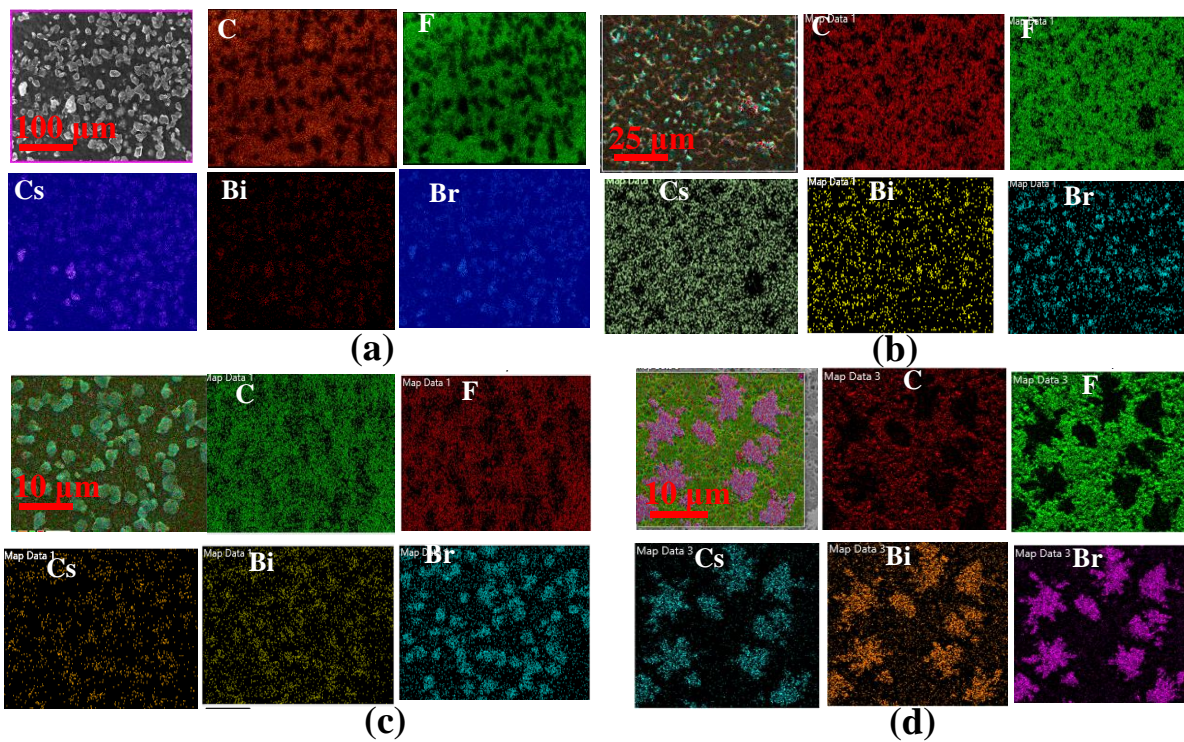
Figure S1: (a)-(f) The deconvoluted XRD peak profiles are showing the peaks corresponding to  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and,  $\gamma$  phases in PVDF and all composite films.



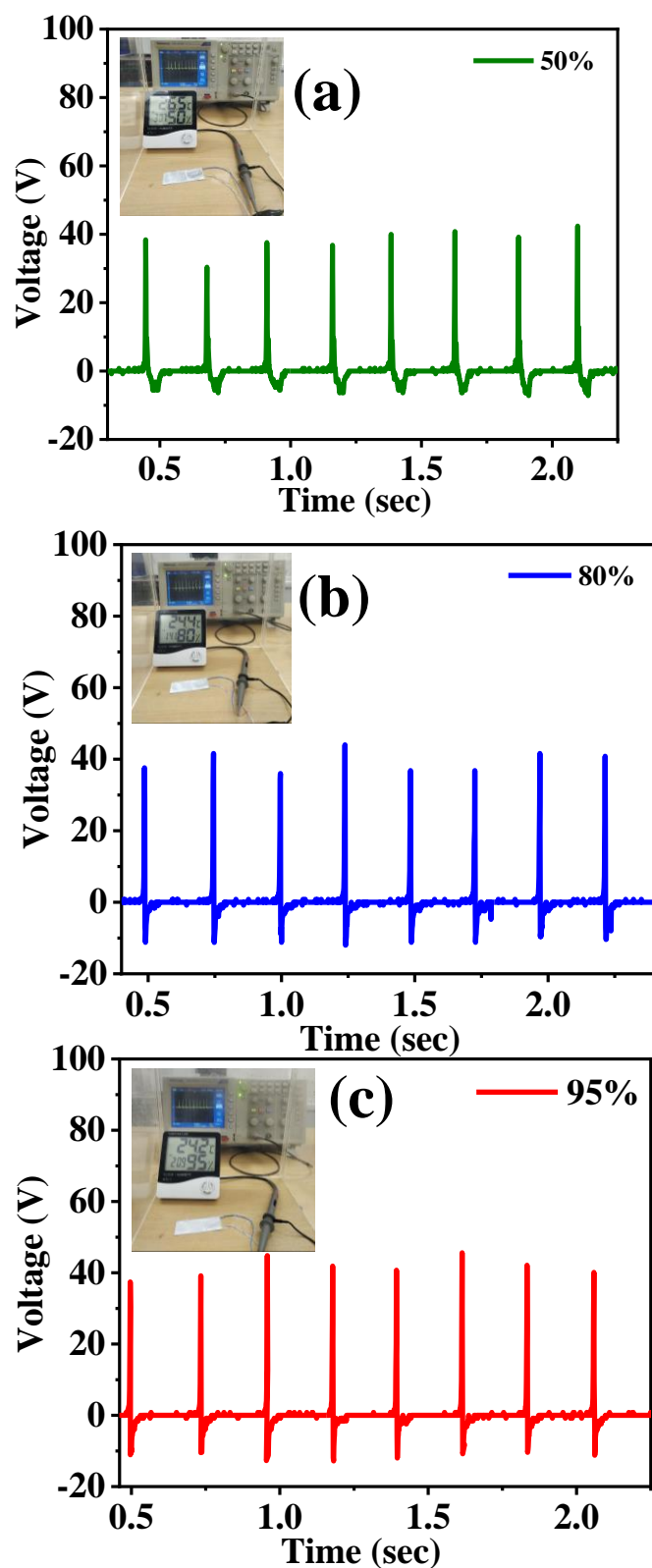
*Figure S2: Shift in FTIR stretching vibration of PVDF and all composite films.*



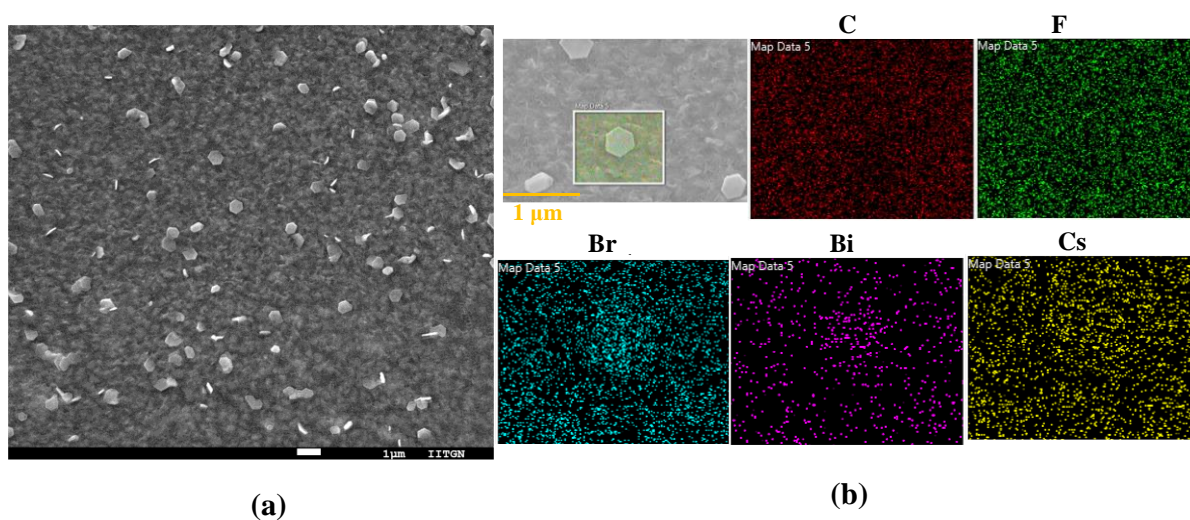
*Figure S3: FESEM image of (a) pristine PVDF and (b) IPPF2, (c) IPPF3, (d) IPPF4, (e) IPPF5, (f) IPPF6.*



*Figure S4: EDX mapping of the composite films (a) IPPF2, (b) IPPF3, (c) IPPF5, (d) IPPF6.*



**Figure S5:** The performance of the nanogenerator with the humidity of the environment from (a) 50% to (b) 80%, and finally to (c) 95%. Inset shows real-time images of the operation of the nanogenerator device in controlled humidity conditions.



**Figure S6:** (a) FESEM image and (b) EDX mapping of IPPF4 after long cycle operation.

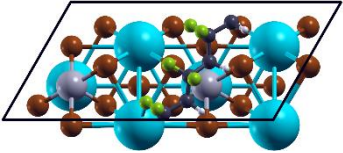
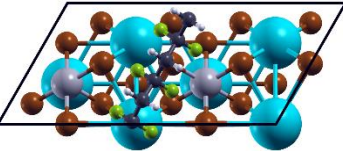
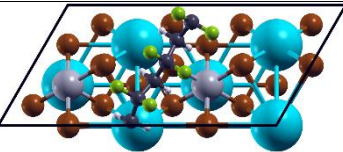
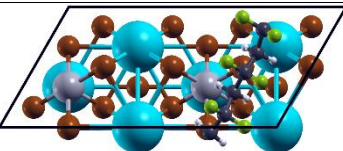
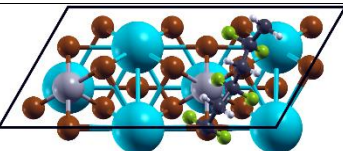
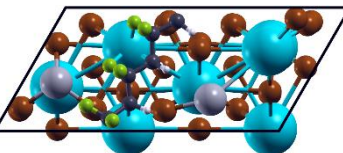
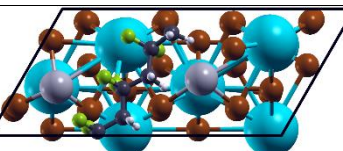
**Table S1: Piezoelectric co-efficient comparison**

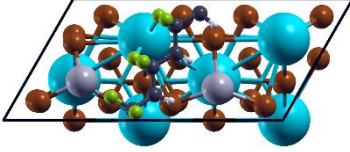
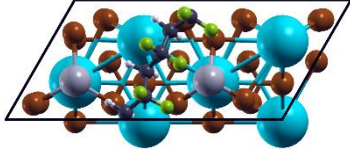
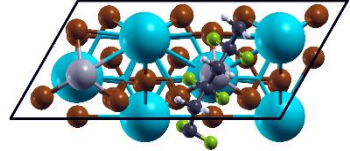
Material	Piezoelectric constant ( $d_{33}$ ) (pC/N)	References
$\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_3\text{PbI}_3$	5.12	1
ZnO	3	2
GaN	3.1	3
PZT	290	4
$\text{BaTiO}_3$	190	5
$\text{LiNbO}_3$	11	6
$\text{K}_{0.8}\text{Na}_{0.2}\text{NbO}_3$	110	7
FAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	25	8
MDABCO- $\text{NH}_4\text{I}_3$	14	9
(4-aminotetrahydropyran)2PbBr <sub>4</sub>	76	10
<b>Insitu PVDF@<math>\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9</math></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>This work</b>

**Table S2: Nanogenerator performance comparison**

Polymer	Filler/ Device structure	Pressure/ Force	Output voltage	Current / Current density	Application	Stability / Cycle	Ref.
PVDF	FAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	Finger impacting	26.2 V	2.1 μA	LCD screen, speaker etc.	4 weeks	11
PVDF	BaTi <sub>(1-x)</sub> Zr <sub>x</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (BTZO)		11.9 V	1.35 μA			12
PVDF - TrFE)	CsPbBr <sub>3</sub> QDs	0.6 MPa	11.5 V		Powering LEDs	1200 cycles	13
PEDOT - coated PVDF		8.3 kPa	48 V	6 μA	Weight Measureme nt Mapping, Vibration Sensor	21000 cycles	14
PDMS	ZnSnO <sub>3</sub>	Repeating finger	40 V	0.4 μA	Glowing of LEDs		15
PVDF	DNA	13 kPa	6 V	0.088 μA	Glowing of LEDs		16
PDMS	PZT	Bending	10 V	1.3 μA	Glowing of LEDs	3 days / 6000 cycle	17
PVDF	MAPbBr <sub>3</sub>	Finger touch	5 V	60 nA	Responses observed from NG as different letters	3600 cycles	18
PDMS	FAPbBr <sub>3</sub>		8.5 V	3.8 μA/cm <sup>2</sup>			19
<b>PVDF</b>	<b>Cs<sub>3</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>9</sub></b>	<b>Biomecha nical Motions</b>	<b>40 V</b>	<b>4.1 μA</b>	<b>LED glowing</b>	<b>1000 cycles/ 6 months</b>	<b>This work</b>

**Table S3: Different configurations of a single strand of  $\beta$ -PVDF and the perovskite interface for the Bi and CsBr<sub>3</sub> terminations of the (0001) surface of Cs<sub>3</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>9</sub>.**

Interface Configuration	Binding energy (eV/monomer)
<b>Bi-termination</b>	
	1.13
	-0.70
	-0.66
	-0.56
	-0.53
<b>CsBr<sub>3</sub> termination</b>	
	-2.13
	-1.81

	<b>-1.59</b>
	<b>-1.12</b>
	<b>-0.45</b>

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